

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

June 10th, 1897.

SAGINAW, MICH.
SEEMANN & PETERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1897.

Annual Reunion, June 10th, 1897.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10th, 1897.

The Association met in Room 101 of the Academy Building, and was called to order by Colonel O. H. Ernst of the Executive Committee.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain of the Military Academy.

In consequence of the small number present the roll call was dispensed with.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Those present are indicated by a *

1823.

GEORGE S. GREENE.

1829.

JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE.
THOMAS A. DAVIES.

1834.

THOMAS A. MORRIS.

1837.

JOSHUA H. BATES.
ROBERT B. McLANE.

1838.

JOHN T. METCALFE.
WILLIAM AUSTINE.

1840.

STEWART VAN YLIET.
GEORGE W. GETTY.

1841.

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

1842.

GEORGE W. RAINS.
WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.
JOHN S. McCALMONT.
EUGENE E. McLEAN.
JAMES LONGSTREET.
JAMES W. ABERT.

1843.

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

1844.

DANIEL M. FROST.
SIMON B. BUCKNER.

1845.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.
THOMAS J. WOOD.
FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 10th, 1897.

1846.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART.
EDMUND F. L. HARDCASTLE.
FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
CHARLES C. GILBERT.
MARCUS D. L. SIMPSON.
JAMES OAKS.
INNIS N. PALMER.
PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.
DELANCY FLOYD-JONES.
JOHN D. WILKINS.

1847.

JOHN HAMILTON.
ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.
HORATIO G. GIBSON.
EDWARD F. ABBOTT.
EGBERT L. VIELÉ.
HENRY HETH.

1848.

JOSEPH C. CLARK.

1849.

JOHN G. PARKE.
ABSOLON BAIRD.
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER.
RUFUS SAXTON.
BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.
SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.

1850.

FREDERICK E. PRIME.
EUGENE A. CARR.
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.

JAMES VAN VOAST.
DAVID S. STANLEY.
JAMES W. ROBINSON.
MILO S. HASKELL.
JOHN MULLAN.
PETER T. SWAINE.
ANDREW W. EVANS.
ALEXANDER McD. McCOOK.
JOHN P. HAWKINS.

1853.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL.
WILLIAM R. BOGGS.
WILLIAM S. SMITH.
JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.
THOMAS M. 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.
JUDSON D. BINGHAM.
MICHAEL R. MORGAN.
LOOMIS L. LANGDON.
OLIVER D. GREENE.
E. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND.
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.
ZENAS R. BLISS.

1855.

CYRUS B. COMSTOCK.
GEORGE H. ELLIOT.
SAMUEL BRECK.
FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLS.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB.
JOHN M. TURNER.
GEORGE D. RUGGLES.
CLARENCE E. BENNETT.
WILLIAM W. AVERILL.
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856.

JOHN W. BARRIGER.
RICHARD LODOR.
JEREMIAH H. GILMAN.
JOHN K. MIZNER.
JAMES McMILLAN.
FITZHUGH LEE.

1857.

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

1858.

*MARCUS P. MILLER.
ROYAL T. FRANK.
ASA B. CAREY.

1859.

FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
MARTIN D. HARDIN.
FRANCIS J. CRILLY.
CALEB H. CARLTON.
JOSEPH WHEELER.
JOHN J. UPHAM.
ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

THOMAS WARD.
*JOHN G. BUTLER.
ROBERT CATLIN.
CHARLES H. LESTER.
JAMES M. J. SANNO.
JAMES R. REID.

1860.

HORACE PORTER.
JAMES H. WILSON.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.
JOHN M. WILSON.
EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
WESLEY MERRITT.
WADE H. GIBBES.
SAMUEL T. CUSHING.
ROBERT H. HALL.
EDWARD B. D. RILEY.

1864.
GARRETT J. LYDECKER.
ALEXANDER MACKENSIE.
*OSWALD H. ERNST.
DAVID P. HEAP.
VANDERBILT ALLEN.
CHARLES J. ALLEN.
CULLAN BRYANT.
ISAAC W. MACLAY.

1861, May.

HENRY A. DUPONT.
ADELBERT AMES.
ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.
JOHN W. BARLOW.
HENRY C. HASBROUCK.
GUY V. HENRY.
ENGENE B. BEAUMONT.
HENRY B. NOBLE.
CHARLES H. GIBSON.

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 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. BEACH.
ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE.
CASS DURHAM.
*P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.

1861, June.

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

1862.

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

1866.
CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.
BENJAMIN D. GREENE.
FRANK SOULÈ.
JAMES O'HARA.
ABNER H. MERRILL.
CHARLES KING.
WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
ELBRIDGE R. HILLS.
*FRANCIS L. HILLS.
JOHN F. STRETCH.

1863.

*PETER S. MICHIE.
WILLIAM H. H. BENYAURD.
JOHN R. MCGINNESS.
*FRANK H. PHIPPS.
JAMES W. REILLY.
WILLIAM S. BEEBE.

1867.

JOHN C. MALLERY.
 CLINTON B. SEARS.
 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. FECHËT.
 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.
 DELANCY A. KANE.

1869.

ERIC BERGLAND.
 *SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
 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.
 JAMES ROCKWELL.
 WILLIAM R. QUINAN.
 JAMES A. DENNISON.
 EDWARD G. STEVENS.
 CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.
 EDGAR S. DUDLEY.
 CHARLES W. BURROWS.
 WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
 BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH.
 ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.
 CHARLES W. LARNED.
 SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
 EDWARD J. McCCLERNAND.
 DEXTER W. PARKER.
 SEBREE SMITH.
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
 CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
 ISAIAH H. McDONALD.
 JOHN CONLINE.

1871.

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.
 JAMES C. AYRES.
 ANDREW H. RUSSELL.
 GEORGE S. ANDERSON.
 FRANK H. EDMUNDS.
 CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
 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.
 HENRY P. LEMLY.
 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.
EDWIN T. HOWARD.
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 WITTICH.
LOUIS A. CRAIG.
EDWARD E. HARDIN.
MARION P. MAUS.
CHARLES F. LLOYD.
THEODORE H. ECKERSON.

1875.

SMITH S. LEACH.
EUGENE GRIFFIN.
WILLARD YOUNG.
LOTUS NILES.
JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
ELBERT WHEELER.
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.
WILLIAM A. MANN.
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.
JOHN PITCHER.
HAMILTON ROWAN.

1877.

WILLIAM M. BLACK.
ALBERT TODD.
WILLIAM W. GALBRAITH.
JOHN J. HADEN.
FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
CALVIN ESTERLY.
HENRY J. GOLDMAN.
WILLIAM C. BROWN.
JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
ROBERT T. EMMET.
ALEXANDER M. PATCH.

1878.

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

1879.

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
*GUSTAV J. FIEBEGGER.
JAMES E. RUNCIE.
LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.
HENRY A. GREENE.
FRANK L. DODDS.
JOHN A. JOHNSTON.
ALFRED McC. OGLE.
*CHARLES R. NOYES.
HENRY DeH. H. WAITE.
WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS.
JOHN S. MALLORY.
SAMUEL W. MILLER.
PERCY PARKER.
NATHANIEL J. WHITEHEAD.
GUY R. BEARDSLEE.

1880.

OBERLIN M. CARTER.
SIDNEY E. STUART.
CHARLES S. BURT.

SAMUEL W. DUNNING.
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.
WILLIAM H. SMITH.
ALFRED HASBROUCK.
CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884.

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

1885.

JOHN M. CARSON, JR.
HENRY P. McCAIN.

1886.

LUCIEN G. BERRY.
AVERY D. ANDREWS.
CHARLES C. WALCUTT, JR.
MALVERN H. BARNUM.
WALTER H. GORDON.
CHARLES G. DWYER.
WILLIAM G. ELLIOT.

1887.

*GEORGE O. SQUIER.
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.
HARRY R. LEE.
WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.

1890.

FRANK B. KERCH.
CHARLES C. CRAWFORD.

1891.

CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
HOLLIS C. CLARK.
GUY H. B. SMITH.

1892.

JULIUS T. CONRAD.
DENNIS M. MICHIE.

1893.

EDWARD B. CASSETT.
EDWARD TAYLOR.

1894.

BUTLER AMES.
CHARLES F. CRAIN.

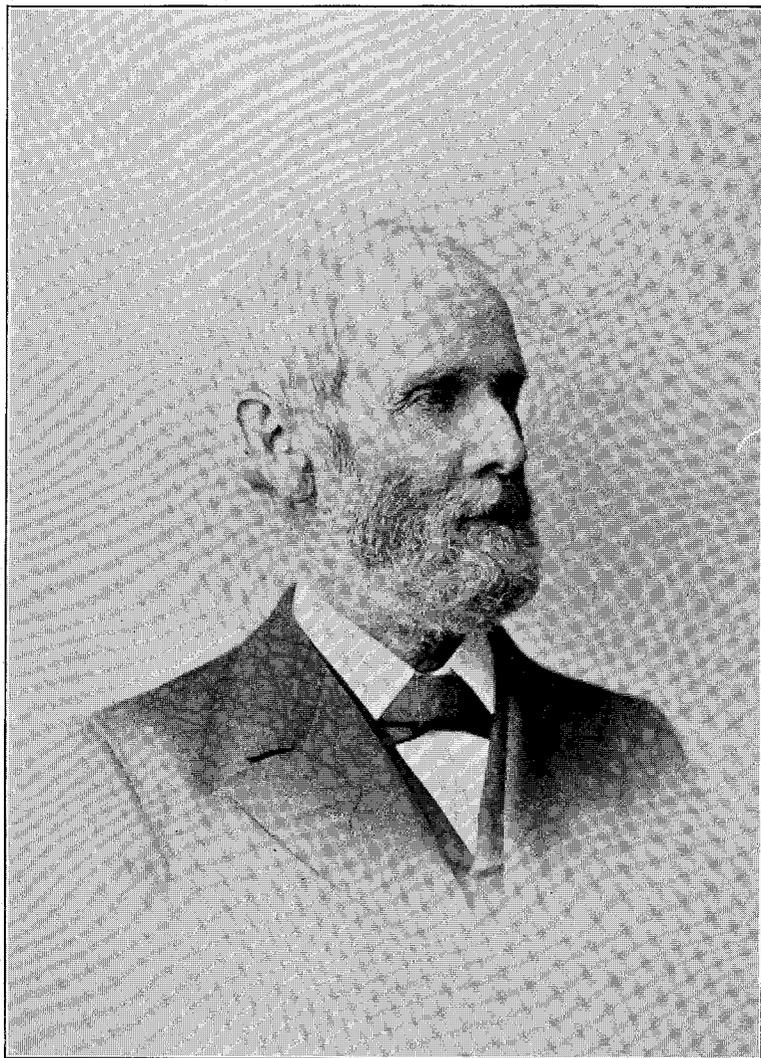
1895.

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.
JOSEPH WHEELER, JR.
MORTON FITZ SMITH.
DAVID S. STANLEY.
JOSEPH N. AUGUSTIN, JR.

1896.

STEPHEN M. KOCHERSPERGER.
RUSSELL C. LANGDON.

Colonel Caleb Huse, class of 1851, being the senior graduate present, was escorted to the chair by Colonel M. P. Miller, class of 1858, and Colonel J. P. Farley, class of 1861 (June). After briefly addressing the meeting, Colonel Huse asked, in consequence of his hearing being defective, Colonel Miller to preside at the meeting.



HENRY WALLER.

NECROLOGY.

HENRY WALLER.

No. 724. CLASS OF 1833.

Died, July 28, 1893, at River Forest, Ill., aged 83.

The character of HENRY WALLER exemplified in the truest sense, the virtues of an ancestry whose worth and nobility appear upon the very early pages of English history. His great ancestor Alured de Waller, crossed over from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and settled in County Kent, dying in the latter part of the eleventh century. Sir Richard Waller who, under Charles V, served in the wars of France and who captured on the battle field of Agincourt and brought to England, Charles, Duke of Orleans, General of the French army, and whose bravery, sternness and daring as a warrior were so tempered with generous and manly regard for his captive that the latter, after receiving his liberty, remained for years the guest and friend of his captor; Sir Hardress Waller, Major General of the Parliamentary Army, and one of the Judges of Charles I; Sir William Waller, commander of the Parliamentary forces in the west; Edmund Waller, the poet; John Waller, the dissenter, who preached the gospel throughout Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and who, persecuted and imprisoned for teaching doctrine offensive to the church of England, nothing daunted through his prison bars continued to proclaim to eager multitudes the word of God as his conscience dictated—all of these were members of this brave and fearless, yet gentle family. To one familiar with its history,

no virtue handed down through many generations, seemed lost or hidden in the character of Henry Waller. Strong and unswerving in his fealty to the right—fearless in condemnation of wrong—gentle as a gentle woman, tender with an unbounded affection to those he loved, he was the worthy son of a worthy race.

Henry Waller was born November 9th, 1810, at Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky. He was the son of William S. Waller, a man of sterling integrity in business and private life, who for more than forty years was the cashier of the bank of Kentucky.

In his earlier youth, Mr. Waller was a pupil of Dr. Louis Marshall, a brother of Chief Justice Marshall and a man of distinguished ability as an instructor. He later procured a warrant as cadet and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in the year 1829, graduating in 1833 at the age of twenty-four.

Among his classmates were Major General J. G. Barnard, Chief of Engineers during the Civil War; Major General E. Shriver, late Inspector General of the United States Army; Major General George W. Cullum, Chief of Staff of General Halleck during the late war; Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, Chief of Staff of General Taylor during the Mexican war; General B. Alvord, late Paymaster General; General A. E. Shiras, late Commissary General United States Army; General Francis H. Smith, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute and General A. C. Myers, who was Quartermaster General of the Confederate army.

Mr. Waller's chosen profession was that of the law. There being at this peaceful time but little apparent prospect of his country requiring his services in war, Mr. Waller resigned his commission as Lieutenant in the army, and under C. S. Morehead, afterwards Governor of Kentucky and United States Senator, began the study of law in Frankfort, later completing the course at the then celebrated Transylvania University, in Lexington. After admission to the bar in 1835, he began practice in Maysville, Kentucky, a town well known in those early days for

the conspicuous ability and brilliance of the members of her bar. Mr. Waller's eminent success as a lawyer was abundant proof that the selection of his profession had been well made. He was a member of the firm of Payne & Waller for six years and upon its dissolution for many years successfully practiced alone. He was an orator whose eloquence combined the clearest thought, the directness of sincerity and great personal magnetism. His rare gifts as a speaker never tempted him, however, to depend upon effect for success; his cases were most carefully prepared and deeply studied, his conscientious regard for his clients' interests being always in keeping with his earnest and loyal character.

In 1837 he was married to Miss Sarah Bell Langhorne. Ten children blessed their union.

In 1845 he was elected to the State Legislature upon the old Whig ticket; was a member of the Assembly during the years 1845-6-7, and became the warm, personal friend of Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden. He was chosen chairman of the Committee on Education, the duties of which position he discharged with signal ability and great advantage to educational interests in Kentucky. Political life was, however, distasteful to him, and declining re-election, he retired at almost the very beginning of what gave promise of being a successful and brilliant public career, and though often urged, steadfastly refused throughout the remainder of his life to permit his name to again be used in connection with any political office.

Mr. Waller was the first President of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad Company, one of the pioneer roads in the south, retaining that position until the year 1854, when interests in Chicago began to demand his presence in that city. In 1855 he established there the legal firm of Waller, Caulfield & Bradley, retaining his home in Mason county, Kentucky; but later foreseeing the approaching strife between the North and South, and unwilling to own property on both sides of the Ohio river, he sold the old homestead, "Auvergne," near Maysville, and removed his family to Chicago.

A life of hard work and steady application had somewhat affected his naturally robust constitution, so that in the year 1869, having accumulated an ample fortune, he retired from the practice of the law and visited Europe, hoping to regain his wonted health and to further advance, by study abroad, his already ripe scholarship.

In 1873 came the great financial crisis which brought to Mr. Waller unexpected and severe losses. He therefore laid aside his hopes for spending the remainder of his years in quietude and study and again took up those duties which he had so well borne in earlier years. Not wishing, at his advanced age, to again undertake the arduous labor of building up an extensive practice of the law, he accepted, in July, 1876, an appointment as Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook county, which he held until within a few years of his death. He discharged the duties of this position with such ability and unquestioned integrity that when even upon the threshold of his eightieth year, having finally retired from active work, he was importuned by prominent members of the Chicago bar to decide a most intricate and important case in chancery. This he did with a clearness, conciseness and impartiality which were most satisfactory to all interested.

At his beautiful home, "Auvergne," River Forest, near Chicago, were spent his last years. Old age in him seemed but to crown a beautiful life, and it was then that the strength, depth and beauty of his character were all the more apparent.

Surrounded by his loving family and devoted friends, and sustained by his simple childlike faith, he passed away on July 28th, 1893, dying as gently and as fearlessly as he had lived.

"Truly, this was a man."

MONTGOMERY B. PICKETT.

GUSTAVUS WOODSON SMITH.

No. 1118. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, June 24, 1896, at New York City, aged 76.

The grandparents of General G. W. SMITH were born in Louisa County, Virginia, and moved more than a century ago to that part of Kentucky County now forming Scott County, in the State of Kentucky, in which county his parents were born. His grandfathers and father were prosperous farmers of more than average education, and each held, at various times, important public offices.

Gustavus W. Smith was born in Scott County, on January 1, 1822. His early boyhood was passed on a farm, and he obtained his education, until sixteen years old, from the schools of the county. He entered the Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1838. When home on furlough, in 1840, he startled the family by stating very positively, that, from what he had seen, at the North, of the opposition to slavery, and from what he knew to be the feeling in its favor at the South, war, on that issue, between the two sections was inevitable within the next twenty years. In less than twenty-one years from that day the predicted war had begun and Fort Sumter had been captured.

He was graduated July 1, 1842, and promoted Brevet Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He served as assistant on the construction of fortifications for the harbor of New London, Conn., until in 1844 he was ordered to the Military Academy as Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering, and held that position until September 24, 1846, having been promoted to Second Lieutenant January 1, 1845.

The Chief of the Corps of Engineers had tried for years to persuade Congress to add to our regular army at least one company of engineer soldiers. Though not successful, our government was induced to send—by permission of the French government—a Captain of our Corps of Engineers on professional duty

to the French School of Application for the Artillery and Engineers, at Metz, France. Captain Alexander J. Swift, an able officer of the corps, son of General Joseph G. Swift, the first graduate of the Military Academy, was selected for this duty. Upon his return, he was sent to that institution as Instructor of Practical Military Engineering.

On March 15, 1846, an Act of Congress was passed authorizing the recruiting of a company of engineer soldiers to form part of the regular army.

Captain Swift was assigned to its command and, at his request, Second Lieutenant G. W. Smith reported as Senior Lieutenant, and Brevet Second Lieutenant George B. McClellan as Junior. Brevet Second Lieutenant John G. Foster joined the next year as third officer. The company was ordered to the army of General Taylor in Mexico, and not long after it reached the Rio Grande, in October, 1846, Captain Swift was taken ill and the command fell to Second Lieutenant Smith. Captain Swift rejoined the company at Vera Cruz, about March, 1847, more feeble than when he left it; persisted in being with it at the landing of General Scott's army, on the 9th of March, 1847, on the beach near that city, but the next day, after a few hours exposure to the sun, was struck down unconscious, put on board a vessel, and sent by the first steamer to New Orleans and died there soon after his arrival.

Second Lieutenant G. W. Smith was, therefore, practically the commander in the field of this company, from the time it reached the Rio Grande. During the campaign, from the landing at Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico, inclusive, the engineer company made for itself a gallant and distinguished record, as may be seen from the following extracts from the official papers of the War Department.

The Chief Engineer, General Joseph G. Totten, in the annual report, 1848, specifying the services of engineer officers in Mexico, states: "Lieutenant G. W. Smith was in command of the engineer company in the march from Matamoros to Tampico,

and in the siege at Vera Cruz, and in all the battles in General Scott's march to the City of Mexico." In report of operations against Vera Cruz, he writes: "The obligation lies upon me also to speak of the highly meritorious deportment and valuable services of the Sappers and Miners (engineer company) attached to the expedition."

In official report of battle of Cerro Gordo, General Scott says: "Lieutenant G. W. Smith led the engineer company, as part of the storming force (under Colonel Harney), and is noticed with distinction." Harney reports: "Lieutenant G. W. Smith, of the engineers, with his company, rendered very efficient service in his own department, as well as in storming the fort." General D. E. Twiggs, in report of that battle, says: "Lieutenant G. W. Smith, of the engineers, with his company of Sappers and Miners, joined Colonel Harney's command in the assault on the enemy's main work, and killed two men with his own hand." As to the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, General Persifer Smith reports: "Lieutenant G. W. Smith, in command of the engineer company, and Lieutenant McClellan, his sub altern, distinguished themselves throughout the whole of the three actions (19th and 20th at Contreras, and at Churubusco). Nothing seemed to them too bold to be undertaken, or too difficult to be executed; and their services as engineers were as valuable as those they rendered in battle at the head of their gallant men. Lieutenant Foster being detached from his company during the action at Contreras, did not fall under my notice, but in the action on the 19th, and at Churubusco, he was equally conspicuous for gallantry." General Twiggs' report on Contreras, states: "To Lieutenant G. W. Smith, of the engineers, who commanded the company of Sappers and Miners, I am under obligations for his services on this and other occasions. Whenever his legitimate duties with the pick and spade were performed, he always solicited permission to join in the advance of the storming party with his muskets, in which position his gallantry and that of his officers and men, was conspicuously displayed at

Contreras as well as Cerro Gordo.”

General W. J. Worth, in report on the operations, at the City of Mexico, on the 13th and 14th, September, 1847, says: “Lieutenants I. I. Stevens, G. W. Smith and G. B. McClellan, Engineers, displayed the gallantry, skill and conduct which so eminently distinguished their corps.”

Second Lieutenant G. W. Smith was made Brevet First Lieutenant April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, and Brevet Captain August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras, Mexico.

General Scott, in an official letter dated January 27, 1854, writes: “I have never known a very young officer so frequently and so highly distinguished as Captain G. W. Smith was in the campaign of Mexico.” General Scott had requested for him a third brevet as Major, and adds: “I was afterwards surprised to learn Smith’s name had been stricken off by the Secretary of War and President, on the ground that no Second Lieutenant could be allowed to hold three brevets at once, no matter what his merits or services.”

After the Mexican war was over, Captain Smith, in 1848, obtained a leave of absence, at the end of which he was relieved from direct duty with the engineer company.

He was Principal Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy, from November 1, 1849, to December 18, 1854. He was, during that interval promoted, March 3, 1853, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He resigned his commission December 18, 1854.

General J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, U. S. Army, writing under date December 26, 1854, to Captain Smith about his resignation, says: “I am parting, in the present case, with an officer whose services in the field have, by their marked gallantry and high professional character, added to the reputation of the corps and the army. These considerations strengthen my regret at the loss we are now sustaining.”

After leaving the service, in 1855, under the Secretary of the Treasury, Captain Smith was Superintendent of the extension of the U. S. Treasury Building, Washington, D. C., of repairs of Branch Mint, and construction of Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La. In 1856 was Chief Engineer of the Trenton Iron Company, N. J., agent of London Bankers for the examination of land grants for railroads in Iowa in 1857-8, and made Street Commissioner of New York City in 1858. This officer is now called Commissioner of Public Works. In 1860, while Commissioner, he was a member of the board to "Revise the Programme of Instruction at the Military Academy."

As Chairman of the National Democratic Committee of the city and county of New York, Captain Smith had, in the Presidential campaign of 1860, worked most actively and earnestly against Mr. Lincoln, because he believed that his election on the platform, and principles adopted by his party, would lead to the secession of some of the southern states, and, consequently, to war. After the election he continued attending to the duties of Commissioner, and served out the term for which he had been elected. His administration of the office had been very able and honest, and had given great satisfaction. He held over, awaiting with anxiety the appointment of a successor. Owing to overwork, about two weeks before active hostilities actually began at Fort Sumter, Charleston, Captain Smith was struck down by paralysis and confined closely to his room for some months. When recovered sufficiently, he went to his friends in Kentucky. At a later day he learned it was the intention of the U. S. authorities at Washington to arrest and imprison him, and he proceeded to Richmond, Va., in September. About this time he resigned the office of Street Commissioner of New York City.

On September 19, 1861, he was appointed Major-General in the Confederate States Army; was ordered to Fairfax Court House, Va., and given command of the Second Corps of General Joseph E. Johnston's army, the First Corps being under General

P. G. T. Beauregard. These officers believed the best war policy for the Confederacy was to increase that army at once by ten thousand or more of the available trained soldiers of the South, cross the Potomac and make the death struggle for their independence on Northern soil before the North was fully prepared to resist. At a consultation with President Davis, in which the plan was discussed, he settled the matter by stating he could not then give any reinforcement of the character desired. In a conference at Richmond, early in 1862, in regard to the occupation of the line of the Warwick for defense by Johnston's army, Smith argued strongly against the project running again counter to the views of President Davis who ordered the army to that line.

After General Johnston had abandoned the Yorktown line and his army had moved to the vicinity of Richmond, a part of General McClellan's army following, crossed the Chickahominy, When a good opportunity offered, it was the intention of the Confederates to strike this isolated force. Hence, on the 30th of May, 1862, General Johnston ordered General Longstreet to attack on the 31st, with the right wing of the Confederate army, this body in the vicinity of Seven Pines, hoping to crush it before reinforcements could be sent and reach it from the rest of McClellan's army on the north side of the Chickahominy. General Smith in command of the left, turned it over temporarily to General A. P. Hill, and joined General Johnston on the 31st, and was with him, without any specific command on the field, to render any service that might be needed. When late on that day the reinforcements sent by McClellan were pressing General Whiting's command, and the latter was in danger of being forced back and expose the left flank and rear of General Longstreet to attack, Smith ordered a brigade and a regiment of another, in reserve, to the extreme front line in support of Whiting, and went with them into close action. The three brigade commanders on this part of the line were soon disabled, and he remained in command until night, when firing ceased. He learned soon after

that General Johnston had been wounded severely and taken from the field. This event put General Smith in command of the Army of Northern Virginia. That night, as soon as the state of affairs on the right could be ascertained, it was decided to resume the fight the next morning, at as early an hour as possible, and orders to that effect were given General Longstreet. While this battle on June 1st was progressing, about two o'clock in the afternoon, by order of President Davis, General Robert E. Lee relieved General G. W. Smith of the command of the army. The next day he had an attack of paralysis.

In August, when able to report for duty, he was for a time put in command of three divisions of the army; afterwards was given charge of the defenses of Richmond and of North Carolina, including Wilmington; then in addition to these duties, was appointed Secretary of War ad interim. When relieved from the duties of the War Department, he took the field in North Carolina against the U. S. forces, acting there in December, 1862, and in January, 1863. He was then ordered back to Richmond by the Secretary of War. Soon after this, on account of the want of harmony between himself and President Davis, he felt that the best interests of the Confederacy made it his duty to yield his position to some one who had the full confidence of that high official. Hence he sent in his resignation, which was accepted February 17, 1863.

General Smith immediately joined General Beauregard at Charleston, S. C., as a volunteer in the defense of that city, and remained with him until after the attack of the iron clad fleet on Fort Sumter had been repulsed.

Going thence to Georgia, he became President of the Eto-wah Manufacturing and Mining Company; was made Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Georgia, and as such, directed the construction of fortifications at important points in the state; was elected by the Georgia militia—a body some three thousand strong, organized from the civil and military officers of the state—Major-General of that command. This militia afterward in-

creased in numbers, did good service in the trenches and battles about Atlanta, at Griffin, Forsyth, East Macon, Augusta, Macon and Savannah. At Honey Hill, S. C., near Grahamville station on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, a force of Georgia militia, with some two hundred Confederate troops, under the command of General Smith, the only Confederate general officer present, after a sharp fight of several hours, repulsed an expedition of U. S. troops, sent in November, 1864, to seize the railroad. That night several thousand Confederate troops arrived to protect this road. This affair of the Georgia militia at Honey Hill secured to the Confederates full communication with Savannah. During the defense of this city against General Sherman's army, the Georgia militia occupied a portion of the lines opposed to two corps of that army.

General Hardee, commanding the Confederates, had intended to rely solely upon steamboats to withdraw his command from Savannah, but General Smith, after urgent appeals, finally obtained orders which enabled him to build a bridge across the Savannah river, by which the Confederate forces retired, with the militia as rear guard. Had it not been for the bridge Hardee's command would have probably been captured. In April, 1865, at the end of the war, General Smith, with part of his militia, surrendered at Macon, Ga.

In 1866 he became General Manager of the South Western Iron Company, Chattanooga, Tenn; was made Insurance Commissioner of Kentucky in 1870, and held that position until 1876. The first National Convention of the Insurance Commissioners, twenty-eight states being represented, was held at New York City in 1871, then, and annually thereafter, General Smith from his knowledge of the subject of life insurance, from his sound judgment and strong character, at these re-unions, had great influence. A New York journal, referring to him, states: "For many years he was a practical and forcible writer upon the subject of life insurance, contributing to various journals and issuing several books. * * * His two works—Notes on Life

Insurance, and Legal Net Values—have become standard and will always hold a high place in insurance literature.”

In 1876 he returned to the City of New York and made it his home. He held no public position thereafter, and was for several years engaged in private business, but in 1883 his health had failed so far, from a complication of incurable diseases, as to unfit him for active physical exertion.

After retiring from business pursuits, he wrote several works which were published. Among others, a volume entitled: “Confederate War Papers;” a volume on “The Battle of Seven Pines,” and one “Generals J. E. Johnston and Beauregard, at the Battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861.” Various articles from his pen, relating to battles and incidents in the Secession War, were published in the Century Magazine and in the Century War Book. Shortly before his death, a paper by him, entitled: “Company ‘A,’ Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., 1846-48, in the Mexican War,” was published by the Engineer Battalion Press.

In the meantime he carefully prepared for the press, and caused to be put in type-written copy several “papers” which have not yet been published. Among these are: “Memoranda—Longstreet—Gettysburg;” “Memoranda—Longstreet—Chickamauga;” “A Great Captain at the Battle of Seven Pines;” “McClellan, Commander of the Army of the Potomac;” “Notes on the Battle of Honey Hill,” and “Retrospective Glances at the Causes of the Secession War.”

While on duty at West Point, General Smith married, October 3, 1844, Miss Lucretia Bassett, daughter of Captain Abner Bassett, of New London, Conn., who was formerly of the house of Bassett & Claghorn, in Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Smith was with her husband more or less during the war, sharing in its privations and dangers. They had no children.

More than a generation ago General Smith, while engaged actively in politics as well as in business, was well acquainted with many of the ablest and most distinguished men in our country then in civil, political and military life. Judges, Senators, Gover-

nors and Representatives, most of whom are now dead, knew him, and his ability and strong character won their respect and friendship.

At an earlier date, it was my lot to be associated with General Smith for several years on duty, and thus to become much attached to him. He was a very able man, self-reliant, clear headed, of sound judgment, saw quickly the strong points of a subject and could express his views thereon very forcibly and very positively; there was no mistaking his meaning. He was a strong disciplinarian, knew his own rights and maintained them fearlessly at all times with due regard to the rights of others. He soon saw what was in a man and knew how to get it out of him. His decision, firmness, justice and tact enabled him always to retain the confidence of those under him. He was a hater of shams and shamers.

Wherever he served he left his impress on the work done. His standard was high, his integrity unquestioned. He was prompt, full of energy and resources, and the duties of the various responsible offices held by him were performed honestly and efficiently.

Personally, he was a generous, warm hearted genial friend, and the ties by which he held his intimates was very strong. His good deeds, not few in number, were done quietly.

Within a few years past, after a separation of over thirty years, we met again in New York City. He was the same friend as in the olden time. His mind was still as clear and active as ever, but the physical weakness due to the inroads made by his many chronic diseases was marked. Each year this debility increased, in spite of all medical skill until, after an illness of eight months on June 24, 1896, from heart disease, this strong man among strong men fell quietly asleep in New York City. On the 27th of the month, what remained of Gustavus Woodson Smith, was placed near the grave of his wife in the cemetery at New London, Conn.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART.

ALEXANDER ROBERT LAWTON.

No. 998. CLASS OF 1839.

Died, July 2, 1896, at Clifton Springs, New York, aged 78.

ALEXANDER ROBERT LAWTON was born in St. Peter's parish, Beaufort district, South Carolina, November 4th, 1818. His grandfather, Joseph Lawton, was an officer in the Continental Army, and his father, Alexander James Lawton, was a planter.

Reared on a plantation, he acquired the love of nature that prolongs life, and in daily contact with the problems that nature presents to those whose life depends on their solution, he learned the lesson of the importance of results, the necessity of achievement, that has fitted so many boys of country breeding for the competitions of the forum and the mart.

Schooled with the sons of wealthy neighbors, also in the humanities of the times, the love of the beautiful, that very seed of influence, was early planted in a receptive mind. What fruit it was seen in later years, when judges hearkened, juries wept and multitudes were moved as when barley bends before the breeze.

His admission to the Military Academy, at the age of sixteen, subjected the luxuriant individuality of the youth of his time and type to restraints that tended, then as now, to confine and direct to useful ends the energies of an originally active mind.

Among his comrades who were to find the maturity of their power at the time of their country's greatest need, were Meigs, the Shermans, Sedgwick, Pemberton, Hooker, Beauregard, McDowell, Hardee, Halleck, Ord, Hunt, Canby, Thomas, Ewell, Getty, Wright, Lyon, Reynolds, Newton, Rosecrans Pope and Sykes. A notable score, whatever country they sought to save, under whichever flag they fought.

His graduation in 1839, No. 13 out of a class of 31, was followed by a service short in time but long enough to test the

patience of one eager to pass beyond the safe limits of peaceful routine and to measure himself against all comers in the open race of life. To a self-reliant nature, such as Lawton's, more willing to labor than ready to enjoy, imbued with the love of exactness in science, in justice and in truth, the law opened a career impossible to resist. For such men, born to create, the world is always beginning, work is always awaiting their will.

It requires no effort of the mind to see him from 1841 to 1843 studying law, as if learning the use of tools with which to strip from redundant forms their accretions, and reveal in diagrammatic beauty the spirit that gave them worth.

Eager to assume the obligations of civil life, in 1845 he contributed the results of his training to the location and building of the Augusta & Savannah railroad, of which he was made President. When this was completed he resigned the office to other hands and returned to the law, in which, as general counsel of the great system by sea and land, now known as the Central Railroad of Georgia, he defended for many years the interests of the greater corporation in which his first venture had been merged.

We find him serving the city of Savannah, in which he had made his home, as alderman in 1854, and with characteristic modesty entering the service of his state in 1849 as Lieutenant of the militia. In three years he passed at one step to the command of the regiment with which, in 1861, he seized Fort Pulaski, and which his son now commands.

In civil affairs, as in those military, his merits carried him onward to the house and senate of his state, to the presidencies of constitutional and political conventions, and to high office in all the principal institutions of learning, and finally to that eminent seat which, in 1883, he filled as President of the American Bar Association, of which he was one of the ten founders. None of these offices was lucrative; they all called for the sacrifice of time, valuable in the practice of his profession. Shall we not see in this the impress of his early training, sealing him to the service

of his country and finding the nearest duty in his ward, his county or his state, the first to be done in tribute to the greater whole to which each of these belonged?

In this succession of dignities we see not the meteoric rise of ambition, grasping at renown, but rather the effect of public opinion, like the pervading pressure of the atmosphere, forcing him upward, almost against his will, into such vacancies as occasion made and to heights where duty called. A notable instance of this occurred when, still suffering from a dangerous wound received at Antietam when in command of Ewell's division, he reported for duty in the field. The confederate authorities forced him to accept an original vacancy giving additional rank, higher than his own, to the office of Quartermaster-General. This office he held until the close of the war relieved him of duties immeasurably hard.

Again in 1885 his self abnegation was conspicuous. Having been nominated by President Cleveland as Minister to Russia, the technical objection was made that he was disqualified by reason of having served against the flag he had once defended. Although this objection was not sustained by the Attorney-General, General Lawton promptly requested the President to withdraw his name and to bestow the appointment elsewhere. It was as impossible for him to accept an honor tarnished by a doubt, as to embarrass the chief of his party and the head of state by obtruding his personality within the breach that Cleveland had set about to heal. Congress having unanimously removed the doubt, two years afterward President Cleveland sent him most worthily to the knightly court of Vienna, where he served with credit for two years. His health failed soon after his return; his power for work was lessened, but his interest ceased not until, surrounded by all his descendants and supported by the devoted partner of over half a century of married life, he died at Clifton Springs, New York, the second day of July, 1896. So far can one write with insight born less of knowledge than of admiration, and

with sympathy for a career not without parallel among our graduates in military or in civil life.

It is reserved for those who for more than fifty years toiled with or contended against him at the bar to express the verdict of his fellows in the law.

The committee on resolutions of the Savannah bar dwell on his leading characteristic as his devotion to duty. With this ideal established in his own words as "the sublimest word in the language," and accepted as the pole star of his life all encomiums become synonymous. The light of this star was reflected in his dignity as from a stainless shield; in his honor it flashed like to a flawless blade, and more, it beamed from the hearts of those who knew him best with that glow of confidence which is the light and life of love.

In such memorials as this it is perhaps meet to seek the sources of the motives that make the man. To his fellow alumni it will not be hard to recall the stress of daily duty daily done and its effect upon their lives. Without forgetting the share of his parentage in his worth, without undue praise to the Alma Mater, it is striking to find in the testimony of his associates concurrent evidence that Lawton's habit of mind was formed by his recitations at the West Point blackboard.

The committee on resolutions, at the meeting of the Savannah bar, held December 23, 1896, say of him:

"General Lawton's mental characteristics were strong, clear, common sense; the ability to grasp quickly, even intuitively, the salient points of a case, and to press them home with singular clearness and cogency. His speeches were short, pointed and pithy. He wasted no words, went at once to the heart of his subject, never floundered or wandered, and when he was done sat down. * * * He loved to argue from reason and principle and was not a slave to mere precedent."

His life-long partner, General Henry R. Jackson, said:

"He belonged to that class of our profession to whom the law seems to come from within rather than from without; comes, as came to the prophet of old, that inspiration which enabled him to foretell events in the remote



COLONEL THOMAS B. ARDEN.

future with more certainty than can the historian recall them from the remote past; comes as comes instinct to the loaded insect that makes the bee-line straight to the hive." * * * "He could sit quietly during the trial of a case and take in and retain everything of significance that might fall from the witnesses, every argument and authority presented by the lawyers on both sides; every intimation from the court itself; do the whole of it down in his big intellectual crucible, and when his turn came so present the 'gist' of it to the court and jury, in a marvelously few words, as to win the case, if it were to be won at all. Here he took his place in a very high class of intellectual men. He became a *stater*."

Which of us does not see in this power of "stating," the influence of the old "enunciation?" Who fails to recall the "bee-line" of thought that traversed the proposition to its goal? Whose ears are deaf to the undertone of principle that harmonized demonstrations differing only in degree.

All honor to the dead! Hail Alma Mater, mother of Lawtons yet unsung!

HENRY METCALFE.

THOMAS B. ARDEN.

No. 834. CLASS OF 1835.

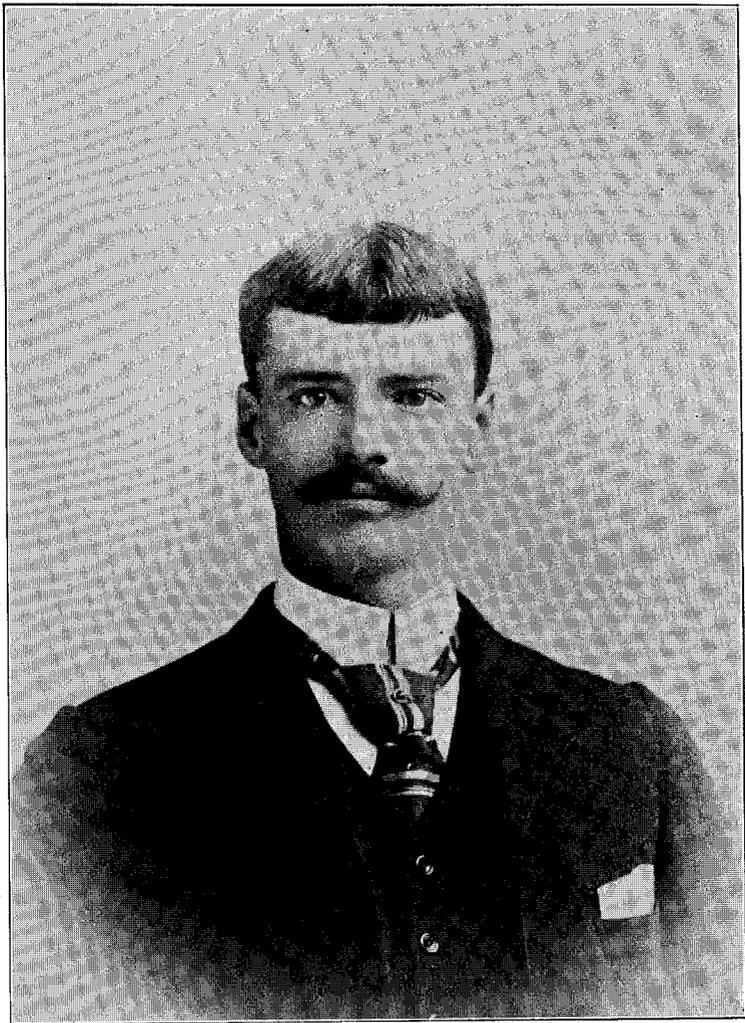
Died, August 13, 1896, at Garrisons, N. Y., aged 83.

Colonel THOMAS B. ARDEN, son of Richard Dean Arden, was born at Bloomingdale, now part of New York City, on July 27, 1813; the most of his school days were passed at the noted school of Parson Powell, in the old town of West Chester, N. Y. Among his schoolmates were many of the gentlemen of the old school, now nearly all gone. Entering West Point in 1831, he was graduated in 1835, and assigned to the Seventh Infantry. Among his classmates were Generals George G. Meade, George W. Morrell, Henry M. Naglee, John H. Martindale, Marsena R. Patrick, B. S. Roberts, W. N. Grier, Henry Prince, Professor

Henry L. Kendrick, Archibald Campbell, C. E., and Montgomery Blair. After graduation, he immediately entered on active service, and was sent out to the Indian frontier. He was stationed at Fort Gibson, and was aide-de-camp to General Arbuckle at that post. Afterward he was at New Orleans, and engaged in the Seminole War. He returned to the Academy as assistant instructor of infantry tactics, resigned in 1842, and taking up his residence on his father's estate, occupying the old Beverley Robinson House, once Arnold's headquarters while in command at West Point. Shortly before his father's death, he removed to the homestead, Ardenia, in 1866.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, he offered his services to the United States Government through General Scott, and, not hearing from Washington, he was requested to serve as aid to Major-General Sandford, which he consented to do (with the rank of Major), and went through the Patterson campaign. On the return of that body, at the instance and advice of Major-General Richard Delafield, U. S. A., Governor Edwin D. Morgan appointed him his military adviser and aid, with the rank of Colonel. In this latter capacity he rendered his best and most efficient service, both to his country and state; for, while nominally but an aide-de-camp, he was the Board of Examination for all officers desiring commands in all branches of the service, and was constantly occupied visiting the camps of volunteers in various parts of the state. Afterward he was detailed to be near the United States Government, and look after the general interests of our troops in field, camp and hospital, especially the Army of the Potomac and its adjacent commands.

On the expiration of Governor Morgan's administration, Colonel Arden returned to private life, and to the resumption of the quiet retirement of his estate and the pleasures and tastes of the old-time country gentleman, where he always found abundant amusement as well as resource. For many years he kept a meteorological journal for the benefit of the Smithsonian Insti-



LIEUTENANT JAMES W. BENTON.

tution. He was interested in the Putnam County Agricultural Society, and in this connection was the assistant of our government in the introduction of many seeds of various vegetables to the neighboring farmers. Colonel Arden took a great interest in the beautiful little parish church of St. Philip's in the Highlands, and had special charge of the grounds surrounding it, serving for a long time as both vestryman and warden. In him there lived the spirit of justice, the soul of honor and the life of integrity. He led and taught by example and precept. Five children survive him.

H.

JAMES. W. BENTON.

No. 3093. CLASS OF 1885.

Died, September 2, 1896, at Hot Springs, S. D., aged 33.

Born in Washington, D. C., January 24th, 1864. His boyhood was spent in Springfield, Mass., where he attended school a number of years. Later he entered St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H. He was admitted to the Military Academy September 1st, 1881. There his first days were saddened by the death of his father, Colonel James G. Benton, Ordnance Department, who was buried at West Point August 2, 1881. His career at the Academy was not marked by unusual incident. Possessed of a manly character and cheerful disposition, the passing years served to endear him to his comrades. He was graduated with his class June 14th, 1885, and assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Ninth Cavalry, with which regiment he served until his death. Promoted First Lieutenant March 22, 1892, and appointed Regimental Quartermaster April 12, 1895. He participated in the "Sword Bearer" campaign, 1887, and in the Sioux campaign of 1890-91. He died suddenly at Hot Springs, S. D., of heart failure, September 2, 1896, and was buried at West

Point. He considered the regiment his home and would not consent to sever his relations with it, although it was well known he might have enjoyed distinguished preferments. He married the daughter of General Guy V. Henry who, with one son, James Webb, survives him. The characteristics of Lieutenant Benton were extreme loyalty to his friends, a most charitable nature—never speaking ill of any one—and an unselfish devotion to duty. On the march and under hardships, he was always uncomplaining and took the most cheerful view of any disagreeable surroundings. He was distinguished for his high breeding and gentlemanly conduct on all occasions, which, in a measure, accounts for the great popularity that he enjoyed. In his death, the service has sustained the loss of a manly, courteous and efficient officer, and the vacancy made, both in a military and social sense, will be difficult to fill.

CLASSMATE.

FRANCIS A. SHOUP.

No. 1691. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, September 4, 1896, at Columbia, Tenn., aged 63.

DR. SHOUP was born in Franklin county, Ind., on March 22, 1834, and was, therefore, in the 63d year of his age. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1855, was assigned to the artillery and served with the army in Florida for five years. In 1860 he resigned from the army, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Indianapolis.

In 1861 he returned to Florida to practice law, and when the war broke out obeyed his strong convictions and volunteered in the Confederate army. He was with General A. S. Johnston at Shiloh as senior officer of artillery, and was responsible for the massing of artillery against General Prentiss' position in that

battle. He became Inspector of Artillery under Beauregard, and later on, being transferred to Hindman's army in the Trans-Mississippi Department, he commanded a division with great gallantry and success at the battle of Prairie Grove. He was made Brigadier General September 12, 1862, and after service at Mobile and Vicksburg, became Chief of Artillery to General Joseph E. Johnston. Some of General Shoup's defensive works, constructed on Johnston's retreat, General W. T. Sherman in his memoirs, pronounces to be among the finest feats of engineering skill that he had ever encountered. General Shoup was made Chief of Staff when General John B. Hood took command of the army, but he was relieved at his own request..

In 1868 General Shoup was elected professor of applied mathematics in the University of Mississippi. He then studied for the ministry and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. He accepted the professorship of mathematics in the University of the South August, 1869, and resigned to go into parish work in 1875. He was rector successively of churches in Waterford, N. Y., Nashville and Jackson, Tenn., and New Orleans. He was conspicuous in the councils of the church, and several times was elected deputy to the general convention. He was recalled to Sewanee in 1883 to accept the chair of metaphysics, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was also President of the Columbia Institute, spending his winters at this place.

Dr. Shoup was a man of fine presence and exquisite demeanor. His mind was clear, penetrating and wonderfully alert in its analysis. He was a graceful and ready writer, his style at times rising to great dignity and beauty. In his chosen department of mathematics and metaphysics he was both original and profound; but always perspicuous and forceful. His last book on the "Consideration of Modern Problems in the Light of Recent Research" was pronounced by some of the foremost scholars in the country as the finest work of its kind that had appeared

in recent years. Dr. Shoup was a teacher of great enthusiasm, of passionate devotion to ideals, and for twenty-five years and more his heart and his love have been with the work and objects of the University of the South at Sewanee. To that institution he gave his best years, his most devoted labor, and it delights and shall ever delight to do honor to his name. ..

Dr. Shoup was the author of several books, viz: "Infantry Tactics" (Little Rock, Ark., 1862.); "Artillery Division Drill" (Atlanta, 1864); "Elements of Algebra" (New York, 1874); "Mechanism and Personality" (Boston, 1888): . . .

From the Maury (Columbia, Tenn.) Democrat.

RICHARD C. GATLIN.

No. 696. CLASS OF 1832.

Died, September 8, 1896, at Mt. Nebo, Arkansas, aged 88.

General R. C. GATLIN was born in Lenoir County, N. C., January 18th, 1809. He was the son of John Gatlin and his wife, Susan, the daughter of Caswell, the first Governor of the State of North Carolina. He entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet July 1, 1828, and graduated July 1, 1832, when he was appointed a brevet Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, then stationed at Fort Gibson. He joined the regiment in December, 1832, and served with it on the southwestern frontier until February 7, 1839, when he accompanied it to Florida, arriving at Tampa Bay in March. He had been promoted to be Second Lieutenant in 1834, First Lieutenant in 1836, and was appointed Adjutant of the Seventh Infantry in 1838. He served in Florida until the close of the Seminole War in 1842. In 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Corpus Christi, where it became part of the Army of Observation under General Taylor. In September, 1845, he was promoted to be Captain. He served

in Fort Brown during its bombardment by the Mexican troops, from the 3rd to the 9th of May, and was engaged at the battle of Monterey, in which he was wounded, and for gallant and good conduct he was breveted a Major in the United States Army. In consequence of his wounds he was sent to his home to recruit his health.

In January, 1848, he joined his company in the city of Mexico. After the Mexican War he served with his company at Jefferson Barracks, also in Florida, and again on the southwestern frontier, commanding Fort Smith from 1852 to 1857; then in Utah and New Mexico, when he commanded Fort Craig. He was promoted to be a Major in the Fifth Infantry in February, 1861, and resigned his commission in the United States Army May 20, 1861, after which he went to North Carolina and was appointed a Brigadier-General of North Carolina troops and assigned command of the coast defenses of Wilmington. He exercised this command until the 31st of August, 1861, when the North Carolina troops were transferred to the Confederate service, where he was appointed a Brigadier-General C. S. A., and assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina. He was relieved from the command on account of ill health in March, 1862, and resigned September 6. In 1863 he was appointed Adjutant-General of North Carolina, which office he held till the close of the war in 1865. He then came to Arkansas and settled on the farm opposite Van Buren in January, 1866, where he remained until 1880, when he moved to Fort Smith.

General Gatlin was a member of the "Cincinnati," a society instituted by the officers of the regular army after the Revolutionary War and kept up since that time by their military descendants. He was also a member of the "Aztecs," a similar organization of surviving officers of the Mexican War. His brother, Dr. Gatlin, was killed in the Seminole War.

General Gatlin's first wife died and was buried in this city in 1852.

On the 20th of January, 1857, General Gatlin married Mary

A. Gibson, daughter of R. S. and Sarah P. Gibson, of Sebastian County. They had seven children, one of whom, Richard, died several years ago. Susan Caswell Corley, wife of John E. Corley, and Mary Knox Gatlin, the youngest daughter, still survive, and, with Mr. Corley, were at the bedside of the General when he passed away. His devoted wife was also with him.

Fort Smith Elevator.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. HUGHES.

No. 1753. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, September 22, 1896, in Baltimore, Md., aged 64.

Colonel HUGHES was a native of Tennessee, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1856.

His regiment, the Ninth Infantry, was then serving on the frontier, in Oregon and Washington Territories, and Lieutenant Hughes, as Regimental Quartermaster, was charged with important duties at Vancouver, and in the establishment and construction of Forts Colville and Boise.

In 1863 he was commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.

During the Civil War he was stationed in San Francisco, where he rendered exacting and responsible service in the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department in that city, in the clothing and equipment of volunteers.

He remained on the Pacific coast until 1872, when he was assigned to duty in the East, where he served at various stations, —Charleston, Sioux City, St. Paul, San Antonio, Philadelphia, Washington, Omaha and Baltimore,—as required by the exigencies of the service.

For the four years, from 1887 to 1892, he was Chief Quar-



LIEUTENANT EDWIN C. BULLOCK.

termaster of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha. The winter of 1891-2 he spent in Europe. At the time of his death he was serving as disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department in Baltimore, and had but recently received his appointment as Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Colonel Hughes was unassuming in manners and affable in demeanor. He was possessed of sterling qualities and commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he was associated in a business and social way. After a varied and honorable service of more than forty years in the United States Army, he left an honorable record for private virtues and fidelity to public duties. S.

EDWIN C. BULLOCK.

No. 2985. CLASS OF 1883.

Died, December 15, 1896, at San Bernardino, Arizona, aged 34.

EDWIN C. BULLOCK was born at Jacobstown, New Jersey, May 26, 1862. Left fatherless at the age of six, his mother moulded his character to what beauty and gentleness his friends and classmates know. He attended public and private schools until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the State Model School at Trenton, and he was still a student there when he received the appointment to West Point from the Second District of New Jersey.

He was but one month over the limit of seventeen years when he reported at the Military Academy in June, 1879, but his handsome, well-developed figure and mature manners made him seem older. From the outset Bullock was a marked man. His even temperament, generous and thoughtful instincts, his sunny disposition and jolly laugh made him the most popular, the

best-loved man in his class. His superior officers, too, were won by his conscientious performance of duty and his earnestness of purpose, for he seemed to realize more promptly than is usual with new cadets that he had embarked upon a career.

Starting well up in his class, he maintained a high rank throughout the course. He was successively Corporal, Sergeant and Lieutenant in the Corps, and commanded the respect and esteem of cadets and officers alike by his impartiality and firmness in enforcing discipline.

Bullock joined Troop "B" of the Seventh Cavalry in 1883 and served for five years in Dakota. His painstaking methods, clear judgment and executive ability were immediately recognized and he was repeatedly selected for duties of responsibility and trust. In 1888 he marched overland with a squadron of his regiment to Fort Riley, Kansas, holding the position of Adjutant.

At Riley, during the summer of 1890, he was attacked with acute neuralgia of the stomach. After a long illness he resumed duty, but he was never thoroughly himself again. At the breaking out of the Sioux in South Dakota in 1890, he accompanied his troop into the field, but was reluctantly compelled by the surgeon's orders to return, and shortly afterwards to take a sick leave of nine months.

During this time he was promoted First Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry, but he was transferred back to his old regiment at the urgent request of his regimental commander, a distinction, it may now be said, that fell to no other.

Returning to Riley in the winter of 1891-92, he had occasional returns of his old trouble, yet he insisted on doing duty whenever he could stand on his feet. In the fall of 1892 he was detailed on college duty at Wyoming University, Laramie, Wyoming. Here, during three years, he won new laurels, adding the students and faculty of the University to his always growing list of admirers and friends. The less trying duties of the place gave him opportunity to recuperate his strength, so that when he

rejoined at Fort Grant, Arizona, his health was largely re-established.

On various occasions thereafter, he was in the field scouting for renegade Indians and Mexican filibusters. On November 26, 1896, he marched to San Bernardino. Here in camp he contracted pneumonia. Toward the end he realized that his condition was serious, but allowing nothing to swerve him from his fixed ideas of duty, he died at his post, a gallant soldier with all a soldier's surroundings.

His remains were conveyed to Fort Grant and interred with full military honors, but they have since been transferred to his old home at Jacobstown, New Jersey, where he now lies by the side of father and brother.

In 1886, Lieutenant Bullock was married at Carbondale, Ill., to Miss Annie Rapp, a sister of the wife of Captain D. H. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry. One son, Edwin Corlies, was born at Fort Riley in 1888. Wife and son survive him, cherishing the memory of his loving devotion and glorying in his spotless record.

During the World's Fair, the class of 1883 held a reunion at Chicago, celebrating its tenth anniversary. Bullock, among others, was not able to be present, but those who were there drank to him with a toast that brought forth a tremendous cheer: "Ned Bullock—the man we miss the most."

Men, soldiers, comrades, classmates like Bullock make every West Pointer wish that some time—at the end—all good classmates, from all their diverse, wandering ways, might be gathered together again, just as long ago from their distant States they were gathered by happy fortune to be that union of brothers, a class at the Point.

How many tales there would be to tell—What willing ears to listen! On the old silent paths by the river, classmates would walk as of yore. In the hope of youth, cadets talk of life and adventure and of all the long happiness they are earning for the future; but these, as one walked with another, would say: "Do

you know what I thought of in garrison, in the field, in my times of happiness—yes, and in the long sorrows I have had? I thought of you and the old days, of the songs in camp and the walks by the river.”

“Where souls do couch on flowers we’ll hand in hand.”

G. H. C.

ALBION PARRIS HOWE.

NO. 1066. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, January 25, 1897, at Cambridge, Mass., aged 79.

ALBION PARRIS HOWE was born at Standish, Cumberland Co., Maine, March 25, 1818. He was the youngest of seven children. His father, Dr. Ebenezer Howe, was born and educated in Massachusetts, while his mother, Catherine Spring, came from Conway, New Hampshire.

It was early his intention to go to college, and with that end in view prepared himself accordingly for a classical education, and, primarily for the benefit of the training, taught for one winter in the town school. When eighteen years old he was a mounted aid to the commander of one of the state militia regiments. Shortly after a review of the troops by the Governor, the latter sent him an offer of an appointment to West Point. The offer was accepted, and accordingly on July 1, 1837, General Howe was enrolled as a cadet in the United States Military Academy.

Among his classmates were Horatio G. Wright, Zealous B. Tower, John F. Reynolds, Don Carlos Buell, Thomas J. Rodman, Brannan, Whipple, Gorgas and the two Garnetts. The class then numbered about one hundred and twenty-five men. During his second year at the Academy, General Howe was made



GENERAL ALBION P. HOWE.

a corporal in one of the companies, while in his fourth and last year, he was a Captain, and was graduated eighth out of the fifty-two men forming the class of 1841.

He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, and owing to the disturbances on the Canadian frontier, was ordered to Fort Gratiot, Michigan, and thence to Sackett's Harbor. In the summer of 1843, while stationed at Fort Severn, Md., he was appointed an assistant to Professor Church, who was then at the head of the Mathematical Department at West Point. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, General Howe, preferring the field to the class room, applied to be relieved in order to join his regiment. On June 1, 1846, his application was granted, on the 18th he was promoted to a First Lieutenant, made Adjutant of his regiment on October 1st, which position he held until March 2, 1855, and early in March, 1847, he landed with General Scott's army at Vera Cruz. He followed the fortunes of this victorious army from the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847, to the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, September 13-14, 1847, being engaged in the battle of Cerro Gordo, brevetted Captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco," in action again at Molino del Rey, in the storming of Chapultepec, and finally in the capture of the City of Mexico.

Returning with the Fourth Artillery to Fortress Monroe, General Howe was soon ordered to Florida, where he was stationed at Pensacola and Fort Brooke. From 1850-55 he was in garrison at Forts Columbus and Hamilton, in New York City and at Baltimore. On March 2, 1855, he was promoted to a Captain, and went on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Under General Harney, he was engaged in the expedition against the Sioux Indians, taking part in the battle of Blue Water, September 3, 1855. Spending the winter at Fort Laramie, Dak., and Fort Kearney, Neb., he was ordered to Leocompton to aid in quelling the Kansas disturbances caused by the struggle between the free settlers and the pro-slavery party. During the

years 1859 and 1860, General Howe was stationed at Fortress Monroe in connection with the Artillery School for Practice.

While stationed here, he was married February 17, 1859, in New York City, to Miss Elizabeth Law Mehaffey, only daughter of Andrew Mehaffey, Esq., and Elizabeth McPherson of Gettysburg, Penn.

When, in the fall of that year, John Brown's raid was made on Harper's Ferry, General Howe was sent with his company (G) to the scene of the disturbances, and there remained until peace was again restored. Returning to Fortress Monroe, he was shortly afterward ordered with his company on frontier duty, taking up his station at Fort Randall, Dak., but left there in April, 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion.

In June he reported with his battery to General McClellan in West Virginia, and was engaged in the action of Rich Mountain, and in the skirmishes of Elk Water and of Greenbriar. After leaving West Virginia in December, he served in the defenses of Washington and in drilling the inpouring regiments until March, 1862, when he was placed in command of a brigade of light artillery in General Couch's (first) division of the Fourth Corps, commanded by General Keyes, and moved with the army of the Potomac to the Peninsula. During this campaign he was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, in the action at Lee's Mill, in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and on the eleventh of June following, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers. On June 25th he was engaged in the action of Mechanicsville, and in the operation, immediately following, of the Seven Days' "change of base" to the James river. In the battle of Malvern Hill, General Howe's brigade formed the right of General Couch's division which was stationed midway up the hill. Anderson's vigorous attack on the right wing was successfully repulsed, while the later assaults on the Heights, by the combined forces of Magruder, Huger and D. H. Hill, constituting the whole of the Confederate right wing, proved equally disastrous to the assailants. Lieutenant-Colonel

Thourot, commanding the Fifty-fifth New York, in his official report to General Howe, under date of July 4, concluded thus: "I cannot close my report without thanking you for your noble example in exposing yourself as you did—showing the men under your command that you are ready to share the same dangers as themselves." For "gallant and meritorious services" in this battle, he was awarded a brevet commission of Major in the regular army.

During the Northern Virginia and Maryland campaigns, August to November, 1862, General Howe was engaged in the battle of Manassas, again at Crampton's Gap in the battle of South Mountain, and on September 17 in the battle of Antietam. Under the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, after this battle, General Howe was put in command of the Second Division of the Sixth Corps.

After the march to Falmouth, reached on November 19, 1862, began the campaign on the Rappahannock, opening on December 13, with the battle of Fredericksburg. Here General Howe's division, forming the left of the Sixth Corps, was posted in front of the heights of Bernard's Cabin and adjoining woods, which were occupied by Hood's right and the left of A. P. Hill. Upon this division a vigorous attack was made, but so determined was the resistance, that it was repulsed with heavy losses, one regiment (the Fifty-seventh North Carolina) of Law's brigade losing as many as 224 men. During the battle of Chancellorsville, which followed, General Sedgwick, then in command of the Sixth Corps, ordered his second and third divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Howe and Newton, to assault Marye's Height. The ascent was begun at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, May 3. "At half past eleven," says the Count de Paris (Vol. 3, p. 97.) "Sedgwick was in possession of the famous heights, which for the last three months the two armies had been accustomed to look upon as impregnable. The assault had cost him about one thousand men." Nevertheless, these two divisions were again engaged that same afternoon in the battle

of Salem Heights, which, however, did not acquire its severest force until the afternoon of the following day. General Howe's division, forming the left wing of the army, and numbering only six thousand men, defended a front of more than two miles in extent, from Taylor's Hill to the Guest Dwelling. In his official report of this battle, under date of May 10, 1863, after stating that the list of casualties sustained in his division on the 3d and 4th amounted in the aggregate to 1515 men, General Howe concludes as follows:

"The importance of the action fought by the Second Division on the 14th, will be understood when it is known that it was attacked by three strong divisions of the enemy (McLaw's, Anderson's and Early's), the attack directed by the Senior General of the army (General Lee) and with a view to cut the communication of the Sixth Corps with its river crossing, which attack, if successful, must have resulted either in the destruction or capture of the Sixth Corps. Yet the Second Division, almost unaided, successfully repulsed the attack, and without losing a gun or prisoner to the enemy." For "gallant and meritorious services in action at Salem Heights, Virginia," he was brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Pennsylvania campaign, "which was to decide the future of America forever," was begun on June 3, 1863, when Generals Lee and Hooker put their armies in motion. General Hooker, in order to make a reconnoissance on the right bank of the Rappahannock, ordered General Howe's division to take the lead in crossing the pontoons at Franklin's Crossing, immediately beyond which the Confederates were entrenched in their rifle pits. Here it seems proper to insert the following letter:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE LAKES, }
DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 28th, 1866. }

HON. E. M. STANTON, SECTY. OF WAR :

DEAR SIR :

I have the honor to recommend that Brigadier-General Howe (of

the Artillery) be brevetted a Major-General for skillful and meritorious services, to date from June 3rd, 1863.

General Howe commanded a division under me when in command of the Army of the Potomac with great credit to himself and usefulness to the service. I always regarded him as an excellent officer and deserving of this promotion. He was conspicuous in the fights at Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Marye's Height and Salem Heights, and also in crossing the Rappahannock river June 3rd, 1863. I am more anxious that he should be brevetted for that service, as his division was the first to cross the river, and a brevet was conferred on an officer commanding a division that crossed after, and if there was any merit in the movement, it was due to the officer first crossing. He is eminently deserving of this mark of distinction from his government.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. HOOKER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

It was not until about ten o'clock on the night of July 1st that the Sixth Corps, stationed at Manchester, heard of the first day's battle at Gettysburg and of the death of General Reynolds. At one o'clock in the morning the Sixth Corps started, and after a forced march of thirty-five miles, reached the field of Gettysburg in the early part of the afternoon and took up its position in the rear of Round Top. In his official report, General Howe says: "During the battle of July 2d and 3rd, the Third Brigade was ordered to take position on the extreme right flank of the army, and the portion of the division in support of the Fifth Corps was ordered, with two batteries, to take position on the extreme left, to hold the left flank of the army. This position the division held until the close of the action, and until the morning of July 5th." Then began the pursuit of Lee's army to Warrenton, followed by the campaign on the Rapidan, during which he was brevetted Colonel in the regular forces for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia." Subsequently, during the latter part of November, he was engaged in the Mine Run operations, and was afterward put in command of the Artillery Depot, and in charge of the office of

Inspector of Artillery at Washington, in which position he served from March 2, 1864, to August 2, 1866. Before leaving the field for his new duties at the capital, he received the following communication:

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 HEADQUARTERS 2D DIV., 6TH CORPS, }
 November 22d, 1863.

GENERAL :

Before General Orders No. 94, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, were published, the officers of your division had decided to give to you a slight testimonial of their high esteem, and had directed the accompanying gift to be prepared for that purpose.

They intended to present it to you in due form, but the above mentioned orders prohibiting any public demonstration, we respectfully request you to accept the Sword, Sash and Belt herewith forwarded, not as a proof of our approbation of your faithful services to the country, not as an acknowledgment of your military skill, not as an avowal of our gratitude of your kindness in your command—for all this you will be recompensed by fame in our country's history—but simply as a token of our esteem for you as a gentleman.

In behalf of the officers of your division, I have the honor to be,
 General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

CHAS. MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Brigadier-General A. P. HOWE,
*Commanding Second Division, Sixth Corps,
 Army of the Potomac.*

During the summer of 1864, General Howe was engaged in placing Harper's Ferry in a state of defence. On March 13th following, he was brevetted Major-General in the regular army for "gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion."

On the assassination of President Lincoln he was elected as one of the twelve general officers of the army and navy to act as a Guard of Honor to escort the remains from Washington to Springfield, and on his return was appointed, with Generals David Hunter, Lew Wallace, Augustus V. Kautz, Thomas M. Harris and Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, on the board,

or commission, which tried the conspirators who took part with Wilkes Booth in the attempts made upon the lives of members of the Cabinet and in the killing of Lincoln.

On July 13, 1865, General Howe was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers for "faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion," and on January 15, 1866, while serving as a member of the Artillery Board, he was honorably mustered out of volunteer service. While on the Artillery Board he was appointed, with General Hardee, inspector of all the arms, ammunition and military stores in the United States Forts and Arsenals, his duties in this office extending from August 2, 1866, to August 20, 1867. Subsequently he was on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, when in June, 1868, with the rank of Major in the Fourth Artillery, he was placed in command of Fort Washington, Md. Then he was ordered to Louisville, Ky., to take charge of the government disbursing office, and after serving on garrison duty from 1877, beginning at Presidio, Cal., then at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and at Fort McHenry, Md., he was, on April 19, 1882, made Colonel of his old regiment, the Fourth Artillery, with his headquarters at Fort Adams, R. I. In the summer of that year he was retired from active service by operation of law, and after spending a year at Newport, took up his residence permanently in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

His years spent in Cambridge were in reality as well as officially passed in retirement in the peaceful quiet of his library and in devotion to his family, consisting of his wife and five children. He was a member of the Massachusetts commandery of the Loyal Legion, and of the Order of Foreign Wars, but during his later years was prevented by feeble health from taking any active part in their affairs. During the fall and winter months of 1896 his physical strength began to fail, caused by a general giving out of the vital powers. He died quietly and peacefully a few minutes after nine o'clock on Monday morning, the twenty-fifth day of January, 1897.

The closing words are taken from the memorial to General Howe, adopted by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Order of Foreign Wars:

“His splendid record in the army of the United States can never be effaced; it is a part of his country’s history, covering a period of forty-five years of continuous military duty; it can be briefly told by reference to the seven brevet commissions conferred upon him for distinguished services, dating from that of Captain, in 1847 for “gallant and meritorious conduct in battles of Contreras and Churubusco” in Mexico, and continuing to the close of the Civil War with the double star of a Major-General well earned for “gallant and meritorious services during the war.”

“In the year 1882, when he had reached the limitations of age for officers on the active list, as prescribed by law, he bade farewell to the army, and the faithful soldier, laying aside his sword, modestly sought his honorable retirement.”

“His later years were passed quietly and unassumingly as a private citizen of Cambridge, where he was honored and respected, and he died as he had always lived, a true soldier and gentleman.”

W. D. H.

ANDREW JACKSON SMITH.

No. 976. CLASS OF 1838.

Died, January 28, 1897, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 82.

In the Union Army there served twenty-four persons of the name of Smith, as Generals or Brevet Generals, and on the Confederate side there were six General Smiths of the various grades. Of the twenty-four Union General Smiths, six or eight were conspicuous officers; the others were not so well known, though

nearly all the Smiths performed their parts in the war with honor and more or less glory to their cause and themselves. Among the numerous military Smiths who served the Union cause with fidelity, C. F. Smith, Baldy Smith, Morgan L. Smith, John E. Smith, Thomas Kilby Smith, W. Sooy Smith and Giles A. Smith were bright names in our military annals. But, in my judgment, the greatest of all the Smiths was Major General Andrew Jackson Smith of the Western armies, who died at St. Louis recently. For long-continued, unceasing, uncomplaining and uniformly successful service A. J. Smith, I think, held the record over all the other Smiths, numerous and deserving and distinguished as some of them were. Few Generals of other names, too, soared higher than he, for he was in the front rank of the most distinguished commanders of the war.

General Smith in his day was not an unknown and unsung hero. Although he never achieved the distinction of commanding a department while the war progressed, his influence was great in determining many important events of the conflict in the Mississippi Valley. Yet when he died the other day, thirty-two years afterward, Smith was waived off the stage with a perfunctory obituary notice exactly six lines in length, so vague as to make it difficult to differentiate him from the other distinguished Smiths, in newspapers where President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad, who died the same day, received nearly a column of panegyrics and a portrait. And the press this last week has been teeming with the exploits of the Confederate raider, Joe Shelby, whose influence upon the war was almost nil.

Andrew Jackson Smith was a Pennsylvanian. He was appointed from that State to West Point July 1, 1834, graduating from the Academy, in 1838, No. 36 in a class of forty-five cadets; that is, within nine of the bottom. In Smith's class were McDowell, Casey, and R. S. Granger, who subsequently made names on the Union side during the Civil War, and Beauregard, Hardee and Edward Johnson of the Confederate service. Among his college mates in the preceding class were Hooker, Sedgwick,

French, Bragg, Early and Pemberton, while in the succeeding class were Halleck, Isaac I. Stevens, Lawton, and others who afterward became conspicuous on one side or the other.

Upon his graduation Smith entered the old First Dragoons as a Second Lieutenant, and served against the Indians of the plains and in Oregon. He also had a share in the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was already a Major in the First Dragoons. October 3, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Second California Cavalry, but was soon detached, for in February, 1862, he turned up a Chief of Cavalry of the Department of the Missouri. This makes it probable that it was through Halleck that Smith was brought east and turned loose in the theatre of active military operations. He was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers May 17, 1862, while at St. Louis, and was thus fairly launched. All his earlier service was with the cavalry, and it appears that his superiors held him to have special qualifications for that arm; but it was as an infantry commander that he made his mark.

When, after Shiloh, Halleck left St. Louis and went to the front to direct in person the combined armies operating against Corinth, Smith was taken along as Chief of Cavalry. It was in the Corinth campaign that he first displayed those qualities of boldness and activity which made him so successful as a leader, and afterward won him the regard and confidence of Halleck, Grant and Sherman. He commanded in a minor affair or two, which were cleverly managed. When the Confederates, Bragg and Kirby Smith, invaded Kentucky in 1862, A. J. Smith was sent back and assigned to a miscellaneous command in front of Cincinnati, which took some part in repelling the enemy from the Ohio river. It was one of the queer things in Smith's career that he never appeared to be permanently attached anywhere, but was constantly tossed about from pillar to post, at the will and necessity of his chiefs, on important detached service. He wrote very few letters, and never remonstrated or grumbled, no matter what the nature of the duty assigned him, but went about its accom-

plishment in the most effective manner and without delay. Hence he became a prime favorite for the most difficult and dangerous undertakings, and was always available. When Banks needed aid, Grant said: "Send A. J. Smith." When Price had to be chased out of Missouri, the order came: "Send up A. J. Smith;" after Forrest had cleaned out nearly every Union officer sent after him, Smith was put on his trail and defeated him; when Hood sat down in front of Nashville, Thomas did not attack until Smith's veterans arrived from Missouri, and he finally wound up a series of remarkable marches and operations by taking part in the capture of Mobile. His selection for these various expeditions is strong proof of the high estimate placed upon his military capacity by his superiors.

After Bragg had retreated out of Kentucky, Smith was shifted down into West Tennessee again. He soon had organized a division of about 7,500 men, which composed part of the force used in the first great expedition down the Mississippi river against Vicksburg under General Sherman. He took a prominent part in the assault on Chickasaw Bluffs, where Sherman met with a serious repulse. Immediately afterward the Vicksburg expeditionary force was withdrawn, and, under command of General McClernand, it attacked and, in conjunction with the navy, reduced Arkansas Post, near the mouth of the Arkansas river. The fort, all its munitions, and some 5,000 prisoners fell into the hands of McClernand. General Smith led the attack with his division, and it was largely owing to his admirable dispositions that the fort was so cheaply won.

Soon after this event Grant came down from Memphis and superseded McClernand, and then followed the great Vicksburg campaign, in which Smith took part as a division commander. He was conspicuous in most of the movements and battles leading up to the environment of Vicksburg. It was in these operations that Smith first fell under Grant's personal observation, and he ever afterward had that commander's high regard. When Pemberton's messenger, General Bowen, came forth to ask terms

for the surrender of the Confederate stronghold, he presented himself on General Smith's front on the Union lines. In the reports of Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana, who accompanied the army during the Vicksburg campaign, it is recorded that Smith took part with Grant and McPherson in the conferences with Pemberton and his advisers. After the surrender, Smith accompanied Sherman's second expedition against Jackson and Joe Johnston.

After the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, things became duller along the great river, and on the 5th of August, 1863, Smith was detached again to the command of Columbus, Ky., where he remained until January 21, 1864, after which, for a few weeks, he was engaged in some minor operations around Memphis.

When the Banks expedition up the Red river to Shreveport and beyond, if possible, was determined upon by the government, General Grant detached A. J. Smith with parts of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, about 10,000 men, to reinforce Banks. Upon arriving at the mouth of the Red river, Smith learned that General Banks would be delayed in making the final advance. He thereupon determined to do a little business upon his own account. He entered Red river on March 13, and on the 14th captured the Confederate stronghold, Fort de Russy, which barred the way of the navy to Alexandria, where Banks was to concentrate his command. He also made a dash on Henderson's Mill, capturing 250 prisoners and four guns. The Confederates attacked and defeated Banks at the Sabine Cross Roads on May 8, before Smith could join, and fell back upon the latter at Pleasant Hill, where the Confederates, under General Dick Taylor, attacked again on the 9th and were repulsed. In this last battle Smith's command was conspicuous and successful. He commanded the front and drove the enemy off the field, capturing 1,000 prisoners, five guns and six caissons. Smith covered Banks's retreat down Red river. In this expedition, ill-fated considered as a whole, Smith's share was brilliant. He captured,

all told, 1,757 prisoners and twenty-two pieces of artillery. In all its affairs he displayed quick perception and uncommon coolness and enterprise. He returned to Vicksburg with his command on the 23d of May, after an absence of seventy-four days.

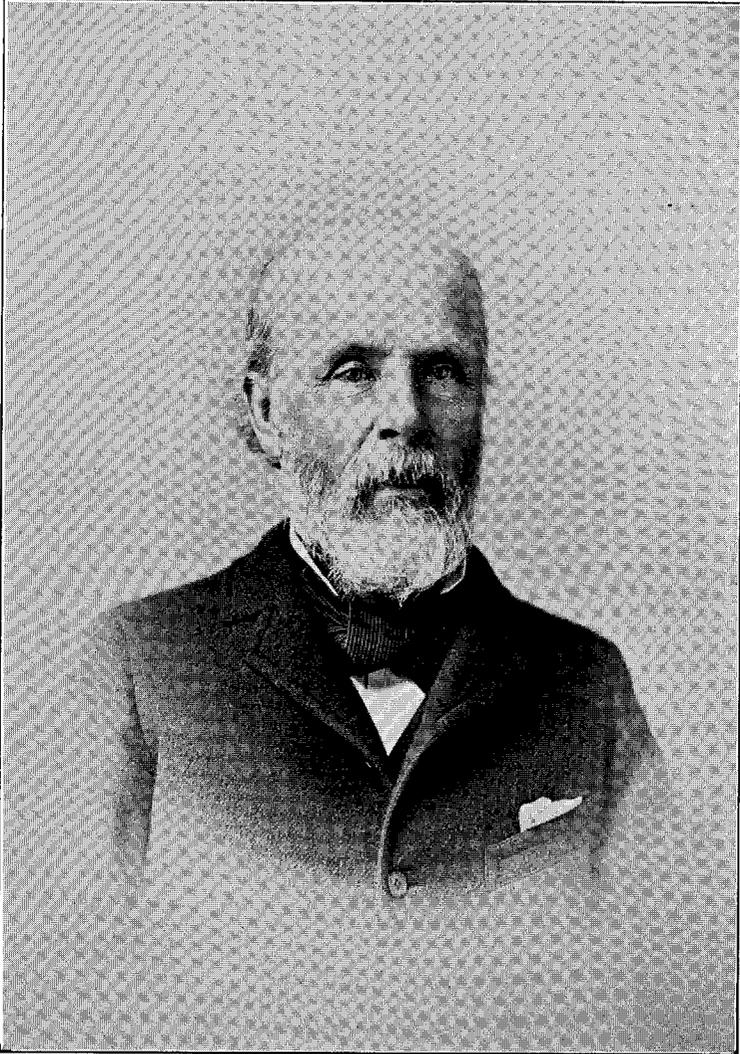
Early in June the Confederate, General Forrest, had defeated disastrously General Sturgis at Guntown, Miss. In the beginning of July, Smith, with a force of 14,000 men, infantry and cavalry, was ordered to beat up Forrest. In those days the Union Generals did not have to hunt long for Forrest; he was never in hiding when a fight was in sight. He attacked Smith on the 14th with all his force; in fact, Smith had out-manoeuvred the Confederate by a flank movement, forcing him to give battle at a disadvantage. Forrest was outnumbered and badly worsted in the engagement and in the subsequent operations. His success against Forrest added largely to Smith's reputation as a soldier. Later, during the early fall, the Confederate cavalrman, General Joseph Wheeler, got into East Tennessee, and upon Sherman's communications, Grant telegraphed Halleck: "If A. J. Smith has reached Decatur, he had better be ordered by rail to Nashville to get on the track of Wheeler and drive him south." On September 12 Sherman telegraphed Smith from Atlanta: "I have been trying for three months to get you and Mower to me, but am headed off at every turn. Halleck asks for you to clear out Price. Can't you make a quick job of it and then get to me?" These quotations show in what estimate Smith was held by the military authorities.

Meanwhile Smith had been promoted to Major General for his service in the Red river campaign, of date May 12, 1864. Price's raid into Missouri had become so threatening as to alarm the government, because the forces under General Rosecrans, for the defence of that State, had been very much reduced. So it happened that Smith, while at Cairo with his division, at last on his way to join Sherman, was diverted once again by an order from the War Department to go into Missouri. Hard marching, hard fare, and isolated skirmishing characterized this expedition.

It was a most trying service, yet Smith performed his part with uncomplaining zeal and fair success. He followed Price across Missouri, but at the final moment, through an error of judgment on the part of his superior in the direction of Smith's march, the latter was deprived of a last opportunity to strike Price at Hickman's Mills, and the glory of the wind up was reserved for Pleasonton at Mine Creek.

While Price was penetrating Missouri, Hood had entered Tennessee, and was pressing the old hero, Thomas, back on Nashville. Frantic appeals were sent for Smith's troops to go to the assistance of Thomas, which was ordered from Washington. Smith's long march from the western part of the State, where he had followed Price, caused great delay in his reaching Thomas. He embarked on steamers at St. Louis finally, and reached Thomas at Nashville on the 1st and 2d of December, 1864, almost simultaneously with Hood's appearance before the city. Hood had been severely defeated by General Schofield on November 30, at Franklin. Smith's share in the subsequent battle of Nashville, under Thomas, on the 15th and 16th of December, was large and successful, and he was highly commended by Thomas. Hood was driven back across the Tennessee with enormous losses. Smith took part in the pursuit, which was greatly retarded by bad weather, down to the river.

Smith's extended operations had earned for his troops the soubriquet of "Smith's Guerrillas." After the battle of Nashville, he wrote to Washington asking that to his command, which had now grown to the dimensions of a corps, should receive a corps designation. He jocularly referred to their long journeyings and battles, and remarked that until they were assigned a corps number he should call them the "lost tribes of Israel." The President thereupon designated it the Sixteenth Army Corps. He was not permitted to remain long idle. Canby's movement, against Mobile, long delayed, was at last under way, and on the 6th of February, 1865, Smith's veterans started on their last long journey by transports via the Tennessee, Ohio and Missis-



GENERAL DARIUS N. COUCH.

sippi rivers to New Orleans, and thence by sea to Mobile. Under his command they participated in the capture of that city, the operations requiring about a month. Then they advanced up the Alabama river, Smith occupying Montgomery and the whole outlying country, by making detachments to the more important points.

The war had now come to an end; the national authority was restored in all quarters. He remained in command of the district of Montgomery until the fall of 1865, when he was transferred to the district of Western Louisiana. He was mustered out of the volunteer service January 15, 1866, and made Colonel of the Seventh Regular Cavalry July 28, 1866, but resigned May 6, 1869, and entered upon civil pursuits. Soon after General Grant became President, in 1869, he appointed General Smith to be postmaster of St. Louis, where he continued to reside until his death. Under a special law, passed in December, 1888, General Smith was re-appointed into the army as Colonel, January 22, 1889, and on the same day was placed on the retired list.

General Smith was of small stature, with rather brusque, abrupt manners, sometimes verging on irascibility, yet was popular with his troops, and shunned none of the hardships to which they were subjected. The Union cause owed General Andrew Jackson Smith a great debt of gratitude.

LESLIE J. PERRY.

From the New York Sun.

DARIUS NASH COUCH.

No. 1284. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, February 12, 1897, at Norwalk, Conn., aged 74.

DARIUS N. COUCH was born on his father's farm in the town of Southeast, Putnam county, New York, on the 23d of

July, 1822. He passed his early life near home, and was studying to become a civil engineer when he received an appointment to the West Point Academy in 1842, from which institution he graduated in June, 1846, standing thirteenth in a class of fifty-nine members, and was assigned to the Fourth U. S. Artillery. Among his classmates who were afterwards conspicuous, were Generals McClellan, Foster, Reno, Seymour, Gilbert, Sturgis, Stoneman, Palmer, Gibbs and Gordon, serving in the Union army, and in the Confederates service were Generals Jackson (Stonewall), Maury, Jones (D. R.), Wilcox, Maxey and Pickett.

Couch started to join his regiment in September, after his graduating leave of absence was over, and overtook his battery at Monclova, Mexico, about November 17th, 1846. On the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, he was on duty, with Captain Washington's battery, on the battle field of Buena Vista. On that field every man was a hero, and the artillery particularly distinguished itself by its tenacity in holding to its positions, even without infantry support, and beating back charges made by the enemy almost up to the guns. For this, his first battle, he received a brevet as First Lieutenant, for "gallant conduct." After the battle, Captain Washington, one of the conspicuous artillery officers in the battle of Buena Vista, was promoted to the command of the artillery battalion of the army of General Taylor, and selected Couch for his Adjutant, a high honor for so young an officer.

In May, 1847, having received his promotion as Second Lieutenant, he was ordered to Point Isabel, and falling ill in that unhealthy locality, he was, in August, sent home on sick leave. In October, with health restored, he sailed for Vera Cruz, and in January, 1848, reported for service in the city of Mexico. Ordered with his battery to Toluca, he remained there until peace was declared, and then was stationed at Fortress Monroe.

During the years from 1849 to 1855 he served in Florida, and at various artillery posts, and on duty with the Smithsonian

Institute in the Department of Natural History, resigning his commission in April, 1855.

When Couch left the service he left behind him in the army the reputation of being a brave, conscientious officer, strongly imbued with the idea of obligations to duty, and withal very amiable, courteous and thoroughly modest. With those qualities he was, of course, liked and respected, and his record as a general officer during the war was a complete sequel to that of his service in the artillery before the war.

Six years of civil life brought Couch to the exciting times preceding the civil war, and under the stress of the moral obligations, as viewed by all graduates from West Point, not educated in the doctrine of State sovereignty, he remembered his oath of allegiance, and the fact that his education was given to him by the general government, and offered his services to the Executive of the State of Massachusetts. He was appointed Colonel of a regiment recruited in Bristol county, Mass., and left with it for Washington in July, 1861, after the battle of Bull Run. His early record induced the President to appoint him a Brigadier General of Volunteers, dating the appointment back to May 17th of that year.

We now commence with the record of a general officer. The civilian's life had had the inevitable tendency of broadening and developing an organization originally formed on lines capable of development, and he exhibits his former firm, resolute, yet modest character, expanded to an appreciation of the duties of his greatly increased rank.

In the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, preceding the beginning of the Peninsular campaign, General Couch, commanding a division, was assigned to the Fourth Corps (General Keyes), consisting of the divisions of Couch, Smith and Casey.

In the march from Old Point, the Fourth Corps held the left near the James River, and was delayed at Warwick Creek, during the siege operation near Yorktown. On May 4th York-

town was evacuated, and on the morning of the 5th, three corps with three corps commanders confronted the rear guard of the enemy near Williamsburg as it was supported by a strong fortification easily turned. The military plan of operations, evolved by the three corps commanders, led to a useless all day attack, of such a kind as induced General McClellan to ask of the President authority to suspend temporarily the corps organization. During this day Couch, by virtue of his rank, held the center of his line, and that was handled as well as possible under the existing drawbacks. To show how demoralized the soldiers were after this one day of fighting under a triple head, it may be stated that General Heintzleman told General McClellan early in the morning of the 6th, that to keep up the spirits of the soldiers he had made the band play the national airs the night before.

The next appearance of General Couch, as a providential factor on the field of battle, was on the 31st of May, near the station of Fair Oaks. The attack on the Fourth Corps, on that day, was first on Casey's division, gradually reaching the left two brigades of Couch's division, posted "enechelon." General Couch at the time was with his extreme right near Fair Oaks, and by reason of the suddenness and impetuosity of the assault, the communications were broken between Couch and his left brigades, which were forced down the Williamsburg Road with Casey's division. A movement on the right of Couch's position to get between him and the Chickahominy, compelled him, with his remaining force of four regiments, to take a position to his right and rear, covering the road by which reinforcements under Sumner must appear. General Couch stood at bay in a column of regiments ready to deploy in any direction, and he was so near the Williamsburg Road that the enemy could not reinforce their troops engaged in the attack on Casey, until he was disposed of. General Couch, unable to join the greater part of the Fourth Corps, might have taken his command in safety across the bridges, to the right wing of the army, but that would have uncovered Sumner's crossing and perhaps have prevented him from

aiding the army on the right bank of the Chickahominy then hard pressed. General Couch, with his military instinct, saw that his duty was to hold his position against all odds in the hope that Sumner might arrive before he should be crushed. It was the decision of a man who took a desperate course to relieve the army from a desperate condition, and while the enemy were preparing to envelope him, the head of Sumner's column came up. Couch rapidly deployed his force, and began with Sumner's men a fight which ended only at dark, having beaten back every assault, and finally delivered a victorious charge, taking prisoners. This splendid result could not have been obtained without the peculiar qualities found in General Couch. His strong, common sense seemed to rise to genius under circumstances apparently desperate, and the question he then solved was, what was the best thing to do to aid the whole army. With that in view he stood to be battered, in the hope that he might last until Sumner got a foothold on that side of the creek. The idea was that of a true and patriotic soldier, and the carrying of it out was the act of a hero.

In the march from the Chickahominy to the James river, divisions were sometimes separated from their corps, and in that way Couch found himself at the James, and took up a position at Malvern Hill without the orders of his corps commander. During the bloody battle on that field, he commanded on the extreme left, encouraging and supporting his division until night came, and left our troops masters of the field. His report on that fight winds up with an exultant song for the victory won that day. Upon the accession of Burnside to the command of the army, the Grand Division organization was adopted, and General Couch, by the change, fell in command of the Second Corps. It is not relevant to this paper to state the position occupied at that time by the army, with reference to that of Lee, or to note the mistakes which landed the Army of the Potomac on the left bank of the Rappahannock river opposite Fredericksburg, without a pontoon train.

On the 11th of December the throwing of the bridges across the Rappahannock was begun at Fredericksburg and below, but owing to the stout resistance of the enemy, was not completed on the right until the 12th, when Couch crossed with his corps and took position, preparatory to a struggle for the heights back of the town of Fredericksburg.

Nothing was known of the detailed topography of the locality, and there was supposed to be no obstacle to the passage of troops from the town to the hills where Lee's left wing was posted.

After reconnoitering the ground, Couch sent word of the existence of a canal running between the town and the hills, and suggested that the attack be made by a movement to flank the hills. To this information and suggestion no attention was paid, and on the morning of the 13th the battle began. General Couch fought all day to win the impossible, exposing himself in the most reckless manner. The afternoon found him with most of his troops killed or wounded, with no hope of success from fresh assaults, and withdrawal without more slaughter impossible until after night fall. In the afternoon he was reinforced by a part of Hooker's command. Couch then urged upon Hooker to make the only practicable movement, viz: that suggested by him to Burnside the day before of turning the hill by the right flank. Hooker replied contemptuously and kept on with the struggle in the old way until he had, as he expressed it, "killed as many men as required by his orders." Darkness put a stop to the battle of Fredericksburg, and on the 15th the troops re-crossed the river without molestation.

On the 27th of April, 1863, Hooker moved with the Army of the Potomac, and on the 30th had concentrated the Second, Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, near Chancellorsville, on the left flank of Lee's army. On the 1st of May these troops, with the Third Corps, which had joined that wing, moved forward and occupied a commanding ridge, where they could await with con-

fidence an attack which the position seemingly forced upon the enemy.

For some reason impossible to comprehend, this position was given up and a new one taken up in the rear, commanded by that just abandoned. This change of position was not made without an urgent protest from General Couch, who realized at once the terrible advantage thus given to the enemy. The portion of the army present was then posted with the Fifth Corps on the left, then the Second, Twelfth, Third and Eleventh connecting, the Eleventh being on the extreme right with an unprotected right flank. Such a weakness in the line did not escape the notice of Lee, who, on the 2d of May, both turned and attacked the right flank of the Eleventh Corps, driving it in disorder from the field. Irreparable disaster from this attack was prevented only by the determined fighting of the Third Corps, assisted by one brigade of the Second, and some cavalry and unplaced artillery batteries. The Second Corps, under the personal supervision of Couch, repelled all assaults made on its front. That night new lines were taken up, and the fighting on the 3d was desperate all the morning of that day. Each abandonment of a line, giving more commanding positions to the assailants, made the task of those on the defensive more desperate. The last command to fall back was that of General Couch. He was twice wounded, and had his horse killed under him, but remained with Hancock, who had but a part of his division with him. That small force covered the ground where seven divisions had stood at the beginning of the battle. This remnant of a command held the ground until ordered to withdraw to a new position, and in making the movement presented to the enemy such a determined front that their withdrawal was effected in good order, and the fighting for this day was over. Couch reached this last position about eleven o'clock. On the 4th of May the right wing was inactive.

A council of corps commanders held that night had voted to recross the Rappahannock. Among those who voted for this

movement was General Couch, who, as says the historian of the Second Corps, "had been convinced, by his observation of General Hooker, from the 1st to the 5th of May, that no change of dispositions, and no accession of numbers would serve to enable that officer to win a victory and that a renewal of the fighting would simply mean fresh disgrace and increased losses." That night Hooker crossed to the left bank of the Rappahannock, and after his crossing, a sudden rise in the river prevented the troops from using the bridges. Couch, under the circumstances, as says the same authority, being left in command, "determined to take advantage of the situation, to throw the whole force thus placed under his command, upon the enemy as soon as day should dawn, to finally test the question whether forty thousand Confederates were better than seventy thousand Union troops relieved of the incubus which for five days had pressed them down." The river, however, soon began to fall, leaving the way open to the left bank and again bringing General Couch under the effect of the orders to recross. It seems a great misfortune that the falling river should have deprived Couch of a capital chance of redeeming the army from the disgrace of the defeat it had suffered in the battle of Chancellorsville. Had chance given him that opportunity, there would have been no invasion of Pennsylvania. Quoting again: "General Couch had felt outraged in every nerve and fibre of his being by the conduct of General Hooker; the retreat from the admirable offensive position on the 1st; the inaction of the 2d, giving opportunity for the overthrow and rout of Howard's corps, &c. The orders he received were executed with energy and despatch, and he even sought to find, in the reckless exposure of his own life, relief from the terrible sense that his own troops were being aimlessly sacrificed. But to the commanding General he expressed his views with the utmost frankness and distinctness." General Couch, in an interview with the President, recommended a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac—firmly declined the chief position for himself—and not believing in any in-

tention of making a change, asked to be relieved from duty with that army where his services had been so distinguished. He was shortly put in command of the Department of the Susquehanna, then become the theater of invasion. For his judicious conduct there he deserves the undying gratitude of the State of Pennsylvania.

For several examples of his unique courage, the reader is referred to the account of the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville in the history of the Second Corps, by General Francis A. Walker.

The record of General Couch shows that he loved his soldiers, and that while promptly engaging them in a battle in obedience to orders, he more than shared their dangers, not only to encourage them to do gallant duty, but to keep down waste of life caused by unskillful handling on the part of subordinates.

He had served during two campaigns under grossly incompetent leaders, with equally fatal result, and in both cases he had found his command battling for its existence against heavy odds, caused by orders which it would be complimentary to class as puerile. All these facts, acting upon his deeply sensitive nature, brought about the action already recorded.

His magnificent record should be placed at West Point in enduring bronze as a brilliant example of valor, honor and modesty, to the young men who have adopted the profession of arms.

No one has ever lived who was better entitled to wear the motto: "Sans puer et sans reproche."

WM. FARRUS SMITH.

Part of an address in Taunton, Mass., Sunday evening, May 30th, 1897, at Memorial service of Wm. H. Bartlett Post 3, G. A. R., by Rev. S. Hopkins Emery :

The new year of 1897 brought a new bereavement in the death of General Couch.

Darius Nash Couch, born July 23, 1822, in South East, County of Putnam, New York, was the son of Jonathan Couch. In 1842 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, whence he was graduated in 1846 and assigned to duty in Company B, Fourth Regiment of Artillery, U. S. A., and commissioned as Second Lieutenant. For gallantry, at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, he was brevetted First Lieutenant and later on commissioned. He resigned his commission at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 30, 1855, and after a brief stay in New York City, coming to Taunton, engaged in business in the Copper Works with the Crocker Brothers, having married the daughter of Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, Mary Caroline, in August of 1854. Their only child is Leonard Crocker Couch of Taunton.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Couch offered his services to Governor Andrews, and was commissioned as Colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, made up largely of Bristol County men and whose brilliant history in the war is well known to you.

But Colonel Couch who, as a graduate of West Point and the Mexican war, was an accomplished soldier, could not be confined to a single regiment. Promotion was sure to come. The Colonel of June 15, 1861, held commission as Brigadier-General dated May 17, 1861; and was advanced to Major-General July 4, 1862. According to his own autobiographical sketch he was under fire at Buena Vista, and in the Civil War at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Oak Grove, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Williamsport, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, against Lee in Pennsylvania, Nashville, pursuit of Hood, and against Hoke in North Carolina.

In 1863, General Couch was assigned command of Department in Susquehanna, Penna. In the battle of Chancellorsville the General was slightly wounded, and in three different battles he had horses killed under him. Asked once what he considered the most important incident of the war, his reply was: "The firing on Fort Sumter."

Surely that was the shot, if not "heard 'round the world," heard thro all the length and breadth of this land, and which roused the people as they had not been roused since the days of the American Revolution.

General Couch for a long time had been feeling the infirmities, if not of old age, of army life, and at length died in mid-winter, February 12, 1897. On Wednesday the 17th of that month all that remained to us of the deceased soldier was brought from Norwalk, Conn., and first at St. Thomas Church, and afterwards at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Taunton, with fitting burial service, in the presence of hundreds of sorrowing friends, citizens and veterans of the war, in loving sympathy with the bereaved home circle, then and there were laid away in their long, last sleep the mortal remains of one whom none knew only to admire and love.

ALFRED PLEASONTON.

No. 1212, CLASS OF 1844.

Died, February 17, 1897, at Washington, D. C., aged 73.

Brevet Major General ALFRED PLEASONTON, Major U. S. A., retired, a distinguished cavalry leader during the war, died in Washington, D. C., early on the morning of February 17, after an illness of several years, during which time his death has been more than once reported. For a long time he has lived in absolute retirement, seeing none but a few intimate friends. The deceased officer was graduated from the West Point Academy in 1844; promoted to the Second Dragoons; served through the Mexican war, and was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. After the Mexican War he served on the frontier, being promoted First Lieutenant in 1849, and Captain in 1855. He was Acting Assistant Adjutant General to General Harney during the Sioux expedition, and was Adjutant General (1856-60) during the Seminole war in Florida and the campaigns in Kansas, Oregon and Washington. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he was in Utah, with his regiment, and went with it to Washington in 1861, and was promoted Major Second Cavalry, February 15, 1862. He served through the Peninsular campaign, and in July, 1862, was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers; commanded a cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac that followed Lee into Maryland, and was engaged at Boonesborough, South Mountain and Antietam, and in the subsequent pursuit; was engaged many times before Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville won great renown, as to him is due a great deal of the credit of having saved the Army of the Potomac from rout. His midnight charge was one of the most stirring scenes of the war, and during it Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded. He was appointed Major General of Volunteers June 22, 1863; was trans-

ferred to Missouri in 1864, and drove the Confederate General Price out of that State. He held brevets from Lieutenant Colonel to Major General in the regular army for his gallantry and services in the field. General Pleasanton resigned from the army January 1, 1868, and for several years was Collector of Internal Revenue, and subsequently was President of the Terre Haute and Cincinnati railroad. On October 19, 1888, he was placed on the retired list with the rank of Major, by special act of Congress of that date. General Pleasanton in many ways was as peculiar as his brother, the late General Augustus James Pleasanton, of "blue glass" fame, who died a few years ago. For years he had been a sufferer from fistula contracted in the army. He refused to see any physicians; lived obscurely and took all kinds of patent medicines, from which he thought he might receive some benefit. Such is the record in brief of a gallant officer who has deserved well of his country.

Army and Navy Journal.

FRANCIS H. PARKER.

No. 1952. CLASS OF 1861 (JUNE).

Died February 22, 1897, at Allegheny Arsenal, Penn., aged 59.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, }
 UNITED STATES ARMY, }
 WASHINGTON, March 26, 1897. }

ORDNANCE ORDERS }
 No. 1. }

The Chief of Ordnance regrets to announce to the Department the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis H. Parker, who died at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1897, and was buried at Owego, New York, February 24, 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parker was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from New York on July 1, 1857, and was graduated and appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, June 24, 1861. His services during the War of the Rebellion were as follows: In the

Manassas Campaign of July, 1861, as Acting Aide-de-Camp to Colonel O. B. Wilcox, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Washington, D. C., August 24 to October 24, 1861; transferred to Third Artillery, October 23, and to Ordnance Corps, October 24, 1861; as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Washington Arsenal, D. C., October 24, 1861, to January 27, 1862; at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Washington, D. C., January 27 to March 10, 1862; and in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign, March 10 to July, 1862; and in charge of an Ordnance Depot at Frederick, Maryland, September, 1862; as Assistant Ordnance Officer at St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, October 1, 1862, to July 11, 1863, (promoted First Lieutenant, Ordnance, March 3, 1863); as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Tennessee, July 16, 1863, to January, 1864, being engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 23 to 25, 1863; as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, February 11 to July 27, 1864; in command of Cincinnati Ordnance Depot, July 29 to December 15, 1864; as Chief Ordnance Officer, Army of the Potomac, December 18, 1864, to June 20, 1865. He received the brevet of Captain, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, and that of Major, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department and in the field.

He served as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, July 24 to October 5, 1865, (promoted Captain of Ordnance, December 1, 1865); in command of Charleston Arsenal, South Carolina, July 28, 1866, to September 30, 1868; as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, September 30, 1868, to October 1, 1869; in command of Dearbornville Arsenal, Michigan, October 1, 1869, to October 25, 1871; as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Washington Arsenal, D. C., October 25, 1871, to November 25, 1873; in command of Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia, November 25, 1873, to July 1, 1879, (promoted Major of Ordnance, April 14, 1875). From July till September he served on several important boards; in command of the Dover Powder Depot, September 6, 1880, to April 4, 1883; in command of the Watertown Arsenal, May 1, 1883, to November 21, 1889, during which time he was absent from his station and in temporary command of the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, from January 29 to April 18, 1889, (promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance, October 1, 1888); in command of Watervliet Arsenal, November 21, 1889, to December 12, 1892; in command of Allegheny Arsenal, October 4, 1894, till the time of his death.

During this long service from the close of the war, June, 1865, in addition to the many commands and other duties mentioned above, he served on numerous important boards, and was charged with much important professional duty. The above record briefly indicates the important services he rendered with armies in the field during the War of the Rebellion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parker's high ability and conscientious devotion to duty is well known to the officers of his Department, to the service at large, and especially to those officers who served with him. He gave close personal attention to each detail of his work as it presented itself to him day by day, and in the many important positions to which he was assigned he rendered loyal service. He bore with courageous patience the illness that affected the latter portion of his life, and his charm as a companion makes his death a source of deep regret to all who were fortunate enough to have been associated with him in this relation.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

LUCIEN LOESER.

No. 1136. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, March 6th, 1897, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 79.

The name of LUCIEN LOESER will suggest pleasurable reminiscences of their cadet or subaltern days to a large proportion of the older of the remaining officers of the "Old Army." Of his cotemporaries at West Point not many are left, and of his class of 56 members, I believe only four, Generals James Longstreet, N. J. T. Dana, and Chas. L. Kilburn, and Colonel Joseph Stewart.

Colonel Loeser was born July 10th, 1818, in Orwigsburg, Pa., and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 6th, 1897, in his 79th year. He was of "Pennsylvania Dutch" ancestry, and possessed many of the characteristics of that race, among them that of pride in belonging to it. His father was a prominent lawyer in Schuylkill county, in the days when the coal lands began to be developed. His youthful education was obtained principally at the famous old Moravian school at Littitz. He entered the Military Academy in 1838, and graduated in 1842, and was assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Second Artillery.

He served with this regiment at Forts Adams, Hamilton,

and Trumbull in succession until his promotion to Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, in 1845, which carried him to Fort McHenry. In July, 1846, his company, "F," Captain C. O. Tompkins and First Lieutenants E. O. C. Ord and W. T. Sherman, with Lieutenant W. F. Halleck, Engineers, accompanying, sailed for California via Cape Horn in the U. S. Storeship Lexington. The voyage was long and tedious, and it was more than six months after sailing when they entered the Bay of Monterey and took station at the old Spanish settlement of that name.. Those were unsettled times in California, and though the country had already been wrested from Mexican control, there was plenty of police duty for the troops of occupation.

In 1848 came the discovery of gold, and as soon as its importance was recognized it became necessary to inform the government at Washington. Lieutenant Loeser, who had been promoted the previous year, was selected to bear the dispatches, and set out with them, and a quart or so of specimens, about the end of August in a chartered sailing vessel. He reached Payta, Peru, in time to take the October steamer for Panama and connected at Aspinwall with the steamer for Jamaica. There he secured passage on a small sailing vessel to New Orleans, and finally arrived in Washington in December with the big news, which was immediately announced to the country by a Presidential message to Congress, and gave rise to the great immigration of "'49."

Lieutenant Loeser then served in garrison at Fort Sullivan, Me., and from 1850 to 1852 at Jefferson Barracks with Light Battery "C," Ringold's famous battery, when it resumed its guns after its tour of service as cavalry after the Mexican war. Then back to Fort Sullivan and thence to Fort Constitution, N. H., and Fort Wood, N. Y., till the main body of the regiment sailed for California in December, 1853.

It was on this voyage that the memorable and tragic shipwreck of the San Francisco occurred. Headquarters, band and six companies, about 500 men in all, had embarked on this

steamer for San Francisco, via Cape Horn, but off the Delaware Capes they met a severe storm which soon reduced the vessel to an unmanageable wreck and washed overboard the deck houses with four officers and 150 men. They drifted thus for four days, keeping the vessel afloat only by the greatest exertions, during which a number of the men died from exposure and fatigue. Finally the bark Kilby hove in sight, and running a hawser to the wreck, took off about 100 of the survivors, including Lieutenant Loeser and his family, which were subsequently transferred to the packet Lucy Thompson and landed in New York. The remainder were taken off later by other vessels and carried to Liverpool.

Lieutenant Loeser served as Adjutant of the regiment while it was being gotten into shape again, and in April a second start was made. Part of them went in the steamer Illinois, and the remainder in a chartered steamer, the Falcon. There was much suspicion and controversy respecting the seaworthiness of this vessel, and as a result Lieutenant Loeser found himself the senior officer present when they went aboard, and sailed in command of the band and four companies. Before they had been long out the suspicions were fully realized. The machinery gave out, but, fortunately, they were able to make Hampton Roads without being caught in a storm, and there they awaited the Illinois which took them off in May and they finally reached Benicia in safety.

He then served at Fort Miller, Cal., for three years, being promoted to Captain in 1856, and then at San Diego, San Bernardino, and Fort Yuma, where he resigned from the service in 1858 and returned to the East.

He served in Virginia early in the war as Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, but being unable to remain in the field, he returned to New York, and from 1862 served as Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's office in that city through the remainder of the war and until 1873. He was then appointed a clerk in the Custom House at New York and served there 24

years, the greater part of the time as Chief of the Record Division, which position he held at the time of his death.

He married, in 1849, Miss Sarah Eaton, daughter of Dr. Joseph Eaton, U. S. A. They had no children and Mrs. Loeser died in 1882. During his long service in public position in New York he formed a wide circle of acquaintance, by whom he was respected for his honorable demeanor and strict performance of duty and liked for the courtesy and genial goodheartedness which he brought into all his relations. During these 35 years he, particularly after the death of his wife, whom he keenly mourned, lived a very retired life and his intimacy was shared by few outside of his family. He found the simple pleasures he desired in a home life of the most exemplary and devoted character. He was a good raconteur and had a large fund of anecdotes and reminiscences of the "Old Army."

Colonel Lucien Loeser had an able mind, a generous and engaging disposition, an honorable character and a true heart. In his death our Alma Mater loses from the ranks of her sons a "good man and true."

S. E. S.

NATHANIEL RIVES CHAMBLISS.

No. 1896. CLASS OF 1861 (MAY.)

Died, March 7, 1897, at Baltimore, Md., aged 62.

Lieutenant-Colonel NATHANIEL RIVES CHAMBLISS was born in Greenville County, Virginia, March 31, 1835, but in 1840, with his father and mother, moved to Cornersville, Giles County, Tennessee, where he was reared. He was the youngest of a remarkable family of eleven children, and of noble ancestry by both parents, tracing his lineage back through the Parhams, Riveses, and Stiths to the Greens and Randolphs of Colonial and Revolutionary fame, the name Nathaniel running all down

the line. Although left an orphan in childhood, he received most careful training, and from the first, eagerly improved his liberal educational advantages. From an excellent private school in Cornersville he went to Giles College, Pulaski, Tennessee, where he enjoyed the good fortune of being under the rare tuition of that ripe scholar, Colonel Charles G. Rogers, himself a West Point graduate. Colonel Chambliss next entered the noted Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, as an enthusiastic student of law, and there continued until his senior year, when, in 1856, through the influence of his distinguished brother, Colonel William Parham Chambliss, of the United States Army, he secured the appointment to the United States Military Academy, at which time General William J. Hardee was commandant of the post.

When a boy he was deeply imbued with the martial spirit and desire to become a soldier, by seeing his brothers aroused and enlisting for the Mexican war, and this zeal marked his entire military career. His soldierly and scholarly qualities were conspicuous and were soon recognized at the Academy, by his steady promotion from Corporal to first Captain, till he was graduated ninth in a class of about fifty. To rank thus, in that famous class of 1861, enrolling such names as Dupont, Babcock, Flagler, Henry, Hoxton, Hasbrouck, Kilpatrick and Kirby, and the lamented Kingsbury, was no mean standing, and clearly demonstrated his high mental endowments and his sterling integrity of character, as well as his persevering industry and honorable record. Immediately upon graduation, Colonel Chambliss was ordered to Washington City, where he became prominent as a skillful drill master, and rendered service highly esteemed by the Government authorities. True to every relation in life and unswerving in his convictions of right, despite his devotion to the Union and his feelings of loyalty and duty as an American citizen, he could not reconcile himself to taking arms against his home, his family and his native land, and, therefore, tendered his resignation in the Federal Army May 25, 1861. Amid many

dangers, he reached Tennessee June 1st, and, aflame with patriotism, loyal to the heart, thoroughly equipped, fresh from the fountain head of military training, he reported at once to Governor Harris, who assigned him to the Engineering Corps of the Confederate Army. In the prime of manhood, young, strong, brave, handsome and cultured, he gladly laid all upon the altar of his country, and faithfully served throughout the "Great Civil War" in defence of his beloved Southland.

Colonel Chambliss was first appointed Captain in the Ordnance Department with Captain Eldridge E. Wright, who placed him at Brennan's factory, Nashville, Tennessee, where he inspected the shot and shell manufactured, going out to a bluff of the Cumberland river to test field pieces. Next he was ordered to report to General A. P. Steward, at Fort Randolph on the Mississippi river, and there he drilled troops and instructed the officers generally, his fine military tactics being a revelation to the majors and colonels.

Afterwards Colonel Chambliss was appointed Ordnance Officer on the staff of General Simon Bolivar Buckner, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, with the rank of Captain. Here he directed the equipment of infantry, cavalry and artillery, till transferred to General Albert Sidney Johnson's staff, with the rank of Major, having been successively elected Captain and Major of Light Artillery. Colonel Chambliss was with General Johnson at the evacuation of Nashville, who placed him in charge of a battery and torpedoes upon the river to protect the city. He moved with General Johnson to Corinth, and was with him at the battle of Shiloh, issuing Enfield rifles till the fatal day of the General's death. After this he reported to General Braxton Bragg, who ordered him to report in writing to General Josiah Gorgas at Columbus, Mississippi, which he did, and was appointed Superintendent of "the Mining Bureau" at that place.

Just at this time General Buckner, commanding Selma, Alabama, created it a military post, and established Colonel Chambliss commandant, with orders to fortify the city, and soon, with

his assistant engineer and negro force, he surrounded it with a cordon of fortifications, worthy of "Vauban." On the 1st of December, 1863, he was relieved from duty at Selma, dispatched to the command of the Arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Here he remained till the close of the "Great War," having been, during his stay, a subject of the terrible "Yellow Fever" scourge—as General Gorgas said: "Being the youngest unmarried commander of an arsenal, he was sent to the Post of Danger, and bravely and gallantly he filled it."

From the fiery furnace of war and devastation, tested by its wild and wandering life of lawlessness and temptation, Colonel Chambliss emerged pure gold, his upright character untarnished, his lofty ideals of manhood unchanged, ever true to his high standard of life and his obligations to God and to his fellow man.

Colonel Chambliss returned to Selma, Alabama, and soon afterwards married his first wife, Miss Matthews, of Cahaba, Alabama, a beautiful woman, of wealth, culture and prominence, who lived only a short time.

For awhile he successfully edited a newspaper in Selma, subsequently being called to the Chair of Mathematics in the "University of Alabama," at Tuscaloosa, where he remained a highly esteemed instructor till his resignation in 1872.

Again returning to Selma, he engaged in the cotton business, having previously married Miss Anna, daughter of General Hardee, who survives him with their five children—Hardee Chambliss, a graduate student at John Hopkins University, Baltimore; Nathaniel R. Chambliss, Jr., cadet at West Point Military Academy and three daughters.

Twenty-five years previous to his death, he retired to his pleasant "White Bluff" estate not far from Selma, living in comparative retirement, and devoting himself to his family and to his studies, yet taking a lively interest in the progress of the times, and for a number of years was an active member of the "County Democratic Executive Committee," a zealous Mason,

and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was a devoted husband and father, and in his every enterprise he was ably sustained by his loving wife, both laboring with a single aim—the higher education and culture of their two sons and three daughters; believing they could leave no greater legacy to humanity, and realizing the rich results of their efforts.

He was by inheritance, education and association one of Nature's noblemen, but it was within the sanctity of home, with those who knew and loved him best, that the beauty, strength and gentleness of his character shone brightest. The magnetism of his presence, as well as the absolute purity and integrity of life, were clearly attested by the affection and confidence of relatives, comrades and friends.

His intellect was acute, incisive and searching, and, a close student from boyhood, he became a man of varied and broad culture. Modest and refined as a woman, retiring and unassuming, firm and true, genial and courtly, the noble son of noble sires, he was indeed a representative type of the Southern Christian gentleman.

His health had been failing some time, and he had gone with his family to Baltimore, Maryland, for a season of respite and recreation, where, on that lovely Sabbath morning his noble heart suddenly ceased its pulsations, and painlessly and peacefully he closed his eyes upon earth to open them in heaven.

“Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.”

Colonel Chambliss was an Episcopalian, a member of St. Paul's Church, Selma, Alabama, from which he was laid to rest March the 10th, in Live Oak Cemetery—that beautiful City of the Dead “where the stony sentinel keeps the vigils of history, his own native birds singing above him, beneath the magnolias of the country he risked all for, he quietly rests with his Chief Hardee, from the after-battles of a well spent life.”

E. B. B.

WILLIAM WALTER HANEY.

No. 3501. CLASS OF 1892.

Died, March 9, 1897, at Bentonville, Arkansas, aged 26.

Lieutenant WILLIAM WALTER HANEY was born April 6th 1871, at Springfield, Missouri. When quite young his family moved to Bentonville, Arkansas, whence he was appointed a cadet U. S. Military Academy, and was admitted June 16th, 1888.

Cadet Haney was one of those who by their lives raise the tone and maintain the honor and dignity of the Corps of Cadets. He was a manly youth of a quiet but firm disposition, and it was the belief of those who knew him that as an officer he would in all ways be successful. He commanded the respect and held the affection of all of his classmates.

He graduated June 11th, 1892, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and was assigned to Company B, Eighth Infantry, which company he joined at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska.

Lieutenant Haney served almost continually with his regiment until December 1st, 1894. He was in the field at Lima, Montana, from July 7th, 1894, until August 13th, 1894. He left his post and company on leave granted on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability December 1st, 1894.

Lieutenant Haney was retired from active service September 6th, 1895, on account of disability, incident to the service, and died from consumption March 9th, 1897.

HORACE M. REEVE,
Second Lieut. Third Infantry.

JAMES M. WARNER.

No. 1886. CLASS OF 1860.

Died, March 16th, 1897, at New York, N. Y., aged 61.

General JAMES M. WARNER a wealthy and prominent business man of Albany, died last night from a stroke of apoplexy while witnessing a performance of "The Geisha," in Daly's theatre.

Soon after the curtain rose, at 8:30 P. M., General Warner fainted and fell back in his seat. He did not utter a sound. Dr. Rogers of 346 Broadway was summoned from the audience. After an examination he declared that General Warner was suffering from a stroke of apoplexy, and had only about twenty minutes to live.

The doctor did everything possible to restore the dying man to consciousness, but failed. An ambulance was summoned from the New York hospital, and when it arrived Dr. Roby found that General Warner was dead.

James A. Warner, son of the deceased, said to a reporter of the New York Times last night: "My father came from Philadelphia late this afternoon and was stopping at the Manhattan hotel. He ate a very hearty dinner and seemed in the best of health and spirits. He proposed that my wife and I accompany him to the theatre, and insisted on walking down to Daly's from the hotel. He was in excellent spirits on the way down, joking and laughing all the while. He did not complain of any sickness, but on the contrary declared that he had never felt better in his life. We walked slowly and my father was not fatigued in the least when we reached the theatre.

We had been seated but a few minutes when I noticed my father grew red in the face and plucked at his collar as though he was choking. He gasped slightly, and fell back in his chair in a dead faint."

General Warner was a gallant soldier during the War of the Rebellion. He was born at Middlebury, Vt., in 1836, and was graduated from West Point, in the class of 1860, with General Horace Porter, General Wesley Merritt, and James H. Wilson. As a Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, he saw service on the plains, being stationed at Fort Wise, Col., until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he was recalled to Washington.

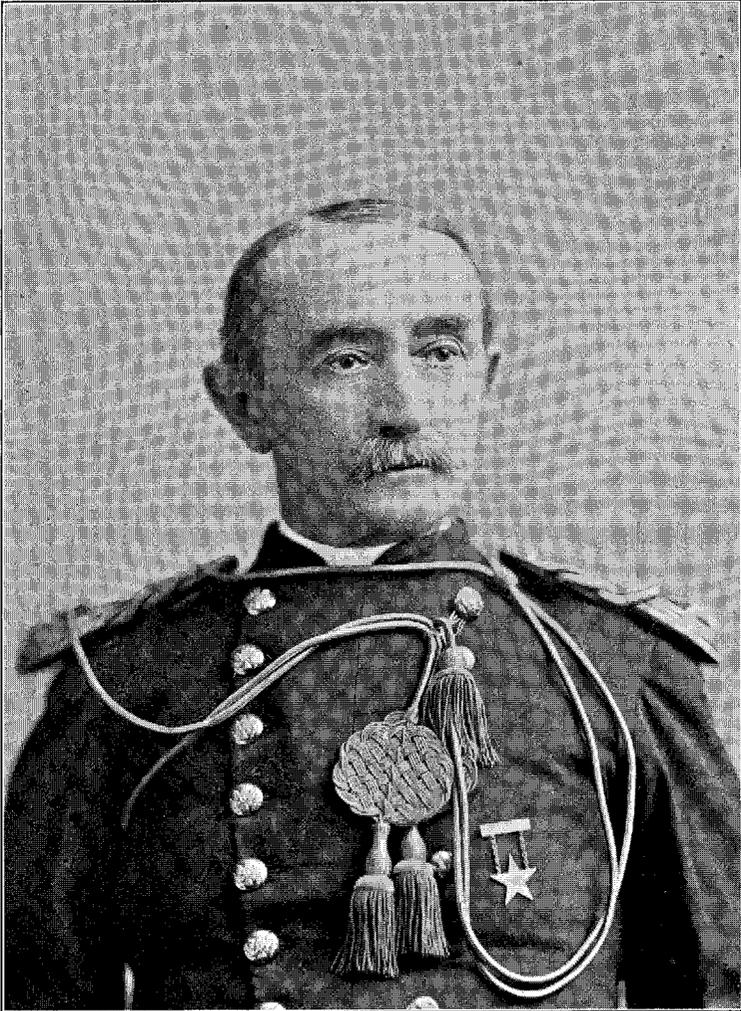
When the First Heavy Artillery Regiment of Vermont was organized, he was made its Colonel and was stationed in the defenses at Washington until after the Wilderness campaign, when General Grant asked that the heavy artillery regiments be sent to him. On May 19, 1864, General Warner, whose command was attached to the Sixth Corps, was seriously wounded, but he rejoined his regiment in time to accompany it to Washington, which was then menaced by the Confederate General Jubal A. Early.

President Lincoln designated Colonel Warner to command a brigade, and he took charge of the line from Fort Stevens, where President Lincoln was under fire, to Fort Reno, at Tenallytown. He participated in all the battles of the Shenandoah campaign with General Sheridan, and during the last days of the Rebellion commanded a brigade at Sailor's Creek and at Appomattox Court house. He was brevetted for gallant services as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel in the regular army, and as Brigadier General of Volunteers.

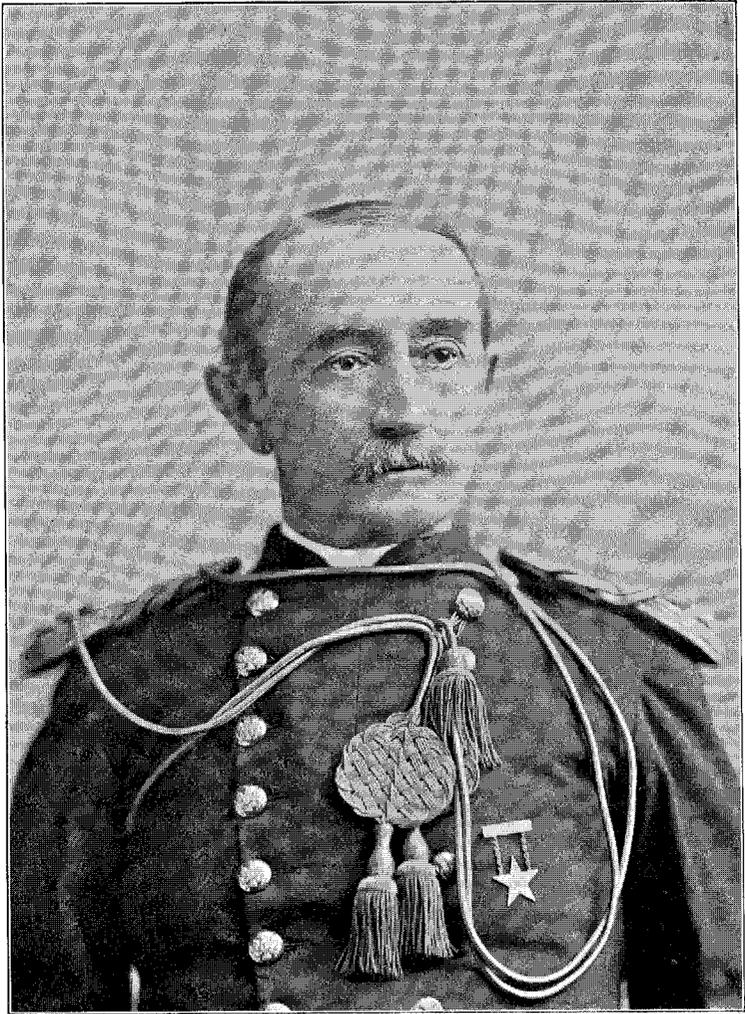
After the war he removed to Albany and became interested in the Albany Card and Paper Company, of which he subsequently became President. He was postmaster of Albany during President Harrison's administration, the appointment being due to the personal friendship of the President. He was a director of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and trustee of the Second Presbyterian church of Albany, and a member of the Fort Orange club of that city.

A widow and two children survive him.

New York Times.



COLONEL CLERMONT L. BEST.



COLONEL CLERMONT L. BEST.

HENRY A. PIPES.

No. 3476. CLASS OF 1892.

Died, March 27, 1897, at Denver, Col., aged 28.

HENRY A. PIPES, was born December 28th, 1868, at Clinton, East Feliciana, Louisiana; he was admitted to the Military Academy June, 1887, and was graduated in 1892. As a cadet he was sincere and earnest in everything, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

Lieutenant Pipes was courageous and persevering, as evidenced by the fact of his standing number twenty-seven in a class of sixty-two, although consumption, the disease which killed him, seized upon him sometime before his graduation. Upon graduation, Lieutenant Pipes was assigned to the Seventh U. S. Infantry. He manfully determined to fight to the last the grim enemy which had encountered him, but after a few years service his health made his retirement necessary.

H. M. REEVE,

Second Lieutenant Third Infantry.

CLERMONT L. BEST.

No. 1351. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, in New York City, April 7th, 1897, aged 73.

Colonel CLERMONT L. BEST was born at Tivoli, New York, April 25th, 1824. In 1847 he graduated at the United States Military Academy, having among his classmates Generals Burnside, Ayres, Griffin, Fry and Gibbon on the Union side, and A. P. Hill and Heth on the Confederate side, in the late Civil War.

Upon graduating he was, for a brief period, attached as a supernumerary Second Lieutenant to the First Artillery, but,

being promoted to the Fourth, continued with the latter regiment until he reached his majority in 1867.

At the time of his graduation, the war with Mexico was still in progress and he, and most of his classmates, hastened to join the army under Scott, then reaping glory in the battles around the Mexican Capital. Returning with the army from Mexico in the following year he was, for a time, stationed at various posts along the Atlantic seaboard, but from 1853 to 1856 he was on the Rio Grande frontier assisting to keep in subjection the lawlessness of that much troubled border. After this he was transferred to the swamps of Florida to aid in quelling Indian outbreaks. Following upon this came the Kansas disturbances, requiring the services of a large part of the army in keeping peace between the political factions of that much vexed territory. On this duty Lieutenant Best served with his company during 1857, 1858. In the meanwhile the Mormons of Utah, having shown a defiant spirit towards the general government, a large force, known as the Utah Expedition, was fitted out at Leavenworth to cross the plains to Utah. This was one of the great military events of the period, and Lieutenant Best was of it, crossing the plains in 1858.

The clouds of rebellion were now gathering in the South, and in 1861 the Civil War broke out with fury. Promotion incident to it brought Lieutenant Best advancement to a captaincy, a position for which he was well prepared by his faithful and varied service as a subordinate while filling in the period between the Mexican and Civil Wars, by participation in operations approximating in their nature to actual war, whether with the bandits of the Rio Grande, the Seminoles of Florida, the "Border Ruffians" of Kansas, or the Mormons of Utah. The Civil War that now ensued was the epoch of great armies and arduous field service.

Immediately after receiving his promotion, Captain Best equipped and mounted his company as a battery of field artillery, and with it served with General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley

during the fall of 1861, and spring and summer of 1862. In July of the latter year, the troops operating with Banks became the Fifth Corps of the Army of Virginia, now being organized by General Pope.

In addition to commanding his own battery, Captain Best performed the duties of Chief of Artillery of the Fifth Corps, and in this capacity directed the artillery at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862. So efficient was the artillery on this occasion it was, according to the accounts of the enemy, the chief cause preventing "Stonewall" Jackson from making his victory more complete.

The Army of Virginia becoming merged, after a brief existence, into the Army of the Potomac, its Fifth Corps became the Twelfth of the latter army, Captain Best still continuing its efficient Chief of Artillery.

General Banks having been assigned to other duty, was succeeded by the veteran General Mansfield, who, until killed at Antietam, commanded the corps through the Maryland campaign of 1862. At the battle of Antietam, September 17th, the Twelfth Corps supported the First (Hooker's) in its attack upon the left of the enemy, then holding the ground now classic from the desperate struggle and bloodshed that took place upon it. Although the field at this part of the line was unfavorable for the movements of batteries, Captain Best found employment for some of his artillery; and when the enemy, greatly re-enforced, made a counter attack, and was regaining the ground which he had lost earlier in the day, Captain Best had his batteries in hand to assist those of the First Corps and some from the Second in forming that powerful group of batteries which "Stonewall" Jackson says stayed his further progress. The artillery was notably conspicuous for its efficiency on this occasion, but so many general officers claimed the credit of handling it that its own officers were scarcely noticed when making up the history of that momentous battle.

General Mansfield having been killed in this battle, General

Slocum was assigned to the command of the Twelfth, which, being left at the conclusion of the Maryland campaign, to guard the upper Potomac, did not rejoin the main army until after the battle of Fredericksburg in the following December. It, however, was present at the battle of Chancellorsville, in the following May, where it played a most important part, and not the least of this part was that performed by its artillery, still under Captain Best. So distinguished, not to say momentous, was the service of the artillery at this time, it is pardonable, in this connection, to particularize.

It will be remembered that after withdrawing his troops from the advanced position they had gained by the movements of May 1st, Hooker, assuming the defensive, posted his army for battle along the slight ridge over which runs the main road from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House. The entire surrounding country is known as "The Wilderness," unbroken, except here and there by small farm openings. In one of these openings, the focus of several cross roads, stands the Chancellor house, giving to the place the name of Chancellorsville, from which the battle took its name.

The left of the Twelfth Corps rested near the Chancellor house on the main road following the ridge, while the remainder of it, bearing slightly to the southward, again approached the road at a distance of about a mile and a half from the starting point. Between the curve just mentioned and the road, and distant from the Chancellor house about half a mile, is a slight swell of open ground, known as Fairview. Upon this swell Captain Best had four of his five batteries in hand ready for action at any point. On the right of the Twelfth, extending along the road, was the position of the Third (Sickles') Corps, occupying about three-fourths of a mile. Beyond this was Howard's Eleventh Corps, extending a mile or so to the westward along the main road—partly on and partly to the right and left of it—its right, which was also the extreme right of the army, losing itself in the depths of the forest. It was this right that was soon

to receive "Stonewall" Jackson's terrible onslaught.

Starting early in the morning of the 2d, Jackson moved his corps across Hooker's entire front to an opening in the woods about a mile beyond Howard's right. Here he deployed his three divisions into line, one following the other, and with this powerful column assaulted the right of Howard's line with such fury as to roll it back upon itself and finally to scatter the whole corps into the forest. Before Jackson's troops could reach the right of the Twelfth Corps—the Third had been temporarily withdrawn—the right of it was swung back across the road facing the approaching enemy. Berry's division of the Third took position with this wing of the Twelfth, adding greatly to the strength of this part of the line.

Captain Best, changing the direction of his batteries, conformed his line to the new order of things. At the same time he was joined by the fragments of some of the Eleventh Corps batteries, giving him, in all, thirty-four guns.

In his operations against the Eleventh, Jackson's troops had been thrown into confusion, requiring that they should be halted for readjustment before proceeding further. During this temporary halt, Jackson, with his staff, rode along the road in the direction of Chancellorsville. When near the new front of the Twelfth Corps, he was fired upon by the Federal skirmishers. Turning quickly about he was mistaken, in the dusk of the evening, by his own troops and from them received his mortal wound. This spattering of musketry brought on a storm of firing in which Captain Best's guns joined with vigor. The Confederate General, A. P. Hill, who was then advancing with his division, says of this: "The enemy, during this time, had concentrated a most terrible fire of artillery on the head of my division." Others of the Confederates give the same testimony, making it clear that it was this fire, and no other, that gave final check to the assault; a thing most fortunate for the Federal army, for at this time the right wing of the Twelfth Corps was too feebly supported to resist an onslaught from Jackson's powerful column.

The firing continued until long after dark. During the night Captain Best intrenched his guns, thus covering them as much as possible from the close musketry fire to which they were exposed on the following day.

The position gained by Jackson's corps enabled his troops to unite their right with those operating in front of Chancellorsville, under the immediate direction of Lee, thus subjecting the Twelfth Corps to powerful assaults from two directions. Captain Best's batteries were within the angle thus formed, and which now became the key of the entire position. General A. P. Hill, succeeding Jackson in command, was himself wounded soon after the latter fell, and was in turn succeeded, temporarily, by Lee's great cavalry leader, J. E. B. Stuart, who renewed the attack early on the following morning; and now ensued for five hours, fighting which for intensity seldom occurs on any field. "On the right," says a distinguished General, who was an eyewitness of the battle, "our guns were well handled, those of the Twelfth Corps being conspicuous, and the opposing lines of infantry operating in the thickets, had almost hand-to-hand conflicts." But as the force of the enemy was overwhelmingly superior at this part of the line, the Federal infantry was forced to give way, retiring fighting and without panic. The artillery position becoming thus exposed on its right and left as well as front, Captain Best withdrew his batteries in good order. Nothing was left behind, except the men and horses that had been killed.

The stubbornness with which the Fairview position was held, enabled the troops not engaged to take up a new line about a mile in rear of the old one. To this the infantry of the Twelfth Corps withdrew, but Captain Best had to march his artillery back to United States Ford to replenish his exhausted ammunition chests; for it was one of the many strange features of this unfortunate battle that no provision had been made for supplying ammunition to troops on the firing line.

Fairview being now in possession of the enemy, the position around the Chancellor house became untenable and it soon

fell also, but the holding on to Fairview with such tenacity prevented a stampede and rout of the entire army.

It is not difficult to see by the foregoing that the services of Captain Best in this battle were of the most distinguished order. Unfortunately, however, his rank did not permit of their being weighed with the importance they merited. His own modest report of the part taken by his command was quite eclipsed by others of higher rank who carried off the glory. A Captain, though exercising the command of a general officer, is still but a Captain, and his deeds are measured accordingly. Captain Best was, however, noticed to the extent of having a brevet Majority conferred upon him for his valuable services in this battle.

This disastrous Chancellorsville campaign led, a few weeks later, to the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate army. In this campaign Captain Best performed the duties of Assistant Inspector-General of his corps, in addition to those pertaining to a general supervision of its artillery. In the battle of Gettysburg, the Twelfth Corps occupied Culp's Hill, upon which the enemy directed desperate and persistent assaults. Although the nature of the ground was unfavorable for the employment of artillery, Captain Best's batteries, nevertheless, played an important part in repelling these assaults.

The invasion of Pennsylvania having proved a failure, Lee returned to the Rappahanock, followed by Meade, now commanding the Army of the Potomac. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were now detached from that army and hastened to the west to assist Rosecrans' army in Tennessee. Captain Best accompanied his corps to the west and continued with it until the spring of 1864. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were now consolidated, forming the Twentieth, and became a permanent part of the army of the Cumberland. Captain Best was now assigned to the command of the first division of the Artillery Reserve of that army, serving in this capacity until the fall of 1864, when he was transferred to Camp Barry, at Washington, D. C., as Instructor of Artillery.

The war now closed and in the general summing up of rewards, Captain Best was honored with a Brevet Colonelcy, in addition to the two before received for specific battles.

After the return of peace, Captain Best, resuming command of his battery, was stationed at several posts upon the Atlantic coast, and at Madison Barracks on Lake Ontario. On February 5th, 1867, he was promoted to a Majority, carrying him to the First Artillery, in which regiment he became Lieutenant-Colonel March 15th, 1881; within a few months he was, however, transferred to his old regiment, the Fourth, the Colonel of which he became on the 2d of October, 1883, serving with it, his headquarters at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., until April 25th, 1888, when, having reached the age limit for active service, he was transferred to the retired list, making New York City his home until his death.

Colonel Best had thus an active period of forty-one years as an officer, four of which were in the arduous campaigns of the Civil War, and the remainder in other service valuable to his country. After what has preceded, it would be a redundancy to add that his duties were always faithfully performed.

Colonel Best was twice married. By his first wife he leaves a son, Captain Clermont L. Best, of the First Artillery. By his second wife, who survives him, he leaves a little daughter, a child of tender years. In his home relations he was most happy, and in social life his intercourse with others was such as to endear him to a large circle of staunch friends. As a soldier he was without reproach; as a husband and father, kind, loving and devoted, and as a friend considerate and faithful.

The remains, escorted with military honors from the late residence of the deceased officer, were interred in the Hudson Cemetery, Hudson, New York.

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
U. S. Army.

JAMES A. LEYDEN.

No. 2791. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, April 10th, 1897, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, aged 41.

Captain LEYDEN was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, May 3d, 1856, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania in 1875.

He graduated with his class in 1879, and was commissioned in the Fourth Infantry, in which regiment he remained during his entire service. He was promoted First Lieutenant, December 16th, 1889, and Captain, April 22d, 1896. Served as Adjutant of his regiment from July, 1890, to July, 1894. From 1884 to 1886, he was on College duty at State College, Pennsylvania, and was on duty with the Pennsylvania State troops at different times, rendering efficient service, and doing work that was greatly appreciated by the Governor of that State.

While at State College he became acquainted with Miss Hattie Foster of that place, to whom he was married in 1889. Mrs. Leyden and their two small boys, James and George survive him, now living in Omaha, Nebraska. Captain Leyden was an officer who took a keen interest in his profession and his duties, and who kept abreast of the times by observation, study and travel. His work in the service was characterized by intelligence and thoroughness.

By his death the Army has lost an energetic and educated officer; his friends, an intelligent, trustworthy and congenial companion; his family, an honored and loving husband and father.

Captain Leyden took an active interest in his regiment; in everything pertaining to its history and service, and his loss will be sorely felt by all the officers of the Fourth Infantry.

E. H. B.

Captain JAMEL A. LEYDEN, United States Army, is dead at Fort Sheridan, Chicago. In July, 1890, Captain Leyden, then

First Lieutenant, was appointed Regimental Adjutant. He remained in that difficult position for four years, winning the approval of his comrades and superiors by the ability and consistency of his administration. He became the historian of the regiment, and during his leisure hours compiled an exhaustive record of the organization. He left the post of Adjutant on being promoted to a Captaincy.

He was born in Tennessee, and was appointed from Pennsylvania as cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1875. He remained there until June 13, 1879, when he was graduated and was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry. He served on frontier duty at Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, from September 29 to October 2 of that year. Then he was engaged in scouting in Colorado up to May 4, 1880, and was in camp on White river to July 7.

He was sent to Fort Sanders, Wyoming, to which place he was attached until May 18, 1882, having in the meantime been given leave of absence twice. From Fort Sanders he was transferred to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, where he stayed until the following September, and then he went to Fort Omaha, Neb., where he served until June 26, 1883.

He became Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, Penn., and taught there until May 11, 1886, and during this time he went to Europe on leave of absence.

He next served at Fort Sherman, Idaho, to January 5, 1888, and for four months of that period was engaged in survey and exploration. Up to August 14, 1888, he was engaged in constructing the rifle range for the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, and then conducted recruits to the Department of the Columbia. His next assignment to duty was at Fort Sherman, Idaho, where he remained until November 25, 1889, and was then granted leave of absence.

N. Y. Times.

RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

No. 1436. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, April 21, 1897, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 70.

Brigadier General RICHARD W. JOHNSON, U. S. A., was born in Kentucky, appointed to the U. S. Military Academy in 1844; was graduated in 1849, and promoted to the Sixth Infantry. He afterward served in the First Infantry and Second Cavalry, attaining the rank of Captain in the latter regiment in 1856. He rendered arduous and dangerous service on the frontier for several years prior to the war, and in 1861 was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Third Kentucky Cavalry, and on October 11, 1861, Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His service in the field was continuous and distinguished, and he was severely wounded at the battle of New Hope Church, May 28, 1864. He soon took the field again, however, and was Chief of Cavalry of the Military Division of the Mississippi from August to October, 1864, and from November, 1864, to October, 1865, was in command of a division of cavalry. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, being then Major of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry; served at various Department Headquarters as Judge Advocate for a few years, and was retired October 12, 1867, as Major-General, changed to Brigadier-General by the law of March 3, 1875, for disability from wounds received in battle. He held the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General for gallantry at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Nashville, and generally in the field throughout the war. In 1868 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri. It is but a few weeks since that his son, Captain Alfred B. Johnson, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, died. Another son is Captain Richard W. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. Army and Navy Journal.

DANIEL RUGGLES. .

No. 740. CLASS OF 1833.

Died, June 1, 1897, at Fredericksburg, Va., aged 87.

General DANIEL RUGGLES was born at Barre, Mass. 1810. Descended from a noble and distinguished English ancestry, who held high civil and military positions from the reign of Edward the First, and fought under the Lion Hearted Richard in the Holy Land. Grandly illustrating the awful, yet beneficent law of heredity, these same DeRuggleys, emigrating at an early day to the colony of Massachusetts, though the name was changed to Ruggles, exhibited the same high traits of conduct and character in the New World. All were rebels in the American Revolution, and his direct ancestor was Timothy Ruggles, a distinguished General in the war which won Independence.

In the war of 1812 his ancestors bore a prominent part. Daniel Ruggles entered as cadet at West Point July 1st, 1829. Graduated in June, 1833; Brevet Second Lieutenant U. S. A., assigned to Fifth Regiment U. S. Infantry; served in the Seminole war in Florida in 1836 and 1840; promoted Second Lieutenant February 15th, 1836, First Lieutenant July, 1838, served through the war with Mexico; promoted Major for gallant conduct at Cherubusco; brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for leading the forlorn hope, and storming the fortress of Chapultepec, and participated in the battles which resulted in the capture of the city of Mexico.

General Ruggles married Miss Richardetta Hooe, a niece of George Mason, of Gunston Hall, the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights; he resigned from the U. S. army on May 7th, 1861. He received a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of Virginia. On the same day Stonewall Jackson was also commissioned by Governor John Letcher. He was assigned to the command of the border district of Virginia with headquarters at Fredericksburg.

General Ruggles was relieved of the command of his department, afterwards commissioned a Brigadier in the Confederate Army, and finally promoted to Major General. He fought in the battles of Santa Rosa Island, at Pensacola; commanded a division at Shiloh, Farmington, Iuka, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Cold Water; was with the expedition to Okalona and participated in the battle of Atlanta.

Throughout this long, arduous and brilliant career he was noted for skill in strategy, wisdom in counsel and heroic daring in action.

In our city, in which he has lived since the close of the war, you cannot find a man or woman of any color who did not bow with reverence before our "grand old man."

From the Fredericksburg, Va., Star.

ROBERT H. K. WHITELEY.

No. 599. CLASS OF 1830.

Died, June 9, 1896, at Baltimore, Md., aged 87.

General R. H. K. WHITELEY was born at Cambridge, on the eastern Shore of Maryland, April 15, 1809.

His family came from England, at the time of the first settlement of the Colony, and settled on their estate, near Newark, which estate has remained in the family until the present time. General Whiteley was educated at the Academy in Newark, Delaware, until he went to West Point.

He entered the Military Academy in June, 1826, and was graduated thirteenth in his class and appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, July 1, 1830. He served continuously at various posts in Georgia and South Carolina until June, 1836, and was at Fort Moultrie, S. C., during South Carolina's threatened nullification in 1832-33. He was appointed First Lieu-

tenant Second Artillery, December, 1835. He served throughout the Seminole War, in Florida, in 1836-37-38; was in several engagements against the Indians, and for gallant conduct in this war was brevetted Captain, July 9, 1836. He was appointed First Lieutenant of Ordnance, July 9, 1838. He served at the Washington Arsenal, D. C., until 1840; was in command of the Baton Rouge Arsenal, Louisiana, 1841 to 1851. He was appointed Captain of Ordnance March, 1842, and served in the command of the St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, from 1851 to 1854; of the New York Arsenal from 1854 to 1858, and of the San Antonio Arsenal from 1858 to 1861, and was in command of this Arsenal when it was seized by the State of Texas at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. He was appointed Major of Ordnance August 3, 1861, and was in command of the New York Arsenal from May 14, 1861, to October, 1862, and of the Allegheny Arsenal from that time until his retirement from active service, April 14, 1875. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance June 1, 1863, and Colonel of Ordnance April 6, 1866. He was brevetted Colonel and Brigadier General U. S. Army for his service during the War of the Rebellion.

This brief record of service is not striking, but it shows that General Whiteley was in continuous active service nearly forty-five years, and the records show no material absence from duty, or from his numerous commands during that long period. During his thirty-seven years of service in the Ordnance Department, he was thirty-five years in command of different ordnance establishments, and during most of that time was intrusted with most important duties and great responsibilities. These duties were faithfully and most efficiently performed, and his service was always of great value to the department and country. During these thirty-five years he also served on many boards involving difficult questions and important interests, where his wisdom and single minded devotion to duty was of noted value to his department, and in many cases where conflicting interests between inventors or contractors and the government required special

wisdom, his course and abilities prevented complications and settled difficult cases.

During most of the War of the Rebellion he was in command of the Allegheny Arsenal, at Pittsburg, where a large portion of the ordnance supplies for the western army was manufactured and procured by him. While this duty was not of a kind that would attract attention and give great credit, it required ability of a high order, unremitting labor, both day and night, and its successful performance was a material element in the success of our armies, and deserved more credit than it probably received. There are few records of such valuable service so efficiently, laboriously and faithfully performed.

It is not known that there are now any graduates living who could have been associated with General Whiteley in the performance of any of his duties. If this brief sketch should be read by anyone who was living in San Antonio during his command of the Arsenal at that place, from 1858 to 1861, they cannot but remember General Whiteley's hospitable house and very charming family, which was most intimately connected with the social life of the army and the few American residents of San Antonio during that period.

General Whiteley was a member of the Presbyterian Church during most of his life and always a happy Christian gentleman. In both his official and social life his characteristics were those of the highest type of the courteous gentleman, and his unflinching devotion to his family, and to his social and official duties, was marked.

There is not now living anyone who can furnish any account of his life and characteristics while a cadet at the Military Academy. There is no member of his class now in the army, and it is believed that none of his class are now living. There are but two members of the Association of Graduates living of prior date to this.

General Whiteley was married on November 30, 1830, to

Hester Dodson, of Newark, Delaware, and had two sons and six daughters that are still living.

From his retirement, in 1875, until his death, he was a resident of the city of Baltimore, Maryland. He died at the age of 87, June 9, 1896, and was buried in his family burying ground, at the Head of Christine, near Newark, Del. His death occurred just seventy years after the date of his admission to the Military Academy, and closes a long and honorable life of patriotic devotion to the service of his country and of important duties faithfully performed. He has added his share to the noble record of our Military Academy.

D. W. FLAGLER.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

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

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10th, 1897.

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

	DR.
Balance on hand last report,	\$10,517 93
Interest on bonds,	400 00
Initiation fees,	80 00
Sale of pamphlets,	5 50
Total,	\$11,003 43

	CR.
Printing Annual Report, 1896,	\$ 400 86
Postage and stationery,	17 34
Salary of Secretary, June 1st, 1896, to June 1st, 1897,	120 00
Miscellaneous expenses (Secretary),	20 81
Total,	\$ 559 01
Balance on hand, June 10th, 1897,	\$10,444 42

E. W. BASS,
Treasurer Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

Colonel Ernst and Professor Michie were asked to give their reasons for recommending a change in the Constitution and By-Laws. After some discussion it was voted that Par. 2, Art. III of the Constitution be changed to read as follows:

“That the President of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and hold office for one year, or until a successor be chosen. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association, at the Annual Dinner, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee. The President shall cast the deciding vote upon all questions in which there is a tie at the meetings of the Association, or of the Executive Committee. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the next senior member of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary and the Treasurer, to be selected from the members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the presiding officer at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

By-Law 2 was amended to read as follows, viz:

2. At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint five members, who, together with the President, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Executive

Committee to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association. That at each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate a candidate or candidates for President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The Presiding Officer appointed the following officers for the ensuing year :

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

O. H. ERNST, Superintendent, M. A.

P. S. MICHIE, Professor, M. A.

S. E. TILLMAN, Professor, M. A.

W. P. EDGERTON, Associate Professor, M. A.

J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M.

TREASURER.

E. W. BASS, Professor, M. A.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES BRADEN, Lieutenant, U. S. A.

The Executive Committee nominated for President of the Association, for the year 1897-98, General George S. Greene, class of 1823, who was unanimously elected.

The following communication was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act:

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF CANADA. }
 QUEBEC, May 23d, 1897. }

DEAR SIR :

We would be pleased to enter into exchange relations with your Society, with regard to publications, and if agreeable will be pleased to forward to your address, such as we have issued to date.

Trusting to receive a favourable reply at your convenience,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST F. WÜRTELE,

Captain R. O.,

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

THE SECRETARY,

West Point Graduates' Association,
 West Point, New York.

There being no further business, the Association adjourned.

CHARLES BRADEN,

Secretary.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY shall include all the graduates of that Association who shall have assented to the Constitution and By-Laws.

ART. II.—The object of this Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates.

ART. III, *Par. 1.*—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members.

Par. 2.—That the President of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and hold office for one year, or until a successor be chosen. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association, at the Annual Dinner, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee. The President shall cast the deciding vote upon all questions in which there is a tie at the meetings of the Association, or of the Executive Committee. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the next senior member of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary and the Treasurer, to be selected from the members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the presiding officer at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

Par. 3.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on such a day of the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

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

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

BY-LAWS.

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

2. At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint five members, who, together with the President, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association. That at each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate a candidate or candidates for President of the Association for the ensuing year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLASS OF 1897.

3742	1	William D. Connor , Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3743	2	John C. Oakes , Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3744	3	Louis C. Wolf , Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3745	4	Henry S. Morgan , Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3746	5	Sherwood A. Cheney , Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3747	6	Frederick W. Alstaetter , Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Eng.
3748	7	Harley B. Ferguson , Add'l Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
3749	8	Charles D. Roberts , Add'l Second Lieutenant Seventeenth Inf.
3750	9	Robert S. Abernethy , Add'l Second Lieutenant Third Artillery.
3751	10	John K. Moore , Add'l Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry.
3752	11	Francis H. Pope , Add'l Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry.
3753	12	Edwin O. Sarratt , Add'l Second Lieutenant Third Artillery.
3754	13	Albert J. Bowley , Add'l Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery.
3755	14	Matthew E. Hanna , Add'l Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry.
3756	15	Bertram C. Gilbert , Add'l Second Lieutenant First Artillery.
3757	16	Lawrence S. Miller , Add'l Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery.
3758	17	George E. Mitchell , Add'l Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry.
3759	18	Winfield S. Overton , Add'l Second Lieutenant First Artillery.
3760	19	Pierce A. Murphy , Add'l Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry.
3761	20	Mervyn C. Buckey , Add'l Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery.
3762	21	Frederick T. Arnold , Add'l Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry.
3763	22	Frederick E. Johnston , Add'l Second Lieutenant First Infantry.
3764	23	Claude H. Miller , Add'l Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.
3765	24	James N. Monroe , Add'l Second Lieutenant First Cavalry.
3766	25	Harold B. Fiske , Add'l Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry.
3767	26	Earle D'A. Pearce , Add'l Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry.
3768	27	William S. Valentine , Add'l Second Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry.
3769	28	Arthur S. Conklin , Add'l Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry
3770	29	Henry C. Smither , Add'l Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry.
3771	30	Roy B. Harper , Add'l Second Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry.
3772	31	John H. Hughes , Add'l Second Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry.
3773	32	Thomas A. Roberts , Add'l Second Lieutenant First Cavalry.
3774	33	Edgar A. Sirmyer , Add'l Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry.

- 3775 34 **Frank R. McCoy**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Eighth Cavalry.
 3776 35 **George W. Helms**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Inf.
 3777 36 **Chalmers G. Hall**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry.
 3778 37 **Rufus E. Longan**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.
 3779 38 **Frank M. Savage**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry.
 3780 39 **Thomas T. Frissell**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Twenty-third Inf.
 3781 40 **Edward A. Roche**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry.
 3782 41 **William M. Fassett**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry.
 3783 42 **Henry W. Dichmann**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Twenty-second Inf.
 3784 43 **Halsted Dorey**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Twenty-Third Infantry.
 3785 44 **Clarence R. Day**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry.
 3786 45 **George F. Baltzell**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry.
 3787 46 **Benjamin M. Koehler**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry
 3788 47 **Willard H. McCormack**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry.
 3789 48 **James F. Brady**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry.
 3790 49 **Hugh LaF. Applewhite**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Inf.
 3791 50 **Seth M. Milliken**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Third Cavalry.
 3792 51 **Edgar T. Conley**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry.
 3793 52 **John C. Raymond**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Third Cavalry.
 3794 53 **Roderick L. Carmichael**, Add'l Second Lieutenant, Eleventh Inf.
 3795 54 **Henry G. Bishop**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry.
 3796 55 **Henry Abbot**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Twentieth Infantry.
 3797 56 **Andrew Moses**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry.
 3798 57 **Edgar T. Collins**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry.
 3799 58 **Fred A. Pearce**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.
 3800 59 **Seaborn G. Chiles**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry.
 3801 60 **Lyman M. Welch**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Twenty-fourth Inf.
 3802 61 **Thomas Q. Ashburn**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Twenty-fifth Inf.
 3803 62 **Sam F. Bottoms**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry.
 3804 63 **Warren S. Barlow**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Ninth Infantry.
 3805 64 **John G. Workizer**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Second Infantry.
 3806 65 **Willard D. Newbill**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry.
 3807 66 **Charles H. Bridges**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry.
 3808 67 **Harold E. Cloke**, Add'l Second Lieutenant Third Infantry.

NOTE—The numbers prefixed to the names of the Class of 1896 are incorrect. Each should be 51 more.

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