

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

June 9th, 1898.

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

1898.

Annual Reunion, June 9th, 1898.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9th, 1898.

The Association met in Room 101 of the Academy Building, and was called to order by Professor P. S. Michie of the Executive Committee.

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.

1838.
JOHN T. METCALFE.
WILLIAM AUSTINE.

1840.
STEWART VAN VLIET.
GEORGE W. GETTY.

1841.
ZEALOUS B. TOWER.
HORATIO G. WRIGHT.
SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

1842.
JOHN S. McCALMONT.
EUGENE E. McLEAN.
JAMES LONGSTREET.

1843.
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.
GEORGE DESHON.
JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

1844.
DANIEL M. FROST.
SIMON B. BUCKNER.

1845.
WILLIAM F. SMITH.
THOMAS J. WOOD.
FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

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. VIELLÉ.
 HENRY HETH.

1848.

JOSEPH C. CLARK.

1849.

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

1850.

FREDERICK E. PRIME.
 EUGENE A. CARR.
 ROBERT JOHNSTON.
 WILLIAM A. 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.

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. BENNET.
 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.

ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 9th, 1898.

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CALEB H. CARLTON.
JOSEPH WHEELER.
JOHN J. UPHAM.
ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

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.

1861, May.

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

1861, June.

DANIEL W. FLAGLER.
ALFRED MORDECAI.
LAWRENCE S. BABBITT.
PETER C. HAINS.
JOSEPH B. FARLEY.

1862.

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE.
JARED A. SMITH.
SAMUEL W. MANSFIELD.
MORRIS SCHAFF.
WILLIAM A. MARYE.
JOHN F. CALEF.

1863.

*PETER S. MICHIE.
WILLIAM H. H. BENYAURD.
JOHN R. MCGINNESS.
FRANK H. PHIPPS.
JAMES W. REILLY.
WILLIAM S. BEEBE.
THOMAS WARD.
JOHN G. BUTLER.
ROBERT CATLIN.
CHARLES H. LESTER.
JAMES M. J. SANNO.
JAMES R. REID.

1864.

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

1865.

CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
A. MACOMB MILLER.
MILTON B. ADAMS.
WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
DAVID W. PAYNE.
WILLIAM H. HEUER.
WILLIAM S. STANTON.
THOMAS H. HANDBURY.
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.
P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.

1866.

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

1867.

JOHN C. MALLERY.
CLINTON B. SEARS.
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. FECHÉT.
 CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
 DAVID S. DENISON.
 ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
 JOSHUA L. FOWLER.
 WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.
 JAMES H. JONES.
 JOHN B. RODMAN.
 WILLIAM C. FORBUSH.
 JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
 JAMES W. POPE.
 CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
 FRANK W. RUSSELL.
 THOMAS J. MARCH.
 LOYAL FARRAGUT.
 CHARLES F. ROE.
 DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869.

ERIC BERGLAND.
 *SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
 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. McCLERNAND.
 DEXTER W. PARKER.
 SERREE 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.
 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.
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.
 *GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER.
 LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.
 HENRY A. GREENF.
 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 S. 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.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.
 ALFRED HASBROUCK.
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884.

IRVING HALE.
 DAVID DuB. GAILLARD.
 WILLIAM L. STBERT.
 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.

CHARLES GERHARDT.
 SAMUEL SEAY, JR.
 MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
 SAMUEL A. SMOKE.

1888.

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

1889.

CLEMENT A. J. FLAGLER.
 HENRY R. LEE.
 WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.

1890.

FRANK B. KEECH.
 CHARLES C. CRAWFORD.

1891.

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

1892.

JULIUS T. CONRAD.
 DENNIS M. MICHIF.

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.

The President of the Association, General George S. Greene, being absent, Professor P. S. Michie presided at the meeting.

NECROLOGY.

EDWIN T. HOWARD.

No. 2491. CLASS OF 1873.

Died, March 12, 1896, at Danville, N. Y., aged 45.

Lieutenant HOWARD's service after graduation was short. He was with the Twelfth Infantry in California till September 30, 1874, when he went on leave of absence and resigned January 1, 1875,

He afterwards resided in St. Louis, Mo., being engaged in the manufacture of sewer pipe, fire bricks and clay retorts.

Letters were written to members of his family asking for a suitable obituary, but no reply was received by the Association.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

FREDERICK W. KINGSBURY.

No. 2352. CLASS OF 1870,

Died, June 13, 1897, at Fort Riley, Kas., aged 50.

An extended obituary of Captain KINGSBURY was promised by a classmate, but he was ordered to the front before the article was written and is unable to furnish it.

The Association hopes to print a suitable obituary in the report for next year.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

LA FAYETTE McLAWS.

No. 1158. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, July 24, 1897, at Savannah, Ga., aged 76.

Major General LA FAYETTE McLAWS was seventy-six years old, and one of the most interesting figures in the southern confederacy. Born in Augusta, Ga., of Scotch and French Huguenot stock, he received his earliest education at home, and was then sent to the University of Virginia. He remained only one year in that institution and received an appointment to a cadetship at West Point, whence he was graduated in 1842.

He first did military duty in the Indian Territory, but when hostilities between the United States and Mexico commenced he joined the Army of Occupation at Corpus Christi, under command of General Taylor. He was at Fort Brown and the famous siege of Monterey, and witnessed the bombardment and surrender of Vera Cruz under General Scott.

His health by this time being seriously impaired, he returned to the United States on recruiting duty, and shortly after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of New Mexico, serving in that capacity for two years. In 1851 he was promoted to a Captaincy, and served under Albert Sidney Johnston in the expedition of 1858 against the Mormons. His next command was against the Navajo Indians, 1859-60, during which he attained distinction for personal bravery and meritorious service.

On the secession of his State from the Union, Captain McLaws resigned his commission and offered his services to the Confederacy. He was appointed Colonel of the Tenth Georgia Regiment, and on September 25, 1861, was commissioned as a Brigadier General. His gallantry in an action near Lee's Mill and the skill with which he led his command to Richmond after the battle of Williamsburg, brought him to the attention of

General Johnston, at whose recommendation he was made a Major General, May 23, 1862.

His division, which consisted of Kershaw's and Semmes's brigades, was engaged in the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill, and when the Confederate army started in pursuit of Pope it was left, with two other division, to watch the enemy at Harrison's Landing. Soon afterward he re-entered Maryland and rejoined the army.

General McLaws was placed in command of a corps and ordered to march on Harper's Ferry and capture Maryland Heights. He ordered a road built up the side of the mountain, by which cannon were got to the summit, and when they opened fire Harper's Ferry at once surrendered. He allowed his troops, who had been for sixty hours under fire and without water at Elk Ridge, only a few hours' rest at Harper's Ferry, and then marched all night. He reached Sharpsburg just as the troops of Jackson and Hood were retiring in disorder, and, driving back the federal troops, restored the confederate line.

At Fredericksburg he posted his men along the bank of the Rappahannock and on Marye's Hill, where from a sunken road, they drove back the federal troops. At Gettysburg his division formed part of General James Longstreet's corps, which assaulted and repulsed General Daniel E. Sickles' corps and other troops in the second day's fight. At the siege of Knoxville he reluctantly carried out General Longstreet's order to assault Fort Sanders, and deserted from the attack when he saw that success was impossible. He was summoned before a court martial, but his conduct was justified and his honor vindicated.

General McLaws took part in many other engagements and served until the surrender.

After the close of the war General McLaws engaged in business. He was subsequently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Savannah, Ga., in 1875, and Postmaster of that city in 1876. In 1886 he made a tour, during which he gave a series of lectures on "The Maryland Campaign." N. Y. TIMES.

JAMES F. GREGORY.

No. 2062. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, July 31, 1897, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 54.

On the 31st day of July, 1897, the veil which separates the busy present, with all its strifes and turmoils, loves, hopes and ambitions, from the eternal unknown, was suddenly pushed aside to James Fingal Gregory, and his spirit passed beyond. He was born November 22, 1843, at West Troy, N. Y. His early education and preparation for college was under the special care and guidance of his father, the Rev. Oscar H. Gregory, D. D., of the Dutch Reform Church. For a short time he attended the Troy University and from there went to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He entered the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1861, and was graduated June 23, 1865. With the foundation thus laid, he entered upon a career bright with the prospects of honor to himself and usefulness to his country.

He was assigned to duty as Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, and soon after transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and promoted to First Lieutenant to date May 1, 1866. On January 13, 1874, he became a Captain, and Major October 12, 1886. From July 15, 1881, to October 10, 1885, he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was married March 26, 1889, to Marianne Minnegerode, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Minnegerode, D. D., rector of St. Paul's church, Richmond, Va.

His service includes duty on the geodetic survey of the northern lakes; with the Engineer Company at Yuba Buena Island, San Francisco Harbor, Cal.; on the boundry survey along the 49th parallel; on survey of Union and Central Pacific Railroads; as Chief Engineer of the Department of Texas; as a Captain in Engineer Battalion at Willett's Point, N. Y.; as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant General Sheridan; in the office of



COLONEL JAMES F. GREGORY.



LIEUTENANT DANIEL DUNCAN.

the Chief of Engineers; as Engineer Secretary to the Light-House Board; in charge of various works of river and harbor improvements in different parts of the country; and on many engineer boards having under consideration difficult problems and important interests effecting the welfare of the country.

To the early duties that devolved upon him as a cadet, and to the grave and important responsibilities that were committed to his charge at different times throughout his life, as well as those with which he was burdened at its close, he brought to bear a clear and conscientious conception of what was right, and with constant loyalty to the government and fealty to his superior officers, discharged them all with an intelligent industry which always marked him as the right man in the right place. No other motive than an honest discharge of duty ever actuated his official life and no brighter record of duty well done is anywhere to be found.

The personal charm of manner with which Colonel Gregory was endowed, his uniform courtesy, and gentleness of disposition, marked him as one to be loved and trusted. He was held in high esteem while living, by hosts of friends who now mourn his loss as of one to whom they were tied by the tenderest cords of affection and memory.

A CLASSMATE.

DANIEL DUNCAN.

No. 3668. CLASS OF 1895.

Drowned, August 8, 1897, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., aged 24.

FOURTH INFANTRY, }
FORT SHERIDAN, ILL., August 9, 1897. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 31. }

The Regimental Commander regrets the duty of announcing to the Regiment the death of Second Lieutenant *Daniel Duncan*, by drowning, in Lake Michigan, at 3:30 p. m., on the 8th instant.

Lieutenant *Duncan* was born at Lexington, Kentucky, January 8, 1874, and appointed cadet, U. S. Military Academy, in 1891. Graduating from the Academy in 1895, he was appointed to the Seventeenth Infantry, promoted to the Sixth Infantry, and thence, in September following his graduation, transferred to the Fourth Infantry, which he joined in Idaho and with which on all duties he faithfully served.

This is the brief military history of an officer whose cheerful disposition and spirit of willingness under all circumstances gave promise of a career of value to the country, and of credit to the Regiment and himself.

In respect for his memory, the officers of the Regiment will wear the usual badge of military mourning for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Hall:

AUSTIN H. BROWN,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, Acting Adjutant.

This is the military history of an officer whose death, under distressing circumstances, gave such shock to his friends and wrung the hearts of a loving family in bitterness of grief.

At Lexington, the chief city of the beautiful blue grass region of Kentucky, and on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, in 1874, was born Daniel Duncan. In blood and in environment all the conditions enumerated by the eminent Professor Shaler, for the development of the ideal man in America, were fulfilled. His life demonstrated that he was a type of this high class. As a boy he was noted for his love of home, absolute truthfulness and fearless disposition. The latter trait was perfectly illustrated at the age of fifteen, when, at a notable fire, the firemen faltering in their duty, a volunteer was called for to carry a hose line up a ladder to the top of a burning building; he did it without hesitation and alone fought the flames until the roof caved in with him and he narrowly escaped with his life.

At the age of seventeen Daniel was admitted as a cadet and spent four years in the invigorating atmosphere of the Military Academy, graduating in the class of '95. As a cadet he was conspicuous on account of his great personal popularity and prowess upon the foot-ball field. To his classmates he was the embodiment of purity in life, honor in deportment and modesty in demeanor. There are a few scenes in his cadet life which will bear repetition, as they will ever live in the memory of the spec-

tators and give evidence of his manly worth; one was when his admirable presence of mind and endurance enabled him to carry a foot-ball the full length of the field to a touchdown in the '93 game with Princeton, the only time this famous team was scored against; and again that year in the memorable game with Annapolis, when he carried bodily the cadet having the ball across the goal line, and yet again in the fall of '94, when the greatest enthusiasm ever witnessed upon the West Point foot-ball field was aroused by his perfect kick of goal from field, the first score ever made by the cadets against the great team from Yale. But these triumphs of the foot-ball field were insignificant when compared to the popular outburst of satisfaction and congratulation which was accorded him upon graduation. It was one of those spontaneous tributes to character and worth which evidence better than words the estimate of friends and companions, and which an old graduate declares was never before witnessed at the graduation of a cadet from the Military Academy. The scene was that of a vast audience, moved by a common impulse, rising to its feet and with united voice in cheers upon cheers attesting its approbation as he marched up and returned from receiving his diploma. Such testimony of approval is the reward of few, very few men in the walk of life.

With the qualities of his youth, broadened and strengthened by the training of his Alma Mater, he came into the service well equipped for his high vocation, with the purest thoughts of integrity in friendship and unselfishness and charity in dealings with his fellow men. Dispassionate, kind and considerate in his treatment of enlisted men, courteous and thoughtful in all official and social relations, no one could know him without feeling the attraction of his presence. A perfect type of physical manhood, human enough to feel temptations, he remained strong enough to resist them, and the immaculate heritage of a soul was carried through an unspotted life.

To the terrible tragedy of his death. While swimming in Lake Michigan, at Fort Sheridan, on the 8th day of last August,

he became exhausted when in deep water, and before efficient aid could reach him sank from sight beneath the waves. The effort he made to save himself was a superb exhibition of remarkable presence of mind and courage, and in keeping with every act of his life. There is an old saying that drowning men grasp at straws, but Daniel Duncan refused thus to jeopardize the lives of two companions whose efforts to save him proved futile. But with hand clasped to mouth and nose he came to the surface several times making alone a gallant struggle for life. A more heart-breaking spectacle was never witnessed, unselfish in life he passed away generous in death. Two days later his body was washed ashore. As straight and rigid as if on parade, with arms peacefully folded across his breast, he had, with serenity, gone to meet his God.

His purity of thought and life cannot be better illustrated than by quoting his own words from a letter, written during the last visit to his home, a month before his death.

“At home among the dear old associations of childhood, surrounded by those who are so dearly loved and by whom I know I am loved in return, how great is the incentive to endeavor to lead a good life to be kind and charitable both in thought and deed. The flowers are in full bloom. The rose bushes are bent to earth by their burden of beauty and sweetness. All nature smiles and seems to offer me a glad welcome back. I am not gifted with the power to express very forcibly to you my deep thankfulness for the many blessings in this life with which I have been endowed by our dear Father in Heaven, who I feel loves us all. To me the truest happiness is contentment with ones lot in life and I ever strive to be contented with mine, and yet I am ambitious to advance higher and higher in my walk in life, if by so doing I can better serve my fellow man and give pleasure and happiness to those about me. How much better it is for a man to endeavor to lighten the burdens of others and rise above his own surroundings and ignore the petty trials by which he may be himself beset.”

May these manly expressions of true religion bear fruit and the refining influence of his young life be with us as a benediction always, aye even unto the end.

No tribute will be paid him in more tender spirit than that in the Leader of Lexington, Kentucky, upon the receipt of the news of his death:

“LYCIDAS IS DEAD.”

It was not many nights ago that a scene of note was presented at our opera house. Not on the stage, but in one of the boxes was this scene, and it was all the fairer to look upon because it was set unconsciously, and the persons were in real life.

In our city is a family distinguished for beauty of person as well as for those graces and accomplishments that adorn leaders in private as well as in public life. The men are gifted with bodies and minds that are fitted to perform bravely and well all the duties that flow from lofty citizenship. Two of the sons of this household went as soldiers into the army of the nation. The daughters are so greatly endowed with the perfect charms of womanhood that their names are one with the beauty that dwells in this land.

From this household came the persons who made up the scene that returns now most vividly to the recollection of the beholders. And almost chief in that scene was a youth not many years passed the threshold of earliest manhood. All things seemed possible to him, for he was young and splendidly equipped by a generous inheritance and a noble training for a soldier's life. One who beheld him that night thought of him as, perhaps, some day foremost in the way that leads to a soldier's desire, the delight of combat. Such as he are the pride of Kings and Queens when they marshal their chosen guard. He was a royal guardsman and he looked the soldier every inch of him.

That was a scene not easily forgotten by one who loves beauty and manliness colored by a delicate setting of fair womanhood.

And what shall we say now, that it is all over? The curtain

has fallen. The persons in that scene are gone. The lights are out. And the brief drama of life has been played out to its tragic ending. We who saw that scene looked upon it, charmed with its beauty. Elsewhere the players went, and, now, one of them will return no more, for

“Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime.”

Those of that scene who are left mourn the loss of their beloved companion, and stand on the shore washed by “the remorseless deep” that “closed over the head of their loved Lycidas.”

And we who were beholders that night, ere that fair company had suffered loss, must be but beholders still, and venture not to thrust ourselves into their sorrow, though out of the abundance of our sympathy we would fain offer to them something of comfort.

JAMES W. ABERT.

No. 1165. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, August 10, 1897, at Newport, Ky., aged 76.

JAMES W. ABERT was a son of Colonel John James Abert and Mrs. Ellen Mattock Stretch Abert, (and grand-son of John Abert, a Frenchman, who came over to this country with Rochambeau to fight for our liberty and as a colonist in 1780.) The subject of this sketch, James W. Abert, was born in Mount Holly, N. J., November 18th, 1820. He was prepared for college at the select classical seminary in Washington, D. C., under the tuition of Salmon P. Chase, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the United States, and of Hamilton Smith, and most of his classmates became graduates of the army or navy. He entered Princeton College, in the sophomore class, in 1835, and graduated in 1838. After this he was appointed to



GENERAL JAMES W. ABERT.

the Military Academy of West Point, September 1st, 1838, and was graduated therefrom in 1842 in a large class and was appointed to the Fifth Infantry, and afterwards, in 1843, was transferred to the Corps of Topographical Engineers, his drawings, maps and diagrams meeting with the highest approval of the Secretary of War, Secretary Porter. He remained in the army twenty-six years and his services were varied and important. His first service was at Detroit, Mich., then at Buffalo, N. Y., where he was engaged in the trigonometric and geodetic surveys of the great northwestern lakes, under Colonel John N. Macomb, until 1845, when he was ordered on the expedition to the Rocky Mountains, with Colonel John C. Fremont, and made the first surveys of the Canadian River of northern Texas. In 1846, during the war with Mexico, he served on the staff of General Stephen W. Kearney, which conquered New Mexico, and gained for the United States and kept possession of six grand territories—New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, California and Nevada. While General Kearney marched on to the sea, he made the first surveys of New Mexico. Reports and maps published by the government. See document 438, second session twenty-ninth congress, Ex. document No. 41.

During 1848 and 1849 he was assistant professor at West Point, (N. Y.) U. S. Military Academy, and his drawings have always been kept as models for the students. In 1850 to 1856 he was engaged in the improvement of western rivers, first with Stephen N. Long and General J. E. Johnston, and afterwards in sole charge. In 1856 to 1858 he was engaged in driving the Seminole Indians from Florida, under the great Indian fighter General W. S. Harney. In 1860 he traveled in Europe, studying military affairs and visiting arsenals and forts. Before the conclusion of his leave, learning of the war troubles at home in 1861, he returned and joined General Robert Patterson in the War of the Rebellion, became Chief of Engineers on the staff of General N. P. Banks, in 1861, and was recommended by him for Colonelcy of a regiment of sappers and miners the following

December. He served with General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley. In the retreat of the 24th of May, 1862, he placed Captain C. H. T. Collis (Captain of Zouaves,) behind the stone wall at Middletown, Pa., and riding forward with a band of stragglers, drew the enemy's fire, and subsequently with his pontoon train enabled the troops to cross the Potomac without losing a man. On the 17th of June he rebuilt the bridge at Cedar Creek, and designated a safe route for retreat, and assisted in getting the scattered troops of DeForrest, Thompson's Cavalry, and Hampton's Pennsylvania Battery, Collis' Zouaves, fragments of several infantry regiments, and a wagon train of thirty-eight wagons, and a battery of five guns, all safely across the Potomac at Hancock, Md., without losing a man. He was so prostrated by sun-stroke, on the march from Cedar Creek to Front Royal, Va., on the 6th of July, 1862, as to be threatened with permanent disabilities, and was granted a sick leave of absence of twenty days, which was renewed twice. The leave did not expire until the 5th of September, but being so anxious to be at his post of duty, he left home on the 16th of August, before his leave had expired, and arrived at Culpepper Court House on the 18th of August, reported to General Banks and took part in all the movements of his army under General Pope, and then under General McClellan, to South Mountain, till the evening of September 14th, 1862, and while approaching the battle field of South Mountain received severe injuries, and his horse was shot from under him. He was carried off the battle field in a blanket and was insensible for hours. He was sent to Washington for treatment under Surgeon General Barnes, and on sick leave, and was before a retiring board the following September, 1863. In 1863 he was made Major of Engineers; on September 3rd, he still being in feeble health, was ordered to duty in a southern climate, with General Q. A. Gillmore, at the siege of Charleston, S. C., and he served with him as his staff officer and Chief of Engineers of the department, and with his successor, General Hatch and General Foster. On account of feeble health and the war

being near the end, he resigned in 1864. After his resignation he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for his bravery and gallant service. He had served twenty-six years, honorably, loyal to his country. Never disobeying an order, and no soldier can show a better record, being in eighteen battles in the War of the Rebellion, and many in the war of Mexico. He was reinstated to the United States army by special act of Congress, and by the unanimous voice of both houses, to the rank of Major of Engineers. He wrote to an army friend: "To be back in the army, even if I had to die the next day, is the height of my ambition." A model of Fort Wagner, S. C., is now at West Point, which he made and while he was Chief of Engineers, in 1863, at Morris Island, S. C., and he says: "I wanted to offer this poor token of gratitude for the priceless instruction which the whole army had derived from the West Point Military Academy.

Cullum's Biographical Register gives a short sketch of his military record. He was twice married, first to Miss Jane Lenthall Stone, of Washington, D. C., who died in 1849, and afterwards to Miss Lucy Catherine Taylor, of Newport, Ky., who with four children still survives him. His death occurred on the 10th day of August, 1897, in Newport, Ky., his home, and he was buried from the Episcopal church, (of which he was a devoted member,) with full military honors; with an escort of the Loyal Legion and an escort of the G. A. R., of which he had been the commander for several years. His army life connected him with the works of nature, and he made special studies of animals, birds, plants, insects, shells and the ancient relics of primitive man. Among his numerous publications, some of the following may be mentioned: A report of an expedition on the Canadian and Arkansas rivers, published by the United States Congress July, 1846; report of the exploration and survey of the territory of New Mexico, 1846 and 1847, public document 438; surveys and maps of the falls of the Ohio, published by Congress, document 42. He also published in the journal of the Cincinnati Natural History society a list of birds obtained

between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fe; lecture on color; lecture on nature in art; lecture on palm trees; lecture on the ancient Aztec, or Mexican method of computing time; on the Aztec callendar stone; on the village Indians of New Mexico; big guns. He compiled a grammar and dictionary of the Indian language, but while crossing the plains returning east, he was unable to carry it and it was buried and lost in that way.

He has also translated many articles from the German, Spanish, and French languages, and he has left many beautiful works of art, by his own hand—paintings in oil and water-colors—and sculpture. He was an excellent musician, wrote very pretty poetry, and sang in a sweet and mellow voice. Even in his last illness he sang, "Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

His loss was felt by the entire community, for no one came in touch with him who was not benefited, for he saw sweetness and good in everything. Would it be inappropriate to tell of a little circumstance showing his generous and beautiful character? While making his rounds in one of the frontier garrisons, he found one of the sentinels fast asleep on duty. He took his gun away from him, thinking he would report him. Going a few steps off his heart relented, and coming back he woke the sentinel up and gave him his gun, after reproving him. I could fill a book with such noble acts. He always said to his children: "That this life was a battle, and the more fights we had, the better we were fitted for the next world."

A new G. A. R. Post has been organized and called after him, James W. Abert Post, No. 178, Department of Kentucky.

S. B. ABERT.



LIEUTENANT CHARLES C. GALLUP.

ELMER OTIS.

No. 1615. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, August 18, 1897, at San Diego, Cal., aged 67.

Colonel OTIS' military history is fully given in Cullum's Register of Graduates. Efforts were made by writing to members of his family to obtain an extended obituary, but without results. SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

CHARLES C. GALLUP.

No. 3242. CLASS OF 1888.

Died, September 23, 1897, at Rochester, N. Y., aged 34.

First Lieutenant CHARLES C. GALLUP, Fifth United States Artillery, died at Rochester, New York, on the morning of September 23, 1897, from the effect of injuries received five weeks before in an accident, caused by the breaking of a timber of a derrick, at Macedon, New York, followed by an attack of pneumonia.

Lieutenant Gallup was born at Macedon, November 27th, 1863, and on September 1st, 1884, after an education at the village school, at Moravia Academy, and at the Brockport Normal School, he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, from the twenty-seventh Congressional District of New York, the selection being made from thirty candidates appearing for competitive examination. In 1888 he graduated fifth in a class of forty-four members, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, to date June 11th of that year. After serving with the regiment in the Department of the East, and in the Department of California, he was a student officer at the

United States Artillery School, where he graduated in 1894, receiving his promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant and his assignment to the Third Artillery May 28th, 1894. At his own request he was transferred back to his old regiment, the Fifth Artillery, October 10th, 1896. At the time of his death he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, where he had been on duty since September 13th, 1895. He was married at Rochester, New York, on April 3d, 1889, to Miss Luella H. Sage, who survives him.

His wonderful vigor and physique were evidenced by the fact that in spite of his injuries, which would have been instantly fatal to the ordinary man, he lived for five weeks, undergoing several operations, and enduring the pain and suffering incident thereto without a murmur and with a heroism worthy the true soldier.

By the death of Lieutenant Gallup, his regiment and the army have lost an intelligent and able officer and a pleasant comrade.

E. F. M.

QUINTIN CAMPBELL.

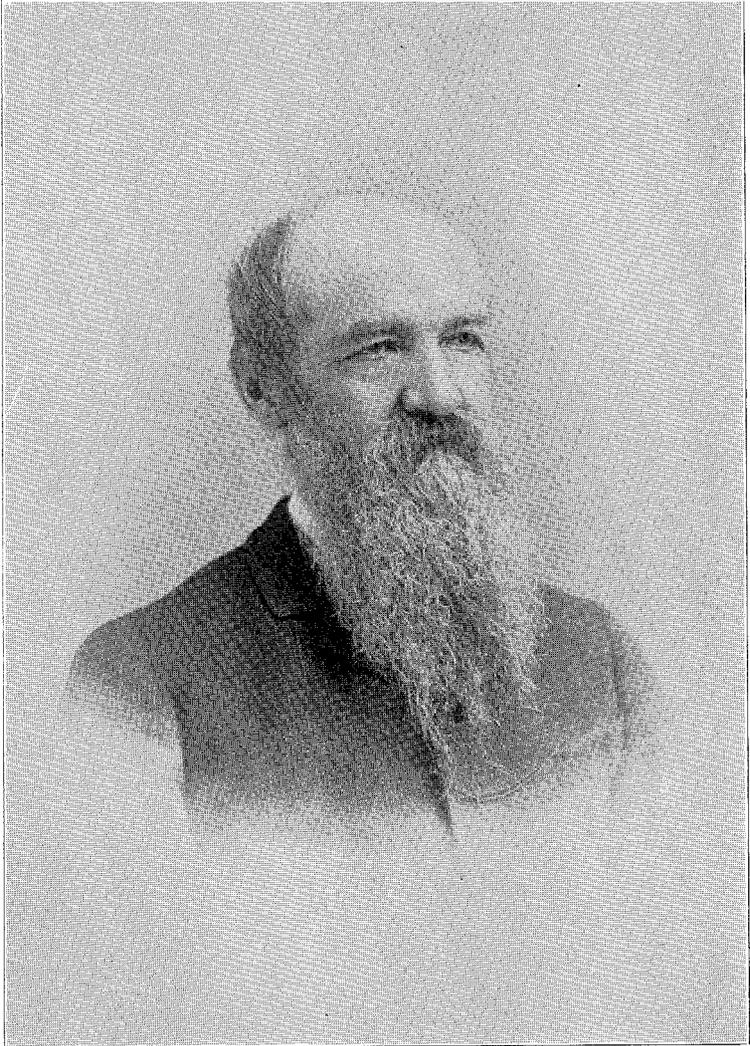
No. 2148. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, September 26, 1897, at Chicago, Ill., aged 54.

QUINTIN CAMPBELL was born in and appointed from Missouri. Upon graduation he was assigned to the Fifth Infantry. His entire service of nine years was in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

He resigned in August, 1875. His civil life and career was devoted to journalism; at one time he was editor of the Kansas City, Mo., Globe, and later connected with newspapers in St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill. It was impossible for the Association to obtain any details concerning his life.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.



GENERAL JAMES C. DUANE.

JAMES C. DUANE.

No. 1371. CLASS OF 1848.

Died, November 8, 1897, at New York, N. Y., aged 73.

General JAMES CHATHAM DUANE was born in Schenectady, N. Y., on June 30, 1824. His grandfather, Judge James Duane, had played a conspicuous part in the days of the revolution and in the uncertain times which followed it, during which the constitution of the United States was slowly evolved. Judge Duane was a continuous member of the Continental Congress; the first mayor of New York after the close of the war; a member of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States, and for some years Judge of the United States District Court at New York. It was an honor to be descended from such stock, and the descendant was worthy of it.

General Duane entered Union College in 1840, and took there the degree of A. B. in 1844. In July of the same year he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1848, in the class of which William P. Trowbridge was the head. Promoted into the Engineers, he served at the Military Academy from 1848 to 1854; on the construction of Fort Carroll, Md., from 1854 to 1856; as light-house Engineer at New York, from 1856 to 1858; in the Utah expedition, commanding the Engineer Company, in 1858; then at West Point as instructor in Practical Military Engineering until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861.

Early in 1861 he was ordered with the Engineer Company to Washington, and then after President Lincoln's inauguration, he served in the defense of Fort Pickens till September 25, 1861, when he was ordered back to Washington. Here, during the winter, he organized the Engineer Battalion then created by law, and arranged types of bridge trains and had them constructed. In the spring of 1862, in command of the Engineer Battalion, he accompanied the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula. Here at Yorktown, and on the Chickahominy, the engineer duty

of reconnaissances, building bridges, batteries and defensive works, that needed five times as many officers as were available, fell largely on Duane and the officers of the Engineer Battalion, and on a few officers at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Duane was indefatigable. At the Engineer Battalion camp one Sibley tent sufficed for the officers. Often Duane would come in after being up all night, and perhaps wet through by the rain, would throw himself, in his wet clothing, on the ground to catch a few hours sleep before the day's work began again. It seemed strange then, it seems stranger now, that he could bear the labor, the exposure to which he was subject, and his entire neglect of his own comfort and health. The dwellers in that tent were democratic. If any one beside Duane tried to slip quietly into the tent just before daylight, tired out with a night's work at trench or battery, Reese or Cross was sure to wake, and to try to lull the unhappy man to sleep, with "Joe Bowers," a song popular in those days.

Poor Cross! One June morning, a year later, he was lying on the grass beside a bridge head on the Rappahannock, still, his face upturned, a red spot on his forehead, while the bridge was pushed steadily on.

On August 10, 1862, while the Army of the Potomac was lying at Harrison's Landing, General McClellan directed the writer to make a reconnaissance of the roads leading to the lower Chickahominy and for the site of a bridge. The result of the reconnaissance being favorable, the construction of the bridge was ordered that night. Duane had it built by three parties each building a section. Lieutenant C. B. Reese, Engineers, was in charge of one section, Major I. Spalding, Fifteenth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, of a second, and the writer of the third. Its length was 1980 feet, and nearly the whole of the Army of Potomac passed over it, occupying two days in the passage. Of this bridge Duane was always proud.

General J. G. Barnard, in his report on the Peninsula campaign, dated January 26, 1863, gave Duane the credit for this campaign that he deserved. He says:

"If I should have to mention any single individual as distinguished above any other in the army for unceasing toil and unsparing devotion, it would be Captain J. C. Duane. In the trenches at Yorktown, in the dangerous and laborious works in the swamps and floods of the Chickahominy, he seemed to know no fatigue and to allow himself no repose. The pontoon bridge built by him across the lower Chickahominy, was one of the most extensive known to military history." When, after the second Bull Run campaign, the command of the forces about Washington was again put in General McClellan's hands, Captain Duane was made by him Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac and, engaged at South Mountain and Antietam, remained with McClellan till his relief at Warrenton, Va., in November, 1862, by Burnside.

In the painful parting of General McClellan from the Army of the Potomac, which was so attached to him—an attachment stronger, I think, than existed for any of its subsequent commanders—Duane was a participant. His friendship for McClellan was supposed to have injured him, and he was ordered soon after to the Department of the South, under General Hunter, and after under General Gillmore, where he served as Chief Engineer of the Department.

But on July 15, 1863, he was recalled to become again Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, and he so remained till the close of the war.

He was engaged in many of the battles that intervened before that end could come, among them being Rappahannock Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and his services were especially conspicuous in that long struggle at Petersburg, when each side used field fortifications in the most liberal way, not only to oppose a sudden outbreak, but to be able to leave portions of the line weakly manned and to throw masses from these portions on any desired point.

His labors here were arduous, and Meade, though sometimes a difficult officer to serve under, appreciated them. On

September 19, 1864, General Meade asked that "the brevet of Colonel be conferred upon Major J. C. Duane, for meritorious and faithful services in the field, in the campaign from the Rappahannock to the James, and particularly for distinguished professional services in the operations before Petersburg, the brevet to date August 1, 1864."

After the road to Richmond, which had proved so difficult, had at last been traveled and the war was over, General Duane commanded at Willets Point, from 1865 to 1868, then was stationed at Portland, Me., from 1868 to 1879, in charge of fortifications and as light-house engineer. From 1879 to 1886, he was light-house engineer of the third Light-House District, and had charge of the Light-House Department at Tompkinsville, N. Y. Having had much experience with machinery and a strong mechanical taste, this duty was especially agreeable to him.

While at Portland he became interested in fog signals of various kinds, and in the limits of their audibility. A system of experiments, conducted by him in 1871, established the superiority in power of a first class siren, over that of a 12-inch whistle, or a first class Daboll's trumpet, and led to the use of the siren not only on our coasts, but on those of Great Britain. It had for some time been known that in going away from a fog signal, its sound might, at the distance of a mile or two, almost or quite disappear, while at much greater distances it might be distinctly heard, and General Duane investigated this question. In his report he said:

"There are six steam fog whistles on the coast of Maine; these have been frequently heard at a distance of twenty miles, and as frequently cannot be heard at the distance of two miles, and this with no perceptible difference in the state of the atmosphere. * * * The most perplexing difficulty, however, arises from the fact that the signal often appears to be surrounded by a belt, varying in radius from one to one and a half miles, from which the sound appears to be entirely absent. Thus in moving directly from a station, the sound is audible for the dis-

tance of a mile, is then lost for about the same distance, after which it is again distinctly heard for a long time. This action is common to all ear signals, and has at times been observed at all the stations, at one of which the signal is situated on a bare rock twenty miles from the main land, with no surrounding objects to affect the sound." The chairman of the Light-House Board, Professor Henry, deemed these observations so singular that he hesitated to publish them.

These aberrations have been attributed to reflection and refraction of the sound waves; to a flocculent condition of the atmosphere due to invisible watery vapor; and to difference in the velocity of the wind at the surface as compared with that at higher elevations. With so many causes the phenomena are necessarily complicated.

While in the light-house service General Duane built, rebuilt or altered the light-house structures at about sixty places, the Fire Island light-house being built by him.

Lieutenant Colonel Heap, who was associated with him in light-house duty, says of him: "During the later years of his life his eyesight failed and he was averse to writing, but his mind was a store house of useful knowledge, which he was always willing to impart. His ability and good judgment were so well known that he was frequently consulted on important matters by members of the Corps of Engineers, and his opinions always carried great weight. He was the most lovable of men and the staunchest of friends. Honest of purpose, he had the faculty of knowing what was right, and no sophistry could swerve him."

In 1884, he became a senior member of the permanent Board of Engineers for fortifications and river and harbor works, and served on that duty till he became Chief of Engineers of the army in 1886. While on the Board of Engineers he took a leading part in fixing the general types of works for coast defense, which are now in process of construction.

In 1888 he was retired at the age of 64, and was soon after appointed a commissioner of the Croton aqueduct by the mayor

of New York, and was president of the commission at the date of his death in 1897.

In 1861 he issued a much-needed "Manual for Engineer Troops," and in 1869, in conjunction with General Abbot and Colonel Merrill, he prepared the "organization of the Bridge Equipage of the United States Army," published in 1870.

General Duane possessed that sound good sense which can look at all sides of a question without prepossessions, and which can see the great features of it, without giving details too much importance, gifts that are rare.

Of unchanging and inevitable modesty, he accepted the duty that was assigned to him and did it faithfully, instead of pushing his own merits on his superiors or on the public.

One needed to know him well to know his full value, and then one classed him among the just, faithful, able men whom to know strengthens one's faith in mankind. C. B. C.

ALFRED BAURY JACKSON.

No. 2980. CLASS OF 1883.

Died, November 19, 1897, at Lincoln, Neb., aged 38.

Lieutenant JACKSON was born in New York, November 24, 1859, and appointed from Massachusetts. He entered the Military Academy July 1st, 1879, and graduated twelfth in his class, June 13th, 1883, and was appointed Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry same date.

Promoted to First Lieutenant February 1st, 1889. He joined his regiment, which was serving in the Indian Territory and Kansas, with station at Fort Riley, Kansas.

During the next two years he served on detached duty in Indian Territory, during the "Boomer" trouble in escorting



LIEUTENANT ALFRED B. JACKSON.

"Captain" Payne and band from the territory to Fort Scott, and as Depot Quartermaster at Caldwell, Kansas.

He was relieved from this duty and with his Troop "L" marched to Fort McKinney, Wyoming, where the Ninth Cavalry took station in the Department of the Platte.

The following spring, 1886, his troop was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and shortly afterwards Lieutenant Jackson was detailed on duty at the military prison where he remained until 1887, when he was ordered to duty at the Military Academy, and was assigned to duty in the Department of Mathematics.

Lieutenant Jackson was relieved from the Military Academy in 1891 and joined his regiment at Fort Robinson, Neb., where he served with his troop until appointed Regimental Quartermaster in September, 1896; he resigned the Quartermastership in 1897, and was detailed Instructor of Military Science at the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Shortly after his arrival he began to suffer from the malady from which he died November 19th, 1897, the result of an operation for appendicitis.

In the death of Lieutenant Jackson the Ninth Cavalry and the service at large lost an efficient and worthy officer, and as an example of conscientious attention to duty as well as energy and ability in its performance, he furnished an example for all to follow.

While reticent as to his personal affairs, and one who made few intimate friends, he was highly respected by all with whom he came in contact, and his comrades left to mourn the loss of one who they felt would have achieved distinction.

CLASSMATE.

JOHN S. MASON.

No. 1339. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, November 29, 1897, at Washington, D. C., aged 73.

Of all the number of graduates of the Military Academy of recent years, few are more sadly remembered than JOHN S. MASON, who entered in the year 1843.

He was a direct descendant of Captain John Mason, of Pequot war fame, and was appointed from Ohio, at 19 years of age, and was one of the most quiet and sensible cadets of his class, and he soon became a favorite and influential student. Throughout the somewhat stormy period of our class, "Old Pacer," as he was familiarly called, never lost his head or his heart.

From the first his excellent behavior was recognized by the authorities, and he was appointed successively one of the first four Corporals, Sergeants and Captains in the Corps. In studies he soon rose to the middle of the first section, and he graduated high enough for the Artillery. He was assigned to the Third Regiment, and was ordered to Mexico in 1847, landing at Tampico.

He became Regimental Quartermaster in due time, and was transferred from First Lieutenant Third Artillery to Captain of the Eleventh Infantry, in 1861; thence he went up to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers, in October of the same year, and took the field in West Virginia, in command of that regiment. Thence he moved with his division to the Rappahannock and fought in the battle of Winchester, and joined the Army of the Potomac in time for the battle of Antietam, where he afterwards received the brevet of Major of Regulars, for "gallantry in action."

Later he was breveted Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant and meritorious services at battle of Fredericksburg, and Colonel for gallant and meritorious services throughout the war.

He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, in November, 1862, and received at the end the brevet of Brigadier General, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war."

Such a record is one of which his family and surviving classmates may well feel proud. We were but few who graduated in '47, but modesty forbids us to boast how many of the class distinguished themselves in the service of their country.

After the war, Mason served successively in the Thirty-fifth, Fifteenth, Fourth, Twentieth and Ninth Regiments of the Infantry, of which latter regiment he became Colonel, April 2d, 1883.

He was stationed "out west," from Wyoming Territory to Texas and California. In 1881 he was appointed Deputy Governor of the Soldier's Home at Washington City—a position to which his gentleness and urbanity well suited him. He was retired under the law of Congress for age in 1888.

The closing years of the life of our gallant friend were clouded and saddened with intellectual decline and helplessness. At the battle of Fredericksburg a hostile shell was exploded near his head, which stunned and deafened him for all time in one ear, and possibly cause cerebral complications afterwards.

While stationed in New Mexico, 1870, he was obliged to give up work for six months leave of absence, on the expiration of which he returned to duty. But some years afterwards, at San Diego, he was again obliged, by the instructions of the Post Surgeon, to depart on an indefinite leave, as the certificate shows, in order "to prolong life." And although he returned to duty and struggled against the wear and tear of service with diminished energy, he could scarcely be called a well man.

After his retirement he settled in a lovely home at Woodley Lane Park, Washington, where cerebral congestion, or want of circulation advanced a-pace and took more definite form—forgetfulness of once familiar faces, helplessness and total dementia until his death in the city, November 29th, 1897.

Let us hope that in another world his faculties are renewed to a higher and brighter existence. His mortal remains are now entombed at Arlington, and his life will be commemorated in the esteem and regrets of his comrades and all who knew him.

“When spring with dewey fingers cold,
Returns, to deck their hallowed mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than fairy footsteps ever trod.”

My classmate was married twice, first on his way to Mexico, in '47, to a daughter of Dr. Judkins, of Steubenville, Ohio. She died, leaving three children—Mrs. Eckles, of San Antonio, Texas, Captain C. W. Mason, Fourth Infantry, and Lieutenant John S. Mason, Jr., First Infantry, who died at Pine Ridge Agency 1891.

His second wife was Mrs. Cornelia Wilson, who resides in Washington, where her devoted care to her helpless husband in his last years was conspicuous, soothing and prolonging her husband's days. Mrs. Mason followed his remains to the grave in company with a host of mourning friends, among whom were three of his classmates. Peace to his ashes.

O. B. WILLCOX.

JUSTUS MCKINSTRY.

No. 980. CLASS OF 1838.

Died, December 11, 1897, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 81.

General JUSTUS MCKINSTRY was born in New York and appointed from Michigan in 1833. Upon graduation he was assigned to the Second Infantry. He belonged to this regiment for nine years, when he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster. He served with his regiment in the Mexican war, receiving the brevet of Major for gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco. He became a Major in the Quartermaster Department in 1861, and

Brigadier General of Volunteers. For neglect and violation of duty he was dismissed in 1863.

He was a stock broker in New York for several years and then went to Missouri—but the Association has no record of his career in civil life.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

SAWYER BLANCHARD.

NO. 3465. CLASS OF 1892.

Died, December 25, 1897, at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., aged 28.

SAWYER BLANCHARD was born in New Hampshire, March 12, 1870. He entered the Military Academy in 1888, graduating four years later, standing well in his class, and having shown an especial aptitude for languages and for drawing. He joined the First Artillery upon graduation, and remained with that regiment on the active list as a Second Lieutenant until his death. He entered the Artillery School in September, 1894, and in the following winter contracted a cold which, through exposure, developed into consumption, and he was compelled to seek a change of climate. For two years he sought life in the high dry atmosphere of Arizona and Colorado, spending most of this time at Fort Huachucua and at Whipple Barracks. It was at this latter post he died, on Christmas day, 1897, a little more than five years after his graduation.

As a cadet, and in his first years as an officer, Blanchard showed no signs of lung trouble, but on the contrary was distinguished by a strong athletic build and fondness for out-of-door games. In his disposition, he was singularly open and generous; he was warm in his attachments, always teeming with good spirits, and made many fast friends, to whom the news of his untimely death came with especial pain.

G. B.

CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

No. 1182. CLASS OF 1843.

Died, January 16, 1898, at Georgetown, D. C., aged 77.

General AUGUR was born at Kendall, New York, July 10, 1821, but moved, as a youth, with his parents, Ammon and Annis Augur, to Michigan, from which State he was appointed to West Point, entering in 1839, and being graduated in 1843. Among his classmates were several who rose to high rank and distinction, viz.: General Grant, General Rufus Ingalls, General Joseph H. Potter, General W. B. Franklin, General Wm. F. Reynolds, General J. J. Reynolds, General James A. Hardie, General Frank Gardner, Confederate Commander of Port Hudson, La., Generals Fred. Steele, F. T. Dent and several others. As to his bare record of promotion, the Army Register shows the rare record that he was commissioned from Brevet Second Lieutenant through every grade to Brigadier General in the regular establishment, and was Major General of Volunteers from 1862 to 1866, during the war, and received the brevets of Colonel, Brigadier and Major General in regular establishment and Major General of Volunteers.

A few years after graduation he went to the Mexican war as Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry. He was in the "Army of Occupation," under General Taylor, in 1845-46, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846. With the late Colonel H. M. Black, served as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Caleb Cushing, of the Volunteers. He was also Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Hopping. They both received marked commendation from General Cushing upon ending their service with him. He then served with his company of the Fourth Infantry at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and in 1852 went with the regiment, via the Isthmus of Panama, to Oregon. The late



GENERAL CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

General Grant was Quartermaster, and the writer has listened oft to the trials of the trip with cholera and Chagres fever, which quarantined them at Panama for several weeks, and where Grant, the Quartermaster, came largely in for praise, and made his usual mark for pluck and coolness and of knowing the best way to do things. In Oregon General Augur (promoted to Captain in 1852) served at several posts including Fort Vancouver, and was for several years in command of Fort Hoskins. While in Oregon he was with credit engaged in fights and skirmishes with Yakima and Rogue River Indians in 1856.

Sumter having been fired upon, the Fourth Infantry was ordered east in April. Upon reaching San Francisco, hearing of his appointment as Major of the Thirteenth Infantry, he proceeded to New York. Upon arriving in New York he found the appointment as Commandant of Cadets at West Point (August, 1861). He was Commandant from August 26 to December 5, 1861, and was then appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. He commanded a brigade in the advanced defenses of Washington until May, 1862, operations on the Rappahannock to July, 1862, being in command of the troops, (including his brigade, Gibbon's battery, and Bayard's and Kilpatrick's troops of cavalry,) at the first capture of Fredericksburg. He commanded a division of the Fifth Army Corps July 19 to August 10, 1862, being engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, where he was severely wounded. The rank of Major General of Volunteers (and Brevet Colonel U. S. Army,) was conferred upon him "for gallant and meritorious services" in the above battle, one of the few full commissions so conferred. In the fall of 1862 Major General Augur went with Banks' expedition to New Orleans, at General Banks' request, as "second in command." He commanded the District of Baton Rouge from January 20 to May 20, 1863. In the expedition to surround Port Hudson he commanded the troops engaged in the battle of Port Hudson Plains, and, after effecting junction with Banks, the center wing of the army in the siege which followed. In this siege, which was

long and tedious, he did remarkable service for the government in handling his troops, which did much fighting, and in instructing others. It may be remarked that he in council vigorously opposed, but in vain, the unfortunate and bloody assault of May 27, as too early and made without due knowledge of the ground. He was then assigned to command the Department of Washington and Twenty-second Army Corps, serving in this capacity from October 23, 1863, to August 13, 1866. This command was one of the most trying in the army, comprising all the troops in, and forts around Washington, on both sides of the river, and the country for several miles into Virginia. Troops were constantly arriving or passing through, recruits to the front and deserters and prisoners to the rear. Many serious civil complications had to be settled between the military and the regular district civil authorities. The military held a regular Provost Court, which tried soldiers and also citizens who violated the military orders or laws, such as selling citizens' clothing to soldiers, selling liquor when bar-rooms were ordered closed, aiding deserters, &c. The rule of the district was semi-civil and semi-military, but for a wonder there was no open conflict between them. Then there was the imperious Stanton but forty rods away, with his secret service, and as the Department Commander had another corps of detectives, some amusing clashes often arose. There was Congress at the other end of the avenue, members continually asking favors or passes for friends to go beyond the lines, and all sorts of impossible things and then wondered often how a representative of the sovereign people could be denied. Mosby's troops made frequent raids in this department, in Virginia, and troops were kept constantly on the move. At one time the General took the field himself to drive Mosby from a railroad which he had torn up at Falls Church. Early came "knocking at the door" of Washington in 1864, nearly forcing an entrance, but was repulsed. Then came the intense excitement attending the assassination of President Lincoln and the pursuit of the assassins, throwing great and weighty worry and

responsibility upon the Department Commander, who scarcely slept for days, except for a short nap on a sofa in his office.

Such duties threw little glamour about them to reach the general public, but were much more arduous and trying than those of many who rose to greater public notoriety and fame in the battle reports and newspapers. In 1864, when General Grant reorganized the Army of the Potomac, I learn that he sought for General Augur as one of his Corps Commanders, but Secretary Stanton refused, saying that the General was doing more important work in Washington. His conscientious and correct performance of his trying duties in the Department of Washington was well known and appreciated by those in authority, and also by those under him.

In September, 1866, General Augur was mustered out of the Volunteer service as a Major General and reverted to his regular army rank, then Colonel, Twelfth Infantry. After serving as President of the Examining Board for 1866 officers for several months, the news of the terrible Fort Phil. Kearney in northern Wyoming reached the east and General Augur, assigned to his brevet rank of Major General, was ordered to relieve General P. St. George Cooke in command of the Department of the Platte, headquarters in Omaha, reporting there in January, 1867. At that time Omaha was a small town compared with its present proportions, with no railroad connections with the east. The Chicago & Northwestern, however, reached Council Bluffs shortly afterwards. The Union Pacific was finished only to North Platte, 290 miles from Omaha. All operations had ceased during the winter. Troops were hurried out, but nothing could be done with them until spring, as the season was terrible up to end of April, everything being blocked by snow and the weather bitter cold. One train was eleven days going from Omaha to North Platte in April. In the spring Forts Phil. Kearney and C. F. Smith were reinforced, but the Sioux still continued hostile, picking off small parties here and there. The Department Commander had several regiments,

in small detachments, scattered a long the line of the Union Pacific to protect from attack, and more from alarm, the ten thousand men at work at different places, and in 1869 the connection through to the Pacific was made.

Upon March 4, 1869, General Grant appointed his old friend and classmate to the vacancy in the Brigadier Generals, caused by Grant's resignation and the promotion of Sherman and Sheridan.

From 1872 to 1875 General Augur commanded the Department of Texas, during which time there was much trouble with the Kiowas and Comanches on the north and the Kickapoos from Mexico on the south. In 1875 he took command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters in New Orleans. The State of Louisiana was still in the terrible political condition in which it had been since the war. Terrorism, intimidation and often worse means were employed by the white Democrats in many parishes to prevent the negro from voting, or if voting prevent the count of his ballot. Troubles, threats and conflicts were constant up to the '76 elections, when Packard (Republican) claimed the State by the "Returning Board" throwing out several parishes, and held and barricaded the State house; Nichols (Democrat) claimed the State as per original returns; hence there was two governors and legislatures, creating a most confused and dangerous condition of affairs, in the settling of which General Augur had much to do and say; any error of judgment on his part would have created chaos, having troops stationed in various troublesome parts of the State, and at the culmination, when armed attack in force upon Packard's position was threatened—the Nichols' troops, about 10,000 men, actually turning out—he had twenty-five companies of U. S. Infantry in New Orleans. At last, under a prior telegraphic order to preserve the "present status," which was the only instruction received for months, General Augur notified Governor Nichols that he considered that the peace, not only of Louisiana but of the United States was threatened, and desired him to withdraw his troops;

this was done and ended any armed display; the rest of the settlement being done under President Hayes through diplomacy. In all this affair General Augur showed his wonderful repose of good judgment, having to act without instructions from above, and seeking none. Such duty and responsibility was wearing in the extreme.

His next commands were: Department of the South, Newport Barracks, Ky., 1878 to 1881; Department of Texas again, 1881 to 1883; Department of the Missouri, 1883 to July 10, 1885, when he was retired from active service.

The above touches lightly upon General Augur's military record, and we now come to him as a man. He was the most calm, just and evenly balanced man, in public affairs and private, that the writer ever knew; gentle to all from the highest to the most lowly, the type of what is known as "a true Christian gentleman." Anything coming before him intimating any trickery or dishonesty shocked him. Like General Grant, he never suspected an officer of wrong-doing, and could be brought to believe such only upon convincing evidence. Where punishment was involved in any matter before him, he weighed the case with calm deliberation, erring, if at all, on the side of mercy. In all his years of duty, by his calm judgment and justice to all and an inborn natural dignity, he commanded the respect of all his subordinates to a remarkable degree, and thus brought order easily out of threatening chaos, and kept the officers of his departments thoroughly united. The above was also true in his management of the Indians, having had under his charge at time the great tribes, the Sioux, Cheyennes, Comanchees, Kiowas, Apaches and New Mexicos.

Of strikingly fine presence and feature and a courtly manner to all, he was a great favorite in all communities where he served, especially among the old Washingtonians, now fast disappearing.

General Augur was a consistent member of the Episcopal church; but liberal to those who were not of the church. He

was a vestryman of St. John's church, Washington, and the cathedral churches at Omaha and San Antonio, and a delegate to many general conventions of the church.

General Augur married in 1844 Miss Jane E. Arnold, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., (a daughter of an army officer and niece of Surgeon Wheaton, U. S. A.,) who survives him. They had ten children, seven of whom are living. He was most fortunate in possessing the love and devotion of wife and children at all times. They respected and looked up to him in all things. It was the most united of families in heart and spirit; although scattered in the flesh as individuals to the four winds of heaven, they all felt bound to their dear husband and father with bonds of steel which nothing could in this world sever but death. G. B. R.

JAMES H. ROLLINS.

No. 1991. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, February 5, 1898, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 57.

Captain ROLLINS was born in Columbia, Missouri, in 1841. He graduated from the United States Military Academy June 17, 1862, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery on that date; Second Lieutenant Second Artillery July 24, 1862; was transferred to the Ordnance Department, United States Army, April 27, 1863, as First Lieutenant; was brevetted Captain March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department during the civil war, and was made Captain July 5th, 1867. He was on duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, as Instructor of Artillery and Infantry Tactics, from June 17, 1862, to June 25, 1863; served at Watervleit Arsenal, West Troy, New York, as Ordnance Officer, from July, 1863, to February, 1864; on duty in Ordnance office, Washington, District of Co-

lumbia, as Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, from February, 1864, to October, 1864; on duty at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri, from November, 1864, to July, 1871, being in command of same from January to July, 1871; detached to Springfield and Chicago, Illinois, during the months of July and August, 1865, receiving the Ordnance and Ordnance stores of Illinois troops preparatory to their being mustered out of service. In command of United States Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia, from July, 1871, to November, 1873; on duty at Watervleit Arsenal, West Troy, New York, from November, 1873, until retired from active service on account of disability incident to the service in 1883. Since his retirement from the army, Captain Rollins has been a resident of Columbia. His home is one of the most attractive in this place. Here he and Mrs. Rollins greeted with delightful hospitality their troops of friends. He was a member and junior warden of the Calvary Episcopal church. He leaves three children: H. B., Eulalie and Mrs. J. L. Sehon.

Captain Rollins was the oldest son of the late Major James S. Rollin's one of Missouri's most distinguished citizens. His mother, one of God's noblewomen, still blesses Columbia by her presence here.

Captain Rollins' death was not expected; his friends in Columbia and throughout the country heard the news with sadness and surprise. For months he had been in declining health. Only two or three weeks ago he had gone to St. Louis for special medical treatment, and the report had come, to gladden his acquaintances and friends, that he was improving in health. He had realized himself, however, that his end was approaching. He had arranged his business affairs and, as he stood on the station platform, he bade his Columbia friends a pathetic and earnest farewell. To the last he was the same generous, courteous, accomplished gentleman. His last word to the writer was an inquiry regarding the health of an absent friend and a pleasant, kindly reference to that friend's work and worth. On Saturday morning death came and the spirit in all its unclad reality went

to meet the Captain of the Host in heaven. With loved ones near he confronted the grim messenger with the same gentleness with which he had greeted all events in life.

In a list of Columbia's citizens Captain James H. Rollins would have always appeared among the best known and best liked. Everybody knew him. He had no enemies. He observed the amenities of life. He held no malice. He was always in a good humor. He went out of his way to speak to people. No worthy cause appealed to him in vain. He never spoke unkindly. A delightful conversationalist, he was a charming companion. He was interested in all that concerned the welfare of the community, the State and the nation. His home was ever a center of hospitality and social life. His courtesy was not an outward veneer, but an inward grace. It sprang from the heart. His familiar figure on the streets of Columbia will be missed; his kindly greeting and pleasant words will linger as memories in the hearts of all who knew and honored him.

COLUMBIA, (MO.,) HERALD.

FRANK G. KALK.

No. 3122. CLASS OF 1886.

Died, March 5th, 1898, at Burlington, Ia., aged 33.

FRANK G. KALK was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, May 4, 1864, where his father, C. F. Kalk, then lived.

His boyhood days were passed in that place, and there he attended school and high school until he received an appointment to West Point from General Bragg, who had learned to know and value his friendship. Entering West Point, he graduated well in a very large class (1886).

Upon graduation he was assigned to the Third Infantry and remained with it until promoted July 4, 1892, when he was assigned to the Fifth Infantry.



LIEUTENANT FRANK G. KALK.

He graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth in 1893, and then took a year's tour at the Rock Island Arsenal. In 1897 he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

On March 5, 1898, in attempting to board a freight train, he was killed, at Burlington, Ia.

The body was taken back to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where the Iowa Wesleyan University Cadet battalion and band met it and placed it on a caisson to convey it to the house. The entire funeral arrangements were strictly military. A detail of cadets watched over the body Saturday and Sunday, and Monday it was taken over to the W. U. Chapel and lay in state until two o'clock when the funeral services were held. Business in the city was suspended, and district court adjourned, and everybody had gathered to show respect and love for the dead army officer. Dr. Stafford, of the University, officiated at the services, assisted by a choir and quartette, after which the casket was taken to the depot and escorted to Fairfield, Iowa, by a company of the cadets. There it was met by a detachment from Company D, of the Second Regiment of Iowa National Guards, and taken to Washington, Iowa, to the home of Mrs. Kalk's grandfather, Mr. J. C. Conger, where kind friends and loving hands had made ready to receive the remains.

The funeral was held on Tuesday, March 8th. Tenderly was the casket taken up and borne out into the sunlight by six guardsmen as pall bearers, between files of Company D, that were drawn up on either side of the walk to the gate, where the casket was again placed upon a caisson, draped with the flag and covered with beautiful flowers, on the top resting the officer's sword and helmet, and the line of march was taken up to Elm Grove Cemetery. Company D of the Second Regiment, led by Major Glasgow and Lieutenant Wilson, in full uniform, acted as escort to the cemetery.

The beautiful burial service was read in a most impressive

manner by Major Glasgow. The casket, still wrapped in the flag the Lieutenant so loved, was lowered into the grave. Three volleys were fired over it, taps were sounded and sadly all turned away and left the gallant young soldier to his last sleep.

Lieutenant Kalk was married October 5th, 1892, to Flora, daughter of General Stanton, U. S. A., and leaves a widow and two little children.

His boyhood days were uneventful but happy. One who had known him always, said: "As a boy, he was bright, industrious and kind, and these characteristics seem to have clung to him through life, and the army has lost one of its most brilliant, skillful and faithful soldiers."

Lieutenant Kalk was a conscientious officer. He so performed his duties that he received and merited the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He had many friends, both in and out of the army; those who were most intimate with him could best appreciate his many good qualities. His friends knew that he was sincere, earnest and a true man always, and they mourn his loss and will not soon forget.

But it was in his home circle that Lieutenant Kalk showed most clearly his true worth. He was a most devoted and loving husband and father. His home-life was a model one and his sad death coming so suddenly, was a shock to all and to his family, wife and children, a deadly blow.

The most profound sympathy for the wife of Lieutenant Kalk is felt by all of their friends.

W. F. M.

VANDERBILT ALLEN.

No. 2033. CLASS OF 1864.

Died, March 6, 1898, at Capri, Italy, aged 59.

News has been received, by his relatives in this city, of the death, on March 6, at Capri, Italy, from cirrhosis of the liver, of

Colonel VANDERBILT ALLEN, a grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, and until within the last five years a resident of New York. By a strange coincidence, these tidings of Colonel Allen's death came simultaneously with the announcement that his daughter, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., whom he recently sent back from Italy, whither she went to visit him, under the care of a physician, had been adjudged insane and committed to Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains, N. Y. Colonel Vanderbilt Allen was born in New York in 1839. He was the son of Daniel B. Allen and Ethelinda Vanderbilt, Commodore Vanderbilt's eldest and favorite daughter. He was graduated at West Point, served through the war, and then resigned his commission, went to Egypt, fought in the Khedive's army, and was made a Pasha and decorated with the order of the Medjidie. He lived abroad during recent years. The body was buried at Capri.

N. Y. TIMES.

NELSON BOWMAN SWEITZER.

No. 1602. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, March 7, 1898, at Washington, D. C., aged 69.

General SWEITZER was born in Brownsville, Pa., December 12, 1828.

The following is taken from the regimental records of the Eighth Cavalry:

He entered United States Military Academy July 1, 1849. Graduated and appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of Dragoons July 1, 1853; served at Cavalry Depots Carlisle, Pa., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., until spring 1854; joined D troop Second Dragoons, New Mexico. Promoted Second Lieutenant First Dragoons July 25, 1854; joined troop at Fort Lane, Oregon, spring, 1855; scouted Rogue River country 1855, to fall

1856. In several Indian fights on Applegate Creek, capturing band of Illinois River Indians on war path, also a party of Shasta Indians. In Rogue River war, commanding company Fourth Infantry—in fights at mouth of Illinois River, crossing Rogue River—Chetoco River April 28, 1856. Big Bend of Rogue River May 27 and 28, 1856, against combined force of Rogue River Indians; two days' fighting ending by surrender and removal of all Indians in Southern Oregon to reservations in north-eastern Oregon. Promoted First Lieutenant of Dragoons September 4, 1856, joined troop E, First Dragoons, December, 1856, at cantonment in Walla Walla Valley, Washington Territory. On leave of absence from January, 1858, and recruiting in New Orleans for Utah expedition until August, 1858. Rejoined troop at Walla Walla, W. T., October, 1856. Commanding escort to wagon road expedition, from Fort Dalles, Oregon, to Salt Lake, Utah, during summer and fall of 1859. On recruiting service from May, 1860, until July, 1861. Volunteer Aide-de-Camp to General McClellan, in West Virginia campaign. Appointed Aide-de-Camp to General McClellan July, 1861; additional Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, September 28, 1861. Present assisting in organizing Army of the Potomac and fortifying Washington until April, 1862. Present in various movements of Army of Potomac under General McClellan, siege of Yorktown, April, 1862; battles Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station and Malvern Hill. Commissioned Brevet Major U. S. A., to date from July 1, 1862, for "gallant and meritorious services during Peninsular Campaign, Virginia." In Maryland Campaign, at Forcing Catocten Pass September 12, 1862; South Mountain, Antietam. Accompanied General McClellan to New York on his being relieved from command of Army of Potomac, November 10, 1862, and assisted writing report of operations of Army of Potomac, until July, 1863. Applied to join Army of Potomac, volunteer Aide to General Buford, commanding Cavalry at battle Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863. Honorably mustered out

as additional Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to date from March 31, 1863. Engaged part of July and August, 1863, at Washington, D. C., reorganizing dismounted Cavalry, Army of the Potomac. Joined First United States Cavalry, Cavalry Corps Army of Potomac; commanding regiment. At crossing Rappahannock and engagement near Culpepper Court House, November 8, 1863; Custer's raid to Charlottesville, February, 1864, battle Todd's Tavern May 6, 1864, battle Spottsylvania. Raid under General Sheridan in rear of rebel army; engagements at Beaverdam; battle Yellow Tavern; at defenses of Richmond; Meadow Bridge; selected by order of General Sheridan to take First and Second United States Cavalry and dislodge, at any cost, enemy from ridge commanding Meadow Bridge, General Custer reporting his being unable to dislodge them with his brigade; the two regiments dislodged the enemy; engaged in combat Mechanicsville; Cavalry joined Army of Potomac near Chatfield Station, Va.; engaged in Cavalry actions at Hanover Town and Tolopotomoy Creek; battle Hames' Shop; action Matadequin Creek; battle Cold Harbor May 31 and June 1, 1864; skirmish Chickahominy June 6, 1864. Sheridan's raid towards Charlottesville, Va.; cutting Virginia Central and Richmond R. R.; battle of Trevillian Station June 11 and 12; action White House, Turnstall's Station, St. Mary's Church and Darby Town. Left with First Cavalry Division, under General Sheridan, for Washington August, 1864, and joined the Army of the Shenandoah, Shenandoah Valley, Va., commanded regiment in combat at Berryville, Va., Stone Church, New Town, near Winchester, Front Royal, Shepardstown and Smithfield, August 28, made sabre charge with First Cavalry on the advance of enemy consisting of a regiment and battalion, and drove them back on main body of enemy, disabling and capturing a number. Second engagement at Smithfield August 28, Hall Town, Berryville, Opequan Creek, and fighting about Winchester, September, 1864. Brevetted Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., from September 19, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of

Winchester, Va." Appointed Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry November 12, 1864. Engaged in scouting Loudoun County, Va., for Guerrillas, several skirmishes. On assassination of President Lincoln, Sixteenth New York Cavalry ordered to Washington April 16, 1865; patrolled Southern Maryland and Virginia, between Potomac and James Rivers, for assassins of President. Booth, the assassin, killed, and Harold and Mudd, conspirators, were arrested by detachment of the regiment. Colonel Third New York Provisional Cavalry, formed by consolidating Thirteenth and Sixteenth New York Cavalry. Brevetted Colonel U. S. A., "for distinguished gallantry in the battles of Yellow Tavern and Meadow Bridge, Va.," March 13, 1865. Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," March 13, 1865. Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, "for meritorious and distinguished services." In command of District of Northern Neck, Va., from May to September, 1865. Proceeded to New York with regiment and honorably mustered out of volunteer service September 21, 1865. On recruiting service from October, 1865, to July, 1866. Promoted Major Fifth Cavalry July 28, 1866, commanding battalion of regiment and Segwick Barracks, Washington, D. C. April 24, 1867, transferred as Major Second Cavalry, to date from July 28, 1866; joined Second Cavalry at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, scouted North Platte and Sweetwater country to South Pass, re-establishing telegraph stations and line destroyed by Indians. Selected location at Fort Fetterman. Established route for road from proposed site of Fort Fetterman on North Platte, south to projected line of U. P. R. R. on Laramie Plains. Sent with battalion of Second Cavalry to patrol road and protect supply trains from Sioux Indians on road leading from North Platte to Forts Reno, Phil. Kearney and C. F. Smith, in Powder River and Big Horn country until October 20, 1867. On leave of absence from November, 1867, to April, 1868. Inspector General Department of the Platte April, 1868, to March, 1871. Rejoined regiment stationed at Fort Omaha; scouting country



GENERAL WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.

of Platte and Loup Rivers until October, 1872. March, 1873, took command of Fort Ellis, Montana, to September, 1875. Guarding Galatin Valley and scouting country from Yellowstone to Mussleshell and Missouri Rivers. On duty in Washington, D. C., on Board of Army Ambulances until February, 1877. Joined Second Cavalry February, 1877, taking command of Fort Sanders and regiment, (in absence of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel). June 25, 1877, promoted Lieutenant Colonel Eighth Cavalry, joined regiment, (Colonel being absent,) took command of regiment and District of the Rio Grande, consisting of posts on the Rio Grande frontier of Mexico, from Fort Brown to Fort McIntosh, Texas. Served in Department of Texas, changing headquarters of regiment to Forts Ringold, Clark and San Antonio, Texas, until March, 1884. On detached service at Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., on board inspecting and purchasing horses for Cavalry, until August 20, 1885. Rejoined post at San Antonio, Texas, September 25, 1885. On retiring board detailed by authority of the President, December 18, 1885, to April, 1886. Promoted Colonel Second Cavalry, to date from January 9, 1886. Took command of regiment and Fort Walla Walla, W. T., May 1, 1886. At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., till retired from active service October 19, 1888.

WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS.

No. 1115. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, March 10, 1898, near Bernardo Beach, Cal., aged 78.

Among the fifty-six cadets who were graduated fifty-six years ago, in June, 1842, WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS was deservedly prominent, and among all the graduates of the Academy, since its organization, few have reflected more honor upon it, or rendered more important services to their country than he.

In attempting a sketch of his life, which must necessarily be brief, I am reminded that he was the last of the Generals in the late war who commanded large armies in the field, and, therefore, that more special mention of his career may be expected than is ordinarily given to graduates who have been less distinguished.

It would require a volume to elucidate the important events in the history of this graduate, who was prominent in civil as well as military affairs. The records of the late Rebellion furnish the material for the history of his public military career, whilst the files of the Congressional Record, and of the State and Treasury Departments of the Government, supply most of the data for a sketch of his long, useful and busy life.

In cadet days Rosecrans was a bright scholar, a close student, frank and pleasant in his intercourse with his classmates, of ready wit, and possessed of a constant fund of good nature. If, at the time of graduation, one had been called upon to select from his class those who would be most distinguished in after life, although all of the first five might not have been chosen, he surely would have been among the foremost named.

Graduating fifth in his class, he was appointed a Lieutenant of Engineers; was occupied for a few months in the work of that corps at Hampton Roads and other forts; and then detailed as Assistant Professor of Engineers at the Academy, where he remained as such, or as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, until September, 1847. He was, therefore, not in the Mexican war, and thus lost the education which that experience gave to many officers, by enabling them to put in practice, and fasten in memory, the theoretical lessons of war operations which they had learned. In 1842 very little attention was paid to the art of war at the Academy. The theories of the construction of forts, their attack and defense, Scott's Infantry Tactics, and Mahan's Field Fortifications, all of which consumed but little time in the study, were about the extent of the teaching in the principles of war. The cadet graduate was

better equipped for the pursuits of peace, but many made up for the deficiency in this respect by assiduity in their after lives.

Rosecrans resigned as First Lieutenant of Engineers April 1, 1854, and thereafter, until the breaking out of the war in 1861, was at Cincinnati, Ohio, occupied as a civil engineer, the superintendent of a coal company and manufacturer of coal oil. The oil manufactured from coal was soon superseded by the petroleum discovered in Western Pennsylvania, the immense production of which rendered the coal oil factories worthless and drove their owners into other industries and vocations.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, General Scott naturally looked towards West Point for new commanders, and recommended for appointment those who had seen service in Mexico, and from the head graduates. Among others selected was McClellan. To him Rosecrans offered his services in Ohio, and became his aid in organizing home guards at Cincinnati in April, 1861; was commissioned Brigadier General of the United States army May 16, 1861; was in command of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, as Colonel, June 10, 1861, and was soon after in command of a brigade.

The Ohio Volunteers, under McClellan, moved early and rapidly into Western Virginia, and there, on the 11th of July, 1861, had an engagement with Floyd's southern troops at Rich Mountain. In this fight, Rosecrans, as McClellan expressed it in his report, conducted his brigade "up the very precipitous sides of the mountain and overcame formidable objects which impeded his progress." He "turned Floyd's intrenchments, had a spirited fight on the summit of the mountain," and with the loss of about sixty, captured seven cannons, killed and wounded two hundred of the enemy, among whom was the brave Confederate General Robert S. Garnett, and forced the retreat of Floyd, leading to the surrender of Pegram's command, thus, as McClellan reported, "annihilating" the enemy in Western Virginia.

The combat of Rich Mountain and skirmish of Carnifex

Ferry which followed, though, in numbers engaged and losses, not to be compared with subsequent battles, yet in importance cannot be over-estimated. The immediate effect of them was to give encouragement and spirit to the Union forces and, incidentally, to promote McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and to advance the command and influence of Rosecrans.

In the autumn of 1861, and up to May, 1862, Rosecrans was in command of the Departments of Ohio and Western Virginia. He was appointed a Major General of Volunteers March 21, 1862, and was in command of a division of the army at the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862.

June 11th, 1862, he took command of the Army of the Mississippi. General Grant, having captured Fort Donelson on the 13th of February, 1862, was appointed Major General of Volunteers of that date, and thus, when he joined his Army of West Tennessee with that of Rosecrans, became the ranking officer, although Rosecrans had the senior commission of Brigadier General. In the siege of Corinth, these Generals, each commanding a separate army, co-operated, as also in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, which occurred soon thereafter.

The battle of Iuka, which took place September 19th, 1862, was a very important one. On the 18th the divisions of Generals Stanley and Hamilton, under Rosecrans, bivouacked at Jacinto, Mississippi. Some misunderstanding as to Grant's purpose delayed their advance. On the 19th, at 6 a. m., they were put in motion, and after a march of eighteen miles, arrived at Iuka two hours before dark, going immediately into action, and, after an exceedingly spirited and fierce contest, obtained a complete victory over Price's Confederate army before the day closed. The next morning it was found that Price had retreated during the night. The Union loss, in killed and wounded, was about thirteen hundred, and the Confederate loss greater, with eight hundred stand of arms and numerous prisoners. This battle had the effect to relieve Buell from attack on his flank by

Price whilst moving against Bragg in Kentucky. Bragg was then confronting Buell. He had issued his proclamation to the people of Kentucky, September the 18th, stating that the heart of that State was with the Confederates, and pointing to Marshall, Breckinridge and Buckner as their leaders.

General Grant, who did not hear of the battle of Iuka till the day after it was fought, said, in his report of it, "I cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by General Rosecrans in this attack, and of the endurance of the troops under him."

In a few days Rosecrans occupied Corinth, where, on the 3d of October, a bold and impetuous attack was made upon his position by the Confederates under General Earl Van Dorn. Van Dorn believed the taking of Corinth was a "condition precedent" to anything of importance in West Tennessee. He said in his report of the battle to the Confederate government,—which I quote from to show his estimate of Rosecrans,—"that as it (Corinth) was being strengthened daily by that astute soldier General Rosecrans," he "determined to begin the attack immediately"—that he "hoped to end the battle the first day, but night coming on, and because of the more than equal activity and determined courage displayed by the enemy, commanded by one of the ablest Generals of the United States army, who threw all possible obstacles in (his) way that an active mind could suggest," it was prolonged; that "the next day it was resumed and a hand to hand contest was being enacted in the very yard of General Rosecrans' headquarters, and the streets of the town," when "reinforcements" and "fresh troops to Rosecrans changed the day." He pathetically added, "men exhausted, gave way. The day was lost. The attempt at Corinth has failed. In consequence, I am condemned and superseded in my command."

Before the Court of Inquiry, which Van Dorn requested to investigate his conduct of this battle, he said that his "plan was to take Corinth by a coup de main," and that as he "calculated the force of the Federals, including outposts, did not

exceed twelve to fifteen thousand, and as his effective force was twenty-two thousand," he "thought by a sudden attack to take the town before the outposts and reinforcements could be drawn in." Van Dorn was a graduate of the Academy, of the class of 1842, and was well acquainted with Rosecrans.

The victory of Corinth, as Grant expressed it in his report, "was most triumphant." All the testimony unites in praise of Rosecrans for his conspicuous action and personal bravery in this battle.

General Grant was not present at the battle of Corinth, being separated from it "some seven or eight hours' ride," and Ord's division, of some five thousand mixed troops, was some miles north of the field, not having heard the sound of the cannon.

In Grant's orders, No. 88, of October 7, 1862, he expressed "the wish that between Ord's division and Rosecrans, there should be the warmest bonds of brotherhood." This expression, as Rosecrans dispatched to Grant October 11th, "amazed" him, as he "knew nothing to suggest that it might be otherwise."

Soon after the battle Rosecrans pushed forward his divisions in pursuit of the enemy. He sent a number of dispatches to Grant on the 7th of October, from which it appears that a difference had arisen between them as to Rosecrans' movements. He said in one: "I repeat it is of the utmost importance to push the enemy to Mobile and Jackson." In another: "Don't call Hurlbut back," and at last sent an earnest one, dissenting from Grant's views, and arguing the case, closing with the expression, "if, after considering these matters, you still order my return to Corinth, I will obey and abandon the chief fruits of a victory." October the 8th, Grant dispatched to Halleck that he had ordered Rosecrans to return and that Rosecrans was reluctant. Halleck replied: "Why order his return?"

This seems to have been the beginning of a breach between Rosecrans and Grant, which I fear was never closed. It is not my purpose to express an opinion as to the differences

between them, or any other Generals, but as they are preserved in the records, they cannot be entirely overlooked. It seems to me, however, that Rosecrans was not to blame for the estrangement, unless it was by making too much reference to it.

October 22d, 1862, he telegraphed to Halleck that "mousing politicians" on Grant's staff were exciting jealousy; that Grant had telegraphed to him that "leading members and correspondents justified him in insinuating that he (Rosecrans) was getting up a spirit of division, and trying to make his army independent of him; and that he had replied to Grant that he had not a truer friend or more loyal subordinate than himself."

This evil of the staff officers fomenting mischief between commanding Generals, has been manifest in all our wars. It is the spirit which forces leaders to be rivals in spite of their own sincere desires and earnest opposition to such an attitude.

On the 22d of October Rosecrans was ordered to Cincinnati, to prepare for a new campaign. He was placed in command of the Army of the Cumberland October the 27th. What remained of Buell's army was heavily reinforced till it became only second in size to the Army of the Potomac. The preparation for the Tennessee campaign required no ordinary effort. The new troops were to be disciplined. The country had been swept of forage by the armies of Buell and Bragg. On the first of November Rosecrans moved to Bowling Green, and on the 10th to Nashville, where, till the close of the year, he was reorganizing, re-equipping and disciplining his army.

By the first of December the Government at Washington had become impatient of his "long stay" at Nashville. So General Halleck, who was then General in Chief at Washington, dispatched to him on the fourth, saying: "Twice I have been asked to designate someone else to command your army. If you remain one more week at Nashville, I cannot prevent your removal." Rosecrans replied the same day that he had lost no time; that everything he had done was absolutely necessary, and had been done as rapidly as possible. He explained the

situation at some length and concluded by saying: "If my superiors have lost confidence in me, they had better put someone else in my place, and let the future test the propriety of the change. I have but one word to add, which is that I need no other stimulus to make me do my duty than the knowledge of what it is. To threats of removal, or the like, I may be permitted to say that I am insensible."

Halleck replied that his telegram was not a threat, but a statement of facts; that the President said there were imperative reasons that the enemy be driven across the Tennessee at the earliest possible moment, and that his anxiety could hardly be conceived. Halleck "guessed" that the President feared "the political pressure of starving operatives, might force the British Parliament, in January, to join France in intervention, and if the enemy were left in middle Tennessee, it would be said they had gained on us." "The whole cabinet were inquiring daily why don't he move?" "Can't you make him move?" "Delay there may prove more fatal than anywhere else!" "A pressure for you to advance much greater than you possibly can have imagined!" "The very turning point of our foreign relations!" These were some of the exciting expressions used by Halleck in his dispatch to Rosecrans. One wonders whether similar expressions were made to Burnside to impel him to his disastrous repulse at Fredericksburg on the 12th of December.

Rosecrans needed no pushing. If anything, from his nature and previous operations, he was in danger of moving too rapidly. Halleck's telegram had not, however, the effect to change his plans. Speedily and carefully, as was his custom, he made his preparations, and his able Generals seconded his movements, so that on the 26th of December his army was put in motion. The several columns met advance parties of Bragg's forces and had a series of skirmishes with them till the 31st, when, on that day, and on the 2nd day of January, 1863, there were terrific contests between the contending armies, which were ended by the Confederates fleeing with great precipitancy during the night.

The result of this battle of Stone River, fought near Murfreesboro, gave joy to President Lincoln. He telegraphed to Rosecrans January 5, 1863, "God bless you and all with you. Accept the nation's gratitude for your and their skill, endurance and dauntless courage." And Halleck telegraphed January 9th that "the victory was one of the most brilliant of the war," and that the "Rebel accounts fully confirmed Rosecrans' telegrams." He added: "You and your brave army have won the gratitude of your country and the admiration of the world." In this bloody battle of Stone River the killed and wounded on the Federal side were 9,532, and on the Confederate 8,997.

The report of Bragg was not immediately published at Richmond by the Confederate government. As there was clamor against him for the loss of the battle, he strenuously requested the publication of his report in his vindication. J. A. Seddon, the Confederate Secretary of War, then gave it to the press with this note at the foot of it: "(March 9, 1863. Adjutant and Inspector General. Let this be copied for Congress, leaving out the compliment for General Rosecrans. J. A. S.)" Bragg's omitted compliment, which was possibly thus destroyed, may have been like that of Van Dorn's after Corinth, and for the same reason, to show the prowess of the General against whom he fought. The praise of adversaries is to be scanned as well as that of friends, but, whatever the motive, the compliments to Rosecrans by Van Dorn and Bragg were evidently wrung from them by his masterly abilities in his campaigns.

Rosecrans remained some time at Murfreesboro recruiting strength and preparing for the advance south through middle Tennessee. The government at Washington again became impatient at the delay. Halleck telegraphed March 6, 1863, offering the vacant Major Generalship in the United States army to the General who would first win "an important and decisive victory." Rosecrans, indignant at this bid for his exertions, and conscious that he was doing his utmost for his country, replied with great spirit that he felt "degraded at such an auctioneering

of honors." In this Rosecrans may not have been wise. He certainly was not prudent. But he had reason to think that the offer of Halleck was personal, and savored of a sarcastic allusion to his delay. The same offer may have been made to the Generals commanding other armies in the field. Halleck and the cabinet had got to that point in which past services were forgotten in the anxieties for future successes.

The capture of Vicksburg by Grant took place on the 4th of July, 1863, and the close of the battle of Gettysburg under Meade on the 3d of July, 1863. Grant was appointed to the vacant Major Generalship, and Meade was made Brigadier General only, although he gained the first victory after Halleck's offer. The victory of Grant, in consideration of its completeness, was doubtless considered the most important. Whether it was the most decisive may admit of question.

In the summer of 1863 Bragg had an intrenched position at Tullahoma. Rosecrans, by skirmishes and skillful maneuvers, forced him to retire beyond the Tennessee. Rosecrans' abilities as a strategist now became conspicuous. By common consent of the historians of the campaign, he had a genius for strategy. Charles A. Dana, a war correspondent who was sent to Chattanooga by Secretary Stanton, dispatching to the latter from Rosecrans' headquarters, September 14, 1863, said, Rosecrans' "army has gained a position from which it can effectually advance upon Rome and Atlanta and deliver there the finishing blow of the war." "The difficulties of gaining this position, of crossing the Cumberland mountains, passing the Tennessee, turning and occupying Chattanooga, traversing the mountain ridges of Northern Georgia and seizing the passes which led southward have been enormous, and can only be fully appreciated by one who has personally examined that region."

The government at Washington got wind early in September that Lee was sending, from his army in Virginia, reinforcements to Bragg, but it was almost too late to warn Rosecrans, and too late to reinforce him. He was reminded, however, by

President Lincoln, that he was moving too far south. Bragg, reinforced by Longstreet, had turned upon him. Rosecrans discovered Bragg's intention in the nick of time, and by rapid orders succeeded in drawing together all of his army before Bragg could reach him.

He formed his line of battle at the Chickamauga Creek, some miles south of Chattanooga and awaited Bragg's approach. The battle began on the 19th of September, 1863. General Thomas commanded the left corps or wing of Rosecrans' army. General Polk commanded the right wing of Bragg's army, and General Longstreet the left wing. A very heavy attack, mostly by Polk on Thomas, was made on the first day. On the 20th the battle was renewed with great vigor. There was heavy and continuous firing on the left of the Federal line. Rosecrans ordered every available brigade to the support of Thomas. But having seen that the right of his line of battle was too much extended, he was solicitous that it should be closed in to the left, and having misapprehended that there was a gap between Wood's and Reynold's divisions, he gave an order through his aid, Major Bond, to Wood to "close up on Reynolds as fast as possible and support him." Braunan's division was then between Wood and Reynolds, and Wood, seeing that the first part of the order was unintelligible, concluded to obey the remainder of it—to support Reynolds. He withdrew his division to march in flank to the rear of Reynolds. This left a gap in the line, through which the troops of Longstreet rushed with terrific and irresistible force. The right wing of the Federal line became panic stricken, turned and fled, pell-mell, sweeping everyone in its way, even the corps and division Generals. Rosecrans himself, cut off from Thomas, and believing that the day was lost, retreated to Chattanooga. There he heard that Thomas had heroically maintained his position until night-fall. But as, under the circumstances, he could give Thomas no effective support, the latter fell back during the night to Rossville, covering Chattanooga, in good order, though

his force was greatly exhausted. The troops were set to work to fortify Chattanooga, and in a few days it was safe from immediate attack. As, however, it was still besieged by Bragg's army, its condition excited the War Department to great activity in reinforcing and reorganizing its forces.

The battle of Chickamauga had for a time a disastrous effect upon the reputations of Rosecrans and some of his corps and division Generals. There were criminations and re-criminations. The war correspondents added much fuel to the dissensions. Stanton's confidential correspondent kept busy his prolific and unscrupulous pen in sending dispatches, giving free and injurious opinions of the characters and capacities of the Generals. Whether he took his cue from the War Department is not known. His dispatches have been preserved in the War Records. As they were sent in secrecy, and the instructions and letters he received were not published in connection with them, it would have done no harm if they had remained buried in secret until the end of time.

Among other things, whilst the army was enjoying a much needed rest after the battle, Dana dispatched to Stanton, Rosecrans "devotes part of the time which is not employed, in pleasant gossip to the composition of a long report to prove that the government is to blame for his failure." In Rosecrans' report of the battle, which included also the previous operations from Murfreesboro, I think one will fail to discover any fault found with the government. As a result of the criticisms in the public press, Courts of Inquiry were requested by Generals McCook, Negley and Crittenden, one of which, ordered for all the cases, met at Louisville, heard evidence and exculpated these Generals from blame.

Rosecrans himself got into a heated discussion with Halleck, by saying in his report that Wood had mistaken his order. Wood, in some way, obtained a copy of the report before it was published, and sent his statement to Halleck without first submitting it to Rosecrans. The statement was published

as an appendix to the report of Rosecrans. This caused an angry letter of Rosecrans to Halleck, in which Wood was severely handled.

On the 19th of October, General Grant, who was ordered to relieve General Rosecrans, met, by appointment, the Secretary of War at Louisville. As Chattanooga was considered then a most important position, Grant telegraphed Thomas to hold it. The position had been gained by the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans, and served as the base of the future operations leading to the capture of Atlanta and the great march of Sherman to the sea.

After Chickamauga, the War Department seemed closed against Rosecrans, and thenceforth he had no opportunity for further distinction. He awaited orders at Cincinnati from October 30th, 1863, to January 28th, 1864, when he was placed in command of the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, "from which he directed operations terminating in the expulsion of Price from the State." From December 10th, 1864, to May 28th, 1865, he was awaiting orders at Cincinnati, when he was given leave of absence. He resigned March 27, 1867, his commission of Brigadier General in the United States Army. This closed his military career.

On the 27th of July, 1868, he was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Johnson, which office he held only until June 25, 1869, when, under General Grant's administration, he was relieved by the appointment of his successor.

In politics Rosecrans was a democrat, but, like most of the army officers, he had taken no part in election campaigns while in the army. He turned his attention to civil and mining engineering and was engaged in railroad operations in Mexico. He afterwards became president of a mining company, and a powder company in San Francisco. He made his residence in that city, and was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the 47th and 48th Congresses. In the 47th Congress, which was republican, he was

a member of the Committee on Coinage. In the 48th, which was democratic, he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. A glance at the index of the Congressional Record for that Congress will show that he was actively and constantly employed in the committee room, and on the floor of the House, in preparing and presenting reports on the numerous bills which were referred to his committee. While in that Congress he was appointed by the Speaker a visitor to West Point to attend the annual examination in June. His principal speech in Congress was delivered on the 22d of March, 1882, on the bill "to enforce treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese." From this speech I quote the opening and closing sentences, which are characteristic:

"That what I may say may have the weight and consideration which is due, I declare at the outset that I love justice and hate iniquity. I believe that the Chinese, and the men of all other lands, have the same Creator, and that their souls have been bought at the same price as my own. I appeal to my past life to attest that neither fear of popular odium, nor love of popularity, has hitherto sufficed to prevent the avowal of my convictions, or the acceptance of the duties they involved."

And then, after an able argument as to the impossible assimilation of the Chinese with the European-American population, he concluded thus:

"As an American citizen, standing on the verge of the winter of life, and whitening beneath its descending snows, I appeal to you members of the House, in the name of the working people of the United States, and of the millions on the Pacific coast, to do as much for your own people, as England has done for her Australian subjects, by passing this bill."

On Mr. Cleveland's accession to the Presidency, Rosecrans was appointed Register of the Treasury of the United States, which office he held for eight years, until the 1st of July, 1893.

On the 27th of February, 1889, an act was passed providing for his appointment as Brigadier General of the United States

army, under which he was immediately commissioned and placed on the retired list.

While Register of the Treasury he had the respect and esteem of his subordinates in a great degree. After his retirement, he sought again the peaceful shores of the Pacific, for which he appeared to have formed much attachment, and there he spent, in feeble and declining health, the remainder of his days.

For the last three years of his life his health was very precarious, with repeated attacks of nervous prostration. His last illness, occasioned by a cold terminating in pneumonia, was about of two weeks' duration. He suffered but little pain and passed quietly away. Five years before he had had, at Washington, a critical illness, and at the urgent request of his son Carl, who has a farm near Bernardo Beach, the General went out to Southern California. There, under the kind attentions of his son, he enjoyed, during the last years of his life, the healthful climate—when well enough, taking his regular drive, or walking through the orchards, taking a keen interest in his son's agricultural operations. He was never tired of admiring the landscape and climate. His memory of past events, even to the smallest details, was wonderful, and from its storehouse he nightly gave his son interesting information reminiscences."

For the incidents of Rosecrans' early life, before he became a cadet, I refer to a book entitled, "Ohio in the War," by Whitelaw Reid, in which there is an able and interesting sketch of him from which I quote:

"He was born in Kingston, Delaware County, Ohio, (December 6,) 1819. His parents were Crandall Rosecrans, whose ancestors came from Amsterdam, and Jemima Hopkins, of the family of Timothy Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Crandall Rosecrans was a native of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and his wife Jemima was also reared in the same valley. She was a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution. They emigrated to Ohio in 1808." In the sketch I have

quoted from in Mr. Reid's book, it is said that William S. Rosecrans, at West Point, was a recluse and religious enthusiast. If this refers to the time when he was a cadet, I am sure it is a mistake. He was very correct in his deportment, but if he had been a religious enthusiast it would have been known. I was quite intimate with him. The last two years of the course I did not see much of him. He was Quartermaster Sergeant and Quartermaster of the Corps, whose rooms were in the east wing of the old South Barracks, and separate from the other quarters of the cadets, which opened to the porches of that building on the north and south sides.

In after life I learned that he was of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and that his brother was a bishop in that church, but though I frequently conversed with him at Washington, on the most friendly terms, I do not recollect that he ever mentioned the sect to which he belonged. He was, I have no doubt, a very sincere and faithful communicant of that church. He did no discredit to it. His walk and conversation were consistent with his profession. He was a courteous christian gentleman.

I allude to this because Rosecrans' religious, as well as political, opinions were used, exaggeratedly, by his enemies to his disadvantage. That they did not succeed in crushing him, or in materially lowering him in the estimation of his army, or the country, is the best proof of his eminent merits.

The accounts of him seem to agree that he had acquired the habit of excessive smoking in the army, and of sitting up very late at night at his work. He did not form the foundation for either of these habits when a cadet. Nor do I remember seeing him indulging in tobacco smoking while he was Register of the Treasury. He may, on account of its effect on his nervous system, have abandoned the habit. In reviewing his life, I have the impression, from my recollection of him at West Point, that when a cadet he did not show a penchant for tactics; but that his quick comprehension and methods of thought must have made strategy to him a pleasant study.

The lateness of the hours he kept possibly interfered with his tactical combinations in the field in the early part of the day. His habit of excessive smoking could not but have been sooner or later injurious to his nervous system. I prefer, however, not to think of any fault in him. His constant friendship, and the frank and hearty greetings with which he always met his companions of other days, are the features of his character which have a lasting place in my memory.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;

* * * * *

Malice domestic * * * * * nothing

Can touch him further."

JOHN S. MCCALMONT.

[Whilst preparing the above, General David S. Stanley, who was distinguished in numerous battles in the western campaigns, at my request kindly noted the following memorandum, which I think would be as acceptable to the Association as it has been interesting and helpful to me.—J. S. McC.]

General ROSECRANS was very lucky at the outbreak of the war in 1861. Early appointed Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, he was called to West Virginia by General McClellan and had barely arrived there when, upon the recommendation of General Scott, he was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army. Rosecrans was McClellan's great Lieutenant in all his successes in West Virginia, and bid fair, like David fighting under Saul, to carry away more laurels than his commander. In April, 1861, Fremont's friends had become so strong with Mr. Lincoln, that he must have a command to solace him for his removal from Missouri. This resulted in Rosecrans being ordered to report to General Halleck, then making his famous advance on Corinth, Mississippi, at the rate of one and one-fifth furlongs per day. Halleck assigned Rosecrans to General Polk's command, in the Army of the Mississippi, which had a brief existence, beginning in April and ending October, 1862. Few people now know there was an Army of the Mississippi. Rosecrans was put in command of Hamilton's and Stanley's divisions.

He was at this time about forty-two years of age, a strong, vigorous man, a ceaseless worker, busy all the day long, riding, reconnoitering, examining roads, getting the topography of the locations, and withal the genial, cheerful person, having a good word or a little joke for everyone, was a man to whom officers and soldiers gave their confidence and affections very readily, and Rosecrans soon became and continued to be a great favorite with his new command.

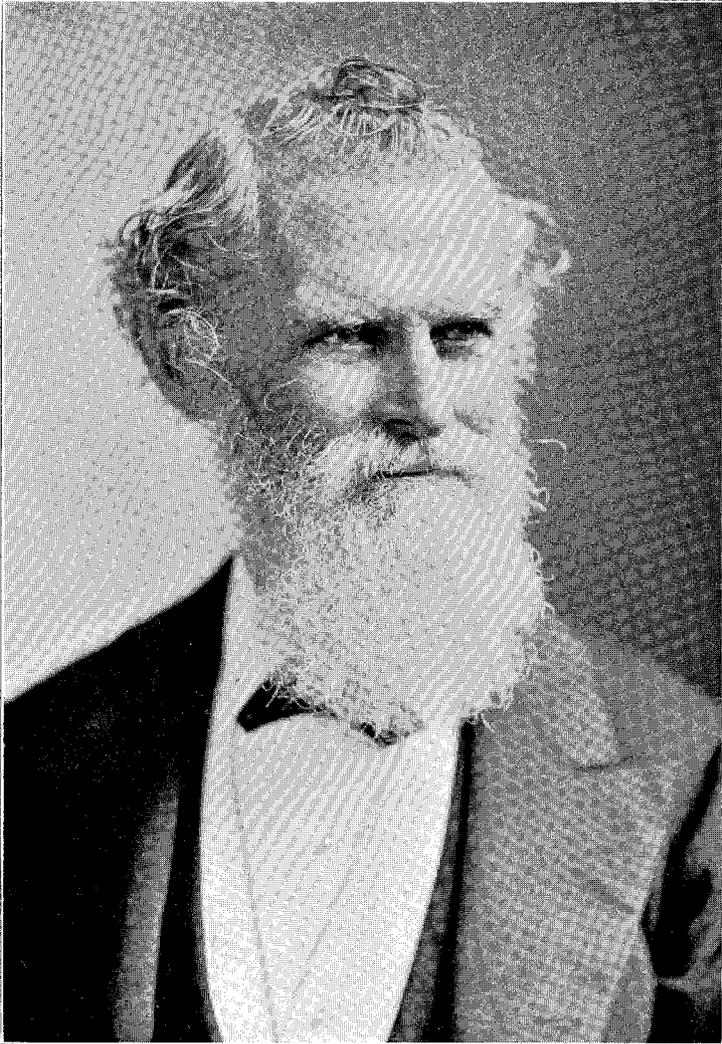
Beauregard retreated from Corinth soon after Rosecrans joined his new command, and new combinations soon followed. General Grant succeeded General Halleck, and Rosecrans took the place of General Polk. During the stay at Corinth, Rosecrans was busy all the time in disciplining his army, instructing his men, even to their cooking and personal cleanliness. In August Van Rorn and Price advanced; the former to the west of Corinth, the latter to the east. General Grant moved to attack the latter at Iuka, Mississippi, directing Rosecrans to make a long circuituous march, and attack Price from the south and upon his line of retreat, the time being set at four p. m., on the 19th of August. Rosecrans was prompt to attack at the given hour, and fought a severe battle, ending at dark. General Ord's column, under Grant's orders, was only four miles distant, did not even hear the sound of the cannon and failed to co-operate. Price retreated during the night, and excepting that the enemy had received a good beating, the combination failed. On the 4th of October, succeeding this battle, the battle of Corinth was fought, which was one of the most important battles of the war. Van Dorn joined his force to that of General Price, and using the Hatchee River as a shield, passed Corinth to his right, then suddenly wheeled his army and attacked Rosecrans from the north. The battle lasted two days and resulted in a very bloody repulse of Van Dorn's army. Rosecrans pressed the retreating Confederates closely, but was re-called by General Grant. This recall, and the failure to co-operate at Iuka, brought about ill feeling between these Generals, which led to very unhappy re-

sults for General Rosecrans later on. This battle of Corinth ended the offensive on the part of the Confederates in the zone of the Mississippi River. Until the end of the war they stood henceforth only on the defensive. Rosecrans' conduct on this battlefield was splendid. When Davies' division broke on the second day, Rosecrans rode furiously under the enemies fire, rallying our retreating soldiers. His star was now rising and he was ordered to Kentucky to relieve General Buell. Here from the very start friction commenced with General Halleck and Mr. Stanton. They insisted on General Rosecrans following Bragg's army across the Cumberland mountains into east Tennessee. The intervening country was mountainous and barren. Rosecrans could not feed his army, and he answered them that he could not and would not march into East Tennessee. Stanton and Halleck had to yield, but their day of settlement was only deferred. Rosecrans concentrated his army at Nashville, and day after Christmas, 1862, marched to attack Bragg's army at Murfreesboro, thirty-one miles distant. This bloody battle was fought on the forenoon of the last day of the year. Bragg's attack at day break defeated McCook's entire command, comprising the right wing of the army, and threw it back at right angles to the original line of battle. Rosecrans quickly changed his whole plan to rescue McCook, and by the most gallant and heroic personal example he rallied, encouraged his men, stayed right with the center of his line, until the enemy was repulsed and driven off. He rode his lines when they were hard pressed, calling to the men to shoot low, "shoot at their shins, men, shoot at their shins," knowing the proneness of an excited soldier to overshoot.

In this day's battle the enemy was everywhere repulsed, and on the first of January, each army stood awaiting a movement from the other. On the second, Rosecrans commenced a movement on the left, which brought on a second battle, in which the Confederates were beaten with a great loss of life. Bragg retreated and Rosecrans was the victor in one of the grandest bat-

tles of the war. Rosecrans' popularity was now established with the army and with the people, but it was not well with him in Washington. Bragg took up the line of Duck River, and Halleck demanded that Rosecrans dislodge him from Tennessee. Rosecrans contended that he could not move for the want of forage in the country in which he would be compelled to operate, but finally he moved to attack Bragg on the 23d of June, 1863, and inaugurated what is known as the Tullahoma campaign. We cannot describe this campaign here, but the skillful manner in which he dislodged Bragg's army from its strong position and forced it across the Tennessee River, immediately following with his own army, may be recommended to the military students as one of the finest pieces of successful strategy, with some severe fighting, one will find in the history of campaigns. The battle of Chickamauga followed, Rosecrans' only defeat. We cannot, in this paper, give the slightest detail of this great battle. Volumes have been written on this subject. The defeat turned on Wood's division withdrawing from the line of battle at the very moment that Longstreet was advancing to attack that line. It matters not whether Rosecrans, who dictated the order, Major Bond who wrote order, or General Wood, who construed the order, committed the grand mistake, but we now know that if Wood's division had remained in line and had met Longstreet's attack, Bragg's left, under Longstreet, would have been beaten as badly as was his right under Polk, and Chickamauga would have been a victory for the Union army. Rosecrans was now relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland and his beloved Lieutenant—General George A. Thomas—succeeded him. This ended the brilliant career of General Rosecrans in the War of the Rebellion.

Rosecrans habitually used himself badly in time of excitement. He never slept, he overworked himself, he smoked incessantly. At Iuka, at Corinth and Stone River, the stress of excitement did not exceed a week. His strong constitution could stand that, but at Chickamauga, this strain lasted a month



GENERAL GEORGE W. RAINS.

and Rosecrans' health was badly broken. Many of his best friends think that this accounts for his debatable order to Wood to close up promptly on Reynolds and support him, so written, ignorant of the situation and undoubtedly causing the loss of a great battle. Rosecrans was a most amiable man, but when he thought himself unjustly assailed, he answered very offensively in writing, and this made for him enemies, men in high power, who retaliated on him upon his first misfortune.

GEORGE WASHINGTON RAINS.

No. 1113. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, March 21, 1898, at Newburgh, N. Y., aged 81.

GEORGE WASHINGTON RAINS was born in Craven County, N. C., in 1817. His early education was received at the Newbern Academy, in Craven County, and at an early age he went out to the Indian Territory, then a primitive wilderness inhabited only by savages, to join his brother, Lieutenant Gabriel J. Rains, at that time disbursing agent of the United States in that district. Here he remained more than a year, and in returning to Alabama made a voyage of six hundred miles, in a dug-out, down the Arkansas River, from Fort Gibson to Little Rock.

In 1838, he entered West Point Academy, and having a strong taste for military life went through the different grades from Corporal to First Captain of Cadets with the highest credit. He was first in scientific studies, and in the summation of the whole ranked third in his class. He graduated in 1842, and having received his commission July 1st of that year, as Second Lieutenant of Engineers, he left West Point for Boston, where, serving under Colonel Thayer, he was engaged in the construction of Fort Warren, and it was here that Lieutenant Rains gained his practical experience in engineering. Having, how-

ever, a predilection for the parade and excitement of military life, the quiet and monotony of the Engineer Corps became irksome to him, and after a year's experience under Colonel Thayer he resolved to apply for an exchange. General Scott, who took a great interest in the Cadets and often visited West Point, had seen and become acquainted with young Rains, and used his influence to obtain what had never been heard of in the army before—the wished for exchange from a higher to a lower grade. Joining the Fourth Artillery at Fortress Monroe, he reported to General Walbach then in command; a perfect soldier and the beau ideal of a bluff old officer. He remained with that regiment only about a year, when, an Assistant Professor being required at West Point, Lieutenant Rains, by reason of his brilliant scientific record while at the Academy, was chosen to fill the position. Returning then to West Point in 1844, as one of the Assistant Professors of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, he remained there until the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846, when he applied to join his regiment, and embarked with it for Point Isabel, at the mouth of the Rio Grande; then the great depot of the army of Mexico. While stationed at Point Isabel in 1846, he was made Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence; but, tired of the inaction of depot life, he wrote to General Scott that he had left a fine position at West Point, solely that he might be engaged in actual service, and begged the General to use his influence to that end. In the meantime General Taylor had detailed him as bearer of dispatches to the fleet at Vera Cruz. Quite unexpectedly, General Scott, with his staff, arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and sending for him, told him that he was going to relieve him and take him into the field, and that he should be the bearer of his, General Scott's dispatches, which should supersede those of General Taylor. Accordingly, in January, 1847, he sailed for Vera Cruz, and was the first American officer who entered that city. When he returned, General Scott verbally appointed him his Aide-de-Camp, but General Pillow having applied for him,

General Scott decided he must accept the latter appointment, and he remained on General Pillow's staff during the campaign, that commenced with the siege of Vera Cruz, and until the battle of Cerro Gordo; when General Pillow was wounded and returned invalided to the United States. He then became Aide to General Scott during General Pillow's absence, and was with him during the march to, and occupation of, Puebla.

On General Pillow's return, Lieutenant Rains rejoined him as Aide-de-Camp, and participated in all the battles of the valley, receiving his commission as First Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery in March, 1847, and as Brevet Captain for gallant conduct at the battle of Contreras and Cherubusco, on the 20th of August of the same year. For gallant conduct at the battle of Chapultepec, Captain Rains received his commission at Brevet Major, and after seven months residence in Mexico returned with General Pillow to New Orleans. As the summer advanced they were ordered to Pascagoula, and after some weeks there, were sent to Florida, the Indians having commenced hostilities. His duties here consisted in making roads, constructing bridges and building forts, the Indians keeping concealed in the hammocks after their arrival and never appearing in the open field; so that no engagement took place. He remained for about eighteen months in the lower part of Florida, and in the neighborhood of the Everglades, when a treaty was made between General Twiggs and Bowlegs, King of the Seminoles.

In 1850, he was ordered to Fort Hamilton, where he stayed only a year, and after this, with but short assignments of duty at each post, he was ordered in succession to Forts Columbus and Mackinaw, back again to Boston Harbor, and then once more to Fort Columbus. In 1855, he was made Commandant of Recruits at Governor's Island, and it was while holding this position that he was married to Frances Josephine Ramsdell, April 23d, 1856. In October of this year he resigned from the army and went to Newburgh to live, where he became President, and part owner of the Washington Iron Works in that city.

In 1861, being a Son of the South, he reported for duty to Mr. Jefferson Davis, who, knowing his scientific attainments, and being urgently in need of an officer to take charge of the manufacture of ammunition, persuaded him to accept that position. He was accordingly placed at once on special duty in the Ordnance Department and commissioned July 10th, 1861.

Gunpowder was most urgently needed. Carte blanche was given him as to choice of location, and nature of plant necessary for its manufacture, and the result was eminently satisfactory; his plant supplying all the armies east of the Mississippi, and this in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties; with but primitive appliances, many of them improvised for the occasion, and everything to be commenced *de novo*. In seven short months was erected, sufficiently for operation, the largest and most complete powder manufactory ever seen on this continent.

Colonel Rains had also charge of the Arsenal at Augusta, from which small arms and ammunition were turned out in great quantities, as well as the foundry and machine shop from which over a hundred twelve pound Napoleon guns were made, and shells, hand grenades and torpedoes in large quantities. Nothing could have better illustrated the combination of great scientific knowledge with marvelous ingenuity, in the overcoming of mechanical difficulties. In 1865, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. After the termination of the war, in November, 1866, he became Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, and from it he received the degree of M. D., March 1, 1867. June 13, 1880, the university conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. He was Dean of the Medical College for some years; resigned that position in the spring of 1883, but remained a member of the faculty until March, 1894, when he retired from active life; and upon his resignation he was made a professor emeritus. While living in Augusta he thoroughly identified himself with the interests of that city, and took an active part in all things pertaining to her welfare. He largely contributed to scientific literature, his

contributions being scattered through various periodicals. He was a born instructor of youth, and having a clear perception of what he taught, had a magic way of imparting knowledge to others.

General Rains possessed remarkable originality of mind with great perceptive and inventive powers; an omniverous reader, he kept well abreast of the times in all departments of scientific knowledge, and in his bold philosophic deductions from the most recent scientific discoveries, was far in advance of his time. Modest and simple, it seemed almost strange that so much gentleness and simplicity of manner could be associated with so much ability in so many directions and with such great practical energy. With a mind of the highest culture, polished manners and fascinating address, he was a great favorite in the social circle; where his high sense of honor, sound practical sense, generous nature and sterling worth, endeared him to a host of warm personal friends. *

CASS DURHAM.

NO. 2111. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, April 3, 1898, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 54.

Captain CASS DURHAM, a retired officer of the United States Army and well known in St. Paul, died at his late residence, 2 Monroe Place, early yesterday afternoon. Captain Durham, although a semi-invalid for a number of years, was sick but a few days prior to his death. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia.

Captain Durham has been a resident of St. Paul since 1887, when he was placed on the retired list of the army. He was born at Velonia, Jackson County, Indiana, and was appointed to the Military Academy from that State in 1860. He graduated

in 1865 and was assigned to the Sixth Infantry as Second Lieutenant. His first promotion came the next year, and three years later he was transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry. He was made Captain June, 1877, and retired in June, 1887, on account of disabilities growing out of an accident received on the train in 1877 while going with his regiment from Atlanta to Louisville to quell the railroad riot in the latter place.

Captain Durham was fifty-four years of age. By reason of his infirmities it has been impossible for him to take any active part in local affairs since his retirement. But he had a large and devoted circle of friends, and was highly esteemed for his genial qualities of heart and his brilliant mind. He maintained an active interest in military affairs. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Captain Durham was married to Miss Elizabeth Champlin, of St. Paul, who, with three sons and two daughters, survive him.

ST. PAUL, MINN., PAPER

HENRY B. NOBLE.

No. 1923. CLASS OF 1861 (MAY).

Died, April 4, 1898, at Dresden, Germany, aged 61.

Captain NOBLE was born at Walton, New York, August 16th, 1837. He entered the Military Academy in June, 1856, and was graduated May 6, 1861.

During the winter of 1860-61, the impending struggle between the two sections of the country, was a topic of earnest, though generally friendly discussion among the cadets, and as a result of patriotism and military ardor on the part of the majority of the members of the first class, to which Cadet Noble belonged, that class was allowed to leave the Academy several weeks in advance of the usual date of graduation and its members at once assigned

to the duty of drilling volunteer regiments, which had been assembled in Washington for the defense of the Union.

As First Lieutenant in the Eighth U. S. Infantry, he was engaged in the Manasses Campaign, participating in the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861, and was afterwards employed on Provost Guard duty in the city of Washington until October of the same year.

After a short term of garrison duty with his regiment at Fort Hamilton, during the succeeding winter, he again entered the field in May, 1862, participating with General Banks' Corps in the Virginia Campaign, where he served with great gallantry, being wounded in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; he was reported as among the dead. On going over the battle field late in the evening, a surgeon discovered him in a greatly exhausted condition by the loss of blood from a gunshot wound in the leg.

In recognition of his conduct on this occasion, he received the brevet rank of Captain for gallant and meritorious services. Disabled by his wound, he was compelled to leave the field and was assigned to duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics until March, 1863. And as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics until September, 1865.

He afterwards served with his company at Winchester, Va., Charleston, S. C., Morgantown and Raleigh, N. C. He was promoted Captain in his regiment February 13, 1866.

Captain Noble's health having become seriously impaired by his long service in a southern climate, for which his slender physique and northern birth ill-fitted him, he was placed on the retired list of the army for disability. Subsequently he devoted his life to literary pursuits, for which he early manifested a decided taste. The last two years before his death were spent in traveling abroad, when, accompanied by his wife, he visited the principal cities of Europe, thus increasing and verifying his

already large store of knowledge gained from books, by personal research at the centers of art and literature.

In Captain Noble's nature were combined the most lovable traits of character. Gentle, modest and retiring, he was steadfast in his friendships. An earnest christian gentleman, no husband was ever more tender, considerate and devoted than was he. His whole thought seemed to be centered in a desire to administer to the comfort and happiness of his family. When ill and dying in a distant land, his mind constantly reverted to his home and Alma Mater, and his ardent wish to be buried where he had passed some of the happiest years of his life has been fulfilled. Surrounded by difficulties and hampered by foreign laws and customs, his devoted wife overcame them all, and the remains of her beloved husband were restored to his native land and consigned, with military honors, to their last resting place among his comrades in the beautiful and historic cemetery of West Point.

A CLASSMATE.

ROBERT MILLIGAN McLANE

No. 927. CLASS OF 1837.

Died, April 17, 1898, at Paris, France, aged 83.

ROBERT MILLIGAN McLANE was born in Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1815. He belonged to a family distinguished, like the Bayards, for their prominence in public life. His grandfather, Allan McLane, who was a native of Delaware, was a soldier in the Revolution, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, and a member and speaker of the legislature. Robert McLane's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, Congressman, United States Senator, and Minister to England. The latter post he resigned to become Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson. He refused to sanction the removal

of deposits from the Bank of the United States, and President Jackson in 1833 transferred him to the Department of State. He was again Minister to England in 1845, but resigned in 1846.

Robert M. McLane was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1837. He was assigned to duty at once, and served in the Seminole War of that summer. He assisted in making a survey of the northern lakes, and in 1841 was sent to Holland and Italy to study the systems of dikes and drainage in those countries. After this he helped to make a military survey of the approaches to New Orleans.

He resigned his commission in 1843, was admitted to the bar—having studied law while in the army—and became a prominent and influential character in Maryland politics. In politics he was a Democrat. His first campaign service was rendered in 1844, when James K. Polk was the Democratic nominee for President. Mr. McLane was elected to the House of Delegates in 1845 and to Congress in 1847. During his first term in Congress he ably defended the Mexican war policy of the administration. He was a Democratic elector in 1852. He was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to China in 1853, with the power of a Minister Plenipotentiary, and, having under his control a naval force, rendered this government distinguished service in China. He resigned in 1855 on account of ill health.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1856. President Buchanan in 1859 appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, and while there he succeeded in securing a treaty to protect the lives and property of American citizens in that greatly disturbed country.

In 1861 Mr. McLane was one of the Commissioners appointed to visit President Lincoln and confer with him about what was considered the unconstitutional proceedings of the federal authorities in Maryland. Mr. McLane was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1876. He was elected

to the State Senate in 1877, to Congress in 1878 and again in 1880, and Governor in 1883. President Cleveland appointed him Minister to France in 1885. This post he held for four years.

While in Paris in 1841 young McLane married Miss Georgina Urquhart, daughter of a wealthy Louisiana merchant. When his term as Minister to France expired his wife was in delicate health, and on that account they took up their residence in Paris, with their daughter.

N. Y. Times.

ROWLAND G. HILL.

No. 2,900. CLASS OF 1881.

Died, May 2, 1898, at Mobile, Ala., aged 41.

The following order concerning Lieutenant HILL, who died by his own hand, was issued from the Headquarters of the Twentieth Infantry, at Mobile, Ala., May 3d.

"A profound sorrow has fallen upon the regiment in the sad death of First Lieutenant Rowland G. Hill, which occurred in camp near Mobile, Ala., on the 2d inst. Lieutenant Hill was an officer of ability which was sure to assert itself in active operations, had fate decreed that his ambition for field service should be gratified. With promotion immediately at hand, and with prospective congenial employment for an unusually active mind, his death is a mystery calling for deepest sympathy. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

WILLIAM R. KING.

No. 1999. CLASS OF 1863.

Died, May 18th, 1898, at Rock Island, Ill., aged 58.

In the death of Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM R. KING, the Corps of Engineers has lost one of its ablest officers and the country one of its best citizens.

As an engineer, he was practical, original, ingenious and endowed with the valuable faculty of accomplishing the desired object in the most direct and simple manner. As an officer, he combined dignity with unaffected simplicity, discipline with kindness, absolute honesty with dislike of unnecessary formality and circumlocution. As a husband and father, he was devoted, true, generous and kind. As a citizen, he was patriotic and honorable, abhorring everything tainted with dishonesty or hypocrisy.

William R. King was born at Eagle Ridge, N. Y., December 15, 1839, and at an early age showed his fondness for mechanics, he having planned a bridge and built one over the Hoosick River and become Surveyor before he finished his studies at the Academy at Cambridge, N. Y. From his revolutionary ancestors he inherited a taste for military matters, and by his own exertions obtained an appointment to the United States Military Academy in 1859, and was graduated fifth in his class and promoted to First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, 1863, and at once went to the front.

He served successively as Assistant and Chief Engineer of the District of North Carolina, participating in the military and naval operations in that region until the summer of 1864. He was Assistant Engineer of the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina, November 24, 1864, and December 1 following; was made Captain for "gallant and meritorious service" during the campaign of 1864. April 9th, 1865, he was brevetted Major for "gallant conduct in the field." He served as assistant

in the office of the Chief of Engineers at Washington, from August 1, 1865, to July, 1870, collecting information and experimenting on torpedoes, modern sea coast artillery, penetration of projectiles, counterpoise gun carriages, &c.

From 1870 to 1876, he was stationed at Willets Point, and while there was a member of commission to report on the Sutro Tunnel, Nevada; also a member of the engineering boards to examine and report upon the bridge from Brooklyn to New York, and the bridge across the Delaware, from Philadelphia to Camden, and a member of the board which designed the locks and sluices for the canal around the Keokuk rapids. From May, 1876, to March, 1886, he was stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., in charge of the Tennessee, Cumberland and other rivers in Georgia and Alabama, building the Muscle Shoals Canal and completing some of the locks. It was while in Chattanooga that he planned and built the incline cable road to the top of Lookout Mountain.

From 1886 to July, 1895, he was in command of the Battalion of Engineers, the Engineer Depot and the United States Engineers School, a member of the Board of Engineers, and was also in charge of defensive works at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and at Davids Island, N. Y. Relieved from duty at Willets Point July, 1895, he was stationed at Rock Island, Ill., on the improvements of the Mississippi River, from St. Paul to St. Louis, and was a member of the Mississippi River Commission. In addition to these duties, he served as a member and Secretary of various engineer boards on bridge construction, and river and harbor improvements; was charged with surveys and examinations with a view to the improvement of rivers and harbors, and was in supervisory charge of the construction of bridges across various streams.

He was the author of "Torpedoes, Their Invention and Use," "Experimental Firing with Modern Sea Coast Artillery," "Armor Plating for Land Defenses," and of "Counterpoise Gun Carriages," including a description of his own original design

for applying the counterpoise principle to heavy sea coast artillery.

In all of his work Colonel King exhibited great energy, engineering ability, fertility of resource and the strictest integrity.

Almost a year ago he suffered a severe illness, gastritis and nervous prostration. He obtained two months' leave of absence, and though improving steadily, was not really well enough to return to duty; but he did so at the expiration of his leave. In April he had a return or relapse, and was sick about a month, this time his illness proving fatal.

During his illness he learned with gratification of the efforts being made in his behalf, by friends in the tri-cities, of a petition to President McKinley and Secretary Alger, to have him assigned to active duty in the impending war with Spain, as a Major General of Volunteers, and he expressed his great willingness to accept any service that might be assigned him; but his failing health did not permit of any active duty. His soul took its flight during a terrific thunderstorm, which seemed a fitting salute to the dying soldier.

All who enjoyed the friendship of Colonel King admired his ability, honored him for his integrity, loved him for his large-heartedness and deeply mourn his loss. IRVING HALE.

WILLIAM W. LOWE.

No. 1608. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, May 18, 1898, at Omaha, Neb., aged 69.

A telegram from Omaha, Neb., announced the death there on May 18, of General W. W. LOWE, of that city. General Lowe was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, on July 1, 1853, being a member of the famous "Class of '53," which produced so many illustrious soldiers during the war, among them Generals McPherson, Schofield, Sheridan, Sill,

Pelouze, Terrill, R. O. Tyler, John B. Hood and others, some twenty of this class winning with their own swords the title of General either in the regular or volunteer service, or both. General Lowe entered the service as a Lieutenant of Dragoons; he became Adjutant of his regiment when only a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and passed successively through the grades of Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain and Major of Cavalry in the regular service. He commanded a volunteer Nebraska regiment during the war, and was conspicuous for skill and bravery at the capture of Fort Donelson; so much so, as to be personally mentioned by name by General Grant. He received brevets up to and including that of Brigadier General. He was a member of the Nebraska Commandery M. O. L. L. A. S. He resigned from the service in 1869 and settled in Omaha, Neb., in order to manage the large estate owned there by his father. He was a "Beau Sabreur sans peur et sans reproche." *Army and Navy Journal.*

FREDERICK CLARK KIMBALL.

No. 3155. CLASS OF 1886.

Died, September 11, 1897, at Fort McPherson, Ga., aged 34.

First Lieutenant FREDERICK CLARK KIMBALL, Quartermaster Fifth Infantry, son of Alden Bradford and Caroline Clark Kimball, was born in the little village of Alfred, Maine, October 20th, 1863, died of peritonitis at Fort McPherson, Ga., September 11, 1897. His remains were escorted to the depot at Fort McPherson by the Fifth Infantry, whence they were borne to Alfred, Maine, where he was buried.

Frederick Clark Kimball was a direct descendant of Richard Kimball, who sailed from England in the "Elizabeth," April 10, 1634, and settled at Watertown, Mass.

His youth was spent on his father's farm at Alfred, where he made himself useful, learning the value and dignity of honest toil, and that respect for the toiler which he never failed to pay.

His early education was received in the schools of his native village. In 1882 he graduated from the Alfred high school. In that year the Honorable Thomas B. Reed, M. C., made inquiries among the prominent citizens of Alfred for "a boy who would go to West Point and *stay there.*"

With one accord, they named Frederick Clark Kimball, whose staying qualities had been proven by his faithful work on the farm, and his faithful attendance at school, to which he was compelled to walk nearly two miles, regardless of weather, after the chores on the farm had been done.

Frederick Clark Kimball received the appointment, entered the Military Academy June 1st, 1882, and stayed there, graduating number thirty-seven in the class of 1886.

Of his cadet life but little is known to the writer, but that little is enough; he enjoyed the friendship and the respect of all his associates and the great love of his classmates.

On graduation, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry. Ten days after graduation, he was married at Acton, York county, Maine, to Miss Bertha A. Goding, a most worthy woman, who proved a most devoted wife and mother.

Five children blessed their happy union, four of whom (Frank Alden, Frederick Gibson, Bertha Juanita and Margaret Lucetta,) are living, and share with their mother the proud legacy of their father's good name.

Lieutenant Kimball joined Company B, Fifth Infantry, at Fort Keogh, Montana, September 18, 1886.

He remained at Fort Keogh until June, 1888, when he changed station to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he was stationed until March, 1891.

Whatever the hardships of Indian service, however trying Montana cold or Texas heat, Kimball never boasted, never complained, never shirked. The harder the service, the surer he

was to be there,—the more fraught with danger, the surer he was to stay there.

In the petty duties of company and garrison life, he was painstaking, faithful and conscientious.

He was on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, from March 11, 1891, to September 21, 1893, when he resigned this position to accept that of Quartermaster of the Fifth Infantry. While on duty at Northfield, Kimball was, on April 4th, 1893, promoted First Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, and on July 10th, 1893, transferred to the Fifth Infantry.

How well he did his duty and how many friends he made at Northfield, is attested by the venerable educator, President George Nichols, of Norwich University, who, writing of Kimball, says: "In all his relations, both official and social, he exemplified in full measure the instincts of the true man. He ever exhibited a courtesy and affability that won for him a host of friends, and made him popular with all. With the courage of his convictions, and conservative in his purposes, he conscientiously discharged his every duty in the interests of justice and equality. Well may it be said: 'His life was a true type of noble manhood.' His loss is irreparable. His example he leaves as a rich inheritance to us and to those who may come after us. We will hold him in kind remembrance as one who merited well, and by whom the world was made better for his having lived in it."

Leaving Norwich University, Kimball rejoined the headquarters of his regiment at St. Francis Barracks, Florida, September 28, 1893, where he remained on duty until October, 1894, when he changed station to Fort McPherson, Ga. He continued on duty at Fort McPherson, as Post and Regimental Quartermaster, until his death.

In this position, which is perhaps the most exasperating in the military service, Kimball never lost his temper, his calmness, nor a friend. As firm as a rock, there was naught offensive in

his firmness. He died, as he had lived, with all men his friends. Nor did he ever win a friend by policy, plan or tact, if tact be aught but an innocent and natural gift. Without apparent effort on his part, friends flocked to him, attracted by the fairness of his judgment, the serenity of his manner, the purity of his soul.

To have the most matter-of-fact business relations with Kimball was to be his friend. One who was thus thrown with him, a prominent railroad superintendent of Atlanta, thus writes his impressions of the man: "It was always such genuine pleasure to me to be associated with him. I have never known a man who had a higher standard of honor, nor who lived closer to his standard. He was always manly, courteous and courageous. He was not afraid of anything on earth except to do a wrong."

His official career was closed with the following regimental order:

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 8. }	HEADQUARTERS FIFTH INFANTRY, } FORT MCPHERSON, GEORGIA, } September 12, 1897. }
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It is with exceeding sorrow that the Regimental Commander announces the death, at this post, on the evening of September eleventh, of First Lieutenant Frederick C. Kimball, Quartermaster of the regiment, after a painful illness.

The regiment is thus deprived of a staff officer of the highest abilities and an officer of sterling worth who will ever be revered in the memories of all who knew him and served with him.

Lieutenant Kimball was born in Alfred, Maine, in 1863; entered the United States Military Academy July 1st, 1882; appointed Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry July 1st, 1886; promoted First Lieutenant of Infantry (Fourth Infantry) April 4th, 1893; transferred to Fifth Infantry July 10th, 1893; appointed Quartermaster of the Fifth Infantry September 21st, 1893, from which position he would have been relieved by operation of law had he lived ten days longer.

In respect to his memory the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Cook:

W. H. CHATFIELD,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fifth Infantry.

OFFICIAL:

W. H. CHATFIELD,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fifth Infantry.

To them who knew Frederick Clark Kimball best, no words of praise can appear fulsome. If achievement be the measure of the *alumni* of the Military Academy, he was among the least of her graduates. If ability and character be that measure, he must be counted among the first. Every duty that came to him in life he performed well. Nor Caesar, nor Napoleon could have performed them better. That great responsibility and heroic work did not fall to him, was the fault of his environment. He was prepared for them.

A descendant of the New England Puritans—he was a most worthy type of the nineteenth century Puritan. He had inherited all that was broad, generous and noble in the puritan forefathers; he had rejected all that was narrow.

Graduating number thirty-seven in his class, he had done more than could have been expected from his early educational advantages, and his class standing calls for no apology. No one familiar with the Academy's history, need be told how poor a measure of the man is class standing, for the Academy has never boasted a department of physical courage, a department of moral courage, a department of common sense, a department of friendship and good fellowship, nor a department capable of measuring man's capacity for future development and usefulness. Had such departments been possible, Frederick Kimball could have graduated second to none. A puritan as brave as Miles Standish; the gentlest of souls, as modest as Priscilla, has departed.

A soldier who loved his *Alma Mater* and his country; as firm as Grant, as gentle as George H. Thomas, has fallen.

So long as the Military Academy can be reflected by such graduates as he, she needs not war and heroic deeds to make her perpetuity secure in the hearts of men.

Devoted husband and father; broad, *generous* and *gentle* man; brave soldier; loyal friend; farewell!

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

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

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9th, 1898.

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

	DR.
Balance on hand last report,	\$10,444 42
Interest on bonds,	400 00
Initiation fees	30 00
Sale of reports	18 00
Total,	\$10,892 42

	CR.
Printing Annual Report, 1897,	\$207 99
Postage and stationery,	17 34
Salary of Secretary, June 1st, 1897, to June 1st, 1898,	120 00
Miscellaneous expenses, (Secretary),	10 44
Total,	\$ 355 77
Balance on hand, June 9th, 1898,	\$10,536 65

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

General DAVID S. STANLEY, Class of 1852, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

[NOTE.—This is in accordance with the requirements of Par. 2, Art. III of the Constitution, which Paragraph was adopted at the annual meeting in June '97.]

The Presiding Officer appointed the following Executive Committee, Treasurer, and Secretary :

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy,

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

C. W. LARNED, Professor, M. A.

O. L. HEIN, Commandant of Cadets.

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

TREASURER.

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

SECRETARY.

CHARLES BRADEN, Lieutenant, U. S. A.

Mrs. Fry, widow of the late General J. B. Fry, Class of 1897, in her will, left to the Association a number of books of General Fry's library, all his military photographs, steel engravings of officers, several standards, a small writing desk, two small tables, &c. The articles have all been received by the Association, the executors of the will paying all charges for inheritance tax and freight.

There being no further business, the meeting 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 1898.

GRADUATED APRIL 26, 1898.

Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
3809 1	Frank C. Boggs, Jr.	N. J.	Pa.	Ad'l 2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3810 2	Clarke S. Smith	Ill.	Ill.	Ad'l 2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3811 3	William P. Wooten	N. C.	N. C.	Ad'l 2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3812 4	Lytle Brown	Tenn.	Tenn.	Ad'l 2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3813 5	Robert D. Kerr	W. Va.	W. Va.	Ad'l 2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3814 6	Earl I. Brown	Ga.	Ga.	Ad'l 2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3815 7	Amos A. Fries	Wis.	Ore.	Ad'l 2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3816 8	Manns McCloskey	Pa.	Pa.	2d Lieut. 5th Artillery.
3817 9	John E. Stephens	Tenn.	Tenn.	2d Lieut. 7th Artillery.
3818 10	Thomas E. Merrill	Ohio.	Ky.	2d Lieut. 1st Artillery.
3819 11	Monroe C. Kerth	Ill.	Ill.	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry.
3820 12	Charles H. Munton	Mich.	Mich.	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry.
3821 13	George A. Nugent	Mich.	N. D.	2d Lieut. 6th Artillery.
3822 14	William W. Hamilton ...	Ga.	Ga.	2d Lieut. 6th Artillery.
3823 15	Curtis W. Otwell	Ohio.	Kan.	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry.
3824 16	William E. Cole	Utah.	Utah.	2d Lieut. 1st Artillery.
3825 17	Fox Conner	Miss.	Miss.	2d Lieut. 2d Artillery.
3826 18	Henry W. Butner	N. C.	N. C.	2d Lieut. 3d Artillery.
3827 19	Francis K. Meade	Va.	Va.	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
3828 20	Marcellus G. Spinks	Miss.	Miss.	2d Lieut. 5th Artillery.
3829 21	Lambert W. Jordan, Jr. ..	S. C.	S. C.	2d Lieut. 1st Infantry.
3830 22	Jacob C. Johnson	Ohio.	Mo.	2d Lieut. 4th Artillery.
3831 23	Henry L. Newbold	Cal.	Md.	2d Lieut. 7th Artillery.
3832 24	William F. Nesbitt	Ohio.	Ohio.	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
3833 25	James B. Gowen	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. 16th Infantry.
3834 26	Harvey W. Miller	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. 13th Infantry.
3835 27	Edwin D. Bricker	Pa.	Pa.	2d Lieut. 17th Infantry.
3836 28	Thomas F. Maginnis	Minn.	Minn.	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry.
3837 29	William W. Fiscus, Jr. ...	Pa.	Pa.	2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.
3838 30	Ernest D. Scott	Canada.	Neb.	2d Lieut. 6th Artillery.

Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
3839 31	Daniel G. Berry	Ill. . . .	Ill. . . .	2d Lieut. 1st Infantry.
3840 32	*Edmund N. Benchley . . .	Mass. . .	Mass. . .	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
3841 33	Malin Craig	Mo. . . .	Pa. . . .	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
3842 34	Harold Hammond	Ill. . . .	Ill. . . .	2d Lieut. 9th Infantry.
3843 35	Ralph E. Ingram	Mass. . .	Mass. . .	2d Lieut. 5th Infantry.
3844 36	Robert C. Davis	Pa. . . .	Pa. . . .	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry.
3845 37	Joseph F. Janda	Wis. . . .	Wis. . . .	2d Lieut. 8th Infantry.
3846 38	Alvan C. Read	Tenn. . .	La. . . .	2d Lieut. 13th Infantry.
3847 39	Ira C. Welborn	Miss. . .	Miss. . .	2d Lieut. 9th Infantry.
3848 40	*Clarke Churchman	Pa. . . .	Del. . . .	2d Lieut. 12th Infantry.
3849 41	David E. W. Lyle	Ohio . . .	Mich. . .	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
3850 42	Alexander E. Williams . . .	N. C. . .	N. C. . .	2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.
3851 43	Romulus F. Walton	Ala. . . .	Ala. . . .	2d Lieut. 10th Infantry.
3852 44	Charles W. Exton	N. J. . .	N. J. . .	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
3853 45	Guy V. Henry, Jr.	Neb. . . .	At large.	2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
3854 46	Edward H. Martin	N. Y. . .	N. Y. . .	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
3855 47	*Herbert A. Lafferty	Kan. . . .	Col. . . .	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry.
3856 48	David P. Wheeler	Ohio . . .	Ohio . . .	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry.
3857 49	Conrad S. Babcock	Conn. . .	N. Y. . .	2d Lieut. 6th Artillery.
3858 50	Edgar Ridenour	Ohio . . .	Ind. . . .	2d Lieut. 16th Infantry.
3859 51	Chauncey B. Humphrey . . .	Kan. . . .	Kan. . . .	2d Lieut. 3d Infantry.
3860 52	Berkeley Enochs	Ohio . . .	Ohio . . .	2d Lieut. 25th Infantry.
3861 53	William L. Murphy	Iowa . . .	Iowa . . .	2d Lieut. 24th Infantry.
3862 54	Robert J. Maxey	Miss. . .	Ark. . . .	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
3863 55	G. Maury Cralle	Va. . . .	Va. . . .	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
3864 56	Joseph F. Gohn	Ill. . . .	Ill. . . .	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry.
3865 57	James H. Bradford, Jr. . . .	La. . . .	Ariz. . .	2d Lieut. 19th Infantry.
3866 58	Wallace B. Scales	Texas . .	Texas . .	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.
3867 59	David L. Stone	Miss. . .	Miss. . .	2d Lieut. 22d Infantry.

* Killed, July 1, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba.

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