

TWENTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REUNION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION ^{of} GRADUATES
OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

June 9th, 1892.

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

1892.

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1892-1897

Annual Reunion, June 9th, 1892.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 9th, 1892.

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 Captain L. A. Craig, 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.

Sybeanus 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.
Rauclins Lowndes.
John M. Tufts.*

1821.

Seth M. Capron.

1822.

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

1823.

*Alfred Mordecai.
GEORGE S. GREENE.
Hannibal Day.
George H. Crosman.
Edmund B. Alexander.*

1824.

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

1825.

Washington Seawell.
N. Sayre Harris.

1826.

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

1827.

Ebenezer S. Sibley.
Alexander J. Center.
Nathaniel 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 Cadz.
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. Maccomb.

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 Alford.
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. Reeve.
Marsena R. Patrick.
*THOMAS B. ARDEN.
William N. Grier.

1836.

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

1837.

Henry W. Benham.
John Bratt.
Israel Vogdes.
EDWARD D. TOWNSEND.
Edmund Bradford.
Bennett H. Hill.
JOSHUA H. BATES.
ROBERT B. McLANE.

1838.

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

William B. Blair.
William F. Barry.
Langdon C. Easton.
Irvin McDowell.
 WILLIAM AUSTINE.
 *HAMILTON W. MERRILL.

1839.

George Thom.
Lucius H. Allen.
 ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.
James B. Ricketts.
Thomas Hunton.

1840.

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

1841.

ZEALOUS B. TOWER.
John Love.
Harvey A. Allen.
Sewall L. Fremont.
Simon S. Fahnestock.
Richard P. Hammond.
 JOHN M. BRANNAN.
 SCHUYLER HAMILTON.
Franklin F. Flint.

1842.

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

1843.

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.
 GEORGE DESHON.
 WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS.
John T. Peck.
 JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

Henry F. Clarke.
 CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.
Ulysses S. Grant.
Charles S. Hamilton.
 RUFUS INGALLS.
Cave J. Coutts.

1844.

William G. Peck.
 DANIEL M. FROST.
Samuel Gill.
 ALFRED PLEASANTON.
 SIMON B. BUCKNER.
Winfield S. Hancock.

1845.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.
 THOMAS J. WOOD.
Charles P. Stone.
 FITZ-JOHN PORTER.
 HENRY 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.
 MARCUS 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. VanBuren.
 ORLANDO B. WILCOX.
 JAMES B. FRY.
 HORATIO G. GIBSON.
Ambrose E. Burnside.
 JOHN GIBBON.
 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. Gillmore.
 JOHN G. PARKE.
Milton Cogswell.
 CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.
 RUFUS SAXTON.
 EDWARD MCK. HUDSON.
 BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.
 RICHARD W. JOHNSON.
 SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.
James P. Roy.

1850.

FREDERICK E. PRIME.
Gouverneur K. Warren.
Silas Crispin.
Oscar A. Mack.
Robert Ransom.
 EUGENE A. CARR.
 FRANCIS H. BATES.
 WILLIAM L. CABELL.
 HENRY C. BANKHEAD.
Zetus S. Searle.

1851.

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

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.
 ANDREW W. EVANS.
 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 SWETZTER.
 WILLIAM W. LOWE.
Philip H. Sheridan.
Alexander Chambers.
William Craig.

1854.

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

1855.

CYRUS B. COMSTOCK.
Godfrey Weitzel.
 GEORGE H. ELLIOTT.
Junius B. Wheeler.
John V. Dubois.
 FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLS.
 ALEXANEER 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.

ROYAL T. FRANK.
 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. WHITEMORE.
Alanson M. Randol.
 *JOHN M. WILSON.
 *EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
 WESLEY MERRITT.
 JAMES P. MARTIN.
 WADE H. GIBBES.
 SAMUEL T. CUSHING.
 ROBERT T. HALL.
 EDWARD D. B. RILEY.

1861, May.

HENRY A. DUPONT.
 ADELBERT AMES.
Orville E. Babcock.
 ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.
Emory Upton.
 NATHANIEL R. CHAMBLISS.
Samuel N. Benjamin.
 JOHN W. BARLOW.
Franklin Harwood.
George W. Dresser.

CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.
 HENRY C. HASBROUCK.
Francis A. Davies.
Malbone F. Watson.
 EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.
 CHARLES H. GIBSON.

1861, June.

DANIEL W. FLAGLER.
 WILLIAM H. HARRIS.
 ALFRED MORDECAI.
Charles C. Parsons.
 LAWRENCE S. BABBITT.
 PETER C. HAINS.
Joseph C. Audenveid.
 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. BEEBE.
 THOMAS WARD.
 *JOHN C. BUTLER.
 ROBERT CATLIN.
 CHARLES H. LESTER.
 JAMES M. J. SANNO.
 *JAMES R. REID.

1864.

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

1865.

CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
 A. MACOMB MILLER.
 MILTON B. ADAMS.
 WM. R. LIVERMORE.

DAVID W. PAYNE.
 WILLIAM H. HEUER.
 WILLIAM S. STANTON.
 THOMAS H. HANDBURY.
 JAMES C. POST.
 JAMES F. GREGORY.
 ALFRED E. BATES.
 HENRY B. LEDYARD.
 JOHN P. STORY.
 *J. HARRISON HALL.
 WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.
 APPLETON D. PALMER.
 WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN.
Edward H. Totten.
 JAMES M. MARSHALL.
William S. Starring.
 EDWARD HUNTER.
 ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.
 EDGAR C. BOWEN.
 SAMUEL M. MILLS.
 WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.
 GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.
 WARREN C. BEACH.
 ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE.
 CASS DURHAM.
Robert B. Wade.
 P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.

1866.

BENJAMIN D. GREENE.
Richard C. Churchill.
 JAMES O'HARA.
 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.
Orsemus B. Boyd.

1868.

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
 *EDGAR W. BASS.
 JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
 *HENRY METCALFE.
 ROBERT FLETCHER.
 DAVID D. JOHNSON.
 EUGENE O. FECHET.
Paul Dahlgren.
 CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
 DAVID S. DENISON.
 ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
 JOSHUA L. FOWLER.
 WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.
 JAMES H. JONES.
 JOHN B. RODMAN.
 WILLIAM C. FORBUSH.
 *JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
 CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
 FRANK W. RUSSELL.
 THOMAS J. MARCH.
 *LOYAL FARRAGUT.
 CHARLES F. ROE.
 DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869.

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

1870.

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
 WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
 CARL F. 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. McCLERNAND.

DEXTER W. PARKER.
Benjamin H. Hodgson.
 SEBREE SMITH.
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
 CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
 ISATAH 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. JEFFERSON.
 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.
 *EDWARD E. DRAVO.
 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.
 *JOHN T. BARNETT.
 FRANK DEL. CARRINGTON.
 BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.
 WILLIAM J. ELLIOT.

1879.

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.
 LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.
 *FRANK L. DODDS.
 *ALFRED MCC. OGLE.
 *CHARLES R. NOYES.
 HENRY DEH. H. WAITE.
 JOHN S. MALLORY.
 SAMUEL W. MILLER.
 PERCY PARKER.
 NATHANIEL J. WHITEHEAD.
 GUY R. BEARDSLEE.

1880.

*OBERLIN M. CARTER.
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.

1888.

*PETER C. HARRIS.

1889.

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

1892.

JULIUS T. CONRAD.
DENNIS M. MICHIE.

Colonel T. B. Arden, Class of 1835, being the senior graduate present, was escorted to the chair by General J. S. McCalmont, Class of 1842, and General E. L. Viele, Class of 1847. Colonel Arden did not wish to preside and requested Professor P. S. Michie to do so in his place.

NECROLOGY.

ALBERT G. BLANCHARD.

No. 566. CLASS OF 1829.

Died, June 21, 1891, at New Orleans, Louisiana, aged 86.

The deceased was born in Massachusetts in 1805 and appointed Cadet in 1825. Graduating in 1829, he was assigned to the Third Infantry and served in Louisiana until 1840, when he resigned. He was a merchant in New Orleans from 1840 to 1846, and a Director of Public Schools from 1843 to 1845. He served during the Mexican war as Captain Louisiana Volunteers, being engaged in the battle of Monterey and siege of Vera Cruz. In May, 1847, he was appointed Major Twelfth Infantry, having declined the commission of Captain Voltigeurs. After the siege of Vera Cruz he was sent to New Orleans as Superintendent of Recruiting Service, and was mustered out in July, 1848. He served the city of New Orleans in a number of positions from 1848 till 1861, when he cast his lot with the Southern Confederacy. Of his career in the Rebellion the Association could not obtain any record. After the war he became a civil engineer and was for a number of years the Assistant Surveyor of the city of New Orleans.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

GEORGE THOM.

No. 992. CLASS OF 1839.

Died, June 29, 1891, in Washington, D. C., aged 72.

The following order was issued announcing the death of General Thom:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3.

The Brigadier General Commanding regrets to announce to the officers of the Corps, the death of Colonel *George Thom*, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., retired, which occurred in this city at 5 o'clock, P. M., June 29, 1891.

Graduating at the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1839, *George Thom* was assigned to duty as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Topographical Engineers. Continuing in this Corps until March 3, 1863, he was then transferred to the Corps of Engineers, in which he served as Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel, until retired from active service February 20, 1883, at his own request, after a service of nearly forty-four years.

From his graduation until 1856, he was engaged in the explorations and surveys along the northern and northeastern frontiers, and of the northern and Mexican boundaries, serving for a time during the Mexican War as Aide-de-Camp to General Pierce. From 1856 until the late war, he was in charge of Military roads in the north-west.

During the civil war, he served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Departments of the Missouri and of the Mississippi, being engaged in the advance upon, and siege of Corinth, and on the staff of Major General Halleck for nearly three years, being present at the battle of Cedar Creek; as Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the James; and on various Boards in connection with flotillas, block-houses, systems of telegraphy, and the defenses of St. Louis and Baltimore.

November 16, 1861, he was appointed Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, and as such was mustered out of the volunteer service May 31, 1866. For his services during the war, he received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General.

After the close of the war, and for nearly eighteen years, his service was continuous as Superintending Engineer in charge of the various defensive works of the coast of Maine, and of the improvement of the rivers and harbors of Maine, New Hampshire, and the northern coast of Massachusetts.

Colonel Thom's services in the army exhibited a zeal and intelligence, which commanded the approval of the higher authorities; careful and painstaking, his work was well done.

Beloved and respected by all who knew him, he will be held in fond remembrance for his kindly and estimable qualities.

As a tribute to his memory the officers of the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of BRIGADIER-GENERAL CASEY.

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT,
Captain, Corps of Engineers.

ALEXANDER OGLE.

No. 2455. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, August 8, 1891, in Pittsburgh, Penn, aged 42.

LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER OGLE was born in the town of Somerset, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1849. His father and grandfather were distinguished party leaders in their State and both prominent members of Congress. His father died while he was engaged in making preparations for his journey to Copenhagen, he having been appointed Minister to the Court of Denmark.

His maternal grandfather was Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Tyler. Ogle's boyhood days were spent in his native town, and his education was such as could be obtained in the common schools of that day. He was appointed to a Cadetship at the Military Academy and entered that institution September 1, 1868, and was graduated in June, 1872, and assigned to the Seventeenth Infantry as Second Lieutenant and reported for duty at the headquarters of the regiment at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, October 1. The next day he was placed on temporary duty with a Company ordered on detached service as escort to surveyors engaged in locating the route for the Northern Pacific Railroad through the Heart River Valley, and before he had been with the regiment thirty-six hours found himself in the field.

This duty was arduous and exacting, involving as it did, tedious marches and constant watchfulness to prevent interference with the surveyors, by the numerous bands of hostile Indians infesting that section.

Lieutenant Ogle proved by his industry, good judgment and tact, that he was well qualified to meet and turn to best advantage the ever varying features of active service. Returning to the post after the surveyors had finished the seasons work, the winter was spent in the performance of the routine duties of a garrison. Ogle was fond of out-door life and embraced every opportunity for hunting, and having an eye for topography, soon made himself familiar with the country around about the post and to as great a distance as was prudent, without the presence of an armed escort; and it was a rule of his, to thus familiarize himself with the surrounding country at all the posts at which he served. During his service he performed the duties pertaining to all the Staff Departments, and, in each, was found to be just the man for the place.

In 1883, when the Indian prisoners, to the number of about 1500 were in confinement at Fort Yates, Dakota Territory, Lieutenant Ogle was charged with their subsistence, and was one of the first to conceive the idea that the warrior should work, and it was but a short time before he had secured the hearty co-operation of the Chiefs, among whom were "Gaul," "Crow King," "Low Dog," and "Sitting Bull," all noted for their intense and avowed hatred of their captors, and was able to dispense with the labor of all enlisted men except the Commissary-Sergeant engaged in issuing supplies of all kinds to the indians, and fill their places with details from Indian prisoners. The indians not only did the work well, but cheerfully, and ever afterwards evinced great respect for the officer who had brought it about.

In 1884 he was detailed on general recruiting service and assigned to duty at Columbus Barracks. Shortly after reporting he was appointed Post Adjutant, and filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the Commanding Officer, and was retained in it for over a year after his regimental detail had expired.

Returning to his Company he was made Post Quartermaster at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, and for the next two years was busily engaged in constructing quarters and laying a system of pipes for supplying the post with water. He brought to this work a surprising knowledge of those details which are generally supposed to belong only to the architect and master mechanic.

The writer was told by an inspector just returning from his annual inspection of Fort Bridger, that he considered Ogle one of the most thorough and competent Quartermasters he had ever known in his entire service of nearly thirty years, and the same high praise was accorded him by one under whom he had served as Depot Adjutant, in speaking of his knowledge and performance of his duties at Columbus Barracks.

In January, 1889, he was ordered to report at Regimental Headquarters, he having been appointed Regimental Adjutant. It was but a very short time after entering upon the duties of this position that he realized that he had made a mistake, and after serving a few months resigned, and returned to Company duty. He was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio State University, and assumed command of Cadet Battalion, at the commencement of the Fall Term, 1890. He was pleased with this detail and was well prepared by experience for the work and that his first year was a profitable one for the students is shown by the report of the Inspector. In the spring of 1891 he was attacked with the Grippe, and so violent was the disease, that it entirely disabled him, and after it had run its course, left him in such a weakened condition as to compel him to relinquish duty. On the advice of his physician he applied for a leave of absence intending to go to California, hoping that a change of climate might prove beneficial. It was found that his strength would not permit so long a journey, and he changed his plans and went to his old home in Somerset. There he made great improvement, and regained in a large measure, his strength and spirits, and began to make preparations for returning to his Company at expiration of his leave. His condition suddenly changed for the worse, and on August 8, he died, in Pittsburgh, where he had gone for consultation with physicians of that city.

In October, 1879, Lieutenant Ogle was married to Miss Zoe Godfrey, sister of Captain Godfrey, of the Seventh Cavalry. The domestic life of Ogle was perfect. He was devoted to his wife and children and they to him.

Slow of speech and apparently indifferent in manner, he gave the impression to those of slight acquaintance that he was unsocial; never was greater mistake made. In the garrison no gathering was complete if "Alex" was not there, and, where the fun was greatest and wit keenest, there would he be found the central figure.

In the death of Lieutenant Ogle the army has lost one of its best officers and the regiment one of its strongest members. His place there can never be filled. In him were combined all the elements that make the true man and soldier. Peace to his ashes.

D. H. B.

WILLIAM W. MACKALL.

No. 898. CLASS OF 1837.

Died, August 19, 1891, at Langley, Virginia, aged 75.

WILLIAM W. MACKALL was born in the District of Columbia and appointed Cadet from Maryland in 1833. He graduated number eight in the Class of 1837. He was assigned to the First Artillery and served in the Seminole war, being severely wounded in 1839. He was next on duty at a number of posts in Maine and New York until 1845; then for a year in Pensacola, Florida. He next served with credit in the Mexican War, being in nearly every engagement from Monterey to Chapultepec, where he was again wounded. For his services in this war he received the Brevets of Captain, for gallantry at Monterey, and of Major for his conduct at Contreras and Churubusco.

In December, 1846, he was made an Assistant Adjutant General, serving as such with the divisions of General Butler and

General North till the close of the Mexican War. From 1851 to 1853 he was Treasurer of the Soldiers Home, near Washington, D. C. From 1853 to 1856 his duty was that of Assistant Adjutant General of the Eastern Division, and on special duty at Washington. From 1856 to May, 1861, he was Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Pacific. He resigned in July, 1861, having declined, on May 11, the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General. He cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, but the Association has not been able to obtain a record of his services. After the war he retired to a farm near Langley, Virginia, a short distance from Washington, where he resided till his death.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

JOSEPH B. CAMPBELL.

No. 1954. CLASS OF (JUNE) 1861.

Died, August 28, 1891, at Montreal, Canada, aged 55.

MAJOR JOSEPH BOYD CAMPBELL, the son of Henry Roe and Sidney Boyd Campbell, was born in Philadelphia, November 26, 1836.

His father was a native of New Jersey, a civil engineer of much prominence, and extensively engaged in bridge building and the early construction of railroads in the Middle and New England States, and in Canada. In 1836 he invented and patented the eight wheeled engine, now so widely known, and other useful devices which have made our railway engines so renowned throughout the world may be attributed to his experience and genius.

A prediction made by him more than forty years ago, that the speed of railway trains would reach one hundred miles an hour, seems near fulfillment, though once considered the dream

of an enthusiast. It was, in fact, the prophesy of a sage who foresaw the wonderful development of the railway engine, and was thus far in advance of his contemporaries.

Major Campbell's early life, to the age of fourteen years, was passed in Philadelphia and New Hampshire. At fourteen he entered the High School, Chelsea, Massachusetts, which he attended until appointed to the Military Academy, July 1, 1857.

He graduated June 24, 1861, and was almost immediately assigned to duty with other classmates, drilling the volunteers then assembling in Washington, D. C. He remained on this duty during July and August, when he joined Battery D, Second Artillery, in the defenses of Washington. He remained there to May, 1862, when he was ordered to Gibbon's Battery B, Fourth Artillery, and on May 16th was appointed Captain and Additional Aide-de-Camp.

On the appointment of Captain Gibbon to be Brigadier General, he took command of the battery which was attached to Gibbon's "Iron" Brigade, and took part in General McDowell's operations in the Department of the Rappahannock. In August, 1862, he joined the Army of Northern Virginia, being engaged at Warrenton Sulphur Springs, August 26, Groveton, August 28, and Bull Run, August 29 and 30. For his gallant and meritorious conduct in this battle he received the Brevet of Captain. In September the Battery joined the Army of the Potomac, with which the Army of Northern Virginia was merged, and with two volunteer batteries was attached to King's Division of the First Army Corps commanded by General Hooker. As the senior and only regular battery Captain present, he commanded both his battery and the artillery brigade to which it belonged, during the greater part of the Maryland Campaign of 1862, being engaged in the battles of South Mountain, September 16, and the battle of Antietam the following day, when he was severely wounded.

There have not been many instances of more desperate fighting than took place in the now historic "cornfield," near the Miller house, during the progress of this battle. The corn was high and ready for the harvest, and afforded almost perfect concealment to the enemy, which approached within a few yards

of the battery, placing it in great peril of capture, if not of destruction, and inflicting upon it a loss not often paralleled, of 1 officer, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 32 privates, and 26 horses killed and wounded. The enemy were repulsed when almost at the muzzles of the guns, which continued in action throughout the battle. For his gallant conduct in this engagement, Campbell was brevetted Major.

From the effect of his severe wounds he was disabled until December, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Barry, Chief of Artillery, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Artillery, Washington, D. C. He held those positions until February, 1864, when, being still unfit for field service, he was ordered to West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. He remained there to June 30, 1865, when, being much improved in health, he joined his regiment at Brownsville, Texas, where he remained to February, 1866. From February to July he was in garrison at Washington, D. C. and at Fort Washington on the Potomac, when he was appointed Acting Assistant Inspector General, Department of Washington, and held the position to May 1, 1867, when he joined his regiment at Battery Rodgers, Virginia.

He served as a member of the Knapsack Board to November 1, 1867, and of an Examining Board, Washington, D. C., to January, 1868; as Instructor of Mathematics, Ordnance and Gunnery at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, to January, 1871, being detached with his battery during that interval for duty at Raleigh, N. C., from July to October, 1870; as Commanding Officer, Fort Foote, Maryland, from January, 1871 to June, 1872, when he was granted leave of absence and joined his father, then engaged in building the bridge over Raritan River at Perth Amboy.

In the Spring of 1873, just after the Modoc War, so disastrous to the Fourth Artillery, he was ordered to join his regiment at Alcatraz Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, California, where he remained to August, 1874, when he was ordered to Sitka, Alaska, as Commanding Officer and Indian Agent. At this time the Territory of Alaska was without organized government, and

was consequently a place of refuge, or resort, of many desperate characters, who, free from ordinary police surveillance, could ply their vocations with comparative impunity. Against these law breakers Campbell waged ceaseless war, arresting those within reach and driving others out of the Territory. He did no more possibly than the situation and his orders required, but he might have done much less, and still have won credit for discharging his full duty as others had before him. He need not certainly have subjected himself to persecution and prosecution at the hands of reckless criminals, or risked the likelihood of being deserted in such an event, by those under whose orders he acted. Yet he did both and reaped his reward. On the occasion of an official visit to Portland, Oregon, he was arrested and tried before a State Court on a charge of false imprisonment, and fined \$2000 and costs, for confining a man engaged in illicit liquor traffic with the natives. It is a pleasure to record that some time thereafter a bill for his relief was favorably reported to Congress, an acknowledgment, if not a full requital of his fearless and valuable services.

In June, 1876, he was ordered to command Fort Point, San Jose, the official residence of the Commanding General, Division of the Pacific, but was relieved in August to take command of a battalion of the Fourth Artillery ordered into the field against the Sioux Indians. The battalion formed part of the command of General R. S. McKenzie, then Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, and accompanied that intrepid and successful officer during a most arduous campaign to December, 1876, taking part in the Powder River expedition of that winter.

Shortly after the campaign General McKenzie was heard to say in reply to a remark intended to reflect somewhat upon "red-legged" infantry, that he had "never seen a better battalion of foot troops than Campbell's, or one better commanded." In January, 1877, this battalion was returned to the Pacific Coast, and Campbell resumed his post at Fort San Jose, where he remained until July, 1881, when he was again assigned to duty as Instructor at the Artillery School. He remained there until the

spring of 1888, when he was ordered to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

On the transfer of the Fourth Artillery from the New England to the Southern Coast a year later, he went to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, and thence, in August, to Jackson Barracks, which he commanded to May, 1891, when he was granted sick leave of absence. For about two years prior to this he had suffered from complications which had impaired his health, and were greatly aggravated by the climate of New Orleans.

No argument, however, could induce him to accept a change which did not include his battery, and it was not until he had learned officially that he would be transferred to Atlanta, and had almost completely broken down, that he yielded to the advice of his physicians and the solicitude of his family, and removed to New London, New Hampshire. Here it was hoped that his health would be restored, but it was to be otherwise.

He died suddenly, August 28, of apoplexy, in the city of Montreal during a brief visit, attended by his devoted wife. Shortly before his death he was promoted Major of the Second Artillery, after a service as cadet and officer of over 34 years. He was buried at West Point.

Major Campbell married in 1871 Mrs. Caroline Sanger Jones, a daughter of Henry Kirkland Sanger, of Detroit, Michigan. He leaves two daughters, Sidney Caroline and Caro Campbell. Two step children, Henry K. Jones, of Detroit, and Matilda C. Jones, for whom he ever had the greatest solicitude, also mourn his death, as do many friends who appreciated his sterling qualities.

Although of subordinate rank for years after he had passed the meridian of life and should have been a field officer, he nevertheless avoided none of the drudgery of his position, or sought for duty in soft places. Whatever fell to him in the line of duty he did conscientiously and well, begrudging neither time, nor trouble, nor health. He was studious, energetic and versatile, and lost no opportunity of adding to his store of useful information. Having the faculty of imparting this information to others, he was always a good instructor, and at the Artillery

School, Fort Monroe, initiated and carried on for several years, and with much credit, the course in Artillery Science.

His character was of the rugged sort, strong and self-reliant and marked by a high sense of duty. He was proud of his profession and tried to excel in it, and was a valuable and faithful officer. He was, in fact, a soldier to the core, and possessed many of the priceless qualities which adorn that character.

J. P. SANGER.

FRANKLIN FOSTER FLINT.

No. 1093. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, September 15, 1891, at Highland Park, Illinois, aged 70.

GENERAL FRANKLIN F. FLINT was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, April 29, 1821. He was descended on his father's side, from Thomas Flint, of Old Concord, Massachusetts; and on his mother's side from Reginald Foster of Massachusetts, and Captain Levi Hooper of New Hampshire, who served in the Revolution of 1776. On both sides of the family there were men of high integrity, and intellectual and scholarly attainments.

General F. F. Flint, the subject of this obituary, was modest and retiring to the extreme; unassuming in character and affable in deportment. In his discharge of duties he was just, upright and prompt—asking no favors and ever ready to obey orders. He was a most tender and devoted husband, a vigilant, kind and considerate father, a noble and affectionate son, and a trusted brother; a true friend, and always a loyal soldier, a Christian man and servant of Christ.

He entered as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy at the age of sixteen, in 1837, and graduated June, 1841. His first military service was in Florida, in 1841, and he continued in the army till 1882, when he was retired from active service and placed on the retired list.

He settled permanently in Highland Park, Illinois, with his family, consisting of wife and four daughters. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and attached himself to Trinity Church, Highland Park, Illinois, and was vestryman and warden of that parish for a number of years. He sat in the Diocesan Convention of Illinois, in 1889. Some time before his death he made request to be buried at Fort Sheridan Military Post, (just north of Highland Park.) Not being stationed at Fort Sheridan it was necessary to ask special permission for this. This was done and the permission granted; and a full military funeral was ordered and carried out by Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, Commanding Fort Sheridan.

The burial took place September 18th, 1891. The services at the church were conducted by the Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, Bishop of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, S. T. D., also the Rev. E. R. Bishop. The procession moved from the church to the main gate at Fort Sheridan, where it was met by Colonel Crofton and his Regiment, and proceeded to the grave where the last services were performed by Dr. Elmendorf and the usual farewell volley fired by the troops.

The vestry of Trinity Church held Sept. 23, 1891, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, After a long and useful career, General Franklin F. Flint has been called from the scene of his labors to enjoy the rest of those who sleep in Jesus, and

Whereas, the vestry of Trinity Parish, Highland Park, desires to place on record the esteem and affection with which they regard his memory, and their appreciation of his long and faithful services as a vestryman and warden, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that in the death of General Flint, this parish has lost the services of a devoted Christian, a faithful official and an unswerving friend; one who was strict in the performance of duty, conservative in counsel, courteous in his intercourse and charitable to all. His influence will remain and be a factor in the future welfare of the parish.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the parish record and a copy thereof be transmitted to the bereaved family."

The following action of the City Council, of Highland Park, was had at its meeting the evening of the day of General Flint's death:

"At the adjourned (regular) meeting of the City Council, of Highland Park, held Tuesday evening, September 15, 1891, Alderman Turnley rose and called attention to the fact that General F. F. Flint, United States Army (retired), and for several years Alderman of this city, died suddenly at his residence, to-day about 11 o'clock A. M.

After some remarks appropriate to the services of the deceased, and to the present meeting of the Council, Alderman Turnley offered the following:

Whereas, This City Council has learned with deep regret of the sudden death of General F. F. Flint, at his residence to-day, and

Whereas, General Flint's long and faithful service in the United States Army, (being forty-five years of active service), his faithful and vigilant service in the interest of this city during the six years he was alderman in the City Council, and his sterling character as a private citizen, marks General Flint's character as eminently worthy of high esteem as a citizen, soldier and patriot. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Council hereby extend to the bereaved family of the deceased, unfeigned condolence in their sorrow.

RESOLVED, further, that these proceedings be entered as of record on the journal of this Council, and that the City Clerk be directed to furnish to the family of deceased a copy of the same."

The motion to pass said resolutions was seconded by Alderman L. O. McPherson. The Honorable Mayor, (D. M. Erskine, Jr.), before putting to vote, made a few remarks touching the high character and services of General Flint, and then called for yeas and nays on the resolutions, and the same were passed unanimously.

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"IN MEMORIAM.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.
COMMANDERY STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Circular No. 21. }
Series of 1891. }
Whole No. 162 }

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1891.

It is hereby announced that at the stated meeting of this Commandery, held on the sixth day of October, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-one, the

accompanying report of a Committee appointed to prepare a tribute of respect to the memory of our late companion, Col. Franklin Foster Flint, was read and adopted. By order of Major

GEORGE L. PADDOCK,
Commander.

CHARLES W. DAVIS,
Lieut. Col., Recorder.

We are called upon again to mourn the loss of a Companion of this Commandery. On Tuesday, September 15th, 1891, Companion Franklin Foster Flint died at his home in Highland Park, Illinois. He was born at Walpole, New Hampshire, April 29, 1821. In 1837 he was appointed a cadet from Massachusetts to the United States Military Academy, whence he graduated in 1841, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, in which capacity he served in the Florida War. He rose gradually through the different grades from Lieutenant to Colonel, reaching the latter grade in July, 1868.

The service of Companion Flint was rendered chiefly on the frontier, some times in garrison and again in conflict with hostile Indians, from Florida to California. It has been said of him in this connection that "his wise counsel and firm treatment of Red Cloud's tribe of Ogallallah Sioux tended greatly towards bringing them to terms of peace." In the War of the Rebellion he served in Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri, always with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his Commander.

Companion Flint had been for several years a resident of Highland Park, where he was universally respected and esteemed, his genial manners and gentlemanly courtesy gaining him friends among all classes. He was modest, unassuming and upright in character; in all his long official life he was, like the motto of his ancestors, *Sine Maculo*.

JUDSON D. BINGHAM,
MICHAEL R. MORGAN,
OTHO H. MORGAN,
Committee."

From the Lake County *Waukegan Post*:

"General Flint's Death—

General Franklin F. Flint, whose sudden death of apoplexy on Tuesday so shocked our people, was of New Hampshire origin; born in 1821, was appointed to West Point in 1837, whence he graduated in 1841, having as classmates such well known men as Generals Don Carlos Buell, Nathaniel Lyon, Alfred Sully and Schuyler Hamilton. His first service was with the

Indians in Florida, then in the fifties in Minnesota, Kansas and Utah. He served with success and distinction during the civil war, and was made Brigadier General in 1869, and in 1882, at his own request, was placed on the retired list, and has since lived in Highland Park, where he was universally respected. He was a gentleman in the highest and best sense of that term, and of the old school, chivalrous, hightoned, with lofty ideas and aspirations. Consequently, as a citizen of the Republic, he was patriot instead of partisan; while as a citizen of this city he was ever on the alert for the public good. He had no "axes to grind" for himself or anybody else, no offices to seek; emoluments of office to win. His was to do his full duty—that is, up to the measure of his opportunity and ability—as a man, a citizen and a Christian. His years of service in the City Council bear evidence of his loyalty to duty, his broad-minded ideas of public affairs, and his conceptions of official responsibility. He was for many years an earnest, active, efficient and devoted member of the Episcopal church, and warden of Trinity in this city. His piety, in harmony with his temperament, and the general tenor of his life, was of the quiet unostentatious kind, but none the less vital, forceful and fruitful of results in his life and character, and in his influence on others.

The City Council passed resolutions of respect, and will attend his funeral. He will be interred in the new Military Cemetery at Fort Sheridan, (at his own request), with the full military honors becoming his rank. He leaves a widow and four daughters, who have the sympathy of all our people. It is the one testimony we hear on the street: "General Flint was a good man, and he will be greatly missed."

Nothing can add to the encomia of General Flint's superb character as a christian, soldier, and patriotic citizen, while his extended military services, in detail, (too lengthy to be incorporated in this obituary), will be found in Cullum's Biography of Graduates.

P. T. TURNLEY, (Class of 1846),
Highland Park, Illinois.

ISAAC F. QUINBY.

No. 1173. CLASS OF 1843.

Died, September 18, 1891, in Rochester, New York, aged 71.

After a lingering illness of six months' duration, GENERAL ISAAC F. QUINBY died at his home on Prince street, between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning. For a month or more it had been known that General Quinby could not recover, and his death was daily expected. At 2:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, the General awoke from sleep and asked to be moved. He conversed for a moment with his attendants and then went to sleep again. At 5 o'clock he was resting easily but at 6 o'clock the little life that was left began to ebb rapidly away, and although it is not known exactly at what time he died, as he was unconscious, it is thought that it was about 6:30 o'clock.

He was suffering from a complication of diseases, including pleurisy, dropsy, and an affection of the brain. He took to his bed last April. His strong vitality enabled him to withstand the ravages of disease to a remarkable degree, but a month ago he succumbed to this strain and during the most of that time was in a semi-conscious condition, from which he rallied only at rare intervals and for a short time. He suffered intense pain through all his illness.

Isaac Ferdinand Quinby was born near Morristown, New Jersey, January 29, 1821. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1843, standing first in engineering. He was a classmate and close friend of General Grant. He was Assistant Professor at West Point in 1845-7, and took part in several skirmishes on the Rio Grande and Vera Cruz lines at the close of the Mexican War. He came to Rochester in September, 1851, to become Professor of Mathematics in the newly founded University and resigned from the army March 16, 1852. He held his professorship until the Civil war and then became Colonel of the Thirteenth New York regiment. Under his command it marched

through Baltimore on the 30th of May, being the first body of national troops to pass through that city after the attack upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment on April 19. Colonel Quinby resigned his commission August 2, 1861, and resumed his chair; but he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers March 17, 1862, and in the following month was assigned to the command at Columbus, Ky. In October, 1862, he was relieved to take command of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Tennessee. The division was sent to take part in the movement to turn the Confederate right flank at Vicksburg by Yazoo Pass, the Coldwater, Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers. Amid great difficulties General Quinby pushed on to Fort Pemberton where he arrived on March 23d. Finding that there was no ground suitable for camping or moving a large body of troops, and the fire of the small gunboats being ineffectual, he conceived the idea of going around to the east side of Fort Pemberton, crossing the Yallahusha river on a pontoon bridge, cutting off the communications of the fort and compelling its surrender; but he also constructed works for a direct attack and sent back to Helena for heavy guns. The boat that brought them brought orders from General Grant to abandon the movement by Yazoo Pass, and General Quinby withdrew his forces from before Fort Pemberton on the 5th of April. The fatigues and anxieties of this expedition in a malarious region brought on a severe illness and he was ordered home on a sick leave May 1, 1863. But learning, a few days after reaching home, the progress of Grant's movement to the rear of Vicksburg, he hastened back, assuming command of his division on the 17th, and taking part in the assault of the 19th and the subsequent movements. On June 5th illness again rendered him unfit for duties in the field, and he went to the north under Grant's orders, remaining in Rochester until July 1. He then commanded the rendezvous at Elmira till December 31, 1863, when, convinced that he would not again be able to go to the front, he resigned his commission and resumed his duties as Professor in the University. In May, 1869, he was appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York, and he

held that office during Grant's two terms, holding his professorship also until September, 1884. In May, 1885, he was appointed City Surveyor of Rochester, and he held that office two terms. He was a Trustee of the Soldier's Home, at Bath, and Vice-President of the Board from the foundation of the institution in 1879 till his resignation in 1886. In addition to his official duties he was frequently employed as consulting engineer. He revised and rewrote several of the works in the Robinson course of mathematics, and the treatise on the "Differential and Integral Calculus," in that series, is altogether his.

In the Spring of 1886 General Quinby was elected by the Common Council as City Surveyor, and in 1888 he was re-elected for another term of two years.

General Quinby married Elizabeth G. Gardner, daughter of General John L. Gardner, of the Fourth Artillery, at Old Point Comfort, Va., October 6, 1848. Twelve children were the result of this union, eight of whom are living.

Professor George M. Forbes, who was under Professor Quinby's instruction during his college course, said of the deceased this morning: "General Quinby was very popular as a teacher and always secured the highest respect of his pupils on account of the breadth, the thorough and comprehensive grasp which he had in his department of mathematical studies and investigations. By his quickness and keenness in criticism and class-room work, he soon convinced his students of the depth and thoroughness of his scholarship. He was very concise and terse in his explanations. They were pithy and right to the point. He never used an unnecessary word. He got at what he wanted to explain right away and left it there without further words. He was also popular because of a vein of humor which he displayed in the class room. He was not a particularly rigorous disciplinarian, but was rather disposed to deal kindly with his pupils. He was not an habitual joker by any means, but he had a kind of dry humor which he indulged in at rare intervals. When occasion demanded, however, it came quick as a flash, and it was all the more effective because it was generally unexpected.

It might be a conceited or a presumptuous member of the class that call fourth the shaft, and whoever it might be he was always crushed."—*From Rochester, N. Y. papers, of September 19, 1891.*

SAMUEL HENRY LOCKETT.

No. 1826. CLASS OF 1859.

Died, October 12, 1891, at Bogota, U. S. Columbia, South America, aged 54.

In June, 1854, a bright, joyous boy reported at West Point as a Cadet from Alabama. He was modest, frank, unassuming, and showed by every action more than ordinary firmness of character. He measured right and wrong, honor and dishonor by so strict a standard as to give his views a distinctive individuality. It will not be difficult for those who were at the Academy at that time to discern that I refer to Cadet Lockett.

SAMUEL HENRY LOCKETT was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, on the 6th of July, 1837. His father and mother, Napoleon and Mary Clay Lockett, moved to Alabama when their second son, Samuel, was an infant, and settled at Marion, Perry County. Here he spent his boyhood, and at the age of sixteen was graduated from Howard College. He then entered the Military Academy, and after winning great scholarly distinction was graduated second in the class of 1859, and was promoted in the U. S. Army as Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

So marked were his attainments that he was honored by being immediately selected as an Assistant Professor at the Military Academy and remained for a year upon such duty. In October, 1860, he was ordered to report to Captain W. H. C. Whiting, Corps of Engineers, afterwards the distinguished General Whiting, as his assistant in engineering work in the Eighth Light House District, which extended from Charleston, S. C., to

Fernandina, Fla., and had personal charge of the construction of Fort Clinch, in Amelia Island, Fla. Upon the secession of Alabama Lieutenant Lockett felt it his duty to give his service to his native State. He promptly resigned his commission and accepted an appointment as Major of Engineers, tendered him by the Governor of Alabama, who placed him in charge of the important defenses of Mobile Bay and Pensacola Harbor. On March 7, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of Engineers in the C. S. A., and ordered to report to General Braxton Bragg, as Chief Engineer of the District of the Gulf. In that capacity his services were very valuable. Though almost without material or resources Captain Lockett laid out a plan of defense, and partly constructed the military works at both Mobile and Pensacola.

When the southward march of Buell and Grant made a concentration of troops necessary in North Mississippi, General Bragg took Captain Lockett with him to the new seat of war, and in March, 1862, he laid out and constructed the defenses of Corinth, Mississippi.

He entered the Shiloh campaign as Chief Engineer of Bragg's Corps, and performed most gallant and efficient service in reconnoitering the enemy's position and assisting his general in conducting the columns to the field and the arrangement of the line of battle. The Chief Engineer of the army, Major, afterwards Major-General J. F. Gilmer, was wounded early in the action, and Captain Lockett became the Chief Engineer of the army upon the staff of General Albert Sidney Johnston, until that distinguished commander fell mortally wounded. Our young hero then reported to General Beauregard, and gallantly performed the important duties of Chief Engineer until the close of the action. During the thickest of the conflict, a regiment—the field officers of which had all been killed or wounded—were retreating in disorder. By General Beauregard's direction he rallied the dispirited troops and bravely led them to the attack. For this and other soldierly and gallant deeds upon that field Captain Lockett was very highly complimented by the generals with whom he served. He conducted all the engineering operations in and around

Corinth, Miss., until the place was abandoned by the Confederate forces in 1862. For these services he was promoted to the rank of Major of Engineers. On June 20, 1862, he was ordered to report to General M. L. Smith, commander at Vicksburg, Miss. As his Chief Engineer Major Lockett designed and constructed the defenses of Vicksburg and the adjacent strategic points of Chickasaw Bluff, Haine's Bluff and Yazoo City on the north, and Warrenton on the south of Vicksburg.

In November, 1862, General J. C. Pemberton was made Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Mississippi, Alabama and East Louisiana, and this distinguished young officer was ordered to report to him as his Chief Engineer. He planned and constructed the defenses of Port Hudson, L.a, Jackson, Miss., Grand Gulf, Miss., Fort Pemberton, Miss., and numbers of other points of minor interest. He conducted the defense of Vicksburg until its surrender July 4, 1863. His services during this campaign won for him very great distinction and he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

He was exchanged about one month after being captured at Vicksburg, and reported to General Joseph E. Johnson, and placed on his staff, thus resuming his duties as Chief Engineer of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. During the ensuing campaign, in which General Sherman, U. S. A., and General Joseph E. Johnson, C. S. A., contended for the possession of Mississippi and Louisiana, Colonel Lockett bore a most prominent part and for valuable and distinguished services in the battles incident thereto, was promoted to the rank of Colonel of Engineers, and placed in command of the Third Regiment of Confederate Engineer Corps, in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer of the Department. Mobile, Alabama, having once more become a part of his field of operations the duties devolved upon him of conducting the defense of that city, and its defences in the final campaign of 1864-65.

This duty required great skill and engineering talent, but Colonel Lockett more than met the expectations and hopes of the government and earned a lasting and enviable reputation

as a military engineer of the highest order. With these operations came the termination of four years of bloody and eventful war. Among all the brave and distinguished heroes of that struggle but few if any officers of Colonel Lockett's age and rank earned such merited and enduring fame.

Though less than 28 years of age he had achieved a great reputation as a brave soldier and skillful engineer. With this course behind him he could, without humbled pride, lay down a sword which he had upheld for four years with honor. In May, 1865, with the rest of the troops of the Department under General Richard Taylor, he surrendered to the army of the United States, commanded by General Canby. Returning to his native State, for more than a year Colonel Lockett occupied the chair of Mathematics and Natural Sciences at Judson Institute, Marion, Ala.

In January, 1867, he was elected Professor of Mechanics and Engineering in the State University of Louisiana. He filled these professorships until 1873 with great credit to himself and to the University, winning a reputation seldom attained as an educator of the very highest order, and at the same time exercising a most beneficial influence over the young men placed under his charge.

In addition to his duties as a Professor during that period he conducted a topographical and geological survey of Louisiana, under the authority of the State government, made a report on "Louisiana as it is," and elaborate topographical maps of the State. In 1874-75 he was President of a college in Alabama.

In June, 1875, he was appointed Colonel of Engineers in the army of the Khedive of Egypt, on the nomination of General W. T. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army. On his arrival at Cairo he was made Chief of the Third Section of the General Staff (Topographical Bureau) of the Egyptian Army. In 1876 he accompanied the expedition under Ratif Pacha and Loring Pacha to Abyssinia as Chief Engineer of the Egyptian Army, and chief of a special expedition for scientific explorations. He fortified Massanah and several points between the

coasts and the Abyssinian Plateau, and planned and built Fort Hanan Pacha, near Kayah Khor, which checked King John's victorious army and saved the remnant of the Khedive's forces.

Colonel Lockett's services in this campaign won for him great distinction. He also earned the highest commendation from the Egyptian government for his very valuable scientific and engineering services during the entire period he remained in that country, but in 1877 he resigned his commission to accept the professorship of Engineering and Mechanics, to which position he had been elected in the University of Tennessee.

In June, 1883, he was invited by General C. P. Stone to be his principal Assistant Engineer in the construction of the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty. He made all the surface maps and working drawings for the pedestal, also designed the mounting of the Statue on the pedestal now in use. He remained on this duty until the work was suspended for want of funds, October, 1884. After this he was engaged in the construction of water-works and gas works in various cities in the United States.

In 1888 he was sent to Chile where he secured for the North and South American Construction Company a twenty million-dollar railroad contract. He made three voyages to the United States of Columbia as an expert in his line of engineering. He was appointed by that government as Chief Engineer in the construction of a system of water-works, and while engaged in this work he died after a short illness at Bogota, on the 12th of October, 1891. His wife and youngest daughter were with him at the time of his death.

Colonel Lockett married Miss Cornelia Clark, of West Point, on the 21st of December, 1859. All but one of their six children survive him. Mrs. E. F. Fuller, of Jersey City, Mrs. J. E. Lopez, of New York, Henry W., Samuel H., and Ettie Boyd, of East Orange, New Jersey. His two sons and sons-in-law who were all taught by him are following his profession. His untimely death deprives the world of a true and useful citizen, science of a bright and valued ornament, and his family of a devoted husband and father. The memory of the upright character and the noble and

christian life of Colonel Lockett, more pure and spotless than is often found, is a great consolation to his family and friends.

JOS. WHEELER.

TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

No. 1290. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, October 30th, 1891, at Florence, Italy, aged 67.

GENERAL TRUMAN SEYMOUR was born September 25th, 1824, at Burlington, Vermont, and was the second child and oldest son of the Rev. Truman Seymour and Ann Armstrong. He entered, as cadet, the military Academy at West Point, in June, 1842, and graduated June, 1846. Joining the Army in Mexico, he served through the Mexican War, with distinction, and continued in active service in the Army till November, 1876, when he was placed on the retired list. His extended and distinguished service in the Army is too voluminous to be incorporated in a brief obituary. All information on that subject will be found in Cullum's Biography of Graduates.

It may be proper, however, here to state that Seymour received no less than eight Brevet Commissions for distinguished service during the thirty years of his army life. First, he was brevetted a First Lieutenant for services in the battle of Cero Gordo, Mexico, April, 1847; then brevetted Captain, for distinguished service at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexico, in August, 1847; next he was brevetted Major for services at Fort Sumpter, South Carolina, in 1861; again brevetted for action at South Mountain, Maryland; then again for service at Antietam, Maryland; and at Petersburg, Virginia; lastly, he was brevetted a Major General for "meritorious services during our late war, and for ability and energy in handling his division, and for gallantry and valuable services in action."

It is in reference to Seymour's personal character the writer of this desires to say only a few last and parting words expressive of that degree of esteem for his unblemished character which rises to the line of true brotherly love.

We first met as classmates, at West Point, 1842, and neither being aggressive in forming acquaintances, our social relations were at first slow of growth. In fact I may say, we rather drifted into personal intercourse by reason of each finding the other a congenial and desirable associate.

We were both devoted to our studies and to the performance of every duty required at that institution, and became a mutual help to each other. Besides being three years his senior, in age, my boyhood life had been on much more rugged lines than Seymour's, and I greatly profited by his gentle and methodical adherence to daily duty, and to every moral precept and teaching, while my less polished, but equally sincere, convictions on current events, gave to him a needed courage of his own opinions. In this manner our mutual friendship and confidence grew and strengthened during our four years course at the Academy.

After graduating in 1846, we both joined the Army, but in different corps, and by exigencies of service, never met but once during our long service in the Army. Meanwhile, with only slight intermission, we kept up a correspondence so that each knew the life, the thoughts, and hopes of the other. In my long life I have not known a man of purer motives in all his actions; nor one of higher ideal of true manliness than Truman Seymour; neither one who, in the performance of duties, more scrupulously and vigilently blended practice with the theory of the highest elements of a noble manhood.

After he was retired from active service, with his noble wife, he went to Europe, as well for health as for travel and general information. His travels through, and sojourn in, different parts of Europe, gave him broader and wider views of human government than he had acquired at home. The social condition of the masses of people in England, France, Italy, Germany and Spain, (where he always tarried long enough to see things as they

really were), led him to study more carefully the economics of political systems of government, with the same degree of thoroughness he applied to all other subjects. He was fond of art and literature, (himself a painter of more than average excellence.) His health began to fail rapidly, about 1885, so that his bodily infirmities prevented travel; he leased a comfortable residence in Florence, Italy, for quiet and rest, with his devoted wife as companion and nurse. He was soon informed by his physician that he had contracted the chronic phase of Bright's Disease.

His last two years of lingering and suffering were more severe than most men are called upon to endure. More than thirty times the surgeon had to draw the dropsical accumulation from his system—in amount, from twelve to twenty quarts every month. This may give some idea of his sufferings, and also attest his patience and fortitude while hopelessly awaiting the inevitable ending of life, so usefully employed, and so instructive and charming to those near him.

I named my youngest son for Seymour, in 1875, and the boy's fine physique and mental developments gave full promise of a bright future, in which Seymour felt no less interest than did his parents. But fruition was not to crown these fond hopes. While at home, from college, spending the summer vacation, the boy fell a victim to malignant typhoid fever, and died 24th of August, 1891. On the same day I mailed a letter to Seymour, at Florence, Italy, giving him the sad news of the grievous ending of the young life, just in its 17th year. Seymour received that letter the 8th of September. Feeble and reeling on the brink of his own sepulcher, he answered my letter the same day. That last letter is so full of tenderness, sweetness and pathos—so replete with sentiments of Seymour's true character, life and being, I feel it due to the cherished memory of such a friend, to add its contents to this notice as a fitting (though unconscious) contribution from Seymour himself, to his own obituary.

P. T. TURNLEY, (Class of 1846),
Highland Park, Illinois.

[SEYMOUR'S LAST LETTER TO TURNLEY.]

"FLORENCE, ITALY, Sept. 8, 1891.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND:—

I am so feeble, so broken down, so heavy-hearted that I hardly know how I can write to you, for since your letter came this morning, I have been wandering about the house, trying vainly to realize the incomprehensible fact, and crying until I can hardly see to write.

What a sudden, and what an awful blow! I wish I could be with you, and put my arms around you, and try to console you, if only by mingling my tears with your own. But there is no human consolation, and words are very empty and unmeaning. There is truly but one source from which consolation can be derived. I need not tell you what that is. You say that you submit, but what merit is there in submitting to the inevitable? I have learned the lesson. One submits because there is no other way. The difficulty is, not to rebel, and I believe the most perfect christian who ever lived must, often, under such affliction as yours, and mine, find himself crying out against the justice and mercy of the father in Heaven. As for myself, I am often thus rebellious, for my afflictions are constantly with me.

We have recently been reading Proctor's Works on Astronomy. They have deeply impressed our minds with the absolutely unfathomable extent of God's power and wisdom; they convince us that the most that man can know of them is but a grain of sand—nothing whatever—at best. How, then, can we accuse his wisdom in dealing with his children? All whom he creates are truly his own, and his mercy and loving kindness are as infinite as his wisdom. How can we accuse him of unkindness? And the reflections with which you close your sad letter, prove that you are already deriving strong consolation from the assurance that the boy is spared a life of possible temptation and sorrow, of which you cannot form more than a suspicion. The good Lord knows all, and nothing can be surer than that he does not vainly afflict those who love and serve him. What we have to learn is

not merely submission, but a complete and cheerful compliance with God's will—rejoicing even through and over all our sorrows, that his will may be done here as in heaven—kissing the rod, feeling as a child would feel after punishment, that puts its arms around the mother's neck and loves her all the more. That is what I am trying to learn, and I am profoundly grateful to the good father that he gives me time—that I have not been suddenly taken away, and if my stripes are heavy, often heavier than I can bear, I know it must be because my heart is still rebellious and unsubmitive.

Yes, all is well with the lad. There need be no fear or anxieties on his account. So bright and pure a spirit as his has gone straight to the happy land. He is not dead. He is not even asleep. His spirit, his soul, is active and living as ever, and is now perfectly happy. He comes to you whenever you think of him, although you cannot see him, and when you also are called, it will be his spirit that will stand at your bedside and conduct you to the mansion that is waiting for you on the other side. All of this I profoundly believe and I trust, you also have some such conviction. I should be unhappy if I did not so believe; and very earnestly—when I was thought to be dying, four years ago, a letter came from a friend in the United States, who had received a message for me through a medium, from my dear old father, and it was to the effect that I must be patient. At the time this seemed very irrelevant, but I see now that the message contained all the wisdom words could convey. It now seems an inspiration. I really believe that he was near me and would have spoken if he could. He knew that I was not yet to die, and that a patient and trustful submission only could sustain me while life lasted.

It is much to feel as if you could submit, but, my dear old friend, do not leave the matter there, become as a child in faith and trust, if you would still be happy, not only for the few years that may remain to you, but for the endless future. You are a good man; you can be better. Your dear wife can show you the way. The loving woman is always stronger and better than any

of us, and what I have written has always been with your dear wife in my mind, quite as much as yourself. She will suffer more keenly than you, but she has lived nearer God, and that that God may sustain you both and each one of you, poor afflicted souls, we shall feverently pray; and beg him in our feeble way, for his blessings upon you. How useless are words! I am ashamed of even attempting to comfort or console one who is a christian man, and knows the way to peace and joy, amid the worst of all sorrows, as well as, or better than I. But I must put my arms around you in this, the only way I can, and try to wipe away a tear. My heart is very heavy within me and I am crying as I write. My dear wife comes to me and with her arms about me, kisses me, and we both utter a cry—a prayer—that you may both see and feel God's infinite wisdom and mercy, and be not so unhappy.

All is well with the lad. May the dear Lord give you all patience and strength.

Always and affectionately yours,

T. SEYMOUR.

SAMUEL F. CHALFIN.

No. 1337. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, November 1, 1891, in New York, N. Y., aged 66.

SAMUEL F. CHALFIN was born in and appointed to the Military Academy from the State of Illinois. Entering July 1, 1843, he graduated number seven in his class on July 1, 1847, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Artillery. He served in the war with Mexico in 1847-8 at Vera Cruz, being Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Vera Cruz, from June 1 to July 1, 1848; in garrison at Fort Columbus, 1848-9; promoted First Lieutenant November 6, 1849; in Florida hostilities against

the Seminole Indians, 1849-52; in garrison at Fort Monroe, 1853-4; at Military Academy, 1854-9, as Assistant Professor of French from August, 29, 1854 to September 6, 1856; Assistant Professor of Spanish, September 7, 1856 to September 1, 1857, and principal Assistant Professor of French, September 7, 1856 to August, 31, 1859; in garrison at Fort Monroe, 1859; on leave of absence, 1859-60; on frontier duty conducting recruits to Texas; in garrison, Fort Clark, Texas, 1860; at Fort Duncan, 1860-61; promoted Captain First Artillery April 27, 1861; served during the Rebellion, 1861-66; in garrison Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, March 25 to June 5, 1861, and in the defense of Fort Pickens, June 7, 1861 to February 20, 1862; transferred to Fifth Artillery, May 14, 1861; in the defenses of Baltimore and guarding Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, June 1, 1862 to February 24, 1863; in charge of disbursing branch of Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, April 1, 1863 to April 7, 1864; appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, June 17, 1863; assistant in Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, April 7, 1864 to August 11, 1866; Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Potomac, August 16, 1866 to March 3, 1867, and of First Military District of Virginia to May 6, 1869, and of Department of the Missouri, June 3, to August 10, 1869; on leave of absence to September 20, 1869.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel September 24, 1864, for meritorious and faithful services during the Rebellion, and Colonel, March 13, 1865, for diligent, faithful, and meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department during the Rebellion. Resigned September 20, 1869.

Topographical Engineer of the Department of Public Works, New York, July 2, 1884.—*Cullum's Register of Graduates.*

It is with no hackneyed, formal phrase that the eulogist bears testimony to the highly conscientious character of our deceased fellow in the discharge of all public duties. Conscientious to an extreme was he in the sacredness that he attached to all responsibilities thrown upon him in an active, public and private life.

With him, "Duty apprehended was inexorable." No friendships could bend his keen conception of trust. By nature he was rather a student than an out-door executive, though he was by no means lacking in the capacity, activity, or industry to give effect to an enterprise.

The discharge of the duties of his office under the city government commanded the approval of all, for promptness and thoroughness of execution. By a change in the law his office passed to another bureau in 1891.

It is understood that his resignation from the army was necessitated by the demands that his family's interest in an estate forced upon him, but his soldierly instincts and especially his Class love clung to him till the last.

Being of a strong mathematical turn of mind a large portion of his leisure was devoted to investigations in the higher analysis, and truths in the domain of quantity formed the great pleasures of his life.

He had also worked on and prepared a Spanish-English Dictionary, nearly ready for publication in 1884, but pressing outside work deferred this till he was taken away. Being a good linguist, his mind was stored from the best thought of many peoples, and when seated in the quiet companionship of a congenial few he would charm with the graceful flow from his rich treasury of acquirement.

In 1856 his attention was called to the supreme importance of Christian profession, and after a close investigation of its claims he joined the Roman communion, and till his death remained an enthusiastic and consistent son of the church, filling in it many important lay offices, and being an active supporter of his pastor in all parish work. For ten years, from 1879 till 1889, when he removed to a distant neighborhood, he served as trustee of Saint Elizabeth's Church, Washington Heights, N. Y., with zeal and profit to the parish.

On May 3, 1857, he married Miss Jane Voorhees Connolly. To quote from his most intimate friend, "as to his domestic life, all who knew him knew that as a husband and father he was all

that man could be." He rather shrank from the noisy battle of life, being "very domestic, never away from home except when duty called him; simple and quiet in his tastes; opposed to show, his great desire was to live free from the bustle of the world, to discharge every duty with exactness, and to fill his place as a good citizen and christian man. In his intercourse with the weak he was considerate and chivalrous."

Following the tendencies of his nature, by a long course of close study he fitted himself for a professorship to which he aspired in one of the first universities of our country; failing in this object, he turned in these last years entirely to the bettering of his worldly condition, but the Stern Destroyer called him away in the midst of a most promising undertaking, leaving behind him wife, five children, and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

JNO. HAMILTON.

RICHARD P. HAMMOND.

No. 1079. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, November 28, 1891, at San Francisco, California, aged 71

MAJOR RICHARD P. HAMMOND was born in Maryland and appointed Cadet from Arkansas in 1837. He was graduated number twenty-one in the class of 1841. He was assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Third Artillery. He served with his regiment at various posts until the Mexican war broke out, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp and Acting-Assistant Adjutant General to General Shields. He took part in nearly every battle of the war, receiving the Brevets of Captain and Major for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco. After the capture of the city of Mexico he was its Secretary until the end of the war. He was Adjutant of his regiment for a short time and

on Coast Survey duty from 1848 to 1850; on leave of absence till 1851; resigned May 26, 1851. From his resignation till death he lived in California, holding many positions of honor and trust. In 1876 he was a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. In 1878 he was appointed President of the Board of Police Commissioners, of San Francisco, and held the office till his death.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

GEORGE WILSON MCKEE.

Died November 30, 1891, at Frankford, Pa., aged 50.

No. 2004. CLASS OF 1863.

GEORGE W. MCKEE was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, March 29th, 1842, and died while in command of Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

His father, Colonel William Robertson McKee, was a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1829, and served in the army until September 15th, 1836, after which time he was engaged in railway engineering operations and in the practice of law, until the breaking out of the Mexican War. He served in this war as Colonel of the Second Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and while gallantly leading a charge of his regiment at the Battle of Buena Vista was killed, February 23d, 1847.

His mother, Jane Wilson, was a granddaughter of the Reverend Colin McFarquhar, pastor of the Donegal Church, during the Revolutionary War. She was universally beloved for her generous sympathies, her bright and sunny disposition, and her lovely character. Her christian faith enabled her to bear bravely the distressing sorrows with which her life was clouded—her husband and son having been killed in battle, and her only daughter dying in her early womanhood. This son, Hugh Wilson, a younger brother of George, was a graduate of the

Naval Academy, of the class of 1866, and, as a Lieutenant of the Navy, was killed while leading a storming party at the Citadel, Kang Hoa Island, Corea, June 11th, 1871.

For some years before his death, Major McKee was engaged in tracing out the origin and history of his own immediate branch of the McKee family in Ireland, Scotland and America. In an introductory note to the volume which he published, he says: "The name is quite a common one, as it is derived from that of a Clan, and it is not to be wondered at that the descendants of such a sturdy stock of men should be numerous. Coming to a new country, possessing vast possibilities for enterprising, brave and self-reliant people, it can be readily seen how the original pioneers of the family soon became separated, and how in the course of two or three generations, their descendants were strangers to each other. Their battles and trials in Ireland and Scotland had, from time immemorial, proclaimed them men, who regarding life and material surroundings as mere circumstances, would unhesitatingly peril all in a cause they thought to be just, and would brook no infringement of their rights from any source whatever. Noted ever for their fidelity and courage as border-raiders, clansmen or soldiers, in the old country, the official records of the United States will bear testimony, from many sources, to the uniform gallantry of these people everywhere upon the battlefield, and to their integrity and ability in the performance of duty in the offices entrusted to them by their fellow citizens."

That these virile characteristics suffered no loss in this descendant of the McKee family, is completely exemplified in the public and private life of Major McKee.

Owing to the untimely death of his father, the sole charge of his early training and education devolved upon his mother. The deprivation of fatherly counsel and guidance during his boyhood was a serious loss to him, especially because of the temptations peculiar to the free, open air life of a southern plantation before the war, and to the lack of self-restraint. To this, the loss of a year at the Academy is unquestionably due. He entered

the Military Academy July 1st, 1858, by appointment at large, when but little over 16 years of age, so that when he was at once subjected to the strict military discipline of West Point, we find that he was somewhat restive under its many and minute exactions. In intellectual ability he was the peer of any of his class, although he graduated number 10 in a class of 25 members.

Those of us who were at the Academy at the outbreak of the civil war, will remember the difficulties that beset the pathway of those cadets who were from the slave states of the Union. The foundations of the Government seemed to be shaken, and permanent disruption to be certain and imminent. McKee's affiliations and intimate associations were naturally at first with his comrades of the southern states, and it is greatly to his credit that his judgment so well controlled his emotions as to place him among the loyal supporters of the Union. That the pressure was persistent, and at times almost overwhelming to force him to a contrary decision, is well known to many of his friends. But when he had made his decision, there was no more loyal supporter of the Government than McKee, as is evidenced by his gallant service in the field until the end of war. His military and official record is given in General Cullum's Biographical Register of Graduates of the Military Academy up to the year 1886; it is only necessary to complete it here.

In May, 1886, he was assigned to the command of Allegheny Arsenal, and was continued there until October 9th, 1890, He was then selected by the Chief of Ordnance, General Flagler, to command the Frankford Arsenal, November 30th, 1891, and from time to time he served on various boards for the examination of Ordnance officers for promotion, and for testing rifled cannon and magazine small arms. He was the author of many valuable professional papers which have appeared in ordnance publications, and the service is also indebted to him for much valuable scientific research and investigation. His official record covers a period of nearly thirty years; it was characterized by the highest integrity, thorough devotion to the duties of his varied employments, and an unusual scientific ability. The

constant exercise of these qualities in every official position made the Government greatly his debtor. His death, at the age of vigorous manhood, and when his ripened faculties gave the greatest promise of future usefulness to his country, is therefore a serious loss to the military service.

Few officers have ever been so widely known and have had so many devoted friends, both in the army and throughout the country as Major McKee. His personal qualities endeared him to all who had had the good fortune to come within the circle of his acquaintance. A sympathetic and warm hearted generosity made him prodigal of his favor, for he loved his neighbor as himself. The petty meanness, the narrow aims and selfish promptings of the unregenerate heart, found in him no champion; but, on the contrary, aroused in him an earnest and out-spoken opposition.

A heartfelt kindness toward his fellow-men, and a courtesy, the offspring of his generous heart, were the special characteristics that endeared him to all of his associates, and gave him, as a citizen and as a soldier, such a far-reaching influence as to make his loss a personal bereavement to every one that knew him. This tender, personal regard, so universal and so deeply seated, is above all the best commentary of his life.

His devotion to his mother during the whole of his life, and the watchful care by which he anticipated her every want during her last declining years, are well known to his brother officers of the army. No sacrifice was too great for him to make for her comfort or happiness, and the gentleness with which he ministered to her in her painful illness was an unconscious exhibition of the true charity that is found only in the true and perfect gentleman.

It was his good fortune to be blessed with the companionship of many noble women throughout his whole life, especially that of his mother, and other near relatives. But it was reserved for his last few months that he should receive the crowning happiness of his life. He was married on the 16th of June, 1891, to Miss Mary Chalfant, of Pittsburg, and together they came to

West Point, in that month of roses, full of the most pleasant anticipations of a long, happy and peaceful life. They were welcomed with heartfelt congratulations, and after a brief visit to that lovely spot, hastened homeward to enjoy their new relations in loving companionship. But alas! after a few brief months of unalloyed happiness, these bright prospects were utterly dissipated. A severe cold from exposure in inclement weather, together with another more serious illness which he regarded of less importance, until too late, brought his earthly life to an end. A sweet little daughter, named in his memory, Georgiana Wilson, was born on the 25th of April, 1892. Let us hope that this gift from Heaven will temper the grief of the widowed mother, and that she may yet realize that "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth."

P. S. M.

JOSEPH S. CONRAD.

No. 1791. CLASS OF 1157.

Died, December 4, 1891, at Fort Randall, South Dakota, aged 58.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

FORT SIDNEY, NEBRASKA, December 5, 1891.

ORDERS, }
No. 69. }

It is with deep and sincere sorrow that the Lieutenant-Colonel announces to the Regiment the death of its Colonel, JOSEPH S. CONRAD, which occurred at Fort Randall, South Dakota, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., December 4, of pneumonia, after an illness of but four days.

COLONEL CONRAD was born in Ithaca, N. Y., August 28, 1833; graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1857; served in the Second Infantry for twenty-two years, when he was promoted Major of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-Second Infantry in 1884, and Colonel of the Twenty-First Infantry in February, 1891.

He served on the frontier in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas prior to the war of the Rebellion, and in August, 1861, was wounded at the battle of "Wilson's Creek." where he was Aide-de-Camp to General Lyon. After recovering from his wound he was on duty as Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, at Army Headquarters until January, 1864. During that year he served with the Second Corps in its marches and battles in the campaign of the "Wilderness;" commanding the Second Infantry; Assistant Adjutant General, Regular Brigade, Army of the Potomac; and on the staff of General Hancock, the Corps Commander. Three times he was brevetted for gallant service.

Since the war he was on duty at the Military Academy, and commanding important posts in Washington, Colorado, Dakota and Nebraska.

It would be impossible for the writer to adequately describe the services of this distinguished officer; they were all distinguished by ability, gallantry, and strict performance of all duty, and are a part of the history of his country.

The death of this brave man, distinguished soldier and accomplished gentleman, is a severe loss to his country, the service and his regiment, and will be keenly felt by all who knew him; and his regiment mourning for the loss of their commander sympathizes with his family in their bereavement.

The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect for the deceased.

By order of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LYSTER.

SOL E. SPARROW,

First Lieutenant and Adj't 21st Infantry.

The following from an intimate friend of Colonel Conrad, is all that the Association has been able to obtain.

NEW YORK CITY, May 4, 1892.

SEC'Y ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, U. S. M. A.,

WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of May 2 is at hand. In reply I desire to inform you that while Colonel Conrad and I were old friends and served as officers in the Second U. S. Infantry, we had no intimate correspondence in the years of our separation which would enable me to write such an obituary as he deserved. When I last had the pleasure of serving with him I found Colonel Conrad to be, as I had always known him, the same quiet, unobtrusive but punctil-

ious gentleman, respectful to superior authority, courteous to his equals and considerate of his inferiors. He was in all my association with him seemingly governed by the most active sense of honor and high principal in both his private and official life. He took luncheon with me one week prior to his decease and never exhibited more agreeably the fine qualities of his nature. The report of his death came with a most sudden and depressing shock to me, and I learned that it might have been avoided, so far as human judgment can foresee, but for Colonel Conrad's strict sense of duty. He left Fort Sidney, Nebraska, to make an inspection of the Companies of his Regiment at Fort Randall, South Dakota, when he really was not in condition, from the effects of a bad cold, to make the journey. On the trip he caught additional cold which developed into pneumonia followed by death. I wish I might do more to assist you for I reverence his memory, but I can not add more.

MALBONE F. WATSON.

No. 1912. CLASS OF 1861, (MAY).

Died, December 9, 1891, at Dayton, Ohio, aged 53.

Died at the National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio. He is buried beside his wife in his private burial place in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C.

Watson was born at Catskill, New York, June 2, 1839. His father, Judge Malbone Watson, of Catskill, New York, was Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and his uncle, John Watson, a well-known merchant of the city of New York.

He attended school in Catskill, New York, until his thirteenth year. when, with his brother John, he went to the Rev. D.

G. Wright's private school, at Prattsville, New York, where he remained until his appointment as Cadet at the United States Military Academy.

Hon. Zadok Pratt, of New York, was his uncle, and he received his appointment to West Point through the influence of Hon. Rufus H. King, then Member of Congress, who was his cousin.

Watson entered the Academy June, 1856, and was graduated twenty-fifth in his class, May 6, 1861, and on the same date was appointed Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery May 14, 1861, and Captain in the same regiment March 9, 1866. He received the Brevet of Captain June 27, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Virginia, and the Brevet of Major July 2, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. At Gettysburg he lost his right leg, which prevented his further service in the field during the war; but from the beginning of the war to Gettysburg, he participated in nearly all of the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac. In the Peninsular Campaign he was engaged with his battery in the siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862; the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; the battle of Manassas, August 29 and 30, 1862; and participated in the Maryland Campaign of the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; and in the march to Falmouth in October and November, 1862. From that time until he was disabled at Gettysburg he had command of his battery and was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2 to 4, 1863, and participated in the Pennsylvania Campaign, June and July, 1863, being engaged in command of his battery at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. After Gettysburg he was on sick leave, disabled, until November 19, 1863, when he was assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of French at the Military Academy, and remained on this duty until February 21, 1870. From July 1, 1867, he was principal Assistant Professor. He was

retired from active service September 18, 1868, for disability from loss of leg in battle.

Immediately after being relieved from duty at the Military Academy, at the request of General George B. McClellan he was appointed Assistant Engineer in the Department of Docks, New York, and remained on that duty under General McClellan until the latter was relieved in September, 1870.

Watson then removed to Washington, D. C., where he resided with his family, and engaged in such business as his crippled condition would permit, until February, 1882, when he was appointed Commissary Officer of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio, at the request of General M. R. Patrick, then Governor of the Home. The appointment was tendered to him by General Franklin, President of the Board of Managers, and among the papers sent was a notification that a bond of \$25,000 was required. Watson wrote General Franklin that he was compelled to decline the position because of his inability to furnish the required bond. The reply was a telegram saying that the bond would not be required, and that General Patrick, when informed of Watson's declination, had asked for him without any bond, and had stated that he preferred Watson without a bond to any other candidate for the position, with a bond. General Franklin further authorized him to take the position on trial, with the privilege of giving it up at any time he desired to do so, or should he find that his disability interfered with the discharge of his duties. A year later Watson was also made Secretary of the Home and retained that position until his death.

It is hardly necessary to comment on Watson's gallant career during the war. The record of his services, the battles in which he was engaged and the brevets he won in two of the hardest fought battles of the war, are a sufficient record of duty well performed.

He was commended in reports for his service and conduct in nearly all of the battles above mentioned, and especially for his coolness and service in the hard struggle of Gaines' Mill, and in the battle of Malvern Hill.

His conduct and the destruction of his battery on the Emmitsburg Pike (Gettysburg), on July 2, 1863, where Watson lost his leg, is a matter of history. Through some misunderstanding of orders the battery appears to have been badly posted by a staff officer, but held the position and performed gallant and valuable service, until Watson was wounded and the greater part of the men and horses had been shot down, when it was abandoned, but was subsequently recaptured.

I believe all of us in thinking and writing of a departed classmate, and especially of his character, are inclined to revert most to his life at West Point. Beside Watson's many other good and noble qualities, which won the honor and love of his classmates, I think the most prominently marked qualities, those which we all remember and which he possessed to a remarkable degree, were his uprightness, his perfect candor in regard to acts or qualities of his own which might be open to criticism, his generous kindness which seemed to make it a delight to him to render service, to give away anything he possessed, and to sacrifice his own comfort and pleasure for his friends, and even for those who were not his friends in any especial way. Speaking of his uprightness, I am reminded of a story told at the Dayton Home of an old sergeant who said that "the Major was so upright that he leaned a little backwards." Watson's most extraordinary quality, however, and the one which all his class remember and talked most of, was his unbounded, and I might say almost infinite, good temper. I doubt if anyone ever heard Watson grumble, or ever saw him in an ill humor. It was not one of his characteristics to break regulations, yet his lack of concealment and other qualities prevented his escape from the rewards of peccadilloes, and he received his fare share of "Saturday extras." The worse his luck in getting them, the hotter or colder the weather when they came, the worse the rain, discomfort or hardship of a night on guard in camp, the worse a meal in the mess-hall, the harder any other ills and troubles of Cadet life at which others grumbled, the cheerier and jollier would Watson be to his friends. I can remember when Cadet-talk would take the form of building

castles in the air of such height that they might reach to wishing to be the General of the Army, to be President of the United States, or to have the fortune of a Rothschild, of hearing some one say "Oh, wish for something worth having; wish you had 'Peggy' Watson's temper." After his leg had been amputated he was left behind by the Army in a farm-house near Gettysburg. Certainly his surroundings, his sufferings, the sudden ending of his career as a soldier, and the loss which must make all his future life a burden, were sufficient causes for gloom and to break the heart of most men, and yet I remember well, receiving one day, while marching, a ragged, dirty pencil note from Watson on some business relating to his battery, written the day after his leg was amputated, which closed by telling me he had lost his leg and then ended as follows:

"They got one of my pegs, but I did not peg out.

"Yours,

"Peggy."

His wife joined him at the farm-house in a few days and nursed him, but the above note was written before her arrival and while he was alone. I do not know the cause of his receiving his nick-name "Peggy," but it was almost universally used by his friends, and I think he received it in the first year we were at the Academy.

Few men in the Class were so much loved as Watson, and the love was won by his many noble and endearing qualities. The same noble and endearing qualities, and especially his bright, cheery disposition, which I cannot sufficiently portray, lasted as long as he lived, though modified and in many ways heightened by the change to manhood, change of life, his loss, and suffering and his domestic life.

He married Miss Mary B. Codwise, of Washington, D. C., March 25, 1862. It would be impossible to describe the perfect devotion of the husband and wife, each to the other. Watson suffered much from his wound to the end of his life, and in the first years after the loss of his leg acquired the habit of de-

pending much upon his wife for assistance. His sufferings were always a strain upon his nerves, and his maimed condition was a burden to him and he seemed to desire to conceal it even when with his friends, and especially among strangers, apparently because of the discomfort and unhappiness it caused to others. It was the result of his generous disposition and the dislike to make others unhappy. There was something especially noble and charming in the devotion and skill with which his wife seemed to watch over him, stand between him and others, and shield his maimed condition or imperfect physical manhood from observation and comment. This was only one of the many aspects of his wife's devotion, much marked by his friends, as was also his leaning upon his wife for protection, in this respect, in the first few years after he was wounded.

They had four children and all are living, as follows:

John W., married and in business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mary B., Jennie R., now the wife of Charles A. Volmar, living in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ella M. The two unmarried daughters are now living in Washington.

Watson's peculiar qualities, which have been glanced at, and his noble nature coupled with his sufferings and condition, won for him the most devoted love from all his children. He was, in a marked manner, their closest friend and best companion and comrade. One of his daughters in writing of him says: "With us, his children, father was brother and companion and our oracle. We took all he said on faith, and as he was very fond of a joke, I presume we swallowed some very miraculous tales in our youth."

His generous devotion to others made him a valuable officer at the National Home. He was devoted in his services, was able to do much to ameliorate the condition of the infirm and crippled, and the stories of the affection of the inmates to him in consequence are numerous and would bear quotation, but space will not permit. There is one, very touching in its details, of an old sergeant whose leg was to be amputated and who could not be brought to consent to the operation unless "the Major would

stand by him and hold his hand." Watson's own sufferings and the depressing effect of his loss on his spirits made this a trying ordeal, yet he went through it to befriend the old soldier.

The numerous obituaries published after Watson's death are rich in reminiscences of his life at the Home.

Mrs. Watson died about two years ago, and her husband's health, as well as his desire to live, failed from that time, although he never seemed to lose any of his bright humor and cheery disposition.

No one ever met Watson without pleasure. He was a good soldier, a noble man, did all his duty, bore his burdens without annoying others, and the world was better and happier for his having lived in it.

D. W. FLAGLER.

WILLIAM E. MERRILL.

No. 1825. CLASS OF 1859.

Died, December 14, 1891, on board a train of the Ohio & Mississippi, Railroad while en route from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Shawneetown, Illinois, aged 54.

WILLIAM E. MERRILL, Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Brevet-Colonel U. S. Army, was born at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, October 11, 1837.

His father, Captain Moses E. Merrill, was a graduate of the Military Academy, Class of 1826, and at the time of his death was Captain of K Company, Fifth Infantry. He was born at Brunswick, Maine in 1803. His earliest ancestor landed in New England in 1633. Captain Merrill was killed at Molino del Rey on September 8, 1847. His regimental commander in his report of the battle states:

"The conscientious, gallant and noble Merrill was detached with the storming party and fell early in the action while waving his sword above his head, and urging on his men to the charge. He fell too soon for his country but covered with glory acquired in many battle fields."

Colonel Merrill's mother, Louisa Slaughter, was born in Virginia. She was the daughter of Samuel Slaughter, of Culpepper County, a member of the old Virginia family of that name, whose residence in Virginia can be traced back to 1620.

His ancestors on both sides fought for the cause of American Independence during the Revolution. His early education was received at Louisville, Kentucky, and Cleveland, Ohio. From 1848 to 1850 he attended Kingsley's School, near West Point, and from 1850 to 1854 he was a student at St. James College (the Episcopal diocesan college), near Hagerstown, Maryland, where he graduated in 1854. About this time he was appointed a Cadet-at-Large by President Pierce, in recognition of the services of his father. He reported at West Point as a Cadet in June, 1854, as a member of the Fourth Class of that year, and continued in it until the Class was divided into two, September 18, 1854, by order of the then Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis. The division was made according to age, all under eighteen years constituting the Fifth Class, and those above the Fourth Class.

Those who were at the Academy at the time, well remember the terrible set-back the feelings of the Class received at having to remain the additional year, and the urgent protest that was made to the Secretary, which only resulted in a severe reprimand.

The two classes continued to recite together for several months after the division. Merrill was assigned to the Fifth Class, which graduated in 1859. He very soon took his position at the head of his class, which he never lost, although the honor was warmly contested by his class-mates, Lockett, Reese, Collins and Wagner. He was familiarly known in the Class as "Padre" Merrill, which clung to him during his life. During his first class year he acted as Assistant Professor of Spanish.

His career at the Academy and in the army was marked by consistent and conscientious devotion to duty, which, while unobtrusive in its character, never left anyone in doubt that duty would be performed regardless of all personal consideration, or like his gallant father, by the sacrifice of his life if his country's interest demanded it.

He was imbued with a deep religious sentiment, which was thoroughly consistent with the pure life he led from boyhood to the hour of his death. On graduating in 1859, he was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and received his appointment as Second Lieutenant, February 20, 1861, First Lieutenant, August 6, 1861; Captain, March 3, 1863; Major March 7, 1867. and Lieutenant Colonel, February 20, 1883, which rank he held at the time of his decease, December 14, 1891. He died "on board a train of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad while en route from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Shawneetown, Illinois, on official business."

During his first year of service he was on duty at Savannah, Georgia, and Fernandina, Florida, as Assistant Engineer on fortification and river and harbor work, and in September, 1860, was ordered to West Point as Instructor in the Department of Engineering, where he remained on duty until July 8, 1861. From July 15, to September 12, 1861, he was Assistant Engineer, Department of the Ohio, under General McClellan, being engaged in fortifying at Red House, Maryland, and Cheat Mountain and Elk Water, West Virginia. On September 12, 1861, he was captured by the enemy and remained a prisoner of war, being confined in a Richmond Tobacco Warehouse owned by Liggin & Co., south-west corner 25th and Main Street, until exchanged, February 23, 1862. During his captivity he maintained that same indomitable spirit which made him equal to any situation in which fate might place him. His chivalrous feeling prompted him to join with John Markoe, Charles J. Pearson, George B. Perry, J. Harris Hooper, J. E. Green and Charles M. Hooper in an offer to take the place as hostages of Colonel Corcoran, Colonel Milton Cogswell, Colonel Raymond Lee and others who were ordered by the Confederate

War Department "to be confined in a cell appropriated to convicted felons, to be treated in all respects as such convicts, and to be held for execution in the same manner as may be adopted by the enemy for the execution of the prisoner of war Smith, recently condemned to death in Philadelphia." This offer was refused but the petition which accompanied it no doubt led to action in their case, which resulted in their release from prison and their being returned to the Tobacco Warehouse.

Lieutenant William C. Harris, in his book entitled, "Prison Life in a Tobacco Warehouse at Richmond," speaking of his fellow prisoners, states that "Lieutenant Merrill, a graduate of West Point, and attached to the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, has been in the Tobacco Warehouse since September, 1861. We shall not soon forget his clear, practical intelligence and earnest though quiet humor, which rendered him a choice companion and a welcome aid in our varied and sometimes eccentric resources for amusement behind the bars." On the 10th of November, 1861, Merrill and a fellow prisoner, Captain James Bense, of the Sixth Ohio, escaped from the Warehouse and were absent forty-eight hours, succeeding in getting thirty miles out from Richmond when they were recaptured at night by scouts searching for runaway negroes.

General John Markoe, also a fellow prisoner writes me: "I well remember Merrill. How self-contained, quiet and steady he was, a man who impressed all those about him, how he escaped and was retaken. It happened so long ago that I would hesitate now to repeat the details."

On being exchanged he served as Assistant Engineer in the Army of the Potomac in the march to Manassas and in the Peninsular Campaign, March and April, 1862; was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, being wounded April 16, in the attack above Lee's Mills. While recovering from his wound he was placed in temporary charge of the construction of the defenses of Washington. He was present as an engineer officer at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, and the battle of Manassas, August 29 and 30, 1862. As Superintending Engineer of the

defenses of Newport and Covington, Kentucky, threatened by General Kirby Smith's raiders. As Chief Engineer of the Army of Kentucky, October 12, 1862 to May 25, 1863, being engaged in the construction of the defenses of the Kentucky Central Railroad and of the defenses of Franklin, Tennessee, and in improving the defenses at Fort Donelson and Clarksville. In charge of the Topographical Department of the Army of the Cumberland, May 29, 1863 to July 1, 1864, and April 1 to June 27, 1865, and as Chief Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland, August 22 to September 17, 1863 and January 27, 1864 to June 27, 1865, being engaged in Major General Rosecrans' Tennessee Campaign, May 29 to October, 1863, participating in various actions and the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; in laying out the defenses of McMinnville, November 1-15, 1863. Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 23-25, 1863. Expedition to Knoxville, November 28 to December 1, and in charge of the defenses of the place, December 1-26, 1863, and in the invasion of Georgia, May 2 to June 6, 1864, participating in the actions in front of Dalton, at Resaca and at New Hope Church. In July, 1864, he was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment of U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, which he commanded until it was mustered out of service in September, 1865. This regiment was employed in constructing block-houses and defensive works on the lines of the Military Railroads in Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Georgia. As Chief Engineer he designed and caused to be built throughout the Department of the Cumberland 160 block-houses, defending every railroad bridge in the Department from the Kentucky State line to Atlanta.

General Sherman in his memoirs states: "All the important bridges were likewise protected by good block-houses, admirably constructed and capable of a strong defense against cavalry or infantry, and at nearly all the regular railroad stations we had smaller detachments intrenched."

"In the protection of a bridge one or two log block-houses two stories high, with a piece of ordnance and a small infantry guard, usually sufficed."

"The only block-house that was actually captured on the main line was the one described near Allatoona."

He also caused the construction of a special canvas pontoon train of a new design, which train accompanied the army from Chattanooga to Washington.

General Sherman also refers to this in his memoirs in the following words: "On the whole I would prefer the skeleton frame and canvas cover to any style of pontoon I have ever seen." He also organized a complete map-making establishment at Chattanooga, equipped with printing and lithographic presses. Every officer of rank in the army that made the Campaign of Northern Georgia had a copy of the official map.

For his services in the war Colonel Merrill received the brevet of Captain, April 16, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct in an engagement with the enemy before Yorktown, Virginia; that of Major, May 19, 1863, for faithful and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia; Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; and that of Colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the battle of Resaca and New Hope Church, Georgia. After the war he served two years on the staff of General Sherman in St. Louis, and one year on the staff of General Sheridan in Chicago.

In 1870 Colonel Merrill was assigned to the charge of the improvement of the Ohio River, to which were added subsequently nearly all the tributaries of that river, on which duty he remained until the day of his death. He designed and built the great movable dam across the Ohio River, five miles below Pittsburgh, known as the "Davis Island Dam." This is the largest movable dam in the world, and the lock attached to it is the largest lock in area, being 600 feet in the clear in length, and 110 feet in the clear in width, with a capacity of one towboat, ten coal barges and two fuel flats. He also built two fixed dams with locks on the Monongahela River, and wholly or in part ten locks on the Muskingum River.

He served on a large number of Engineer Boards, especially on bridge boards, and was the author of "The Ohio River Bridge Law," and had a principal part in the framing of "The Bridge Laws of the great Kanawha and Muskingum Rivers." He was twice sent to Europe by the Government, the last time in 1889 as representative at the International Congress for the utilization of water. He was also the author of the present system of lighting Western rivers, and of the Act of Congress authorizing it. He was the author of a work entitled, "Iron Truss Bridges for Railroads," 1870, "Improvement of Non-Tidal Rivers," 1885, and "Inland Navigation in France and the United States," 1890. The Chief Engineer of the Army, General Casey, in announcing his death to his corps, after reciting his services in detail, says, "Death has terminated an enviable career, but there is left a record of duties ably, diligently and faithfully performed."

The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, at a meeting held December 16, 1891, adopted memorial resolutions from which the following extracts are made:

"It is with feelings of profound regret we are called together to express our sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Merrill, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

"While we bow with humble submission to the inscrutable will of a wise Creator, we deeply deplore the sudden removal from active life of a valuable and efficient officer in the midst of his work and in the zenith of his glory. Having been identified with us through personal and official association, covering a long period of years as the government official in charge of the Ohio River and its tributaries, through our frequent intercourse and association with him, we had learned to love and respect him, not only for his sterling personal worth, but for the broad and liberal views he entertained regarding navigation interests, and for his fostering care in aggressively opposing unjust encroachments upon our natural waterways."

"To his progressive spirit we, as navigators, are deeply indebted for the great improvement in the channel of the Ohio

River, radical changes at many different points having been made at his instigation and under his personal supervision.”

“But the grandeur of his work, and for which his name should be immortalized by the coal men of Pittsburgh, was the inception and completion of the ‘Davis Island Dam,’ which has broadened and enlarged our facilities beyond computation. His calling was peculiar and hard to fill, but with his thorough and complete education in connection with his long experience and diligent application, he performed his duty in a most eminent and marked degree.”

“As the mediator and arbitrator between navigators and their numerous opponents, he brought to his unenviable task an inflexibility of purpose, and unswerving honesty of reason that enabled his ripe judgment and keen foresight to determine fairly and equitably in such matters of dispute to the usual satisfaction of all concerned.”

The military order of the Loyal Legion Commandery of the State of Ohio, under date of February 20, 1892, published the following tribute to Colonel William E. Merrill, their late companion.

After reciting his services in detail it concludes:

“Modesty was one of his most striking characteristics. A companion intimately associated with him during the Georgia campaign of 1864, when he was the constant recipient of such praise from his superior officers as was calculated to turn the head of a much older man, relates that he never heard Colonel Merrill refer in any way to any of his exploits. He was an accomplished linguist, a man of varied reading with a highly cultivated taste for art. His moral and social traits were no less admirable. Loyalty, integrity, a recognition of the rights of others, were his controlling motives. His manners were courteous, cheerful, and marked by a vein of bright and kindly humor. He was a zealous and active member of his church (St. Paul’s, Newport, Kentucky), having been a member of the vestry for many years. He was a genial friend and companion, a model domestic character, a courtly, Christian gentleman and soldier. A more

perfectly rounded and well balanced character is rarely seen."

This notice would not be complete without calling attention to the truly Christian life led by Colonel Merrill, and it cannot be better expressed than in the language of the *Churchman* of January 2, 1892.

"His death is felt to be an irreparable loss to the town, one of whose best men is gone; to the business interests involved in the Ohio navigation, whose best promoter is taken away; to the Engineering Department of the U. S. Army, whose best brains are stilled in death; to the world itself, in that a pure-hearted Christian gentleman, whose Christian character was a shining light in the darkness, has been taken away."

"But his loss is felt in a peculiar manner by the parish of St. Paul's, Newport, Kentucky. For sixteen years Colonel Merrill was the careful, painstaking, earnest and devoted Vestryman and Secretary of this parish. Always a delegate to our Diocesan Councils, and in 1886 a deputy to the General Convention held in Chicago. He was a great and good man, a model husband and father, a wise counselor and friend, and with it all (what a blessed comfort to those who loved him,) he was an humble, sincere and conscientious Christian, a man who was not ashamed of Jesus, but who stood out before all the world as his soldier and servant."

His funeral, which services took place at his home, Newport, Kentucky, are described by one of the newspapers of that city: "One of the most simple, and if not the most solemn funerals that ever took place in Newport, occurred yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, when the remains of the late Colonel William E. Merrill were taken from his late residence to St. Paul's Church, where services were held previous to the long journey over the Pan Handle Road to the final resting place, Arlington Cemetery in Washington, D. C. There was nothing in the way of display, and but for the rolling of the muffled drum and the stern order of the commanding officer to the detachment of men, one would hardly have known there was a funeral. Shortly before four o'clock the hearse and two carriages halted at the family residence, while Company E of the Sixth Infantry of the Newport Barracks.

and Company F of the same regiment, of Fort Thomas, commanded by Captain T. G. Townsend, quietly formed on an adjoining sidewalk. In a few minutes the remains incased in a handsome cloth-covered casket and draped with the national flag, were borne by six non-commissioned officers of Fort Thomas and the Newport Barracks, followed by the honorary pall-bearers—General J. H. Bates, Major Lockwood, Colonel James Van Voast, Colonel James W. Abert, General E. C. Dawes, General J. D. Cox, Colonel L. Anderson and C. F. Reed.

The cortege wended its way to St. Paul's P. E. Church, which was filled to its capacity by prominent citizens. The simple and beautiful ritual of the Episcopal Church was gone through with by the rector, Rev. Reverdy Estill. Some choice hymns were rendered by a selected choir. As the body reached the church, Rev. Estill and the members of the vestry, of which Colonel Merrill was a member, met it and preceded it down the aisle. The cortege then wended its way to the railroad bridge, over which the remains of the honored dead were taken to the Pan Handle Depot. During the march to and from the church the fire bells were tolled and the streets were lined with people. Mrs. Merrill did not accompany the body, but will remain at home with her infant son."

In January, 1873, Colonel Merrill married Miss Margaret E. Spencer, daughter of the late Dr. John C. Spencer, of Cincinnati, Ohio. His widow and eight children survive him.

To them the deepest sympathy of all his friends, both in and out of the army are most feelingly tendered for the great loss they sustain, by the death of so loving a husband and devoted a father.

The writer on whom the honor was conferred of offering this testimony to the worth of his friend and classmate, can add but little to what others have already so well and truthfully said, and some of which he has quoted in this notice. Anything further would only be a repetition. He can only affirm it in the strongest terms.

When he and a few others of his class were appointed a com-

mittee to adopt a device and motto for their class ring, and they selected for the first the latin quotation, "*ad utrumque paratus in utroque fidelis*," with an olive branch and sword, the emblems of peace and war, they did not then realize how completely it would apply to Merrill. He certainly did his part in both to the utmost of his power.

FRANCIS J. CRILLY.

PHILIP H. REMINGTON.

No. 1956. CLASS OF 1861. (JUNE.)

Died, December 17, 1891, at Windsor, Connecticut, aged 53.

CAPTAIN PHILIP H. REMINGTON was born in Connecticut, and appointed Cadet from Illinois in 1857. He was graduated in the June Class of 1861 and assigned to the Eighth Infantry. His service during the Rebellion was, with the exception of a few months in 1864, on recruiting and mustering duty. He was never very strong and robust, which accounts for his being away from active service, where others of his class were gathering honors and rank. Appointed Captain Eighth Infantry, July 28, 1866, he served with his regiment on Reconstruction duty in the South until June 18, 1874. In 1869 he was placed upon the unassigned list and then transferred to the Nineteenth Infantry, with which regiment he served in Texas, Kansas, Colorado and Michigan; three sick leaves from 1883 to 1889 show that he never regained his health. Retired as a Captain on the eve of well deserved promotion to a Majority, he spent the few remaining days of his life in the place of his death.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THOMAS JEFFERSON LEE.

No. 593. CLASS OF 1830.

Died, December 30th, 1891, at Baltimore, Md., aged 83 years.

COLONEL THOMAS J. LEE was the second son of William Lee, of Massachusetts, and of Susan Palfrey, daughter of Colonel William Palfrey, Aide-de-Camp of General Washington and Paymaster-General of the Continental Army. He was born at Bordeaux, France, on August 7, 1808, where his father was then residing as American Consul. When eight years old he was brought home to the United States, and was educated at Washington, D. C.

He entered the Military Academy in 1826. Out of the original class, 102 in number, only 42 were graduated at the expiration of the usual course in 1830; and of these forty-two only two have survived him. Colonel Thayer was then nearly at the end of his long tour of duty as Superintendent, and the Academy had already taken the high stand as an educational institution which it so largely owes to his wisdom and firmness. Young Lee took and held a good position in his class, and on graduation was assigned to the Fourth Artillery, in the grade of Second Lieutenant.

At this date West Point was the only thorough mathematical and engineering school in the country, and the services of its élèves were in great demand upon the many civil works of improvement then under rapid development. After serving about a year with his company, Lieutenant Lee was detailed on topographical duty. He rejoined his command after about two years thus spend, but soon wearying of the routine of life in garrison he resigned his commission on August 31, 1836, and made civil engineering his profession. His plans soon underwent further change. By the act of July 5, 1838, the Corps of Topographical Engineers was made a distinctive organization, and

Mr. Lee received an original appointment as First Lieutenant, dating from July 7, of that year. He served continuously in this Corps until April 30, 1855, when he resigned the commission of Captain which he had held since March 3, 1847, and finally left the military service.

During the seventeen years in which his name remained upon the rolls of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, few officers had a wider range of experience or achieved a higher professional standing. Practical Astronomy and Geodesy were his specialties; and his work on the Mexican boundary, on the North Eastern Boundary, on the survey of the Great Lakes, and in fixing the initial points of the northern boundaries of Iowa and Kansas, had given him so brilliant a reputation that when the writer joined the Corps in 1854, Captain Lee was regarded by the young officers as the standard authority in this class of work. He had found time to prepare a useful manual on Surveying, Geodesy, and Practical Astronomy, which has passed through three editions and is now known as No. 12 of the Professional Papers of the Corps of Engineers. Many have been the unuttered thanks he has received for this handbook from beginners struggling with practical difficulties in the field, and far from larger books of reference. In its department of science it was what Colonel Laidley's Ordnance Manual was for the matters therein treated, a book never to be left behind, no matter how limited might be the facilities for transportation.

After resigning from the army, Colonel Lee by no means entered upon an idle life. He was soon appointed, by Governor Hicks, Commissioner on the part of Maryland to retrace and mark the boundary between that State and Virginia. He served on the Coast Survey, and in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, and in connection with the defences of Washington during the Civil war; and subsequently as a civil engineer in the division of rivers, harbors, etc., of the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, until 1889, when he retired from the public service. He had received the appointment of Colonel in the State troops of Maryland shortly before the Civil war, and from this circum-

stance derived the title by which he was universally known during the later years of his life.

In 1841 he married Miss Cassandra O., daughter of the late Judge Alexander Nisbet, of Maryland. One son and one daughter survive their father. Two sons, Captain A. N. Lee, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant T. N. Lee, U. S. Navy, had ended their life labors before his summons came.

Colonel Lee was a man of high personal character, intellectual, refined, well informed, honest and true. In his family relations he was always affectionate and unselfish. He had the dignity and courtesy of the old time gentleman; and as his locks whitened, and his sons and contemporaries passed from life, his gentle ways increased the respect and warm regard of the younger friends who had been fortunate enough to learn and appreciate his worth.

HENRY L. ABBOT.

MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS.

No. 846. CLASS OF 1836.

Died, January 2, 1892, at Washington, D. C., aged 76.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, who was born May 3, 1816, at Augusta, Ga., was descended from the family of Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, of Revolutionary reputation, whose son, of the same name, was the noted Postmaster-General in the cabinets of Madison and Monroe. While yet a lad Montgomery C. Meigs removed to Philadelphia, where he entered the University of Pennsylvania, but was soon after appointed a Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 1, 1836. For a quarter of a century, as an officer of the Corps of Engineers, he was engaged in the construction of various forts, harbor and river improvements, etc..

but his most prominent labors were in and about Washington City. From 1852 to 1860 he was engaged in devising and constructing the Potomac aqueduct; from 1853 to 1859 in adding new wings and an iron dome to the Capitol; and from 1855 to 1859 in the extension of the building of the Postoffice Department.

The Potomac aqueduct, a masonry conduit of nine feet diameter, intended to discharge 70,000,000 gallons of water daily, follows the Valley of the Potomac river to the distributing reservoir in Washington, a distance of eleven miles. From this reservoir it is extended five miles by large iron pipes to the Capitol. This aqueduct takes its water from the Great Falls of the Potomac at an elevation of 150 feet above tide-level, passes by a deep rock cut under the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and thence follows the course of the river, crossing the drainage of the left bank by six bridges, many culverts and several tunnels. The most important of the bridges are the Cabin-John, spanned by a granite arch of 220 feet, the largest masonry arch in existence; and that crossing Rock Creek, which is supported by two cast-iron pipes, four feet in diameter, serving as the ribs of an arch of two hundred feet span and twenty feet rise. These pipes convey the water of the aqueduct, and upon them rests the roadway. Many other ingenious devices, which cannot be here detailed, were adopted for this unique structure, reflecting great credit upon the engineer.

The first Capitol building was commenced in 1793, the corner stone having been laid by Washington, but, before its completion, it was destroyed by the British Army in 1814. On the same site a new structure, constituting the present central part of the Capitol, was finished and occupied in 1827. With the rapid growth of our country and the consequent enlargement of the two houses of Congress, this latter building was found inadequate, hence it was resolved to add extensive marble wings and a lofty iron dome, making the whole pile one of the most imposing of modern edifices. The south wing was occupied by the House of Representatives in 1857, and the north wing by the Senate in

1859. The completed building is 751 feet long by an extreme width of 324 feet, and the height to the top of the bronze statue of Freedom, surmounting the apex of the dome, is 285 feet above the eastern point. These additional wings and the majestic dome, with all of their wealth of exterior and interior decoration, were directed by Meigs at the same time that he was constructing the Potomac aqueduct and making the extension of the U. S. Postoffice Department building. To these multifarious professional duties was added the disbursement of many millions without the loss of a dollar to the government.

While the secessionist, John B. Floyd, was Secretary of War under Buchanan's administration, Meigs, who could not be used to subserve the corrupt practices of this official, was banished to the Tortugas to take charge of Fort Jefferson and also of Fort Taylor, at Key West. This assignment, though designed as a punishment, was most fortunate, as Meigs was exactly the right man in the right place to be of eminent service to his country on the outbreak of the Rebellion. By his indefatigable industry and skilled professional knowledge these strategic keys of the Gulf of Mexico were soon placed in a condition of defense, the secession movement in that quarter checked, and a great moral effect was produced, not only at home, but in Europe, where some nations were anxiously awaiting the dismemberment of our glorious Union.

After Floyd had left the cabinet Meigs returned to Washington and became the Chief Engineer of the expedition to relieve Fort Pickens, Fla., then besieged by the Confederate forces.

This duty having been successfully accomplished, on the earnest recommendation of Secretary Seward and General Scott, Meigs, though but a Captain of Engineers, was elected to fill the vacancy of Quartermaster-General. Accordingly, simply as a stepping-stone from low to high rank, on May 14, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Eleventh Infantry, and the next day placed at the head of the Quartermaster's Department, which he administered till he was retired from active service.

During our Civil War Meigs directed the supply and equipment of our vast armies in the field, and made frequent inspections to insure the effective carrying out of his orders. During the investment of Chattanooga Meigs took the field and was engaged in the great battle of November 23-25 before this place; was in command of Belle Plain—General Grant's base of supplies—in May, 1864; commanded a division of Quartermaster's employes and other troops in the Washington trenches during Early's raid upon that city in July, 1864; directed at Savannah, Ga., the supply and refit of General Sherman's army after his march to the sea; and, in March, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C., directed the opening of the communications for the supply of Sherman's army on its arrival there and at Raleigh.

General Meigs, in speaking of his services during the Rebellion, called attention to the fact that the Quartermaster's Department applied to the wants of the army over \$1,956,616,000, and that this vast sum was used with less loss and waste from accident and from fraud than had ever before attended the expenditure of such a treasure. "Only on two occasions during these four years of war," says Meigs, "did any of the armies of the Republic suffer for the want of supplies." He names as the first instance that period after the check at Chickamauga, when for a long time men lived on short rations, and many animals perished on account of General Rosecrans having lost his line of communications. The other was on Sherman's march to the sea. "On taking Savannah," says Meigs, "General Sherman found it impossible at once to open the river, where channels had been during four years laboriously obliterated by the enemy. A fleet with supplies from the Quartermaster's Department was waiting at the mouth of the river the opening of navigation in order to satisfy the wants of the army. This being detained some days a few animals perished in Southern Savannah."

This statement is confirmed by James G. Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress," in which he says: "Montgomery C. Meigs, one of the ablest graduates of the Military Academy, was kept from the command of troops by the inestimably import-

ant services he performed as Quartermaster-General. * * * Perhaps in the military history of the world there was never so large an amount of money disbursed upon the order of a single man as by the order of General Meigs. The aggregate sum could not have been less during the war than fifteen hundred millions of dollars (\$1,956,616,000), accurately vouched and accounted for to the last cent."

For these "distinguished and meritorious services during the Rebellion," Meigs was made Brevet Major-General, to date from July 5, 1864.

After the termination of the Civil War, Meigs continued to direct the operations of his department from his headquarters in Washington City, but was often detailed upon special boards, the most important of which were for preparing plans and specifications for the new War Department building; for devising a new edifice for the National Museum; for making plans for a Hall of Records at Washington; and to examine and report upon the codification of the Army Regulations. Besides these duties he made extended inspections in Texas, Arizona, and along the Pacific Coast. In 1867-68 he visited Europe on a sick leave of absence, and again in 1875-76 to study the constitution and government of European armies.

After nearly half a century of important and unremitting labor for his country, Meigs, on account of age, was retired from active service February 6, 1882.

He became, in 1882-87, the government architect of the new Pension Office in Washington City, a building without much external beauty, but admirably planned for its purposes, and most economically constructed.

Though always a busy man, Meigs found time to take an active part in several learned societies, including the National Academy of Sciences. He was also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

In the obituary order from the Headquarters of the Army is given the following summary of his characteristics and services: "General Meigs was personally a man of kind and amiable char-

acter, of strict probity and sense of right, and of great breadth of intellect. The army has rarely possessed an officer who combined within himself so many and valuable attainments, and who was entrusted by the government with a greater variety of weighty responsibilities, or who has proved himself more worthy of confidence. There are few whose character and career can be more justly commended, or whose lives are more worthy of respect, admiration, and emulation."

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

JAMES V. BOMFORD

No. 695. CLASS OF 1832.

Died, January 6, 1892, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, aged 80.

GENERAL JAMES V. BOMFORD, Colonel, United States Army, retired, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 116 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, of which city he was one of the most honored residents. General Bomford served forty-three years as a soldier, and was born in camp in 1811, his father being an Artillery officer in the American army. He was graduated at West Point, where he was a noted athlete, and entered the army as a Lieutenant, and served gallantly through the Black Hawk war, Seminole war, the Mexican war, and the Rebellion. He was in all the principal battles in Mexico, under both Generals Taylor and Scott, and was the first man to plant the American flag on the citadel of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted Major for gallant conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco, and Lieutenant-Colonel for bravery at the storming of Molino del Rey. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth United States Infantry stationed on the Texas frontier when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and was surrendered by General Twiggs, but refused to give his parole not to fight against the Confederacy.

For this patriotic act he was held a prisoner from April, 1861 to May, 1862, and on his return to the North was given a magnificent ovation by the patriotic citizens of Elizabeth, the whole town turning out to do him honor. He at once offered his services to the Government and fought bravely in the great struggle, being twice wounded and left for dead on the field at Perryville, where he was shot through the body. He was brevetted Colonel for bravery in this battle, being then Chief of Staff to Major-General McCook.

When the war ended, Colonel Bomford was a Brevet-Brigadier-General. He was assigned to the western frontier where he served for several years. He was retired in 1874 with the rank of Brigadier-General.

His wife, who is the daughter of General Newton S. Clark, a Mexican War veteran, two daughters and one son survive him. One daughter is the wife of Major French of the United States army, and the younger is married to Carl Werdner, an Elizabeth artist. His son is Captain George Bomford of the regular army, retired.—*New York Times*, Jan. 7, 1892.

HARRISON S. WEEKS.

No. 2265. CLASS OF 1868.

Died, January 21, 1892, at Allegan Michigan, aged 47.

CAPTAIN HARRISON S. WEEKS was born in Michigan and appointed Cadet from the same State in 1864. He was graduated in 1868 and assigned to the Eighth Cavalry. He was promoted First Lieutenant, December 28, 1871, and Captain, April 4, 1885, and retired September 28, 1889, for disability in the line of duty.

His service was with his regiment in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas. His health becoming impaired, he went on sick leave in the fall of 1876, and did not return to duty for three

years. From December, 1879, to May, 1888, he served with the regiment in Texas and Kansas; then on sick leave until his retirement. He lived at Allegan, Michigan, after he was retired.

He married a daughter of the late Captain W. R. Shoemaker, Ordnance Store-keeper United States Army. The widow, eight sons and one daughter are left to mourn his loss.

The following resolutions were adopted by Bassett Post, G. A. R., of Allegan, Mich. :

WHEREAS, Our esteemed comrade, Captain Harrison S. Weeks, a retired officer of the United States Army, who had spent twenty-five years of his life in the service of his country, died at his home in this village, January 21, honored and respected by all who knew him, both as a soldier and a citizen, therefore be it

Resolved, by C. J. Bassett Post, No. 56, G. A. R., Department of Michigan, has heard with profound sorrow of the death of our comrade, Weeks, and express our deep sympathy with the widow and orphans of that gallant soldier in the great bereavement which has befallen them in the death of a kind husband and loving father.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Army and Navy papers, the *National Tribune* and the press of Allegan county for publication.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be inscribed upon the minutes of this post, and an engrossed copy of the same be transmitted to the family of our deceased comrade.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

JOHN WITHERS.

No. 1429. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, February 3, 1892, in San Antonio, Texas, Aged 65.

There departed from this life on the 3d day of February, of this year, at San Antonio, Texas, a man as pure in life, as honest in purpose, as gentle and genial in disposition as ever falls to the

character of poor mortals here below. His record on Cullum's Register of Officers and Graduates of the Military Academy reads as follows:

1429. (Born Ten.) JOHN WITHERS. (Ap'd. Mis.) 23.

Military History:—Cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1844 to July 1, 1849, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, July 1, 1849.

Served: On frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1849-50; in garrison at (Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, January 31, 1850.) Detroit Barracks, Michigan 1850-51; Ft. Brady, Michigan, 1851-52, and Fort Columbus New York, 1852; on frontier duty at Benicia, California, 1852, Columbia Barracks, Washington, 1852-53 and at Ft. Vancouver, Washington, 1853-54; as Quartermaster Fourth Infantry, September 30, 1853 to September 10, 1856.

First Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, July 31, 1854.

Constructing Umpqua Valley Road, Oregon, 1854, and at Fort Vancouver, Oregon, 1854-55.

Brevet Captain Staff-Assistant Adjutant General, June 27, 1856.

As Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Texas, February 10, 1857 to June 10, 1859, and from December 21, 1859 to September 15, 1860; and as Assistant in the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, D. C., October 3, 1860 to March 1, 1861.

Resigned March 1, 1861.

Joined in the Rebellion of 1861-66 against the United States.

Civil History:—Cashier of the National Bank, of San Antonio, Texas, from 1871 to 1892.

In those days regiments had Colonels on paper, but rarely a Colonel with his regiment. Newman S. Clark, Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, was the only infantry Colonel who turned up in the Mexican War, and he was left to keep house at Vera Cruz, but in the Fifth Infantry were such soldiers as Randolph B. Marcy, William Chapman and Frederick Dent, and the memories of Martin Scott and Ephriam Kirby Smith, lately killed at Molino del Rey were still fresh in the regiment, and the heroic deeds per-

formed by the small, but powerful, regular army in the late Mexican war formed their topics of conversation at the mess table.

In 1852, Brevet Second-Lieutenant Withers became Second-Lieutenant Withers in the Fourth Infantry and served at Detroit, Michigan, and at Fort Brady, Michigan, until 1852, when the Fourth Infantry was concentrated at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and thence sailed by the Isthmus of Panama to California; Cholera broke out in the regiment and they were detained six weeks in camp on the Isthmus, and many men died; Captain John H. Gore was the only officer who succumbed to the dread disease. Lieutenant Withers was two years at Benicia Barracks; afterwards at Columbia Barracks and Vancouver. Lieutenant Withers was appointed Regimental Quartermaster of his regiment September 30, 1853; was First Lieutenant July, 54; was engaged in building the Umpqua Valley Road in 1854, and was appointed a Brevet-Captain in the staff and Assistant Adjutant-General, June 27, 1856.

The Fourth Regiment of Infantry, at the period that Withers joined it, and during the time he served with it, contained a remarkable list of officers; the regiment lost nine officers killed in the Mexican War, the greatest number lost in any regiment engaged in that war. Major George Wright was detailed to lead the forlorn hope of 500 men at the storming of Molino del Rey. Amongst the survivors, who after related their trials and triumphs of the Mexican War to Lieutenant Withers, were Captain Robert C. Buchanan, Benjamin Alyord, Christopher C. Augur and Ulysses S Grant; and amongst the Lieutenants were Philip H. Sheridan, George Crook and Cadmus Wilcox. After Ulysses S. Grant became President of the United States, he found timber in the Fourth Infantry for four Brigadier-Generals in the United States Army.

Captain Withers was assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Texas, from February, '57 until September '60, when he was ordered to Washington for duty in the Adjutant-General's office, where he served until March 1, 1861, when he resigned his commission in the United States Army. and was appointed a

Major in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Confederate Army. The following from the pen of Edward A. Palfrey, of New Orleans, a graduate of 1851, is in response to a letter of enquiry from me and is worthy of insertion:

"Your letter of the 19th instant reached me this morning Col. Jno. Withers was appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General, June 5, 1861, at Montgomery; removed with the Confederate Government to Richmond, where he held the same rank until December 10, 1863, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and held that rank until the fall of Richmond in 1865. His service was altogether in the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department at Richmond; he was in charge of the office next after General Cooper; his relations with the President and Secretary of War were of an intimate character, as was necessarily the case from the position he held; his perfect familiarity with his duties, his untiring devotion to duty, and his great system, were of very great value, and it is certain that it would have been very hard to replace him; besides all this he was so uniformly courteous that such a thing as friction in the conduct of the business of his office was unknown.

At the fall of Richmond Colonel Withers left the city with the Government; upon arriving at Danville, the news of the surrender of his army reached him; the Adjutant and Inspector General's offices were closed and Colonel Withers started for the Trans-Mississippi, was captured by Cavalry, Palmer's (W. J.) Division, at Athens, Georgia, was paroled, and proceeded thence to San Antonio.

I trust that this memorandum will serve you; his salient characteristics were a cool and determined courage, a quiet, painstaking devotion to such duties as were set before him, and a perfect integrity.

I am much pleased to hear from you, and hope that your memories of the association of our youth may be as pleasant as mine are. I am

Your old comrade,

ED. A. PALFREY."

Colonel Withers married in San Antonio in June, 1857; his wife was Miss Anita Dwyer, the daughter of a very distinguished citizen of San Antonio, and who was connected with the exciting scenes that delivered Texas from Mexican rule and Indian terror. The cause of the Confederacy being lost, Colonel Withers returned to the home of his wife; he engaged in mercantile business with the late Thomas G. Williams, a classmate and a graduate of West Point, as a partner; their business was a success, but getting a call to the position of Cashier of the San Antonio National Bank, Colonel Withers accepted the position and most faithfully filled it up to the day of his death. This bank has been a very successful institution, and as the President of the bank spent much of his time away, the management fell largely on Colonel Withers. His integrity and his perfect amiability and good manners brought custom. The Colonel possessed a competency, but not riches, as matters go now-a-days, but he was always foremost in public enterprises and benevolent movements; he was an active promoter of the Aransas Pass Railroad, was Treasurer of the San Antonio Club, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society, and was the trusted friend of the widow and the many who did not know what to do with their money; they always wanted John Withers to keep it for them.

Withers was an all-around man; his leading characteristic was cheerfulness; he was always ready with a good-natured joke, but, business requiring, he could stop the laugh and strike the key to business as quickly as any solemn money dealer; he was strictly pious and a constant attendant at church. We who knew him best, miss him as no words of mine can tell.

He left a wife and six children, four sons and two daughters; the eldest daughter is the wife of Captain John L. Bullis, Twenty-Fourth Infantry, well known for his services on the Indian frontier; the youngest daughter is not yet grown; the boys are all single and engaged in business.

Soldier, merchant, banker, companion, friend and christian, he was worthy of his Alma Mater, and added in his life another

unit to the great mass of solid characters which make the glory of our Academy.

D. S. STANLEY.

WILLIAM G. PECK.

No. 1206. CLASS OF 1844.

Died, February 7, 1892, in Greenwich, Conn., aged 71.

WILLIAM GUY PECK was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, October 16, 1820. He entered the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1840. He was graduated July 1, 1844, at the head of his class, and was assigned to the corps of Topographical Engineers. During the eleven years of his connection with the army he assisted in the survey of Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, 1844-5; accompanied Fremont's third exploring expedition through the Rocky Mountains, 1845; he was attached during the war with Mexico, 1846-7, to the army of the west under Brigadier General Stephen Kearney; he was detailed for duty as assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy in 1847, and served in that duty and capacity until 1855, when he resigned from the army to accept the position of Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor Michigan. In July, 1857, he accepted a call to Columbia College, New York City as adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

The time at which Professor Peck went to Columbia College was an important one in the History of that institution. The College had a year or two before acquired means to extend its operations. It had just added to its faculty Francis Lieber, Charles M. Nairne and Charles Davies.

A university course of study was projected and Professor Peck entered heartily into the scheme. He volunteered to give courses of instruction in engineering in all its branches, and in the winter of 1858 gave lectures in Civil Engineering in addition to his regular college course in mathematics.

When the School of Mines of Columbia College was opened in 1864, he took charge of the Department of Mechanics and remained at the head of this department until his death. He is therefore entitled to consideration as one of the original promoters of the prosperity of that great school. Through him the admirable methods of instruction in mathematics and mechanics followed at the Military Academy were firmly and permanently established in Columbia College.

On the death of Professor Hackley in 1861, the Department of Astronomy was also intrusted to Professor Peck. His official record at Columbia was thus Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, 1857-9; Professor of Mathematics, 1859-61; Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, 1861-92; Professor of Mechanics in the School of Mines, 1864-92.

He received the degree of Master of Arts from Trinity College in 1853, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the same institution in 1863.

He was the author of numerous works, including a mathematical dictionary, and text books on arithmetic, geometry, and trigonometry, differential and integral calculus, determinants, mechanics, physics and astronomy.

"His works are characterized by conciseness and directness. His teaching was distinguished by the same excellent qualities. His full and exact knowledge of the subjects which he taught, his clear exposition and illustration of them, his enthusiasm, his solicitude for the advancement and welfare of the Students, and the humor with which he occasionally enlivened his lectures, made his lecture room an attractive one and his course sought after and enjoyed."

Professor Peck's health was doubtless permanently impaired by exposure in the extraordinary storm of March, 1888, and a prolonged and serious attack of "grippe," two years afterwards, left him in a condition of ill health from which he never recovered, although he was able until within two weeks of death to attend to his college duties.

The following resolution passed by the Faculty of the

School of Mines affords evidence of the sentiments of esteem entertained by that Faculty of Columbia University towards their late colleague:

“Resolved, That the Faculty of the School of Mines have been bereft, by the death of Professor William G. Peck, of one of their most esteemed and honored associates. Professor Peck’s connection with the School of Mines began with the foundation of the School. He took charge of the department of Mechanics when the School opened, and remained its active head until his death. For more than a quarter of a century, therefore, he was closely interested in all its affairs. His influence was of value during its formative period in shaping its policy, and developing its usefulness. He gave it always the benefit of his great knowledge, his large experience, and his hearty enthusiasm, for all of which the school is his debtor and the Faculty will hold him in grateful remembrance.

“The Faculty place upon record their appreciation of the simple, upright character of their late associate, and of his long and faithful services as an officer of the School of Mines.

“The Dean is instructed to transmit to his family a copy of the foregoing minute, with the assurance of the profound sympathy of the faculty with them in their bereavement.”

W. P. TROWBRIDGE.

GEORGE W. CULLUM.

No. 709. CLASS OF 1833.

Died, Feb. 28, 1892, in New York, N. Y., aged 83.

On the 28th of February, 1892, GENERAL GEORGE W. CULLUM passed from life at his residence in New York City, in the 84th year of his age.

General Cullum was born in the city of New York on the 25th day of February, 1809, but was taken by his family at an early age to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he received an excellent preparatory education which well fitted him for admission to the Military Academy at West Point, where he was entered July

1, 1829, in the class in which were such men as John G. Barnard, Rufus King, W. W. S. Bliss, A. E. Shiras and Benjamin Alvord, with many others, who by their services have added lustre to the roll of the graduates of the Academy. Graduating third in his class of forty-three members, he was commissioned in the Engineers, to which corps he continued to belong during his entire services, reaching therein the rank of Colonel. His services in the corps were varied and important. As a constructor of military works his experience was extensive; and the ripe judgment therein acquired made him a valuable member of the Board of Engineers, constituted soon after our civil war, to revise our system of sea coast defenses, or rather to devise a system which should replace that which, in a measure became obsolete through the improvements in heavy artillery and the general introduction of steam as the motive power in the navies of the world. Upon this service he continued till his retirement on January 13, 1874.

But not only on strictly corps duties were his merits conspicuous. During the civil war he served as Aide-de-Camp to General Winfield Scott till the retirement of the latter from active service, and subsequently as Chief of Staff to Major General Halleck, commanding the Departments of Missouri and Mississippi, and later as General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, in which his services, though less conspicuous than the immediate command of troops in the field, were no less necessary and important—services which his high administrative abilities and careful training in his own branch of the service, well fitted him to discharge. From September 8th, 1864, to August 28th, 1866, General Cullum was the Superintendent of the Military Academy, in which high position he devoted untiring energy to his beloved Alma Mater.

His after services, and until his retirement, were as a member of the permanent Board of Engineers already alluded to, and to many special boards which need not here be enumerated. But outside his strictly Army duties General Cullum was a busy man. As an author and translator he was highly appreciated in military circles, but less well known to the public owing to the

strictly professional character of his works. Of all these the most interesting and important to his brother officers and to all those who interest themselves in the personnel of the Army, is his "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y." This work which in its third edition is extended to include the class which graduated in 1890, is indeed a fitting monument to his memory. While so universally appreciated by the graduates of the Academy it may be confidently asserted that no other of their number could be found to undertake so herculean a labor, which nothing but his will and untiring energy, combined with his love for the school to which he owed so much, could have carried to a successful conclusion.

Unlike most officers of the Army who are not bountifully favored with the goods of this world, General Cullum died possessed of wealth which enabled him to leave important bequests not only to relatives and friends but also to objects of a public character. Amongst the latter are a bequest of \$250,000 for a Memorial Hall at West Point; of \$20,000 for mural tablets and painted portraits of deceased officers and graduates; of \$20,000 for the continuance of Cullum's Biographical Register of Graduates of the Military Academy, to be published decennially; of \$10,000 to the Association of Graduates of the Academy; and \$100,000 for a Hall for the American Geographical Society, of which he had for many years been the First Vice-President and an active managing member.

General Cullum was a scholarly man as exemplified in his rather voluminous writings, and withal an accomplished gentleman. Not what is known as a magnetic man, it was necessary to know him well to appreciate thoroughly his rare qualities of which are recognized a high character, a strict love of justice, and a steadfastness of friendship not often found amongst men. His decease will carry sorrow to the many who knew him as he really was.

During the Civil War General Cullum was a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and his services therein were recognized by

the brevets which were conferred on him of Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General in the United States Army.

GENERAL CULLUM was the leading spirit in the organization of the Association of Graduates in 1870. He was its most enthusiastic supporter, and it is safe to say that without his aid and assistance in its management, the Association would not have survived the infant stages of its existence and lived to attain such a robust majority. General Cullum prepared more of the obituaries published in our annual reports than any twenty-five other graduates. He was ever ready to respond to a request to write the history of deceased graduates. He became a member of the Executive Committee in 1871 and was the Chairman from 1878 till his death.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

WILLIAM E. BRUCE.

No. 3214. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, February 27th, 1892, at Fort Keogh, Montana, aged 28.

The following order, announcing the death of Lieutenant Bruce, was issued by his regimental commander:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY,
FORT KEOGH, MONTANA, FEBRUARY 28, 1892.

ORDERS, {
No. 16. }

It is with profound sorrow that the Regimental Commander announces to the regiment the death, from typhoid fever, of Second Lieutenant William E. Bruce, Twenty-second Infantry, which took place at this Post at 11:00 o'clock p. m. February, 27, 1892.

Lieutenant Bruce was born in Pennsylvania in 1863; was appointed a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy from Ohio, July 1, 1883; graduated with his Class, June 12, 1887; he joined his company, (A), at Fort Lewis, Colorado,

in the fall of that year, and served with the regiment since that time in Colorado, Montana and Dakota. He was on duty with his company at Camp Merritt, (Lame Deer P. O.,) Montana, when he contracted the disease of which he died.

In respect for his memory, officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty (30) days.

By order of LIEUTENANT COLONEL PAGE:

F. B. JONES,
1st Lieut. 22d Infantry, Adjutant.

A class-mate promised a more extended obituary, but it was never received.

PHILIP AUGUSTUS BETTENS, JR.

No. 3088. CLASS OF 1885.

Died, March 27, 1892, at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, aged 31 years.

The Class of 1885 has been summoned to mourn its first loss in the recent death from consumption of First Lieutenant PHILIP A. BETTENS, JR., Ninth U. S. Cavalry. It is almost incredible that this strong, hearty man, of large and splendid physique, and apparently rugged constitution should be the first of our small class to pass to that country from which "no traveler returns." When with light hearts and exuberant spirits over our release from the restrictions of West Point and its iron discipline, we bade each other *au revoir* on that never-to-be-forgotten 13th of June, had the thought occurred to us "Which will be the first in whose honor the final 'taps' will sound?" the answer would surely have been, "Not Phil. Bettens." Yet how fallacious would Fate have shown such a prediction.

As a cadet he was tall and fine looking, broad shouldered, of powerful build, muscular and sturdy, one of the athletes of the Class. He possessed a strong, manly and attractive face; was a genial, amiable and lovable companion, whose hearty laugh and

quaint remarks were sufficient to make any story or anecdote amusing, no matter how dry. In the responsible position of senior Cadet Captain, during his last year at the Academy, he continued to be the same even-tempered, sympathetic and generous "Old Buttons," though he was strict, just and soldierly when commanding his company or the battalion. We all loved and respected him, and our grief at his loss is accordingly deep and heartfelt.

Though so vigorous and strong, it appears that the exposure and privations of the winter campaign of 1890-91, against the Sioux Indians, initiated that dread disease from which none recover, and so many die young. Confidence in his naturally robust constitution probably caused him to neglect to take precautions which would perhaps have saved his life. When he was finally convinced that consumption had taken hold of him, it was too late to apply any remedy, and though he sought the milder and warmer climate of the south, he was unable to shake off the hand of Death, which had been laid upon him during the rigors of a Dakota winter. He had stopped at Huachuca on his way to his father's home in Southern California when he received the final summons. To his widow and family we extend our deep and sincere sympathy, and with them we bow our heads in grief over our mutual loss. A life so young, so fair, so full of promise and happiness, scarcely in its prime—a career so bright in all its prospects—to what an early end it was fated!

Philip Augustus Bettens, Jr. was born at the homestead of his mother's ancestors, in Switzerland County, Indiana, on the 17th of October, 1860. He was of French-Swiss descent, his great-grandparents on both sides having been members of a small colony of people which came from the Canton De Vaud, Switzerland in 1803, and settled in that portion of the great North-West Territory known then as Indiana. When the State of Indiana was subsequently admitted into the Union, the county in which this colony had located was named Switzerland County, in honor of the fatherland, and the county seat, Vevay, in memory of the beautiful city by Lake Geneva, the former home of these settlers.

His mother's grandfather, Jean Jacques Dufour, was a member of the branch of the Dufour family to which the Swiss general of that name belonged.

His early life was that of the son of a well-to-do-farmer. At the usual age he attended, during the fall and winter, the district school at Florence, a small village near his home, and assisted his father on the farm during the spring and summer. When about fourteen years of age he was sent to school at the county seat, Vevay, which he attended for some three years. At seventeen he passed a successful examination for a teacher's certificate, and immediately afterwards was appointed as such in the public school near his home. At the end of a year his ability and merit procured for him the appointment of head-master of the public school at Florence, which position he held until he came to West Point. In the spring of 1881 he carried off the honors at a competitive examination for an appointment to the Military Academy from the 4th Indiana Congressional District, and was awarded the prize.

He began his military career as a cadet June 21, 1881, though it is officially recorded as July 1, 1881, for at that time the oath of office was not administered until the latter date. At the close of the first or Fourth Class year he stood number thirty-four in a class of fifty-eight, all that remained of the ninety-one aspirants for military honors, and of these but forty-five went into camp as "yearlings." At the end of the second or Third Class year he stood thirty in a class of forty-three; at the end of the third or Second Class year, twenty-three in a class of forty-one; and he graduated number thirty-one in a class of thirty-nine, on the 13th of June, 1885.

He was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry, and joined his regiment at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, October 1, 1885, at which post he was stationed until his death. In February, 1887, he married Miss Louise Dewees, the only daughter of the late Major Thomas B. Dewees, Ninth Cavalry. He was engaged in the usual duties incident to the position of a subaltern officer of cavalry serving at a frontier post, until the

fall of 1890, when he accompanied his troop into the field against the hostile Sioux Indians. His gallant services in that campaign were thus briefly narrated in a notice of his death, published in the Washington, D. C., *Evening Star*, of April 4, 1892:

“Lieutenant Bettens was Quartermaster of the Ninth Cavalry Battalion, which served at Pine Ridge during the campaign of 1890-91, and it was then that he caught the cold which eventually developed into rapid consumption and caused his death. Personally he was a most lovable man, possessing the respect and affection of everyone who knew him. The services rendered by him in the last Sioux campaign were meritorious, his efficiency as a Quartermaster gaining for him high encomiums.

One march was especially noteworthy. Late on the evening of December 5, 1890, orders were issued to break camp. At 10 o'clock the next morning Lieutenant Bettens had his wagon train—thirty six-mule wagons—at Harney Springs, a distance of nearly sixty miles from the starting point. Such a march in such a country was by no means an ordinary achievement.”

His regimental commander, Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Sanford, in a regimental order announcing his death to his brother officers, pays him the following glowing and well-merited tributes:

“As a cadet Lieutenant Bettens developed the soldierly qualities for which he was noted, rising each year in the military grades until, finally, as a first-class man he held the position of Senior Captain in the Corps of Cadets. In the winter of 1890-91 he accompanied a battalion of the regiment in the field during the operations against hostile Sioux Indians, acting most of the time as Quartermaster and Commissary of the command. His wagon train attacked by a party of hostiles in the early morning of December 30, 1890, and on that occasion, the first and only opportunity he had of displaying military judgment, he proved by his coolness, discretion and presence of mind, the possession of those soldierly qualities, which doubtless with further experience, would have developed as opportunities offered. The cold,

exposure and privations of the many long marches made during that campaign and the encampment afterwards in the extremely severe winter climate of Dakota, sowed the seeds of the insidious disease, (consumption), which caused his early death. The sterling worth of Lieutenant Bettens' character as a soldier is well known to his brother officers, and all who know him must feel that the regiment and service have good reason to mourn his loss. His amiability of character, gentleness of heart, and unbounded generosity made him hosts of friends wherever he went, while his many acts of disinterested kindness bound him by the closest ties to both officers and enlisted men."

"For death and life, in ceaseless strife,
Beat wild on this world's shore,
And all our calm is in that balm,
'Not lost, but gone before.'"

J. M. C. JR.

CHARLES W. FIELD.

No. 1433. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, April 9, 1892, at Washington, D. C., aged 64.

GENERAL CHARLES W. FIELD died at his residence in Washington, Saturday night of Bright's disease. His death came very unexpectedly. He was bright all through the day, and smoked a cigar and conversed with his son after a 6 o'clock dinner. At 8 o'clock a change for the worse came, and several hours later he died. He was perfectly conscious to the last.

General Field was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1828, and was graduated from West Point in 1849. He served in the Army until 1861, in the famous Second Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Albert S. Johnston and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert E. Lee. With Lee and Johnston he resigned in 1861 and entered the Southern Army under his former Lieutenant-Colonel as Major-General of

Volunteers, and twenty-seven years ago, April, 9, 1865, he surrendered at Appomattox with him.

After the war, with several other American officers, he entered the army of the Khedive of Egypt, where he remained several years. He returned to Washington and for a few years followed his profession as a civil engineer. He was afterward elected door-keeper of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. During the administration of President Cleveland he was in charge of the Hot Springs, Ark., Reservation, but resigned when the present administration came into power. He then accepted the task of compiling the official records of the late Rebellion, in which he was engaged at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and two sons, the elder of whom, Charles A. Field, is a lawyer residing in Baltimore, and is a member of the Maryland Legislature. The younger, R. Mason Field, is an ensign in the United States Navy, at present on duty on the South Atlantic station on the man-of-war Essex, which when last heard from was at Montevideo, Uruguay.—*N. Y. Times, April 11, 1892.*

WILLIAM W. BURNS.

No. 1358. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, April 12, 1892, at Beaufort, S. C., aged 67.

WILLIAM WALLACE BURNS was born in Coshocton, Ohio, September 3, 1825. His father, Joseph Burns, was a prominent citizen of Ohio, and at one time a Representative in Congress from his State. His wife was Rebecca Lewis, also from Virginia, and related to the Butlers,* Prices and Darlings of the county,

* From the family record or genealogy it appears that through the Butlers, Rebecca (Lewis) Burns, the mother of General William W. Burns, was of the same blood as George Washington: "Thomas Lewis (the father of Rebecca Lewis) married at Berryville, Virginia, Mary Butler, daughter of the sister of Jane Butler, (one record says the sister of Jane Butler), who married Augustine Washington, whose son, Lawrence Washington, was the step-brother (half-brother) of George Washington." The connection or relation originally came from Robert Washington and Elizabeth (Butler) Washington, deceased, March 10 and 18, 1622, and buried in the church of Great Brighton, (?) Northamptonshire, England.

and to them were born nine children, one of whom, the subject of this sketch, was graduated from the Military Academy, and became a Major-General during the late war. "The stock from which they came was the old Scotch-Irish stock, so largely prominent in the history of our country—seeking relief from the religious tyranny, 'the prelatie persecutions of the church of England,' in those times when men were inspired by Milton, Hampden and Vane with an 'independent mind.' He always had a taste for military affairs, and wished to see the people in some degree prepared to resist encroachment on their liberties. He rose to the rank of Major-General, in command of the militia of his State."

William Wallace Burns, after his graduation from the Academy, was retained on duty at West Point, in charge of the detachment of sappers and miners during the prevalence of the yellow fever at Vera Cruz in July and August, 1847, and some time in the month of September following embarked with a detachment of recruits for the Army of Mexico. Among his classmates who accompanied, preceded or followed him to the classic scenes of Mexico, and who later in life attained more or less distinction, were John Hamilton, Joseph J. Woods, Julian McAllister, George W. Hazzard, Daniel T. VanBuren, Orlando B. Willcox, John S. Mason, Otis H. Tillinghast, James B. Fry, Ambrose P. Hill, Ambrose E. Burnside, John Gibbon, Clermont L. Best, Romeyn B. Ayres, Charles Griffin, Henry M. Black, Tredwell Moore, Thomas H. Neill, Egbert L. Viele, Lewis C. Hunt and Henry Heth.* October, 1847, found him, with most of his classmates, at Camp Vergara, among the sand-dunes of Vera Cruz, awaiting the march of General Patterson's column to the valley of Mexico. On reaching the valley he reported for duty with the Third Infantry, to which regiment he had been assigned upon his graduation, and soon after joined the Fifth Infantry, to which he had been promoted as Second Lieutenant, in September, 1847. His merits as an officer secured his selection for the corps of picked officers and men, forming the military police of the

* Nearly all of these became General Officers or at least Brigade Commanders.

Mexican capital, and stationed in "the Halls of the Montezumas," or in the National Palace of Mexico, under Andrew Porter, Charles F. Smith and Persifor F. Smith, soldiers of ability and service, credit and renown. This to a great extent separated him from his regiment, quartered at Tacubaya, to which a large part of his class belonged, among them Richard H. Long, beautiful as a maiden in her teens, and Montgomery Pike Harrison, "whose gentle heart ne'er creature harmed or gave it pain," both of whom soon passed away, the one scarce lingering on this lap of earth, the other stricken down by the hand of treachery and violence.

The mirth and fun, oft fast and furious, within these Tacubaya walls during the winter and spring of '47 and '48, furnished amusement and pleasure to many a sedate captain or grave subaltern of the Army of Mexico fresh from the fields by valor won, who would sometimes unbend to take a hand therein. The songs of the class from the gifted pens of Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Frederick A. Smith oft rang cheerily and merrily within the ancient walls, and "changing the Grey for the Blue" made many a heart beat happily with youth and health galore.

After the war Burns served with his regiment in the Indian Territory, and in 1856-7 under General Harney in Florida in the last campaign against the Seminoles, and in the Utah campaign against the Mormons under General Albert Sidney Johnston. He was promoted to the rank of Captain and Commissary of Subsistence November 3, 1858, and except whilst on duty in the Volunteer Army as a Brigadier-General served in that department until his retirement as Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, September 3, 1889, by operation of law, disappointed in his desire and ambition to become the chief of his department.

The war of secession found him at Fort Smith, Arkansas, whence he escaped before its capture by the Southern insurgents, and joined General McClellan as chief Commissary of the Department of the Ohio in May, 1861, and accompanied him to the field in his campaign in West Virginia. On McClellan's assignment to the command of the Army of the Potomac after the disgrace

and disaster of Bull Run, due to the insane "on to Richmond" cry, he called Burns to join him as Brigadier-General and assigned him to the command of the Philadelphia brigade, commanded at Ball's Bluff by the brilliant Senator Baker, whose life was there uselessly and foolishly sacrificed and whose affection and respect, (that of the brigade), he gained and always held. He afterwards served in the Harper's Ferry movement towards Winchester in February, 1862, and April 6, 1862, made a reconnoissance of the enemy's works at Yorktown, and May, 1862, was engaged in an affair at West Point, Virginia, and at Hanover Court House under Fitz-John Porter; battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; captured enemy's rifle pit at Garnett's Farm, June 6, 1862, and commanded front line of defense at Peach Orchard, June 29, and at point of attack at Savage's Station (wounded); commanded attack against enemy in pursuit of McCall in retreat at Glendale, June 30, and in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, and artillery attack of the enemy at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862, and left there for Philadelphia to undergo medical treatment for wound received in action; commanded division in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, to which he had been assigned November 2, 1862, by General McClellan in the Ninth Corps, under General Burnside, pending his anticipated promotion to Major-General, and later, at the earnest request of General Rosecrans, was relieved from duty with the Ninth Corps, and ordered to report to him with a view of being assigned to the command of one of the Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. This appointment or commission was suppressed or withheld by Secretary Stanton, and justly feeling himself wronged and aggrieved thereby officially, professionally and personally, he resigned his commission as Brigadier-General and resumed his duties in the Subsistence Department, in which his promotion had gone on *pari passu*, and he had become a Major and Commissary of Subsistence. No one can read the record* given by General Burns and not feel that a gross injustice was done him, alike to the injury of the officer, the service and the country. It was naturally supposed that on

* This record is omitted for want of space.

the accession of Mr. Cleveland and his party to power that many of these acts of wrong and injustice, when mad passion and hot suspicion ruled the hour, would be righted, but those who so expected were sadly disappointed. The injustice done was continued and perpetuated, and it is alleged that secret records and secret bureaux—which enabled these wrongs to be done—are still a feature of official administration. If this be true, we shall probably never know, until the secrets of all hearts, as well as of books and records shall be opened, or Totten's millenium shall come, when justice as well as order shall reign in Warsaw, and those "by whom the offense cometh" and their methods can no longer obtain. The shibboleth of party clamor can only keep the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope. But when we reflect what crimes are committed in the sacred names of liberty and religion, does it excite our special wonder that such things can be (if in truth they be), and that the servants of the people should be ever prone, as suggested, to assume with the natural insolence of office powers not granted by either the organic or statute law?

After the war General Burns served in divers times and sundry places in the discharge of the duties of his department, and during the abortive reconstruction period in civil functions, part of the time as mayor of Charleston.

Inheriting military tastes, instincts and talents from his military ancestry, General Burns naturally became an *élève* of our great national school, and evinced during his whole cadet and army career the salient characteristics of a true soldier. His reputation at the Academy was, therefore, that of a military cadet and excellent tactician, and which he maintained whilst serving in the line of the army. Staff duty was never exactly congenial to his taste or ambition, and when war came he naturally sought service and preferment and the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth, in the tented field and bloody fray. Foiled and wronged in his desire and effort to serve his country where he could do the most good, he reluctantly returned to the duties of purveying and

provisioning our forces in the field, from which he sought a respite and the path to military fame.

General Burns became interested in the patent of the Sibley tent, of which he claimed the invention, and his claims were sustained by the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court and by Congress, and he received the benefit of the large appropriation made for its purchase and use by the government.

He was breveted for faithful, gallant and meritorious services in all his regular *army* grades, to that of Brigadier-General.

In 1854-56 General Burns was employed on recruiting service in Philadelphia, and in February, 1855, the writer and he met for the first time since they had been together in the city of Mexico, and for some days were fellow-sojourners in the city of Washington. We had been close friends at the Academy, and during our first class encampment cadet officers of the same company, and some time thereafter, and naturally associated more or less with each other, and in the writer's serious or petty sorrows or grievances he was always his good friend and counselor. With us at the time in Washington were our class-mates Tillinghast, Griffin and Moore, all seeking promotion in the new regiments (about to be raised) from Jefferson Davis and President Pierce, in which every one of us most signally and ingloriously failed. We did not meet again until the night of the battle of Fredericksburg, when, on my return to my battery in the open in front of the enemy, from the dying bed of the Bayard of our Army, who had been stricken by my side in the action, the writer found him at his camp. We supped and spent the night together, in a crowded tent, under shelter from the drenching rain, as we had done before at West Point and in Mexico. He rose early the next morning and rejoined his own corps, full of hope and ambition, to which, however, Mr. Stanton gave a cruel and unwarranted check.

General Burns and the writer did not meet again until long after the war, except in New York in 1872, and subsequently in Baltimore in 1882, until a year before his death.

Warm-hearted and affectionate in his disposition, his friends

were devoted to him and he to them. Devoted, too, to his Alma Mater and his Class, he imbibed and cherished the full spirit of its motto, *Nous Nous Soutenons*. His abilities were excellent, if not brilliant, and zealous, earnest and efficient, he rendered, whilst he had the opportunity, important, gallant and conspicuous service. He loved each blade of grass that adorned the plain of West Point, each tree that sheltered his youth, each rock and glade and glen, each hill and path that form its pictures of beauty; his country, his State, his home and family; and his prayer and pride and ambition were to see his beloved West Point take the lead in the "manly and noble military profession," to which she trained her *élèves* and children. He was as proud as the great chieftain of Mexico of "his graduated cadets," and believed, like him, that all was possible unto them.

During his military occupations—line or staff—he from time to time engaged in literary work or employment, and published articles on several subjects of interest to the Army and community.*

The writer is indebted to General Burns for a happy suggestion made by him for the closing verses of the poem read by the former, at the Reunion of the Class of 1847, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York, October 27, 1881, and he feels that he cannot more fittingly or feelingly close this tribute to his memory than by repeating the lines thereof which refer to or recall his friend, so lamented and beloved :

"And Burns, whose warm heart ever warmly burned,
From fires of death—from friend or foe, ne'er turned;
Peninsula's field and Frederick's fire-crowned height.
Where hotly burns the battle-flame with Burns in fight.

* * * * *

The roll we call; the answer, 'Here !'
Twelve still respond of class-mates true,
Who tread in life this earth's *grey* sphere;
A score—six more—'bove heaven of *blue*.

The civic wreath or martial star
By them brave won, as Grey or Blue,
Nor time shall dim, in peace or war,
Or myrtle-twined heart beats less true.

* For want of space the subjects of these articles are omitted.

Thus ends our tale of thirty-eight,
 Who doffed the Grey and donned the Blue—
 What skies above or hapless fate,
 'Nous—soutenons,' each kept in view."

General Burns married whilst a subaltern of the Fifth Infantry, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, a daughter of John Cake Atkinson, of Lexington, Kentucky, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom married Dr. George L. Magruder, of Washington, and all of whom survive him. He died suddenly of apoplexy at Beaufort, South Carolina, where he had interests of considerable value, April 12, 1892.

WILBUR LOVERIDGE.

No. 2838. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, June 3, 1892, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 36.

LIEUTENANT LOVERIDGE was graduated twelfth in the Class of 1880, and was appointed in June of that year as Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery. He served first in garrison at Madison Barracks, New York, remaining there until October, 1881. Subsequently he was at Jackson Barracks, La.; at Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; the Torpedo School, Willet's Point, N. Y., and Fort McHenry, Md. He was promoted to First Lieutenant May 7, 1887.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ROBERT RANSOM.

No. 1467. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, January 14, 1892, at New Berne, N. C., aged 63.

A brother of General Ransom was to send an obituary. It had not come to the Secretary at the time of going to press (July 15, 1892), and will be published next year if received.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

No. 2440. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, March 22, 1892, at Yuma, Cal., aged 45.

A classmate promised an obituary of Captain Wilkinson, but it had not arrived up to the time of going to press (July 15, 1892), and will be published in the report for 1893, if it is received.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

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

WEST POINT, NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1892.

E. W. Bass in account with Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy.

Dr.—Balance on hand last report.....	\$1,117.03
Interest on Bond.....	40.00
Initiation fees	70.00
Sale of Pamphlets.....	5.00
Total	\$1,232.03
Cr.—Printing Annual Report, 1891.....	\$ 179.44
Postage and Envelopes.....	35.38
Army and Navy Journal.....	3.00
Total.....	\$ 217.82
Balance on hand June 9th, 1892	\$1,014.21

E. W. BASS,
*Professor, United States Military Academy,
 Treasurer Association of Graduates,
 United States Military Academy.*

The following introduced by General John S. McCalmont, Class of 1842, and seconded by General E. L. Viele, Class of 1847, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since the last annual meeting of this Association, General GEORGE W. CULLUM has departed this life: Now, in

grateful memory and appreciation of his eminent services to his country in war as well as in peace; in view of his noble and unequalled bequest by his last will to found a Memorial Hall at the Military Academy, which he loved, and his generous and kindly provision therein for the comfort of his brother graduates of the Association; his wonderful labor, research and care in the compilation of his inestimable Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy; his unceasing interest in the welfare of this Association of which he was from the beginning a member, and long one of its executive committee; his very able and frequent contributions to its necrological records, which with many other recollections have endeared him to our hearts; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed at the laying of the corner stone of the Memorial Hall provided for by the last will of General Cullum, to prepare a suitable program of exercises, to include an oration and a poem, which will fittingly testify to the virtues of the deceased.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

COLONEL J. M. WILSON.

PROFESSOR P. S. MICHIE.

CAPTAIN L. A. CRAIG.

And two others to be selected by these three members.

SECRETARY.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES BRADEN.

TREASURER.

PROFESSOR E. W. BASS.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES BRADEN,

Secretary.

GRADUATES' DINNER.

At nine o'clock the graduates and invited guests, in all seventy-four, proceeded to Grant Hall and sat down to the annual dinner, Colonel Arden, Class of 1835, presiding. A glee club, led by Lieutenants Dodds and Noyes, led the singing between the toasts, which were as follows:

1. General Washington. (Standing.)
2. President of the United States—
Response by GENERAL AGNUS, of the Board of Visitors.
Song—Benny Havens, Oh!
3. Memory of General Cullum—
Response by GENERAL VIELE, Class of '47.
Song—Annie Laurie.
4. The Army of the United States—
Response by GENERAL SCHOFIELD, Class of '53.
Song—Army Blue.
5. Our Alma Mater— *Response by COLONEL JOHN M. WILSON, Class of '60.*
6. The Board of Visitors—
Response by MR. OUTHWAITE, of the Board of Visitors.
Song—Army Bean.
7. The Congress of the United States—
Response by MR. HULL, of the Board of Visitors.
8. Class of '67— *Response by CAPTAIN SEARS, Class of '67.*
9. The Ladies— *Response by CAPTAIN METCALFE, Class of '68.*
Song—Auld Lang Syne.

The dinner was then adjourned.

The Class of 1867, celebrating the 25th anniversary of graduation, invited all who wished to remain to proceed to the dining hall of the Officers' Mess, where several hours were passed in an exceedingly pleasant manner.

As many of the members of the Association have not seen a copy of General Cullum's will, the part relating to bequests concerning West Point, is given below:

Thirty-third. I give and bequeath to the Government of the United States, the sum of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, upon the following terms and conditions, viz.: That during the life of Major General James B. Fry and Peter S. Michie hereinafter named, and at farthest within five years after my death, it will authorize to be built, and will build and maintain upon the public grounds at West Point, N. Y., a fire proof stone Memorial Hall, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, three other members of the Academic Board thereof, and my military executor Major General James B. Fry, or, he not surviving at the time, another member of the Academic Board, all of whom I desire should be graduates of the Military Academy. This Memorial Hall I wish to be a receptacle of statues, busts, mural tablets and portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the Military Academy, of paintings of battle scenes, trophies of war, and such other objects as may tend to give elevation to the military profession; and, to prevent the introduction of unworthy subjects into this Hall, I desire that the selection of each shall be made by not less than two-thirds of the members of the entire Academic Board, the vote being taken by Ayes and Nays and to be so recorded. It is also my desire that this Hall should be adapted for use on any ceremonial occasion taking place at West Point, N. Y., and for the Assemblage and Dinners of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, and, if practicable, I wish that lodging accommodations should be provided in some part of it for the members of that Association while attending its annual reunions.

Thirty-fourth. In the event of the Government of the United States not complying with the conditions of the above gift and accepting it during the lives above named, and at farthest within five years after my death, the Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars provided in Article Thirty-third of this Will for the building of a Memorial Hall, I give and bequeath to Major

General James B. Fry, Peter S. Michie and Edgar W. Bass, the said sum in trust to erect the said Memorial Hall in the vicinity of West Point, N. Y., for the same purposes and under the same conditions as specified in the above article; and should it become necessary to purchase land for the site therefor, I give and bequeath for this purpose the additional sum of Twenty thousand dollars or as much therefor as may become necessary.

Thirty-fifth. I give and bequeath to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy and the Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, of Engineering, of Mathematics and of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology of that Institution and the successors of the persons who may hold these positions the sum of Twenty thousand dollars, in trust, on the following terms and conditions, viz: That they will invest the same and keep it invested and apply the income to procuring statues, busts, mural tablets and painted portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the United States Military Academy and place the same in the Memorial Hall contemplated in Article Thirty-third of this will. It is my wish that any losses of this permanent fund of Twenty thousand dollars should be made good by the accumulation of the income of the remainder before any farther expenditures shall be made. I further desire that the selection of these memorials of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the United States Military Academy should be made by Aye and Nay votes as contemplated in Article Thirty-three of this will.

Thirty-sixth. I give and bequeath to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy and the Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, of Engineering, of Mathematics and Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology of the said Institution and their successors, the sum of Twenty thousand dollars, in trust to establish a permanent fund upon the following terms and conditions, viz: That from the income thereof they shall cause to be prepared and published in the year 1900, and decennially thereafter, "General Cullum's Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy

at West Point, N. Y.," with continuations, by which title, in view of the great labor and expense I have bestowed upon this work, I deem it but just to my memory that it shall be perpetually designated; that except for the correction of manifest errors, the present text shall remain as prepared by me to include the year 1890, and that hereafter, in all successive editions of the Register, the same methods shall be adopted in *continuing* biographies of all graduates inclusive of No. 3384. I further desire that this permanent fund of Twenty thousand dollars shall be kept invested in trustworthy securities by the trustees above designated, and that any losses to the fund shall be made good by the accumulation of the income of the remainder before any further expenditures shall be made.

To aid in carrying out the requirements of this article, I give and bequeath to the trustees therein named, in trust, my copyright and all the electrotype plates of the Third Edition of the said Biographical Register of the officers and graduates of the United States Military Academy now in charge of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., the same plates being my property.

In case my wishes and intentions as expressed in the foregoing Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Articles cannot be carried out by reason of the invalidity of the trusts, or for any other reason, I give and bequeath the moneys and properties therein expressed, together with the sum named in the Thirty-third Article, if the Government of the United States does not accept the bequest made by said article and comply with the conditions thereof, to the incorporated Society, "The Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy," for the uses and purposes and upon the conditions expressed in said several articles, and in such case I relieve the legatees named or described in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Articles from any legal responsibility, trusting, however, that they will by arrangement with said society secure, as far as may be legally practical, the terms and conditions of such several bequests.

Thirty-seventh. I give and bequeath to said Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy the sum of Ten thousand dollars to be safely invested in the name of the said Association, and I desire that the income thereof shall be applied to the current and necessary expenses of the Association. Should there be any losses to this fund of Ten thousand dollars, I direct that they may be made good by the accumulation of the income of the remainder before any further expenditures shall be made.

I also give and bequeath to the said Association all my manuscripts, letters, notes, pamphlets and other publications pertaining to Military Education and the History of the United States Military Academy and its Graduates.

Thirty-eighth. I give and bequeath to my executors, for deposit in the Memorial Hall contemplated by this Will, at or near West Point, N. Y., the *Sword*, presented by the ladies of St. Louis, Mo., to Major General Henry W. Halleck; and his portrait painted by Lazarus, and Bust taken after death by Ball; and also my own portrait painted by Eliot Gregory.

Lastly. I make, constitute and appoint Major General James B. Fry, U. S. Army, William G. Hamilton, of New York City, Colonel George L. Gillespie, U. S. Army and Colonel George W. Granniss, of San Francisco, California, the Executors of this Will and Testament and authorize them to act without giving any security or bonds of any kind, and to compound with any and all my debtors and to submit to arbitration any dispute that may arise in and about the settlement of my estate. And I further direct that these Executors shall receive no other compensation for their services than the bequest provided in the Fourteenth Article of this Will.

And hereby authorize and empower my said Executors or such of them as may qualify and the survivors or survivor of them, in his or their discretion, to sell and convey all or any real estate of which I may die seized, including any herein specifically devised, if the devises do not for any reason take effect, and proper deeds to execute therefor, but in respect to my real estate

in California, I desire that it be not sold until the proceeds of it be required to carry out the provisions of this Will, though I do not intend by this advice to restrict the powers of my executors, except to require that all of them who act shall concur in the sale of that property whether they qualify in California or not.

In Witness Whereof, I, the said George W. Cullum have hereunto set my hand and seal the twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

GEO. W. CULLUM. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said testator as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses the day and year last above written.

STEPHEN P. NASH, residing at 11 W. 19th St., New York.

GEO. C. HURLBUT, 11 W. 29th St., N. Y.

CHARLES R. MILLER, East Orange, N. J.

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

CLASS OF 1891.

3449 65 David P. Cordray, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry.

CLASS OF 1892.

3450 1 James B. Cavanaugh, Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
 3451 2 James P. Jervey, Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
 3452 3 Frank E. Harris, Second Lieutenant First Artillery.
 3453 4 George Blakely, Second Lieutenant Second Artillery.
 3454 5 Jay E. Hoffer, Second Lieutenant Third Artillery.
 3455 6 Tracy C. Dickson, Second Lieutenant Second Artillery.
 3456 7 Arthur Chase, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Artillery.
 3457 8 Frank W. Coe, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Artillery.
 3458 9 Kenneth Morton, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Artillery.
 3459 10 William R. Smith, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Artillery.
 3460 11 Henry H. Whitney, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Artillery.
 3461 12 Samuel A. Kephart, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Artillery.
 3462 13 Louis R. Burgess, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Artillery.
 3463 14 Charles C. Jameson, Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry.
 3464 15 James A. Shipton, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Artillery.
 3465 16 Sawyer Blanchard, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Artillery.
 3466 17 George C. Barnhardt, Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry.
 3467 18 William Chamberlaine, Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry.
 3468 19 John McA. Palmer, Second Lieutenant Second Infantry.
 3469 20 Charles P. Summerall, Second Lieutenant, First Infantry.
 3470 21 William G. Fitz Gerald, Second Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry.
 3471 22 James H. Reeves, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry.
 3472 23 Kirby Walker, Second Lieutenant Third Cavalry.
 3473 24 John K. Miller, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry.
 3474 25 Claude B. Swezey, Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry.
 3475 26 Jacob H. G. Lazelle, Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.
 3476 27 Henry A. Pipes, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry.
 3477 28 Stirling P. Adams, Second Lieutenant First Cavalry.
 3478 29 Traber Norman, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry.
 3479 30 Horace M. Reeve, Second Lieutenant Third Infantry.
 3480 31 Alexander M. Davis, Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry.
 3481 32 Julian R. Lindsey, Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry.

- 3482 33 Edmund M. Leary, Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry.
 3483 34 Julius T. Conrad, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Cavalry.
 3484 35 Howard R. Hickok, Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry.
 3485 36 Samuel B. Arnold, Second Lieutenant First Cavalry.
 3486 37 Willard E. Gleason, Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry.
 3487 38 William Newman, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry.
 3488 39 Frank A. Wilcox, Second Lieutenant First Infantry.
 3489 40 John J. O'Connell, Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry.
 3490 41 Henry G. Cole, Second Lieutenant Twenty-third Infantry.
 3491 42 George S. Harison, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry.
 3492 43 Hansford L. Threlkeld, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth In-
 fantry.
 3493 44 William H. Anderson, Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.
 3494 45 Peter W. Davison, Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry.
 3495 46 Leonard M. Prince, Second Lieutenant Second Infantry.
 3496 47 Marcus B. Stokes, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry.
 3497 48 Samuel McP. Rutherford, Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry.
 3498 49 John H. Parker, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry.
 3499 50 George W. Kirkpatrick, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry.
 3500 51 John E. Woodward, Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.
 3501 52 William W. Haney, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry.
 3502 53 Dennis M. Michie, Second Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry.
 3503 54 Frederic T. Stetson, Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry.
 3504 55 James T. Moore, Second Lieutenant Third Infantry.
 3505 56 William D. Davis, Second Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry.
 3506 57 George McD. Weeks, Add'l Second Lieutenant of Infantry.
 3507 58 Isaac Erwin, Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.
 3508 59 Samuel V. Ham, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fourth Infantry.
 3509 60 George H. McMaster, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fourth In-
 fantry.
 3510 61 Robert W. Mearns, Second Lieutenant Twentieth Infantry.
 3511 62 Horace G. Hambright, Second Lieutenant Twenty-second
 Infantry.