

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

June 12th, 1894.

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

1894.

Annual Reunion, June 12th, 1894.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 12th, 1894.

The Association met in the Chapel of the United States Military Academy, at 2.30 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by Colonel O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, of the Executive Committee.

The Chaplain of the Military Academy offered the customary prayer.

The roll call was omitted.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Those present are indicated by a *.

1823.

GEORGE S. GREENE.

1826.

AUGUSTUS J. PLEASANTON.

1829.

JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE.
THOMAS A. DAVIES.

1832.

ERASMUS D. KEYES.
ALBERT G. EDWARDS.

1833.

HENRY WALLER.

1834.

THOMAS A. MORRIS.

1835.

JOSEPH H. EATON.
THOMAS B. ARDEN.

1837.

JOSHUA H. BATES.
ROBERT B. MCLANE.

1838.

JOHN T. METCALFE.
WILLIAM AUSTINE.

1839.

ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.

1840.

STEWART VAN VLIET.
GEORGE W. GETTY.

1841.

ZEALOUS B. TOWER.
HORATIO G. WRIGHT.
SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

1842.

JOHN NEWTON.
*GEORGE W. RAINS.
WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.
GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.
JOHN S. MCCALMONT.
EUGENE E. MCLEAN.
SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.
JAMES LONGSTREET.
JAMES W. ABERT.

1843.

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.
GEORGE DESHON.
WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS.
JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.
CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

1844.

DANIEL M. FROST.
ALFRED PLEASANTON.
SIMON B. BUCKNER.

1845.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.
THOMAS J. WOOD.
FITZ-JOHN PORTER.
HENRY COPPÉE.
THOMAS G. PITCHER.

1846.

EDMUND F. L. HARDCASTLE.
FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
DARIUS N. COUCH.
CHARLES C. GILBERT.
MARCUS D. L. SIMPSON.
JAMES OAKES.
INNIS N. PALMER.
PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.
*DELANCY FLOYD-JONES.
JOHN D. WILKINS.
SAMUEL B. MAXEY.

1847.

JOHN HAMILTON.
ORLANDO B. WILCOX.
JAMES B. FRY.
HORATIO G. GIBSON.
JOHN GIBSON.
CLERMONT L. BEST.
EDWARD F. ABBOTT.

EGBERT L. VIELÉ.
HENRY HETH.

1848.

JOSEPH C. CLARK.
RICHARD I. DODGE.

1849.

JOHN G. PARKE.
STEPHEN V. BENÉT.
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.
RUFUS SAXTON.
BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.
RICHARD W. JOHNSON.
SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.

1850.

FREDERICK E. PRIME.
EUGENE A. CARR.
FRANCIS H. BATES.
ROBERT JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM L. CABELL.

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.
JAMES VAN VOAST.
*DAVID S. STANLEY.
*JAMES W. ROBINSON.
MILO S. HASCALL.
JOHN MULLAN.
PETER T. SWAINE.
ANDREW W. EVANS.
ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK.
AUGUST V. KAUTZ.
JOHN P. HAWKINS.

1853.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL.
WILLIAM R. BOGGS.
WILLIAM S. SMITH.
JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.
THOMAS W. VINCENT.
HENRY C. SYMONDS.
GEORGE BELL.

LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON.
N. BOWMAN SWEITZER.
WILLIAM W. LOWE.

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.
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.
ZENAS R. BLISS.

1855.

*CYRUS B. COMSTOCK.
GEORGE H. ELLIOTT.
FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLS.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB.
JOHN M. TURNER.
*GEORGE D. RUGGLES.
LEWIS MERRILL.
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856.

ORLANDO M. POE.
RICHARD LODOR.
JEREMIAH H. GILMAN.
*JOHN K. MIZNER.
JAMES McMILLAN.
WILLIAM B. HUGHES.
FITZHUGH LEE.

1857.

JOHN C. PALFREY.
E. PORTER ALEXANDER.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR.
MANNING M. KIMMEL.
GEORGE H. WEEKS.

1858.

ROYAL T. FRANK.
ASA B. CAREY.

1859.

FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
MARTIN B. HARDIN.
FRANCIS J. CRILLY.
CALEB H. CARLTON.
JOSEPH WHEELER.
JOHN J. UPHAM.

1860.

HORACE PORTER.
*JAMES H. WILSON.

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

1861, May.

HENRY A. DUPONT.
ADELBERT AMES.
ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.
NATHANIEL R. CHAMBLISS.
JOHN W. BARLOW.
CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.
*HENRY C. HASBROUCK.
GUY V. HENRY.
EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.
HENRY B. NOBLE.
CHARLES H. GIBSON.

1861, June.

*DANIEL W. FLAGLER.
*WILLIAM H. HARRIS.
ALFRED MORDECAI.
LAWRENCE S. BABBITT.
PETER C. HAINS.
FRANCIS H. PARKER.
JOSEPH B. FARLEY.

1862.

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE.
JARED A. SMITH.
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.
MORRIS SCHAFF.
WILLIAM A. MARYE.
JAMES H. ROLLINS.
JAMES H. LORD.

1863.

*PETER S. MICHIE.
WILLIAM H. H. BENYAURD.
JOHN R. MCGINNESS.
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.
VANDERBILT ALLEN.
CHARLES J. ALLEN.
CULLAN BRYANT.
ISAAC W. MACLAY.

1865.

CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
A. MACOMB MILLER.
MILTON B. ADAMS.
WILLIAM 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.
WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.
APPLETON D. PALMER.
WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN.
JAMES M. MARSHALL.
EDWARD HUNTER.
ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.
EDGAR C. BOWEN.
*SAMUEL M. MILLS.
WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.
GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.
WARREN C. BRACH.
ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE.
CASS DURHAM.
P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.

1866.

*JAMES MERCUR.
*CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.
BENJAMIN D. GREENE.
*FRANK SOULÉ.
JAMES O'HARA.
ABNER H. MERRILL.
CHARLES KING.
WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
ELBRIDGE R. HILLS.
*FRANCIS L. HILLS.
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.
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.

1868.

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
*EDGAR W. BASS.
RICHARD H. SAVAGE.
JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
*HENRY METCALFE.
ROBERT FLETCHER.
DAVID D. JOHNSON.
EUGENE O. FECHET.
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.
*JAMES W. POPE.
CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
FRANK W. RUSSELL.
THOMAS J. MARCH.
LOYAL FARRAGUT.
CHARLES F. ROE.
DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869.

*ERIC BERGLAND.
*SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
*PHILIP M. PRICE.
*DANIEL M. TAYLOR.
WILLIAM P. DUVAL.
*HENRY L. HARRIS.
*ARTHUR S. HARDY.
*WORTH OSGOOD.
*REMEMBRANCE H. LINDSEY.
*CHARLES BRADEN.
*CHARLES MORTON.
WILLIAM F. SMITH.
*MARTIN B. HUGHES.
*WILLIAM GERHARD.

1870.

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
CARL F. PALFREY.
WILLIAM R. QUINAN.
JAMES A. DENNISON.
EDWARD G. STEVENS.

EDGAR S. DUDLEY.
 CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.
 BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH.
 ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.
 CHARLES W. LARNED.
 SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
 EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.
 DEXTER W. PARKER.
 SEBREE SMITH.
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
 CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
 ISALAH H. McDONALD.
 JOHN CONLINE.

1871.

EDGAR L. STEEVER.
 JAMES C. AYRES.
 ANDREW H. RUSSELL.
 GEORGE S. ANDERSON.
 *FRANK H. EDMUNDS.
 WALTER S. WYATT.
 WALLACE MOTT.
 THOMAS M. WOODRUFF.
 RICHARD H. POILLON.
 JAMES N. ALLISON.
 JAMES B. HICKEY.
 GEORGE F. CHASE.
 DANIEL H. BRUSH.
 FREDERICK D. GRANT.

1872.

ROGERS BIRNIE.
 STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
 OBADIAH F. BRIGGS.
 *WILLIAM ABBOT.
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
 GEORGE RUHLEN.
 FRANK WEST.
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
 JACOB R. RIBLETT.
 *GEORGE E. POND.
 THOMAS C. WOODBURY.
 WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
 *CHARLES A. WORDEN.
 RALPH W. HOYT.
 THOMAS B. NICHOLS.
 HERBERT E. TUTHERLY.
 WILLIAM H. W. JAMES.
 HENRY H. LANDON.

1873.

WILLIAM H. BIXBY.
 JOHN A. LUNDEEN.
 JACOB E. BLOOM.
 JOSEPH GARRARD.
 EZRA B. FULLER.
 FREDERICK A. SMITH.
 CALVIN D. COWLES.
 AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.
 QUINCY O. M. GILLMORE.

1874.

MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB.
 FRANK S. RICE.
 GEORGE L. ANDERSON.
 *JOHN P. WISSER.
 *WRIGHT P. EDGERTON.
 EDMUND K. WEBSTER.
 RUSSELL THAYER.
 GEORGE R. CECIL.
 CHARLES E. S. WOOD.
 WILLIS WITICH.
 *LOUIS A. CRAIG.
 EDWARD E. HARDIN.
 MARION P. MAUS.
 CHARLES F. LLOYD.
 THEODORE H. ECKERSON.

1875.

EUGENE GRIFFIN.
 WILLARD YOUNG.
 *LOTUS NILES.
 JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
 JOHN M. BALDWIN.
 ELBERT WHEELER.
 WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.
 WILLIAM BAIRD.
 ALEXANDER RODGERS.
 FRANCIS E. ELTONHEAD.
 THOMAS F. DAVIS.
 JOHN G. BALLANCE.
 EDWIN B. BOLTON.
 *THOMAS S. McCALEB.

1876.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
 HEMAN DOWD.
 *ALEXANDER S. BACON.
 WILLIAM CROZIER.
 HENRY H. LUDLOW.
 JOHN T. FRENCH.
 LEONARD A. LOVERING.
 EDWARD E. DRAVO.
 HERBERT S. FOSTER.
 CARVER HOWLAND.
 OSCAR F. LONG.
 HARRY L. BAILEY.
 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.
 ALEXANDER M. PATCH.

1878.

JAMES L. LUSK.
EDWIN McNEILL.
JOHN T. BARNETT.
FRANK DeL. CARRINGTON.
BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.
WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT.

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.
JAMES W. WATSON.

1881.

EDWIN St. J. GREBLE.
*SAMUEL E. ALLEN.
CHARLES H. BARTH.
ANDREW G. HAMMOND.
JAMES T. KERR.
WALTER R. STOLL.
LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

1882.

EDWARD BURR.
OSCAR T. CROSBY.
GRAHAM D. FITCH.
ORMOND M. LISSAK.
JOHN T. THOMPSON.
CHARLES P. ELLIOTT.
CHARLES J. STEVENS.

1883.

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

1884.

DAVID DuB. GAILLARD.
WILLIAM L. SIBERT.
JOHN B. BELLINGER.
ROBERT H. NOBLE.

1885.

JOHN M. CARSON, JR.

1886.

AVERY D. ANDREWS.
CHARLES C. WALCUTT, JR.
MALVERN H. BARNUM.
CHARLES G. DWYER.
WILLIAM G. ELLIOTT.

1887.

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

1888.

PETER C. HARRIS.
WILLIAM H. WILHELM.
WILLIAM R. DASHIEL.

1889.

CLEMENT A. J. FLAGLER.

1890.

FRANK B. KEECH.
CHARLES C. CRAWFORD.

1891.

RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
GUY H. B. SMITH.

1892.

JULIUS T. CONRAD.
DENNIS M. MICHIE.

1893.

ANDREW J. CASSATT.
EDWARD TAYLOR.

Professor Geo. W. Rains, Class of 1842, being the senior graduate present, declined to preside on account of defective eyesight, and Colonel DeLancey Floyd-Jones, Class of 1846, was called upon to preside.

Professor Rains and Colonel Jones made brief addresses.

NECROLOGY.

JOHN C. KELTON.

No. 1519. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, July 15, 1893, at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., aged 65.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN CUNNINGHAM KELTON, Adjutant-General, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1828; his parents soon afterwards removing to Lancaster county. His father, Robert Kelton, a leading iron master and influential citizen of Lancaster county, and afterwards of Philadelphia, was a grandson of James Kelton, who came from Scotland to London Grove, Chester county, in 1735, where his house is still standing; his son, James, the father of Robert, was a resident of the same place, and represented Chester county in the Assembly and Senate fourteen years. The mother of John C., Margaretta Ross Cunningham, was a daughter of General John W. Cunningham, an honored and influential citizen of New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, who also served several years in the State Legislature, and a grand-daughter of Captain Allan Cunningham, of Scotch ancestry, born in county Armagh, Ireland, who came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1765, and commanded a company in the Army of the Revolution at the battle of Brandywine.

Robert Kelton was a friend and admirer of the "great commoner," Thaddeus Stevens, in whose district he resided, and with whom he sympathized in his efforts for justice, charity and good will for all men; he seems to have transmitted to his son this trait which was a prominent characteristic of General Kelton,

whose generous sympathies were ever with the unfortunate and the oppressed.

In the winter of 1847, at the age of nineteen, he was appointed from Lancaster a Cadet at the United States Military Academy from the Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, on the recommendation of the Hon. John Strohm, member of Congress from that district, which was later represented by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and entered the Academy the first of the following July. The following extracts from his letters to his father and sister during his course there show some of his tastes, sentiments and aspirations while a Cadet.

To his father: "It has just occurred to me that I should like to be versed in the noble art of self defence. * * * I think sparring or boxing, besides being a most gentlemanly exercise and accomplishment, is in a great degree necessary to one who has espoused the military profession, as it fits him for hardship, and may possibly come into play."

He then requested his father to send him two pairs of boxing gloves and two boxing shirts, by express to S. M. Havens, Esq., ("Benny") Garrison's Landing. This beginning, no doubt, laid the foundation of his skill and interest in the manly exercises of which, during his after life, he was a prominent teacher and patron.

To his sister: "The wishes of those I love shall be ever respected by me; the happiness of those I cherish as ardently as I do life itself, shall never be imperilled by conduct alike prejudicial to morals and health, and the little home examples and precepts shall be as intensely remembered here, away from fond restraining eyes, as they were in years gone by, when a mother's lips inculcated them and a mother's look enforced them. When I forget that I am remembered in a mother's and sister's prayers, or when I blot from memory's page the teachings of childhood's hour, and forget the lap that nursed me, or the beaming eyes that were on me, and the hand that upheld me when my infant feet first essayed their function—not till then shall I disremember that it is a holy duty to make home happy, and not till then shall

I become a recreant to a parent's wishes and a parent's hopes. * * * I must insist on mother being of the party [to visit him] not that I would love to see any one less, but because I would love to see mother more."

To his father a few months before his graduation: "I take an interest and pleasure in attending to the wants of others, for doing which greater opportunities will be offered me in the dragoons than in any other branch of the service, and this is one reason which has actuated me in my preference. It is not the only duty of an officer to command; he has other duties as necessary and as imperative. The wants and the happiness of the soldiers under him claim at all times his attention, particularly on frontier service, where his power is almost unlimited, and where the least selfishness would entail much misery on those who can make no appeal. It appears to me to be the greatest pleasure to have the welfare of others devolve upon you, and with such feelings as these, I am persuaded that my proper sphere of action would be in the Dragoons."

From one holding such principles of action in early manhood, everything was to be expected, and his after-career amply fulfilled these expectations. He was graduated in June, 1851, No. 26 in a class of 42, but from lack of vacancies in the Dragoons was appointed to the Infantry, a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Sixth, and joined his company at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, the last of the following September, reaching it by steamer from Galena. He was promoted Second Lieutenant in Captain Alexander's Company, "C," at the same post, 31st of December following. Service with Captain Alexander he found very agreeable. Here he made friends with an Indian boy by "some little kindness," whose father, "Hor-pan," came from a long distance to thank him and ask him to buy the "boy" a gun, which he did. In 1853 his station was changed to Fort Ridgely, and in 1854 to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on Recruiting Service; in 1855, to Fort Laramie, where he was appointed Quartermaster of his Regiment, which duty he relinquished on receiving detail to the Military Academy at West Point in 1857. During the years of

frontier service he was much interested in the Indians, hunting and camping with them, learning their habits and peculiarities, and showing himself a friend to them. At West Point, as Assistant Instructor of Tactics, and later as Instructor in the use of Small Arms, Military Gymnastics, etc., he was notably enterprising and efficient; while on this duty he placed the latter portion of the academic instruction in his charge on a substantial footing of usefulness and importance, from which it has since developed into its present unexcelled condition, with a fine gymnasium building and equipment. During part of 1859-60 he availed himself of leave of absence to visit Europe, and acquire by observation a knowledge of the progress and condition of this and other fields of professional usefulness. In 1861 he published a manual of the Bayonet for the Army and Militia. The exercises of this manual were taught the Cadets, and Bayonet Exercise has since been a part of a soldier's instruction.

The opening of the Rebellion found him at West Point. In January, 1861, he writes to his father: "I hold to the Union party whatever the issue, peace, if possible, but a thirty years' war rather than secession. * * The Cadets from the seceding States have resigned. * * The General Government will continue to act with magnanimity until forbearance ceases to be a virtue." In this we find no uncertain ring of patriotism. On the 30th of April, 1861, Lieutenant Kelton was ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, for duty in the Subsistence Department, and on May 11th following, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the brevet rank of Captain. He was assigned to duty as Adjutant-General, Department of the West, General Lyon, commanding, performing also the duties of Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department, and of Purchasing and Depot Commissary in St. Louis. While so employed he writes, in June, to his father: "I hear nothing more of being relieved, I apply for nothing; knowing the difficulties the Departments have in procuring officers to administer affairs, I do not wish to add in any way to the embarrassment of any department. If I am wanted for anything, my services will be called for. I yield my

preferences to the good of the service. It would be strange if I did not, when I hold my life so cheaply at my country's service."

Here we find the patriotism and devotion to a soldier's duty which his life exemplified. When General Fremont took command of the Western Department in July following, Captain Kelton was appointed Colonel Ninth Missouri Volunteers, and announced in orders as Acting Brigadier-General, and assigned to command of the Second Brigade, Second Division (Pope's) of the Western Department; his Brigade, consisting of the Ninth Missouri, the Fifth Iowa, and the Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiments. This Brigade was stationed at Booneville and Otterville, Missouri, in observation of the movements of the enemy. In November following when General Halleck took command of the Department of the Missouri, Colonel Kelton returned to staff duty under circumstances as set forth in the following extract from a letter of Major-General Schuyler Hamilton:

"He was in command of a Brigade in military operations in Missouri, was Colonel of the Ninth Missouri Volunteers, September 19th, 1861, with prospects of becoming a very highly distinguished general officer. Owing to Major-General Halleck's persistent demands to have a regular officer for Adjutant-General on his staff, by order of Adjutant-General L. Thomas, Colonel J. C. Kelton was compelled to sacrifice his brilliant prospects and accept the office of Adjutant-General under General Halleck. He did it *pro bono publico*, faithfully, honestly, and without murmur. Such noble devotion should not be forgotten. I was Acting Chief of Staff to General Halleck at the time and know all the facts."

When Major-General Halleck was assigned to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, Colonel Kelton continued with him, having been appointed January 4th, 1862, Colonel and Additional Aide-de-Camp. Colonel Kelton was engaged with General Halleck in the advance upon, the siege and occupation of Corinth, Mississippi, and when General Halleck was transferred to Washington to command the Army, in March, 1862, he took Colonel Kelton with him as Adjutant-General, on which duty

Colonel Kelton was employed until Lieutenant-General Grant, in March, 1864, assumed command of the Army, when General Halleck, as Chief of Staff of the Army, retained Colonel Kelton with him in the performance of his duties. At the conclusion of the War, Colonel Kelton received on his rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant-General in the Army, to which he had been promoted July 17th, 1862, the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General for "most valuable and arduous services during the Rebellion, both in the field and at headquarters." April, 1865, when General Halleck was transferred to the command of the Military Division of the James, with headquarters at Richmond, Va., Colonel Kelton went with him as Chief of Staff. In April, 1865, General Kelton was ordered to duty in the Adjutant-General's Office in charge of the "Appointment" branch of the office, a difficult duty which he performed with marked ability. On the 23d of March, 1866, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department. May 31st, 1866, he was honorably mustered out of his war commission of Colonel and Additional Aide-de-Camp, with others of that grade.

While on duty in Washington he became engaged to Miss Josephine Parmly Campbell, daughter of William S. Campbell, for many years Consul at Dresden, Germany, she being then on a visit to this country. In July, 1870, when ordered to duty in San Francisco on the staff of Major-General Schofield, commanding the Division of the Pacific, he obtained a leave of absence, and on the 30th of April in that year married Miss Campbell at the home of her family in Dresden. Their home was established later in San Francisco, where he remained until September, 1885, on the staffs of Major-Generals Schofield, McDowell and Pope, taking an active and lively interest in the various duties of his office, and especially in target practice, which came into pronounced prominence during this period. In connection with work done here, he compiled a volume of "Select Songs for Special Occasions," with words and music, for the use of the enlisted men, with a view to enliven the long evenings in garrison life at

isolated frontier stations; this was printed and gratuitously distributed by him. The work included songs of patriotism, home and fireside, religion, etc.

June 15th, 1880, he was promoted to the grade of Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General. October, 1885, he was again ordered to duty in the Adjutant-General's Office, this time as principal assistant. While on this duty the following extracts from the correspondence of the War Department are of interest:

General Sherman, in writing of General Kelton to the President, says: "In the vicissitudes of service we often came together, giving me fair opportunities to observe his character. Always the perfect gentleman, of bright intellect, serving others rather than himself, and an Adjutant faithful to his chief, yet gentle and courteous to inferiors, often dealing with men of strong natures, he harmonized instead of antagonizing them. In several instances he might have played a more ambitious role, but he clung to his immediate sphere of usefulness and duty."

General Sheridan, while commanding the Army, says of him: "There is no man in the service who has devoted himself more to the duties of his profession than Colonel Kelton, and in all the situations he has held, during and since the War, he has given satisfaction. As an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department he has been on the highest plane of official excellence, competent and agreeable. I feel that I am indebted to him, incidentally, for a thoughtful consideration in the early part of the War that gave me afterwards much honor and rank in the Army."

On the retirement of General Drum he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, June 7th, 1889. While Adjutant-General of the Army, General Kelton labored with assiduity to promote the welfare of the enlisted men, by obtaining legislation to remedy the evils of desertion, giving discharge by purchase after one year's faithful service and the option of discharge after three years' service; by improving their table fare through the use of the savings of the rations for supplying articles for food, and no longer, for the purchase of table furniture, books, etc.; by assisting to secure the

addition to the ration of the present vegetable component; by encouraging and upbuilding the post canteen as a co-operative store for supplying at a minimum cost the soldiers' necessaries; by urging and securing an equitable scale of maximum punishments by Courts Martial for the offenses of enlisted men, and thus securing a more uniform relation between offense and punishment; by assisting in securing a summary Court for the speedy trial of minor offenses, with a view to a minimum length of confinement for such offenses; by using every possible means to establish a high standard of character and qualifications for recruits for the Army. In general his effort was directed towards securing for the Army a high class of men, and supplying them with good food, good instruction, good treatment from their officers and non-commissioned officers, and the best comfort and means of contentment their location permitted, well judging that the Government would in this way secure a loyal and efficient Army, in condition to be most serviceable in its times of need.

General Kelton was also much interested in the militia, its needs and advancement were near his heart; with voice and pen he advocated an efficient militia, and encouraged and cheered the efforts of those who were working in this direction.

During the latter portion of his service as Adjutant-General, he was a sufferer from the diseases which finally terminated his life, and somewhat circumscribed his activity; but his interest never flagged and he was continually, when able, at work for more and better results in these directions.

June 24, 1892, having reached the age prescribed by law for retirement, that fact was announced by the Secretary of War (Elkins) with the following well merited encomium:

"The Secretary of War cannot let this occasion pass without calling the attention of the Army to the valuable and distinguished services rendered by General Kelton, covering a period of more than forty years, in all of which his efforts have been used for a high and rising standard of professional excellence and ambition in the Army. His influence and efforts towards establishing in the Army what was once explicitly mentioned in the

Army Regulations, 'a gradual and universal subordination or authority, which, without loss of force, shall be even, mild and paternal, and which, founded in justice and firmness, shall maintain all subordinates in the strictest observance of duty,' are worthy of high praise; his vigilant care of the true interests of the soldier, his professional and personal advancement and the happiness of his daily life in the service has never relaxed.

The Secretary of War joins with the Army in expressing the wish that General Kelton may feel sure in his retirement that his earnest and wise efforts for the welfare of the service are bearing good fruit."

The seventh of July following he was appointed Governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington. This was certainly an appropriate field for his last Army service. Here he labored early and late for the welfare of the soldiers in their old age and disability—the soldiers whose cause he had espoused from his early manhood. In the performance of his duties here he died July 15th, 1893, in the full hope that he would be received at the last great day with the words: "Well done, good and faithful servant." He left directions for a simple and inexpensive funeral like that of a private soldier, with the old soldiers for pall bearers, inviting all the inmates of the Home to attend. His wishes were carried out, and the old soldiers, even those in hospital, turned out, and in double rank with hat in hand, saluted as the funeral cortege passed from the Chapel of the Home, the Chapel which he had so much embellished, and of which he was a regular attendant. The same old veterans at once asked the privilege of erecting a monument, and their granite shaft now marks the spot where rests the "*Soldiers' Friend.*"

Mrs. Kelton with three sons and four daughters, survive him, and cherish the memory of the home life in which his unselfish and affectionate character was expressed in daily intercourse, binding the family together as a unit. Mrs. Kelton has always been heart and hand with her husband in his efforts to bring happiness to all those who came under their influence, and especially to

their home, where her courage and devotion excited the admiration of their friends.

SAMUEL BRECK.

CHARLES C. OGDEN.

No. 3430. CLASS OF 1891.

Drowned, July 20, 1893, near Hamburg, Michigan, aged 25.

CHARLES CORNELL OGDEN was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, January 4, 1869, being the eldest son of a family of five children. During childhood his parents removed to Greenville, Illinois, where he attended the public schools. In 1886 he was selected by competitive examination for appointment to the Military Academy, which he entered in June, 1887. He successfully passed the various examinations, and graduated with his class in June, 1891. As a Cadet he was beloved by all for his pure manly and generous character.

After graduation he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry, at Fort Supply, Indian Territory. His noble character and unswerving devotion to duty made him a favorite with all. He served with his Company, performing several tours of detached service, until July, 1893. On July 5th of that year he married Katherine Regina Auman, second daughter of Captain William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry, and went on leave of absence for three months.

He was drowned while bathing, in Pleasant Lake, Hamburg, Michigan, July 20, 1893.

Thus ended a life of great promise. He was buried with military honors, at Greenville Illinois.

He was most conscientious in the performance of every duty, a loving and faithful friend, a most honorable and upright man, a true Christian; devoted to his Country and to his God.

E. B. W.

POWHATAN H. CLARKE.

No. 3057. CLASS OF 1884.

Drowned, July 21, 1893, near Fort Custer, Montana, aged 31.

Peculiarly a representative of the younger generation of Cavalry officers, but one trained also in the rough school of the hardest frontier service, Lieutenant Clarke had, moreover, an individuality which distinguished him from all his contemporaries. Largely influenced, of course, by his surroundings, he yet in many ways rose superior to circumstances, and by force of merit and talent achieved a prominence remarkable for a young officer in these times. His vivid imagination, chivalrous character, and his happy disposition made him the most lovable of friends, while his devotion to duty, his military talents and accomplishments, and his readiness for all service, no matter how hard or dangerous, made him a peerless officer.

How many will remember him as the wild Cadet, but one who never for a moment was false to that ideal of manliness and honor, which it is the Academy's proudest mission to uphold. Neither as a Cadet nor as an officer could his bouyant nature submit to those humdrum rules so necessary for the rest of us, but there is no cleaner or brighter record of manhood, of honor and self sacrifice for the sake of his comrades and country.

Born at Alexandria, Louisiana, October 9, 1862, he was partly educated in France, and entered the Military Academy in 1880, from which he graduated in 1884 and joined the Tenth Cavalry at Fort Davis, Texas. Early in 1885 the Regiment was transferred to Arizona, and there the young Lieutenant saw his first real service in the Campaign against Geronimo's Apaches in 1885 and 1886. After nearly a year of service with Indian scouts, he rejoined his troop just in time to take part in a fight with the Indians in the Penito Mountains, Mexico, May 3, 1885. Here he performed an act of heroism and devoted self sacrifice which

brought his name prominently before the Army and the public. In his annual report, General Miles, the Department Commander, says:

“During the engagement, Corporal Scott, a brave soldier, was severely wounded, and lay disabled under a sharp fire of the Indians, and Lieutenant Powhatan H. Clarke, a gallant young officer, distinguished himself by rushing forward and with his own hands and at the risk of his life carried the disabled soldier to a place of safety. A youth thus rescuing a veteran under a severe fire indicates that the days of chivalry have not passed.”

For this act he was further commended in General Field Orders, No. 12, Department of Arizona, 1886, and General Orders, No. 39, Headquarters of the Army, 1890, and he also received the only medal in our army worth having, the medal for bravery. Would it were always so worthily bestowed.

His own account of the affair is interesting. “I was scared to death,” he said, “but the man called to me and you know I couldn’t leave him to be shot to death.” Realizing the situation well enough to be “scared to death,” he yet braved what seemed certain death to save his soldier.

He was in the field the remainder of the Campaign, doing his full share of the hard work, part of the time in command of a body of Mexican scouts, organized by General Miles.

For several succeeding years Lieutenant Clarke was stationed at Forts Grant and Thomas, Arizona, where he distinguished himself by his activity and enterprising spirit, never for a moment falling into that lethargy so ruinous but so common to our troops in garrison. Even the long lonely service at desolate Thomas could not subdue his spirit, and we find him always busy, always interested in some professional work, never flagging in devotion to his Regiment, nor in his efforts to increase its spirit and efficiency.

Though in numbers of minor expeditions, nothing worthy of note occurred until March, 1890, when he again distinguished himself in Indian warfare, and we find him again commended by his Department Commander and the Commander of the Army.

In General Orders, 100, Headquarters of the Army, 1891, we find him and a brother officer commended "For prompt and indefatigable pursuit of a party of renegade Apache Indian murderers, and for conspicuous gallantry in the successful encounter with them, March 7, 1890, on Salt River, Arizona."

When it is added that not since the days in Arizona when the Indians were armed with bows and arrows and were without horses, has another party of Apaches been run down with absolute success, the value of this service is seen. A few months later the Department Commander says in his annual report. "A special force of scouts, with a few non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Troop K Tenth Cavalry, has been organized for service on the southern borders of Arizona and New Mexico, under the command of Lieutenant P. H. Clarke, Tenth Cavalry, that officer having a roving commission to operate actively in conjunction with troops already in the field, to pursue, capture or destroy any hostile Indians which may be found upon the border. * * * The reputation of this officer is sufficient to inspire a feeling of security among well disposed settlers, and to give assurance that nothing will be left undone by the Military to prevent disorder on the frontier."

While engaged in this work, he was, though still a Second Lieutenant, appointed Regimental Adjutant, February 1, 1891, but held the position only a short time, for in April he was sent by our government to Germany, for service with the Army there. On his arrival he was assigned to duty with the Eleventh Westphalian Hussars, at Düsseldorf. No other American has ever been given a similar appointment in Germany. A few extracts from private letters will show his life there, and at the same time show the man and his sentiments.

On May 10, 1891, he writes: " * * The manœuvring on that day was grand. This Infantry of theirs is as much of a charm to me as the Cavalry. I was presented to the Emperor on the drill ground, and believe me, he is a soldier from his horse's shoes to the plume of his helmet. He was very gracious. He said he wished me to be at home in his Army. He sat up like

a little man and listened to the Division Commander make his criticisms, etc. * * With all my luck I am as homesick as a stray cat. I must say that I love Arizona, and when my year is up I hope to get back there." Later he says: "We had garrison manœuvres yesterday, half against half, attack on convoy, fine drill, but same stupid exposures and impossible feats, perfect chances for dismounted cavalry. Today we had "fight on foot drill," by —, comic."

Again, "I am in the middle of the manœuvres, they are wonderful, and the social experience is worth a life of waiting, I have been with princes, merchants, peasants, peasants whose families are older than the nobles; you can't imagine what clean neat places these farm houses are. The people treat officers like princes, there is no caste hatred and everyone seems happy. There is a crucifix at every cross road, and from every grove stands the spire of some old church where the peasants flock on Sunday. "Stupid sheep" say some people, but they all tell me they are happy, and love their dear Westphalia. But in the larger towns, where the whirring of the spinning wheels or the hammering of the machinists is heard, we look into the faces that are white and hungry, they don't go to church and they drink schnaps; they are socialists, and from them one turns with a shudder for the quiet hamlets that have stood unmolested by the great Mediæval and Eighteenth Century Wars, but which I fear will not be seen by our grandchildren, and what houses will be built from the broken crucifixes we know not. As for Military matters, I am not so dazzled by the field work as by the garrison work of the Cavalry, every day I found more pride in what our fathers did in 61-5, and have more hope for our future in the service. The Prussian Artillery is very good, no better than our models at West Point taught us. Their Infantry is simply wonderful in endurance and in tactics. I never appreciated what a jewel our Cavalry saddle is, it is perfect, even to the big stirrups." In another letter from Berlin he says: "One can't realize the Prussians till he comes among them, but one can admire them and still be proud of the short, sharp history that has been made

by our dear America."

At the end of a year he gave up his detail and returned to duty, declining further service away from it. He had been promoted First Lieutenant, April 27, 1891, in another Regiment, but had transferred back to the Tenth Cavalry at the first opportunity.

Shortly after his return from Germany he was married to Miss Elizabeth Clemens, of St. Louis. In the spring of 1893 a son was born to them.

For several years he had been a contributor to Harper's Weekly and other publications, all of his articles being on Military subjects. His crisp, breezy style and original thoughts made everything he wrote interesting, even to those who cared little for the subject.

Possessed of many accomplishments, young and vigorous, his hosts of friends saw before him a long and brilliant career, when all their hopes concerning him were blasted and their hearts sickened by the news of his sudden death. The details are heartrending. Stunned by striking his head on a rock while diving in the treacherous Little Big Horn, near Fort Custer, Montana, he was drowned on the 21st of July, 1893, in the sight of his brother officers and a number of soldiers before their willing hands could help him. Separated a little distance from them, the swift current carried him off before the prompt assistance could reach him.

In Orders No. 30, from the Headquarters of the Tenth Cavalry, announcing his death, it is said: " * * Lieutenant Clarke was lovable in all the domestic and social relations of life, he was a loyal comrade, a dashing and fearless horseman, an enthusiastic student of his profession, which he loved with passionate fondness, his highest ambition in life being to deserve the reputation of a soldier without fear and without reproach. The Tenth Cavalry mourns the loss of a soldier beloved by the men as well as officers, and the Army an officer esteemed by all who knew him."

From the Commander of the Regiment with which he served in Germany, there came the following letter:

DÜSSELDORF, 28,-8,-'93.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING TENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY:

Lieutenant-Colonel Count Von Flyenplitz begs to acknowledge receipt of your letter 16th instant, containing the sad account of Lieutenant Clarke's death. Count Von Flyenplitz and his officers beg to express to you their most heartfelt sympathy at the loss of such a brave officer, of such a charming comrade and accomplished gentleman. During his stay in Düsseldorf Lieutenant Clarke won for himself not alone the hearts of all his comrades, but of all he came in contact with, through his many talents and charming manners.

I have the honor to be sir

Yours most respectfully,

GRAF VON FLYENPLITZ,

Oberst-Lieutenant Commandant Second Westphalischen Husaren, Regiment No. 11.

To thousands of civilians Lieutenant Clarke represented the ideal American soldier. His name was known in all parts of the United States, and it is not too much to say that the death of no officer of our Army could have caused more widespread and sincere regret.

The charming personality which endeared him to his friends, there was in his life that loyalty and manliness and sense of honor which make his memory especially dear to them. It was ordered that "The officers of his Regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days." They, and many others will for a lifetime carry the mourning in their hearts.

TENTH CAVALRY.

HENRY M. BLACK.

No. 1354. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, August 5, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, aged 67.

Beneath the shadows of Cro' Nest, under watch and ward of its soldiers, the United States of America have set aside a resting place for the men who have given their lives to the service of their country, in return for nurture and education. These silent 'God's acres' are given up to memorials of the good men and true, whose dust reposes there beneath the waving grass. Around the tomb of Winfield Scott, his country's pride, are lying, 'in open order'—the dead comrades of the flag!

There, on August 8, 1893, the mortal remains of Henry Moorehouse Black, Colonel U. S. Army (retired), were laid to rest by the side of those who had been his commanders, professors, associates and pupils. Into the sacred companionship of this circle of honor, he was borne by loving hands, and under the escort of that gray battalion which sought for years in him the model of a soldier.—There—brought back from victory's laureled fields, from the silence of defeat, from foreign shores, from lonely frontier wastes, from haunts of pestilence, the dead soldier finds an honored rest. Memorials of heroic deeds, of long and useful service, of devotion and fidelity, are these tombs of the gray Generals, the worn men of intellect, the dashing juniors perishing untimely in battle's mad whirl, and the bright browed Cadets cut off in the flower of youth.

An impressive significance attaches to the rounding out of this sad roster. The eight Professors of the old regime have been joined at last by the beloved Commandant of Cadets.

Drawing in the fullness of years back to the point of their departure, this circle of these noble lives is now complete!

Henry M. Black, born in, and appointed from the State of Pennsylvania, entered the United States Military Academy in 1842, on July 1, and upon July 1, 1847 he was graduated and ap-

pointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, Fourth U. S. Infantry. In his class he was the associate of many men who gained rank and fame, Generals A. E. Burnside, J. B. Fry, O. B. Wilcox, Charles Griffin, John Gibbon, Romeyn B. Ayres, H. G. Gibson, Thomas H. Neill, Egbert L. Viele, and W. W. Burns being his comrades. To these, Colonels Hamilton, McAllister, Best, and others added weight of valor and talent. The names of A. P. Hill and Henry Heth also graced this roster of brilliant soldiers.

In this distinguished companionship the handsome Cadet began, with a splendid dower of nature in his bodily presence and personal character, a nobly useful and devoted army service of fifty-one years. Passing his whole life in the Infantry arm of the service, he was a line officer of the Fourth, Seventh and Ninth Infantry, and a Major of the Seventh, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth and Eighteenth, and Colonel of the Twenty-third, until he was duly retired at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on January 15, 1891, in accordance with law.

To these positions he added the Colonelcy of the Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, from February 1, 1863, to October 27, 1865; and the important trust of Commandant of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from August, 1864, to July 1, 1870.

Colonel Black was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

He efficiently and faithfully served his country in the Mexican War, Seminole and western "ante bellum" Indian troubles, and continuously throughout the War of the Rebellion, either in organizing California Volunteers, in the field against Indians, or in the important duty of the practical command of the Corps of Cadets. To the varied duties of Mexican, western and frontier life, and service in every part of our country, he added to his labors as an active member of the Upton's Tactics Board, January 25, 1866 to February 4, 1867; a trying command (courteously and successfully administered) in South Carolina and Georgia, 1871 to 1876, and valuable services in the labor strikes

of 1877. His remarkable tactical ability also led him to the distinction of President of Board of Judges at National Drill Encampment, 1887, at Washington, D. C., and the command of the International Encampment, September 27 to October 21, 1887, at Chicago, Illinois.

Colonel Black's long service, beginning in the City of Mexico, including his campaigning against the Seminoles, Yakima and Humboldt Indians, led him into every detail of a soldier's duty, and he filled each successive rank from Cadet to a long period of active command as Colonel. The records of his labors are of honesty, fidelity and energetic success in every capacity. He was able in all his duties, administrative, executive and supervisory. The Sixth California Infantry, organized and disciplined by him, effectively subdued and held in check a tribe of fierce Indians in a dangerous region, who later gained a sanguinary renown upon the Pacific Coast. Colonel Black's, military abilities and organizing talents were especially recognized, as well as his upright and firm command of Alcatraz Island, the key of San Francisco Harbor, then the prison of the disaffected. His administration of District and Regimental Command was marked by energy and equity, and as a Battalion Commander he was a model for emulation. The period of his service, passing half a century, was marked by uniform success and the most sterling qualities of vigor, justice and integrity, tempered with an open hearted manly kindness to junior officers, cadets and soldiers. The grateful testimony of his enlisted men to his watchful care was often elicited. It is not strange, in view of the confidence and esteem of the whole service, that the President of the United States tendered to Colonel Black, a short time previous to his death, an important and honorable place of the highest distinction, as referred to in a letter addressed to his widow by the sorrowing survivors of his distinguished class.

Summoned direct from California to the Headquarters of the Army in the trying days of 1864, Colonel Black was selected by the iron-willed War Secretary Stanton to that most difficult and trying command, the Corps of Cadets. While for three long years, his soul yearned for the eastern sphere of battle service, Colonel

Black (in his characteristic modesty) could not know how the steadfast loyalists of the Pacific valued his sturdy loyalty, his practical organizing power, and (mindful of the great treasure interests of the west) secretly worked for his local retention. The gravest Pacific disorders might have followed any Confederate western outbreak. Accepting a trust especially assigned him by the great Pennsylvania Secretary of War, Colonel Black then entered upon the distinctive work of his life. Giving up the present possibilities of high rank, personal fame, and laurels, he quietly took up the trust assigned, and at a time when his graduated Cadets went out to the battlefields of the war to die, continued his labors, until he had helped to form the characters of classes of men going out to meet the great Indian tribes in bitter warfare, and others, now the senior captains and junior field officers of the United States Army.

Colonel Henry M. Black was the model Commandant of Cadets! He repined not, but aided the final development of the great military institution he loved. As Colonel Thayer's superintendency, and the labors of the revered Mahan, Davies, Church, Bartlett, French and Kendrick marked epochs in its plan, and in professional administration, so, in military discipline, sense of duty and Cadet pride, Colonel Black's regime brought the battalion's efficiency up to a military maximum. It is not decrying other worthy men to say that Henry M. Black was singularly loved, trusted, respected and admired by the Corps of Cadets for his sterling qualities of head and heart as well as for the faultless perfection of his practical military instruction.

To foreign visitors, public men, leading civilians, and the families of those under his sway, the Commandant was the epitome of military courtesy and manly dignity. Accessible, and proud at heart of his restless charges, he illustrated, by daily example, the frank politeness of the profession of arms.

Gifted by nature with an imposing physique, a handsome person, and of splendid appearance, the Commandant, in full uniform, mounted on his favorite black horse, was a fitting leader of the military flower of the country he served so uncomplainingly

and so well. His dark eyes, superb voice and facial expression marked the disciplinarian, a flowing dark beard adding to the attractiveness of his manly presence. He looked the ideal of a soldier, and upon the notable occasions of the funeral of General Winfield Scott, the passing of President Lincoln's body, and the first review of General Grant, as a victor—the stately handling of the battalion by its beloved leader thrilled every Cadet's heart with pride. During the long and tedious trial drills of the Upton tactics, Colonel Black further demonstrated his singular abilities and comprehensive judgment.

There were occasional shadows in the years of his West Point command, when, with impressive solemnity, he showed to the Corps the fund of loyalty, feeling, and unflinching manhood welling up in his great heart. It is a tribute to Colonel Black's judgment to say that his leading Cadet officers have demonstrated their usefulness as duty officers, in twenty-five years of honored and faithful service. To those who watched his career at West Point, and were benefitted by his ministrations, the best years of his life were not given up in vain. He has left an enduring and a beloved memory, a shining example of manly energy and devotion to duty, and the beloved service has garnered in the harvest of the seed sown by him. It is no idle generalization to say that in him was nothing mean or base, that his sympathy, genuine feeling and manly interest nerved many a young neophyte to face the trials of Cadet life, stern enough in those old days.

A more than local recognition of his valued labors is shown in the attitude of the Executive and War Department, the General Officers, the Army, and of the civilians of society and the frontier who met Colonel Black in his sphere of duty. Beloved in military circles, respected and esteemed by civilians, he passed away in the ripe fullness of years, leaving no duty undone, no taint of idle years, wasted opportunity or military disorder attachable to his honored and successful career under the flag into which he had seen so many bright stars born! Into that august resting place, now a silent Professor's Row, he carried the blessings of family, comrades, friends and his varied commands. The

stars which might have been placed on his manly shoulders, had ambition spurred him more keenly, or the call of repressive duty been withheld, are now to him but an earthly vanity!

The stars above, shining on his grave, look down on one who has heard the verdict, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

Colonel Black was particularly beloved in his family relations. Happily married to the sister of a classmate, he leaves no son to bear his name, but his daughters, married to Major George M. Randall, of the Fourth Infantry, (his old regiment), and Captain J. Rozier Clagett, Twenty-third Infantry, as well as Miss Lulu Black, join with his widow in the inheritance of his spotless name and widespread public esteem.

In the general social circle, Colonel Black unbent the marked militarism of his official manner. While in an advisory capacity he was serious, helpful and paternal with those who were his juniors; in the off duty symposium, he was a man of singular charm. Great-hearted, social and kindly, his personal magnetism drew hearts toward him in a friendly warmth which lessened not a bit his official dignity. Generous, of equable temper, a kindly friend, a genial adviser and the mirror of hospitality, Colonel Black was, in the social circle and his home, the friend and host, *par excellence*.

It is vain to enter into a special analysis of the rounded elements of the character of this cultured, loyal, vigorous and kindly soldier. The very mention of his unforgotten name will call up to those who knew him the man they loved so long and well, and the records of his alma mater will preserve his honored memory,

To one who knew and loved him, penning these lines, a quarter of a century seems to roll away, and at the head of the lithe, springy gray battalion, I seem to see the noble form of the Commandant, a splendid and inspiring presence, the man we steadfastly loved and who led us in that path of duty which points the good soldiers to the stars!

I know of no chaplet to cast upon his grave more fitting than this simple testimony of the truth! The record of a man kind

and provident to his soldiers, a model to his young officers, a valued and fit associate for the wise, a kind and faithful husband, a tender father, is worthy of emulation!

There are friends far and near who will join one who owes to the lamented dead a yet unpaid debt of gratitude for kindness to a friendless lad, in saying, "Hail and Farewell! May God's hallowed peace be with the beloved Commandant, for he has fought the good fight and now rests from his labors!"

RICHARD HENRY SAVAGE,
Class 1868.

SAMUEL C. ROBERTSON.

No. 2795. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, August 31, 1893, at Fort Worth, Texas, aged 36.

Any civilian might well consider it an honor to be asked to pay the last formal tribute to the memory of such a soldier as was SAMUEL CHURCHILL ROBERTSON. In very many respects he was a model officer,—well-bred, highly educated, ambitious, scholarly and enterprising. He was full of original ideas, and of tireless activity, both in the field and the garrison. His personality was very attractive, his impulses were of the most generous nature, and when measured fairly by the square and compass of full knowledge and unbiased opinion, he stood forth as no common man.

Lieutenant Robertson was the son of General Beverly H. Robertson, of Virginia, who, being himself a military man and a born cavalryman, no sooner found his eldest son disposed to follow in his own footsteps than he determined to give him the best education possible for a Cavalry officer. He was appointed to a Cadetship at West Point in July, 1875, graduated with his class in 1879, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry immediately thereafter. His first two years of service were

spent in the most mountainous portions of Idaho, at Fort Lapwai and Camp Howard, during which he developed a keen taste for hunting big game in mountainous regions. On one occasion he very nearly lost his life while hunting black-tail deer in a snow-storm in the Clearwater Mountains.

In 1881 Lieutenant Robertson obtained leave of absence for a year, and, with the authorization of the Department of State, went to France and entered the famous Ecole d'application de la Cavalerie, at Saumur. Here he was a diligent and observant student, and when, in the spring of 1882, he rendered to the War Department a critical report upon the course of instruction at that school, the Secretary of War, in acknowledgement of its value, was pleased to revoke the Lieutenant's leave of absence (on half pay), and placed him on waiting orders with full pay, with instructions to attend the military manœuvres at Luneville, Hanover, and Aldershott, and report upon them, all of which was done.

Lieutenant Robertson's succeeding Army service included several months spent at Fort Walla Walla, and a year at Fort Spokane, during which he was on detached service in command of an exploring expedition to the Lake Chelan country, Washington. After periods of service spent at Vancouver Barracks, Fort Klamath, and Fort Maginnis, during 1883-4-5, he was finally stationed at Fort Assiniboine in 1886. The two years he spent at that post were full of activity and adventure, and he declared to the writer they were the happiest years of his Army life. He was in the field almost constantly, either chasing bands of Indian horse thieves, exploring, or chasing deserters. His most valuable service was rendered in planning and carrying out an exploring expedition to the St. Mary's Lakes, and making the first map ever made of that then little-known region. Lieutenant Robertson was officially congratulated by Adjutant-General Drum, "upon the skill, energy and tact which enabled you to attain such successful results, and of which the excellent map you have made will be a lasting memorial. * * * Your work has been well done, and is in the highest degree satisfactory."

It was during a chase from Fort Lapwai in 1880, after a deserter, that Lieutenant Robertson made his now famous long-distance ride, from the Snake River to Walla Walla, a distance of eighty miles, through bitterly cold weather, a heavy snow storm, deep snow on the highlands, and ice and mud in the valleys, in fourteen hours time.

As a horseman, the writer has been assured by Army men who knew, that even in his own branch of the service he had few equals, and was noted as being both a very graceful and daring rider. During the year 1888 he was on duty at the Army Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, as Instructor in Equitation, or the art of horsemanship. But this service did not long continue. There being no regulation compelling the attendance of officers at the riding school, they were indifferent to the benefits to be derived from his instruction. Disgusted by the lack of interest manifested in skilled horsemanship, the Lieutenant promptly asked to be transferred to a field of greater usefulness. On January 16, 1889, he was promoted to First Lieutenant.

To Lieutenant Robertson belongs the credit of being the second Army officer—Lieutenant Casey was the first—to take an active interest in the enlistment of Indians as tactically organized scouts and later as regular troops. For seventy-five years our little Army had waged intermittent war with Sioux, Cheyenne, Apache, Comanche and Modoc, aided now and then in a most desultory and irregular manner by temporary Indian allies. The good example set by England in enlisting native troops in India to fight against natives was wholly ignored until in 1891, when Lieutenant Casey broke the first ground in a new field of great possibilities. He induced the War Department to allow him to enlist a company of one hundred Cheyenne scouts, and afterward command them. Lieutenant Robertson always took great pains in his published papers to accord to Lieutenant Casey all the credit for the origination of the idea, and its successful presentation before the War Department, even though the two officers were in hearty sympathy in the movement long before it was carried to a successful issue. No sooner had Lieutenant Casey enlisted

and organized his troop of Cheyennes than Lieutenant Robertson applied for authority to enlist a company of Crows, also as "scouts." It was granted almost immediately, and the work was promptly done, in September and October, 1891.

The gratifying success of this Indian experiment as a whole, and of Lieutenant Robertson's individual share therein, are now too well known to require comment. The writer cannot refrain, however, from quoting, at this point, the following from the United State's soldier's true friend and faithful delineator, Frederic Remington, in an article in *Harper's Weekly* entitled "Indians as Irregular Cavalry:"

"What did I see at the Lame Deer agency? A lot of shrouded creatures, lying about or darting over the hills, as purposeless and mysterious as creatures out of Dante's "Inferno." Later on in my travels, a lot of dark-skinned soldiers were drawn up to escort a Major-General. They were the Crow scouts of Fort Custer, under command of Lieutenant S. C. Robertson, of the First Cavalry, another zealous young man with a fiery purpose to have the best scout corps on the crust of the earth. His methods are different from Casey's. He wastes no time on industrial affairs, but goes in for the purely military standard. He is a West Pointer, and also a graduate of the French School of Cavalry, talks the sign language, and is rapidly mastering the Crow language."

Lieutenant Robertson and his scouts were in the field almost constantly during the period of trouble with the Sioux at the Pine Ridge agency. After chafing for weeks at Fort Custer awaiting orders to take the field, the little Battalion at that post was at last ordered out, and three hours later the column was on the march. When still 240 miles from Wounded Knee, the Indian scouts sent a delegation to their commander to beg the privilege of leaving the Infantry behind, making a forced march, and reaching the hostile Sioux in three days. But the slowly moving column needed its Indian escort, and Lieutenant Robertson closes a published reference to that campaign with the pathetic statement that "it was with sad regret that we returned from our six

weeks' march without the satisfaction of having tested them in battle."

Whatever else may be remembered of Robertson, let it be borne in mind that he was the second officer to enlist, organize, equip, drill, and bring to a high standard of discipline, efficiency and devotion to the service a company of Indian soldiers.

As might naturally be expected, Lieutenant Robertson was extremely fond of big game hunting, and pursued this ideal recreation for men on every possible opportunity. He hunted, not so much because of his interest in the animals, and still less from a desire to slaughter, but because of the element of exploration he always found in it. He never cared to hunt twice in the same district, but always sought fresher and wilder fields. Being of rather spare and wiry frame, and possessed of good lungs and a cool head, he was a fine mountain climber, and of all Western big game the mountain goat was his favorite, because it was most difficult to reach. He once neatly described this animal as "the stupid, but well-nigh inaccessible chamois of America." It was his good fortune during fourteen years of service in the Wild West, to hunt big game in nearly every mountain range of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, and bag a goodly number of head of nearly every kind to be found therein.

In 1889 it was the writer's inestimable privilege to accompany him from Fort Custer on a military hunting expedition, which he planned and commanded, to the Shoshone Mountains of Wyoming, east of the Yellowstone Park. Although by no means new to hunting expeditions on a war footing, I was compelled to particularly admire the perfect organization, equipment and daily management of what at first seemed to me a cumbersome outfit and a curious assortment of Cavalrymen, Infantrymen, Indian scouts and civilians. Everything went off with the utmost smoothness and nicety, and each day of the twenty-five was a day to be pleasantly remembered by all. Robertson was every man's good genius, always ready to divide anything, even his blankets, his clothing or his chances for a good shot, with anyone whom he regarded as less fortunate than himself. He shot the most

game, underwent the most exposure, took all the photographs, and afterwards wrote the story of the trip most charmingly. Only one thing did I notice that caused me a pang of regret. Robertson's whole-hearted generosity, and his leadership in everything, led him into the expenditure of more money than I felt he could afford. With the generosity of a prince, he had only the pay of a cavalry officer.

Three sharp-shooter's certificates attest his superior skill as a marksman, and afford additional evidence that whatever he attempted to do, he did to the best of his ability, which was of the highest cast of excellence, sustained by rare judgment and determination.

In addition to his other accomplishments, Lieutenant Robertson was a scholarly and graceful writer. He possessed the rare and happy faculty of being interesting in everything that he chose to write about, no matter whether it was on technical military matters, sport travel or history. Among his most noteworthy professional papers were the following: "The Cavalryman and his Horse," published in *Ordinance Notes* (1883) by authority of the Secretary of War; the prize essay on "The True Value of our Cavalry Arm," published in the *Public Service Review* (1888); "The Proposed Revision of our School of the Soldier Mounted," in the *Cavalry Journal* (1888); "Notes on the Mounted Officer's Dress," in the *United Service Review*, and also "Military Bits and Biting," in the same periodical. To the *Journal of the Military Service* he contributed a thoughtful paper on "The Remount Question in the United States Cavalry." Perhaps his most valuable literary effort was a lengthy illustrated paper published in *Harper's Weekly*, and entitled "Our Indian Contingent," in which the enlistment of Indians as Regular Soldiers was for the first time fairly put before the reading public. This paper attracted much attention, and served a very useful purpose. Another contribution to the same periodical was an article entitled "Indian Service on the Border." Lieutenant Robertson was also a contributor to *Outing*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, and the *Washington Star*, in which latter he

published a series of letters entitled "Saunterings in Mexico," and many breezy sketches of life and adventure in the Wild West. His last (and best) MS. was a story which will presently appear in *St. Nicholas*.

The last few months of his Army life were full of trouble and mental worry. It is now clearly evident to his friends that his troubles were chiefly due to the fact that in both mind and body he was for months a sick man, although even his best friends failed to realize it in time. Finally, under stress of both mental and bodily weakness, and in sheer desperation, Lieutenant Robertson resigned his commission, and his resignation was accepted June 30, 1893.

Before he had sufficiently recovered his health to leave the hospital without danger, his eagerness to begin a new chapter of life quite overcame his prudence.

He made a business proposition to a strong company of real estate operators in Buffalo, New York, which, after full investigation of his proposition, *and of him and his record*, promptly accepted it.

Believing himself abundantly strong, and eager to begin his part of the proposed operation, he left the hospital long before he should have been permitted to do so. The result was fatal. He was sent forthwith to Texas, where he died at Fort Worth, after a short but severe illness brought on by his enfeebled bodily condition.

Thus ended in mid career the life of a gallant, energetic, and uncommon man.

There is a host of men who deeply regret his most untimely death, and who will always cherish his memory as that of a fine officer, a true sportsman, a generous comrade and faithful friend. And even though his brother officers may not, by special order, "wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days," we know it will be worn in the heart of every Indian who ever knew him, and of every sportsman who ever shared his camp fire, for many moons to come.

W. T. HORNADAY.

ALVIN H. SYDENHAM.

No. 3296. CLASS OF 1889.

Died, September 10, 1893, at Fort Canby, Washington, aged 26.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALVIN HUMPHREY SYDENHAM, of the Fifth Regiment of United States Artillery, died at Fort Canby, Washington, September 10, 1893, after an illness of but a week, which, until the last few days, showed no indication of ending fatally.

Lieutenant Sydenham was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, June 28, 1867. Soon afterward his parents removed to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, where in the public schools he received his early education. As a school boy he was always ambitious, devoting his evenings to subjects outside the curriculum. With twenty-seven competitors he appeared before an examining board at Fremont, Nebraska, convened for the purpose of selecting a candidate for appointment to the Military Academy. Successful before this board, he reported at West Point in August, 1885, passed the prescribed examination, and received his conditional appointment, under date of September 1st of that year. A hard, conscientious student, possessed of soldierly qualities, the end of each year saw advancement in the class and in the Battalion. Serving as Corporal, Sergeant, and Lieutenant in the Battalion of Cadets, he graduated June 12, 1889, fifteenth in a class of forty-nine members. Having been adjudged competent by the Academic Staff to perform the duties of any branch of the line of the Army, his choice took him to the Eighth Cavalry, in which Regiment he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, to date June 12, 1889.

Serving with his Regiment at Fort Keogh, Montana, he was ordered into the field during the Pine Ridge campaign of 1890-91. On the 13th of May, 1891, he was transferred, at his own request, to the Fifth Artillery, serving with his battery at Alcatraz Island, California, and Fort Canby, Washington until his death,

with the exception of a six months tour of duty as Special Regimental Recruiting Officer at Salem, Oregon, where, in December, 1892, he was admitted to the bar of Oregon.

In the line of his profession Lieutenant Sydenham showed the same qualities that earned for him at West Point the respect and esteem of classmates and officers. At the time of his death there was opening before him the prospect of great success in other pursuits. His literary and artistic attainments had won the praise of competent judges. He was a contributor to *Harpers's Weekly*, *The Illustrated American*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, *The Overland Monthly*, *The American Field*, *The California Magazine*, and his original and translated articles had been published in service and scientific periodicals. Unpublished manuscripts of his are now in the possession of Captain Charles King, including a story of Cadet life of some length.

Lieutenant Sydenham was married May 1, 1890, at Fort Keogh, to Miss Helen Gaston, of Philadelphia, sister of Lieutenant Joseph H. Gaston, Eighth Cavalry. Two children were born, but they and his wife are not alone the ones who mourn his death. In the warmly affectionate remembrance of many friends he has a place not soon to be filled, for his many gifts made him always welcome in the field, at the club, or at the home. Of him Captain King has written: "You know we met only once; but his, of all his classmates there assembled, is the one face that stands out strong, clear-cut, radiant from the shadows of the past. * * * I was drawn to him more than to any other boy I've known in class after class of splendid, sterling fellows."

CLASSMATE.

FREDERIC A. TRIPP.

No. 3201. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, Sept. 29, 1893, at Angel Island, Cal., aged 29.

FREDERIC A. TRIPP was born at Adrian, Lenawee county, Michigan, October 19th, 1864. He removed with his parents, at an early age, to western New York, near Lockport. He received an education at the public schools of that place, supporting himself meanwhile by working out of study hours. When the Principal of the High School in 1882 was asked by the Congressman of that district to recommend someone for a cadetship at West Point, he named Frederic A. Tripp, whose zeal and studious habits had won him a high place in the school. He reported at the Military Academy in June, 1883, and graduated in June, 1887, No. 20 in a class of 64 members. He spent his graduating leave abroad—the same earnest desire for knowledge that impelled him to work his way through his school led him thus to add to the liberal education given him by his Alma Mater. Upon returning he joined the First Regiment of Infantry as Second Lieutenant, serving with it at Benicia Barracks and Angel Island, California. He was with his Regiment while it was at Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, during the Indian troubles of December, 1890.

His classmates of the Military Academy will long hold him in loving remembrance. The sterling character that won him his Cadet appointment showed throughout his work at the Military Academy. He was retiring and unassuming in disposition, yet, withal, so manly, earnest, and straightforward, that the close associations with his classmates at West Point endeared him to all of them. The officers of his Regiment mourn the loss of one whose high personal character and professional ability made for him an enviable reputation.

E. R.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.

No. 785. CLASS OF 1834.

Died October 13, 1893, at Coburg, Canada, aged 82.

COLONEL ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY was a native of Pennsylvania, he entered the Military Academy in 1830, and graduated in 1834. He was assigned to the Seventh Infantry, and served with it until 1846, when he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. He was retired in 1874, on his own application, after thirty consecutive years of service.

After retirement Colonel Montgomery resided most of the time in Canada.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

RICHARD H. RUSH.

No. 1297. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, October 17, 1893, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aged 68.

RICHARD HENRY RUSH was born in London, England, in 1825, while his father was Minister to the British Court. Appointed a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and graduated therefrom in 1846, number 26 in a class of 59. Appointed Second Lieutenant of the Second Artillery, on duty at Fort Columbus, and was at once detailed for duty with the Engineer Corps at West Point. In November, 1846, assigned there as Assistant Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry, and was the first to manœuvre the Light Battery there at a gallop. Promoted to First Lieutenant, he served with his Regiment throughout the Mexican War, and on the treaty of peace being signed returned with his regiment, and was two years on garrison duty at Fortress Monroe, where he assisted in preparing a Manual

for Heavy Artillery. In 1849, served with Prof. Bache on the Coast Survey in Washington, and on the N. E. Coast. In '51 he was assigned to and served with "Sedgwick's Battery" at Fort McHenry, and acted as Aid-de-Camp to General Bankhead.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, Colonel Rush, who had resigned from the Regular Army some years previously, urged before the Governor of Pennsylvania the necessity of at once calling out a large body of troops, and later on, the Governor doing so, placed Colonel Rush in command of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a Regiment largely raised by the Colonel's efforts, and officered by his personal friends. This Regiment was widely known throughout the war as "Rush's Lancers," and was one of which the late General McClellan said, "They are the eyes and ears of my Army." Colonel Rush was three times recommended for promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General, but owing to the fact of official jealousy the recommendations were never acted upon. He served with his Regiment throughout the arduous Campaigns of the Peninsula, and was finally ordered to Washington, when the chief command of the organization of the Veteran Reserve Corps was conferred upon him, he creating and doing much to raise that corps to a high degree of efficiency. At the close of the war he re-entered private life. * * *

CHARLES L. CORTHELL.

No. 3029. CLASS OF 1884.

Died, November 14, 1893, at Hingham, Mass., aged 31.

The year '93 was a sad one for the men who nine short years before had put off the grey to welcome the blue uniform and the shoulder straps that they had looked forward to for four years of hard work; for this year was the last in the lives of two of the most genial, lovable men of the class of '84. In midsummer died

Clarke, harum-scarum Cadet and gallant Cavalryman, who earned himself a brevet before the ink of his commission was fairly dry; and as the year grew old, Corthell started on the last long journey.

Corthell joined his class at the Military Academy in September, 1880, a slender boy, with soft voice and refined accent, and a face that was younger than even his few years—his eighteenth birthday occurring the next December. There was good stuff, though, in this rather delicate-looking lad, for he did his squad drill manfully, stood well in his class, and bore the badgering of his classmates, and the other numerous trials of a Cadet entering in September, with such good-humored philosophy and *sang froid* that he walked straight into the hearts of the men of '84. Even before January he had served his apprenticeship, and was a member of the class not only in good, but in the best standing.

As a student he always stood well, being in first or second sections throughout his entire course, but his studies never worried him—nothing did, in fact. He preferred a good mark, but if, by chance, he got a poor one, no one could be less annoyed about it than he. He made no desperate struggle for Cadet Chevrons, but when chevrons were given he always had his. He was Cadet Corporal, Sergeant and Lieutenant in order.

No one had a keener sense of humor. He loved a joke, and could laugh at himself as quickly as at another. He never lost his temper, and never had occasion to, for everybody liked him too well to jar with him. He was a fellow without corners, could agree with anybody, and generally had his own way, for there was plenty of quiet stubbornness in this man with no enemies. His character was far removed from milk and water.

He was graduated ninth in a class of thirty-seven and was assigned to the Fourth Artillery. The shrewdness of his choice was evinced by his early promotion to a First Lieutenantcy in April, 1889. His service on the sea coast in a time of profound peace gave him no chance to distinguish himself; but for all his easy-going, careless exterior, he was the right kind of a man for a soldier.

He died at his old home, Hingham, Massachusetts, November 14, 1893, surrounded by the associations of his youth. He will be remembered by casual acquaintances as a genial companion and intelligent officer. The men who knew him well will ever hold his name in loving memory.

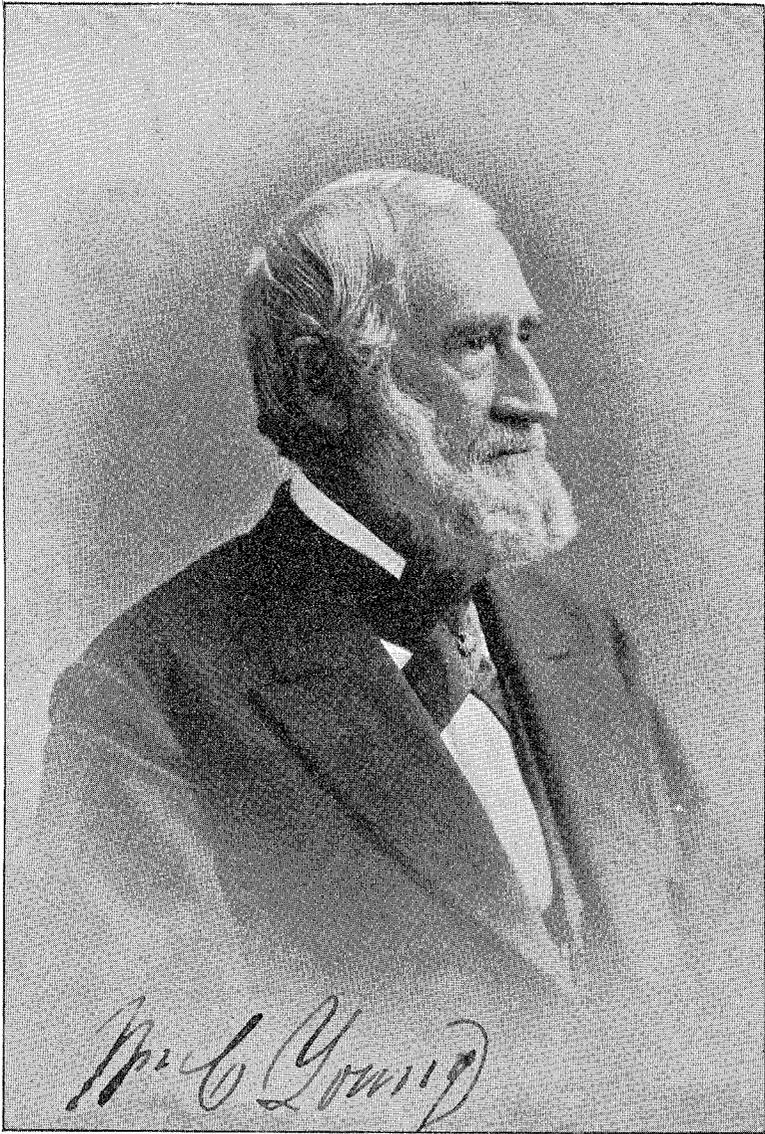
J. A. C.

WILLIAM CLARK YOUNG.

No. 297. CLASS OF 1822.

Died December 22, 1893, in New York City, aged 94.

WILLIAM CLARK YOUNG was born on the 25th of November, 1799, in that part of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, called the Connecticut Western Reserve, when in 1781, the several States, of which Connecticut was one, ceded their rights, under their charters, to the territory west of Pennsylvania and north of the Ohio river, to the United States. Connecticut with that thriftiness, for which she is distinguished, secured the fee in a tract, fifty miles wide and one hundred and twenty miles long, in the northeastern part of this territory. This was called the "Connecticut Western Reserve." In 1796-7 Connecticut had this land surveyed and laid out in townships five miles square, 16,000 acres each. Mr. John Young, the father of William Clark Young, purchased one of these townships, where he built the first house away from the shores of Lake Erie, calling the township Youngstown, now a city of 30,000 inhabitants. Here his son, W. C. Young, was born. Mr. Young resided here till 1802, the year in which that portion of the Northwest Territory which was made the State of Ohio, was admitted into the Union, in which was included the "Western Reserve," when he with his wife and four children returned to their former home in Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York. Mr. John Young married in 1792, Miss Mary Stone White, daughter of Hugh White, the



founder of Whitesboro, born 23d of November, 1772, at Middletown, Connecticut. In the old cemetery at Worcester, Massachusetts, are buried John Young, born in Isle of Bert, near Londonderry, in the Kingdom of Ireland, died 30th of June, 1730, aged 107; David Young, his son, born in the Parish of Tah Voyn, County of Donegal and Kingdom of Ireland, died 26th of December, 1776, aged 94 years.

John Young, the son of David, resided in Peterborough, New Hampshire, where his son John Young, the father of William C. Young, was born 8th of March, 1755. He died in 1825.

William C. Young's boyhood was passed at his father's home. He was taught at the village school at Whitesboro, where, before the age of fourteen, he had passed through the usual rudimentary branches, English and Latin grammars, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration and surveying.

His father was engaged at this time in the management of some mills and actively engaged in some other important works. At the time his son William left school, he was improving a water power from Chittenango creek, building a sawmill at Chittenango and woolen mills at Oriskany creek, and making a branch road from the Seneca turnpike road. In this service, on leaving school, William joined his father, where he received good instruction in the practical duties of his future profession.

The career which began in 1816, at the age of seventeen, can best be established by reciting the events of his life in detail.

In 1816 he was attached to a party engaged in surveying the islands in Lake Ontario and carried and read the compass.

In 1817 he was engaged with the party of surveyors as rodman for the location of the Erie canal, and at his death undoubtedly departed the last of that party of surveyors and engineers who began the construction of that vast and useful work.

In a biography of Mr. Young, printed by the family, it is clearly shown that General Jonas Platt, a member of the Senate of New York, was called on by Mr. Thomas Eddy of the city of New York, who wished to get the Legislature of New York to carry out the project of a canal to connect the waters of Lake

Ontario with Cayuga and Seneca lakes. General Platt said to Mr. Eddy, "Why not make application at once for a canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the waters of the Hudson." This idea was carried out. General Platt was of the Federal party, the minority of the Senate; DeWitt Clinton was prominent in the majority. It was agreed that General Platt or some other person should make the motion to introduce the subject of the canal and that DeWitt Clinton should second it, which he did. This was the beginning of legislation for this great work. Mr. Young obtained this information from Mr. F. C. White, who at the time, 1810, was a law student in General Platt's office and who had the facts from him. Mr. Young has done good service by placing this history on record.

Mr. Young's career on that great work (the Erie canal) was ended by an appointment of cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, which he received at the instance of Hon. Thomas R. Gould, member of Congress, and entered the Academy on the 21st of September, 1818, in a class of 124, of whom 39 graduated, in which he was No. 12 in rank of merit at graduation on 1st July, 1822, when he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery and Second Lieutenant of the Third Regiment of Artillery United States Army. He served on ordnance duty 21st of August, 1822, to 1st of August, 1823; and in garrison at Fort Norfolk, Virginia, 1823-4, and at Fort Monroe, Virginia, (Artillery School of Practice), 1824-6. He resigned his commission in the Army 31st of May, 1826.

In the spring of 1825 he obtained leave of absence to attend the deathbed of his father; after which he joined his brother George on a survey for a canal from the ponds in Dutchess County to the Bronx river, having charge of the levelling.

After leaving the army Mr. Young determined to make civil engineering his profession, in which he had had some practice in early life and for which his education at West Point had well prepared him to take a high position in the government of public duties. Soon after leaving the army he had the post of sur-

veyor in a party of engineers making a survey for the Pennsylvania canal or the Juniata route. The party crossed the Allegheny ridge and terminated the work at Johnstown, on the Conemaugh river, (a point navigable from the Alleghany river), arriving there in a snowstorm in November.

The officers took passage in a scow and in three days floated down the Conemaugh and Alleghany rivers to Pittsburgh, thence to Harrisburgh by stage, and to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, the headquarters. After a few weeks in making the report, the party was disbanded. Mr. Young went to Albany, New York, which became his home and centre of his business life.

In 1828 Mr. Young made a mercantile venture, going by stage coach from Albany to Eastport, Maine, and by water to St. John and thence to Halifax, to purchase sealskins and other peltry direct from the vessels, and selling them in the United States. He did not follow this business, but returned to the profession of civil engineering, in which he was eminently successful. The State of Massachusetts applied to the Legislature of New York for permission to make surveys for the extension of the Western Railroad of Massachusetts to the Hudson river. The application was answered by an act appointing Mr. Creswell of Hudson, Mr. Baldwin of Albany and Mr. Tibbits of Troy, commissioners to have the proposed surveys made at the expense of the State of New York and to furnish the State of Massachusetts with the desired reports, maps, etc. Mr. Young was appointed by the commissioners to make the survey, which he did and delivered the maps and survey in Boston.

Mr. Young was appointed Advisory Engineer of the Hudson & Berkshire Railroad on the 4th of August, 1830.

The Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad Company was organized in the spring of 1831 with J. B. Jervis, Esquire, as Chief Engineer. Mr. Jervis at the same time was engineer of the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad and of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and could give but little of his time to the Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad. Mr. Jervis had known Mr. Young in 1817 in the early surveys on the Erie Canal, in which they were

engaged. The aspirant for engineering honors then taking his first lessons in the use of the compass and level, must have favorably impressed Mr. Jervis, who now, in 1831, fourteen years later, selected him to take charge as resident engineer of the Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad. The location and construction of the road was thus practically left to Mr. Young, Mr. Jervis being engaged elsewhere. Mr. Young adopted the cross-tie system for supporting the rails, which has become almost the universal system. Mr. Stephenson, of the Liverpool & Manchester Railroad, laid eighteen miles of his road with cross-ties, and most of the first ten miles of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was laid with cross-ties. On the Liverpool & Manchester Railroad the cross-tie system was only used on embankments and on spongy material like the chat moss, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad the engineer, in his report in 1830, says it is uncertain whether the cross-ties or stone blocks will be used when the road gets to the rocky regions, where the stone can be cheaply obtained. Although Mr. Young was not the first to use the cross-ties, he was the pioneer in adopting them as the proper system. This road was completed in 1832. The reputation acquired by Mr. Young in constructing the Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad was such that he, in 1833, was appointed Chief Engineer of Construction and Superintendent of Operations upon the Utica & Schenectady Railroad. He had charge of the construction and the management of the road for sixteen years, to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Directors. Mr. Young on the 1st of September, 1849, severed his connection with this road, to accept the position of Chief Engineer of the Hudson River Railroad. On this occasion the employes (37 in number) presented to him a piece of plate in grateful remembrance of their friendship for him. The Directors, on the occasion of his leaving the employment of the company,

“Resolved, That the members of this Board do hereby express”
“their high appreciation of the energy, skill and faithfulness of”
“Mr. Young during the long period of his official connection”
“with this company, as the Superintendent and Engineer of its”

"road and works." Mr. Young was nominated by Mr. Jervis Chief Engineer and unanimously chosen Chief Engineer on 17th August, 1849. The railroad had been located from New York to Albany, and was under construction from New York to Poughkeepsie. Mr. Young revised the line above Poughkeepsie, avoiding a long tunnel and the detour around Cruger's Bay, by a direct line across the bay and a direct line across the flats below Albany. These changes were made with the approval of the Direction, and reduced the cost of the construction of the road. Mr. Jervis, on leaving the road, urged the Directors not to allow any change in the location. The embankment across Spuyten Deivel Creek was commenced by solid filling, with earth and stones, which disappeared into the soft mud. Mr. Young constructed cribs of timber, loaded sufficiently to keep them in position and resting on the mud, which have sustained the railroad and traffic. Mr. Young also introduced sloped embankments covered with riprap, instead of vertical walls, with good financial results and great facility for repairs. The Hudson River Railroad was opened for travel to Albany in October, 1851, and Mr. Young withdrew from the office of Chief Engineer and was elected President, and entered on that duty in October, 1851. Finding the financial duties of President not to his taste, he resigned on 1st January, 1852, and received the following note from the Board of Directors, dated 3d January, 1852:

"WM. C. YOUNG, Esq.

Dear Sir—I am requested by the Board of Directors to make known to you their regrets at the termination of your official connection with the Company, and to assure you of their high regard and of their sense of the valuable services you have rendered in prosecuting the road and advancing its interests.

Signed, OLIVER H. LEE, Secretary."

Mr. Stephens, President of the Panama Railroad, in May, 1852, asked Mr. Young to assist in arranging the details of a con-

tract for completing the Panama Railroad, which service he performed, and subsequently, with a liberal salary, undertook the entire supervision of the work; and in the same month, with a party of five, he sailed for Aspinwall, where he arrived on 14th May, stopping at Panama on the way. The road was then in operation for fifteen miles and to within three miles of the crossing of Chagres River by a bridge forty feet above low water and six hundred feet long. The contract embraced the building of this bridge and the road to Panama, thirty-five miles, at one hundred thousand dollars per mile.

Yellow fever and cholera were added in this season to the usual malarious diseases which always prevail in this region.

The contractor, Mr. M. C. Story, had made but little progress with his work. The superstructure of the bridge over the Chagres River had twice been carried away by floods. Mr. Story went to the isthmus to give his personal supervision to this difficult task, and in two weeks he was prostrated with the Chagres fever and was obliged to return to New York. On the passage the remains of eighty victims of cholera were consigned to the sea, and the ship put into Key West, where the infected ship was left.

After the departure of the contractor, Mr. Young, with diminished working force, went to work under his increased duties. He rode across the isthmus on a mule on a tour of reconnoissance to prepare for active operations. He, soon after reaching Panama, was attacked, and in a raging fever returned to Aspinwall, where he had to wait two weeks for a return steamer, in the midst of the dying and the dead, from yellow and Chagres fevers and cholera. He reached New York in July, after an absence of two months. Mr. Young suffered from a remittent fever which prostrated him for the summer, and to which he was for years subject.

Mr. Stephens, President of the Panama Railroad, on visiting the isthmus was prostrated by the Chagres fever, and Mr. Young, on 24th September, 1853, was appointed President *pro tem*. At Mr. Stephens' death, soon after, Mr. Young was elected President

of the Panama Railroad Co. He was re-elected President in April, 1853, and resigned 13th October in the same year.

Mr. Young was appointed Consulting Engineer of the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad Co. on 15th February, 1854, and he passed the winter in Chicago in consultation on plans for a bridge over the Mississippi River. Mr. Young, in April, 1855, was appointed Superintendent of the western division of the New York Central Railroad, from Rochester to Buffalo, on which duty he entered in May, 1855, and in June following all the lines west of Rochester, including Rochester & Buffalo, Rochester & Niagara, and Buffalo & Lewiston, were put under his charge. Mr. Young having been relieved of some part of his duties, resigned his position on the New York Central Railroad on 1st July, 1857, a step which he had contemplated for some time, wishing for rest and retirement from public duties.

Mr. Young was engaged on the following work not included in the foregoing: The survey of a route from Albany to Schenectady to determine the feasibility of a more northerly route. The Keysville & Port Kent project (Au Sable Railroad) on Lake Champlain; survey and report made 1835. Survey and location of extension of Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad from Saratoga Springs to Whitehall; surveyed, located and partly contracted for but abandoned. A survey of the old Livingston Manor. Reconnoissance with plans and estimates of the Great Western Railway of Canada. Reconnoissance and report of the route for the Long Island Railroad, 1831.

Mr. Young's career was emphatically that of a railroad engineer. Probably no one has exceeded him in his success in the conception, execution and management of his work, and in the appreciation of his success by those whom he served and who knew him well. His financial success was good, and his integrity and faithfulness unsurpassed.

William Clark Young married June 17, 1827, Catherine Livingston, born 27th of September, 1798, daughter of Doctor Elias Willard, noted for his professional eminence and devotion to the service of his country; a descendent of the distinguished

soldier Major Simon Willard of Massachusetts, of early colonial times, and his wife, Catharine Livingston, daughter of John Livingston, of that well known historic family of New York.

Their children were Mary Louise Young, William Edward Young, Carry Young, Walter Young, Augusta Livingston Young, who married Richard Lansing Dukin.

Collated by

G. S. GREENE,

Class 1823.

JEROME N. BONAPARTE.

No. 1546. CLASS OF 1852.

Died September 3, 1893, at Beverly, Massachusetts, aged 63.

JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 5, 1830. His father, of the same name as himself, was the son of Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon I, and Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, a prominent merchant of Baltimore. His mother was Susan May Williams, the only daughter of Mr. Benjamin Williams, another well known merchant of Baltimore, originally from Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was educated at several private schools in or near his native city, and in the year 1847 entered Harvard College as a member of its Junior Class. He took up his connection there in the spring of the following year to accept an appointment to the Military Academy. He was graduated in June, 1852, was assigned to the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, and served for about two years in Texas. In 1854 he resigned his commission, and soon afterwards accepted one in the Army of the French Empire. He was at first assigned to a Regiment of Dragoons, but served upon the staff of General Morris, then in command of the French Cavalry, throughout the Crimean War. Subsequently he was successively connected with various Regi-

ments of both Light and Heavy Cavalry, passed some five years in Algeria, and took part in several expeditions against the Kabyles and Arabs. He served through the Italian Campaign, and at the close of the Battle of Solferino his Regiment, the First *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, forming part of General Desvaux's Division of Light Cavalry, suffered terribly in attempting to break the squares of a fresh Corps of Infantry, which covered the retreat of the Austrian Army. He rose by successive promotions, all of which were solely for merit, from the rank of Sub-Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant-Colonel: he was also made a member, and afterwards an officer of the Legion of Honor, and received in addition English, Turkish, and Sardinian decorations. At the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870, Colonel Bonaparte, then a Commandant (Major) in the *Dragoons de l'Imperatrice*, (the Regiment of Dragoons forming part of the Imperial Guard) was in America by reason of the recent death of his father. He immediately returned to France, and was soon after promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and entrusted with the organization of a new Regiment of Cavalry (the Fourteenth Dragoons) in command of which he left in August to re-inforce the Army of Marshal McMahan. While on his way, at the town of Cambrai, he learned of the disaster of Sedan, and the overthrow of the Imperial Government. In the general confusion he could get no definite orders for his Regiment, and being left to his own resources, took military possession of the requisite railway transportation, and brought it back to the environs of Paris. He formed part of the garrison during the siege, participating in several sorties; after the capitulation, he tendered his resignation, and was awaiting its acceptance at the outbreak of the Commune. Shortly afterwards he received private information that his name was on the proscription list of the Revolutionary Government, and that he would be arrested within a few hours; by a clever stratagem he eluded the spies and guards of the Commune and escaped, coming immediately to America.

After leaving the Army, Colonel Bonaparte made his home in his native country, although he visited Europe frequently and

spent several years abroad. He was married on September 7th, 1871, to Mrs. Caroline LeRoy Edgar, the widow of Mr. Newbold Edgar of New York, and daughter of Mr. Samuel Appleton, of Boston. This lady is a grand-daughter of Daniel Webster. There were born of this union a daughter, Louise Eugenie, and a son, Jerome Napoleon Charles, both of whom, as well as his wife, survive him. He spent habitually the winter in Washington and the summer at Newport, R. I. In the autumn of 1892 his health began to fail, and by the advice of his physicians he took a cottage for the ensuing summer at Pride's Crossing, near Beverly, Massachusetts. Here the terrible malady from which he suffered progressed with appalling swiftmess, and he died in the evening of Sunday, September 3rd, surrounded by his family, and having received the last sacraments of his church.

The history of a man's life is the best delineation of his character. Those who read this sketch will understand what none who knew its subject will need to be told, that he was a man kind and faithful in every relation of life, a brave and skillful soldier, and a gentleman of distinguished presence, unflinching courtesy and stainless honor.

C. J. B.

HENRY C. BANKHEAD.

No. 1484. CLASS OF 1850.

Died January 9, 1894, at Bayonne, New Jersey, aged 65.

A veteran and gallant officer, Brevet Brigadier-General Henry Cary Bankhead, Major, U. S. A., retired, died January 9, at his residence in Bayonne, N. J. He had been ailing for some years. General Bankhead was graduated from the Military Academy in 1850, and promoted to the Fifth Infantry, and attained the grade of Captain June 5, 1861. Previous to the war he rendered arduous service on the frontier, and during the war his service was conspicuous and gallant. In 1862 he was on the staff of

General Buel, and in 1863 was appointed an Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Among the battles and engagements he participated in are Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Rappahannock Campaign, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, operations in Central Virginia, Richmond Campaign, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Weldon Railroad, Dabney's Mill, Quaker's Road, Five Forks, etc. For his gallantry and services he received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In 1870 he was transferred to the Eighth Cavalry, promoted Major, Fourth Cavalry, January 15, 1873, and retired from active service November 12, 1879, on account of wounds and disability contracted in the line of duty. He was a son of Brevet Brigadier-General James Bankhead, Colonel, Second Artillery, who died November 11, 1856. The funeral took place January 12, and was largely attended by old comrades, fellow Masons, and Companions of the Loyal Legion. The remains were taken to Baltimore for interment.

Army and Navy Journal.

HORACE BROOKS.

No. 794. CLASS OF 1835.

Died January 13, 1894, at Kissimmee, Florida, aged 79.

A veteran officer, well known to the old Army before the war, Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Brooks, Colonel retired, died January 13, at Kissimmee, Florida. The interment will be at Greenwood, New York. General Brooks was born in Massachusetts, entered the Military Academy in 1831, was graduated in 1835, and promoted to the Second Artillery. He served in the Florida War in 1835-36, and received the brevet of First Lieuten-

ant for gallantry. In the Mexican War, being then a Captain, he rendered gallant service, being brevetted Major for Contreras and Churubusco, and Lieutenant-Colonel for Molino del Rey. He was promoted Major April 28, and Lieutenant-Colonel October 26, 1861, both in the Second Artillery, and rendered valuable services during the war, for which he received the brevet of Brigadier-General. He was promoted Colonel, Fourth Artillery, August 1, 1863, and was retired January 10, 1877, after an active service of nearly forty-two years. General Brooks belonged to the old school of officers. He was a man of small stature, but as full of pluck as an egg is full of meat. It is related of him, that during the war, being in command of Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, "Billy Wilson's Zouaves," then there, commenced a riot in the barracks, smashing things right and left. General Brooks strode fearlessly into their barracks, saying: "I understand you wanted to see me. Here I am; what do you want?" The men, struck at seeing so small a man so perfectly fearless, gave three cheers for Brooks, and at once quited down.—*Army and Navy Journal*.

Efforts were made to obtain a more extended obituary, but without success.

JACOB AMMEN.

No. 640. CLASS OF 1831.

Died. February 6th, 1894, at Lockland, Ohio, aged 88.

GENERAL JACOB AMMEN was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, January 7, 1806. When a child of ten years his parents removed to Brown county, Ohio, and there the lad grew to manhood. He had reached his twenty-second year when appointed a Cadet in the Military Academy, on July 1, 1827. He graduated four years later, number twelve in a class of thirty-three, of which, I am informed, he was the last survivor. From the date

of graduation to his death was a period of upwards of sixty-two years, a period crowded with momentous events in our national history, and including about the whole of the industrial development of the Union. He was a commissioned officer before the first railroad in Ohio was placed under construction.

Having been appointed a Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, July 1st, 1831, he continued on duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Infantry Tactics. This assignment brought him into close relation with Charles Davies, Professor of Mathematics, who, about this time, was turning his attention to the preparation of text books. "Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective" was brought out in 1832, and in the preface, acknowledgments by the Professor were made to his assistants for their aid in the preparation of the plates, diagrams, etc., used in illustration.

Ammen was relieved from duty as Instructor of Cadets at the end of August, 1832, and having received a furlough for four months visited his home in Ohio. In due time he started to join his Regiment, which had been assembled at Charleston on account of the threatening attitude of South Carolina toward the general Government.

While in Washington he was directed by President Jackson to convey to Colonel Bankhead, then commanding at Charleston, confidential instructions for his guidance in the event of overt resistance in that state to the execution of the laws of Congress. A copy of the famous proclamation of General Jackson was thus conveyed by this young officer, who was obliged to conceal his identity.

The excitement attendant upon the avowal of intention by some of the states, especially South Carolina, to annul the protective tariff laws passed by Congress, was then at its most acute stage. President Jackson issued his famous proclamation in November, wherein he denounced the acts of the South Carolina Legislature as attempts at secession, and warned the would-be nullifiers that it was his purpose and intention "to execute the laws and preserve the Union by every constitutional means."

Having reached Charleston and delivered his instructions, Lieutenant Ammen reported for duty at Castle Pinckney, and there remained until September, 1833, when, the "nullification war" being ended, the force that had been assembled was scattered and his Battery was transferred to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut. Here he remained on garrison duty for about a year, then returned to West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy under Professor Davies. In November, 1837, he resigned his commission as First Lieutenant First Artillery.

Lieutenant Ammen had developed marked ability as an instructor, and he decided to become a teacher. His tastes ran to mathematics and engineering, and he accepted the professorship of mathematics in Bacon College, Georgetown, Kentucky, which was near his home. This position he held for two years, and an equal period in same capacity at the Jefferson College, Washington, Mississippi. Then two years at the University of Indiana and five years more at the Jefferson College. From 1843 to 1855 he was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at the Bacon College at Georgetown, Ky., making in all eighteen years devoted to the work of a college professor. The Confederate General, Basil Duke of Kentucky, was one of his pupils. Returning to his home in Ripley, Ohio, he was engaged in various works of civil engineering until the breaking out of the civil war. Then he was fifty-five years of age.

Upon receipt of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, he tendered his services to Governor Dennison and was commissioned Captain in the Eighteenth Ohio, April 18, 1861. In May he was made Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth Ohio, and in June Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment. His first active service was in West Virginia, while Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Ohio. At Cheat Mountain, by his forethought in providing an abatis in front of his Regiment, then in an advanced position, he prevented a surprise of the Union camp, which was attempted by the Confederate commander, and so averted what might have resulted in a disaster. The obstruction delayed the enemy, and

afforded time for the assembly of the Union force to meet the attack. The assailants fell back in disorder, with considerable loss.

Colonel Ammen was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers July 16, 1862, and assigned to the command of a Brigade in Buell's Army of the Ohio. While on the march to join Grant's Army at Savanna, Ammen's Brigade led the advance, forded Duck river, and reached the landing on the Tennessee on Friday evening. On Sunday his command was again put in motion, and after struggling through a swampy and very difficult country for eight miles, reached the right bank of the Tennessee, opposite Pittsburgh Landing, was ferried across late that afternoon, and the force was placed in position upon the left, by General Grant's personal orders to Ammen. The arrival was opportune, not to say of even vital importance, to the Union forces. After the battle of Monday, General Nelson, in a general order, commended Ammen's promptness and movements on the extreme left of the Union forces as a valuable lesson in tactics.

The hardship and exposure of this campaign told greatly on the health of General Ammen, who, after Corinth, had to be sent to general hospital. Although not fully recovered, he was able to resume light duty soon after, and commanded Camps Dennison, Douglass, and Covington, Kentucky, until the spring of 1863, when he was assigned to the command of the district of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, where he remained until January, 1864. From the spring of 1864 until January, 1865, he commanded the district of East Tennessee, with orders from Sherman, during his march to the sea, to intercept any movement of Lee's Army to pass Knoxville, even at the cost of his entire command.

General Ammen was mustered out of service January 14, 1865, and resumed his business as civil engineer, residing near Cincinnati. From 1865 to 1869 he was surveyor and engineer of Hamilton county, Ohio. In 1872 he removed to Beltsville, Prince Georges county, Md., and became a farmer. In 1874 he visited Nicaragua and Panama as a member of an engineering commission appointed by the President to examine and report upon the

feasibility of the routes for an interoceanic canal for which Naval expeditions had recently made extensive surveys.

General Ammen was simple in his tastes and averse to any ostentation or show. With the exception of a chronic disorder, contracted from exposure after Shiloh, from which he suffered at times during his later life, he enjoyed excellent health. In 1891 he removed to Lockland, Ohio, where he died, February 6, 1894.

January 7, the 88th anniversary of his birth, was celebrated at Lockland, by a large concourse of old comrades, who, through previous arrangement, met to present a gold badge as a token of their affectionate regard. This was done at a public ceremonial in one of the largest churches in the town.

His eyesight had been gradually failing, and for the two years preceding his death he was totally blind. His general health however was good, until the hour of his death, which was quite sudden; after dining, he conversed for an hour in a cheerful mood. In a moment the expression of his face changed; his head fell back on his chair; he made no response to an inquiry, and was dead before the physician summoned arrived, who said that death was due to heart disease. He is buried in the Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, by the side of his parents, other members of his family, the Yeatmans and their connections.

D. A.

LUCIUS BELLINGER NORTHROP.

No. 650. CLASS OF 1831.

Died, February 9, 1894, near Baltimore, Md., aged 83.

GENERAL LUCIUS BELLINGER NORTHROP, the famous Commissary General of the Confederate Army, whose death took place near Baltimore on the 9th of February, was one of the most remarkable figures in our Civil War.

He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 8th of September, 1811. He came of an old and distinguished family, including the Pinckneys, Bellingers, Bulls, and other prominent South Carolina names. His paternal ancestor, Joseph Northrop, came from England in 1639, and settled at Milford, Connecticut. Dr. Joel Northrop, grandfather of General Northrop, served through the American Revolution as physician and surgeon. He sent his two sons to the south, where one of them, Amos Bird Northrop, married Claudia Bellinger, of Charleston. Their son, the subject of this sketch, entered West Point in 1828, and graduated three years later. It was at the Military Academy that he first met Jefferson Davis, who was three years his senior, but a strong friendship sprang up between the two Cadets, which continued during their service in the Indian Territory, grew stronger during the Civil War, and ended only with the death of Mr. Davis.

Lucius B. Northrop graduated in 1831, high in his class, which contained a number of young men who distinguished themselves in after life. Among these may be mentioned General Randolph B. Marcy, Major-General William H. Emory, Major-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, General Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, General Francis H. Smith, President of the Virginia Military Institute, and Colonel Henry Clay, Jr., who fell, gallantly fighting, at Buena Vista. Lieutenant Northrop was assigned to the Seventh Infantry, and transferred to the First Dragoons in August, 1833. After serving in the Indian Territory eight years, he became disabled by a bullet wound in the right knee, and went on sick leave of absence from October, 1839, till January, 1848, when he was dropped, but re-appointed with his former rank, in August, 1848, and promoted Captain, First Dragoons, in July, 1848. In 1839 he returned to his former home in Charleston, where he remained until the Civil War was on the eve of breaking out, when Jefferson Davis wrote to him from Montgomery, Alabama, in January, 1861, asking him to accept the position of Commissary-General of the Confederate Army. He was fifty years old when he was called from

his quiet, uneventful life in Charleston to take a prominent part in the most momentous struggle of modern times. Jefferson Davis had a high opinion of the ability and fitness of Northrop for the important position of Commissary-General, for he said: "To direct the production, preservation, collection and transportation of food for the army, required a man of rare capacity at the head of the Subsistence Department. It was our good fortune to find such a one in Lucius B. Northrop, who was appointed Commissary-General at the organization of bureaus of the executive departments of the Confederate Government. He performed his difficult duty with success."

When Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy, General Northrop, accompanied President Davis and his cabinet to that city in May, 1861, and proceeded to organize the Subsistence Department for the impending struggle. The Battle of Bull Run, which was fought on the 21st of July, 1861, was a brilliant, but barren victory, for Beauregard's splendid vision of capturing Washington, raising Maryland, and ending the War, resulted in nothing but bitter disappointment. The southern people blamed Johnston and Beauregard for not advancing upon Washington immediately after the victory of Bull Run and these Generals attempted to throw the blame upon the Commissary Department. In a letter from Jefferson Davis to General Northrop, in my possession, he says: "Beauregard's excuse that he did not advance on Washington for the want of provisions and transportation, is unfounded in fact and untenable in argument. The reasons he gave on the night of my conference with him and Johnston, after the battle, were the strength of the fortifications on the south bank of the Potomac, and the allegation that they were garrisoned by troops who were not involved in the panic caused by the defeat at Manasses. As to transportation, he had more than enough for ammunition and hospital stores, and with a country then teeming with supplies, required nothing more. Again, if he had not burned the bridge across Bull Run, the railroad could have been at his service all the way to Washington, it having been repaired by the enemy as they advanced, and left

by them in good condition." The Commissary-General showed by a detailed statement, that ample stores and transportation were provided for Beauregard's army, and that the advance on Washington was not prevented by any deficiency in the Subsistence Department. On the contrary, there was a vast accumulation at Thoroughfare Gap, where a Confederate Packery had been established by General Northrop for supplying the Army of Northern Virginia. "Johnson burned up everything at the Packery, and nearly everything at Manasses," says the Commissary-General. "Burned and 'abandoned' are with him univocal words; the latter is the one *used*, the former was his *method* in his retreat; conflagration announced to McClellan that he need have no care about the safety of Washington." Upon this subject, Jefferson Davis, in a letter in my possession says: "The destruction on the retreat from Manasses and the burning of the packing establishment at Thoroughfare Gap, was twice and three times inexcusable. First, because there was no necessity for a hasty retreat; second because we had no collected stores of canned provisions; and third, on account of the claim you (General Northrop) have mentioned, as preferred by him that the men should have more bacon and less fresh meat." Further on in the same letter Mr. Davis said that he had known General Northrop as a soldier and a good one, and that, but for his physical disability, he would have preferred to have given him a command in the field rather than at the head of a bureau."

From the battle of Manasses to the end of the war the relations between Beauregard and Johnston and President Davis and General Northrop were unfriendly. Davis, believing Northrop to be right, always sustained him against the machinations of these two generals during the war, and after. The enemies of President Davis and General Northrop called for an investigation of alleged abuses in the Commissary Department. Upon this subject, I give an abstract from a communication of the Hon. John B. Baldwin, Chairman of the joint select committee of both Houses of the Confederate Congress. Mr. Baldwin's letter was addressed to General Northrop, while the latter was confined in

Castle Thunder, Richmond, as a prisoner of war, by order of Edwin M. Stanton.

STRASBURG, VA., October 11, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR:

I always regarded you as the worst treated man in the Confederacy, and it would be truly hard to be the most severely dealt with by the United States. * * * I well remember on the floor of the Confederate House of Representatives, having stated as a result of my investigation on the means of public defence, that our investigation had disclosed to the entire satisfaction of at least the majority of the committee, that the Commissary Department of Subsistence, under the control of Commissary-General Northrop had been managed with a foresight and sagacity, and with a far-reaching comprehensive grasp of its business, such as we had found in no other bureau connected with the army supply, with, perhaps, a single exception. This statement was made in the presence of the committee of the House, and I called upon members to correct me if I mistook or misinterpreted their views. No correction was offered."

One of the most serious charges made against General Northrop was that he deliberately starved the Federal prisoners confined at Andersonville, and other places. It was upon this charge that Stanton ordered his arrest soon after the close of the war. While in prison, General Northrop wrote to Captain S. V. Reid one of the Chief Commissaries, C. S. A., asking him how the Federal prisoners were fed, and received the following reply, dated Lynchburg, Va., August 13, 1865. "In accordance with instructions from your bureau, the same rations were issued to prisoners as were issued to our troops in the field. In some instances owing to their want of facilities for cooking, hard bread was issued to them, while corn meal unsifted was issued to our troops at the breastworks. Whenever the prisoners were unfed, (if it ever happened) it was through negligence of officers of the guard in charge, for no requisition was ever made which was not filled."

This unjust charge of starving Federal prisoners was also refuted by Colonel Frank G. Ruffin, Assistant Commissary-General of the Confederate Army, Colonel R. J. Moses, of South Carolina. Major S. B. French, of Virginia, all of whom were connected with the Commissary Department.

In February, 1865, General Northrop resigned his position of Commissary-General, and removed to North Carolina, where, as already mentioned, he was arrested shortly after the war, and taken to Richmond, where he was held without any special charge being made, until November, 1865, when he was released upon parole, not to leave the State of Virginia. Not being allowed to return to his former home in Charleston, he bought a farm in Albemarle County, near Charlottesville, where he lived for twenty-five years, until, on the 28th of February, 1890, he was stricken with paralysis, and removed to Baltimore.

By the death of General Northrop one of the most conspicuous figures of the Civil War has passed away. He was a man with strong likes and dislikes of unimpeachable integrity, of the highest honor, generous, proud, unselfishly devoted to his friends, and with rare intellectual ability.

He was at West Point during Edgar Poe's brief sojourn at the Military Academy, and the dreamy young poet failed to make a favorable impression upon the heroic South Carolinian.

In appearance, General Northrop was tall and commanding. His resemblance to Jefferson Davis was remarkable, and not less in their stern and immovable refusal to accept with patient resignation the result of the war.

EUGENE L. DIDIER.

ALFRED HERBERT.

No. 791. CLASS OF 1835.

Died February 12, 1894, at Washington, D. C., aged 80.

PROFESSOR ALFRED HERBERT died on Monday last at the Mt. Vernon Hotel, this city, of heart disease, of which he had long been a sufferer. The Professor was a classmate of the late Hon. Montgomery Blair, and served as a Lieutenant in the Black Hawk War, at the close of which he resigned from the Army and engaged in civil pursuits. During the Civil War Mr. Herbert was offered a Brigadier Generalship through Mr. Blair, also a Colonelcy in the Confederate Army, both of which he declined, not caring to make war against the government which educated him, nor take up arms against his relatives, of whom he had a score in the Confederate Army. He was twice brevetted for gallantry in the Black Hawk War.

The above brief notice is taken from the *Army and Navy Register*. The military record and an incomplete sketch of Professor Herbert's career in civil life are given in the last edition of "Cullum's Register of Graduates." It was impossible to obtain a more detailed obituary.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

JUBAL A. EARLY.

No. 908. CLASS OF 1837.

Died March 2, 1894, at Lynchburg, Va., aged 78.

GENERAL JUBAL ANDERSON EARLY, who died March 2, 1894, at Lynchburg, Virginia, was perhaps as well, if not better known throughout the length and breadth of the United States than any other general officer of the Confederate Army except General

Robert E. Lee. He was born in Franklin County, Virginia, November 3, 1816, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1837, appointed a Lieutenant of Artillery, and assigned to duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He served in the Florida War in 1837-38, resigned from the Army in July, 1838, and began the practice of law in Virginia. He served in the Legislature in 1841-42, and was Commonwealth Attorney in 1842-47, and again in 1848-52. During the Mexican War he was Major of a Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, serving from January, 1847, till August, 1848, was Acting Governor of Monterey in May and June, 1847, and after the disbanding of the Army returned to the practice of law. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he joined the Confederate Army as Colonel, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. His operations in the Valley of the Shenandoah are matters of history. He was on September 19, 1864, defeated by General Sheridan on the Opequan, again at Fisher's Hill three days later. On October 19, 1864, he surprised the national forces at Cedar Creek in the absence of General Sheridan; but the latter having arrived in the afternoon, rallied his Army and gained a decisive victory, General Early losing the greater part of his Artillery and trains. His total rout at Waynesboro, in March, 1865, by General Custer, terminated his military services in the valley. After the close of the war he spent some time in Europe, and on his return resumed the practice of law in Richmond. He subsequently took up his residence in New Orleans, alternately with Lynchburg, where, with General Beauregard, he became a manager of the Louisiana State Lottery. The funeral took place March 5. A large number of distinguished Southerners were present.

A more extended obituary was promised by an officer who served on General Early's staff during the war. We waited as long as possible for the article, and were compelled to submit the above brief notice, which is taken from the Army and Navy Journal, of March 10, 1894.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

DANIEL H. FLOYD.

No. 2367. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, March 10, 1894, at Indianapolis, Indiana, aged 45.

On March 10, 1894, at Indianapolis, Indiana, there passed away another of the graduates of the Military Academy, Daniel H. Floyd, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A. Born September 25, 1848, near Middletown, Maryland; in early youth he moved with his family to Indiana, where—until July 1, 1866, he entered West Point—he lived, attending school at Clarksville and Noblesville in that state. Part of this time he also had the advantage of private instruction, which prepared him for the exactions of the Military Academy course.

Graduating from that institution June 15, 1870, Cadet Floyd was appointed Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, at the time stationed in Texas. Here he saw much hard service, which told so upon his constitution, that in 1874 he was compelled to take a sick leave. September 18, 1875, he was transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry, serving first in the Southern States, and afterwards in the Territory of Montana, meantime passing a year—May 1, 1875, to May 1, 1876—at the Artillery School of Practice, Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

While stationed with his Regiment at Fort Maginniss, Montana, he was, May 2, 1883, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. Sent at once to the frontier, Captain Floyd joined at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, July 4, 1883, but almost immediately was transferred as Constructing Quartermaster to the large post, Fort Huachuaca, Arizona, then building, and where he remained until May 13, 1886, when he was transferred to, and, July 1, that year, assumed the duties of Depôt Quartermaster at Buffalo, New York. He remained on this duty until November 21, 1887, when he was ordered to take station at Saint Paul, Minnesota, as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota. Assuming these duties November 27, 1887, he

there remained until June 30, 1892, when he made his final change of station to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, as Depôt Quartermaster, and continued to perform that duty until November 25, 1893, leaving that station November 25th on six months' sick leave, which he spent at his sister's in Indianapolis, until death came to his relief as before mentioned. The immediate cause of death was nervous prostration, of obscure origin.

Such is the brief narrative of Captain Floyd's military career. By his death the service has lost a gallant and devoted officer. *Requiescat in pace.*

But this narrative can and does show nothing of the character of Captian Floyd as known to his many friends. In that character noble qualities struggled for the master, while nothing sordid there found place. On his death-bed, when about to pass from time to eternity, he remarked to those about him that he could not recall one act of his that wronged his fellow man. How many of us could or would be willing to make such a remark under similar circumstances? Yet in his case it was literally true, and no one who knew him intimately could for a moment doubt it. He neither thought ill of, nor did ill to any one. Generous to a fault, without one element of selfishness, living more for others than for himself, his life, without the least attempt at concealment, was as well known to the world about him as to himself.

The amiability of his disposition rendered it an easy matter, particularly in the earlier part of his official career, for the designing to impose upon him. Without guile himself, he did not suspect it in others. Thus, under some surroundings, his virtues might become the source of his unhappiness; and there is no doubt but that he was caused many bitter moments by the machinations of some who, until experience had taught him otherwise, he did not suspect of attempts to deceive him. In one conspicuous instance, happening in his young official life, the cup of bitter disappointment at man's perfidy was held to his lips until drained to the dregs. But conscious rectitude soared in triumph over intrigue, and it was his glorious triumph

and vindication that both his Department Commander and the General of the Army sustained him, while those who would have injured him, and who by assailing innocence attempted to cover up their own malevolence, were hurled with ignominy from their fancied seat of intrenched power.

Those acquainted with General William T. Sherman know that he was not over liberal in bestowing praise, or extending congratulations. Yet when Lieutenant Floyd was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, the General wrote him a handsome letter, felicitating him, and by many generous expressions evidenced the happiness of the veteran Commander at the distinction thus conferred upon the modest subaltern and honest man.

The writer of this notice lived for four years in Company C, Battalion of West Point Cadets, with his departed friend. He there learned to know Cadet Floyd's moral worth, and the simple grandure of his soul—which in kindness went out to all the world. As he lived, so he died, loving and beloved by all. Were the writer to recall the happiest moments passed at our revered Alma Mater, he would select those during "release from quarters," in the Sixth Division of Barracks, when in the company of some of his class-mates, youthful pastimes banished care, and song, story and unrestrained mirth obliterated for the time all thought of the oppressive labors of the day. At that epoch of our lives moments of great happiness, in any true sense of the word, were not many. Exactions of unrelenting duties left little time for lighter things. Yet memories of those that were enjoyed are still recalled with great, peculiar, and almost indescribable pleasure. At such times Cadet Floyd usually formed one of the party. In him the spirit of *camaraderie* found full expression, while his jovial manner, merry laugh, and amusing tales of life in Indiana, insured him always a hearty welcome. Of that collection of congenial, youthful spirits, several have passed into that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns—some on the field of battle, perchance far from friends, and others amidst more peaceful surroundings. Some of those remaining

have joined the walks of civil life, while most of them—true to their first love—support, in arms, their country's flag, while all, thank God, have died or lived with honor!

Notwithstanding his gentle and affectionate nature, Captain Floyd never married, but he was not without the joys of a home circle, composed of young lady relatives, to whom his devotion was at once beautiful and unremitting. To diffuse happiness and social sunshine in that small circle appeared to be his delight and the measure of his modest ambition.

He was not a great sufferer during his last illness. Eyes of love watched over him, and loving hands ministered to every want. It was seen that the stream of life was slowly ebbing away forever. He appreciated the fact, and foretold the results sooner than any other. The utmost resources of medical skill could but briefly postpone the inevitable. He faced death without a murmur and, with calm resignation sinking into a quiet sleep, his amiable and noble spirit winged its flight.

Farewell, beloved friend. Thou art indeed gone hence a brief space before, yet the memory of thy goodness and good works abides with us, to instruct, to chasten, and to cheer us on our way.

W. E. B.

JOHN H. ALEXANDER.

No. 3205. CLASS OF 1887.

Died March 26, 1894, at Springfield, Ohio, aged 30.

A correspondent sends us the particulars of the death of Lieutenant John H. Alexander, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, which occurred March 26, at Springfield, Ohio, where he was attending a meeting of the Knights Templar. He was waiting his turn to be shaved in a barber's shop, and complained of a pain in his head. As he rose to take his place in the chair, he fell to the floor and was

dead before any one could reach him. His body was taken to an undertaker's, where a post mortem examination showed that he died from the rupture of one of the large arteries near the heart. The War Department was notified of his death, but gave no instructions as to an escort, and the attention of Co. A, Ninth Battallion Infantry, O. N. G., a colored company, was called upon. The remains were taken by his friends to Wilberforce March 27. Lieutenant Alexander entered the Military Academy from Ohio in 1883, being the son of slave parents, and born in Arkansas, January 6, 1864. He was then described as "a dark mullato, with a bright, intelligent face." He was graduated in 1887, number thirty-two in a class of sixty-four, and promoted to the Ninth U. S. Cavalry, with which he continued to serve with efficiency and credit until February last, when he was detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce University, which position he held at the time of his death.—*Army and Navy Journal*.

The Negroes of the United States can ill afford to lose a man like Lieutenant John Alexander. His sudden death is a shock to us, and we sincerely mourn his untimely end. A young man of unusual brilliancy, with a long and useful career before him, to be cut down just at the beginning of life, as it were, is a sad blow to the whole race. He had lately been appointed to a position in Wilberforce, and this leaves a vacancy in the school, and retards a work that was lately begun.—*The "American Citizen."*

In the death of Lieutenant John H. Alexander, which occurred at Wilberforce, Ohio, Thursday, the race loses probably its greatest military light. He was detailed to Wilberforce University only a few months ago to give instructions in military tactics. His loss will be a severe one to Wilberforce.—*The Courier," Indianapolis*.

"The soldier rests, the warfare is o'er."

Monday, March 26, news was flashed to our city that Lieutenant John H. Alexander had dropped dead with heart disease in Spring-

field, Ohio., at high noon, where on an invitation, he had gone to spend Easter Sunday in the barracks. His death was a severe shock to Helena, his home. Not only to home and relatives, but throughout the Northern States. Lieutenant Alexander was just about to do great work with the promotion President Cleveland had given him, Professor of Military Science at Wilberforce University, the only one in the United States for colored boys. There are a number of military schools in the United States, but not connected with Uncle Sam. His remains were laid in the National cemetery at Springfield.—*Correspondent to "The Freeman," Helena, Arkansas.*

HENRY S. TABER.

No. 2469. CLASS OF 1873.

Died April 12, 1894, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 45.

The following order, announcing the death of Captain Taber, was issued by the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1894.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2. }

The Corps of Engineers is hereby informed of the death of Captain HENRY S. TABER, Corps of Engineers, which occurred at San Antonio, Texas, April 12, 1894.

Captain Taber's duty as an officer of the Corps dates from June 13, 1873. For nine years he was on duty with the Battalion of Engineers at Willets Point and West Point. His service at the latter place was especially marked by his earnest work in charge of Post Schools and in efforts for the spiritual welfare of children.

After nearly two years' duty as Engineer Officer of the Department of Dakota, he was placed in charge of river and harbor works, with station at Little Rock, Arkansas. Here, for nine and a half years, Captain Taber

discharged the duties assigned him with a fidelity to which thought of self was entirely subordinated, until the lack of physical strength made his relief imperative.

The leave of absence granted him was sought and obtained too late to effect restoration to health; and after continuing for nearly four months it was terminated by death.

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 Brig. Gen. CASEY:

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

Among *The Tribune's* true and tried friends was Captain Henry S. Taber, lately deceased.

The life and the teachings of Henry S. Taber are the editor's ideal of a citizen and an exemplar.

Captain Taber was born at Easton, N. Y., where he was raised and educated up to the time he entered the Military Academy, at West Point, when 19 years of age. His mother, to whom he was affectionately devoted, died shortly previous to his entry into the Academy. He left his father and two brothers at the old homestead to mourn his loss; while at the family residence at Sixteenth and Louisiana streets are the heart-stricken widow and little Harry B. Taber, 8 years of age. Captain Taber's military life is set forth elsewhere in this paper. He won his chief renown as an engineer, and the plans which he has perfected are among the most highly prized documents of the kind in the government archives. His genius as an engineer is fully established, and will be an inspiration to those who follow him in this arm of government service.

As a christian Captain Taber was best known to the common people. He was the principal founder of the Band of Hope, which had a membership of 1267, when failing health compelled him to resign a year ago. As Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. he raised \$12,000 among the people who were ever ready to give.

Captain Taber was one of the founders of the Woman's

Industrial Home. A few days before his death he said of the Home: "It is God's work; it cannot die."

Captain Taber was not afraid of death. He went into eternity possessed of a hope big with immortality. He knew in whom he believed, and welcomed with delight the sight of the Redeemer as he is.

God has taken one of the best men of our generation.

Little Rock, Arkansas, Tribune.

HENRY WARNER SLOCUM.

No. 1542. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, April 14, 1894, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 67.

In the early morning of April 14th, 1894, at his residence in Brooklyn, New York, there passed into history one of the most conspicuous figures in the war for the restoration of the Union, and the last but one surviving of the Generals who commanded an Army, Major-General Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Volunteers, who led the left wing of Sherman's Army in the march to the sea, General O. O. Howard conducting the right. Each of the commanders of the right and left wings, and Cavalry, composing part of the invading force, was authorized to exercise the powers prescribed by law for a General commanding a separate department or army in the field. Although a few days preceding his death he had requested that his obsequies might be unpretentious, as became a private citizen, the deep feeling in the community of his soldier comrades overcame the preference of his family, and he was laid to rest in Greenwood Cemetery with military honors, the body borne on a caisson, guarded by his Post (Rankin, No. 10) of the Grand Army of the Republic, with eight bearers from the First United States Artillery, and escorted by that Regiment, dismounted, a Light Battery of the same, the Second Brigade N.

G. Signal Corps, mounted, and the Twenty-third Regiment of the National Guard of New York. Following the mourners and many civic bodies, and a committee from the State Senate and the Board of Aldermen, in carriages, came the uniformed officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard, the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and fully a thousand uniformed members of the Grand Army of the Republic. All public offices were closed during the funeral, and the sidewalks along the line of march were thronged with sympathetic citizens, evincing the high esteem in which this modest hero and well beloved citizen was held in the city in which for twenty-nine years he had been a familiar figure.

General Henry Warner Slocum was born at Delphi, New York, on the 24th of September, 1827, and received his early education there. In 1848 he entered West Point, and graduated seventh in his class in 1852. Among his class-mates were Generals George F. Hartsuff, Alexander McD. McCook, George Crook, David S. Stanley, A. V. Kautz and Mr. Jerome N. Bonaparte. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery and assigned to duty at Fort Meade, Florida, in the campaign against the Seminole Indians. Thence he was transferred to Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, where he remained three years, utilizing his spare time in studying law. He was promoted First Lieutenant, March 3d, 1855. Tiring of inactivity, and eager to enter a busier field than the Army in time of peace, he resigned October 31st, 1856, and returned to Syracuse, where he was soon afterward admitted to the bar and commenced to practice law. He filled, also, the office of Treasurer of Onondaga county, and served one term in the Assembly.

At the outbreak of hostilities he tendered his services to the Governor, and was commissioned, May 21st, 1861, Colonel of the Twenty-seventh New York Infantry, with which he participated in the first battle of Bull Run and was severely wounded. On August 9th, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade in Major-General William B. Franklin's First Division of the First Corps

of the Army of the Potomac. Upon the promotion of General Franklin to the command of the Sixth Corps, General Slocum was assigned to the command of the First Division of that organization. This Corps formed part of General McClellan's force which escaped the discomforts of Williamsburg and the overland march, and advanced by water up the York river the day after the evacuation of Yorktown to Eltham Landing, near West Point. On the 7th of May General Franklin was attacked. Parts of General Slocum's and General Taylor's Brigades supported General Newton, and after a lively brush with a large force from 9 o'clock to 3, the enemy withdrew. General Franklin, in his report to General McClellan of May 7th, 1862, says: "General Newton's command was most severely engaged, and his conduct and that of General Slocum, who had charge respectively of the left and right wings was admirable." At the battle of Fair Oaks, General Slocum's Division was on the left bank of the Chickahominy, and subsequent to that fight, which sent the Confederates panic-stricken back to Richmond, he was transferred to the right bank. Then commenced that series of brilliant and terrible battles which characterized the masterly withdrawal of Gen. McClellan's Army to Harrison's Landing. At Gaines' Mills it was General Slocum's Division which in the afternoon crossed the river and relieved General Fitz John Porter's hard-pressed and wearied men and turned, for a time, the tide of battle in favor of the Union troops. General Fitz John Porter says of this movement: "While withdrawing from Beaver Dam, I had seen, to my delight, General H. W. Slocum's Division of Franklin's Corps crossing the river to my assistance. McClellan had promised to send it, and I needed it; it was one of the best Divisions of the Army. Its able, experienced and gallant commander and his brave and gifted subordinates had the confidence of their well-trained soldiers. They were all worthy comrades of my well-tried and fully-trusted officers and of many others on that field, subsequently honored by their countrymen. But, to our disappointment, through some misunderstanding, the Division was almost immediately recalled to Franklin. In response, however, to a later call, it returned at

a time when it was greatly needed and rendered invaluable assistance."

The next day ensued the action known as Golding's and Garnett's Farms, in which General Slocum's Division was engaged, though the loss was comparatively small. This Division having suffered so severely at Gaines' Mills, General McClellan ordered it to cross the White Oak Swamp. It was held in reserve at Savage's Station under orders to hold the position until dark of the 29th, in order to cover the withdrawal of the trains and then to fall back across the swamp and unite with the remainder of the Army. It formed the right of the force which fought the engagement known as Glendale or Frayser's Farm. On the 30th General Slocum's Division extended to the Charles City road, down which the enemy advanced in force, but the attack was repulsed by his Artillery. Soon after daylight next morning the Division was withdrawn, and reached Malvern Hill. General Sumner says: "The battle of Glendale was the most severe action since the battle of Fair Oaks. About 3 o'clock p. m. the action commenced, and after a furious contest, lasting until after dark, the enemy was routed at all points and driven from the field." At the battle of Malvern Hill, General Slocum's and General Smith's Divisions were on the extreme right and were not engaged during the day. On July 4th, 1862, General Slocum was appointed Major-General of Volunteers.

The Sixth Corps left Harrison's Landing on August 16, 1862, and the advance disembarked at Alexandria August 26th. General Taylor's Brigade of General Slocum's Division was sent to Centreville to reconnoiter, and had a severe brush with the enemy, its commander being killed. The entire Corps was then started to the front to open communication with General Pope. One of General Slocum's Brigades was detached by General Franklin to guard the point on the Little River Turnpike between Centreville and Alexandria, which had an important effect on subsequent events. General Franklin writes "that under orders from McClellan directing him to report to General Pope at once, the Corps marched forward through Centreville toward Bull Run,

and going to the front found General Slocum's Division formed across the road in front of Cub Run, stopping what seemed to be an indiscriminate mass of men, horses, guns and wagons, all going pell-mell to the rear." As General Slocum expressed it, "it was as bad as the Bull Run retreat of 1861." It was a part of this force that formed the rear guard for General Pope's retreating Army, and joined the latter at Fairfax Court House, until September 2d, when it moved back to Alexandria and remained until September 6th, when it commenced its march, again under General McClellan's orders, toward the field of Antietam, stopping long enough, however, to fight the battle of Crampton's Gap, "gaining," says General Franklin, "the completest victory gained up to that time by any part of the Army of the Potomac." In his official report he adds: "The advance of General Slocum was made with admirable steadiness through a well-directed fire from the batteries on the mountain. * * * The line of battle thus formed, an immediate charge was ordered, and most gallantly executed. * * * This single charge, sustained, as it was, over a great distance, and on a rough ascent of unusual steepness, was decisive. The enemy was driven in the utmost confusion from a position of strength, and allowed no opportunity for even an attempt to rally until the pass was cleared and in the possession of the troops."

The Sixth Corps arrived on the field of battle at Antietam about 10 A. M. of the 17th, General Slocum's Division following General Smith's. The intention to hold the Corps in reserve on the east side of the Antietam was abandoned by General McClellan, because of the strong opposition on the right, which rendered it necessary to send that Corps to the assistance of Generals Hooker and Sumner. General Slocum's Division replaced a portion of General Sumner's troops. The enemy opened heavily upon them, but were soon silenced by our batteries. Here he remained until General Lee retreated and the field was ours.

The scene of operations is now transferred to the Rappahannock. In General Burnside's terrible repulse at Fredericksburg General Slocum did not take part. He was at Harper's Ferry and

started, but was unable to reach there in time. General Hooker then assumed command of the Army of the Potomac and projected the battle of Chancellorsville. In the reorganization of the forces General Slocum had been placed in command of the Twelfth Corps. General Hooker's plan was to make a pretense of crossing, with three Corps under General Sedgwick, below Fredericksburg, while the remaining four Corps under General Slocum crossed twenty-seven miles above at Kelly's Ford. General Slocum crossed on the 28th of April, 1863, and on the 29th his own Corps taking the direction of Germania Ford. The concentration at Chancellorsville on April 30, writes General Couch, "was a brilliantly conceived and well executed movement." On May 1st General Hooker moved out to attack General Lee in four columns, General Slocum's Corps, followed by that of General Howard, taking the plank road on the right. Of this well-planned and badly-executed action it is not necessary here to give the details. At the council of war, which favored a retreat, General Slocum (who was two and a half miles from General Headquarters) was not present. There is no doubt but that he would have united with the majority in opposing the withdrawal. The loss in the Twelfth Corps was 2,383 killed and wounded and 500 missing, from which it is fair to infer that he did a full share of the fighting. General Hooker claimed that "there was no general battle at Chancellorsville, as he was unwilling to give battle with such great odds against him," and adds: "We lost no honors at Chancellorsville. With all our misfortunes, the enemy's loss exceeded our own by one-third."

The success at Chancellorsville inspired the Confederates to repeat their annual summer incursion into Maryland. The Twelfth Corps were sent to Leesburg, and thence to Harper's Ferry to act in connection with the garrison to threaten General Lee's line of communication with Richmond. General Hooker at this time offered his resignation, and Major-General Meade was designated as his successor. Immediately preceding the battle General Slocum was encamped at Two Taverns, about five miles from Gettysburg, where he was directed to take command also of

the Fifth Corps, awaiting orders from General Meade, which he received in time to reach the field at the close of the first day's fighting. At dawn of the second day General Meade arrived from Taneytown, and commenced forming his line by concentrating his forces on the right with a view to descend into the plain and attack General Lee's left, and the Twelfth Corps were sent to General Wadsworth's right to take part in the movement. This was regarded as hazardous, and both Generals Slocum and Warren reported against it. General Meade then began to post troops with a view to attack the enemy's right. But General Lee solved the problem by himself assuming the offensive. In the council of war held at the Leister House there were present Generals Meade, Newton, Hancock, Birney, Sykes, Sedgwick, Howard and Slocum, Corps Commanders, and Generals Butterfield, Warren, A. S. Williams and John Gibbon. The subject for consideration was as to holding the position at Gettysburg. General Meade records General Slocum's sententious reply, "Stay and fight it out." General Slocum commanded the right wing, and performed his duty in his usual modest and manly fashion. General George S. Greene writes: "General Williams, who commanded the Twelfth Corps, and General Slocum, who commanded the right wing, having been advised of the enemy's position, the artillery was placed in position before daylight, and, after a heavy bombardment, the Infantry, by a gallant and successful charge, drove the enemy from the position they had occupied in the night in the lines of the First Division." And, again, "To the discernment of General Slocum, who saw the danger to which the Army would be exposed by the movement ordered, and who took the responsibility of modifying the orders which he had received, is due the honor of having saved the Army from a great and perhaps fatal disaster." And this frustrated the effort of the Confederates to place themselves squarely across the Baltimore pike.

The necessity for reinforcements for the Western Armies led to the transfer, bodily, of the Twelfth and Eleventh Corps by railroad to Tennessee, a remarkable feat, accomplished with insignificant loss of men and material. General Slocum relinquished

the command of the Twelfth Corps and was assigned to command the district of Vicksburg. Thence he was recalled to succeed General Hooker in the command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, which had been consolidated into the Twentieth. This was near the end of August, 1863. General Howard writes: "Sherman now having his supplies well up, beginning on the night of August 28th, intrenched Slocum's strong Corps across his railroad communication to defend it." General Blair summed up the approach to Atlanta in these concise terms: "The command was occupied for twenty-eight days in making approaches, digging rifle pits, and erecting batteries, being subjected day and night to a galling fire of artillery and musketry;" a fair description applicable also to other troops engaged. Anticipating the capture of Atlanta, General Sherman ordered General Slocum to be active in discovering the condition of things there, and to enter the place if possible. On the night of the 1st, explosions in the direction of Atlanta indicated the destruction of property there. The courier sent forward by General Slocum returned with the information that the city was abandoned and the stores destroyed. The Mayor rode out of the city and formally surrendered it to Slocum. And here for a time the several Armies halted for rest and recuperation, General Slocum occupying Atlanta with the Twentieth Corps, and holding the bridge-head at the Chattahooche crossing. General Grant, in his memoirs, says: "The campaign had lasted about four months, and was one of the most memorable in history. There was little, if anything, in the whole campaign, now that it is over, to criticise at all, and nothing to criticise severely. It was creditable alike to the General who commanded and the Army which had executed it. Sherman had on this campaign some bright, wide-awake Division and Brigade commanders, whose alertness added a host to the efficiency of the command."

On November 15th, 1864, General Sherman having planned his march to the sea and divided his Army into two wings, he placed General Slocum in command of the left wing, which embraced the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps and one of General

Dodge's Divisions, in all 30,000 men. With the details of this bold, aggressive movement, every well-informed reader is familiar. General Slocum's route was by the line of the Augusta railroad through Milledgeville. The campaign culminated with the entrance of the victorious Army into Savannah on November 26th.

The final operations of General Sherman's Army from Savannah to the surrender of General Johnston are succinctly and graphically related in an article by General Slocum on page 754, Vol. IV, of the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." General Sherman had announced a reorganization of his command, assigning General Slocum to the command of the Army of Georgia, which constituted the left wing. The reader can refer to that article for full particulars of this arduous but undismayed march up the Atlantic coast. The news of the surrender of General Lee reached the troops at Smithfield, N. C., and the surrender of General Johnston soon followed. The Western Army then continued its march to Washington, where, after the grand review, it was mustered out. On the 28th of September, 1865, General Slocum's resignation was accepted, and he returned to his former pursuit, the practice of law, making his home in Brooklyn.

Of his military qualities it is scarcely appropriate for me to speak here. Those who will see this sketch are fully competent to form an estimate from his services. That he was warmly esteemed by General Sherman is evident from the commands entrusted to him, and I have myself heard from General Sherman's lips the highest encomiums of his trusted Lieutenant.

His return to civil life was soon followed by his nomination, on the part of the Democratic party, for Secretary of State in 1866, but the party was not successful. The position of Colonel in the regular Army was tendered him about this time, and declined. In 1868 he was chosen a Presidential elector, and was shortly after elected to the lower house of Congress, where he served two terms. In 1876 he was appointed President of the Board of City Works of Brooklyn, an office which proved distasteful to him, and from which, after a brief tenure, he resigned. In 1883 he was nominated for Congressman at Large, and was elected

by an enormous majority. He was from its inception to his decease President of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath. He held, also, the honorary offices of President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and Commander of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion. In private life he has been prominent, public spirited and generous; a man respected, honored and beloved by all who knew him.

In 1854 he married Miss Clara Rice, of the town of Cazenovia, New York. She, with three children, survive him: Florence, wife of Captain H. P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry; Henry Warner Slocum, Jr., and Clarence Rice Slocum.

HORATIO C. KING.

ABRAM E. WOOD.

No. 2424. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, April 14, 1894, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.,
aged 49.

The recent announcement of the death of Captain Abram E. Wood, Fourth United States Cavalry, which occurred at the Presidio San Francisco, California, on the 14th inst., seemed to me, under the peculiar circumstances attendant on his illness, almost pathetic, when I thought of the long weary months through which he had struggled, with his characteristic manliness, against his fatal disease—cancer—only, finally to succumb and go to his long rest.

Captain Wood was born in Iowa, and when still a boy voluntarily enlisted, on October 4th, 1861, in Company F, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, to take part in the war of the rebellion. He remained in this Company until the close of the war, advancing through the different grades from private to that of First Sergeant, and was finally appointed Second Lieutenant on the 7th of June, 1865.

His well-known modesty kept him from referring, except on rare occasions, to his service during the war; but we know that his career was honorable and distinguished. The record shows that he was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Meridian, and in all the operations of Sherman's campaign of 1864 and '65.

After the war, receiving an appointment as Cadet to West Point, he entered the Military Academy July 1st, 1868, and, after the usual course of four years, graduated with credit. Whilst at West Point, the same traits of character, that would make him friends wherever he might be, caused him not only to be respected and liked by his own class, but by all in the Corps of Cadets who knew him. After graduation, he was assigned to the Fourth United States Cavalry, and joined his Regiment in the autumn of 1872, at Fort Richardson, Texas. His service in Western Texas, and, indeed, throughout his entire military life, was particularly active. During the first four years after joining his Regiment, he was stationed at Fort Concho, Fort Clark, a second time at Richardson, Fort Sill, Cheyenne Agency, and Fort Reno, I. T., and the record shows that for the greater part of the time, during this period, he was actively engaged in the field.

His hardy physique, ardent and ambitious temperament, made him especially adapted to the arduous work in which his Regiment was engaged in those early years of his career, and on account of his unusual ability and efficiency he was often selected to fill positions of great responsibility.

We thus find him, a Second Lieutenant, within two years after joining his Regiment, selected to command one of the troops engaged in an important expedition against the Comanches in 1874.

As would be natural, in the life of a man with the characteristics of Captain Wood—a life of extreme energy and activity—there are many scenes and events worthy of recording, but it goes beyond the scope of this humble tribute to his memory to do more than give an outline.

In October, 1876, he accepted a detail for two years, detaching him from his Regiment, as Assistant Instructor in Cavalry

tactics at West Point; this being the only period in which we see him on duty away from his proper command.

It was whilst at West Point that he received his promotion to First Lieutenant, on the 25th of November, 1876.

A few days after rejoining his troop at Fort Reno, from his West Point detail, a band of Cheyennes from the North, who had been kept in a state of semi-confinement near the post, broke out and started for their Northern home. In the desperate engagements and long pursuit that followed, Captain Wood signally distinguished himself, and was subsequently recommended for a brevet for gallant service in two of the fights, on the 21st and 27th of September, 1878; and as a further recognition of his services on this campaign, was appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment in July, 1879.

In the autumn of 1879 he changes station from Fort Clark, Texas, to Colorado, to engage in the expedition against the Utes, and from this time for several years the scene of his exploits and expeditions shifts so constantly that it is almost impossible to keep with him.

From Colorado he goes to Oklahoma, and is soon in the field against the invaders; the following year he is back again in Colorado on a second Ute expedition, and from there goes to Arizona to operate against the Apaches. In July, 1883, whilst at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, Captain Wood received his commission as Captain in his Regiment, and soon afterward obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting France, to witness the manoeuvres of the French Army.

He was with his Regiment during the Geronimo campaign in Arizona in 1885 and '86, and, with his customary activity, performed much effective work.

At the conclusion of the Geronimo campaign, in December, 1886, Captain Wood obtained a leave of absence and went on to Chicago for the purpose of marrying the wife who survives him, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Mansfield, an Episcopal clergyman, and sister to the wife of Major William S. Worth, Second Infantry.

In 1890, when the Regiment was moved out of Arizona, Cap-

tain Wood, with his troop, was assigned to station at the Presidio San Francisco, California, and here—whilst the nature of his work was entirely different from his former expeditions on the frontier—his usefulness continued almost up to the time of his death. During six months of every year ('91, '92 and '93) he was sent with his troop from the Presidio, to guard the Yosemite National Park, for which delicate work he seemed specially fitted. This park had become subject to depredations of various kinds for a long time, and there would often arise complications between the military and intruders, requiring great prudence and keen judgment on the part of the commander; in meeting all of which Captain Wood was eminently successful. Never half-hearted in any undertaking in his life, he went into this, his more civil occupation, with his whole soul, and in 1892 published an ably-written pamphlet describing his work in the Yosemite.

Nothing tells us so plainly of his high sense of duty and devotion to his profession as to know that, although stricken with his terrible malady more than two years before his death, he remained bravely at his work up to within a few weeks of the end, with unabated zeal. The Inspector-General, Department of California, in a report of 1892 commends Captain Wood for the fine condition and instruction of his command; and, again, his Regimental Commander in the same year, in his efficiency report, says, referring to his professional ability: "Excellent, ambitious, self-reliant; with opportunity, would make a distinguished Cavalry leader."

Colonel T. A. Dodge, in his book, "Riders of many lands," speaks in terms of the highest praise of Captain Wood and of his ability, and refers to him as "one of the most thorough horsemen I have ever known." Such an expression of opinion coming from a man of Colonel Dodge's experience is certainly something to be desired.

Whilst at times apparently harsh, and severe with his men, they knew full well that their troubles were his, and repaid him for his untiring interest by an unusual amount of devotion.

The many friends of Captain Wood knew that behind a

brusque manner and rather rugged exterior he possessed a tender heart and sensitive nature, and that amongst his most prominent characteristics were an unswerving loyalty and attachment to his friends.

In Captain Wood the Army has lost one of its brightest officers, one whose character and professional ability were of the highest order—at a time of life when his services were most valuable; his friends have lost a sincere and loyal brother, and his wife, a tender and devoted husband.

CHARLES A. P. HATFIELD,
Captain Fourth Cavalry.

GEORGE T. BALCH.

No. 1496. CLASS OF 1851.

Died April 15, 1894, in New York City, aged 66.

GEORGE THACHER BALCH was born in Biddeford, Maine, at the home of his grandfather, Judge Thacher. His parents were residents of New York City till 1840, when they removed to Ohio, from which State he was appointed Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy, and was graduated in 1851, standing third in a class of forty-two. At the Academy, while not a seeker of popularity, he was nevertheless one of the most popular and influential members of his class, and one whose influence was always for good.

Assigned to the Ordnance Department of the Army, he soon became prominent among the younger officers of his Corps. His first service after graduation was at Watervliet Arsenal; the next, at the Military Academy, as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; subsequently he served as Assistant at several Arsenals, as Assistant to the Inspector of Arsenals, at the Ordnance Depot on Governor's Island, New York, as Chief of Ordnance on the Sioux expedition, under General Harney, and as

member of several boards for testing breech loading and rifled ordnance.

The outbreak of the Rebellion found him again at Watervliet Arsenal, whence he was ordered to Florida, where as Chief of Ordnance of the Department, he placed the forts at Pensacola in defensible condition. Ordered back to the North, he was for some months on special duty at Springfield, Mass., procuring supplies. In February, 1862, he was ordered to Washington, where he served in the Ordnance Bureau, and as Principal Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, until September, 1864. Here he rendered most valuable services, and left the affairs of the bureau in such a state that the accounts of the Ordnance Department were the first to be settled after the close of the War. In 1864-5 he was Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Military Academy, and was afterward in command of Charleston Arsenal. He resigned his commission December 1, 1865.

He had been promoted First Lieutenant in 1854; Captain, in 1861; and received, March 13, 1865, the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department during the Rebellion.

Entering civil life, he engaged in various pursuits. He was General Manager and Treasurer of the Remington Agricultural Works at Ilion, New York. For several years he was connected with the Erie Railroad Company, and was engaged in making an accurate and exhaustive inventory of the property of the company, a work of great labor and difficulty, for which he introduced a new and thorough system. On this subject, he published in 1875 and 1877 his General Classification of Railway Realities, Rights and Plant, and his Railway Rights, Realities and Personalities. Afterward, he was for several years Auditor of the Board of Education in the City of New York until the office was abolished, and at the time of his death was still connected with the Board.

The instilling of patriotism into the hearts and lives of the young was a matter in which he was deeply interested; and his patriotic motto, "We give our heads and our hearts to God and our country; one country, one language, one flag!" has been

adopted in the schools of many states. He edited several books and pamphlets upon the subject of education and patriotism. He was a devoted member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

His wife, who survives him, was Miss. Harriot Cushman, daughter of the late Judge Cushman, of Troy, State of N. Y.

As a thinker, Colonel Balch was clear headed and profound, thoroughly enjoying any work that engaged his attention, and giving to it his best efforts. He was eminently faithful in the performance of duty, and was also remarkably accurate and methodical in affairs; in which respect, doubtless some persons thought him unnecessarily exacting. Yet in view of the condition of many railroad companies, banks, and other moneyed institutions, largely due to a careless or negligent system of accountability, it should seem that if he erred at all, his error was on the side of duty.

Of very attractive personal appearance, and remarkably pleasing address, his faithful performance of duty, his warm heart and engaging manners, won him many true friends.

G. L. A.

OLIVER L. SHEPHERD.

No. 1049. CLASS OF 1840.

Died April 15, 1894, in New York City, aged 79.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL OLIVER L. SHEPHERD, United States Army, retired, was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga County, New York, on August 16th, 1815. His father came of English and his mother of Scotch stock. While a boy of ten years he was thrown on his own resources by the death of his father who died in Arkansas, where he was engaged in some building operations. His boyhood days were spent on the farm of an uncle, and attending the district school, from which he soon graduated,

and was forced to pursue his studies alone and with a very limited supply of books. At the age of eighteen he took charge of the district school and the following year he went to Waterford, New York, where he became a clerk in a drug store and also commenced the study of medicine. During all this time he was making great efforts to secure an appointment to the Military Academy, which he succeeded in getting in the spring of 1836. Graduating in 1840, he was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, July 1st, and Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry, October 2d of the same year. He served in the Seminole Indian War in Florida, and was appointed First Lieutenant November 3d, 1845. In the following year he was selected Commissary of the Supply train in its march from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. He served in the Mexican War with distinction, receiving the rank of Brevet-Captain, August 20th, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battles of Contraras and Churisbusco. On September 13th he received the rank of Brevet-Major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Chapultepec, and on December 1st of the same year he received the rank of Captain. Later, he served on the frontier and spent a number of years at Fort Defiance, New Mexico. Here he was attacked by the Navajo Indians (a then powerful tribe of several thousand) on April 30th, 1860, these he succeeded in defeating after a hard fight, losing only one man and having two slightly wounded. The Indians left two of their number dead on the field and carried off six of their dead, several more afterwards died of their wounds. At the breaking out of the Civil War he succeeded in bringing safely through Texas the half brigade that he was in command of, and placing it at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor; the other half of the brigade was caught and the men sent as prisoners of war into New Orleans. He received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, May 14th, 1861, and was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where, under Colonel Carrington, he assisted in organizing and putting into the field the splendid corps of regulars known as the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, which did such good work at the Battle of Murfreesboro, where General

Shepherd was reported killed, and he afterwards had the unusual experience of reading his obituary in the papers. He also assisted in the defence of Washington and served in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign with the Army of the Ohio. In May, 1862, he was engaged in the pursuit of the Confederates to Baldwin Mountains and received the rank of Brevet-Colonel, May 17th, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the siege of Corinth, Mississippi. He participated in General Buell's movement through Alabama and Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky, serving with the Army of the Cumberland from November, 1862, to April, 1863. He became Colonel of Fifteenth Infantry on June 21st, 1863, and received the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General on March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Stone River, Tennessee.

After the War, General Shepherd was stationed at Fort Adams, Rhode Island as Superintendent of Recruiting Service, and later served in Alabama. On December 15th, 1870, he was retired at his own request, after over thirty years of service, all but four of which had been spent in actual warfare or on the frontier. He then took up his residence at Newport, Rhode Island, and by judicious investment in New York City real estate was soon considered to be a wealthy man. The hard times that followed swept everything away, and in 1878 he found himself dependent on his salary to support his family and meet his obligations; these he succeeded in paying with interest after several years. The same year he removed to New York City, where, in 1890, the death of his eldest daughter came as a hard blow to him in his old age; this, followed by the death of his wife in the fall of 1892, after a married life of forty-one years was more than he could stand, and he seldom left the house afterwards for he became a great sufferer from a heart affection which was greatly aggravated by this blow. He died on April 15th, 1894, the cause of death being pulmonary œdema. The funeral took place with military honors from his residence, 2013 Lexington Ave., New York City, the interment being in the family plot at Yonkers, New York.

Three sons and one daughter survive him, one son a physician, practising in New York City; the second is serving in the Army, striving for a commission, and the youngest is in business in New York.

J. M.

CLIFTON COMLY.

No. 1985. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, April 17, 1894, at Governor's Island, New York, aged 52.

MAJOR CLIFTON COMLY, of the Ordnance, whose merits as an officer are so admirably set forth in the following order, was a native of Ohio, and was born in the beautiful city of Dayton, May 31st, 1842. His father, a man of ability, quiet manners and a pleasing address, was the editor and publisher of one of the leading papers of that city, and a friend or acquaintance of all the prominent men of Ohio. During the War he was a Major in one of the supply departments, but previous to that, in recognition of his position and party services, his son was given the appointment as Cadet, and reported at the Military Academy in June, 1858.

West Point works great changes on the personality, and sometimes on the very natures of those upon whom she lays her shaping hand. She subdues vanity, but awakens self-consciousness, which is over balanced, however, by the high conception of duty and manhood that she opens to the vision, sooner or later, of every Cadet. But there was no one in our class, or for that matter in any class, before us or after us, I am inclined to believe, on whose nature she had less visible or real influence than on Comly, and yet his breast held a love for her deep and strong, till it heaved its last.

But he did not owe West Point, however, for his sense of the high virtues, for they were a part of his own nature when he

went there. Nor was he in debt to her for awakening or refining those pleasant and gracious ways that endeared him to whoever knew him. From the day he entered, a small, broad shouldered, short necked youth, with silken chestnut hair, clear blue eyes, over-arched with almost frowning brows, and a delicate curling lip, till he graduated, he was among the very first of those about whom all men gather, the brilliant as well as the commonplace. And they gather about them, not for any display of the mind's wit or its wisdom, but to enjoy the rarest of all human endowments, the genius of comradeship. It was this genius of comradeship in Comly, so quickly and generally recognized, that called forth the following from the high pitched and genuine resolutions of the Loyal Legion: "Major Comly will ever be remembered by his companions of the Loyal Legion, by the officers of his own Corps, to all of whom he was an especial friend, and by his many friends in the various parts of the country in which he has served, for his genial hospitality, his kindness and agreeable manner, his loyal devotion to country and duty at all times and under all circumstances, and for the happy disposition and good fellowship which were his always. Probably no companion whose death it has been our sad duty to record within late years, had a wider circle of devoted, loving, and admiring friends."

As a Cadet he cared absolutely nothing for all the honors in the gift of the commandant, holding but one office, and that he obtained through the "breaking" of the writer for an offense for which he and I were jointly responsible. Nor could class standing or distinction spur him, but he kept on, conscious, but modest of his ability, at his natural gait. How many, may it not be asked, of the failures of life are due to the wasting away of native ability on the fruitless class distinctions of college life? Nothing in all the Cadet life furnished him so much amusement as the eager and almost breathless attitude of the struggling ones toward the head of the class, as they stood before the official bulletin of the marks for the week. He got a great deal of fun, too, out of his own and his friends' peccadillos, and yet no one's heart ever

clouded over more quickly, or with warmer sympathy, than his, when petty affairs grew into serious misfortune.

It is difficult to penetrate the stern visage of West Point, or to meet her on such intimate relations as to discover what is her ultimate ideal. But we are very sure it lies back of the mere soldier. It may appear like panegyric, and yet it is not so, but reasonable, if given due reflection, when we claim her ideal is the loftiest and the most spiritual of all professions. It is far, very, very far beyond the grim countenance, the swelling port, the reverberating voice, or even the dashing and courageous warrior. It lies somewhere, no, it rises somewhere, from that "compound and mixed" mass, as Burke called it in his celebrated Bristol speech, of the high qualities. Where the virtues of the quiet, cultivated gentlemen adorn the choice of a bold heart's vocation—where there is native cheerfulness, for war is grim and the heart turns instinctively to a happy countenance; where the center of a hospitable and cultivated home is an officer who is gentle, honest, and fearless—and all these Comly was; where in the exercise of these virtues, happy and better hours are strewn among his friends; where one meets, as he met them, his fellow-men in civil life, with courtesy, engaging manners, and integrity, and dies at last at his post discharging his duty with wisdom and zeal, as he did—West Point must realize her ideal, put on her stamp of sterling and in her finest mood welcome the clay of her son.

Comly lies on the westerly side of the West Point Cemetery, whose beauty and natural cheerfulness make it a fit resting place for a spirit imbued as his was.

MORRIS SCHAFF.

June 6th, 1894.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 20, 1894.

ORDNANCE ORDERS }
No. 8. }

It is the painful duty of the Chief of Ordnance to announce to the Department the sudden death of Major CLIFTON COMLY, Ordnance Department U. S. A., at 10:15 p. m. on the 17th instant, at the New York Arsenal.

Major COMLY was stricken down with cerebral hemorrhage at about half past three o'clock on the day of his death, while apparently in perfect health, and while in the active discharge of his duties as president of the Ordnance Board attending important firings at Sandy Hook. He was removed as quickly as possible to his quarters at the New York Arsenal, where he received medical attendance, but failed rapidly until his death, and he is buried today at West Point, New York.

Major COMLY was graduated at the United States Military Academy in June, 1862, and was at once appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry. He was Adjutant of the regiment from July 9, 1862, to May 26, 1863, and was made First Lieutenant July 27, 1862. He joined the regiment at Yorktown, Virginia, in July, 1862, and served with it during the remainder of the Peninsular Campaign; in the Maryland (or Antietam) Campaign; in the Rappahannock Campaign, participating in the various skirmishes; in the action of Kelly's Ford March, 1863, and in "Stoneman's Raid" towards Richmond April 13 to May 2, 1863.

He was transferred to the Ordnance Department and appointed First Lieutenant of Ordnance May 26, 1863, but was then on active duty, and the notification of his transfer did not reach him until about two weeks later. He served at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, from June, 1863, to June, 1864; in the Ordnance Bureau, Washington, until December, 1864, and at the Fort Pitt Foundry, as Assistant Constructor of Ordnance, December, 1864, to June 4, 1867; as Chief Ordnance Officer Department of the Platte, June to December, 1867, and at the Rock Island Arsenal December, 1867, to May, 1871. He was in command of San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and Chief Ordnance Officer Department of Texas from May, 1871, to October, 1879. He was a member of the Ordnance Board stationed at New York Arsenal, from December, 1879, to August, 1881; Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, United States Military Academy, August, 1881, to August, 1886; in command of the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana, from August, 1886, to April, 1889; in command of the Columbia Arsenal, Tennessee, from April, 1889, to December, 1889; in command of the Indianapolis Arsenal from December, 1889, to February, 1892; in command of the New York Arsenal, a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, and president of the Ordnance Board from April, 1892, until his death.

He was promoted to the rank of Captain of Ordnance December 15, 1867, and to the rank of Major of Ordnance, August 2, 1879.

During this long period of service he served on many important boards, performed much special service, and was engaged on other important professional duty which cannot be mentioned here.

On August 19, 1890, he was designated by the President as a member of the Board of Control and Management of the Government Exhibit of the

World's Columbian Exposition, and on November 6, 1890, was designated by the Secretary of War as President of a Board of Officers for the purpose of preparing estimates as to the proper space that would be required for the War Department Exhibits, preparatory to the determination of plans for the construction of the United States Government Building at the Exposition. He was also chairman of the Division of Military Engineering, International Congress of Engineers, World's Columbian Exposition. His report as chairman of this Division has been completed and submitted to the Secretary of War for publication, but is not yet printed. His report as War Department representative on the Board of Control and Management of the Government Exhibit was practically completed at the time of his death, and will soon be submitted for publication.

Major COMLY's service has been marked by professional and executive ability of a high order, by great devotion to duty, by a perfect loyalty, and especially by an unusual business capacity and wisdom, and by excellent management of all professional work, business, and affairs entrusted to him. His service throughout his career has been of great value to the Government. An element of success in the performance of his duties has been his ability to make friends and to win the confidence and kind feeling of all those with whom he came in contact. He was well known for his hospitality, kindness, generosity, affable and agreeable manners, loyal devotion to his friends, and for his marked happy, cheerful disposition. These qualities attached to him those with whom he came in contact, and his varied services in many parts of the country won for him many close friends who are today mourning his loss.

As a token of respect to his memory, on the day after the receipt of this order at each Ordnance Establishment, the National Flag will be displayed at half staff, and the officers of the Department will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

By Command of BRIGADIER-GENERAL D. W. FLAGLER

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE:

CHAS. SHALER,
Captain Ordnance Department,
Principal Assistant.

OFFICIAL.

R. BIRNIE,
Captain Ordnance Department.

ROBERT S. GRANGER.

No. 968. CLASS OF 1838.

Died April 25, 1894, in Washington, D. C., aged 78.

GENERAL ROBERT S. GRANGER, United States Army, retired, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 24, 1816. His father was a cousin of Gideon Granger, and his mother was a sister of Attorney-General Henry Stanbery.

He was graduated at West Point in 1838. He became a First Lieutenant of Infantry in 1839. He served in the Florida War, and was Assistant Instructor of Tactics at West Point in 1843 and 1844. He served through the war with Mexico, receiving promotion as Captain, September 8, 1847. He then served on the Texas frontier.

On April 27, 1861, he was captured with Major Sibley's command on the coast of Texas. He was exchanged in August, 1862. He was made a Major, September 9, 1861; organized a brigade at Mansfield, Ohio; was commandant at Louisville, Kentucky, and September 1, 1862, was commissioned Brigadier-General. He commanded the Kentucky State troops, and took part in the engagements at Shepherdsville, Lebanon Junction, and Lawrence, the latter winning for him the brevet of Colonel.

During 1863 he commanded a division in the districts of Nashville and Middle Tennessee, consecutively. In the early part of 1864 he superintended the defenses and organized the depot at Nashville. He was then assigned to the command of the District of Northern Alabama, and was engaged in the capture of General Roddy's camp, in the expulsion of General Wheeler from Middle Tennessee, and in the defense against General Forrest's raids.

In October, 1864, he defended Decatur against General Hood's Army, made a sortie on the Confederate siege works, and received the brevet of Brigadier-General for those services. He commanded in Alabama, in 1865 during the occupation.

He was breveted Major-General for services during the war,

was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel June 12, 1865; Colonel August 16, 1871, and was placed on the retired list January 1, 1873.—*New York Times*.

CHARLES C. MORRISON.

No. 2378. CLASS OF 1871.

Died May 13, 1894, at Governor's Island, N. Y., aged 45.

CAPTAIN CHARLES CLIFFORD MORRISON, of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army died yesterday at Governor's Island. He was one of the younger officers of the Army, and belonged to the period which succeeded the Civil War. He was born in Ohio, and was appointed a Cadet at large from that State to the West Point Military Academy, in 1867. He was graduated in 1871, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry.

Captain Morrison's first service was on frontier duty at Fort Scott, Kansas, and he was transferred first to Fort Riley, Kansas, and then to camp near Fort Hays, Kansas.

He was then Acting Engineer of the District of New Mexico for three years, and in 1875 he went as First Lieutenant with Wheeler's expedition west of the one hundredth meridian. In 1878 he became Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. In 1879 he was transferred to the Ordnance Department, and was stationed successively at the Springfield Armory, the Rock Island Arsenal, and the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal. In 1888 he became a member of the Board on Army Gun Factory. Before coming to Governor's Island he was a Government Inspector of the Midvale (Penn.) Steel Works.

The funeral will be at Governors Island, on Wednesday at 10 A. M. The steamer Ordnance will leave the Barge Office at

9:45 A. M. The interment will be in Washington, D. C.—*N. Y. Times, May 14, 1894.*

The Association endeavored to obtain a more extended obituary of Captain Morrison, but was unable to do so in the short time between his death and publication of this report.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

SUMNER H. BODFISH.

No. 2270. CLASS OF 1868.

Died May 17, 1894, at Washington, D. C., aged 50.

The death early yesterday morning at his residence, of Mr. Sumner H. Bodfish, brought to a close a life which was marked by much generous friendship and manly endeavor. Death came after a struggle which lasted over eight months, and which was marked by the same courageous spirit which signalized his career as a soldier. The disease which finally ended his life seemed to be the result of some disordered condition of the liver and also of the kidneys. It was a case that seemed to defy the skill of doctors, and in spite of the best medical attention, the change of climate, which involved a trip during the winter to Florida, and the devoted and unremitting care of his wife, he gradually sank away.

Almost the last thought he uttered before closing his eyes in death was an expression of appreciation for the kindness of which he had been the recipient during his long illness, and he expressed the wish that he could live so that he could show his friends his gratitude. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at his late residence, and the interment will be at Arlington. Members of the Loyal Legion, of which the deceased was a member, will have the general charge of the funeral. Mr.

Bodfish had a wide acquaintancé in this city, where he had lived for a number of years.

He was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, in the year 1844, and at the early age of seventeen he entered the volunteer service and served with the Forty-sixth Massachusetts and the Second Heavy Artillery. From this latter organization he received an appointment to the West Point Academy, graduating in the class of 1868. He served with the Sixth Cavalry after leaving the Academy, and in the year 1871 he resigned his commission in the Army. He then engaged in business as a hydraulic engineer, and was located in Georgia. In the spring of 1872 he came to this city, and was made the First Assistant Engineer of the District Government. He held that position during the time when the extensive improvements under the Board of Works were in progress. He then became connected with the geological survey, and was engaged in topographic and irrigation work. He left the survey about four years ago, and since that time has been engaged in private business. Last October his health became so much impaired that he was obliged to give up all business, and his sickness, which then assumed a serious phase, ended in his death. Mr. Bodfish was a member of Burnside Post, G. A. R.—*Washington Evening Star, May 18, 1894.*

ROBERT G. PROCTOR.

No. 3118. CLASS OF 1886.

Died May 10, 1894, at Auburn, Kentucky, aged 32.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT GRIDER PROCTOR was born near Auburn, Logan County, Kentucky, on the 28th of December, 1861. He was appointed to the Military Academy from the Third District of Kentucky, and first entered on July 1, 1880.

His health, soon after entering, became so poor that he was compelled to resign on the 31st of July, of the same year.

Two years later, believing himself fully restored, he again secured an appointment, and entered for a second time, in June, 1882.

After an honorable career at the Academy, where he won the respect of all who knew him, for his attention to discipline and his extreme conscientiousness, he graduated in 1886, No. 22, in a class of seventy-seven men.

He was assigned to the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, and the autumn of that year reported for duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Harbor; there he served from October 1, 1886, to March 12, 1887.

He then applied for and was granted a leave of absence on account of sickness. This illness developed into consumption; he appeared before a Retiring Board, was pronounced unfit for active service, and on June 15, 1891, was placed on the retired list.

His desire to lead a military life is evidenced by his twice securing the appointment to West Point.

It was to him a sad blow that just at the outset of a career which he intended to make an honorable one, he found himself utterly unable to achieve his desires, and was compelled to forego all hope of the success which might have been his in the profession of his choosing.

We can judge of what he might have done, but by the little he had time to accomplish.

Ever upright, high minded and honorable, it was with sincere regret that we heard of his illness and retirement, and with sorrow that we now chronicle his untimely death.

CLASSMATE.

JOHN E. MYERS.

NO. 2488. CLASS OF 1873.

Died, May 28, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 45.

Born in the State of New York and appointed from Nebraska, the name of Cadet John E. Myers first appears on the rolls of the Army of the United States on July 1st, 1869.

After four years of hard and earnest work at the Military Academy, he graduated June 13th, 1873, and entered on his life work in the service as a Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, and served in garrison in the vicinity of New York until 1875, when he was sent for a year to the Artillery School of Practice at Fort Monroe, Virginia, thence to Madison Barracks and Fort Leavenworth. In October, 1876, he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell College, Iowa, and four years after rejoined his Regiment at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., as a First Lieutenant, having been promoted September 20th, 1880. The Regiment was sent south that fall, and he took station at San Augustin, where he remained until the summer of 1884. Failing health compelled him to go on sick leave, from which he went to duty at San Antonio, Texas, where he remained on duty the greater part of the time until his death, for a long time as Inspector of Target Practice.

For years he must have looked forward to being eventually overcome by the disease which has finally called him away; and his decease has taken from our ranks an earnest, conscientious man of sterling characteristics, whose straightforward course through life earned for him the respect and affection of all who knew him. Kind and considerate of those with whom he was brought in contact; upright in his dealings with all men; conscientious in the discharge of his duties, that God, in whom he had an all-abiding faith, has called into the realm that lies beyond the portals of death one of whom it may be said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

A. B. D.

FRANK P. REAP.

No. 2466. CLASS OF 1872.

Died May 30, 1894, at Pittston, Pennsylvania, aged 42.

CAPTAIN FRANK P. REAP died yesterday afternoon at the home of his mother, Mrs. M. Reap, on William street, after a long and painful illness. Captain Reap was a son of the late banker, Michael Reap and Mrs. Mary (Boln) Reap. He was born at Pittston, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1852. He attended the public schools at Pittston until 1868, when he entered the West Point Military Academy, from which place he graduated in 1872, and was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, and served at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Fort Donaldson, Texas, (since abandoned) for three years, during which period in encounters with Indians and in several other ways he was conspicuous for his coolness and bravery. In 1875, at the earnest solicitation of his parents, he resigned from the service and returned to this place, where he has since resided. He was immediately appointed to a position as Teller in the Miner's Savings Bank, of which institution his father was President. In 1876 he married Miss Anna McCann, daughter of Mr. Patrick McCann, a wealthy resident of Hyde Park, and in 1878, at the death of his father, he became Cashier of the bank. He was Secretary of the Council for several years, and was elected a member of that body in 1878. He was President of the Councilmanic body for the greater portion of the term he served as Councilman. In 1883, at the earnest solicitation of the members of Company H, Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., he accepted the Captaincy of that organization, which he soon brought to a degree of perfection unequaled by any Company outside the regular service. His estimable wife died in 1886, and since that time he made his home with his mother at the family mansion, on William street. Owing to illness he resigned his position in the bank in 1885, and a few years later resigned from the com-

mand of Company H. For a few years he conducted a real estate agency, and devoted himself to the management of the large property interests of his family, but the condition of his health eventually compelled him to abandon all business for the past six years. At the time the Board of Auditors for this poor district was instituted in 1879, he was appointed a member of the auditing board, and served as Secretary of that body until his withdrawal from all business.

Captain Reap was a man of splendid physique, and when at the head of his command was a handsome, soldierly officer. He was possessed of those traits that win men's admiration and affection. In every sense of the word he was a gentleman, refined, polished and educated. Generous and courteous, it was a pleasure to enjoy his society. He had a kindly disposition and never failed to respond to an appeal for assistance, no matter from which direction it came. In every respect he was calculated to ornament and grace society, and the deplorable illness that cut short his career of usefulness has greatly grieved the many who loved him for his noble traits of character. During all the period of his affliction he bore his sufferings with Christian fortitude and heroism.—*Scranton (Penn.) Truth, May 31, 1894.*

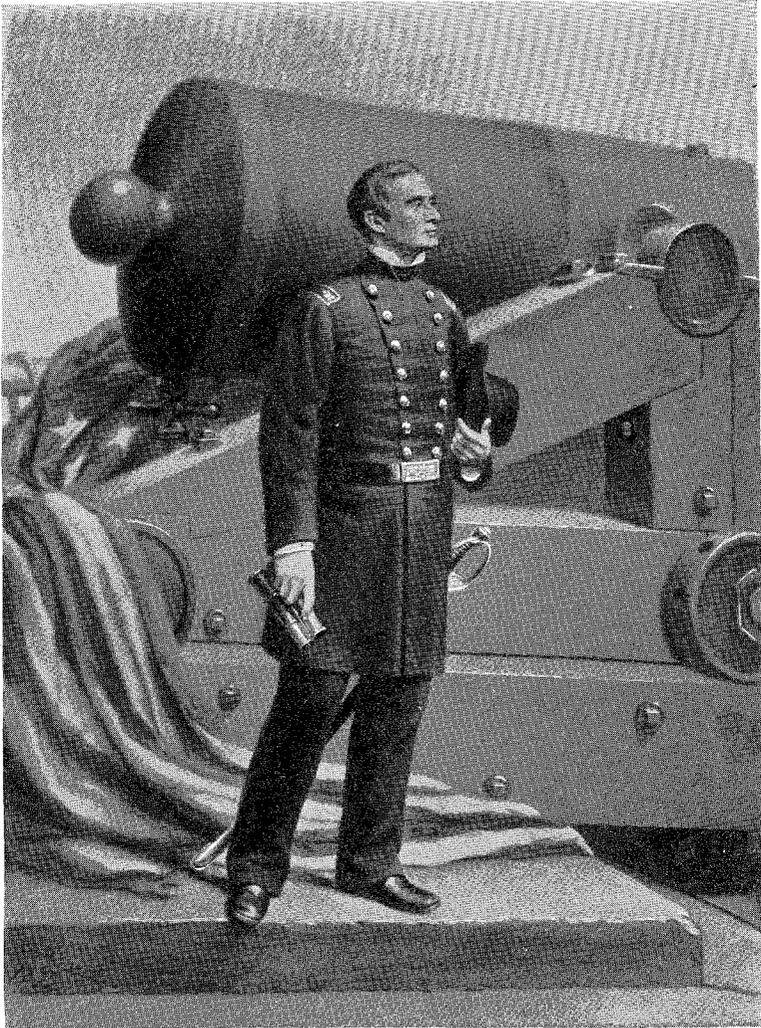
GEORGE S. HARISON.

No. 3491. CLASS OF 1892.

Died June 2, 1894, at Fort Marcy, New Mexico, aged 25.

LIEUTENANT HARISON was born in New Jersey, and appointed cadet from the same State. He entered the Academy in June 1888, and graduated with the class of 1892, being number forty-two in a class of sixty-two.

He was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Tenth Infantry, and his service was entirely with his Regiment in New



COPY OF PAINTING PRESENTED TO THE ASSOCIATION
BY MRS. J. M. LAWTON.

Mexico. He will be remembered by his friends as a genial, pleasant-mannered, gentlemanly Cadet, ever a favorite with those who knew him well.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

FREDERICK L. CHILDS.

No. 1685. CLASS OF 1855.

Died June 10, 1894, at Statesburg, S. C., aged 63.

FREDERICK L. CHILDS, late Colonel of Ordnance, Confederate States Army, whose death occurred at Statesburg, S. C., on the 10th inst., came of old army stock, his father and his grandfather having both been in the service before him. His father was Major Thomas Childs, a very distinguished officer in the Mexican War, who was famous in his day for his conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Chapultepec, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in recognition of his gallant and valuable services at that battle. Colonel Childs was born in Maine, in the year 1831, and was graduated at St. James College, Maryland, in 1851. From this institution he went to the Military Academy at West Point, where he remained until July 1, 1855, when, at the age of 24, he was graduated and promoted to the Army as brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He served against the Seminoles in Florida, in 1856 and 1857, and held the position of assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the Military Academy from September, 1857, to February, 1859. The remainder of 1859 he was in garrison at Fort Moultrie. At the close of 1859 he was assigned to frontier duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and was afterwards transferred to Fort Duncan, where he remained until the news of the secession of South Carolina reached him. Coming as he did of old army stock on both sides, and having all his interest bound up in the Army, the wrench of severing his connection with the service cannot be appreciated by

any one who has not been placed in the same position. Colonel Childs in resigning his commission relinquished not only what he held most dear, but also the certainty of a brilliant future. These considerations, however, did not deter him for a moment. He straightway resigned his commission, and, returning to Charleston, entered the service of the State of South Carolina.

Colonel Childs served the Lost Cause throughout the war in the positions in which his superior officers thought him most needed, most of the time as commandant of the Charleston Arsenal, and afterwards of the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory.

At the close of the war he engaged in cotton planting near Statesburg, the home of his wife. In the year 1870 he entered the service of the New York and Charleston Steamship Company. He remained in this position until '78, when he was appointed Inspector for the Government on public works at Charleston and Savannah, which position he held until 1886. During the last years of his life he has been in Governmental service under Captain Abbot, at this port.

Colonel Childs married first a sister of General Anderson, of this State, ("Fighting Dick Anderson,") by whom he had several children. Of these three survive him—Mr. William W. Childs, of Middlesboro, Kentucky, Mr. Thomas Childs and Miss Mary Childs, of Statesburg. His second wife was a daughter of the late Mr. George H. Ingraham. This lady died in this city after a long and painful illness, on the 31st ult, and it was probably the grief of her death which caused his, which was by heart failure, and which occurred at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. W. W. Anderson, at Statesburg, where he had gone after his recent bereavement on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Anderson, and his children.

There could be no more fitting epitaph for the tomb of Colonel Childs than—

"He did justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God."—*Charleston, S. C., News and Courier.*

To the foregoing is added the following from an officer of the Engineering Corps:

Where he is quoted in Cullum's Register as a civil engineer, he was really acting as Inspector, and during his long term of service in that capacity his conduct merited all praise. He served under me personally for nine years, except during the period between 1886 and 1889, when he held a responsible position under the Treasury Department at a higher salary than I could give him. In all my relationship with him I ever found him full of zeal, accurate and careful in his figures and reports, conscientious and faithful in guarding the interests of the government he represented. For the past four years his duties were arduous in the extreme for a man of his years. He supervised the dredging on Charleston Bar, which involved leaving the wharf daily before 5 o'clock in the morning and returning often after dark in the evening. He was exposed to storm and wet and cold, but I never heard a complaint from him, and he was always on duty. He lost less time from sickness than many men in my employ forty years younger than he, and less exposed.

His death came as he would wish, suddenly and unexpected. He was a faithful christian gentleman, and was ever ready to meet his end.

His wife preceded him only ten days, and his own death was undoubtedly hastened by his unremitting care and attention to her in the long sickness which preceded her death. Absent during the day at his work, he spent hours at night in patient care and nursing.

May he find the rest in the better world of which he found so little in his closing years of life here.

FREDERIC V. ABBOT,
Captain of Engineers.

OLIN F. RICE.

No. 1928. CLASS OF MAY 6, 1861.

Died, December 23, 1882, in St. Louis, Mo., aged 43.

OLIN F. RICE, of Kentucky, graduated at West Point, May 6, 1861, and was appointed Second Lieutenant, Ninth Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Army.

Being a Southern man, he resigned and cast his lot with the Confederacy. He was appointed a Captain in Colonel John S. Bowen's Regiment, the First Missouri. He was distinguished at Shiloh, and after the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Rich, he most gallantly commanded the Regiment until the close of the battle, and immediately afterwards he became Major of the Regiment.

In September, 1862, he was assigned to the staff of Major-General Buckner, serving in that capacity with distinction in the Kentucky campaign, at the close of which he was appointed Colonel of an Alabama Regiment, and stationed in Mobile, where, besides commanding a Regiment, he performed the duties of Inspector General on the Staff of General Dabney H. Maury. He continued with this Army until the close of the war, meriting the commendation of all his superior officers.

From 1865 to 1875, Colonel Rice was engaged in business in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1873 he married Miss Ada Dickens Talbot, of Jackson, Tennessee, to which place he moved in 1875, remaining there until his death, on December 23, 1882. He is buried in the Talbot lot of the beautiful Riverside Cemetery of that city.

His wife and two little girls, Ada Talbot Rice, and Marie Sophie Rice, survived him.

Colonel Rice was a brave and conscientious officer, and was esteemed by his associates in all the relations of life. J. W.

NOTE—General Cullum's Register of Graduates states that Colonel Rice was killed at the battle of Opequan, September 19, 1864.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

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

WEST POINT, New York, June 12th, 1894.

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

DR.—Balance on hand last report.....	\$6,677 63
Interest on bonds.....	268 00
Initiation fees.....	540 00
Sale of pamphlets.....	14 00
Total.....	\$7,499 63
CR.—Printing Annual Report, 1893.....	\$ 302 76
Postage, freight and express, and stationery.....	57 55
Subscription Army and Navy Journal, 2 years.....	6 00
Total.....	\$ 366 31
Balance on hand June 12th, 1894.....	\$7,133 32

E. W. BASS,

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

NOTE.—Since this report was submitted, the balance of the Cullum bequest (\$3,330.41) has been received by the Treasurer, so that the Association has the full \$10,000 in four per cent. government bonds.

Professor Larned reported that the subscriptions to the Freis Memorial Fund amounted to about two hundred and sixty dollars and that he was preparing a design, but did not have it ready for inspection.

The questions of omitting the names of deceased members of the Association from the printed list in the Annual Report and of omitting recognition by the Association to graduates who

have been dismissed the service, were referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Mr. Reid, class of 1863, offered a resolution that at the annual meetings hereafter, in place of the regular roll call, the Secretary call the classes in order, and that the members present stand and give their names, passing in this manner through the list. Carried.

General Stanley, class of 1852, asked for information about the Cullum Memorial Hall.

Colonel Ernst, class of 1864, briefly stated the status of the fund and the progress of the work.

General Stanley requested Colonel Ernst to put his statement in writing, so that it could be printed in this year's report for the information of absent members.

On motion of General Stanley the thanks of the Association were tendered to the Committee for the information.

The following is Colonel Ernst's report:

STATUS OF THE CULLUM MEMORIAL HALL.

The total amount of the bequest is \$250,000. The executors paid into the U. S. Treasury in May, 1893, \$162,500, and expected to pay \$75,000 more during the present month, leaving in their hands \$12,500 to await the action of the courts as to the legality of the inheritance tax. The State of New York levies a tax of 5 per cent. upon bequests, but the legality of the tax in this case is disputed. The government has contested the tax before the Surrogate, and has been defeated. It has taken the matter into the Supreme Court and has been defeated, and has since taken it to the Court of Appeals, where it now lies awaiting decision. An Act relinquishing the tax was passed by the Legislature of the State at its last session, but was vetoed by the Governor.

A site for the building has been selected by the Trustees and approved by the War Department, and a careful topographical survey made of it. It is on the slope north-east of the library, between Dade's Monument and the Cavalry Barracks.

Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, of New York, have been appointed the architects. Among the structures designed by them are the Agricultural Building at the World's Columbian

Exposition, at Chicago; the new Public Library at Boston, and the Battle Monument here. They prepared several preliminary sketches, which were sent here early this spring, were studied and criticised, and one of them selected with modifications. More complete drawings were then prepared, and estimates of cost were made, but as they exceeded the amount available, it was necessary to prepare new drawings, and upon them the architects are now engaged.

Besides the fund for the Memorial Hall, General Cullum left the following funds, the incomes of which are to be used for the purposes designated.

1. For purchase of busts, statues, tablets, portraits, etc., \$20,000.
2. For publication of new editions of Register, \$20,000.
3. For Association of Graduates, \$10,000.

The treasurers of these various funds have received, of the first, \$13,000; of the second, \$13,000; and of the third, \$9,830.41.

The estate will pay them in full. Efforts to secure a remission of the State inheritance tax will be continued. O. H. E.

Lieutenant Harris, class of 1869, brought up the subject of reducing the initiation fee for membership. After a brief discussion the matter was dropped, the sentiment of the members being against any reduction.

NOTE—Two years ago the proposition was made to reduce the fee to five dollars, but it was rejected.

A large crayon portrait of the late Mr. William C. Young, class of 1822, has been presented to the Association by his daughter, Miss Mary L. Young.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

COLONEL O. H. ERNST,	PROFESSOR P. S. MICHIE,
COLONEL S. M. MILLS,	PROFESSOR W. P. EDGERTON.

and one other to be selected by these four members.

SECRETARY,
LIEUTENANT CHARLES BRADEN.

TREASURER,
PROFESSOR E. W. BASS.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES BRADEN,
Secretary.

At 9 P. M. the graduates partook of a collation at the Officers' Mess as a substitute for the regular dinner. There were about fifty graduates present, informally presided over by General Whipple, class of 1851.

Since the printing of the above, the Association has learned of the death of Colonel THOMAS S. RHETT, Class of 1848, who died in Washington on December 26th, 1893. It is too late to secure an obituary for this report, but one will be printed with next year's proceedings.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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

CLASS OF 1894.

- | | | |
|------|----|--|
| 3563 | 1 | William B. Ladue , Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers. |
| 3564 | 2 | William J. Barden , Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers. |
| 3565 | 3 | William P. Pence , Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery. |
| 3566 | 4 | Clarence C. Williams , Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery. |
| 3567 | 5 | James M. Williams , Second Lieutenant First Artillery. |
| 3568 | 6 | John W. Joyes , Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery. |
| 3569 | 7 | Edward P. O'Hern , Second Lieutenant Third Artillery. |
| 3570 | 8 | Samuel Hof , Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry. |
| 3571 | 9 | Clarence E. Lang , Second Lieutenant Second Artillery. |
| 3572 | 10 | Charles W. Castle , Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry. |
| 3573 | 11 | Warren H. Mitchell , Add'l Second Lieutenant of Artillery. |
| 3574 | 12 | Francis Le J. Parker , Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry. |
| 3575 | 13 | George F. Hamilton , Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry. |
| 3576 | 14 | Dwight E. Aultman , Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry. |
| 3577 | 15 | William H. Paine , Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry. |
| 3578 | 16 | Alston Hamilton , Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry. |
| 3579 | 17 | Paul B. Malone , Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry. |
| 3580 | 18 | John W. Craig , Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry. |
| 3581 | 19 | John C. Gilmore, Jr. , Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry. |
| 3582 | 20 | Rogers F. Gardner , Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry. |
| 3583 | 21 | John F. Preston, Jr. , Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry. |
| 3584 | 22 | Hugh D. Berkeley , Add'l Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. |
| 3585 | 23 | Albert E. Saxton , Add'l Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. |
| 3586 | 24 | Hamilton S. Hawkins , Add'l Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. |
| 3587 | 25 | Butler Ames , Second Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry. |
| 3588 | 26 | Frederick G. Lawton , Second Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry. |
| 3589 | 27 | Charles F. Crain , Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry. |
| 3590 | 28 | Frank S. Cocheu , Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry. |
| 3591 | 29 | Ora E. Hunt , Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry. |
| 3592 | 30 | Frank Parker , Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry. |
| 3593 | 31 | John C. McArthur , Second Lieutenant Second Infantry. |
| 3594 | 32 | Thomas G. Carson , Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry. |
| 3595 | 33 | Frank D. Ely , Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry. |
| 3596 | 34 | William A. Sater , Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry. |
| 3597 | 35 | Edwin Bell , Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry. |
| 3598 | 36 | Otho B. Rosenbaum , Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry. |

- 3599 37 **George H. Estes, Jr.**, Second Lieutenant Twentieth Infantry.
3600 38 **George Vidmer**, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry.
3601 39 **Dana W. Kilburn**, Second Lieutenant First Infantry.
3602 40 **Oliver Edwards, Jr.**, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry.
3603 41 **Thomas W. Connell**, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry.
3604 42 **John S. Battle**, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry.
3605 43 **Charles L. Bent**, Second Lieutenant First Infantry.
3606 44 **William E. Welsh**, Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry.
3607 45 **Fred G. Stritzinger, Jr.**, Second Lieutenant Twenty-third Inf'y.
3608 46 **Charles C. Smith**, Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry.
3609 47 **Frank L. Wells**, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry.
3610 48 **Briant H. Wells**, Second Lieutenant Second Infantry.
3611 49 **John W. Barker**, Second Lieutenant Ninth Infantry.
3612 50 **Ralph R. Stogsdall**, Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry.
3613 51 **James P. Harbeson**, Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry.
3614 52 **Hugh D. Wise**, Second Lieutenant Ninth Infantry.
3615 53 **Pegram Whitworth**, Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.
3616 54 **James A. Moss**, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry.

INDEX.

	<i>Page.</i>
CLASS OF 1894,	115
MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION,	9
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS,	111

OBITUARIES.

ALEXANDER, JOHN H.,	72
AMMEN, JACOB,	57
BALCH, GEORGE T.,	89
BANKHEAD, HENRY C.,	55
BLACK, HENRY M.,	25
BODFISH, SUMNER H.,	101
BONAPARTE, JEROME N.,	53
BROOKS, HORACE,	56
CHILDS, FREDERICK L.,	107
CLARKE, POWHATAN H.,	19
COMLY, CLIFTON,	94
CORTHELL, CHARLES L.,	42
EARLY, JUBAL A.,	67
FLOYD, DANIEL H.,	69
GRANGER, ROBERT S.,	99
HARISON, GEORGE S.,	106
HERBERT, ALFRED,	67
KELTON, JOHN C.,	9
MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER,	41
MORRISON, CHARLES C.,	100
MYERS, JOHN E.,	104
NORTHROP, LUCIUS BELLINGER,	61
OGDEN, CHARLES C.,	18
PROCTOR, ROBERT G.,	102
REAP, FRANK P.,	106
RHETT, THOMAS S.,	114
RICE, OLIN F.,	110
ROBERTSON, SAMUEL C.,	31
RUSH, RICHARD H.,	41
SHEPHERD, OLIVER L.,	91
SLOCUM, HENRY WARNER,	76
SYDENHAM, ALVIN H.,	38
TABER, HENRY S.,	74
TRIPP, FREDERIC A.,	40
WOOD, ABRAM E.,	85
YOUNG, WILLIAM CLARK,	44

