

TWENTY-SECOND  
ANNUAL REUNION  
OF THE  
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
AT  
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

*June 12th, 1891.*

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SAGINAW, MICH.  
SEEMANN & PETERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1891.



# Annual Reunion, June 12th, 1891.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 12th, 1891.

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 General Geo. W. Cullum, of the Executive Committee.

The Chaplain of the Military Academy offered the customary prayer.

The roll was then called by the Secretary.

### ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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

#### 1808.

*Sylvanus Thayer.*

#### 1814.

*Charles S. Merchant.*

#### 1815.

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

#### 1818.

*Horace Webster.  
Harvey Brown.  
Hartman Bache.*

#### 1819.

*Edward 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. Crossman.  
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. Rousseau.*  
*Thomas F. Drayton.*  
*Crafts J. Wright.*

## 1829.

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

## 1830.

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

## 1831.

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

## 1832.

BENJAMIN S. EWELL.  
*George W. Cass.*  
ERASMUS D. KEYES.  
*John N. Macomb.*

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

## 1833.

*John G. Barnard.*  
\*GEORGE W. CULLUM.  
*Rufus King.*  
*Francis H. Smith.*  
*William H. Sidell.*  
HENRY WALLER.  
*Henry Dupont.*  
*Benjamin Alvord.*  
*Henry W. Wessells.*  
*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. Macomb.*  
*Peter G. Gaillard.*  
HENRY PRINCE.  
JOSEPH H. EATON.  
*Isaac V. D. Reece.*  
*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 B. McLANE.

## 1838.

PETER G. T. BEAUREGARD.  
JOHN T. METCALFE.

*William B. Blair.*  
*William F. Barry.*  
*Langdon C. Easton.*  
*Ircin McDowell.*

WILLIAM AUSTINE.  
 \*HAMILTON W. MERRILL.

## 1839.

GEORGE THOM.  
*Lucius H. Allen.*  
 ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.  
*James B. Ricketts.*  
*Thomas Hunton.*

## 1840.

*Charles P. Kingsbury.*  
*William T. Sherman.*  
*George H. Thomas.*  
 \*STEWART VAN VLIET.  
 GEORGE W. GETTY.  
*James N. Caldwell.*  
*Pickney Lugenebel.*  
*William Robertson.*  
 OLIVER L. SHEPHERD.

## 1841.

ZEALOUS B. TOWER.  
*John Love.*  
*Harvey A. Allen.*  
*Sewall L. Fremont.*  
*Simon S. Fahnstock.*  
 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 J. REYNOLDS.  
*Henry F. Clarke.*  
 \*CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

*Ulysses S. Grant.*  
*Charles S. Hamilton.*  
 RUFUS INGALLS.  
*Cave J. Courts.*

## 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 COPPÉE.  
*Francis Collins.*  
*George P. Andrews.*  
*James M. Hawes.*  
*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 GIBSON.  
 CLERMONT L. BEST.  
*Romeyn B. Ayres.*  
*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. Gilmore.*  
 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. SLOCUM.  
 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 P. Sheridan.*  
*Alexander Chambers.*  
*William Craig.*

## 1854.

G. W. CUSTIS LEE.  
 HENRY L. ABBOT.  
 THOMAS H. RUBER.  
 OLIVER O. HOWARD.  
 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 M. 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. GIBBS.  
SAMUEL T. CUSHING.  
ROBERT T. HALL.  
\*EDWARD B. D. RILEY.

1861, May.

HENRY A. DUPONT.  
ADELBERT AMES.  
*Oreville 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.  
\*JARED E. SMITH.  
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. BEEBEE.  
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.  
 \*ABNER H. MERRILL.  
 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.  
*Orsenus B. Boyd.*

## 1868.

ALBERT H. PAYSON.  
 \*EDGAR W. BASS.  
 JOSEPH H. WILLARD.  
 \*HENRY METCALFE.  
 ROBERT FLETCHER.  
 DAVID D. JOHNSON.  
 EUGENE O. FECHET.

*Paul Dahlgren.*  
 CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.  
 \*DAVID S. DENISON.  
 ALEXANDER L. MORTON.  
 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. DUVAL.  
 HENRY L. HARRIS.  
 REMEMBRANCE H. LINDSEY.  
 \*CHARLES BRADEN.  
 WILLIAM F. SMITH.  
 MARTIN B. HUGHES.  
 WILLIAM GERHARD.

## 1870.

FRANCIS V. GREENE.  
 WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.  
 CARL F. PALFREY.  
 JAMES A. DENNISON.  
 EDWARD G. STEVENS.  
 EDGAR S. DUDLEY.  
 CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.  
 BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH.  
*Richard A. Williams.*  
 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.  
CALVIN D. COWLES.  
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. JEEFERSON.  
JOHN M. BALDWIN.  
ELBERT WHEELER.  
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.  
ALEXANDER RODGERS.  
FRANCIS E. ELTONHEAD.  
THOMAS F. DAVIS.  
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.  
SAMUEL W. MILLER.  
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 BURR.  
OSCAR T. CROSBY.  
ORMOND M. LISSAK.

JOHN T. THOMPSON.  
CHARLES P. ELLIOT.  
CHARLES J. STEVENS.

1883.

ALFRED B. JACKSON.  
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, briefly addressed the Association.

# NECROLOGY.

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CHARLES V. DONALDSON.

No. 3273. CLASS OF 1888.

Drowned at Santa Anna, Cal., July 15, 1890, aged 24.

The death of Lieutenant Chas. V. Donaldson, Twenty-Fourth Infantry, which occurred at Santa Anna, Cal., July 15, 1890, is one of the saddest within my recollection. While bathing, several persons got beyond their depth. Donaldson unhesitatingly rescued two, and while making the attempt to rescue a third, Miss Spurgeon, his strength failed him, and both he and the young lady were drowned. Donaldson was my friend and constant companion while at the Military Academy for four years. During that time I became acquainted with every trait of character that he possessed. On account of his noble and manly qualities, he stood the highest in my estimation of any of my extended acquaintances. He was a devout Christian and lived up to everything he professed.

He left his station, Fort Grant, Arizona, about July 10, full of bright hopes, to join his young wife, to whom he had not yet been married a year; and while with her lost his own life in trying to save that of one whom he had probably never seen before.

From my long and intimate acquaintance with Donaldson I always felt that he possessed heroic qualities, and had his life been spared and he been given an opportunity to display such qualities in the way soldiers do, his name, I feel sure, would have a high place in our country's history.

He was born in Sweden and grew to manhood in Iowa. He received his appointment to West Point by competitive examination; got through that place by the hardest of hard work, and had nobody to thank for his commission.

Surely Ericsson is not the only one of Sweden's American sons of whom she has occasion to be proud. While Donaldson's death will soon be forgotten by the reading public, it is none the less heroic, and his name none the less deserving of a better place. If "greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend" how much greater must his love for mankind be when he lays down his life for a total stranger.

Donaldson never had an enemy and his numerous friends will deeply regret his loss and without exception extend to his devoted wife their heartfelt sympathy in her bereavement.

ALONZO GRAY,  
*Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry.*

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### DANIEL TOMPKINS VAN BUREN.

No. 1336. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, July 16, 1890, at Plainfield, New Jersey, aged 64.

GENERAL VAN BUREN was born at Kingston, New York, January 15, 1826. He came of Knickerbocker stock, descending from Cornelius Gerritt Van Beuren who emigrated from Holland, A. D. 1660, and was the progenitor of the Kinderhook and Kingston Van Burens, President Van Buren being a descendant. John Van Buren, the father of the General, was a Judge in his county and a member of Congress from his District; a lawyer of ability. General Van Buren graduated from the Kingston Academy before entering the Military Academy at West Point, July, 1843. He graduated No. 6 in the Class of 1847, having been instructor of Ethics while a cadet. He was appointed Second-Lieutenant, Second Artillery, July 1, 1847, and promoted to First-Lieutenant

in 1849. He served as such in the Mexican War; his Company was stationed in the Citadel of Mexico.

In August, 1849, Van Buren was assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy. On returning to his regiment, 1852, he was selected for duty in the Coast Survey. These selections demonstrate the order of his mind. He was prominent in Scientific and Practical Mathematics; he was authority on all subjects of that character.

Judge Van Buren dying in 1855, his son was obliged to resign from the Army to take charge of the estate. Van Buren had studied law before entering the Military Academy, and was admitted to the Bar on resigning from the Army. He was also employed as Civil Engineer and Surveyor of his native county.

He had been appointed by Governor King, in 1858, Colonel of Engineers in the Third Division of the State Militia, and when the war broke out was mustered in as Captain of Engineers for the Twentieth, N. Y. State Militia, and marched with the Ulster Guards to Anapolis Junction, Maryland, serving for three months. General Dix, commanding Department, recognizing the worth of Van Buren, appointed him Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff. He was appointed Adjutant-General of Volunteers with the rank of Major, August 3d, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, August 20, 1861. He was appointed Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, June 1, 1862. He served as Assistant-Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Army of Potomac; was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, and mustered out of the Volunteer service the following March. General Dix endorsed on an official paper to the War Department as follows:

"His services were of the greatest value and during my absence on a commission he discharged all the duties of the Department. He deserves from the Government all that he asks, for his faithful, zealous, efficient and unremitted service.

Signed, Jno. A. DIX."

This is the irony of inscrutable fate. Van Buren was doubtless, (without detracting an iota from the worth and ability of General Dix), far better equipped, trained and capable than his Commander for all the Military duties of the Command. His strategical skill would have been brilliant in the field.

Van Buren married August, 1863, Miss Julia Morris, daughter of James S. Morris, of the old Navy, and Lucretia Crarey, of New York. General Van Buren left two sons, Ed. Morris and Lawrence Hardy Van Buren.

One of Van Buren's legal contemporaries writes of his civil career as follows: "Van Buren's familiarity with his County and his training in the Sciences of law and of Engineering and Surveying, qualified him in a marked degree for the preparation of papers, surveys, both superficial and subteranean, and expert testimony in all matters incident to the accurate ascertainment and illustration of complicated rights and disputes, which arise with reference to boundaries, quarries, mines, subteranean excavations and ancient patent lines. He became authority on such subjects in his region. In many instances his decisions were accepted as final without recourse to the Courts. Added to his professional acquirements he was possessed of a plain, rugged honesty, which no consideration of interest or friendship could warp. After he had worked out a problem he adhered with firmness to his decision, and as he believed in himself and his work, so the public had confidence in his dealings."

This reminds the writer of an incident occurring when on a visit to his classmate, on graduating furlough, at Kingston. Judge Van Buren said he had a case before the next term of Court which had been tried several times with opposite findings, a case of disputed boundary. He wanted to test West Point skill to survey this plat. The plat made by Van Buren was so plain and the figures so lucid that the suit was gained without going to Court.

It would be supposed that a mind so strict and calculating would find no genial softness in character. On the contrary his humor, wit and bon hommine endeared him to his family and friends; as true as steel, as affectionate as a child.

"Give me but one well tried friend,  
Whose kind, consoling accents blend  
With truths I love to hear,  
And I will envy not the wealth the sordid miser craves."

WM. W. BURNS,  
*Class of 1847.*

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JOHN H. PHILBRICK.

No. 2670. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, July 24, 1890, at Madison Barracks, N. Y., aged 37.

LIEUTENANT PHILBRICK was born in Maine and appointed Cadet from the same State in 1873. At West Point he excelled in languages, leading his class in both French and Spanish. He graduated number thirty and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Eleventh Infantry. He became a First Lieutenant in 1886. He served with his regiment in Dakota from 1877 to 1879. From 1879 to August, 1883, he was instructor of French at the Military Academy. In the fall of 1883 he rejoined his regiment in Dakota. In 1887 the Eleventh Infantry was ordered to New York, with headquarters at Madison Barracks. Lieut. Philbrick was the Regimental Adjutant at the time of his death.

A more extended notice of the deceased was promised by one of his classmates, and after waiting for it as long as possible the above brief record was taken from *Cullum's Register*.

*Secretary of the Association.*

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CLAIBORNE L. FOSTER.

No. 3255. CLASS OF 1888.

Died, August 10, 1890, at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, aged 26.

The death of CLAIBORNE L. FOSTER was indeed sad news to all who knew him. At one time hopes of his recovery were enter-

tained; but, alas, Almighty Providence decreed otherwise. He was a native of Shreveport, Louisiana, from which State he was appointed to West Point, in 1884. He graduated above the middle of his class in 1888, and was assigned to a vacancy in the Fifth Cavalry. I have had the pleasure of serving a short while with him in the field, and my previous convictions as to his fine soldierly qualities were confirmed there. The appreciations of his excellent qualities as a gentleman and a soldier were manifested by his popularity while at the Academy, with his Class and the entire corps of cadets. He possessed coolness and courage to a marked degree, characteristics so essential in an officer. Faithful to all his trusts and duties, courteous and kindly in his intercourse, he leaves a memory that will linger long with all who knew him. Of manly and frank bearing, generous in his impulses, honest in his convictions, and courageous in the expression of them, his character was one calculated to leave an impress upon the minds of those who knew him. His death so sudden and untimely, and in the midst of a life so full of promise and usefulness, is a crushing blow to his family and intimate friends, but he leaves them the record of an unsullied name—what more could one desire than to be known as a soldier without spot on his escutcheon? He fell in the full bloom of his manhood and in the flowering time of his fame, when hope, like some sweet angel, smiled in the blue sky of promise, and pointing upward held in her outstretched hand a golden crown. It is pitiful and strange that this brave, honest, splendid, high-souled young man should be swept away by the cruel hand of fate. To have thus gone when life was fullest of all its blessings, seems strange indeed; and we turn again from the unpenetrable veil of the hereafter with the mystery of death unsolved, with the question which humanity in all ages has sought to know, unanswered. It is with sad pleasure I join in paying this tribute to the memory of my departed friend and classmate, and in according to him in death that praise he so justly earned.

Peace to his ashes, honor to his memory, and rest to his manly soul.

M. C. BUTLER, JR.

JOSEPH L. COBURN.

No. 775. CLASS OF 1834.

Died, September 9, 1890, at Chicago, Ill., aged 81.

MAJOR JOSEPH L. COBURN was born in Vermont and appointed cadet from the same State in 1829. He graduated in 1834, and on July 1 was assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Third Infantry. He became a First Lieutenant in 1838, and attained his Captaincy in 1845, resigning from the Army May 18, 1846. His service was in Florida from 1834 to 1836; on sick leave from 1836 to 1838; on duty in Washington, D. C., from 1838 to 1843; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., till 1844; in Louisiana till 1845, and in the military occupation of Texas till his resignation. He was agent of the U. S. Subsistence Department in Texas from 1846 to 1851; a farmer from 1851 till 1857.

During the Rebellion he served in the employment of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments in Chicago from 1861 till 1865. In 1864 he was appointed Captain and A. C. S. of Volunteers, and mustered out in November, 1865, receiving the brevet of Major for "faithful and meritorious services." From 1867 to 1868 he was employed by the Government upon the improvement of Chicago, Ill., harbor. Of his record from 1868 till his death the Association has no record. The above information is taken from Cullam's Register of Graduates.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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## THOMAS G. BAYLOR.

No. 1766. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, September 15th, 1890, at Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, aged 53.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, }  
WAR DEPARTMENT, }  
WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 8, 1890. }

ORDNANCE ORDERS }  
No. 25. }

The Chief of Ordnance announces to the Department the death of Colonel THOMAS G. BAYLOR, who died at Frankford Arsenal on the 15th ultimo.

COLONEL BAYLOR was graduated at the Military Academy, July 1, 1857 standing number seven in a class of thirty-eight members, and was promoted in the Army a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance on that date. Served as assistant at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., 1857-'58, and at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., 1858-'61. Promoted Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, January 25, 1861, and First Lieutenant of Ordnance, February 1, 1861. In command of Fort Monroe Arsenal, August 15, 1861, to October 20, 1863. Promoted Captain of Ordnance, March 3, 1863. Chief Ordnance Officer of the Army of the Cumberland, November 5, 1863 to August 8, 1864 (Acting Chief Ordnance Officer, Military Division of the Mississippi, March 12, to August, 1864), and of the Military Division of the Mississippi, August, 1864, to May 31, 1865, being engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 23-25, 1863, and on the staff of Major-General Sherman throughout the invasion of Georgia and the Carolinas, participating in the movements, battles, etc., of those campaigns, May 2, 1864 to April 26, 1865. Brevetted Major, September 1, 1864, for gallant services in the capture of Atlanta; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, December 21, 1864, for gallant services in the capture of Savannah, and brevetted Colonel, March 13, 1865, for meritorious services in the Campaigns of Atlanta and Savannah and of the Carolinas. In command of Fort Monroe Arsenal, June 14, 1865 to June 1, 1876. May 31, 1866, to June 26, 1873, member of various boards—modifying and testing 15-inch gun carriages; rifled guns for armament of fortifications; sea-coast rifled cannon and projectiles, sea-coast gun carriages, breech-loading rifles and cartridges; on matters connected with ordnance and ordnance stores; testing King's depressing gun carriage; on details for construction of guns selected by Board on Heavy Ordnance, convened by G. O. 57 of 1872, and on transfer of manufacture of Army wagons from Quartermaster Department to the Ordnance Department. Promoted Major of ordnance, March 7, 1867. November 12, 1873, appointed member of Board on Arsenals. August 20, 1874, appointed member of the Ordnance Board. October 10, 1874, appointed

member of Board on Experimental Guns. May 22, 1875, appointed member of Board to visit and examine into the condition of Arsenals east of the Mississippi River, etc. In command of New York Arsenal, June 10, 1876, to May 12, 1886. On several Boards for the examination of Ordnance Officers for promotion. Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance, May 29, 1879. August 2, 1880 to August 21, 1880, inspecting Allegheny and Indianapolis Arsenals. February 6, 1882, member on Board of best method of protecting powder magazines at Piccatinny Powder Depot. Promoted Colonel of Ordnance, December 4, 1882. April 3, 1883, appointed a member of the Gun Foundry Board. June 9, 1883, ordered to proceed to Europe and such other points as the Gun Foundry Board may decide should be visited, on public business in connection with the duties of said Board. July 27, 1883, arrived in London, England, and rejoined his station at New York Arsenal, November 14, 1883. July 22, 1884, to May 12, 1886, President of Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, etc. July 26, 1884, appointed member of Board for determining various calibers, length of bore, greatest and least admissible weights of guns for each caliber, etc. In Command of Rock Island Arsenal, June 2, 1886 to November 8, 1889. In command of Frankford Arsenal, November 30, 1889 to September 15, 1890, where he served until his death.

Colonel Baylor's record of thirty-three years' service in the Army is an exceptional one. A Southerner by birth and lineage, he continued loyal to the flag throughout the civil war, in which he bore a conspicuous part, although against influences that would have tested the firmness of most men, but the lack of sympathy, if not hostility, from friends and relatives never made him falter in his faith, and he went to the grave a gallant soldier and a loyal gentleman.

None mourn his death more keenly than his brother officers who have known him best and fully appreciated his lovable and manly character, his equable temperament, and his high professional abilities. Of the many officers who, in their lives, left their impress for good on the character and standing on the Ordnance Department, no one has left it with more good deeds well done, with more cherished memories to recall the life which is ended, than Colonel Thomas G. Baylor.

The officers of the Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brigadier-General, S. V. Benet,

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

CHAS. S. SMITH,

*Captain Ordnance Department,*

*Principal Assistant.*

OFFICIAL:

R. BIRNIE, JR.,

*Captain Ordnance Department.*

Baylor—Tom Baylor had black eyes, very coal black hair, a direct look, a symmetrical figure above the average height, and one of the manliest hearts that ever beat in a soldier's breast.

He was a Virginian—a loyal Virginian; and when the historian at last gets the final view of the Civil War, he will declare that the real heroes were the Southern men who stood by the Government. For whatever the battles, the wounds even, no Northern man, and no Southern man whose heart was in his cause—and we find no fault whatever with the latter, certainly not over Baylor's grave, or for that matter over any soldier's grave, their deeds are the proud annals now of their States—but no Northern man, no Southern man, whatever his experiences on the field, had the battle to fight before the war began that Baylor fought, and many other West Point men like him, who did not resign.

Heroes must be men willing to die for something that the world loves and holds dear, that is associated with ideas that have immortality in them, like freedom and love of home, and religion. The historian will find himself in a great company of such as these when he enters the field of the Civil War; but he will not be dazzled by their glory so as not to discern that high type of character that was willing to die—to die alone. The tender and endearing associations of childhood and home all severed for the sake of the Government he loved; that love was gained at West Point, and surely those who love the Government like that, are the Nation's choicest spirits. The South gave us after all then the greatest heroes.

General Benet has told the country of his services, but the charm of his personality, the winsomeness of his sincere and engaging nature, the atmosphere about him so encouraging to every high sentiment, his looks, his walk, his smile, his voice, all these, nature's language of the immortal part of him, no general order even though clothed and infused with tenderness as that of General Benet's is, can ever reach. Their memorial is the affection that every man bears who knew him.

Good manners and good commanding officers go together. There is something more demanded of rank than the mere exercise of authority; it never ought to be on duty, and it never ought to be off duty. The band of the soldier's life is self-conscious

rank; but who ever served with Baylor and was not at his ease? The reason mankind accomplishes so little is that it does not feel at home; the rank in church and state and colleges will not let young men feel at their best in their presence. But who ever served with Baylor and did not always feel like doing his very best? Is there any higher gauge of character than that which inspires without the exercise of authority, without the blandishments of praise to the highest endeavors.

The standards of the world are kept up by the modest men. It is led by the brilliant; its substantial rewards are reaped by those who, as a rule belong to neither of these classes. Baylor belonged essentially to the first class, but had he lived, would have been the Chief of his Corps. The efficiency of the Ordnance Department is in no small degree attributable to him in co-operation with the officers, who with him have been its guides since the War. West Point never educated a better soldier, a truer man in the widest and loftiest sense of the word, than the late Thomas G. Baylor.

There was a prayer made a great many years ago in a garden near Jerusalem: "I have glorified Thee on the earth." Without irreverance, may not the friends of West Point say that Baylor, in the same sense, glorified West Point? For after all, she is not satisfied that her sons shall be mere soldiers alone; her highest pride is in those who carry her traditions on; in whom its soldier type is interfused with the patriot, the cultivated gentleman, and the refined companion.

Baylor's character was made for the legitimate use of eulogy.

MORRIS SCHAFF.

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FREDERICK D. HOLTON.

No. 2855. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, September 18, 1890, at Bennington, Vt., aged 33.

LIEUTENANT HOLTON was born in Vermont, and appointed Cadet from the same State in 1876. He graduated number

twenty-nine and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Second Cavalry; his promotion to a First Lieutenancy came in December, 1886.

Lieutenant Frederick D. Holton joined a detachment of recruits for the regiment at St. Paul, Minn., in September, 1880, which was ordered to Fort Custer, Montana. The detachment proceeded by boat from Bismarck to Fort Buford, Dakota, and thence overland. Thus early Lieut. Holton was called upon to perform duty in the field, which he did in the most satisfactory manner. At Fort Custer Lieut. Holton joined his troop 'I' and entered earnestly on his duties.

On two occasions Lieut. Holton for several months was Acting Regimental Adjutant, performing the duties to the entire satisfaction of the Colonel of the regiment, and winning his high personal regard. On promotion to First Lieutenant Troop L and falling in command, he proved himself to be an excellent Troop Commander.

Lieut. Holton was a man of the most cheerful disposition, and most attractive, winning ways, which endeared him, not only to officers, but to the enlisted men of the regiment.

CHAS. F. ROE,

*Late First Lieutenant Second Cavalry.*

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HERBERT A. HASCALL.

No. 1718. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, October 14, 1890, at Chicago, Illinois, aged 55.

COLONEL HERBERT A. HASCALL was born at LeRoy, New York, September 2, 1835, and died at Chicago, Illinois, October 14, 1890, after a long illness which he bore with great fortitude and resignation. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at the age of seventeen and was graduated with high honors in the year 1856. He was assigned to the Fourth Regiment of Artillery and was first stationed at Fort Indepen-

dence, Boston; afterwards served in Florida, and afterwards in the campaign against the Mormons in Utah Territory; afterwards on account of his great brilliancy as a mathematician he was sent to West Point and served several years with great efficiency as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. Soon after the completion of his service at West Point the War of the Rebellion occurred, and, at his own request, he was returned to his company for duty and served with distinction on the staff of General Keyes during the battle of the first Bull Run, and for conspicuous bravery in that battle was promoted to First Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain. After further service in Virginia, during which he took part in several skirmishes and engagements, he was assigned to the staff of General T. W. Sherman as Assistant-Quartermaster, and in that capacity took part in the Dupont-Sherman Expedition against Hilton Head and Bay Point, South Carolina, and remained in that service until prostrated by the coast fever, so fatal at the time on the Southern sea-coast. Ordered home on sick leave he finally was restored to health, and was again returned to West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, where he served about eight years, when, on account of failing health, he was in the year 1874, placed on the retired list for disability contracted while on duty. During the last year of the war and subsequently he became Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel by Brevet. Since his retirement he has lived most of the time at Gloversville, New York, but during the latter part of his life at Chicago, Illinois. During the time of his first service at West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics he was married to Miss Mary Browne, of Oswego, New York, a very accomplished lady, well known in army circles, who survives him.

Colonel Hascall possessed a warm and kindly heart, an exceptionally brilliant intellect, a character robust and honest and a very fine personal appearance. His genial ways, kind and loving disposition attracted friends wherever he was known and his acquaintances were among the best and most noted people of the country. His remains are at rest in the family cemetery at Le-Roy, New York.

MILO S. HASCALL.

Colonel Hascall was the third son of the Hon. Augustus P. Hascall, and was born at LeRoy, N. Y., September 2, 1835; he entered the U. S. Military Academy at the age of seventeen, and graduated with honor in 1856. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery and saw his first service at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; from there he was sent to Florida, where in 1856-57 he was engaged in the hostilities against the Seminole Indians, and obtained for himself the distinction of being a brave, fearless officer. In 1858 he was on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, quelling the Kansas disturbances; and in '59 at Fort Laramie till he joined the Utah expedition against the uprising of the Mormons. During this experience of life upon the plains, he entertained in his tent Horace Greeley, an incident mentioned in the book of that great editor.

Lieutenant Hascall was promoted to First Lieutenant in September, 1859; from January, 1860, to July '61, he was on duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. May, '61, he was selected for transfer to the Fifth Artillery, a new regiment just organized. His first service in the field during the Rebellion was as Acting Assistant Adjutant General to the brigade commanded by General E. D. Keyes, in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run. He was in command of a battery in the defences of Washington, and in guarding the Upper Potomac till September, 1861, when having been appointed Captain Quartermaster's Department, he was placed on duty with the expedition of General T. W. Sherman, fitting out in New York, for the attack on Port Royal, S. C. He was present at the capture of Hilton Head, and remained on duty there from November, 1861, till March, 1862. Being at this time prostrated by fever, he was on sick leave of absence till February, 1863, when having recovered sufficiently he was again assigned to the Military Academy in the Department of Mathematics, and so highly was he esteemed as an instructor in that important branch, that he was retained on that duty till September, 1871, as Assistant Professor. He then took a leave of absence to December 1, 1872, for the purpose of establishing the Chair of Mathematics in

the Stevens School of Technology in Hoboken, but returned to duty and entered upon garrison life at Fort Adams, R. I., till February, 1873, when sickness obliged him to relinquish duty and remain on sick leave till November, 1874, at which date no improvement having taken place in his health, he was retired from active service for "disability contracted in the line of duty."

Having been promoted to Captain Fifth Artillery July 13, 1862, he declined the appointment of Captain Assistant Quartermaster. At the close of the Rebellion he was brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army for "faithful services during the war."

Colonel Hascall's health having become much impaired, he, upon his retirement from active service, withdrew to a quiet life.

For nearly twenty years of his life Colonel Hascall was a sufferer from disease. No one could fail to admire his heroism in suffering, without one murmur, and when in the last year his sight failed, and he could not read, or see but little, he never spoke of it. His was a sad, most patient life, a *soldier's* in every sense of the word. The Army to him was the dearest remembrance, and of his friends, particularly his classmates, he talked constantly in his last days.

In 1866 Colonel Hascall married Miss Mary C. Browne, of Oswego, who survives him. A more brave, self-sacrificing, devoted wife, through all his sickness and trouble, no man ever had; his constant and faithful nurse and companion under the most painful and trying circumstances.

The *LeRoy Gazette* in noting his death, says: "Colonel Hascall possessed a warm and loving nature, an exceptionally brilliant intellect, a character as robust as honest, and a presence that attracted all. He was the true friend, the loving husband, the considerate commander, and ever loyal to all; in short he was the true soldier. His genial ways, his ready smile, his anxiety for the good of others, brought to his side real friends wherever he was known, and among his circle of acquaintances were numbered the best and most noted of the land.

The funeral of Colonel Hascall occurred on Friday from the

former residence of his father on East Main Street, services being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cushing and the Rev. Mr. Anderson. Bourne to his last resting place by loving hands of relatives and friends, his coffin draped in the flag of his country, he was laid away in flowers and evergreens in the family plot in Myrtle Street cemetery, emblems at once of his beautiful character, and the memory in which he will be held."

As the brush of no artist can paint the describeless blue of the sky, or throw upon canvas the glories of a setting sun, so no words of eulogy can accurately describe a noble character. The efforts of the artist held up to Nature, only show how infinitely stronger, more delicate and mystical are her touches than man's. So when we have breathed our tenderest and best thoughts into language descriptive of the character of a friend and brother whom death has stolen away, we feel that between it and the real there is a measureless space.

Our departed friend had rare intellectual and social gifts. His mind was of the highest order. But for the sickness that prematurely placed him upon the retired list, it is safe to say he would have made a name for himself that would have embellished the history of his times. His graceful affability, which was his crowning social quality, never forsook him. In spite of any and all his sufferings, which at times were intense, he was still the same courteous gentleman. We are informed that when dying he was asked by the ever faithful watcher by his side, if some little act, which it was hoped might alleviate his suffering should be done, and he replied, with almost his last breath, "*if you please.*" Such a character as was his is far above any eulogy. Such a spirit as he possessed, so tender, so gentle and so loving, and that leaned trustingly upon God as a merciful Father, must find sweet anchorage in the deep unknown.

ALFRED MORDECAI,  
*U. S. Army.*

## FRANCIS L. DANCY.

No. 438. CLASS OF 1826.

Died, October 27, 1890, at Buena Vista, Florida, aged 84.

COLONEL FRANCIS L. DANCY was born in North Carolina in 1806 and appointed cadet from the same State in 1821. Upon graduating in 1826 he was assigned to the Second Artillery. For about nine years he served on Ordnance and Engineer duty; he took part in the Florida War against the Seminoles in 1835-36, and resigned in September, 1836. From 1836 to 1838 he was a Civil Engineer in the U. S. service. In 1840 he was appointed Colonel of a Florida Volunteer regiment and served against the Seminoles till his regiment was disbanded May 29, 1841.

As a civilian he was Mayor of St. Augustine, Fla., in 1838 and 1839; Member of the Florida House of Representatives; State Engineer and Geologist of Florida for four years; Surveyor General of the U. S. for the State of Florida for three years. During the Rebellion he served in the Confederate army, but the Association has no record of his services. He was a planter at Buena Vista, Florida, from 1866 till his death.

*From Cullum's Register.*

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 CADMUS M. WILCOX.

No. 1325. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, December 2, 1890, at Washington, D. C., aged 65.

CADMUS M. WILCOX was born in Waynesboro', North Carolina, May 29, 1825. His father, Reuben Wilcox, was a native of Connecticut, who removed to Waynesboro', where he married the beautiful Miss Sarah Garland, sister of ex-Attorney-General Garland's father. Of this union there were born three sons and one daughter, but before all of the children were born the family changed its residence to Tipton County, Tennessee.

The eldest son, John A., at the breaking out of the Mexican War in 1846, enlisted in the Mississippi Rifles, which subsequently made its famous record for heroism, under Colonel Jefferson Davis, in the Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico. John A. Wilcox became Lieutenant Colonel of this regiment, commanding it upon the retirement of Davis and was a member of Congress from Mississippi, prior to 1861. He died in Richmond while a member of the Confederate Congress from Texas.

Colonel Wilcox married Mary E. Donelson, the daughter of Andrew J. Donelson, of the Class of 1820, who was the nephew, private secretary and intimate associate of President Andrew Jackson. Andrew J. Donelson, Jr., of the Class of 1848, was a brother of Mrs. Colonel Wilcox.

General Wilcox's younger brother Robert, a soldier on special duty at General Lee's headquarters, died during the war, at Richmond, and the unmarried sister is also dead.

Cadmus M. Wilcox entered West Point as a cadet from the Memphis District of Tennessee, in June, 1842. The Class which was very large, contained names that subsequently became known to a circle much wider than the boundaries of our country. McClellan, Jackson (Stonewall), Reno, Hill, A. P. Foster, Pickett, D. R. Jones, Sturgis, Gibbs, with others who have a scarcely less glorious record. Of the twenty-nine of the Class who graduated and served in the field during the Rebellion, seventeen became Generals and six Colonels. With cadets like these for his daily associates, his military career was begun under favorable auspices, and this wiry, well formed, dark complexioned lad, whose eyes were as piercing as an eagle's, had not finished the Plebe Class year without making friends of every one of its members.

He was of a joyous, kindly nature, the embodiment of truth and withal there was such a fascination about his pleasant, unobtrusive ways, that all succumbed to their influence. No Cadet of his time, perhaps, had so many friends and was so universally esteemed.

Wilcox graduated in June, 1846, in a Class of fifty-nine members, and was promoted to a Brevet-Second-Lieutenancy in the

Fourth U. S. Infantry, in General Taylor's army, engaged in the Mexican War. On February 16, 1847, he was promoted to a Second-Lieutenancy of the Seventh Infantry, and took part in the Siege of Vera Cruz, General Scott's Army, also in the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and in the conquest of the country in the advance towards the City of Mexico.

On July 14, 1847, Major-General Quitman invited Lieutenant Wilcox to become a member of his Staff with the position of Aide de-camp. A few days previously the Regimental-Commander had assigned to him the position of Acting-Adjutant of the regiment.

The selection of Wilcox so soon by a Division Commander, to become a confidential member of his military family, shows that the young Lieutenant, of but a few month's service, had developed military qualities, which not only attracted the attention of his superior officers, but later in life made him a trusted staff on which leaned both Lee and Johnson.

The duties which were involved in the sphere of an Aide-de-camp in the glorious campaign of the Valley of Mexico, threw him into close contact with as fine a body of young officers, as ever drew blades on a battle field. Thirty of his Class climbed with him the Cordilleras, under the eye of snow-peaked Popocatepetl, as the army toiled on its march towards the heart of the Mexican Republic, and every one of them were brevetted by the Congress of a grateful people, for the gallant deeds they did in this campaign.

Wilcox's fiery dash was notably displayed at Chapultepec by his leading the storming party which assaulted that stronghold, while at the Garita-de-Belen his gallantry was also conspicuous. The defence of this gate was the last stand of the Mexicans, and its capture opened the city to the conquerors. While the sullen enemy who occupied houses within the walls were still firing, Wilcox and two others climbed the aqueduct to give the signal of success. One of the three was mortally wounded, Wilcox narrowly escaped death, while the other one was severely wounded.

His Brevet of First-Lieutenant was bestowed for gallant

at Chapultepec. At the termination of the War he rejoined his regiment which served in Florida against the Seminoles, '49-50.

At Corpus Christi, '51-52, promoted August 24th, '51 to First-Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry. Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics at West Point, November 22, 1852 to August 1, 1857. Absent in Europe on sick leave of twelve months. Upon his return he published a work on rifles and the theory of rifle firing, which was well received by the War Department. General Franklin states that this was the first work of the kind published in this country, and it set military men to thinking upon a subject which at this day is considered of vital importance by all civilized governments. He also translated and published Infantry Evolutions as practiced in the Austrian service. Promoted to a Captaincy of the Seventh Infantry, December 20, 1860, the regiment which his brilliant deeds had adorned, he found active service on the frontier. Ominous clouds of secession now lowered over the country, and although Captain Wilcox loved the Union, yet when intelligence reached him at Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, of the withdrawal of Tennessee from the Federal compact, he absolved his allegiance from the old flag, by resigning his commission on June 8, 1861, and at once hastened to lay his sword upon the altar of the young Confederacy.

From Pollard's "Lee and His Lieutenants", there is extracted the following:

"Wilcox received the appointment of Colonel of the Ninth Alabama, October 21st, '61; was made a Brigadier-General with a Brigade consisting of five regiments, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Alabama, Nineteenth Mississippi, Thirty-eighth Virginia, and a battery of artillery. At Seven Pines he commanded two brigades, at Gaines' Mills three. General Wilcox attacked the extreme left and was in that part of the field most severely contested. His desperate and gallant assault on this field at once conferred upon him one of the most brilliant reputations of the War.

At Frazer's Farm he hotly engaged the enemy, the Brigade losing in the last two battles 1,055 men out of a force of 1,800, 15

officers and 216 men killed and 52 officers and 754 men wounded. Wilcox was not especially engaged in the other battles fought in Virginia in 1862. He comes gallantly into notice again on the bloody fields of Chancellorsville, his command doing wonders in the severe conflict at Salem Church.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The dramatic field of Gettysburg is already familiar to the reader for its pregnant fate and its critical conjunctures; and it was in one of those periods of the multitudinous battle, when victory seemed to depend upon a single incident, and trembled in the balance, that we have to regard the most remarkable appearance of General Wilcox in the War. It was in the second day's fight that Wilcox's brigade took position on the right of Anderson's division, Hill's Corps, and advancing upon the enemy, drove him from the woods into a patch of orchards and hedges. Late in the afternoon, about 4.30 p. m., an artillery fire was opened by General McLaws on the part of the enemy's line, which soon attracted the fire on several Federal batteries. General Wilcox had received orders several times during the day to advance when the troops on his right should advance, and to report promptly to the Division Commander, in order that the other brigades should advance successively on the left.

About 6.00 p. m., McLaws (on Wilcox's right), advanced on the enemy's infantry, being not more than six or seven hundred yards in his front. Wilcox was nearly at right angles with McLaws, and moved off rapidly by the left flank for six or seven hundred yards, and then by the right flank, which brought him on the enemy's right flank. In this movement several fences had to be crossed, one of stone and one of plank, behind which were the enemy's skirmishers. The movement by the flank was not seen by the enemy, but the forward movement after halting and facing to the right, behind a ridge on which was the Emmettsburgh road, was seen and batteries from Cemetery Hill fired upon the brigade. The enemy being struck in the flank and rear broke at once, and were pursued by Wilcox with Barksdale on McLaws' left bearing slightly to the right. In this movement a battery

was taken by Wilcox six hundred yards beyond the Emmettsburgh road. Beyond this battery a second line of the enemy was broken, and beyond this a second battery was taken. Still Wilcox pushed on and at length five hundred yards beyond the Emmettsburgh road, he reached the foot of the ridge or crest, upon which were the last of the enemy's batteries, and behind which lay more of the enemy's infantry. Here he reported his successes to the Division Commander, and asked to be re-inforced. While awaiting the answer to his request, the brigade drove back twice a line of infantry that came over the crest in front. But as this gallant and intrepid little command stood on the verge of a great victory, no re-inforcements came. Precious moments were unimproved; and at last, seeing no prospect of support, General Wilcox withdrew his command, as darkness fell, about two hundred yards to the rear of the Emmettsburgh Pike, and bivouacked for the night."

In an official manuscript report of this day's action, General Wilcox says: "I beg to assure the Division Commander that the conduct of both men and officers was admirable; the enemy's line resting on the Emmettsburgh road was broken and a battery taken, a second line broken and a second battery taken. This brought the brigade into the bed of a dry stream, and on the crest of the ridge in their front was the last of the enemy's batteries, and in the rear of it more infantry. This infantry was twice driven back. The brigade was withdrawn, *not being able to accomplish more without support.*"

"On the 9th day of August, '63, Wilcox was promoted Major-General, assigned to the command of the division in Hill's Corps that Pender had commanded at Gettysburg. It consisted of Lane's North Carolina Brigade, five regiments, Thomas' Georgia Brigade, four regiments, McGowan's South Carolina Brigade, five regiments, and Scale's North Carolina Brigade, five regiments. This act of promotion was but tardy justice to Wilcox, and the general sentiment of the Army was that he had deserved it long before. Henceforth his name was more brilliantly associated with the Army of Northern Virginia, and it is hardly necessary to

make a distinct statement of a career which ran through all the operations of the Main Army in the great campaign of '64 and is bound up in its general history."

\* \* \* \* \*

"While the troops of both armies were resting on their arms in presence of each other during the memorable conference between Grant and Lee, many of General Wilcox's old West Point acquaintances rode forward to greet him, among whom were General Gibbon, Griffin, Merritt and Ayres, and, as they awaited news of the conference of the two commanding Generals, a free and pleasant conversation sprung up, in which present animosities seemed to be forgotten in recollections of the past and hopes for the future.

This brief sketch of the military life of General Wilcox shows him constantly identified with the Army of Northern Virginia. His reputation in this army commenced early, never declined and grew to one of the most famous names of the war. He was known to the last as one of the most gallant and intrepid officers of the Armies of the Confederacy."

The close of the Rebellion found most of those Confederate officers who were formerly in the Federal Army without visible means of support, and the question of existence, became a grave problem to gentlemen whose only profession was that of arms.

General Wilcox manfully accepted the stern logic that was thus presented to him. He selected the city of Washington for his place of residence, and his many friends were enabled to secure for him honorable employment in the public offices.

His brother's widow, the wife of Colonel John A. Wilcox, with two children, his nearest kinsfolk, resided in that city, and as he was a bachelor, he found in this cultivated family circle the charms of a refined and loving home. It was the fixed purpose of his life not to be separated from these relatives, for whom he felt the most tender solicitude, and over whom he extended the gentlest care. This prompted him to reject all offers of preferment which would take him away from the city. Service in Egypt as well as a high position under the King of Corea, which

latter place was tendered by President Cleveland, and urged upon him by his personal friend General Sheridan, were declined.

Among the posthumous papers of Wilcox is a history of the Mexican War in manuscript, which was intended for publication, and which intention his relatives will execute. He possessed a very large number of true and admiring friends, among the people of Washington, yet he sought in preference the society of officers of the old army, who were companions of his earliest military days, and of Confederates with whom perchance there had been formed undying ties of comradeship, which were born under the fire of Artillery, and nursed in the assaults made by Infantry.

General Wilcox was essentially a Christian gentleman, who was beloved by all who came in contact with him. A good man of unimpeachable habits, integrity of aim and purpose, of fine mental culture, of the utmost purity and truthfulness of conscience, and always charitable in his speech. This last quality reminds one of General Lee, of whom it is stated that he never spoke a word of his fellow man that he wished to recall.

The following letters from General Joseph E. Johnson and Major-General Henry Heth, C. S. A., were written as indicated after Wilcox's sad death:

WEDNESDAY, December 18th, 1890.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND:—

I send you the enclosed letter of an eminent Alabamian, Colonel Dawson, because it shows not only the appreciation of your noble uncle (General Wilcox) but that of the Southern people, especially of Alabama.

It gratifies me very much who held his friendship in great pride.

Faithfully your friend,

J. E. JOHNSON.

MISS MARY R. WILCOX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25th, 1891.

\* \* \* \* \*

Cadmus and I were in the same Corps from Chancellorsville to the surrender, 9th of April, '65. I know of no general officer in the Army of North Virginia, who was held in higher esteem than Cadmus, energetic, brave and conscientious, he did his whole duty.

I know of no man of rank who participated in our unfortunate strug-

gle on the Southern side, who had more warm and sincere friends, *North* and *South*, than Cadmus M. Wilcox, and over whose sad demise more sincere tears were shed.

H. HETH.

The circumstance of the untimely death of this honored member of the Association of Graduates, were contributed by General I. N. Palmer, a classmate and resident of Washington.

"An excavation made by the railroad company was left unguarded very near Wilcox's house, and he fell into it, striking his head against a sharp corner with sufficient force to cause the bursting of a blood vessel in his brain. At this critical moment, a stranger passing by, Mr. Sam K. Burche, of Washington, came to General Wilcox's assistance, guided him to his house and remained with him until the family arrived. He was conscious for a few minutes only after the accident, remaining unconscious for five days, and then expiring apparently without pain."

The simple funeral held from St. Matthew's Church, Washington, was largely attended by Army officers, ex-Confederates and others, who met in the sacred edifice to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of their friend, Cadmus Marcellus Wilcox.

The honorary pall bearers were Generals Parke, McFeely, Casey and Major Davis, U. S. A., Generals Heth, Field, Robertson, and Colonel Harvey, late C. S. A.; Senators Harris, Tennessee, Gibson, Louisiana, Vance, North Carolina. Representatives Forney, Wheeler and Herbert, of Alabama, and Mr. A. J. Falls.

The venerable General Johnson accompanied the family of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary E. Wilcox, as chief mourner on this sorrowful occasion.

"And they made ready for Ulysses that he might sleep there without waking. Then he embarked and silently lay down, and deep sleep weighed down his eyelids—a sweet, unwakeful sleep. But when the messenger of Dawn arose, the ship touched the strand, and the sleeper awoke and stood upon his native shore."

DARIUS N. COUCH.

## THOMAS B. W. STOCKTON.

No. 485. CLASS OF 1827.

Died, December 9, 1890, at Flint, Michigan, aged 85.

THOMAS BAYLISS WHITMARSH STOCKTON was born June 18, 1805, at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y. His mother died when he was three years old and he went to live with a sister, Mrs. Whitmarsh, at Delhi, N. Y. It was here and at Peekshire Academy that he received his early education until he entered West Point Military Academy in 1823. He graduated in 1827 and entered the First U. S. Infantry as brevet Second Lieutenant and was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, then the great recruiting point of the West. From there he was transferred to Fort Snelling, the most extreme northern post in the United States, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Zachary Taylor. July 11, 1832, Colonel Stockton was made Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Crawford and was promoted First Lieutenant, March 1, 1833. He was then stationed at Detroit and had charge of the Territory of Michigan as Government Engineer. Colonel Stockton resigned from the army in 1834, and for the next ten years he had charge of the improvements on the Great Lakes and on the Ohio and Indiana rivers. In 1838 he was elected first mayor of Michigan City, Ind.

In 1847 the deceased was appointed Colonel of the First Michigan Infantry and served through the Mexican War. He was Civil and Military Governor of Cordova, Mex., during most of the war. After the close of the Mexican War he came to Flint to reside, and remained here until 1852, when he went to California. He remained in that State six years engaged in mining and in constructing telegraph lines. He was also at one time Collector of Customs at the port of San Francisco. In 1858 he returned to this city. He was a leading spirit in the organization of the Flint Grays, now the Flint Blues, and was their first Captain. He was appointed Major of the Saginaw Valley Battalion in 1859.

At the beginning of the Civil War this indefatigable soldier raised a regiment of independents, which went by the name of the Stockton Independents, and reported for duty at Washington, September 30, 1861. He was immediately promoted to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, and fought all through the Peninsula campaign until taken prisoner at Gaines' Mill in June, 1862. He was exchanged from Libby prison in August of that year, and again took command of his old brigade at Alexandria in September. He remained with his command through the battles of Antietam, Sheopardtown, Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville and resigned in '63 on account of ill health.

He received a commission from Andrew Johnson to raise a brigade of five regiments, but Johnson's power being taken away from him by the Senate, Colonel Stockton resigned the commission and returned to this city. He was engaged here for several years in the commission business, but his health failing, he was compelled to retire from all active pursuits and he has been quietly living at his home ever since, enjoying a well-earned rest, surrounded by a loving family and innumerable friends.

Colonel Stockton was married March 3, 1830, at Prairie Du Chien, Minn., to Miss Maria G. Smith, of Detroit, who survives him.

Colonel Stockton was a man greatly respected by all who knew him or had ever been under his command. Many of his old regiment of the Civil War as well as some of his comrades of the Mexican War are still living and the family have many letters from them on the occasions of the Colonel's last birthdays, full of congratulations and good wishes.

The last time the aged warrior appeared in public was at a reunion of his regiment at Saginaw in September, 1889. For a year he has not been able to go out of the house, but it was only on Saturday last that he was unable to arise from his bed. His end was peaceful and he died with a full hope of a glorious hereafter. He has been a communicant in the Catholic church many years.—*From Flint, Mich., Evening Journal, March 9, 1891.*

## THOMAS WOODRUFF WALKER.

No. 1739. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, December 9, 1890, at Norwalk, Connecticut, aged 57.

BREVET MAJOR THOMAS WOODRUFF WALKER, Captain U. S. Army, retired, was born June 16, 1833, at New Albany, Indiana, to which place his parents had moved from Virginia. He was the second son, and springing from a long line of divines was destined for the ministry. His inclinations however, were for the profession of arms, and on July 1, 1852, he became a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy. He graduated in June, 1856, No. 29 in a Class of 49, and was appointed a Second-Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, then commanded by Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville. Among his classmates were George W. Snyder, David C. Houston, Miles D. McAlester, Henry V. DeHart, Orlando M. Poe, George D. Bayard, Wesley Owens, Edmund C. Bainbridge, Lunsford L. Lomax, Richard Lodor, James W. Forsyth, John K. Mizner, Samuel S. Carroll, Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph H. Taylor.

Before the opening of the Civil War and during the years 1857, 58, 59, 60, he saw much and arduous service with his regiment in New Mexico, participating in several expeditions against the Navajo Indians, and in numerous skirmishes with them, and acquired an enviable reputation as a brave and skillfull officer. He was promoted to First-Lieutenant, Third Infantry, April 11th and Captain Third Infantry, May 24, 1861. From the opening of the war until September, 1861, he was on duty as Mustering and Disbursing Officer, at Cincinnati, Ohio, with the Western Army. From September, '61 to February, '62, he was engaged in re-organizing his company at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. From the latter date till March 10th, '62, he served with his company in the defences of Washington. He participated in the Peninsula Campaign with the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the Siege of Yorktown, advance on Hanover C. H., skirmish on

the Chickahominy, battles of Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, and skirmish at Harrison's Landing. He was made a Brevet-Major, June 27, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia.

Major Walker served in the Northern Virginia Campaign, being engaged in the battle of Manassas; in the Maryland Campaign participating in the Battle of Antietam, fight at Snicker's Gap, march to Falmouth; in the Rappahanock Campaign participating in the Battle of Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, he was compelled to take a sick leave of absence, and from March 27, to July 30, 1863, he was on duty in New York City as Mustering and Recruiting Officer. During August of that year he was in hospital at Annapolis, Maryland. September 11, 1863, he was retired from active service on account of disability, resulting from long and faithful services, and from disease contracted in the line of duty. He was subsequently on duty as Mustering and Disbursing Officer at Davenport, Iowa, and as Mustering Officer for the State of New Jersey.

In civil life he occupied a number of prominent positions, among them the Presidency of Norwich University, Vermont. In the courts of New Jersey, in which he practiced, he was recognized as an efficient and successful lawyer. The shock to his constitution resulting from the exposures of his military life, compelled the abandonment of all confining avocations, and he was again and again compelled to seek the health resorts of Europe, but without avail. He returned to his native land and died peacefully at Norwalk, Connecticut, on December 9, 1890, surrounded by his family and friends. He left in the Army and civil circles many sincere hearts to lament him.

H. C. W.

[Military history taken from Cullum's Register of Graduates, U. S. M. A.]

## CHARLES A. FULLER.

No. 759. CLASS OF 1834.

Died, December 16, 1890, at Appleton, Wisconsin, aged 76.

COLONEL CHARLES A. FULLER departed this life at noon Tuesday, December 16, 1890, after an illness of about two weeks. Colonel Fuller has been a resident of Appleton for the past fifteen years, during which time he has been engaged continuously as Engineer in charge of the United States Government improvement of the Upper and Lower Fox rivers, under Major Davis, of Milwaukee. In previous years he was in charge of important engineering works at New London, Conn., Pittsburgh, Penn., Louisville, Ky., and elsewhere.

Colonel Fuller was born in Boston in 1814, and was consequently 76 years of age. He was educated at West Point and at the time of his death was one of the oldest graduates of that institution. He served in the Confederate Army during the Rebellion with distinction, and was afterwards appointed as aide to the Governor of Kentucky. Colonel Fuller was a prominent Sir Knight, belonging to the New York Commandery.

*Appleton, Wis., Post.*

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JAMES H. STOKES.

No. 802. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, December 27, 1890, at New York, N. Y., aged 77.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES H. STOKES, U. S. Volunteers, was born in Maryland in 1814; Cadet U. S. Military Academy from June, 1831, to July 1, 1835. On graduation, he was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, and after by transfer to the Fourth U. S. Artillery August 14, 1835; passed in that regiment through the grades of Second Lieutenant June

11, 1836, and First Lieutenant July 7, 1838. May 21, 1839, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, but resigned from the Army September 30, 1843, and engaged in manufacturing and railroad business, removing in 1858 to the State of Illinois.

The spring of 1861 found him with conspicuous patriotism, loyally and actively engaged, under the authority and direction of the Illinois State Legislature, at Springfield, Illinois, in procuring arms and material of war for the Union cause and in personally aiding in the equipment of Volunteers for the field.

In 1862 he became commander of the so-called "Captain Stokes' Battery" Volunteer Artillery, also called the "Board of Trade Battery," organized at Chicago July 31, 1862. He served with his Battery during the campaign of 1863 in Middle Tennessee, in General Turchin's Brigade of Cavalry, gaining distinction and special mention for gallant and efficient service in the operations of that Brigade against the enemy.

August 22, 1864, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Volunteers, serving as such until July 20, 1865, on which date he was made Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, being mustered out of service in that grade, August 24, 1865.

James H. Stokes was from his Cadetship of marked soldierly qualities and manly personal bearing, of resolute will, tempered by kindly and gentlemanly disposition and manners.

A classmate contributes this brief and imperfect sketch as a tribute of respect and esteem to the memory of a patriotic and accomplished officer of the Government, and of an honored graduate whose loss from the very small band of survivors of the class of 1835 will be greatly lamented.

J. H. E.

## GEORGE D. WALLACE.

No. 2419. CLASS OF 1872.

Killed, December 29, 1890, at Wounded Knee Creek, S. D., aged 41.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH CAVALRY, }  
 FORT RILEY, KANSAS, }  
 February 14th, 1891. }

ORDERS }  
 No. 21. }

It seldom becomes the duty of a Regimental Commander to announce in the same order the death of two such valuable officers as this regiment has lost in Captain George D. Wallace, and 1st Lieutenant James D. Mann—the former killed in battle with hostile Indians, at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, at about 9.20 A. M., December 29, 1890; and the latter, from a wound received in an engagement with hostile Indians on White Clay Creek, near Drexel Mission, South Dakota, December 30, 1890.

Captain Wallace was born in Yorkville, South Carolina, June 29, 1849. He was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy and entered that institution September 1st, 1868. He graduated high in his class, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry, June 14, 1872, and joined his troop "G" at Yorkville, S. C., October 1st of that year. He was engaged in protecting United States civil officers in the execution of their duties under the reconstruction and revenue laws until the spring of 1873, when the regiment was sent to the Department of Dakota.

He marched with his regiment from Yankton to Fort Rice, D. T., and on June 20th left Fort Rice with the Northern Pacific survey expedition under General D. S. Stanley, for the head-waters of the Mussle Shell river—being engaged in action near the mouth of the Big Horn river with hostile Sioux Indians on August 11th, and making in that engagement an excellent reputation for courage and efficiency under fire. In the summer of 1874 he was selected by Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Custer, to command the Indian scouts on the expedition from Fort A. Lincoln to explore the Black Hills region. Returning in the fall, his troop, with five others, was suddenly ordered to New Orleans, and later to Shreveport, La., where he was on duty as A. A. G. of the District of Red River until April, 1876, when he returned to join the expedition from Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., under General A. H. Terry, against hostile Sioux Indians, and was in the engagement on the Little Big Horn river, M. T., June 25 and 26. During this entire fight he was ever conspicuous by his gallant conduct. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant, and appointed Regimental Adjutant June 25, 1876, and resigned June 6, 1877, and took command of his old troop "G." In 1877 he was engaged in the

Nez Perces campaign and took part in the fight with the hostiles under Chief Joseph at Canon Creek, M. T., and was commended in orders by his battalion commander for gallantry on that occasion. In 1878 he was again in the field in the campaign against the Cheyennes in northern Nebraska. Since that year he was on various duties, mostly in command of his troop, at the Infantry and Cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and at the recruiting depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He was promoted Captain of troop "L," September 23, 1885, but when troops L and M were disbanded, he was transferred to troop K. Captain Wallace endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, and no words can now add anything to his military record, of which the foregoing is only a brief outline. He met his death with the same coolness and bravery which characterized his entire service in this regiment, as shown by the fact that when found he still held his pistol, every chamber of which he had emptied.

As a mark of respect for the memory of Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Mann, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning on their sabres for the period of thirty days.

By order of

COLONEL FORSYTH.

L. S. McCORMICK,

*1st Lieutenant 7th Cavalry, Adjutant.*

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COLVILLE M. PETTIT.

No. 3120. CLASS OF 1886.

Died, December 30, 1890, at Fort Robinson, Neb., aged 27.

LIEUTENANT PETTIT was born in New York State, and appointed, in 1882, a cadet from the same State. Upon graduating in 1886, he was assigned, as Second Lieutenant, to the Eighth Infantry. He was stationed at Fort Grant, Arizona, for a few months, and then went with his regiment to Nebraska, where he served till his death.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

## ISAAC VAN DUZER REEVE.

No. 830. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, December 31, 1890, in New York City, aged 77.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL ISAAC VAN DUZER REEVE was born July 29, 1813, at Unadilla, New York, and died December 30, 1891, in New York City. Upon his graduation, July 1, 1835, from the U. S. Military Academy, he was promoted to the Fourth Infantry. Soon after the massacre of Dade's Command, Reeve was ordered to Florida where he was engaged against the Seminole Indians in the four skirmishes at Camp Izard, and the combat of Thlonotosassa Creek, April 27, 1836. Broken in health from exposure in that malarious peninsula, he was placed on recruiting service till promoted a First-Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, July 7, 1838, when he was ordered to the Canadian Frontier to aid in suppressing Fenian disturbances. From here he was sent to Wisconsin to assist in the removal of the Winnebagoes Indians, which duty being completed he was again ordered to the pestilential everglades of Florida where he remained till the end of the Seminole War, being engaged in the final rout, April 19, 1842, of Halleck Tustennuggees' band in the Big Hammock of Pilaklikaha.

Reeve accompanied, in 1845, General Taylor's army to Texas and was engaged in the opening battles—Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma—of the war with Mexico, and, after a short tour of recruiting service joined General Scott's army and accompanied it in all its operations from the Siege of Vera Cruz to the Capture of the City of Mexico. For his gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco he was brevetted a Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel for Molino del Rey. In the latter encounter he was one of a detachment in which fourteen out of seventeen officers were disabled in a brief period.

Upon the termination of the Mexican War Reeve performed much hard duty in Texas and New Mexico, served on several Indian expeditions, and superintended the building of Forts Stan.

ton and Buchanan. Before leaving Texas, through the treachery of General Twiggs, Reeve's small command was obliged to surrender to a greatly superior force of Confederates. While a prisoner of war Reeve reported at Washington to Secretary Cameron who repudiated the Colonel's parole, but the General-in-Chief decided that Reeve "could not obey the Secretary's order without dishonor to himself and to the service." Upon being exchanged, August 20, 1862, Reeve was made Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer at New York City till October 25, 1863, and subsequently, till the end of the Rebellion, was placed in command of the Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Draft Rendezvous. It was a hard fate for a gallant officer to be kept from the field, and, instead of fighting the open enemy, to be continually battling with disreputable politicians, substitute brokers, bounty jumpers, scoundrelly contractors, and rogues of every grade seeking their own villainous ends. That Reeve's onerous and thankless duties were done, and well done, goes without saying, but it required all the nerve of one thoroughly armed in honesty and fearless of popular clamor to breast the horde of unscrupulous knaves besetting him. His only reward for thus saving the nation's treasure and reputation was the brevet, March 13, 1865, of Brigadier-General.

At the end of the Rebellion, Reeve having been promoted to be Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, October 12, 1864, was placed in command of the District of Upper Missouri till July 5, 1867, of the District of Sun River, July-August, 1867, and then of Montana till May 15, 1868. From November 14, 1868, to April 26, 1869, he was a member of the Retiring Board at St. Louis, Missouri, and then became Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service till he was retired, January 1, 1871, from Active Service, upon his own application, after thirty years of continuous service. Thus terminated the military career of this trustworthy and gallant officer who never had shrunk from any duty however hard and disagreeable, and who had disbursed millions without the loss of a dollar to the government.

One who knew General Reeve intimately, says of him:

"He was a true Christian in principle and in every day prac-

tical life; a fine officer, enforcing discipline and prompt in the performance of duty; and withall a just man. He served his country long and faithfully and with the most perfect integrity. He sought no notice or preferments, had no friends at court, and, though he could have commanded influence to secure the promotion he deserved, he was too honest and too proud to do so, and looked for just recognition to a higher and more durable authority than one governed by partisan policy.

He had the unlimited confidence of the Indians to whom he was always just, and with whom he always kept faith. He quieted all disturbances in Texas and Arizona when he was placed in charge, and was known as 'Father' by all the savage tribes from the British Possessions to the Gulf of Mexico.

General Reeve was something of a musical amateur; possessed a keen sense of the ridiculous; had a fine vein of humor; saw the ludicrous as well as the serious side of things; had a delicate wit; and could aptly play upon words and phrases. He was versatile; a good mechanic as well as engineer; and was ingenious in contriving and providing for every kind of emergency or convenience. He was a companionable man and very entertaining; a keen observer and a student; and possessed great strength and fine soldierly bearing.

No more upright, conscientious and lovable man has had his name inscribed in the Army Register, nor has one served his country with more sincere and earnest effort, and within his limits and opportunities, performed his whole duty."

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

EDWARD W. CASEY.

No. 2501. CLASS OF 1873.

Killed, January 7, 1891, by a Sioux Indian, on White River,  
South Dakota, aged 40.

Many a brave man has fallen in the long struggle maintained by the Indian since the European first planted a colony on this continent. As a result of this almost incessant strife the Red-Man has nearly disappeared, but the bloody contest has not ceased, and now, as the end of the drama draws nigh, we are called upon to mourn the loss of as gallant a soldier, as genial a companion, as ever man knew; the warm-hearted, the generous and lovable Ned Casey. He was a natural born soldier of acknowledged ability, and had the course of events opened a wide field for the display of his military talent, it is believed he would have reached a very high position in his chosen profession.

Born, December 1, 1850, in Benicia, California, his youthful soldierly instincts were carefully nourished by his father, the late General Silas Casey. July 1, 1869, he entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet from Louisiana, and graduated therefrom in the Class of '73. His classmates will tell you his popularity in army circles began with his cadet days, and that his manliness, gentleness and generosity were proverbial. His sense of humor was keen, and he was fond of jest, but never to hurt a friend.

"The soul of mirth and fun was he,  
The essence of all kindly feeling."

On June 13, 1873, Edward W. Casey was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-Second Infantry, and promoted First Lieutenant in the same regiment, January 11, 1880.

Soon after joining his regiment, we find him volunteering to accompany an expedition under Custer to the Black Hills. His application was not granted, but it goes to show, early in his career, the tend of his mind as well as that love of adventure so characteristic of the true soldier.

In 1874 and 1875 he was on duty in New Orleans, during the political troubles in that city. He was with his regiment when it joined General Terry at the mouth of the Rosebud in 1876, and participated in all the campaigns that followed during that summer and fall. The writer recalls his cheerfulness and soldierly bearing in the long and tiresome marches of that year along the Rosebud, Tongue and Powder Rivers. Others oppressed by the lack of results, and worn out by the incessant rains and heavy mud, were inclined to exercise the soldier's privilege of grumbling, but not so with Casey; his step was as elastic, and his spirits as buoyant as if on the parade ground.

While serving under General Miles in the early part of 1877, Lieutenant Casey participated in the engagements of Wolf Mountain and Muddy Creek, and was complimented for the gallant manner in which he conducted a charge against the Indian camp at the latter place. In the same year, while commanding a small detachment in the field, it became necessary to cross Tongue River. Heavy rains had swollen the stream from bank to bank, and its current being swift, the crossing was rendered exceedingly difficult. Others faltered, but the evident danger only served the better to show Casey's bold spirit, and plunging headlong into the maddened waters, he set the example required to accomplish the feat. This act won for him the sobriquet of "Tongue River Casey."

In Indian Territory, Texas and Colorado, and especially in the Ute campaign of 1879 and 1880, he served with honorable distinction.

As Assistant Instructor of Tactics at West Point for four years, beginning August 28, 1880, he made a host of friends, and impressed all with whom he was associated with his thoroughness and capacity. Doubtless many a young soldier will profit by the example set him by this officer's devotion to duty.

From September 1, 1884, to January 31, 1887, he was Adjutant of his regiment.

In June, 1888, he was placed in charge of the Cheyenne Indian Scouts at Fort Keogh, Montana, and continued on this

duty until the day of his untimely death. His selection for this work was most appropriate, for his good will toward the Indians had been manifested in many ways, and he possessed, in a peculiar degree, the faculty of controlling them. Those under his command loved him and were rapidly being moulded into the best of light cavalry, and, in what is more remarkable, into civilized men.

Lieutenant Casey possessed untiring energy, and an unusually well balanced mind. In danger, while quick to act, his judgment was cool.

He was killed on January 7th, 1891, at White River, South Dakota, while in command of his scouts, operating against the rebellious Sioux. His death cast a deep gloom over the entire army, for his friends were everywhere.

Generous, brave, courteous and kind, his memory will be cherished, and his early death ever regretted by all who knew him.

Our friends dead, we are apt to extol their virtues, but of Ned Casey it can be truly said that well merited praise overtook him before the grave.

E. J. McCLERNAND,  
*Captain Second Cavalry.*

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JAMES D. MANN.

No. 2676. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, January 15, 1891, at Fort Riley, Kansas, of wounds received December 29, 1890, at White Clay Creek, S. D., aged 38.

The following order explains itself:

	HEADQUARTERS 7TH CAVALRY,	}
	FORT RILEY, KANSAS,	
	February 14, 1891.	
ORDERS	}	
No. 21.		

Lieutenant Mann was born in Syracuse, Indiana, May 15, 1854. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy and entered the class which graduated June 15, 1877. He was assigned to the 7th Cavalry

and joined his troop, E, at Fort A. Lincoln, North Dakota, October 1st of that year. On July 4th of the next year he accompanied his troop on the march to Bear Butte, S. D., and later in the same summer, on the campaign against the Cheyennes in Dakota and Nebraska. Returning to Bear Butte he remained with his troop in the winter camp which preceded the building of Fort Meade in 1879. He remained on duty at Fort Meade until May, 1882, when he was detailed on special recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, remaining on that duty until August, 1883. He was then transferred to troop G, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. While stationed at that post he took the course in the Infantry and Cavalry School, graduating very high in his class. In 1885 his troop was ordered to Fort Keogh, M. T., for station. Having been ordered from that post to Fort Buford, D. T., to temporarily command troop "F," he became partially paralyzed from exposure during the trip and never fully recovered, although he continued to zealously perform such duties as came to his lot. In 1886 his troop was ordered overland to Fort Meade, S. D., and in 1887 was changed again to Fort Riley Kansas, from which time until his death, Lieutenant Mann continued almost uninterruptedly on duty at this post, performing various staff duties to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers, his aim being to well perform the duties of whatever detail came to him. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant July 22d, 1890, and assigned to troop H, at Fort Sill, I. T., but was transferred to troop K at this post, and accompanied his troop to Pine Ridge, S. D., for duty during the recent Indian troubles. He was engaged with hostile Indians at Wounded Knee, S. D., December 29, 1890, and conducted himself with marked ability and courage. On the following day he took part in the engagement on White Clay Creek, S. D., and while on the skirmish line with his troop, he received the wound which from complications caused his death on January 15, 1891, at 1.15 A. M. Lieutenant Mann gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he was associated.

As a mark of respect for the memory of Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Mann, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning on their sabres for the period of thirty days.

By order of

COLONEL FORSYTH,

L. S. McCORMICK,

*1st Lieutenant 7th Cavalry, Adjutant.*

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,

No. 1022. CLASS OF 1840.

Died February 14, 1891, at New York City, aged 71.

GENERAL SHERMAN was born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. He entered the Academy at West Point, having received the appointment to a cadetship through his representative in Congress, the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, July 1, 1836.

He graduated July 1, 1840, and was made Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Some of his classmates have attained a national reputation, among them Generals Thomas, Van Vliet, Getty, Shepherd, Wallen and Colonels Kingsbury and Whiting. Several made their mark in the Rebellion. On the Southern side was General Richard S. Ewell, who commanded a Confederate Corps at Gettysburg.

Sherman stood at graduation, No. 6 in general standing. His student life at West Point indicated ability of no common order, but he appears to have had no ambition at that time for office or rank.

Lieutenant Sherman's first station, after the usual graduation leave, was at Governor's Island. Very soon he was placed in command of a company of recruits which he took to St. Augustine, Florida, where he first met the famous Braxton Bragg. Sherman and Bragg subsequently became warm friends and there was little personal disseverment, though they fought against each other during the Rebellion.

Sherman next found himself at Fort Pierce, Florida. Here Dick Taylor and Stewart VanVliet were his companions. All the rich experience that so many distinguished men of our service have gained here among the Indians and the Everglades, Sherman garnered.

He touched here and there, as duty shifted his posts, till finally he settled down for about five years at old Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor. From this post an important detail on a

Board, examining horse claims, carried him through the Northern and Central parts of Georgia and Alabama.

He had a temporary detachment for service at Augusta, Georgia, and was necessitated at one time to ride through a portion of South Carolina on horseback. These journeys, with his hunting and fishing expeditions, coupled with his extensive acquaintance-ship with families gained in the South at this time, especially fitted him for these Southern Campaigns twenty years later that attached to his name.

The Mexican War, which early in 1846, began to darken the horizon, found him on recruiting duty for his regiment, gathering men from Pennsylvania and Ohio with headquarters at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Ardently desiring active service as soon as the conflict was joined, the War Department, in answer to his application, sent him to California.

The 14th of July, 1846, with his company, he took passage by the U. S. Steamer "Lexington", Captain Tompkins, Lieutenants Hallen and Ord were some of his companions of voyage.

The ship arrived at Monterey, California, January 26, 1847. Already Fremont and Kearney had reached that coast. Kearney assuming command of the Department soon after Sherman's arrival, made him (Sherman) Aide-de-Camp. A little later upon Kearney being relieved by Colonel Mason, Sherman was made A. A. A. G. of the Department. When General Persifer F. Smith organized his larger Division of the Coast, Sherman acted as his Adjutant-General.

His career during this first visit to California was a curious mixture of civil and military function. After the discovery of the gold mines, and the soldiers had nearly all deserted, several of the officers there, among them Sherman, took brief leaves of absence.

During these he tried his hand at mining, trading, but principally surveying, with considerable success. He received much credit at this time for diplomatic talent in settling official difficulties; also for his quickness of apprehension and knowledge of law, and for his administrative ability. He received the brevet of Cap-

tain for meritorious services in California during the Mexican War, May 30, 1848.

September 20, 1850, after having returned to the East, he was promoted to a Captaincy in the Commissary Department, and stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. For three years he gave himself mainly to Commissary duty. The acquaintance that he thus gained with the methods of supplying an army were afterwards of incalculable service to him.

To a man of his sanguine temperament and nervous energy, promotion was at this period too slow and prospects too uninviting, so receiving an offer in a business opening, he went again to California, becoming the business manager of the California branch of Lucas, Turner & Co., of St. Louis, Missouri. In California and lastly in New York, while connected with the same concern, he won for himself marked credit for clear headed business management. When the business was at last closed up, in 1858, all debts were paid and obligations met though Sherman himself was left with little property and unemployed.

He next, at Leavenworth, Kansas, tried his hand in a law firm, having previously, during his moments of leisure studied law very thoroughly.

From this employment, in July, 1859, he engaged to take command as Superintendent of a new Military Academy at Alexandria, Louisiana. His conduct of this institution in organizing, developing and establishing it upon a firm basis affords an example of Sherman's quickness and energy.

When in Louisiana the overt acts of Rebellion began, the Barton Rouge Arsenal under Major Haskin, having been captured by State authorities, Sherman, a *quasi* State officer, threw up his commission as Superintendent of the State Military Academy and came North.

Believing that a great war was already upon the Nation, he pressed his views ardently at Washington during March, 1861, and meeting with too little response, he went to St. Louis and there accepted the Presidency of a street railroad.

As the war clouds thickened, and such military men were

more and more in demand, the 14th of the ensuing May he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; serving for a brief time on General Scott's staff; then commanding a Brigade in McDowell's army near Washington; commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, the 17th of May, and engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. From the 23d to the 28th of August, he with his Brigade, was kept in the defenses of Washington.

At the request of General Robert Anderson, the last of August he was ordered to his Department, Department of the Cumberland, after a short time succeeding him in the command. He seized and occupied Muldraugh Hill, resisting attempts made by the Confederate Buckner, and organized new troops as fast as they came for the defense of Louisville and for the hoped for campaign to clear Kentucky.

His complaints of the want of sufficient force for the interior columns put him temporarily under a cloud, so for a time he was sent to work under General Halleck, in the Department of the Missouri, from November 23, 1861, to February 14, 1862, doing staff and inspection duty, and instructing troops at Benton Barracks; for a time he took a leave of absence during which he remained quietly resting at Lancaster, Ohio.

The latter part of February, 1862, we find him transferred from St. Louis to command at Paducah, Kentucky, co-operating with General Grant who now begins to be prominent on the stage of active operations on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, Sherman supporting him strongly, forwarding troops and supplies.

About the 9th of March, 1862, Sherman became a part of Grant's Army, commanding the Fourth, afterwards changed to the Fifth Division. This was his Division in the famous Battle of Shiloh, April 6th. Here he won great distinction, sharing with his chief some public adverse criticism. He was twice wounded in the battle but remained on duty to engage successfully in the combat of "Briar Creek Bridge", April 14, 1862, and in the prolonged siege of Corinth up to May 30th. His brilliant service had already caused his promotion, May 1, 1862, to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers.

Some able and efficient commander being needed at Memphis, Tennessee, he was kept in charge of that District to the 20th of the ensuing December, but meanwhile was engaged directly and indirectly with General Grant in pushing the Confederates southward as far as Granada, Mississippi. December 27th he set out to attempt Vicksburg by a *coup de main*, but had not force enough to carry out the plan.

On January 2, 1863, he rose to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps. His first expedition to "Arkansas Post" was a success. The Confederate works were carried by assault, January 11, 1863.

Sherman's connection with the Vicksburg Campaign, from January to July, 1863, is elaborated in every history, emphasizing his expedition via Steele's Bayou to the Yazoo, in March.

To facilitate Grant's operations, a little later, April 29th and 30th, he made his demonstration upon Haines' Bluff, the object being to prevent the enemy leaving the Vicksburg works.

He was in the advance to Grant Gulf below Vicksburg during the first week of May; in the skirmish at Fourteen Mile Creek, May 12th; in the attack and capture of Jackson, May 14th; in the passage of Black River and connecting operations, from May 16th to 18th; he seized Walnut Hills, May 18th; and engaged in the assaults upon Vicksburg, May 19th and 22d; he also took prominent part in the siege from this time to the unconditional surrender, the Fourth of July, 1863; then immediately he, with others, turned against the relieving forces capturing Jackson, Mississippi, July 16th. For these grand services Sherman was made a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, July 4, 1863.

As soon as Grant was placed in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Sherman succeeded to that of the Army and Department of the Tennessee. In this he led the expedition via Memphis to Chattanooga, being engaged at Colyersville, Mississippi, October 11th, 1863; made a difficult crossing of the Tennessee River at Eastport, Alabama, November 1st, and had a prominent part in the Battle of Chattanooga, lasting from Novem-

ber 23d to November 25th. His crossing of the Tennessee above Chattanooga and attack upon the eastern extremity of Missionary Ridge had a marked effect upon the final result.

His pursuit of Bragg and command of a column to relieve Knoxville ending December 1, 1863, wherein he compelled Longstreet to raise the siege and flee northward, and his immediate return to Chattanooga, making a lengthy march up and back of over two hundred miles without a moment's rest to himself or to his troops, afford glimpses of the energy and enterprise of the man.

During the following winter he conducted that singular expedition, using about twenty thousand men, to Meridian, Mississippi and back. In this expedition he lived upon the country; broke up and destroyed railroads, and greatly puzzled the Confederate authorities as to his final destination.

When General Grant was called to the command of the Armies of the United States, Sherman took his Military Division, March 12th, 1864. He began the invasion of Georgia, May 2d, using the Armies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee. The important engagements are as follows: Tunnel Hill, May 7th; Dalton, May 14th; Resaca, May 15th; Cassville, May 19th; Pickett's Mill, May 27th; Dallas, May 28th; Kennesaw Mountain June 27th; Smyrnia Camp Ground or Ruff's Station, July 4th; Passage of the Chattahoochee, July 12th to 17th; terrific battle of Peach Tree Creek, just after Hood had relieved Johnson the Confederate Commander, July 20th; battle just east of Atlanta, July 22d; battle south of Atlanta (Ezra Chapel), July 28th.

The movements upon the enemy's communications began the 25th of July; then after that the Battle of Jonesboro, August 31st and September 1st; Atlanta surrendered September 2d.

For conduct during the preceding campaign, General Sherman received the rank of Major-General in the Regular Army, to date from August 12th, 1864.

Now Hood undertook to interrupt Sherman's communications; Sherman turned upon him and had frequent small engagements along the line to the rear as far as Resaca, and pursued Hood

through Snake Creek Gap and southward to Gaylesville, Alabama.

After a short rest, while he was re-organizing his forces he sent Thomas and Schofield back to Franklin and Nashville to meet Hood, while he himself entered upon his March to the Sea, Howard commanding the Right Wing, Slocum the Left and Kilpatrick the Cavalry of Sherman's moving column.

The first battle defeating the enemy, occurred at Griswoldville, November 20th, near Macon, Georgia. After that there were only moderate skirmishes along the routes of the three and four columns, till Sherman reached the vicinity of Savannah. Fort McAllister was stormed and captured, December 13th, and Savannah surrendered December 21, 1864. His army was inside the city by the 25th, enabling him to make his Christmas gift of the city to President Lincoln.

The campaign of the Carolinas began about the 1st of January, 1865. Howard's Right Wing passed over by sea to Beaufort, South Carolina, and thence northward to the main land. A severe skirmish occurred the 15th of January, resulting in the capture of a fort and uncovering the railroad to Pocatigo. The Left Wing under Slocum, with the Cavalry, ascended the right bank of the Savannah, crossing at Sister's Ferry.

The troops occupied Columbia, after several minor combats, February 17th. They occupied Cheurau, March 3d; Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 12th; crossing the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, March 13th; fought the Battle of Averysboro, March 16th. Sherman's Army was engaged March 20th and 21st in the last considerable battle at Bentonville, North Carolina. They occupied Goldsboro, March 22d, and entered Raleigh April 3d.

After considerable negotiation, at Durham's Station, North Carolina, the Confederate forces under J. E. Johnson were surrendered to General Sherman, April 26, 1865. The whole army was thereafter marched via Richmond to Washington, arriving May 24, 1865. In these campaigns, some 2,600 miles were covered.

July 25, 1866, for the consumation of his great work in the war, General Sherman was promoted to a Lieutenant-Generaley in the Army.

After the war and during the process of re-organization, General Sherman commanded the Military Division of the Mississippi with Headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri, from June 27, 1865 to August 11, 1866. When the changes by re-organization had been completed he commanded the Division of the Missouri, from August 11, 1866, to March 5, 1869. At this date he received the highest rank by promotion, that of General in the Army. From this time on to June 30, 1882, he was in active command of the Army, embracing the Divisions and Departments into which our whole territory, for military purposes, was geographically divided. He retired from active service February 8, 1884, upon his own application, according to the law of June 30, 1882.

The degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College July 19, 1866, and he was made Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1871. He received the thanks of Congress, by a Joint Resolution, dated January 10, 1865.

Such is a brief transcript of Sherman's career. In civil life he was intensely active; President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and occupying various active and honorary positions in other organizations. He made many public addresses which never failed to show the largeness of his mind, the patriotism of his heart, and his devotion to the best interests of the American people. During his last years he was a welcome guest at every anniversary, and, in fact, at every home he visited.

In another paper the writer said of General Sherman:

"His intellect furnished a mind rich in pearls and sparkling with diamonds, yet complete after nature's own order.

He was ever at home in science or commerce, and never failed to interest the observer on his own fields.

His perception was like a flash of light.

War problems, large or small, were his forte; but the great enterprises of peace, like the Pacific railroad, whose beginning, progress and completion he so much aided, were a delight to his mind.

His working powers have been tested by results.

He generously gave confidence and scope to his officers, just as Grant had given confidence and scope to him.

His memory was phenomenal; he had acquired knowledge with intense rapidity from observation and books from childhood to age, and surely by a thousand tests he showed that he had forgotten nothing that he had once learned.

He was usually most cordial and affable, yet many times newspaper correspondents who published what he desired to withhold, received from him sharp retorts.

At times he was combative and resentful, but the passion passed with the day; when the natural storm abated no hatred remained. I do not think that General Sherman ever meditated the doing of a wrong thing.

Whether he knew it or not he owed much of his soul's illumination to the presence of the Divine Spirit.

While he abominated quackery and hypocrisy he had great admiration for sincere Christian people.

Loyalty to family, loyalty to friends, loyalty to society, loyalty to duty and country, he quickly observed in another; and this loyalty was a quality among the marked characteristics of his own great soul."

OLIVER O. HOWARD,  
*Major-General, U. S. Army.*

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

April 23d, 1891.

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ALBERT MILLER LEA.

No. 633. CLASS OF 1831.

Died, January 16, 1891, at Corsicana, Texas, aged 84.

COLONEL LEA was born in Richland, Grainger County, Tennessee, July 23, 1808. He was educated at Knoxville college; graduated at West Point, fifth in his class, in 1831, and was at once appointed a Lieutenant of Artillery and stationed at Fort Gibson on the frontier; then had charge of the survey and planned

improvements of the Tennessee river; in 1855 was stationed at Des Moines, and soon was sent in charge of an expedition to the St. Peter river in Minnesota with Captain Boone, a son of the famous Daniel Boone, as a guide.

It was in this expedition that he first passed through Freeborn County, entering Moscow Township, passing across the south part of Riceland, striking Albert Lea Lake and crossing to Pick-erel Lake, thence to White Lake, where the column halted for dinner. The present Albert Lea Lake they called Lake Fox. Thence they passed southwesterly to the Des Moines river back to the Iowa capital. He resigned from the army in June, 1856, and published a book containing an account and map of his expedition, in which Iowa was first given its name.

In 1857 he was appointed Chief Engineer of Tennessee; then by President Van Buren as Commissioner to establish the Southern boundary of Iowa; thereafter was Locating Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; then Chief Clerk in the War Department under President Harrison, and for six weeks was Acting Secretary of War.

At this time the famous Nicollet changed the name of Lake Fox to Albert Lea Lake, the incident being interestingly described in the address of Colonel Lea above mentioned. The name was afterwards given to the city. In 1844 Colonel Lea accepted an important professorship in the Knoxville University. Afterwards he went to Texas in the interest of a railroad enterprise, and on the breaking out of the war entered the Confederate service. He was a warm personal friend of Jefferson Davis, but an officer who had more influence interfered to prevent the promotion which Colonel Lea's eminent abilities entitled him to receive, although he performed very important service. The tragic death of his son Edward by his first wife, on the Harriet Lane in an engagement at Galveston, while the father was an officer on the opposing side, and the funeral at which the father pronounced the burial service, has been repeated in these columns. Since the war Colonel Lea has resided with his daughters at Corsicana.

Colonel Lea was truly a remarkable man, and while his career

is remarkable, and is indelibly engraved in the wonderful history of the country, it would have been still more so with more fortuitous opportunity. He was a great man by nature and education; he was an honest, unostentatious, earnest and thoroughly equipped man, and one who possessed the high esteem and perfect confidence of all who knew him. His name is perpetuated in the title of this noble city, and its citizens who know him and who come to know of him will ever treasure him in affectionate and exalted memory.

*Albert Lea, Minn., Standard.*

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CLAUDIUS W. SEARS.

No. 1089. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, February 15, 1891, at Oxford, Miss., aged 74.

GENERAL CLAUDIUS W. SEARS, who was stricken with paralysis at his residence in this city on January 30th last, died Sunday evening, February 15, 1891, at 5.30 o'clock, and was buried from St. Peter's Church the day following. He was born in Peru, Mass., November 8, 1817, and graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1841. While at West Point he associated with the following distinguished Generals of the late Civil War: General W. T. Sherman, General A. P. Stewart, General W. S. Rosecrans, General D. H. Hill, General James Longstreet and General D. C. Buell. He served in the Florida War as Second Lieutenant, Eighth Regiment U. S. Infantry, until October, 1842. He was elected to a Professor's Chair in the University of Louisiana, which he filled until 1859, when he was made President of St. Thomas' Hall, Holly Springs, Miss., until the outbreak of the war.

He entered the Confederate service from this point in 1861, as Captain of Co. G, Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel W. S. Featherstone in command. He was in many of the important

battles of the war, notably those of first Manassas, Leesburg and the five days' battle around Richmond. Upon December 11, 1862, he was made Colonel of the Forty-Sixth Mississippi Regiment, and as such was in the siege of Vicksburg, and served all during the Mississippi campaign. He succeeded General Baldwin as Brigadier General on March 1, 1864, his Brigade being composed of the Fourth, Thirty-Fifth, Thirty-Sixth, Thirty-Ninth and Forty-Sixth Regiments and Seventh Battalion, Mississippi Infantry.

As Brigadier General he was in the Georgia campaign, his Brigade taking a very active and important part in the battle of Altoona or Kennesaw Mountain. He served also in the Tennessee campaign, and was at the bloody battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. Fifteen days later, December 15, he lost his leg in the battle of Nashville, and was carried to the residence of Dr. Burrill Abernathy, near Pulaski. While there he received a visit from General G. H. Thomas, of the Federal Army, who placed him under parole, extending to him, however, many personal courtesies of which he often spoke in after days with high appreciation.

At the close of the war he was elected to the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Mississippi at Oxford, which position he most satisfactorily filled from 1865 to 1889. It is impossible in this brief space to chronicle all the events of so distinguished a career, but the South, and especially the State of Mississippi, will long hold in memory the name of one who has been so intimately associated with her history, and who has done so much in shaping the hearts and minds of her sons during the long period of hopelessness that followed the Civil War.

*From the Oxford, Miss., Eagle, February 19, 1891.*

THOMAS F. DRAYTON.

No. 535. CLASS OF 1828.

Died, February 18, 1891, at Florence, S. C., aged 83.

THOMAS FENWICK DRAYTON was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on August 24, 1808.

He was the eldest son of William Drayton by his first wife, Anna Gadsden.

His father was a Colonel in the War of 1812, and after the war was elected Recorder of the City of Charleston, which office he filled until 1825, when he was elected to Congress from the Charleston District and served in that body until 1833. During his congressional career he took a leading position in opposition to nullification in South Carolina, and at the close of his third Congressional term moved from Charleston to Philadelphia, where he died in 1846.

General Drayton's mother was a grand daughter of Christopher Gadsden, a man whom Bancroft regarded with Harrison, Gray Otis, as the prime movers in the Revolutionary War in this country.

He was connected with the four signers of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina.

His mother dying when he was about seven years old, he with two of his brothers, Percival and William (both afterwards in the United States Navy) were taken by their grandmother, a sister of General Fenwick, to Philadelphia.

Shortly after this he was sent to school in England and remained there for some years. On his return to America he obtained a Cadetship at West Point where he was graduated in the same class as Jefferson Davis for whom he always entertained a deep regard and affection.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry in July, 1828, he served until August 15th, 1836, when he resigned and accepted the position of Resident Engineer of the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad.

After his marriage to Miss Catherine Pope he took up the active management of his plantation near Beaufort, where he remained until the breaking out of the war.

Shortly before the war he was asked to superintend the building of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and remained in charge of this road as President until some time after the war began, when his sense of duty to his State induced him to accept a commission in the Confederate Army.

In a letter to one of his family in Philadelphia dated July 7, 1861, he writes: "The claims of home and the pecuniary difficulties of the road have thus far kept me from any military command; but if the war continues much longer, which I think it will, I too will follow the footsteps of my father, do duty as a soldier on some active field, and leave the consequence to God."

In September, 1861, he was commissioned Brigadier-General and commanded the forces at Fort Walker or Hilton Head, November 7, 1861.

A curious incident in the war was the fact that his brother, Percival Drayton, was in command of the Pawnee, one of the ships under Dupont, which took part in this engagement, actually shelling his brother's troops without being aware of the fact until afterwards.

When General Lee took command in South Carolina he divided the South Carolina Department into five divisions, and by general order of December 10, 1861, General Drayton was assigned to the command of the Fifth Division, (see Official Records of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. 6, page 345) his headquarters being at Hardesville.

Here he continued until July 15, 1862, when he and General Evans were ordered to be sent with their commands to reinforce General Lee's Army in Virginia, arriving there on the twenty-eighth, and were at once ordered to Gordonsville.

He took part in all the battles of that campaign, especially in the hard fighting of August 28th to September 1st under General Longstreet, to whose corps his Brigade was assigned.

On the 18th of February, 1863, he was appointed with Hind-

man and Gardner on a Court of Inquiry to investigate the campaign and conduct of General M. Lovell at New Orleans. He was kept busy on this duty until July 15, 1863, when the Court rose.

On August 26, 1863, General Drayton was ordered to report to General Holmes at Arkansas in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Holmes was soon after relieved and General Sterling Price placed in command of the Corps, and General Drayton of the Division in November, 1863. Some months later General E. Kirby Smith took command of the Trans-Mississippi Department and General Drayton was sent to the Rio Grande Department on the borders of Mexico, where he remained until the close of the war.

In the battle of Boonsborough Gap he had several narrow escapes, his sword scabbard and a button from the breast of his coat being shot off. At Sharpsburg, Wm. Fuller, his aide-de-camp, was shot down at his side, and while holding him in his arms a second shot pierced Fuller's head. These, however, are incidents in the life of every soldier on both sides.

After the war was over General Drayton bought a plantation in Georgia with a legacy left to him by his brother Percival, but the changed condition of things made this a disastrous experiment and he lost everything that he had.

With untiring energy he commenced the struggle for existence again at a time of life when most men are thinking of taking a well deserved rest.

Moving to Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1871, he engaged in a real estate and insurance agency and managed to make a living for himself and keep a home for his daughters.

How hard the struggle was none knew but himself, for he never complained, and for twenty years, until he was stricken down by paralysis on October 2, 1890, he kept up a cheerful front, hopeful to the last that the growing prosperity of the South would enable him to make a fortune for his children.

After the first stroke he rallied and was taken to the home of his daughter in Florence, South Carolina, where he died on February 18, 1891, at the age of eighty-three.

The following extract from the Charlotte (N. C.) *Chronicle* will show the estimation in which he was held by those with whom he spent the last twenty years of his life:

“He was over sixty years of age when he came to Charlotte and began the world anew, as it were. During more than twenty years he labored with unflinching courage and cheerfulness. A more ready zeal for every enterprise which promised real benefit to the community could not be found; a heart more warm to every demand of sympathy, nor a hand more unstintedly open to every demand, he has not left behind him.

From an early period of his manhood he was a most zealous and devout Christian. His religious character had that in it which illustrates the Saviour's command that his followers should become as little children. There was a simplicity of faith, a purity and fixedness of purpose about his life that challenged the world's criticism.

He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and for the greater part of his life was actively engaged in the work of the church. He was a vestryman of the several parishes in the places where he had formerly resided, and was a member of the Diocesan convocations, first of South Carolina, and then of North Carolina. Up to the time of his fatal sickness he was a member of the vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of this city.

As it was his request to be buried here his remains will be brought here this evening on the C., C. & A. train, and be escorted to the Episcopal Church by the Mecklenburg Veterans, whose association he was a member of.”

The above account is but a meagre one, but it was extremely difficult to induce General Drayton to talk about his military career, even in the midst of his own family.

When the war was over he accepted the result and only strove to make the best of his opportunities, displaying no chagrin at ill success and always grateful for any good fortune that befell him, as one of his aides writes, speaking of his conduct in the field: “In all these actions General Drayton was conspicuous for his courage. Always leading his men, always bright and cheerful in

action, he gave them that spirit and courage which has made Lee's ragged infantry celebrated." J. C. D.

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STANTON A. MASON.

No. 2572. CLASS OF 1875.

Died, March 9, 1891, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., aged 38.

STANTON A. MASON was born in New York in 1852. He was admitted as a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1871. At that time Mason was an unformed, slender lad of little worldly experience, but withal a typical, home-bred American youth; pure in morals, honest, straightforward and manly. He was exceptionally frank and open in all his acts and words; affectionate in his nature, full of animal spirits and incapable of malice. His mental ability was good and he easily maintained a fair standing in his Class. He was a cadet who enjoyed all the four years at West Point. Mason was emphatically a growing man, mentally and physically. His improvement was continuous and this characteristic marked him throughout his career. He was graduated with his class, June 16, 1875, and promoted Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry; First-Lieutenant, 2d April, 1879, and Captain, Fourth Cavalry, 24th April, 1886. His promotion was unusually rapid; he was the first member of his Class to attain the rank of Captain in the line. He steadily rose in the opinion of those who knew him best and at his death was considered one of the finest officers in a regiment noted for officers of ability and energy. The following extract is taken from the order in which his Colonel announced his death to the regiment:

"His service of sixteen years with the regiment has been continuous and he has shared in all its vicissitudes and dangers, ever steadfast, faithful, efficient, ever ready to follow the path where duty called and honor led; upright, just, honorable, sincere; a gallant soldier, a true friend, a devoted husband, Stanton A. Mason goes to his rest mourned by all the regiment upon whose

already illustrious record his service has reflected only added honor."

Cut down thus in the very prime of his young manhood, his death was a distinct loss to the whole service. God rest you in peace, dear friend. When the last member of the Class of '75 shall have answered "*here*" at that roll-call which no mortal can evade, and the great and final re-union of the class shall be held in that better land, Stanton A. Mason will be a choice spirit among the loving comrades assembled there.

E. D. H.

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LEONARD G. HUN.

No. 2274. CLASS OF 1869.

Died, March 11, 1891, at Somerville, Mass., aged 43.

LEONARD GANSEVOORT HUN was born in Albany May 10, 1848. He was the third son of Dr. Thomas Hun of that city. In early life he attended the Albany Academy, and upon being graduated from that institution he entered the class of 1866 at Union University. During his freshman year he received his appointment to the Military Academy in 1865 and graduated second in his class in June, 1869. Promotion and appointments in the Corps of Engineers had been stopped by act of Congress shortly before the class graduated, and consequently he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery. He served in garrison at Fort Warren, Massachusetts until August 2, 1870, when he was honorably discharged at his own request.

As a Cadet in the Military Academy he was a great favorite with all his classmates, and during his short service in the Army he won the esteem and respect of all the officers with whom he served.

After leaving the service he returned to Albany and began the study of law. After two years close application he was admit-

ted to the bar, and later formed a law partnership with his brother under the firm name of M. T. & L. G. Hun.

The following extracts from the Resolutions adopted at the Memorial Meeting of the Albany County bar, held at the City Hall, Albany, March 13, 1891, show how highly he was esteemed as a lawyer and citizen:

“The logical and mathematical character of his mind was entirely fit for a semi-exact science like the law, and at an early period in his legal career he had won and had deserved high appreciation from those most competent to judge. From that time until the end, the years brought him increasingly knowledge and opportunity to make that knowledge felt.

His practice proceeded upon quiet lines, for he was averse to the hurry and struggle of the trial courts; on the other hand, in appellate courts he had been remarkably successful. The large interests entrusted to his care mark the measure of public appreciation of his ability.

He was a man of high ambitions in his profession, and we might almost say of him, what a lord chancellor has said of himself, that he had made all knowledge his province. Mr. Hun had studied the law as a science, was familiar with international law, had given much time and consideration to the Roman law, and was abreast of modern thought on all those legal topics, which as they do not concern active practice, are left by most of us to the specialist and the essayist.

As a citizen he was useful and progressive. He did not throw in his lot blindly with either party, but reserved the right of individual judgment upon both men and measures.

As a friend he was true and unchanging, always willing to put the words of friendship into helpful acts. He did not try to make a number of friends, but it may be said of him that he never lost one.

His nature was generous, and his fortune enabled him to yield to his impulses. The poor were always with him, and many have suffered in his death a loss of which they are not conscious now.

He did good by stealth and did not blush to find it fame, only because he prevented it from becoming known.

In conclusion we express the judgment that it will be many years before the Albany bar will be called upon to mourn the loss of a better lawyer, citizen and friend than Leonard G. Hun.

*Resolved*, That this tribute of respect be entered upon the minutes of the Supreme Court, and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Hun."

The writer, who probably knew him more intimately than did any other of his classmates, can certify that the above tribute is fair and just.

E. B.

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JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

No. 553. CLASS OF 1829.

Died, March 21, 1891, at Washington, D. C., aged 84.

"A prince among men has fallen. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, ripe in years and full of honor, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., March 21, 1891, in the eighty-fifth year of his age."

"In his death the country loses a great, conspicuous, and noble character, the South its highest type of chivalry and manhood. The peer of Lee, the central figure of a hundred glorious tableaux, his indomitable spirit rising like Saul, 'from his shoulders and upward, higher than any of the people,' it is to us a labor of love to pay tribute to the memory of him who lived and died 'without fear and without reproach.' We loved and honored the man, were influenced by his example, and now mourn his death. His place is beyond the reach of adverse criticism; the judgment of history has made it sure; and his campaign, in Georgia is a study for military men all over the civilized world. Of the generals on either side it may be safely said that Johnston was excelled by none for energy, courage, skill, pugnacity, and prudence. He could be Cæsar or Fabius as circumstances demanded. The quick-

ness with which he could strike was shown at Manassas, Seven Pines, and Bentonville, and his strategy was never questioned. When young he learned all the lessons drawn from the world's campaigns and the knowledge of the great men who managed them. He absorbed their wisdom and applied it in action.

The news of his death was received throughout the country with sorrow and regret; and in the South, where he was regarded as the embodiment of Southern sentiment, tears of old and young fell without restraint in homes whose inmates idolize his name.

"Great in war, he remained great when war reigned no more. Fierce and strong as a soldier, he was gentle and winning as a civilian. Foremost when called to battle, he remained prominent in the avocations of citizenship after he had faithfully performed the duties to which the war assigned him.

"A Virginian by birth and education, and a gentleman by God's knighthood, green be the turf over the grave of this immortal son of a glorious mother.

"Graduating from West Point in the class of 1829, we see him first in Florida, where he was severely wounded just as he had saved a small force from being destroyed by Indians through the incompetency of the officer in command.

"In the Mexican war he made a daring reconnoissance and gave to another high in command his plan of the battle of Cerro Gordo, where he was again wounded. In the capture of Chapultepec he led the assaulting force and at the gates was shot down, leaving the glory to his successor.

"In the civil war, how grand, how commanding. On the secession of Virginia, his native State, he resigned his commission as Brigadier General and Quartermaster General of the United States Army, went to Richmond, and was immediately made Major General of Virginia troops. Placed in command at Harper's Ferry, he began by eluding Patterson, and appeared with his army on the field of Manassas in time to secure that great victory.

"In command of all the troops in Virginia, and realizing the strategic importance of the valley, and the value of Stonewall

Jackson, it was Johnston's order to this mighty warrior to guard that gate, which led to the ever memorable Valley campaign.

"In his attack on McClellan's left on the 31st of May he had beaten two corps, one-third of the Army of the Potomac, and had victory within his grasp, when at the close of the day he was seriously wounded. The command of the army then fell into other hands.

"We next find Gen. Johnston assigned to an extensive command in the West, where he was loaded with responsibility while practically powerless.

"In the campaigns in Georgia his operations were masterly—too well known to need comment here. In his last battle in North Carolina, with an inferior force, he defeated one wing of Sherman's army, and held the ground until his wounded were removed from the field.

"The terms entered into with Sherman at the close of the war stamp him the statesman. He rises before us a born leader of men, commanding alike in war or peace."

E. J. H.

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## HANNIBAL DAY.

No. 348. CLASS OF 1823.

Died, March 26, 1891, at Morristown, New Jersey, aged 87.

COLONEL HANNIBAL DAY, retired, Brigadier-General by Brevet, late Colonel of the Sixth Regiment Infantry, U. S. Army, died at his residence, Morristown, New Jersey, at 7.30, A. M., on March 26, 1891. He was born at Montpelier, Vermont, on February 17, 1804; son of Doctor Sylvester Day, Surgeon U. S. Army and grand-son of Doctor Elkanah Day, of Westminster, Vermont; one of the pioneers in the settlement of that State, who was active in establishing the State government, independent of the States of New York and New Hampshire.

General Day had an early experience in the military service, when in the beginning of the War of 1812 (15 July) at the age of eight years, he with his father and the garrison of Fort Michilimackinac, were taken prisoners by a British force of Canadians and Indians. The prisoners were paroled and sent to Detroit where they were a month later at the surrender of the United States forces on 16th Aug., 1812, of which event and of the indignant expressions of the Army officers, the General retained a vivid recollection.

After Hull's surrender the Michilimackinac paroled prisoners were all taken on board a sloop and carried to Fort Erie, on Lake Erie. Captain Elliot, of the Navy, was at Buffalo with some boats; and the gallant Captain Lawson was there with the land forces; he volunteered to man the boats and rescue the prisoners, which was accomplished in a dark night without the loss of a man; no mention of the services of the army was made by Elliott in the report of the affair. After his rescue and his early experience of the incidents of war, young Hannibal Day returned to his native town and pursued his studies in the Academic schools of his native State. In 1818 his father procured for him an appointment of cadet in the West Point Military Academy. Ill health prevented the successful pursuit of his studies and he was allowed to enter the next class on September 1, 1819, and he was graduated on the 1st of July, 1823, and was at that date appointed Second-Lieutenant, Second Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and served in the same Regiment in the grades of First-Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. On 7th of July, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry. He was commissioned Brigadier-General by Brevet on March 13th, 1865, for long and faithful service in the Army.

He served forty years continuously: In garrison at Fort Brady, Mich. 1823-28; on Topographical duty, 1828-31; in garrison at Fort Niagara, New York, 1832; Fort Dearborn, Illinois, 1832-33; Hancock Barracks, Maryland, 1833-36; Fort Independence, Massachusetts, 1836; on Recruiting Service, 1836-38; in the Florida War, 1838-39 and 1841-42; at Buffalo, 1842-45, and Detroit, 1845-46.

In the Mexican War he was stationed at Tampico, 1846-47, and afterwards served in many places in California and on the Indian frontier. At the beginning of the Civil War he was at Fort Abercrombie, and was soon ordered to Georgetown, District of Columbia, in command of the Second Infantry.

Colonel Hannibal Day commanded the First Brigade of Ayers' Division, Fifth Army Corps, and was actively engaged at the Battle of Gettysburg and rendered gallant service in the defense of Round Top, on the extreme left of the Loyal line. He held the same command during the march to Warrentown, Virginia, and until he was retired from active service, August 1, 1863, owing to want of sufficient physical strength to perform service in the field. He then commanded Fort Hamilton, New York, till July 8, 1864, and afterwards served on various military commissions and courts marshal till June 14, 1869, when he was relieved from duty.

At the time of his death he was third in Academic Rank of the living graduates of the Military Academy, his seniors being Colonel William C. Young, of the Class of 1822, and Brevet-Major-General George S. Green, of the Class of 1823.

General Day married in 1831, Anna Maria Houghton, daughter of Thomas and Mary Leggate (Chase) Houghton, who died in 1881. He leaves one son, Sylvester Henry Day, of Carson City, Nevada, and one daughter, Mrs. Hoff, wife of Captain John Van Renselaer Hoff, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

His second son, Russell Hamilton Day, born 1843, Second-Lieutenant, Sixth U. S. Infantry, died at Fort Thornburg, October 17, 1882.

Murray Simpson Day, the third son, born 1845, graduated from the Naval Academy and was Midshipman, Ensign and Lieutenant, U. S. Navy. He died on board U. S. Ship Vandalia on her voyage from Gibraltar to New York, on December 27, 1878. Lieutenant Day married Anna Mary, daughter of Major General George S. Greene; two children, Murray Greene Day and Alice Lavinia Day survive him.

G. S. GREENE.

## CHARLES S. HAMILTON.

No. 1192. CLASS OF 1843.

Died, April 17, 1891, at Milwaukee, Wis., aged 67.

GENERAL CHARLES S. HAMILTON was born in the town of Western, N. Y., November 16, 1822. His father was Zane Hamilton, a son of Dr. Hosea Hamilton who had served on General Washington's Staff during the Revolution, and who was a direct descendent of Gallatin Hamilton who had settled in Connecticut in 1688. His mother was Sylvia Putnam, a niece of General Israel Putnam. General Hamilton's boyhood was spent principally in Aurora, Erie County, N. Y., where the family had removed shortly after his birth. He there received a good common school education, and in 1839, from his uncle, the Hon. Harvey Putnam, he received his appointment to the Military Academy at West Point. He graduated from there in 1843, and was brevetted a Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. He has always considered himself fortunate in being at the Academy at the time so many cadets were present who afterwards achieved great distinction in their country's history, and in making friendships which were retained till death. His first station was at Buffalo, N. Y., and afterwards at Copper Harbor, Mich. In November 1845, he was promoted Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry, and joined his company on the Mexican Border. He was present at the storming of Monterey, and was mentioned in orders for the part he took. He was present also at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was then transferred with his regiment to Scott's Army, and fought with it all the way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. At Molino del Rey he was severely wounded. He commanded his company up to this time and was engaged in every conflict and skirmish of importance. For his "gallant and meritorious service" at Contreras and Cherubusco he was brevetted Captain, and specially mentioned in orders.

At the close of the war, he was stationed for a time at Pasco-goula, Miss., and then ordered on recruiting duty at Rochester, N. Y., for two years. Then appointed Regimental Quartermaster, he served with his regiment in Indian Territory and Texas, fighting Comanches and building new posts till May, 1853, when he resigned. He had in June, 1847, received his promotion as First Lieutenant.

In February, 1849, he married Sophia Shepard, of Canandaigua, N. Y., whose sister had but a few years before married I. V. D. Reeve, then a Captain of the Eighth Infantry, and who died a Colonel and a Brevet-Brigadier-General on the retired list, January 1, 1891.

On resigning he settled in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he was engaged in the manufacturing business, till the breaking out of the Rebellion called him to his country's service again. Governor Randall, of Wis., sent for him and put into his hands the organization of the first regiments of Wisconsin Volunteers, and the excellent records of the Wisconsin regiments were due greatly to the systems and methods of recruiting and assignment adopted by him. He was appointed Colonel of the Third Wisconsin, a regiment that had seven of its Captains veterans of the Mexican War, while its Lieutenant-Colonel was the present Brigadier-General, Thos. H. Ruger. On May 17, 1861, Colonel Hamilton was promoted Brigadier-General, and in 1863, he was made Major-General to date from the Battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862. His services in the War of the Rebellion were exceptionally valuable. He was selected by McClellan from among all the Brigadiers in the Army, as Heintzleman's successor in command of the Third Division, Third Army Corps, and as such led the advance in the first movement on Richmond. He fought and won with his single division, directed entirely and solely by himself, the Battle of Iuka, where the odds against him were four to one. After the first day's Battle of Corinth, 1862, he was allowed to make the disposition of his division to suit himself, and he so did, that the next day he not only saved the day, but enabled the Union forces to win a glorious victory. For this he was publicly thanked on

the battle-field by Rosecrans, while General Grant, in his official orders, gives him entire credit for Iuka, and the second day at Corinth. Shortly after he was selected by Grant to command the left wing of his Army, Sherman and McPherson commanding the right and center respectively. To do this Grant put Major-Generals on duty elsewhere, as Hamilton was still but a Brigadier, and he then wrote to the Secretary of War, that for the first time in the War he had just the men he wanted, in just the right places.

In May, 1863, he resigned from the Army and returned to civil life. In 1869, Grant appointed him U. S. Marshall of Wisconsin. He removed his residence and business both to Milwaukee, where he has lived till his death. He retained his office during both of Grant's administrations, and was the first to discover and break up the great Whiskey Rings in Milwaukee and Chicago. In thus doing he made many enemies among the influential of the Ring, including many politicians. Many attempts were made by the latter to remove him from office, but Grant told him that if every politician in the United States should ask it, he would still retain him. This personal friendship and esteem was maintained between him and General Grant throughout life.

He served ten years as President of the Board of Regents of the State University of Wisconsin, and many times have his fellow citizens offered him high official positions, but his preference for private life, invariably made him refuse.

Among his military associates he was a man greatly respected and beloved, and always of great weight. His troops and subordinates idolized him. That he possessed military genius goes without question as evidenced by his capture of Winchester with Banks, his victory of Iuka, his victory of Corinth, his conception and carrying out of Grierson's raid, and the dispatches and reports of Banks, Rosecrans, Grant and others.

In civil and business life he was respected and admired by all, and beloved by those intimately acquainted with him. His wife and six sons, (one of them a First Lieutenant of the Fifth Artillery), are left to mourn him.

He was a man utterly without personal fear, of strong individuality, an unselfish disposition, untiring energy, a true and beloved husband and father, and an honest, patriotic and upright citizen, beloved by his associates, a foe to all evil, a staunch and loyal friend. There are few who have gone before, who leave such a void behind. His gain is our loss, and his children feel that the bright record of his life is a priceless legacy and an inheritance that no wealth can buy. His fame rests secure, and will ever be a part of the history of the great country he so much loved, and fought and bled for, and served so well.

WM. R. HAMILTON,  
*Class of '76.'*

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HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

No. 652. CLASS OF 1831.

Died, April 24, 1891, at Minneapolis, Minn., aged 81.

GENERAL HORATIO PHILLIPS VAN CLEVE, whose death at Minneapolis from pneumonia was announced in yesterday's *Times*, was a soldier who obtained considerable distinction during the war of the Rebellion. He was born at Princeton, N. J., November 23, 1809, was the son of Dr. John Van Cleve, and a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Dickinson, the first President of Princeton College.

General Van Cleve was educated at Princeton and at the United States Military Academy, where he was appointed a cadet in 1827 and was graduated in 1831, receiving a commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry, July 1, 1831. He served on frontier duty until 1836, and then resigned from the army on marrying the daughter of Major Nathan Clark, who commanded at Fort Winnebago in 1836. From 1836 to 1839 General Van Cleve was a farmer near Monroe, Mich. From 1840 to 1841 he taught school in Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward again took up

agricultural pursuits near Ann Arbor, Mich., where he remained until 1854. In 1855 he was Civil Engineer in the service of the State of Michigan, in 1856 United States Surveyor of Public Lands in Minnesota, and at the outbreak of the war in 1861 entered the field at once as Colonel of the Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers. He took part in the military operations in Kentucky, and was engaged under General George H. Thomas at the battle of Mill Springs, for his part in which action he was promoted Brigadier General of Volunteers March 21, 1862.

In the campaigns of the Army of the Ohio, General Van Cleve took part in the siege and capture of Corinth, in the frequent skirmishes that took place in the pursuit of General Bragg's army from Louisville to Wild Cat, Ky., and under General Rosecrans he was engaged in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, where he was disabled by a wound. He, however, soon took command of his brigade again and was engaged at Chickamauga and was in command of the post and forces at Murfreesborough from December, 1863, to August 24, 1865. He was brevetted Major General March 13, 1865, and was mustered out at the end of the war.

By a special act of Congress, approved last year, he was returned to the regular army and placed on the retired list. He was Adjutant General of Minnesota from 1866 to 1870 and from 1876 to 1882.

*New York Times.*

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### ARMISTEAD L. LONG.

No. 1466. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, April 20, 1891, at Charlottesville, Virginia, aged 64.

GENERAL ARMISTEAD LINDSAY LONG was born in Campbell County, near Lynchburg, in 1827. In 1846 he was appointed a cadet at West Point through the influence of Shelton F. Leake, while he was a member of Congress, and four years later he grad-

uated as First Lieutenant and was immediately assigned to the Artillery Corps. He served in the United States Army in Florida, and afterwards in New Mexico was associated with some of the most distinguished of soldiers, whose record during the Civil War afterwards added glory to the name of the American soldier.

He was Aide-de-Camp to General E. V. Sumner, whose daughter, Mary Heron Sumner, he married in St. Louis in 1860. A soldier by choice and profession, his position was assured to him for life, and with the influence of General Sumner he had everything to hope for that a soldier's ambition could desire, but he was a Virginian, and at the demand of the convention of his native State he resigned his position in the United States Army and came to her defense.

General Long was appointed Major of Artillery in the Southern Army, July 20, 1861, and assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia as Chief of Artillery, commanded by General Loring. At the close of that campaign he was directed to report to General Lee in the Southern Department as his Chief of Artillery. In March, 1862, General Lee, being created Commander-in-Chief and military adviser to the President of the Confederacy, he was assigned to his staff as Military Secretary about the last of March with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, and joined him about May, in Richmond.

He served on General Lee's staff in that capacity until the middle of September, 1863, when he was appointed Brigadier-General of Artillery and assigned to the Second Corps of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia (Stonewall Jackson's Corps). He remained on General Lee's staff until the fall of 1863; was with him on the southern sea-coast, and in every battle in which General Lee commanded. In the winter of 1863 and 1864 he suffered from a failure of health, facial paralysis, following, but resisting his growing disabilities, he continued in action and served until the surrender of the Confederate Army at Appomattox.

He was a man of fine personal appearance, and in all the normal and mental qualifications which make up the model soldier, he was worthy of the confidence and regard of the distinguished

chieftain whose fortunes he had followed. After the war closed he was appointed chief engineer of the James-River and Kanawha-Canal Company. Soon after he lost his eye-sight by reason of exposure during his campaigns, when he removed to Charlottesville, and for the last twenty years has been in total darkness, incapacitated for active work and delicate in health.

During this period his active mind was much employed in recalling the incidents of the war and he had written a memoir of General Lee, which is a model of biographical history and contains the clearest and most intelligent history of the military operations of the Army of Northern Virginia that has ever been written. That book was published in 1886 and the author has since gathered materials for a new edition, which he has not been able to have published.

He has also written reminiscences of his army life and a sketch of Stonewall Jackson, in which he traces the resemblance between this impetuous soldier and "Old Hickory." By reason of his blindness he was compelled to use a slate prepared for the use of the blind and to depend on members of his family and on friends to have his work copied. Under all these disadvantages he has worked along, uncomplainingly, dwelling with interest and delight on what was most pleasant in his past life, cheerful and always with placid courage looking forward to the end of his sad but honored career.

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THOMAS P. CHIFFELLE.

No. 886. CLASS OF 1836.

Died, April 27, 1891, at Washington, D. C., aged 75.

MR. THOMAS P. CHIFFELLE, of the Quartermaster General's Office, died very suddenly last evening from heart trouble. His death was most unexpected, and greatly shocked his large circle of warm friends in this city. He walked home from his office yes-

terday afternoon in apparently the best of health, accompanied by a friend. He ate his dinner, but immediately afterwards complained of feeling badly and went to his room to lie down. A physician was summoned, but his efforts were without avail, and about an hour later Mr. Chiffelle passed peacefully away.

The deceased was born in 1816 and graduated from West point in the same class with General Meigs. Later he resigned from the service and entered into private business in Oregon. He came to this city just before the war and has been known as a man of wide knowledge and varied ability. During the war he conducted a military school at Catonsville, Md., and later was engaged in engineering work at Annapolis. He afterward returned to this city and entered the Quartermaster General's Department under his former classmate, General Meigs. He was a Mason of high rank, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Commandery. He was Past Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia and a Past Master of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, of Georgetown, of which he was an active member at the time of his death.

*Washington, D. C., Post.*

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### WELLS W. LEGGETT.

No. 2299. CLASS OF 1869.

Died, May 14, 1891, at Detroit, Mich., aged 44.

WELLS W. LEGGETT was born June 8, 1847, at Farmington, Trumbull Co., O. At the outbreak of the war, in his 15th year, he joined the army and served for a time without commission upon the staff of his father, Major-General M. D. Leggett. He was appointed and commissioned by President Lincoln a Captain and aide-de-camp August 16, 1864. He has always been considered as having been the youngest commissioned officer of the Union armies during the war, having barely entered upon his 17th year when made a Captain.

After being commissioned he was first assigned to the staff of Major-General Frank P. Blair, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, as an Assistant Engineer, and was afterward made Chief Engineer of the Third Division of that Corps. He served until the close of the war, when he was made an appointee-at-large to West Point Military Academy, which he entered in 1865, graduating in 1869.

He was assigned, as Second Lieutenant, to the Eighth U. S. Cavalry, but did not join his regiment, being on leave of absence till January 10, 1870, when he resigned his commission.

Mr. Leggett went into civil life, adopting the practice of patent law in 1872, at which time and for many years thereafter he was in partnership with his brother, L. L. Leggett, having their offices at Washington, D. C. General M. D. Leggett resigned the office of United States Commissioner of Patents in 1875 and entered into partnership with his sons, Wells W., and L. L. Leggett, establishing an office at Cleveland. Here the deceased lived until 1879, when he dissolved his partnership at Cleveland and removed to Detroit, establishing his law office in this city and entering actively into the organization and management of many of Detroit's business enterprises, prominent among which may be mentioned the electric lighting of the city which was introduced by Mr. Leggett.

Mr. Leggett's most prominent characteristics were his strict integrity and exceptionally warm and genial social nature. It may be safely said that no citizen of Detroit of the age and length of residence of Mr. Leggett has left a stronger imprint or has left behind him a wider circle of sincere admirers and friends.

The name of Mr. Leggett is enrolled as the promotor of a number of Detroit corporations, and at the time of his death he was president of the Brush Electric Light Company. He was interested in the original Brush Company in Cleveland until it consolidated with the Thomson-Houston Company.

Mr. Leggett had not been feeling well for over a year, though his perfect physique and indomitable will kept the fact from all save a few intimate friends. It is the opinion of his brother that

a carbuncle from which the deceased suffered had induced blood poisoning that slowly, but with irresistible certainty, led up to the fatal result. That such was the case finds corroborating evidence in the fact that his brother Leverett had been laid up for two days from erysipelas, caused by wearing one of his brother's slippers. No one suspected that death was so near at hand and all had an apparently well-grounded hope that it could be averted, but it came with scarcely a warning, and peacefully and painlessly a man in the prime of supposed vigor of life passed away.

*Compiled from Detroit Papers by the Secretary of the Association.*

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### HENRY LANE KENDRICK.

No. 801. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, May 24th, 1891, at New York City, aged 80 years.

HENRY LANE KENDRICK was born at Lebanon, N. H., on the 20th of January, 1811. On his father's side he was descended from John Kendrick, who was born in England in 1604, settled at Newtown, Massachusetts, in the early part of the seventeenth century and died there in 1686. His maternal ancestors were also English and equally early settlers in Massachusetts. His mother was Thankful Howe, the daughter of Abner Howe, who was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army. His father was Stephen Kendrick. His parents lived at Lebanon, N. H., and there had born to them a family of nine children. Of this number only one now survives, Mrs. Peaslee, the widow of the late distinguished Dr. Peaslee, who is seventy-six years of age. One of the family of nine died at the age of thirty-six, but the average age of the other seven was nearly eighty-one years.

Col. Kendrick's youth was passed at Lebanon, N. H. He attended school at Northfield, Vt., for a year or two, but with this exception his preliminary education was acquired in the village school at Lebanon. He entered the Military Academy on the

1st day of September, 1831, and was graduated on the 1st of July, 1835, in a class numbering fifty-six, among the members of which were G. W. Morell, Horace Brooks, Montgomery Blair, George G. Meade, Herman Haupt, W. N. Grier and T. B. Arden. Upon graduation Kendrick was assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Second Infantry, and after a short leave returned to the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, April 1, 1836, and was transferred to the Second Artillery, June 16, 1836. He became Principal Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, July 8, 1838, and served in that capacity until January, 1847, when he was relieved from duty at the Academy and went to take part in the war with Mexico. He attained the rank of Captain in the Second Artillery in June, 1846, and remained in that regiment until March 3, 1857. During the war with Mexico Captain Kendrick was engaged in the Siege of Vera Cruz, March 10-29, 1847; the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17 and 18, 1847; the skirmish of Amazoque, May 14, 1847; the defense of Puebla, September 13,-October 12, 1847, and as Acting Ordnance Officer from December 10, 1847, to June 16, 1848. He was brevetted Major October 12, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the defense of Puebla, Mexico. For a short period in 1848, Major Kendrick was in garrison at New York Harbor and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. In 1849 he commanded an Artillery Battalion on the march from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Santa Fé, New Mexico, and was engaged in an expedition against the Navajo Indians in the same year. He was in station in Santa Fé from 1849 to '51, and was engaged in a second expedition against the Navajo Indians in the latter year. He commanded the escort of a topographical party exploring Indian country from Zuni River, New Mexico, to San Diego, California, 1851-2; being engaged in a skirmish with the Navajo Indians, November 16, 1851. He was in command of Fort Defiance, New Mexico, from 1852 to 1857.

Those who have only known Kendrick as Professor at the Military Academy are acquainted with but one part of his career

and one side of his nature. As an officer in active service Major Kendrick displayed an energy and efficiency which were unsurpassed. In the war with Mexico he showed himself an able and good soldier and received his full share of the honors of that campaign. It was, however, during the subsequent eight years of frontier service, less known but not less important, that his rare qualities as an officer and man were so effectively shown.

I have often heard him relate experiences of this service from which one could not help being impressed with his great fitness for and success in the important work confided to him in the then remote west; besides the independent testimony of the officers who served with him give the same proof. His eleven years' service in the Department of Chemistry, Minerology and Geology at the Military Academy, attended as it was, by kindred study and reading, and close observation, gave him a fund of knowledge which proved of the greatest practical benefit in that frontier service, where so much could be gained by taking every advantage of natural opportunity. This he did to the fullest extent. His varied experiences while in command at Fort Defiance, 1852-'57 illustrates this. In addition to his purely military duties, which he performed with unfailing interest, he was an active and successful farmer on behalf of the Government, always locating and securing good hay crops, providing good gardens and directing their proper cultivation; maintaining small herds of sheep and cattle for the comfort of his command. He was able to advise and direct in all construction work at his post and he often did instruct his inexperienced carpenters in the work required of them. He was busy from early morning until late at night, visiting the corrals, workshops, gardens, hay camps, fatigue-parties, etc; he saw, knew and superintended everything that went on at his post.

Besides the interest in and consideration for his own command, Major Kendrick was equally solicitous for the welfare of the Indians over whom his position placed him. These Indians, the Navajos, knew him well and besides the respect and regard which his character and varied acquirments induced among them, had for him a warm attachment and admiration which has con-

tinued among the survivors until this day. Within the past half-dozen years he had received kindly messages from some of the old men and in 1885 or '86, I think it was, a representative of the Navajos came from Washington to New York especially to see their old friend.

It was Major Kendrick's wide and varied information and kindly disposition as a man, equally with his judicial fairness that so lastingly impressed these Indians. He administered their affairs with a firm, impartial hand and in all mutual relations required from them an exact accounting to the Government. His decisive manner of dealing with them was shown by his action in 1855, when one of his men was mortally wounded by an arrow fired by an Indian. Major Kendrick made instant demand upon the tribe for the culprit, immediate war being the alternative offered. The trial and execution of the offender took place within four hours after his delivery at the post.

Major Kendrick's frontier life was brought to a close by his appointment to the Professorship of Chemistry, Minerology and Geology, U. S. Military Academy, March 3, 1857. This appointment was made without his application or knowledge but was most agreeable to him. The manner in which the appointment was brought about is given by Colonel H. C. Symonds in his "Report of a Commissary of Subsistence", page 37.

Just as Professor Kendrick returned to West Point the Department over which he was to preside was enlarged by the transference thereto of the important subjects of Electricity and Magnetism. The department, thus enlarged, embraced the subjects of Heat, Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism, Minerology and Geology. It is high and sufficient credit to Professor Kendrick that in all these important, growing and practical branches of science he kept his department well abreast of their rapid advances. By the use of the best text-books, by numerous condensed insertions of his own, by entertaining and instructive lectures he gave his pupils all the opportunity for learning and improvement in his department that their time permitted. As he had previously turned his academic study to practical use in the

field, he now drew unceasingly from his field observations and experiences to enforce and illustrate the great practical benefits, to an officer, of knowledge and training in the scientific branches of his department. Professor Kendrick's frontier service was so active, varied and full of instructive incidents that it furnished him a deep reservoir upon which to draw for illustrations, and it seemed to his pupils that he must have spent a score of years in that service instead of less than half that number. These experiences kept him in touch and sympathy with many of our graduates long after their cadet lives had ceased. His stories and illustrations given to the cadet came back with fuller meaning to the graduate at his distant post.

The brief facts given in regard to Major Kendrick's life in the field show that he was of different temperament than from what he was after he became Professor. It was, however, as Professor Kendrick that he was most widely known, loved and will be longest remembered. In this connection it seems not inappropriate to refer to his well known disposition to leniency, which in the opinion of some almost amounted to a fault—certainly at times, seemed detrimental to the interest of his own department. This disposition was, of course, in large part due to his kindness of heart and in this respect, at least, a credit to his nature; but there was a consideration of which I have heard him speak as having great weight with him and of which I now fully realize the importance: From the time that he took charge of the Department, in 1857, until his retirement in 1880, all the branches of study in that Department were being developed, in every direction, with extraordinary rapidity; his pupils, as a rule, had had no preliminary training in these branches; his instructors were continually changing and he thought it more difficult to get a good instructor in his department than in the more exact branches; finally, the time at his disposal was very limited—a set of conditions which, he said, made right much allowance for the cadets.

While Professor Kendrick had known the regime of General Thayer and was a great admirer of that remarkable man, he was

never inclined to exalt the past at the expense of the present; on the contrary he delighted to dwell on the improvements which time was continually bringing about. This readiness, shown both before and after his retirement, to acknowledge and appreciate beneficial changes was very marked in one of his age and showed a mental freshness very unusual. No one of the Academy's sons ever took a more constant, unwearied interest in all her affairs. His concern extended not only to the Academic departments but to all West Point. He watched and weighed all changes with an interest and anxiety that never decreased. The West Point Army Mess was an especial object of interest and he believed it to be a great benefit to West Point and to the younger officers who lived there. He had social acquaintance with a greater number of Cadets than any other Professor during or since his time.

Professor Kendrick loved the institution deeply and unselfishly and from the time that he reported, sixty years ago, to the day of his death he was loyal and devoted to her welfares and gave to her advancement every effort. Apart from all professional relations and associations Professor Kendrick was a most unusual man. There was a perpetual charm of variety about him that made him a delightful companion. He was always good tempered and never a prey to humors. He was sympathetic to a marked degree without being depressive. His quaint way of viewing things often amounted to decided originality. He was accordingly sunny, bright and refreshing and all the world was better for his existence.

Professor Kendrick was honored by the degree of L. L. D. from the University of Missouri, in 1868, and by a similar degree from the University of Rochester, in 1869. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A. M., in 1844. He was tendered the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, September 13, 1861, but declined it. In speaking of this appointment on one occasion, he told me of another incident not generally known. In addition to the two classes graduated in 1861, the then Secretary of War desired to add a third and he was

only persuaded therefrom by the earnest protest of Professor Kendrick. The latter always thought that such action would have greatly weakened the Academy. It may be well here to record another fact—the provision of that section of the Revised Statutes which declares that “no officer in time of peace shall be dismissed except in pursuance of a sentence of a court-martial or in mitigation thereof”—was drawn by Professor Kendrick and the late General Alvord and by their request to, and through the influence of Mr. Henry Wilson, then Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, it became a law.

On the 13th of December, 1880, at the age of nearly seventy and after more than forty-five years of active service, Professor Kendrick was at his own request, placed upon the retired list of the Army. He continued his residence at West Point until 1883, and from that date until his death he made the Union League Club in New York his home. In his new home he made many friends and was greatly admired and respected. He was chosen and served, 1889-'90, as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Club, and, shortly before the illness which caused his death he was made an honorary member of the Club, an honor then shared by less than a dozen other men and only conferred as a mark of the most distinguished consideration.

Colonel Kendrick was in February asked to act as a pall-bearer at General Sherman's funeral, and it was in the performance of this last kindly act to his beloved friend that he contracted the cold which resulted in his own fatal illness. He was out of the Club only a few times after his return from the funeral. A short time before his death, in speaking of his illness to his intimate friend, Mr. Agnew, Colonel Kendrick said, that could he have known beforehand all that was to follow his attendance at General Sherman's funeral that he would still have done as he did. “I could have done nothing less for Sherman” were his words.

Colonel Kendrick's illness was accompanied with much suffering and he was not unaware that his life was probably drawing to a close, but he bore all with resignation and even cheerfulness. In early May while speaking to me of the approaching graduating

exercises at the Academy, he said: "You need not reserve a room for me this June; I shall not need it." When I told him that the old Academic building was to be taken down in June, he said: "It will be there as long as I live and I rejoice that it will." The closing days of his life were peaceful and quiet and he breathed his last at 6:30 p. m., Sunday, May 24th.

A military funeral in New York was tendered by General Howard but was declined. Funeral services were held at 10 a. m., on May 27th at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent officiating. A body of men, the like of which, for character and reputation, has seldom been seen together, followed on foot the remains from the Club House to the church. The coffin was heaped with flowers sent by thoughtful friends who had not been permitted to see him for months. Among these was also a beautiful offering from the employees of the Union League Club, a touching tribute to Colonel Kendrick's kind and considerate nature. On the afternoon of May 27th the body was conveyed to West Point, being met at Garrisons by the Academic Board in full uniform, who acted as pall-bearers. After a brief service at the chapel, beneath the cloudless sky of that faultless afternoon, with the Corps of Cadets as an escort and the population of West Point as sorrowing spectators, the mortal remains of Professor Kendrick passed for the last time under those beautiful trees that he had known so long and so well, through the very shadows of the institution that he loved so much and to whose renown his services had been so long and faithfully devoted, and were carried to their last resting place in the spot that he himself had selected in the cemetery at West Point.

His life has extended over four-fifths of this marvelous century and he has done well all the duties that so long a life brought. While these duties were important their performance is no true measure of the good his life accomplished. His was a life full of quiet, unobserved opportunities for good deeds and influences and he met them all so gracefully that he seemed almost a special creation for the part he played so well. It is not possible to fully estimate the total effect of his conscious and unconscious

example upon all the young men who passed under his influence during his forty-five years of active service, thirty-five of which were spent in intimate contact with the cadets and younger officers of the Military Academy.

There is a certain immortality for all those who leave behind a life of good deeds, of high thoughts and noble aspirations. The influences of such a life cease to be discerned but they will never cease to operate—they spread in ever widening circles through all time to come. Such a life surely was that of Professor Kendrick.

Considering the limitations to which all terrestrial things are subjected, it would be unreasonable to expect a more perfectly filled or completely rounded life than was that of Professor Kendrick. He had a long, useful, honored and honorable career. Retiring at his own request, his gracious nature mellowed and enriched by the ripening years showed no blighting touch of age; no taint of bitterness marred the sweetness of his relations with his fellow men; he who had ever followed the golden rule of charity, whose lips were sealed when he could not utter praise, reaped the reward of persistent kindness and passed his declining years overwhelmed with friends and burdened with ever increasing appreciation.

Even in death his last desire was granted, for his obsequies at West Point were exactly as he had expressed the hope that they would be. In the bright peacefulness of that May afternoon he was borne to rest under his country's flag; the sunset-glory flooding hill and plain, lighted up the closing scene—a divine benediction upon a noble and useful life.

"He was a man, take him for all in all,  
We shall not look upon his like again."

SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.

FRANK B. HAMILTON.

No. 1978. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, May 29, 1891, at Fort Adams, R. I., aged 53 years.

MAJOR FRANK B. HAMILTON, Third Artillery, was born at Monroeville, Ohio, August 31, 1838. Receiving an education at the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, which in 1865 conferred on him the degree of A. M., he entered the Military Academy at West Point in June, 1858. Was graduated in June, 1862, and promoted in the Army as Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery.

His career as a cadet was marked by a studiousness, zeal, and an ambitious attention to the requirements of the Academy, that early marked him for preferment, and each successive year saw him advanced in the different grades of cadet officer. Of a dignified but cheerful demeanor, he ever had a smile and a greeting for his friends, and he was a quietly "popular man" with his class.

Leaving his Alma Mater during the stormiest days of the Rebellion he was at once launched into active service, joining the Army of the Potomac in July, 1862, and participating in all the campaigns and battles of that Army—second Malvern Hill, Antietam, pursuit of Stuart, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg—until October, 1863, when he was ordered to the Military Academy as "Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology." He was for a period "Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics," as well as "Assistant Professor of Drawing."

He was brevetted First Lieutenant September 17, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, and Captain July 3, 1863, for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg."

On the reorganization of the Army after the war he was commissioned, July 28, 1866, a Captain in the Fourteenth Infantry, and served with his company in Arizona, Camp Mojave, a post

that out "Yuma-ed Yuma" for heat and everything that goes to make a post disagreeable. It was here the writer visited him in 1869 (as Judge Advocate of a "Graveling Court Martial)," and though all his associations and affiliations had been changed, his cheerfulness shone out through all his disagreeable surroundings, making the monotonous life at "Cactus Post" more endurable for those about him and setting an example of Spartan endurance to all.

December 15, 1870, he was transferred from the "Unassigned List" back to the Artillery and was assigned to Battery "I," Second Artillery, serving at Sitka, Alaska Territory. Serving at that post until the latter part of June, 1872, he was sent, from time to time, on detached service—Court Martial duty, etc—to Kodiak, Ounalaska, and other points in the Territory.

In July, 1872, he arrived with his Battery at the Presidio, S. F., and accompanied the Second Artillery in its change of stations from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts, taking post with his Battery at Raleigh, N. C. At that post and Fort Macon he served until December, 1876, when his Battery was ordered to the Washington Arsenal, D. C. He remained in garrison here till August, 1878, when with his Battery he took post at Fort Foote, Maryland, on the Potomac. In November, 1878, his Battery was again moved to Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y. Here he remained until February, 1881, which found him stationed with his Battery at Fort McHenry, Maryland. In August, 1883, he was "Superintendent of Rifle Practice" at Creedmore, N. Y. In October, 1883, he was transferred from Battery "I" to Light Battery "A," Second Artillery, with which he served at the Washington Arsenal and Little Rock, Ark., until November 1, 1887, when, his term of four years having expired, he was transferred to Battery "C," Second Artillery, at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala. Here he served until May, 1889, when he was appointed "Military Attache to the U. S. Minister to Spain," ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, whose niece had become the wife of Hamilton early in 1888.

The latter part of March, 1890, he rejoined his Battery, stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., and shortly after his wife died

while on a visit to Ohio. In August, 1890, he rejoined his Battery from "leave of absence," and in December of that year he appeared before the "Examining Board" in New York City preparatory to his long delayed promotion, which reached him only on his death-bed. In April last he was attacked with the "grippe" which developed into dropsy, of which he died at 10.30 A. M. May 29, 1891.

Major Hamilton's death is a loss to the service. He gave that conscientious attention to the details of his profession, which he exacted from those under him, and without which military success is impossible. Only a few weeks ago the writer was calling on the late lamented Professor Kendrick, at the Union League Club, in whose Department Hamilton had served at the Academy. They were much attached to each other, and the Professor spoke in the highest terms of Hamilton, who was at that time reported ill. They died within a few days of each other, and may we not say of both, that the Army is better for their connection with it, and the world better that they have lived.

JOHN H. CALEB,  
*Captain Second Artillery, Brevet-Major U. S. A.*

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[The following was received too late for insertion in its proper place in the Necrology.]

JOHN H. PHILBRICK, son of John W. and Julia S. Philbrick, was born in Waterville, Maine, July 12, 1853. His early life was spent in his native town, where he laid the foundation of his education and formed the studious and thoughtful habits that afterwards developed the ripe scholar.

He prepared for college at the Waterville Classical Institute, and in 1869 entered Colby University in the same city.

With an excellent general aptitude, he was most fond of the languages, in which he excelled. This talent appeared in his high standing in the modern languages at West Point as well as in the study of the dead languages in seminary and college. No one

who ever heard him explain the beauty of his class motto, *Et Minerva, Et Marte*, suggested by him, could doubt his extraordinary love for linguistic work. He was happy, in being ordered back to West Point, on duty in the Department of Modern Languages, where he was enabled to pursue his favorite studies from 1879 until 1883, to the great benefit of many graduates of the Military Academy.

His appointment as a cadet was dated July 1, 1873. His gentle disposition, winning manners and high moral character made him many warm friends in all the classes with which he was associated in his four years' course at the Academy. He was always a most welcome guest with his own classmates, who seemed to save their brightest smiles and most cheerful greetings for him. The friends he once made he never lost—they are his forever.

He graduated June 15, 1877, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Eleventh Infantry, which he joined after the long graduating leave of that class, at the Cheyenne Agency, D. T., December 17th of that year. Then came his service of four years at the Military Academy. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Bennett, D. T., where he served until June 8, 1886, and then at Fort Sully, D. T., until August 9, 1887. He then came East with his regiment and served at Madison Barracks, N. Y., until the time of his death. In evidence of the appreciation of his military merit, he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment December 1, 1889.

He married a sister of F. Jarvis Patten, a classmate at West Point, March 13, 1879. His wife and four children survive him and mourn a tender husband and devoted father.

Few who knew him can realize that his gentle spirit has taken flight and that his kind and encouraging voice shall be heard no more, but it is of such as he that one says: "Though he is dead, he yet speaks."

W. W. G.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

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

WEST POINT, NEW YORK, JUNE 12, 1891.

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

	<i>Dr.</i>
Balance on hand last report. . . . .	\$1,126 42
Received interest on bond. . . . .	40 00
Received sale of Pamphlets. . . . .	2 00
Received initiation fees. . . . .	80 00
Total. . . . .	\$1,248 42
	<i>Cr.</i>
Printing Annual Report 1890 . . . . .	\$ 111 39
Postage and envelopes . . . . .	20 00
Total. . . . .	\$ 131 39
Balance on hand June 12, 1891 . . . . .	\$1,117 03

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

At the last meeting of the Association it was resolved "That the Executive Committee consider the subject of curtailing the expenses of the Association and making such report as it sees fit."

The Committee having considered the matter, recommends as follows:

1st. That it is not desirable to suspend the publication of the Annual Report, or to lessen its size by omitting certain parts. Our annual reports will, in time, be the only record of all graduates, and if the publication be suspended, the histories of deceased graduates will be lost.

2d. That the Treasurer be requested to sell the \$1,000 Government bond and deposit the money in some Saving's Bank where 4 per cent. interest is paid.

3d. That the initiation fee for new members be reduced to five dollars. This recommendation is made in order to increase the membership of the Association. Only thirteen new members were added for the year ending June 12, 1890. For the year ending June 12, 1891, the number is still smaller.

This report brought out considerable discussion by General McCalmont, General Augur, General Buckner, Professor Michie, Major Hopkins, Mr. Denison and others. The first paragraph was unanimously favored. The second and third paragraphs were not favorably regarded. On motion of General Augur the report was laid upon the table.

Mr. Denison moved that the initiation fee be made five dollars from now till June 1, 1893. The vote on this motion was: yeas, 21, nays, 19. The motion was lost, the By-Laws requiring a two-thirds vote of members present.

General Cullum offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of the Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy is directed to have the said Association incorporated under the laws of New York.

The subject of having a standing lunch instead of the customary annual dinner, brought forth some discussion, but the sentiment of the members was that the Executive Committee should do as it deems proper, nearly all present preferring the dinner.

General Cullum has presented to the Association a copy of his new Biographical Register of the Graduates of the Military Academy.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL CULLUM,	COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON,
PROFESSOR MICHIE,	CAPTAIN CRAIG,
	LIEUTENANT HARDIN.

SECRETARY.

LIEUTENANT BRADEN.

TREASURER.

PROFESSOR BASS.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

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

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ENTERTAINMENT.

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At half past seven o'clock forty-nine graduates and six invited guests sat down to the annual dinner. General George S. Greene, class of 1823, presided.

Informal remarks were made by Professor Tillman, who spoke of the character and life of the late Professor Kendrick; General VanVliet, who related several interesting incidents about his classmate, the late General W. T. Sherman; General Buckner, General Augur, Colonel Wilson, Captain C. F. Roe, General Carr, Major H. W. Merrill, Colonel Langdon, Captain Foster, Dr. McElderry and General Peck and Judge Waymire, members of the Board of Visitors.

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

**CLASS OF 1891.**

- 3385 1 Spencer Cosby, Add'l Second Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
- 3386 2 John S. Sewell, Add'l Second Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
- 3387 3 Charles P. Echols, Add'l Second Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
- 3388 4 James F. McIndoe, Add'l Second Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
- 3389 5 Jay J. Morrow, Add'l Second Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
- 3390 6 Odus C. Horney, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry.
- 3391 7 LeRoy S. Lyon, Second Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry.
- 3392 8 Andrew Hero, Jr., Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry.
- 3393 9 Tiemann N. Horn, Second Lieutenant Third Cavalry.
- 3394 10 Edward D. Anderson, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry.
- 3395 11 Truman O. Murphy, Second Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry.
- 3396 12 George P. White, Second Lieutenant Third Cavalry.
- 3397 13 Lawson M. Fuller, Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry.
- 3398 14 Louis C. Scherer, Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry.
- 3399 15 John W. Furlong, Second Lieutenant First Cavalry.
- 3400 16 Richard L. Livermore, Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry.
- 3401 17 Thomas M. Corcoran, Second Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry.
- 3402 18 Robert J. Fleming, Second Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry.
- 3403 19 Edwin B. Winans, Jr., Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry.
- 3404 20 William T. Johnston, Second Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry.
- 3405 21 William H. Osborne, Second Lieutenant First Cavalry.
- 3406 22 Francis H. Schoeffel, Second Lieut. Seventeenth Infantry.
- 3407 23 Harold P. Howard, Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry.
- 3408 24 William H. Bertsch, Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry.
- 3409 25 Ross L. Bush, Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry.
- 3410 26 Joseph L. Donovan, Second Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry.
- 3411 27 Elmer L. Lindsley, Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry.
- 3412 28 John B. Bennet, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry.
- 3413 29 Joseph T. Crabbs, Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry.
- 3414 30 William J. Glasgow, Second Lieutenant First Cavalry.
- 3415 31 Frank S. Armstrong, Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry.
- 3416 32 Melville S. Jarvis, Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry.
- 3417 33 John W. Heavy, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry.

- 3418 34 Harry J. Hirsch, Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry.  
3419 35 Charles DeL. Hine, Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry.  
3420 36 Joseph Frazier, Second Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry.  
3421 37 Robert L. Hamilton, Second Lieut. Twenty-second Infantry.  
3422 38 LeRoy S. Upton, Second Lieut. Twenty-first Infantry.  
3423 39 Harry A. Smith, Second Lieutenant First Infantry.  
3424 40 Hollis C. Clark, Second Lieut. Twenty-third Infantry.  
3425 41 George C. Saffarrans, Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry.  
3426 42 Palmer E. Pierce, Second Lieutenant Ninth Infantry.  
3427 43 Lutz Wahl, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry.  
3428 44 William P. Jackson, Second Lieut. Twenty-fourth Infantry.  
3429 45 Albert B. Downworth, Second Lieut. Fourteenth Infantry.  
3430 46 Charles C. Ogden, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry.  
3431 47 Gordon Voorhies, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry.  
3432 48 John L. Hines, Second Lieutenant Second Infantry  
3433 49 Guy H. B. Smith, Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry.  
3434 50 Walter M. Whitman, Second Lieutenant Second Infantry.  
3435 51 Matthias Crowley, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry.  
3436 52 James L. Lafitte, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry.  
3437 53 John J. Bradley, Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry.  
3438 54 Douglas Settle, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry.  
3439 55 John S. Switzer, Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry.  
3440 56 Herbert O. Williams, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry.  
3441 57 George D. Guyer, Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.  
3442 58 William F. Grote, Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.  
3443 59 William H. H. Chapman, Second Lieut. Twentieth Infantry.  
3444 60 Herbert N. Royden, Second Lieut. Twenty-third Infantry.  
3445 61 Isaac C. Jenks, Second Lieut. Twenty-fourth Infantry.  
3446 62 Alfred W. Drew, Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry.  
3447 63 Hanson E. Ely, Second Lieut. Twenty-second Infantry.  
3448 64 Lewis S. Sorley, Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.

