

TWENTY-FIRST  
ANNUAL REUNION  
OF THE  
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES

OF THE  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT  
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

*JUNE 12th, 1890.*

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SAGINAW, MICH,  
EVENING NEWS PRINTING AND BINDING HOUSE.

1890.



# Annual Reunion, June 12th, 1890.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 12th, 1890.

The Association met in the Chapel of the United States Military Academy, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by Colonel John M. Wilson, 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 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 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.*  
*Alexander 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. Stidell.*  
HENRY WALLER.  
*Henry Dupont.*  
*Benjamin Alvord.*  
*Henry W. Wessels.*  
*Abraham C. Myers.*  
*Henry L. Scott.*

## 1834.

THOMAS A. MORRIS.  
*Gabriel R. Paul.*  
ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.

## 1835.

*George W. Morell.*  
HORACE BROOKS.  
\*HENRY L. KENDRICK.  
*Alexander S. Maccomb.*  
*Peter G. 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 Hanton.*

## 1840.

*Charles P. Kingsbury.*  
 \*WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.  
*George H. Thomas.*  
 STEWART VAN VLIET.  
 GEORGE W. GETTY.  
*James N. Caldwell.*  
*Pickney 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.  
 SCHUYLER HAMILTON.  
 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 T. Peck.*  
 JOSEPH T. REYNOLDS.  
*Henry F. Clarke.*  
 CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

*Ulysses S. Grant.*  
 CHARLES S. HAMILTON.  
 RUFUS INGALLS.  
*Cave J. Coutts.*

## 1844.

WILLIAM G. PECK.  
 DANIEL M. FROST.  
*Samuel Gill.*  
 ALFRED PLEASANTON.  
 SIMON B. BUCKNER.  
*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. Haves.*  
*Delos B. Sackett.*  
*Henry B. Clitz.*  
 THOMAS G. PITCHER.

## 1846.

*George B. McClellan.*  
 \*CHARLES E. BLUNT.  
*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.  
 CLERMONT L. BEST.  
*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.

*Quincy A. Gillmore.*  
 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.  
*Zetus 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. SLOOUM.  
 JAMES VAN VOST.  
 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.*  
 N. BOWMAN SWEITZER.  
 WILLIAM W. LOWE.  
*Philip H. Sheridan.*  
*Alexander Chambers.*  
*William Craig.*

## 1854.

G. W. CURTIS LEE.  
 HENRY L. ABBOT.  
 THOMAS H. RUGER.  
 OLIVER O. HOWARD.  
 JUDSON D. BINGHAM.  
 MICHAEL R. MORGAN.  
 \*LOOMIS L. LANGDON.  
 OLIVER D. GREENE.  
 E. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND.  
*George A. Gordon.*  
 \*CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.  
 ZENAS R. BLISS.

## 1855.

CYRUS B. COMSTOCK.  
*Godfrey Weitzel.*  
 GEORGE H. ELLIOTT.  
*Junius B. Wheeler.*  
*John V. Dubois.*  
 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.  
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.  
SAMUEL 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. WHITTEMORE.  
*Alanson M. Randol.*  
\*JOHN M. WILSON.  
EDWARD R. HOPKINS.  
WESLEY MERRITT.  
JAMES P. MARTIN.  
WADE H. GIBBES.  
SAMUEL T. CUSHING.  
ROBERT T. 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. MANSFIELD.  
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 C. BUTLER.  
ROBERT CATLIN.  
CHARLES H. LESTER.  
JAMES M. J. SANNO.  
\*JAMES R. REID.

## 1864.

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

## 1865.

\*CHARLES W. RAYMOND.  
A. MACOMB MILLER.  
\*MILTON B. ADAMS.  
\*WM. R. LIVERMORE.  
\*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 METCALPE.  
 ROBERT FLETCHER.  
 DAVID D. JOHNSON.  
 EUGENE O. FECHET.  
*Paul Dahlgren.*  
 CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.  
 \*DAVID S. DENISON.  
 ALEXANDER L. MORTON.

JOSHUA L. FOWLER.  
 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. DUVALL.  
 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. PALFRBY.  
 JAMES A. DENNISON.  
 EDWARD G. STEVENS.  
 EDGAR S. DUDLEY.  
 CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.  
 BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH.  
*Richard A. Williams.*  
 ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.  
 \*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.  
 ISAIAH H. McDONALD.  
 JOHN CONLINE.  
*Robert N. Price.*

## 1871.

JAMES C. AYRES.  
 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, BIRNIE.  
 STANHOPE E. BLUNT.  
 \*OBADIAH F. BRIGGS.  
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST.  
 GEORGE RUHLEN.  
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN.  
 JACOB R. RIBLETT.  
 THOMAS C. WOODBURY.  
 \*WILLIAM B. WETMORE.  
 RALPH W. HOYT.  
 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.  
 RUSSELL THAYER.  
 GEORGE R. CECIL.  
 WILLIS WITTICH.  
 LOUIS A. CRAIG.  
 \*EDWARD E. HARDIN.  
 MARION P. MAUS.  
 THEODORE H. ECKERSON.

## 1875.

EUGENE GRIFFIN.  
 JOHN P. JEFFERSON.  
 JOHN M. BALDWIN.  
 \*ELBERT WHEELER.  
 WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.  
 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.  
 CALVIN ESTERLY.  
 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. ELLIOT.

## 1879.

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.  
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.  
 LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.  
 \*FRANK L. DODDS.  
 \*CHARLES R. NOYES.  
 HENRY DEH. H. WAITE.  
 JOHN S. MALLORY.  
 PERCY PARKER.  
 NATHANIEL J. WHITEHEAD.  
 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 BURN.  
 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.

DAVID DUB. GAILLARD.  
JOHN B. BELLINGER.

## 1885.

JOHN M. CARSON, JR.

## 1886.

CHARLES C. WALCUTT, JR.  
CHARLES G. DWYER.  
WILLIAM G. ELLIOT.

## 1887.

PIERREPONT ISHAM.  
SAMUEL SEAY, JR.  
MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.

## 1889.

CLEMENT A. J. FLAGLER.  
ALVIN H. SYDENHAM.

General George S. Greene, Class of 1823, being the senior graduate present, presided, but did not deliver an address.

# NECROLOGY.

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HENRY B. CLITZ.

No. 1266. CLASS OF 1845.

Died; Last seen at Niagara Falls, N. Y., October 30, 1888, aged 64.

GENERAL CLITZ was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, July 4, 1824. When about seventeen years of age he received an appointment at large to the United States Military Academy and was admitted July 1, 1841. On July 1, 1845, he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Brevet Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry. In 1846 promotion carried him to the Third Infantry, wherein he attained his First Lieutenancy in 1851 and Captaincy in 1858. His promotion to Major in 1861 carried him to the Twelfth Infantry, with which he served till 1863, when he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Infantry. Six years later he received his highest commission, that of Colonel of the Tenth Infantry, which he held for sixteen years, when (1885), at his own request, after forty years of service, he was retired. He served in the War with Mexico, being engaged in the defense of Fort Brown; battle of Monterey; siege of Vera Cruz; battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec; and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. For gallant and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo he received a brevet of First Lieutenant.

During the Civil War he served at Fort Pickens, Florida, in its defense, and with the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia

Peninsular Campaign, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, where he was wounded, and in the battle of Gaines' Mill, where he was twice wounded and made prisoner of war. He was sent to Libby prison, at Richmond, Virginia, and retained there until paroled.

He was brevetted "Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Gaines' Mill, Virginia;" "Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion," and "Brigadier-General for gallant and distinguished services in the field."

He served at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Tactics from 1848 to 1855 and again as Commandant of Cadets from 1862 to 1863. He was a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and chosen Commander of the Michigan Commandery in 1888.

General Clitz was the most widely known and beloved officer in the Army. He had admiring and loving friends in all parts of the country. His handsome face, finely-shaped figure, generous spirit and gentle manner invariably attracted the fairer sex toward him.

His devotion to duty, his love for his profession, and his gentlemanly character commanded respect. As a friend he was true in every sense of the word. As a soldier his record is spotless. As a man his character is worthy of imitation. As a son there could not be a nobler one.

SEDGWICK PRATT.

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ABRAHAM C. MYERS.

No. 738. CLASS OF 1833.

Died, June 20, 1889, at Washington, D. C., aged 78.

GENERAL MYERS was born in and appointed cadet from South Carolina. He entered the academy in 1828 and graduated in 1833. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He was in the Florida War in 1836-37-38, and again in 1841-42; in the War with

Mexico, receiving the brevet of Major for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was appointed Captain and Quartermaster in 1839, but retained his regimental rank till 1847. From 1847 to 1861 he served as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Florida; at New Orleans; in the Department of Texas, and at New York City till 1861, when he resigned and joined the Southern Confederacy. He was the Quartermaster-General of the Confederate Army during the Rebellion.

A more extended notice was expected from a classmate of General Myers, but the paper was never received.

*Secretary of the Association.*

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### HENRY DU PONT.

No. 727. CLASS OF 1833.

Died, August 8, 1889, near Wilmington, Del., aged 77.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY DU PONT was born August 8, 1812, in the family homestead, near Wilmington, Delaware, where, on the seventy-seventh anniversary of his natal day, he died full of years and full of honors. He was the second son of Eleuthère Irénée Du Pont de Nemours, a distinguished Frenchman, who, in 1800, sought an asylum in the United States from Jacobin persecution, and founded the famous powder-works on the banks of the Brandywine River. Young Du Pont, at the age of eleven, entered the Mount Airey Military School at Germantown, Pa., then conducted by Colonel Roumfort, a graduate of the Military Academy, of the class of 1817. From here he was sent to West Point in 1829, and upon his graduation was promoted, July 1, 1833, to the Fourth Artillery, with which he served till he resigned from the Army, June 15, 1834, to assist his father and elder brother in the manufacture of gunpowder. Upon the death of his father soon after, a large share of the responsibility in the management of these, the most extensive powder-works in the

country, fell upon this young man of twenty-six. How he acquitted himself of this onerous task and of other important trusts is told in an obituary notice written by his friend, Fred. C. Bach, Esq., of which we make a summary. Du Pont, in 1850, owing to the ill-health of his older brother, assumed the chief direction of the powder-works, and from that year till his death his was the guiding and decisive mind in all matters of administration. From a capacity of two thousand pounds a day during the second war with Great Britain, at which period they were the sole source of supply of the American Army, the daily output was enlarged to fully twenty times that amount. The product of the Brandywine mills has been an important factor in every American war since the Revolution, and likewise in several European conflicts, notably the formidable struggle in the Crimea, when large cargoes of Du Pont powder were shipped for the use of the allied armies. During the War of the Rebellion the company, at the request of President Lincoln, sent one of its members to Europe to make purchases for the Union Army. The firm kept abreast of the powder manufacturing of the world, and in all its enterprises General Du Pont was the dominating spirit. He proved equal to every hazardous demand of his business, and it is said of him that no man, perhaps, ever accomplished more for himself and his associates with less business exaction. Enterprise, courage, fair dealing, and liberality were the characteristics of his business life.

General Du Pont's diversion was agriculture. He was probably the most extensive land owner in Delaware, and his holding was the most valuable in the State. During the later years of his life his recreation consisted almost entirely in driving over his vast estate, inspecting crops and stock, and planning improvements. The miles of well cultivated fields along the banks of the Brandywine were his pride and pleasure, and he spent thousands of dollars in enriching and improving them.

In politics General Du Pont was a Republican, and in years and honors the foremost member of his party in the State of Delaware. Without taste or ambition for political life, and repeatedly declining offers of nomination or appointment in the good old

Whig days when he belonged to the dominant party in Delaware, he nevertheless served as inspector of elections and challenger at the polls on numerous occasions, and was a Presidential Elector in 1868, 1876, 1880, 1884, and 1888. He held cordial and life-long relations with Henry Clay, for whom his first vote was cast, in 1836, against Martin Van Buren. In 1860, in accordance with his conservative tendencies, General Du Pont voted for Bell and Everett, but the election of Abraham Lincoln was the signal for his heartiest support of the Republican Party.

General Du Pont's military services in behalf of the State of Delaware and the Union were conspicuous. He served as Aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. William B. Cooper in 1841, and as Adjutant-General of the State for fifteen years from 1846, or until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was appointed Major-General of Delaware militia by Gov. William Burton, which position General Du Pont accepted on the express condition that he should have absolute control of all the armed troops in the State. He ordered that every company should forthwith be mustered into the United States service, and every man subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and that all who declined taking the required oath should be deprived of their arms. This action created great consternation, which was heightened by Governor Burton suspending General Du Pont's order. But prompt action on the part of the Government nipped the incipient conspiracy of secession in the bud, a number of the leaders being arrested, and sent to the prisoners' camp at Baltimore. General Du Pont resigned his commission as Major-General, Aug. 20, 1866. He was a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Academy at West Point in 1850.

Colonel Henry A. Du Pont, who graduated from the Military Academy at the head of his class in May, 1861, and did gallant service in the War of the Rebellion, was the eldest son of General Du Pont. Rear Admiral S. F. Du Pont, U. S. Navy, who was so distinguished in the Civil War at Port Royal and Charleston, was the brother of the General.

A life-long friend says of our departed brother and much-

cherished classmate: "His debtors, as well as his creditors, were always glad to see Henry Du Pont. He was a gentlemen of the old school, and whether in the office or in the drawing-room he was uniformly urbane and cordial. He attended scrupulously day by day to the smallest detail of his vast business, and there he came in contact with a great many and with all kinds and classes of persons, and all bear testimony to his gentle and engaging manners, his unflinching consideration, and his hearty sincerity."

"Perhaps a gentleman," says Thackeray, "is a rarer man than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle, men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant, and not only constant in its kind but elevated in its degree; whose want of meanness makes them simple, who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small?" Unhesitatingly we point to General Henry Du Pont as fulfilling all these high requisites.

GEO. W. CULLUM,  
*Brevet Maj.-General U. S. Army.*

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JOHN C. THOMPSON.

No. 2154. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, August 31, 1889, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 43.

CAPTAIN J. C. THOMPSON, Third United States Cavalry, who has been sick for some time past, died at San Antonio, August 31, of paralysis. A native of Maryland, he entered the Military Academy in 1862, was graduated in 1866, and promoted Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry. On July 28, 1868, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and Captain August 10, 1879. During his twenty-three years of active service, Captain Thompson proved himself an excellent duty officer, and his loss will be sincerely mourned in his Regiment and throughout the Army.

*Army and Navy Journal.*

## WILLIAM C. PAINE.

No. 1798. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, September 14, 1889, at Beverly Farms, Mass., aged 55.

CAPTAIN PAINE was born in Massachusetts, and appointed cadet from the same State in 1854. He graduated at the head of his class in 1858, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. From January, 1859, to March, 1860, he served with the Engineer Company at the Military Academy. During the Rebellion, his duties were in the Department of Pennsylvania; in the defences of Washington; in the Department of the Ohio; at Portland, Maine, and at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His health being poor, he resigned in November, 1863. From that time till his death he resided on his farm in Massachusetts.

*Secretary of the Association.*

## DAVID H. BROTHERTON.

No. 1674. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, September 17, 1889, at Waynesboro', Penn., aged 58.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID H. BROTHERTON, United States Army, retired, a meritorious officer, died at his home at Waynesboro', Pennsylvania, September 17. He entered the Military Academy in 1850, was graduated in 1854, and assigned to the Fifth Infantry. When the War broke out he was a Captain, and for his gallantry at the battle of Valverde, February 21, 1862, he received the brevet of Major. Much of his service was on the frontier. In 1879 he was promoted Major of the Fifth Infantry, afterwards transferred to the Seventh Infantry, and in July, 1883, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, Twenty-Fifth Infantry. He was retired April 14, 1884, for disability incurred in the line of duty.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

## JOSEPH J. WOODS.

No. 1333. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, September 12, 1889, at Montana, Kansas, aged 67.

Among the candidates for admission to the Military Academy in June, 1843, was a young man whom one saw at a glance was more mature in years than the majority of those who were to become his classmates. Plain in personal appearance, sedate in manner, and reticent in speech, he found no difficulty in conforming himself to those rules and regulations the tendency of which is to suppress individuality and secure uniform methods of conduct and thought. Starting in alphabetical order at the foot of the class he soon gave evidence of the fact that he had sought the Academy not so much from a predilection for a military life or a wish to perfect himself in the art and science of war as from a desire to acquire that higher education in abstract science that he could not obtain except as a cadet. He was a student, not a soldier. He possessed little of the so-called military pride, nor did he exhibit from first to last that *esprit du corps* so essential to success in a military career. While affable and courteous in his intercourse with his classmates, he never evinced any interest in those diversions that are more peculiarly the outcome of the exuberant spirits of youth. He had passed the period of adolescence, and life for him wore a serious aspect. Nevertheless he always exhibited a generous regard for the feelings of others and a nature quite above the influence of petty annoyances.

On graduating he was promoted to Second Lieutenant First Artillery, then stationed at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. Was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1848, and went with his command to Oregon, where he served on frontier duty at Fort Vancouver-Astoria and Fort Dallas. In 1853 he resigned his commission and adopted the occupation of a farmer in Jackson County, Iowa. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he at once took the field as Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and with his regiment was in the Tennessee campaign under Grant, the investment and capture of Fort Donelson, and

the battle of Shiloh, where he was severely wounded and captured but retaken the following day. Returning home to recover from his wounds he rejoined his regiment at the earliest possible moment, and was with it in the Mississippi campaign, in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi; in the assaults on Vicksburg April 19th and 22d, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, May to July, 1863; was subsequently in command of the Third Brigade, First Division Sixteenth Army Corps, and engaged in action at Topelo, Mississippi, and at the Tallahatchie River, and finally in pursuit of Price through Arkansas and Missouri.

Was mustered out of service October, 1864, and became editor of the *Moqueta Excelsior*, published in Jackson County, Iowa.

He was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy in 1871, also one of the three commissioners to appraise the lands of the Cherokee Indians, and from 1872 to 1875 a member of the Legislature of Kansas, also Regent of the University of that State, and again a simple farmer in Montana, Labute County, Kansas.

Such in brief was the military and civil career of Joseph J. Woods. Other names have attained a higher place on the roll of fame and are more familiar to the world at large, but few have ever surpassed him in a conscientious discharge of duty and fidelity to the trusts imposed upon him. While not devoid of ambition, he never attempted to achieve any object in life at the expense of principle or through the sacrifice of the reputation of other men. He was one of many well qualified to discharge any duty or fulfill any obligation which the exigencies of circumstances might call upon him to perform. In the memory of his classmates he will always hold a high place as of one possessed of the best attributes of manhood, of generous impulses and noble aspirations.

How short the span of human life;  
How long the ages seem;  
Our few brief hours of joy and strife  
Pass quickly, like a dream.

Not ours to stem the tide of time;  
Not ours to grasp a moment;  
From birth to death, from youth to prime,  
We float upon the current.

Yet we can leave on life's dull shore,  
 Drifting along the main,  
 Something to show, if nothing more,  
 Our lives were not in vain.

Some deed of love, some word of cheer,  
 Some work of hand or brain,  
 To make the path of others clear,  
 Or line of duty plain.

E. L. V.

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**DANIEL H. HILL.**

No. 1138. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, September 25, 1889, at Charlotte, N. C., aged 67.

GENERAL DANIEL H. HILL, a well-known writer as well as military commander, died at Charlotte, North Carolina, September 25, 1889. General Hill was a native of South Carolina, where he was brought up. Developing a love for military science when young, he entered the United States Military Academy in 1838. On graduating four years later he was promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant and assigned to duty with the First Artillery at Fort Kent, Maine.

He was present in the Mexican War, engaging in the battle of Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz, and battles of Cerro Gordo and Contreras. For gallant conduct in the latter fight he was made a Captain, and in September, 1847, for meritorious work in the storming of Chapultepec, was promoted to Brevet Major. He resigned from the Army in 1849 to become Professor of Mathematics at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia.

From 1854 to 1859 he was Professor of Mathematics at Davidson College, North Carolina, which he left to take charge as Superintendent of the North Carolina Military Institute. He remained there till the civil war broke out, when he took the field as a Confederate General.

In 1866 he became editor of a monthly magazine, *The Land We Love*, at Charlotte, and afterward of a newspaper, *The Southern Home*. In 1877 he was appointed President of the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville, Arkansas. General Hill was the author of a work on algebra.

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## SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

No. 1303. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, September 28, 1889, at St. Paul Minn., aged 67.

SAMUEL DAVID STURGIS was born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1822. He was the son of James and Mary (Brandebury) Sturgis. The progenitor of the family, William Sturgis, emigrated from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania about 1745. One of his sons, William, was a Lieutenant in the Army, and fell at Lundy's Lane. This circumstance led General Scott to interest himself in securing for his nephew, Samuel, an appointment at large to the Military Academy at West Point, where he was entered in 1842, and graduated in the class of 1846, which included many distinguished men, among whom were General McClellan, "Stonewall" Jackson, Foster, Jesse Reno, A. P. Hill, Pickett and Wilcox. After graduation, he was appointed Second Lieutenant Second Dragoons, and assigned to the company of the famous Captain Charles May, then in General Taylor's Army in Mexico. He participated in the memorable campaign of General Taylor, and two days prior to the battle of Buena Vista, while on a reconnoitering expedition for which he had volunteered, was captured and held prisoner for eight days. The firing upon him discovered the presence of the enemy, and Captain May, who escaped, returned to General Taylor, to whom he reported the probable death of Lieutenant Sturgis. The information thus obtained caused General Taylor to fall back to Buena Vista, which was so successfully defended by his little Army against four times its number. Carleton, in his history of the battle, gives great credit to Lieutenant Sturgis.

At the close of the war, marching through Chihuahua to Los Angeles, he was on frontier duty for two years; thence to New Mexico, for three years, serving as Regimental Quartermaster, and on staff duty with Colonel Sumner, Commanding Department of New Mexico.

In January, 1855, in command of an expedition, he gained a decisive victory over the Apache Indians, eliciting a resolution of thanks from the Legislature of New Mexico, and a request to the President for his promotion, which was acceded to by his appointment as a Captain, First Cavalry, in March. During the following six years he was engaged in important services in aiding to keep the peace, during the troubles in Kansas; in operations against the Cheyenne Indians; in command of "The Southern Column" against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians; thence to Fort Smith to settle difficulties between Indians and white settlers upon what was called the "neutral lands."

The opening of the War found him, after the resignation of the southern officers, the sole officer present and in command at Fort Smith, which, when he was attacked by a large force, he succeeded in successfully evacuating by night, saving all ammunition, stores, horses, &c., and marched to Fort Wishita, where he joined the forces of Colonel Emory, en route to Fort Leavenworth. For his efficient services at Fort Smith he was promoted Major, First Cavalry. On an expedition to Southwestern Missouri, he united with General Lyon at the battle of Wilson's Creek, where he commanded after the fall of General Lyon, and conducted the retreat to Rolla.

After various duties in Kansas and Missouri, he was placed in command of the defences of Washington; participated in the Northern Virginia and Rappahannock campaigns, where he was characterized by distinguished services in the battle of Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and several skirmishes. He was then transferred to the West, where, as Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Ohio, engaged in organizing the militia of Cincinnati during Morgan's raid; in various actions and expeditions, he remained until July, 1864, when in command of the Sixth Cavalry, he awaited orders till his muster-out of the volunteer service in August, 1865. After the close of the War, he served with his regiment in Texas, until 1869, when, promoted to the Colonelcy of the Seventh Cavalry, he was in command at

Fort Leavenworth, Louisville, Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Fort Abraham Lincoln, and Fort Meade. Following the four years of service as Governor of the Soldiers' Home, to which he was appointed by President Garfield, he resumed the command of his regiment and the post of Fort Meade, where he was retired from active service in 1886, after a long and honorable service.

He resided during the ensuing three years at St. Paul, and on September 28, 1889, after a brief illness, passed to "the silent majority;" the large assemblage at the cathedral, and the eloquent eulogy of Archbishop Ireland bearing witness to the love and respect of its citizens. In October, this Commandery, receiving the dead soldier from the affectionate custody of his son and namesake, Lieutenant S. D. Sturgis, Jr., placed him at rest with his comrades at Arlington.

The career of our companion was long, distinguished, and honorable, as his brevets of Colonel, Brigadier-General, and Major-General, for "gallant and meritorious services" in many battles sufficiently attest.

General Sturgis was a man of most engaging qualities; vivacious, winning, and brilliant in his social life; courteous, refined, and considerate; beloved by his subordinates, both officers and soldiers, while his domestic life was singularly beautiful in the mutual devotion and affection which characterized all its members.

A skilful commander, a patriotic citizen, a gallant soldier, his fame is secure.

The name of General Samuel D. Sturgis has an honored place in the annals of the Republic, among the brave soldiers who have added lustre to its campaigns.

*Prepared for Military Order Loyal Legion.*

## MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL.

No. 854. CLASS OF 1836.

Died, October 21, 1889, at Sing Sing, N. Y., aged 74.

COLONEL CHURCHILL was born in Rhode Island, and appointed in 1832 cadet from Massachusetts. He graduated in 1836, and was assigned to the First Artillery. He was on duty at the Military Academy till November of 1836, when he resigned. He followed the profession of Civil Engineer till 1841, when he started a private school at Sing Sing, New York. For many years his academy was very successful. In 1857 he was made Division Inspector, New York Militia, with the rank of Colonel.

*Secretary of the Association.*

## HENRY W. FREEDLEY.

No. 1705. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, November 4, 1889, at Baltimore, Md., aged 57.

MAJOR HENRY W. FREEDLEY, United States Army, retired, a veteran officer, died at Baltimore, November 4. He was a native of Pennsylvania, entered the Military Academy in 1851, was graduated in 1855 and promoted to the Ninth Infantry, afterwards to the Third Infantry. In 1861 he was promoted Captain. During the War he rendered meritorious service and received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for his gallantry at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, being wounded at the latter. In 1866 he declined promotion as Major of the Thirty-Ninth Infantry, and in 1867 was promoted Major of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was retired with the rank of Colonel September 25, 1868 (which was changed under the law to Major in 1875), for disability from wounds received in battle.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

## JAMES MORRISON HAWES.

No. 1259. CLASS OF 1845.

Died, November 22, 1889, at Covington, Ky., aged 66.

JAMES MORRISON HAWES was born January 7th, 1824, in Lexington, Kentucky. He was the eldest son of Richard and Hetty Nicholas Hawes, and the grandson of George Nicholas. His grandfather and father were prominent in the political affairs of their State. His grandfather was the first Attorney-General of the State; his father twice represented the Ashland district in Congress, and was chosen by his fellow citizens who joined the Confederate cause during the War of Secession, as the Confederate Governor of Kentucky, and the representative of their interests with that Government at Richmond.

He received his early education at the St. Joseph College, Bradstown, Kentucky; entered the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1841, and graduated July 1st, 1845, when he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant Second Dragoons. He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant April 25th, 1846; First Lieutenant January 13th, 1850, and Captain December 13th, 1855. He was actively engaged with his regiment in the military occupation of Texas in 1845-46, and with it served throughout the War with Mexico, at first under General Taylor on the Rio Grande, and later under General Scott on the line of operations from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, participating with efficiency and gallantry in all the brilliant operations and victories of that campaign, and earning the Brevet of First Lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the affairs of San Juan de los Llanos." In June, 1848, he was detailed to duty at the Military Academy where he served as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics to August 31st, and Instructor of Mathematics to April, 1849. Up to that date, the Cavalry instruction at the Academy was that of a mere riding school, under the charge of a civilian riding master. Lieutenant Hawes was a man of quick forethought and deed, and his acts were always in the interest of the military service, of dignity

and worthy of the highest commendation. He saw the importance to every branch of the active military service of elevating this system of instruction to the dignity of tactical instruction, and when offered the position made for him of Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics, at once accepted it and performed all its duties to December, 1850, when he was relieved for service in France. Through his devoted energy, perseverance and skill, the Cavalry branch of instruction at the Military Academy, both in theory and practice, rapidly increased in usefulness, and led to the efficient system now existing. In recognition of his good services and to reap further benefit of his abilities, he was sent on professional duty to the Cavalry School of Instruction at Saumer in France. On his return from France in 1852, he joined his regiment, and till 1859, was with it on frontier duty among the Indians in Texas and Arizona, and under Department Commander General Persifer F. Smith, sustaining the United States civil authorities in Kansas in suppressing troubles arising in that Territory, between the Free Soil and Pro Slavery settlers; also in the Utah Expedition, under General Albert S. Johnson, aiding the United States authorities in suppressing the Mormon Rebellion, and on an expedition to the Humbolt River to exhibit the military power of the Government, and to maintain its authority among the Indians. In 1860 and 1861, he was engaged in quelling disturbances in Kansas, at which time he was in command of the garrison at Fort Leavenworth.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Captain Hawes, like other officers of Southern birth, deemed it his duty to follow the fortunes of his State, which, at that time, many of its citizens hoped to succeed in their struggle to force to secede from the Union. On May 9th, 1861, much to the regret of his many Army associates, he resigned from the Army, and at once cast his fortunes with the South. He accepted the command of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, and entered upon active service in the Confederate Army. His abilities and services were soon required and rewarded by promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, and assignment to command of forces west of the Mississippi, where he fulfilled

his many responsible duties with his ever conscientious faithfulness to the cause he espoused, until at the close of the War he surrendered at Galveston, Texas, in 1865.

Accepting as just the result of the War, General Hawes returned to his home and to his duties as a citizen of Kentucky, and entered into mercantile pursuits. But, owing to his impaired health, arising from exposure in the War, he retired in a few years from business and devoted himself solely to his family, living a quiet and retired life. His death occurred on the 22d of November, 1889, after a prolonged illness at his home in Covington, Kentucky. He left a wife and ten children.

General Hawes was a man of bright intelligence, unflinching energy, and high sense of duty. Through his entire life, from early manhood, at the Military Academy, his firm moral courage, sincerity, modesty, freedom from vanity and selfishness, kindness of heart and purity of character, caused him to be esteemed by all who knew him, and made devoted friends of his many associates. His many friends regret his demise, and cordially sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

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### HAMILTON L. SHIELDS.

No. 1295. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, November 23, 1889, at Troy, New York, aged 66.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON L. SHIELDS died at his residence on First street at an early hour yesterday morning. He had been confined to his house for several days with what was supposed at the outset to be only a severe cold. Saturday, however, a well-developed case of pneumonia had set in, and at night his condition was pronounced to be critical. But no apprehensions of immediate danger were felt, and his sudden death was a shock to his family as well as to the general public. He died at two o'clock, without pain or distress other than the natural weakness which attended his illness.

Hamilton L. Shields was born at Norfolk, Virginia, November 1, 1823. His father was an officer in the United States Navy and destined his son for the same vocation, but the mother preferred that he should adopt a profession, and in 1841 he entered William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia. At the expiration of his freshman year, however, he was tendered an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, which he accepted, and whence he graduated in 1846. He was commissioned Lieutenant and assigned to the Third Artillery, and on the breaking out of the war with Mexico, with his regiment he joined the army of invasion under Scott. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and El Molino del Rey, and in the storming of the Belen Gate of the City of Mexico. Twice in this brief but eventful campaign the young officer was breveted for gallantry, at Molino del Rey and the Belen Gate.

At the close of the Mexican war Captain Shields returned to the United States, and shortly afterward was appointed Judge Advocate on the staff of Major-General John E. Wool, with headquarters in this city. This position he filled until his resignation from the army in 1854.

In September, 1859, having become a permanent resident of Troy, he was elected Captain of the Citizens' Corps, and continued in command until, with the outbreak of the war, the old corps ceased to exist.

Soon after his resignation from the army he turned his attention to farming and the breeding of fine cattle, and to that end purchased a large tract of land in Bennington, Vermont, where he had since spent several months during each year. It is scarcely a fortnight since his family returned for the winter from his country home.

Captain Shields was one of the comparatively few living charter members of the Aztec Club, whose membership includes the surviving officers of the Mexican war.

Captain Shields was a man of strong personality. He had the warm heart, the impulsive temperament and chivalrous spirit

which are the embodiment of the traditional Virginia gentleman "of the old school," of which his splendid physique and a fine military carriage, which never deserted him, served to render him a more conspicuous type. By his natural graces of mind and person he was thus easily accredited to the consideration and esteem of those with whom he came in contact. He had been on terms of personal intimacy with all the leaders of the civil war, including both General Grant and General Lee, while among his classmates at West Point were Stonewall Jackson and George B. McClellan. The lamented General Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg, was one of his warmest friends, and officiated as groomsman at his marriage.

If the merit of a man is evidenced by the kindly memories which survive his death, the manly worth of the subject of this sketch was marked in the extreme. In every walk of life in this city, which has been his home, and in the mountain village where for thirty summers he has lived, the friends whom he has left are limited only by the circle of his acquaintance; not one who does not yield him the tribute of a generous memory. His humanity was deep and inexhaustible. For every human weakness he could find excuse, while his sympathy with and sorrow for the unfortunates who are found in every community was exquisite. Many is the outcast who, spurned as undeserving by the passers-by, has received substantial help at the hands of Captain Shields. Suffering in its every form was unbearable to him, and to alleviate it gave him genuine pleasure. His heart was always tender to the sorrows of the world, and his bounty was bestowed with that simplicity which marks an unaffected charity. *From a Troy, N. Y., paper.*

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JEFFERSON DAVIS.

No. 530. CLASS OF 1828.

Died, December 6, 1889, at New Orleans, La., aged 81.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was born June 3, 1808, in that part of Christian County, Kentucky, which afterward became Todd

County. (His father was Samuel Davis, a planter, who had served in the Revolutionary War as an officer in the mounted forces of Georgia.) Subsequent to the war Samuel Davis moved to Kentucky, where he resided until a few years after the birth of his son, Jefferson Davis, when he moved to Woodville, Miss. Jefferson Davis, receiving an academic education at home, was sent to the Transylvania University, Kentucky, where he remained until 1824. In that year President Monroe appointed him as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. He graduated in June, 1828. Was assigned to the First United States Infantry, July 1st, receiving on the same day his commissions as Brevet (Second Lieutenant) and Second Lieutenant. He served with his regiment on the Northwestern frontier, taking part in the "Black Hawk War"—1831-2.

On March 1st, 1833, he was transferred to the First Dragoons, a new regiment, with the rank of First Lieutenant and made at the same time Adjutant of the regiment. During the next two years he participated in the expeditions against the Pawnee, Comanche and other Indians. On July 30, he resigned his commission in the Army. He soon after this married Sally Knox Taylor, daughter of Zachary Taylor, of the First United States Infantry. He then devoted himself to the cultivation of cotton on his plantation in Warren County, near Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Following this retirement he took an active part in politics, in 1843, in the canvass for election of Governor in his State. He was a delegate to the convention and there delivered his first speech, in which he committed himself to State supremacy. In 1844 he was given a place on the Polk and Dallas electoral ticket. From that time until his death he was a Democrat of the Southern type in politics and an ardent disciple of the doctrine of State sovereignty. In 1845 he was elected to the National House of Representatives.

As member of Congress he was always particularly interested in the war policy of the Government. In June, 1846, he resigned his seat to accept the Colonelcy of the First Regiment of Mississippi Riflemen, which he joined at New Orleans, and led it to rein-

force General Taylor on the Rio Grande. His service in the Mexican War extended from June 26, 1846, to July 12, 1847, where he distinguished himself on several occasions. There he was severely wounded in one of his feet. He was complimented in orders by General Taylor, and while in New Orleans, on his way home with his regiment, whose term of enlistment had expired, President Polk appointed him a Brigadier-General, which he declined on the grounds that it was unconstitutional for the Federal executive to make such a military appointment even when, as in this case, authorized by Congress.

In August, 1847, Mr. Davis entered the United States Senate to fill an unexpired term. He took his seat December 6, 1847, and his appointment was confirmed. Later he was elected to a full term, but resigned in November, 1851, to become the "State's Rights" candidate for Governor of Mississippi. He was defeated. March 7, 1853, he was appointed Secretary of War. He was elected to the United States Senate March 4, 1857, and remained there until January 24, 1861, when he withdrew, having been informed of the alleged secession of his State, Mississippi. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Mississippi with the rank of Major-General, which office he never assumed. The Provisional Convention, at Montgomery, Alabama, adopted, on February 8, 1861, a Constitution, and on February 9, 1861, elected Jefferson Davis President of the Confederacy.

In November, 1861, Mr. Davis was chosen President of "the Confederate States" at an election held in all the States claiming to have seceded, which office he retained until the collapse of the Confederacy. He was captured a fugitive, on May 10, 1865, and confined a prisoner, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, for two years. He was indicted for treason by a grand jury in the District of Virginia. One year later he was released on bail. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in 1868, and so he was never brought to trial.

In 1881 he published his "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." He died at New Orleans, Louisiana, at 12.45 in the morning, December 6, 1889.

OLIVER O. HOWARD.

## ISRAEL VOGDES.

No. 901. CLASS OF 1837.

Died, December 7, 1889, at New York, N. Y., aged 73.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARTILLERY,  
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,*December 16th, 1889.*ORDERS }  
No. 139. }

It is with sorrow the Colonel commanding the regiment announces the official intelligence received this morning of the death of Brevet Brigadier-General Israel Vogdes, United States Army, who was for nearly eighteen years Colonel of the First Artillery, and who died on the 7th instant, in New York City.

General Vogdes was born in Pennsylvania. Appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy July 1, 1833, graduated and promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant First Artillery, July 1, 1837. Served, at the Military Academy 1837-49, as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, to August 29, 1843, and as Principal Assistant Professor (First Lieutenant First Artillery, July 9, 1838) of Mathematics, August 29, 1843, to September 15, 1849; in (Captain First Artillery, August 20, 1847) Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1849-50; in garrison at Key West, Florida, 1850 to 1856; in Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856; and in garrison at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, 1856-7, and Fort Monroe, Virginia, (Artillery school for practice) 1858 to 1861, being a member of the Board to arrange the programme of instruction for the school, 1859-60.

Served during the Rebellion of the seceding States, 1861-6; in defense of Fort Pickens, Florida, February 7 to October 9, 1861 (in command April 11-16, 1861) being engaged against the rebel night attack on Santa Rosa (Major First Artillery, May 14, 1861) Island, Florida, October 9, 1861, where he was captured; as prisoner of war, October 9, 1861, to August, 1862; (while a prisoner of war he was one of the ten officers selected to be put to death by the rebels in retaliation for the then expected execution of rebel privateers captured by the United States Government) on the staff of Major-General J. F. Reynolds, on the Pennsylvania border, in the Maryland campaign, September, 1862; in (Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862) command of Folly Island, South Carolina, April to July 9, 1863, and (Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Artillery, June 1, 1863) of Morris Island, South Carolina, July, 1863, and Folly Island, South Carolina, August 1863, to July, 1864, during operations against Fort Sumter and (Colonel First Artillery, August 1, 1863) Charleston, South Carolina; in Florida, February

to July, 1864, and in command of the defense of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, May, 1864, to April, 1865, of a district in Florida, April and September, 1865, (Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion) in waiting orders, September, 1865, to January, 1866, when he was mustered out of the Volunteer service; in command First Artillery, headquarters at Fort Hamilton, New York, January 18, 1886, to January 2, 1881; at Charleston, South Carolina, November 16, 1872, to August 22, 1875, and at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, November 11, 1875, to January 2, 1881. Retired from active service January 2, 1881.

General Vogdes was in many respects a remarkable man. He was gifted with a most retentive memory and great power of original thought and analysis. He was a brilliant student of history and biography, and his mind was richly stored with all that was of value in the art of war, ancient or modern. While he had not the least ambition as an author, his opinions were eagerly sought for by many of those interested in current operations of war at home and abroad. From the very inception of the great Rebellion General (then Captain) Vogdes assumed a firm and decided attitude as a Union man, and was always ready and outspoken with convincing reasons for the faith that was in him. While surrounded on every side by enemies of the country he was fearless and uncompromising in his denunciation of treason. No truer patriot ever lived, none more willing to give his life for his country.

In private life he was kind, hospitable, sympathetic and true in his friendships. Those who knew him best will long remember him with kindness.

The sympathies of the regiment are tendered to the members of his family in their irreparable loss.

By order of Colonel Langdon.

HENRY L. HARRIS,  
*First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Artillery.*

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### HENRY D. WALLEN.

No. 2189. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, December 24, 1889, at New York, N. Y., aged 45.

HENRY D. WALLEN, who died yesterday at an asylum in this city of an illness from which he had been suffering for the last

two years, was the eldest son of the late General Henry D. Wallen. He was born in Missouri, January 24, 1845, and entered the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1862, on an appointment at large, and was graduated from there June 17, 1867. On graduation he was promoted in the Army to be Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and was stationed in the garrison at Fort Sullivan, Maine, September 28, 1867. He was then transferred to the Infantry in May, 1869, and was assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry August 3, 1870. The first of the month following he was discharged. After his discharge he went to Maine for a time and then went South. He afterward went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he married a daughter of General George W. Cass, of that city.

For several years he was Superintendent of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, and about ten years ago moved with his family to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he established himself in the iron business, carrying on a large and successful business under the firm of Henry D. Wallen & Co. He was one of the leading men of the place, and was largely interested in many other business enterprises, especially that of electric lighting. A few years ago he moved to this city and lived with his family at 52 West Fifty-seventh Street. He leaves a widow and two children.

*New York Times, December 25, 1889.*

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CHARLES J. WHITING.

No. 789. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, January 8, 1890, at Castine, Me., aged 75.

COLONEL CHARLES J. WHITING, who died at Castine, Maine, January 8, was graduated from West Point in 1835; appointed to the artillery, became Second Lieutenant Second Artillery September 10, 1835, and resigned May 31, 1836. He then engaged in various professional pursuits, and March 3, 1855, was appointed

Captain Second United States Cavalry. He served with efficiency during the War, was promoted Major Second Cavalry July 17, 1862, and was dismissed November 5, 1863, for "using contemptuous and disrespectful words against the President of the United States." On May 28, 1866, he was ordered by the President of the United States "to be restored to his former rank as Major of Cavalry to fill the first vacancy that may occur in that arm of the Service." Under this he became Major Second Cavalry, with date from July 17, 1862. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel Sixth United States Cavalry, and on January 1, 1871, was "mustered out of service."—*Army and Navy Journal*.

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ROBERT E. CLARY.

No. 520. CLASS OF 1828.

Died, January 19, 1890, at Washington, D. C., aged 85.

GENERAL CLARY was born in Ashfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1823, from which he graduated five years later, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant Fifth United States Infantry. Served in the Black Hawk expedition in 1832. Was promoted to First Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, April 1, 1836, and Captain same regiment April 3, 1839.

On July 7, 1838, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army. In May, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Major and Quartermaster. On July 5, 1862, was appointed Colonel and Additional Aide-de-Camp, under Act approved August 5, 1861. On April 5, 1864, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General. March 13, 1865, received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General United States Army for faithful and meritorious service during the war, and on July 29, 1866, was promoted to the rank of Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

During his service in the Quartermaster's Department, he was assigned to various duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at Detroit, Michigan, and vicinity; Buffalo, New York; New York City; several military posts in South Carolina and Florida; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; San Francisco, California, and other posts on the Pacific Coast; Indiananola, Texas; St. Louis, Missouri; Camp Floyd and Fort Crittenden, Utah.

In October, 1861, after the breaking out of the Rebellion, he served as Chief Quartermaster Department Western Virginia, as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of Virginia, as Chief Quartermaster Department Northwest, and as Depot Quartermaster at Memphis, Tennessee. On July 26, 1867, he was assigned as Chief Quartermaster Fourth District Department of the East at Boston, Massachusetts, continuing on that duty until February 22, 1869, when he was retired from active service, having reached the age limit.

One of his most intimate Army friends testifies that Colonel R. E. Clary was an accomplished gentleman, a warm friend, and a good soldier.

S. B. HOLLABIRD.

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RICHARD A. WILLIAMS.

No. 2334. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, January 20, 1890, in New York, N. Y., aged 43.

In June, 1870, seven members of the class of that year were assigned to the Eighth Cavalry, then stationed in New Mexico. Nearly twenty years have passed, and four of them—three in the far-off land of the Dakotahs, one at the Alma Mater—on a frosty morning in January, 1890, heard with heavy hearts of the sudden and lonely death of the other—alone and unaided, though in the midst of sleeping thousands, and mourn the death of "Old Sep Williams."

RICHARD ALGERNON WILLIAMS was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1846, and entered the Military Academy in September, 1865. His peculiarities of mind showed themselves even then—his aggressive independence and fearlessness—and probably no “Sep” of his class was so thoroughly and unremittingly “devilled”—for the “Seps” of that year reported in camp, and *that* camp was famous for the unrelenting energy of the yearlings. His vivacity, his songs and pantomimies soon won him friends, and he early took a high place in the affections of his class. His intellect was bright, his mind clear and logical even then, but he was a student, not so much of mathematics as of human nature, and hence did not graduate until 1870, twenty-third in a class of fifty-eight.

Assigned to the Eighth Cavalry with six of his class, he arrived at Kit Carson, Colorado, in September and there was assigned to duty with recruits and marched with them to Fort Craig, New Mexico, a march of some six hundred miles, thence to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, where he joined his troop. It was then commanded by the famous “Major” William McCleave, an Indian fighter of the Kit Carson class, and an iron disciplinarian.

Under his teaching and guidance Williams soon developed what were his ruling characteristics through life—fondness for active duty, great thoroughness and conscientiousness in drill, and in small duties as well as great. His social qualities also developed rapidly—for he had not been what is known as a society man at West Point—and the presence of no officer at mess or club was more missed than “Sep,” as he was generally called.

He served at Forts Stanton, Union and Bascom from 1870 till 1876, performing much field duty. On June 12, 1872, he commanded a detachment of his troop that followed, overtook and scattered a band of Kiowas and Comanches, recapturing all of the stolen and most of the Indian stock. During the Red River campaign of 1872 he served with his troop in the field, being present and taking part in the night attack of the Comanches on the camp, August 16, 1872, and attracting attention by his coolness.

In 1875 he marched in command of his troop from Fort Stan-

ton to Fort Brown, Texas, a march of twelve hundred miles. He was promoted First Lieutenant May 17, 1876, and during that year and up to February, 1881, served at Forts Brown and Ringgold and Camp Edinburg.

In 1880 he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and at once appointed Adjutant and took an active part in the reorganization of the Depot and formation of the Companies of Instruction. Rejoining his troop in Texas in 1882, he performed all the numerous and harassing duties of scouting, watching Indians and Mexicans alike, until June, 1885, when he went with his troop to New Mexico and remained there until the close of the Geronimo campaign in 1886,

Promoted Captain Troop "C" April 24, 1886, he served at San Antonio and Fort Davis, Texas, and marched with the regiment from Texas to Dakota, May 17 to September 17, 1888, the longest continuous march—over two thousand miles—ever made in this country.

While at Fort Meade his health failed and he obtained a leave of absence to go to Europe, and while en route died suddenly at the Grand Hotel in New York, January 20, 1890, of heart disease. Retiring in good spirits and apparently better in health in the evening, God took him before morning—and thus alone, among strangers, in the prime of manhood, Death "extended" his leave "indefinitely," and we, who knew and loved him, can only bow in silent submission.

F. E. PHELPS,  
*Captain Eighth Cavalry.*

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WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

No. 1046. CLASS OF 1840.

Died, February 17, 1890, at New Iberia, La., aged 71.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, after a short and painful illness, died at his residence in New Iberia, Louisiana, at 11 p. m., February 17,

1890, aged seventy-one years. He was born in Blount County, Tennessee, April 2, 1819, where he resided until 1844, when he was married to Miss Eliza Marsh and removed to this parish, where he has ever since been thoroughly identified with every public enterprise calculated to benefit the town and parish in which he lived. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated with honors in 1840, from a class of which General Sherman and Governor Paul Hebert, of Louisiana, were members and of which up to the time of his death he was the fifth survivor. During the Florida War he served with distinction as Lieutenant of the Third Regiment of Dragoons, and in 1868, when Iberia parish was created, was elected the first clerk of the court, which office he filled with great credit to himself. William Robertson was the true type of a cultivated and Christian gentleman, and wherever he went carried with him that singleness of purpose and sympathy for others that won for him the love and admiration of all who knew him.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

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JONES M. WITHERS.

No. 829. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, March 13, 1890, at Mobile, Ala., aged 77.

GENERAL WITHERS was born in Alabama and appointed cadet in 1831 from the same State. He graduated in 1835 and was assigned to the First Dragoons. He resigned in December, 1835. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Infantry in April, 1847, and Colonel Ninth Infantry, September 13, 1847, and served with his Regiment during the Mexican War. He again resigned in May, 1848.

In 1836 he served as Aide to General Patterson against the Creek Indians. He held various positions of trust in his native State, among them Mayor of Mobile from 1858 to 1861.

He served in the Confederate Army during the Rebellion, but a record of his services is not at hand.

*Secretary of the Association.*

## GEORGE CROOK.

No. 1573. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, March 21, 1890, at Chicago, Illinois, aged 62.

Our Alma Mater, it seems to me, may well be called another Niobe, whom envious gods have bereft of her brightest children to place them in the most exalted niches of Fame's Pantheon Grant, McClellan, Thomas, Sheridan, Hancock, Sykes, Warren—the roll is lengthening, as one by one the prominent figures and directing minds of our civil war are answering to their last muster.

And now we have finished the sad duty of lowering into the grave the mortal remains of George Crook, who in record of service, in faithful performance of duty, in valor, in intelligent knowledge of his profession, in modest worth, in gentle consideration for friend and foe; in all that makes men manly and places the profession of arms on an exalted plane—was the equal, as he was the friend and companion of those great names.

Perhaps, it is just as well that our country has no Bossuet to voice the panegyric of its dead heroes: the work they have wrought in perpetuating and solidifying this wonderful nation has been so stupendous that the task of adequately and appropriately describing it for future generations can be confided to no human pen, assumed by no human tongue.

Not one additional leaflet would be added to their laurel crowns,—not one ray of glory—from the subsidized sycophancy of a court chaplain, but each in dressing up on the alignment on the day of Final Inspection, responds bravely and proudly to the mandate—"By their works shall ye know them."

And after all, what more perfect obituary can be presented of any man than a complete and satisfactory response to the query: "What has been the lesson of this man's life?"

This is the question that you and I and all men must answer.

The world is becoming too wise to believe that ordinarily, Success is the Criterion of Ability. Rather, it perceives, dimly perhaps as yet, but still with sufficient clearness to accept as a beacon, that not alone the position to which a man attains, but the obstacles conquered on the way, the adequacy or insufficiency of the means allowed him, the nobleness or the ignominy of his aspirations,—are all to be cast in the scales before judgment can be passed upon his character.

No man that ever wore a shoulder-strap could face this ordeal with more equanimity than could General George Crook.

Gentle, modest, retiring,—shy almost as a girl,—he rose through every grade of rank, lineal and brevet—from Second Lieutenant to Major-General,—each advancement marking a battle or campaign—until the Army of West Virginia hailed and respected him as its commander.

And then when the colossal struggle was ended and the thousands and millions who had lately joined in bloody fratricidal strife were going back each to his place in the body politic, Crook quietly resumed his duties as an Infantry Captain; but, in the reorganization of the Army which promptly followed, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, and assigned to the command of all the troops in the field against the hostile Indians of Idaho and Nevada.

It is not my intention to recapitulate his important services at all times and in all places during the more than forty-two years of his connection with the military establishment. All soldiers know them—all frontiersmen remember them—so long as valor forms the theme of poet's song, they will be honored and renowned in our country's history.

It is not going one inch beyond the official records to say that General Crook's experience with Indians, either in Peace or in War, has never been equaled by that of any other officer. So well understood is this fact that his brilliant services in the most trying hours of the War are almost forgotten, and he stands, and will always stand in the eyes of our people—red or white, as the soldier who in the hour of battle was

"Fierce as ten furies, terrible as Hell,"

but when smiling Peace had spread her wings over the field of conflict, was the tender, commiserate, intelligent, earnest friend of the conquered.

Rogue River, Klamath, Shasta, Modoc, Pit River, Pi-Ute, Bannock, Nez Percé, Apache, Hualpai, Navajo, Sioux, Shoshonee, Ute, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Crow, and Pawnee, have known, have feared and have loved him.

When he assumed command in Arizona, in 1871, that territory was a veritable hell. He whipped thousands of the Apaches into submission, and for the first time since the days of Cortez made all that fierce tribe respect and obey the law. He set them to work upon farms on the Rio Verde and elsewhere, and soon had them in a most prosperous and hopeful condition. The story of his administration of Indian affairs in that, as in every other department in which he had control, is the brightest and most honorable chapter in the history of our relations with the American aborigines. The secret of his success was his integrity—George Crook never lied to mortal man. The Indians soon learned this trait and believed in his word as they believed in the stars.

His instructions to his officers were always: "Make them no promises you cannot fulfil"—and his endeavor was to secure "an exact and even-handed justice to red men and to white alike."

The Indian was compelled to work, but not to work without remuneration; a prompt, cash market was found for all he could produce, and every encouragement was extended to keep him in the path of well-doing.

Another striking peculiarity of Crook's character was his aversion to issuing orders. To quote his own words,—“Example was the best general order,”—and to the men and officers who followed him through the burning deserts and across the rugged mountain ranges of Arizona—faced the chill blizzards of Montana and Nebraska, or trudged along the weary miles of rain-soaked “Bad Lands” in Dakota, exposed to heat, cold, snow, rain and disease no less deadly than the ambushade or sudden stampede, there was no more inspiring shibboleth than the magical word

“Crook!”—which meant the Commander who shared their fatigues, their troubles and their perils, by day and by night.

No soldiers loved him so deeply as those who had been with him longest—no man ever had friends more devoted or loyal; he bound them to him with hooks of steel. Well might they be proud of his friendship:—to have shared his campaigns was glory enough and to have been honored with his appreciation grand distinction.

The frontier has gone. The exigencies which called General Crook into existence have passed away, and we shall never see his like again; yet the lesson of his life remains to animate us to all that is noble, honorable and manly—to such a course of conduct that when our last summons comes, kind friends may say of us, as I here say of him:

*Peace to his ashes.*

JOHN G. BOURKE.

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FRANCIS H. SMITH.

No. 711. CLASS OF 1833.

Died, March 21, 1890, at Lexington, Virginia, aged 78.

FRANCIS HENNEY SMITH, the subject of this sketch, was born at Norfolk, Virginia, the 18th day of October, 1812, and died at Lexington, Virginia, the 21st day of March, 1890. He was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, having entered that institution in 1829, and graduated in the class of 1833.

At the Academy he was distinguished both as a soldier and as a student, and upon his graduation was assigned to First Artillery. He resigned from the United States Army very soon after his graduation to accept a position in Hampden Sydney College, Virginia, but his military taste did not permit him to remain long in that purely civil position, and he accepted the appointment as Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute from the State

of Virginia, in the year 1839. In that position he remained for a period of over fifty years, his term of service expiring January 1, 1890, and his death following that event in less than ninety days.

Few men have served so long, so faithfully, or so successfully in one position. The life of General Smith and that of the Virginia Military Institute are so interwoven that an account of the rise and growth of that institution is neither more or less than a history of the struggles and triumphs of General Smith.

When he accepted the position of Superintendent with the rank of Major, it was to organize a Military School for the State of Virginia. When, after half a century of service, he retired from that position with the rank of Major-General, he left a well-established and well-known military school, which numbered among its graduates several thousand men, and which had furnished from its corps of alumni a number of the most brilliant and capable officers of the Confederate Army. Few men can point to such direct, tangible, important fruit of their individual work.

Prior to the year 1836, the State of Virginia had owned a small Arsenal located at Lexington, in charge of a detail of enlisted men under a non-commissioned officer. In the year 1836, an Act of the Virginia Legislature was passed, under the provisions of which the old method of guarding the Arsenal was dispensed with, and a school was established for the instruction of twenty young men, as to whom the Act provided that they should reside in the Arsenal, receive a military education, and in return therefor should guard the Arsenal and agree to teach within the State of Virginia for at least two years after their graduation.

It was to take care of this modest enterprise that young Smith, who was then twenty-six years of age, was appointed to his office of Superintendent. Fortunately he was spared to tell the story of the organization, the early struggles, the gradual expansion, the temporary destruction and the final brilliant triumph of the Institute. As late as July, 1889, at the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Institute, General Smith read a most interesting paper, describing all these things most graphically. That

paper, taken in connection with his address, before the society of graduates of the West Point Military Academy in 1879, tells the whole story of a life, the study of which cannot fail to inspire youth with an admiration for and appreciation of singleness of purpose and devoted effort.

Immediately after the organization of the Institute at Lexington, Major Smith directed his efforts to the expansion of the school. The discipline, framed as it was on the direct lines of the West Point Military Academy, was so excellent, and the course of study so thorough, that, almost immediately applications to enter youths as pay cadets poured in upon the faculty. Legislative action permitted this, and in a short while the corps of cadets increased to such size that new buildings became necessary. Appropriations were made by the State in the course of the first twenty years, amounting to over a hundred thousand dollars. Handsome barracks were erected with the capacity for 400 cadets; officers' quarters, mess hall, hospitals, etc., were added; the grounds were enlarged, the faculty was increased, and the best talent was obtained, so that, even before the outbreak of the late War, the Virginia Military Institute came to be recognized as a leading institution for educating youth. To the great capacity and untiring effort of General Smith, the larger portion of this success was due. But he was ably supplemented in his efforts by many ardent and willing friends of the school. Among these were the late General Wm. H. Richardson, for many years Adjutant General of Virginia, and General Philip St. George Cocks, a wealthy Virginian, who was a graduate of West Point. Through their efforts, General Smith was sent, about the year 1858, to visit the military schools of England, France and Germany. He returned from this inspection with much valuable information which was applied to the management of the institute. From his ample means, General Cocks provided the institute with a stand of 500 small arms and a battery of artillery expressly manufactured for cadet use; and by him, and others, scholarships, hospital and library funds were founded. The State of Virginia appreciating the work done, provided a handsome annual appro-

priation, which, together with the funds derived from pay cadets, placed the institute, at the outbreak of the War, upon a first-class military footing. It numbered among its students the sons of many of the most distinguished families in the South, and more than any other organization contributed to the preparation for the field of the First Confederate Armies. At the outbreak of the War in '61, the entire corps, professors and cadets, of the Virginia Military Institute was transferred to Richmond. Governor Letcher, appreciating the great ability of General Smith, assigned him to the special duty of organizing the Virginia troops.

At this time the faculty consisted, besides General Smith, of Colonel J. T. L. Preston, Colonel Gilhan, General Colston, General Williamson, Major (Stonewall) Jackson, Colonel Stapleton Crutchfield, and many others, whose names have become well-known as soldiers of the Confederacy. The corps of cadets was assigned to duty as drill masters in the camps of instruction about Richmond. It is no exaggeration to say, that under their drill and discipline, and under the organization of General Smith, a great contribution was made to the efficiency of the Army subsequently assembled at Manassas.

About this time General Smith was appointed by Governor Letcher one of his Advisory Board or Council, in which position he served with Commodore Maury and Judge Allen, President of the Court of Appeals. A little later he was ordered to take command of Craney Island in Norfolk Harbor, where he served until, at the instance of President Davis, the Governor, in January, 1862, ordered him to return to Lexington and reopen the institute, so as to make it the West Point of the Confederacy and supply the Army with young officers.

Never in all its history was the school more flourishing. The attendance between the years 1861 and 1865 amounted to from 350 to 400 annually, and the corps was composed of the flower of the southern youth. Notwithstanding the harrassments and destruction of War, the course of studies was faithfully pursued at the Virginia Military Institute, and notwithstanding the

increasing difficulty of obtaining quartermaster and commissary supplies, General Smith always developed the faculty of getting the best of everything for his boys. In the spring of 1862, the cadet corps was called upon to join Stonewall Jackson at McDowell, but reached the battlefield after the action was over. This was the last actual military service rendered by the corps until May, 1864, when it was again ordered out to join Breckinridge in the Shenandoah Valley. On this occasion the cadets were put in action, and made a brilliant record of gallantry, losing nine killed and forty-six wounded out of 225 in action, but capturing a full battery of guns. A month later General Hunter made his famous raid down the valley to Lynchburg, on which occasion the cadets were driven from Lexington, and the institute, mess hall and all the officers' quarters, except General Smith's house, were destroyed by fire. After this, the cadet corps was taken to Richmond, and occupied the Poor-House as a military school until the evacuation of Richmond.

At the close of the War nothing could have seemed more desperate than the outlook of the institute. With its buildings destroyed,—with its State bankrupt,—with its best friends dead,—there seemed but little hope of its successful revival to any one except General Smith. By one of those gratifying accidents of War, his house alone, of all the officers' quarters, had remained undisturbed. When Hunter entered Lexington, it was with torch and sword, but a daughter of General Smith was at the point of death and could not be moved from the house; Major Henry A. Du Pont, the son of an old West Point class-mate of General Smith, succeeded in saving his home from destruction. Returning to this spot, the only thing left of his whole life work after the War ended, General Smith immediately set about the restoration of the institute. He pledged his whole private estate, and in addition to this, he obtained from the Legislature the authority to borrow money on the property of the institute, and issued bonds amounting to over a hundred thousand dollars. Through his almost unaided exertions he negotiated these bonds. With the proceeds of these he rebuilt the barracks, officers' quarters and

mess hall, and within twelve months after the end of the War reopened the school with a very full corps. But the poverty and disasters of the people made his task exceedingly difficult. The losses and non-payment of fees and tuition; the accumulation of interest; the great expense of rehabilitation, made his struggle for ten years depressing and doubtful. At last the period of relief came. The State was better able to discharge its obligation to the school. Large appropriations were made, paying off the debts and retiring the bonds, and placing the school once more fairly upon its feet.

It is no exaggeration to say, that at the time the faithful old soldier laid aside his sword, the condition of the school which he had founded and labored for so long, was better than it had ever been in the whole history of the institute.

Few men were more widely known, and none more thoroughly respected, than General Francis H. Smith. His name will last as long as the cause of education is cherished in the South. It is linked and entwined with the memory of a great band of gallant soldiers, who learned their first lesson from his teaching, and no doubt his statue will soon be in position at the Virginia Military Institute, inscribed like that of Colonel Thayer at West Point, bestowing upon him the title of Father of the School.

General Smith was a devout Christian, always mindful of his religious duties, and demanding respectful observance of the Sabbath in the corps. During the whole period of his Superintendency, he taught a large Bible class, and sought earnestly at all times, to impress his pupils with religious principles. He was a vestryman, and leader in the Episcopal Church at Lexington.

With the great executive ability and wonderful continuity of purpose possessed by General Smith, there is little doubt that he would have been a very distinguished officer if he had remained in active service. As it is, while the opportunity was lost to him, he is known all through the South, and will be remembered for all time as one of the most thorough and successful organizers and teachers the country has ever produced.

JOHN S. WISE.

## LEONARD MARTIN.

No. 1920. CLASS OF 1861 (May).

Died, April 14, 1890, at Winnebago, Wisconsin, aged 52.

LEONARD MARTIN was born in Green Bay, August 26, 1838, where his childhood and early years were passed. In 1856 he entered the Seminary on College Hill, Poughkeepsie, New York, and while a student there received his appointment as cadet at West Point Military Academy, going direct from Poughkeepsie to his post in June, 1857, just before completing his seventeenth year. That his record was of high grade at West Point and his graduation, after a five year's ordeal of study and drill, honorable is proved by his being assigned at once to the United States Corps of Artillery, which ranks a little below the Corps of Engineers. At the outbreak at Fort Sumter the class of '61 graduated in advance of the established time (June). The cadets were ordered at once to the front. Lieutenant Martin was detained a month in Washington to drill volunteers, but his ardent nature chafed under such duty, and he left the last of April for the seat of war and was at once placed second in command of Perkins' Battery, shortly afterward transferred from Fourth to Fifth United States Artillery, and assigned to Captain Ayres' command. On the promotion of this gentleman Lieutenant Martin was given command of what was long known in the Army of the Potomac as "Ayres' Battery," one of the heaviest yet most effective in the service. In a brief memorial like this it is impossible to give the many incidents of brave acts performed in line of duty and special occasions where heroic fibre was brought out, as was often done in the case of young Martin, and which were reported to the War Department by his superior officers. He was one of three (the others being Davidson and Alburger) who volunteered on reconnaissance before Yorktown on the eve of battle. As the trio rode out to meet a deadly rebel fire not a man of the regiment deemed it possible that even one of the three would escape alive. As the

little party dashed again into camp an acclamation greeted their ears of which the young patriots had never conceived, and their reputation was secured. At the disastrous skirmish on Malvern Hill, when ordered to spike his guns and retreat with the Army, Lieutenant Martin replied, "I am willing to leave my dead body on the field, as a soldier ought, but never voluntarily to give up my guns for the enemy's use!" Long after the Army had been safely quartered in camp could be heard the solemn boom of the lonely battery, which seemed to "inspire," says the *New York Times* in reporting it, "every soldier in camp with fresh courage. And when the wearied men with their young Captain came in sight no words can express the enthusiastic greeting of the command of the old battery so well protected." During the space of four and a half years this noble, yet gentle-hearted, soldier was never away from the carnage and wreck of a battle field, save for one month, when he was brought to his family, then in Lewis County, New York, on sick leave, after the siege before Fredericksburgh. He there contracted a heart trouble which took the form of acute asthma. The surgeon in charge declared that Captain Martin had "come home to die," which seemed at the time a true prophecy. But the youth, the strong will, and ardent desire of the patient to return to his battery so mitigated the symptoms that he returned to his post within the month.

In 1864 he was permitted by the War Department to accept the appointment of Colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, his duty being to guard the construction of a road in Missouri, infested by guerillas, his own headquarters being at Pleasant Hill.

At the close of the War and consequent disbanding of his regiment Colonel Martin resigned and came to his home for recuperation and rest in 1866. A brief year or two in the revenue service at St. Louis and then an appointment as Assistant Engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which position he held until the fall of 1872, when the work was discontinued by the Government, and Colonel Martin was transferred to a similar

position on the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement. Here, one of the most important sections of the work, the combined lock above Kaukauna, being committed to his engineering skill and completed satisfactorily just prior to the transfer of the entire work of the improvement by the Government to civil contractors.

In 1878 Colonel Martin received the appointment of Special Examiner in the Pension Bureau, in the duties of which he was engaged when stricken with fatal disease in February, 1887. In regard to his pension work General Stibbs, Chief of the Pension Office at Chicago, in his letter to Commissioner Black, just after Colonel Martin's illness, speaks of him as follows: "In the complicated work of taking, and lucid reporting of testimony, in the most patient endurance of exposure and fatigue, of which a great deal fell to his share; in the cheerful way in which he looked at depressing circumstances—not a man in the Corps was his superior—few his equal. Until the hand of disease fastened itself fatally upon him, his quarterly reports to the Department at Washington were models of concise yet comprehensive specifications of the cases which had occupied his time and brain. Let us hope for his recovery, otherwise his loss will be great to the service in this Western District." It is here shown by impartial testimony that in every department of work, being weighed in the balance, he was never found wanting.

In summing up a life so filled with versatile and arduous labors "we can only add," says one who knew him best, "that his quickness of perception, his clear judgment and decision in all matters that engaged his attention, were of an exceptionally high character; that through the long stormy career of war he never flagged in his labor, nor suffered himself to look on the dark side. His temperament was of the most sunny and hopeful nature; his fond tenacity of hold on the home and friends of youth are almost without parallel, in one who was continually vibrating here and there about the world, enduring long absences from those who were dear to him. In the adverse changes which came to him, and the oppression of overwork, he never for a moment lost cour-

age, but managed to glean all the enjoyment and happiness possible from meagre material. With fine intellectual endowments, never was there a more kindly, sympathetic, gentle, affectionate heart placed within man than that of Leonard Martin.

He is done with the life that now is, and has been laid to rest with the kindred always dear to him—rests near his pleasant old home in Wisconsin. There we leave him in full assurance of a resurrection that will have in it, for him, a joyful waking from slumber to a new and eternal life, 'where there shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor pain, for the former things are passed away.' "

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### NELSON HENRY DAVIS.

No. 1320. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, May 15th, 1890, at Governor's Island, N. Y. Harbor, aged 69.

NELSON HENRY DAVIS was born in Oxford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, September 20, 1821. He graduated from the United States Military Academy July 1, 1846. He was commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant Third Infantry, and promoted, February 16, 1847, to Second Lieutenant of that regiment. He served efficiently and creditably in the war with Mexico. He was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Cherubusco, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was on frontier duty in California in 1849, actively engaged in the field. In 1855 he was operating in Dakota.

During the Rebellion he was serving with the troops defending the City of Washington, until he took the field with the Army of the Potomac. He was Colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, whilst a Captain in the Third Infantry, and appointed Major and Assistant Inspector-General November 12, 1861. He was prominent in all the battles and operations of the

Army of the Potomac, until July, 1863. Afterward he was employed in the Department of New Mexico, in very responsible and important duties until 1867. He was Inspector-General of the Department of Missouri, Divisions of the Atlantic and of the Missouri. After passing through the grades of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel and Inspector-General, he was, November 23, 1883, placed at the head of his Corps, with the rank of Brigadier-General and Inspector-General. In consequence of age, he retired September 20, 1885.

He was brevetted "First Lieutenant August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco;" "Lieutenant-Colonel, July 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania;" "Colonel, May 29, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in action with Apache Indians in Arizona;" "Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865, for meritorious and efficient services during the war."

From the time of his entrance into the Military Academy to the day of his death he was the same mild, modest and unobtrusive person—apparently as diffident and sensitive as one of the gentler sex. Few would suppose that with such manners and actions existed the unconquerable will and firm resolve of one of the most decided of men.

In all his official duties that steady, just and unquestionable thoroughness which marked him well was apparent. Rarely, if ever, an appeal was made from his investigations. His long and extensive experience, his analytical mind, quick observation with the greatest impartiality, particularly adapted him for the details of that department for which he was selected and to which he added strength, tone and completeness.

Some time since he was informed that from a heart derangement he might at any moment pass away. No sensible impression was made upon his calm, composed and methodical manner—he showed he neither feared death nor was he unprepared for it.

His substantial generosity was known to but few. It was in keeping with the plain and modest character of the man. It was

felt where his affections were held by his early family ties. He never married.

In private life he was not demonstrative, but a placid, pleasant and a well-mannered gentleman—much of the old style. Considerate of the feelings and actions of others, his intercourse was marked by that mildness and attractiveness which made him many friends. He was a model of integrity and sincerity and one of the truest men that ever lived. \* \* \*

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THOMAS HUNTON.

No. 1012. CLASS OF 1839.

Died, May 11, 1890, at Danville, Ky., aged 71.

THOMAS HUNTON was born in Kentucky and appointed from same State, a cadet at the Military Academy in 1835. He graduated in 1839, and was appointed Second Lieutenant Second Dragoons, but declined the appointment. He studied law, and after his admission to the bar practiced the profession at New Orleans, Louisiana, since 1842. Other than this brief sketch the association has no record.

*Secretary of the Association.*

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JOHN BRATT.

No. 894. CLASS OF 1837.

Died, May 21, 1890, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 77.

JOHN BRATT was born in New York, and appointed from that State a cadet in the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated fourth in his class, July 1st, 1837, and promoted a Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, United States Army.

He served in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, during July and August of the same year, resigning his commission in the Army on the 31st of the latter month.

In 1838 Mr. Bratt was appointed Assistant Engineer in the service of the United States, on improvement of Hudson River, New York, remaining on that duty from 1838-42, and in the construction of Fort Montgomery at Rouse's Point, New York, 1842-43 and 1844-50.

In 1843 Mr. Bratt was United States agent in charge of Hudson River improvement, and of Fort Montgomery, (Rouse's Point), New York, in 1847. In 1841 he was appointed Assistant Engineer of Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad, and during the years 1843-44 was City Surveyor of Albany, New York.

On December 1st, 1850, he came with the late General, then Captain, Brewerton to West Point, and accepted the appointment of Purveyor in the Subsistence Department for cadets of the United States Military Academy, which he held until 1881.

For this position Mr. Bratt was not fitted either by disposition, education or previous experience. And yet, while admitting this, it is but just to remark, that the blame attached to him for the poor quality of the food served to cadets during his connection with the mess, is due far more to the system then in vogue, than to the administration of it.

In those days when supplies were needed the Purveyor was required to submit a list of the articles desired to a Council of Administration. After receiving their endorsement it must be presented for the approval of the Superintendent.

The writer understands that the Purveyor's requisitions were almost invariably cut down, and not infrequently four or five days were allowed to elapse before they were returned to him with the required permission to make the purchases.

It is this old time conservatism upon which should fall the blame of the evil results which followed, and not upon the unfortunate Purveyor who was the victim of it.

At this day it is clearly understood that a mess can be properly supplied only when the party in charge of it is enabled to take

advantage of every opportunity that an open market affords by being permitted to purchase where and when he pleases.

Though naturally of an irascible temper, which was aggravated by untoward circumstances and ill-health, Mr. Bratt was one of the most tender-hearted, as well as one of the truest and most conscientious of men.

The last year of his life was one of intense and well-nigh unremitting suffering, and the writer can scarcely close this brief record without a tribute to the marvelous sweetness and patience with which these sufferings were borne by Mr. Bratt. \*

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### JAMES H. HILL.

No. 1699. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, June 6, 1890, at Wilmington, N. C., aged 57.

MAJOR JAMES H. HILL, a gallant Confederate officer, died at his home, Wilmington, North Carolina, on Friday, June 6, 1890. He graduated at West Point in 1855, and was a Lieutenant in Captain Bee's company in the expedition against Utah. He was Adjutant-General to General Bee, who was killed at Manassas, Captain Hill being himself severely wounded. He was afterwards Adjutant-General to Major-General Whiting, and when Fort Fisher fell was taken prisoner.

*From a Richmond, Virginia, paper.*

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In the Army, . . . . .	12
In Civil Life, . . . . .	16
Total, . . . . .	<u>28</u>

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

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

*Professor E. W. Bass, Treasurer, in account with the Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy:*

Dr.—Balance on hand last report.....	\$1,226.36
Interest on bond.....	40.00
Sale of pamphlets.....	2.00
Initiation fees.....	130.00
Total.....	\$1,398.36
Cr.— Printing Annual Report, 1889.....	\$ 234.39
Postage.....	27.00
Subscription to Army and Navy Journal and Register.....	7.00
Freight on Annual Reports, &c.....	3.55
Total.....	\$ 271.94
Balance on hand June 12, 1890.....	\$1,126.42

E. W. BASS,  
*Professor United States Military Academy,  
 Treasurer Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.*

On motion it was resolved that the Executive Committee consider the subject of curtailing the expenses of the Association and making such recommendations as it sees fit.

General Whipple, class of 1851, moved to extend to visiting officers of the Army, who are not graduates, the right to attend the annual dinners of the Association on the same terms as graduates attend. After considerable discussion the motion was lost.

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



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

**CLASS OF 1889.**

3330 49 Charles Young, Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry.

**CLASS OF 1890.**

(Not assigned at date of going to press, July 14th, 1890.)

3331 1 Edgar Jadwin.  
3332 2 Charles Keller.  
3333 3 Herbert Deakyne.  
3334 4 Charles S. Bromwell.  
3335 5 Colden l'H Ruggles.  
3336 6 William O. Johnson.  
3337 7 Henry D. Todd, Jr.  
3338 8 John C. Rennard.  
3339 9 James Hamilton.  
3340 10 Thomas W. Winston.  
3341 11 Alfred C. Merillat.  
3342 12 Maurice G. Krayenbuhl.  
3343 13 George Montgomery.  
3344 14 Clint C. Hearn.  
3345 15 William C. Davis.  
3346 16 James R. Lindsay.  
3347 17 Hiram McL. Powell.  
3348 18 Robert B. Wallace.  
3349 19 Francis C. Marshall.  
3350 20 Frank G. Mauldin.  
3351 21 Daniel W. Ketcham.  
3352 22 Milton F. Davis.  
3353 23 William S. McNair.  
3354 24 William J. Snow.  
3355 25 George G. Gatley.  
3356 26 Thomas B. Lamoreux.  
3357 27 Fred W. Sladen.  
3358 28 James A. Ryan.  
3659 29 Harry H. Bandholtz.

- 3360 30 Henry T. Ferguson.  
3361 31 Frank M. Caldwell.  
3362 32 Henry G. Learnard.  
3363 33 James J. Hornbrook.  
3364 34 William F. Clark.  
3365 35 Samuel G. Jones, Jr.  
3366 36 John W. Wholley.  
3367 37 Melvin W. Rowell.  
3368 38 George M. Brown.  
3369 39 James M. Andrews.  
3370 40 Peter Murray.  
3371 41 Paul A. Wolf.  
3372 42 Henry G. Lyon.  
3373 43 George D. Moore.  
3374 44 Willis Uline.  
3375 45 Lawrence J. Fleming.  
3376 46 Hugh Swain.  
3377 47 Charles J. Symmonds.  
3378 48 Ernest B. Gose.  
3379 49 Charles C. Clark.  
3380 50 Joseph C. Fox.  
3381 51 Oren B. Meyer.  
3382 52 Frank B. Keech.  
3383 53 Edmund L. Butts.  
3384 54 Vernon A. Caldwell.