

THIRTY-FIRST  
ANNUAL REUNION  
OF THE  
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT  
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

*June 12th, 1900.*

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

1900.



# Annual Reunion, June 12th, 1900.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12th, 1900.

The Association met in the Chapel at 3 o'clock, and was called to order by General E. L. Viele, President.

The roll call was dispensed with.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain of the Academy asked Divine Blessing for the Association.

## ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Those present are indicated by a \*

1829.  
JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE.

1834.  
THOMAS A. MORRIS.

1837.  
JOSHUA H. BATES.

1838.  
JOHN T. METCALFE.  
WILLIAM AUSTINE.

1840.  
STEWART VAN VLIET.  
GEORGE W. GETTY.

1841.  
SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

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

1843.  
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.  
GEORGE DESHON.

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

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

1846.  
C. SEAFORTH STEWART.  
FRANCIS T. BRYAN.  
CHARLES C. GILBERT.  
MARCUS D. L. SIMPSON.  
JAMES OAKES.  
INNIS N. PALMER.  
PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.  
\*DELANCY FLOYD-JONES.

1847.

JOHN HAMILTON.  
ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.  
HORATIO G. GIBSON.  
EDWARD F. ABBOTT.  
\*EGBERT L. VIELÉ.

1848.

JOSEPH C. CLARK.

1849.

JOHN G. PARKE.  
ABSLOM BAIRD.  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.  
RUFUS SAXTON.  
BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.  
SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.

1850.

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

1851.

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.  
HENRY W. CLOSSON.  
JUDSON D. BINGHAM.  
\*MICHAEL R. MORGAN.  
LOOMIS L. LANGDON.  
OLIVER D. GREENE.  
E. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND.  
CHARLES G. SAWTELL.

1855.

CYRUS B. COMSTOCK.  
SAMUEL BRECK.  
FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLS.  
\*ALEXANDER S. WEBB.  
\*GEORGE D. RUGGLES.  
CLARENCE E. BENNETT.  
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856.

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

1857

JOHN C. PALFREY.  
E. PORTER ALEXANDER.  
\*HENRY M. ROBERT  
WILLIAM SINCLAIR.  
MANNING M. KIMMEL.  
GEORGE H. WEEKS.

1858.

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

1859.

FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.  
MARTIN D. HARDIN.  
FRANCIS J. CRILLY.  
CALEB H. CARLTON.  
JOSEPH WHEELER.  
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.  
 \*J. FORD KENT.  
 EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.  
 CHARLES H. GIBSON.

1861, June.

ALFRED MORDECAI.  
 \*LAWRENCE S. BABBITT.  
 PETER C. HAINS.  
 \*JOSEPH P. FARLEY.

1862.

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

1863.

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

1864.

GARRETT J. LYDECKER.  
 ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.  
 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.  
 SENECA H. NORTON.  
 JAMES M. MARSHALL.  
 EDWARD HUNTER.  
 \*ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.  
 EDGAR C. BOWEN.  
 SAMUEL M. MILLS.  
 WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.  
 GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.  
 WARREN C. BEACH.  
 P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.

1866.

CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.  
 FRANK SOULÉ.  
 BENJAMIN D. GREENE.  
 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.  
 EDWARD DAVIS.  
 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.  
 ALEXANDER L. MORTON.  
 WILLIAM P. HALL.  
 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. DUVALL.  
 HENRY L. HARRIS.  
 ARTHUR S. HARDY.  
 WORTH OSGOOD.  
 \*REMEMBRANCE H. LINDSEY.  
 \*CHARLES BRADEN.  
 CHARLES MORTON.  
 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.  
 \*OTTO L. HEIN.  
 SEBREE SMITH.  
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.  
 CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.  
 ISAIAH H. McDONALD.  
 JOHN CONLINE.

## 1871.

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.  
 ANDREW H. RUSSELL.  
 GEORGE S. ANDERSON.  
 FRANK H. EDMUNDS.  
 CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.  
 WALTER S. WYATT.  
 WALLACE MOTT.  
 RICHARD H. POILLON.  
 JAMES N. ALLISON.  
 JAMES B. HICKEY.  
 GEORGE F. CHASE.  
 FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.  
 DANIEL H. BRUSH.  
 \*JOHN McA. WEBSTER.  
 FREDERICK D. GRANT.

## 1872.

\*ROGERS BIRNIE.  
 STANHOPE E. BLUNT.  
 \*OBADIAH F. BRIGGS.  
 WILLIAM ABBOT.  
 HENRY P. LEMLY.  
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST.  
 GEORGE RULLEN.  
 FRANK WEST.  
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN.  
 JACOB R. RIBLETT.  
 GEORGE E. POND.  
 THOMAS C. WOODBURY.  
 WILLIAM B. WETMORE.  
 RALPH W. HOYT.  
 THOMAS B. NICHOLS.  
 HERBERT E. TITHERLY.  
 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.  
 \*WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.  
 \*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.  
 \*GRANGER ADAMS.  
 EDWARD E. DRAYO.  
 HERBERT S. FOSTER.  
 OSCAR F. LONG.  
 CARVER HOWLAND.

GEORGE ANDREWS.  
 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.  
 \*THOMAS H. BARRY.  
 WILLIAM C. BROWN.  
 JOHN BIGELOW, JR.  
 \*ROBERT T. EMMET  
 ALEXANDER M. PATCH.

1878.

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

1879.

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.  
 \*GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER.  
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.  
 \*LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.  
 HENRY A. GREENE.  
 FRANK L. DODDS.  
 \*JOHN A. JOHNSTON.  
 WILLIAM D. BEACH.  
 ALFRED McC. OGLE.  
 CHARLES R. NOYES.  
 \*ALBERT L. MILLS.  
 \*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.  
 \*GEORGE W. GOETHALS.  
 CHARLES S. BURT.  
 \*SAMUEL W. DUNNING.  
 \*CHARLES E. HEWITT.  
 GEORGE H. MORGAN.  
 \*J. WALKER BENÉT.  
 \*JAMES S. ROGERS.  
 CHARLES B. VOGDES.  
 JAMES W. WATSON.

1881.

EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.  
 \*SAMUEL E. ALLEN.  
 \*JOHN L. BARBOUR.  
 JAMES T. KERR.  
 CHARLES H. BARTH.  
 ANDREW G. HAMMOND.  
 LYMAN HALL.  
 WALTER R. STOLL.  
 LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

1882.

EDWARD BURR.  
 OSCAR T. CROSBY.  
 GRAHAM D. FITCH.  
 \*EUGENE J. SPENCER.  
 HARRY C. BENSON.  
 ORMOND M. LISSAK.  
 JOHN T. THOMPSON.  
 CHARLES P. ELLIOTT.  
 CHARLES J. STEVENS.

1883.

GEORGE A. ZINN.  
 ALFRED HASBROUCK.  
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884.

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

1885.

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

1886.

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

1887.

GEORGE O. SQUIER.  
 PIERREPONT ISHAM.  
 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.  
 HARRY 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.

1893.

BUEL B. BASSETTE.  
 EDWARD B. CASSATT.

1894.

BUTLER AMES.  
 CHARLES F. CRAIN.

1895.

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.  
 JOSEPH WHEELER, JR.  
 \*MORTON FITZ SMITH.  
 \*DAVID S. STANLEY.

1896.

STEPHEN M. KOCHERSPERGER  
 RUSSELL C. LANGDON.

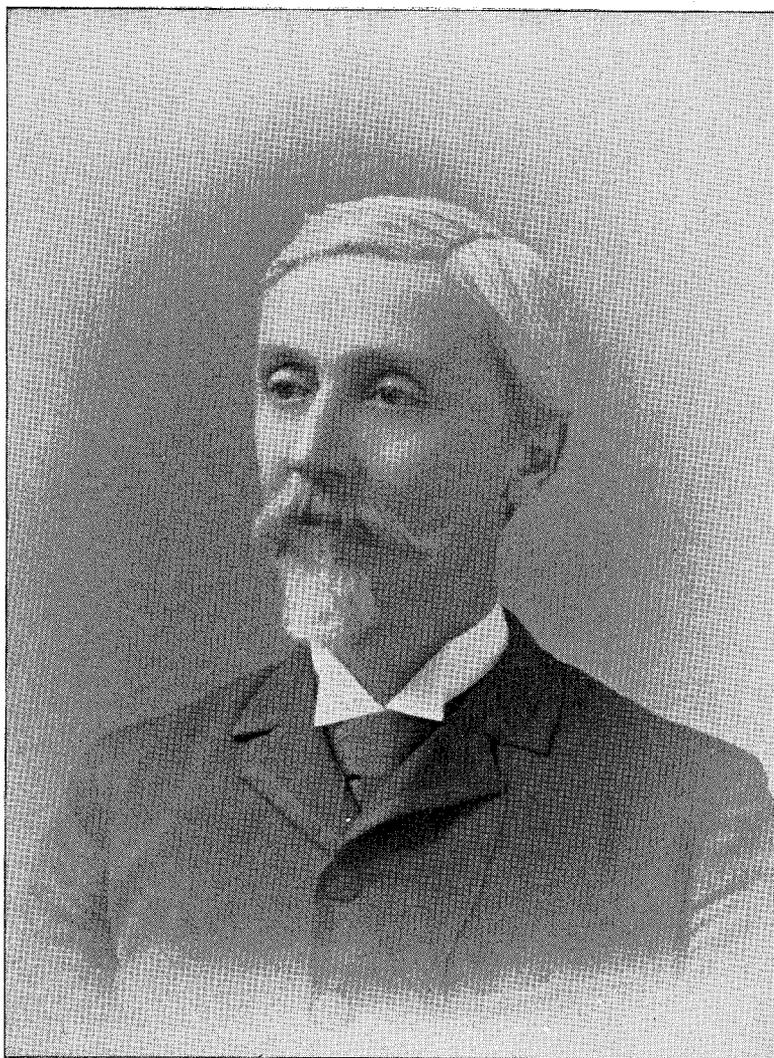
1897.

\*HALSTEAD DOREY.

1899.

HORTON W. STICKLE.  
 LEWIS H. RAND.  
 ALFRED B. PUTNAM.  
 GEORGE W. BUNNELL, JR.  
 CHARLES B. CLARK.  
 HENRY B. FARRAR.  
 HENRY B. CLARK.  
 ROBERT H. PECK.  
 CLEMENT H. TROTT.  
 GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY.  
 WILLIAM T. MERRY.  
 CLYFFARD GAME.





COLONEL LLEWELLYN G. HOXTON.

# NECROLOGY.

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LLEWELLYN G. HOXTON.

No. 1893. CLASS OF MAY, 1861.

Died, February 12, 1891, near Alexandria, Va., aged 53.

LLEWELLYN HOXTON, eldest child of William Wilmer Hoxton, M. D., and Eliza Llewellyn (Griffith) his wife, was born in Alexandria, Va., June 18th, 1838. His father had been a medical officer in the army, but had resigned and for many years previous to his death, in 1855, was a leading practitioner of Alexandria. His mother, whose death preceded her husband by eighteen months, was a grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. David Griffith, sometime chaplain and surgeon in the revolutionary army. He was afterward rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, and the pastor and friend of Washington. Elected in 1786 first Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, he could never command the funds necessary to go to England for consecration, and finally resigned the position to which he had been chosen. He died in Philadelphia in 1790.

Young Hoxton's entire preliminary education was in Alexandria. The excellent dame school of Mrs. Whiting—where ex-Governor Lee, the Rev. W. F. Gardner, the late Dr. R. C. Powell and many others well known in the community were with him—was his first. He was afterwards taught by the Rev. Messrs. Heaton and Knighton, and lastly by Caleb Hallowell, still so well remembered as an instructor. From the death of their father, he and his brothers and sisters resided with their great aunt, Miss Sally Griffith, who survived until 1864. They

were wards of the late Dr. Benjamin King, of Maryland. With this faithful guardian and friend—who was also a personal friend of President Pierce—young Hoxton called upon that gentleman and solicited one of the appointments at large to West Point. The reception was kind, though the reply was by no means encouraging. Subsequently, however, the coveted appointment was made and there is reason to suppose the personal application not without effect. The look of disappointment with which the president's first answer was received at any rate made an impression, for he told Dr. King that "that boy's face haunted" him. Soon after his appointment, the young cadet-elect on two occasions met the president in private, and he always recalled gratefully the gracious courtesy of his manner.

Among the changes introduced by the late Jefferson Davis when Secretary of War, was the extension of the course at West Point from four to five years. The second class to have this extended course—and, as it turned out, the last—was that which entered the Academy in 1856, and of this class, in the month of June, Llewellyn Hoxton, when just eighteen, became a member. His career as a cadet was marked by the same fidelity to duty which was the characteristic of his after life, a fact of which, were other evidence wanting, his standing would afford satisfactory evidence. Until his fourth year there were indications that he would at the least be second or third, but a month's incapacitation for work by sickness then depressed him as much as four places, so that he graduated sixth in a class of fifty, in May, 1861.

The War of Secession was already begun, and, as might have been expected, there was little hesitation on his part as to which side to espouse. Resigning his commission in the old army, he accepted service at once under the Confederacy, and was for a time engaged as an artillery drill-master among the troops near Fredericksburg. In July, however, he left Virginia for duty elsewhere. Of his faithful and gallant service in the western army it is not possible here to give even an outline. For two years he was chief of artillery of Hardee's corps, and in one

important engagement—that at Franklin, Tenn.,—he commanded all the guns opposed to General Schofield. In this memorable campaign he at one time remained on horseback with very slight intermission as much as forty-eight hours. He was with the troops who surrendered with General J. E. Johnston, in April, 1865, and immediately returned to Virginia, making his home temporarily with his sister, the wife of Rev. (now Bishop) A. M. Randolph, at that time rector of a church in Halifax.

In the following autumn he became engaged as instructor in mathematics in the school of Captain Chiffelle, at Catonsville, Md., where he remained until February, 1867. From then until the next September—the only time in his adult life—he was without definite employment. Then he accepted as position as assistant in the school of Dr. Merillat, at Govanstown, Md., where he remained three years. On the 14th of October, 1868, he was married to Miss Fannie Robinson, of Jefferson County, W. Va. In August, 1870, Mr. Blackford, who had just assumed charge of the Episcopal High School, advertised for a mathematical master, and he wrote to inquire about the place. The result was a meeting of the two at the school and the commencement of a connection with it on his part which terminated only with his life. From the beginning he always presided in the school room and was second in general control, discharging the duties of principal, on occasion; but it was only in 1886 that, on Mr. Blackford's earnest invitation, he accepted the title of Associate Principal and became also in name what in fact he had always been.

Though less robust during the earlier part of his connection with the school than afterwards, his regularity at the post of duty was always remarkable. From all causes combined he lost on an average during the entire period less than half a day each session. During the last few years he had enjoyed excellent health and never better than since last summer. For this and other reasons the past six months of his life were as happy as any he ever passed and his cheerfulness had been extraordinary.

Sunday, the 8th ult., was a beautiful day, and at ten that morning in the seminary chapel he stood sponsor for the infant son of his colleague, Mr. Kern. An hour or two later he had the happiness of witnessing the confirmation of one of his own sons. Monday evening Mrs. Hoxton entertained some young company and his enjoyment of the occasion was keen. A social visit, the next evening from Bishop Whittle, then lecturing at the seminary, was spoken of by him as being specially enjoyed. Ash Wednesday was another lovely day, and after service at church he walked with Mr. Blackford, who remarked on his fine spirits and relish of the air and exercise. That afternoon he went over to the seminary to say good-bye to the young daughter of one of the professors about leaving home for school, and then passed the evening quietly with his family, not one of whom can recall the slightest premonition of the awful event of the next morning. From the Monthly Chronicle (March, 1891,) of the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Va.

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FRANK HUGER.

No. 1877. CLASS OF 1860.

Died, July 10, 1897, at Roanoke, Va., aged 60.

The death of Colonel FRANK HUGER at Roanoke, Va., a few days ago removed from this life another member of the old army, a soldier and a true gentleman of the old school now so rare. Colonel Huger was from South Carolina and was graduated from West Point in the class of 1860, served as a Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry until June, 1861, when, acting upon his convictions, he resigned his commission and joined his fortunes with the Confederate States Army, serving as a Colonel of the regular artillery in that movement. Since the war Colonel Huger had been in the railroad business and was General Sup-

erintendent of Transportation of the Norfolk and Western Railway. He came from an old army family, his father being Major Benjamin Huger, formerly of the Ordnance Department, and his grandfather was General Thomas Pinckney of the Army of the Revolution and first minister from the United States to the Court of St. James. He was also a brother of Mr. Thomas Pinckney, now in charge of the interests of the Norfolk and Western Railway in New York. Colonel Huger was laid to rest in Lynchburg, Va., leaving a host of friends to mourn the loss of so genial and kind-hearted a gentleman.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

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WILLIAM F. SMITH.

No. 2301. CLASS OF 1869.

Died, January 23, 1898, in New York City, aged 52.

WILLIAM FREDERICK SMITH was born on Madison Street, New York City, April 12, 1846. He received a fair elementary education at private schools in New York City; was admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1865, and was graduated therefrom on June 15, 1869. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant, Fifth Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. A., on the same date, but declined the appointment, thus practically severing his connection with the military establishment.

He went into business with his father and brothers, and was for some years a member of the firm of I. H. Smith's Sons.

On October 16, 1873, he was married to Miss Annie E. Condit, of New York City, and one child, a son, was the result of this marriage. By a subsequent marriage he had several children, who, with their mother, live in New York City.

Business reverses took place and after the dissolution of the firm, some years after the death of his father, he followed various

vocations, principally in the line of agency and commission work. His latter years were clouded by financial embarrassments, and when attacked by a malignant disease, he had no will or desire, apparently, to fight against it. He died January 23, 1898, at New York City, of diphtheria. \*

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### WILLIAM MOCK.

No. 879. CLASS OF 1836.

Died, April 2, 1898, at Petaluma, Cal., aged 87.

Two sombre caskets precisely alike lay side by side all morning in the parlor of the Mock residence on Third street. One contained the aged wife and the other the faithful husband of forty years, who had passed away together on Saturday. This afternoon two black hearses proceeded side by side to Cypress Hill, followed by a large number of citizens, and in one grave the aged couple were tenderly laid away. Always together in life, they were not separated in death, and they silently sleep in one narrow home, to remain side by side for all eternity.

One set of pallbearers carried the caskets to the two hearses. That of Mr. Mock was deposited in the hearse first, closely followed by the casket containing his wife.

WILLIAM MOCK was a native of Davidson County, North Carolina, and was born March 24, 1811. At his home he received his primary education and lived upon the farm until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He then attended the Military Academy at West Point, from which institution he graduated in 1836. He then took part in the Florida War as Second Lieutenant, and was soon promoted to First Lieutenant and breveted Captain, serving in all five years, when he resigned and proceeded to Lafayette County, Missouri, where he followed farming. He also held the office of County Surveyor in the above county, but in 1849 resigned and emigrated to California, crossing the plains with ox teams.

He arrived at Lassen, two hundred miles above Sacramento, November 1st of the same year. He soon proceeded to the mines on Feather River, where he remained until 1853, when he came to this county and settled on the old Mock farm, comprising one hundred and twenty-seven acres, located in Vallejo township, about five miles from Petaluma. About ten years ago he removed to this city, where he has since resided.

Mr. Mock held the office of County Surveyor in this county in 1856-7, and surveyed and established the present county line between Sonoma and Marin. He also held the office of Magistrate of Vallejo township, and made himself a useful man in the neighborhood where he resided. He married, May 25, 1858, Mrs. Mary B. Goodwin, widow of John T. Goodwin of this city. She preceded her husband across the river only a few hours, and her daughter is the only surviving member of the family.

From the Petaluma, Cal., Argus of April 4, 1898.

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### JAMES FORNANCE.

No. 2398. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, July 3, 1898, at Santiago, Cuba, of wounds received at San Juan, July 1, 1898, aged 48.

JAMES FORNANCE was born in Norristown, Pa., July 30, 1850, and had nearly completed for forty-eighth year at the time of his heroic and untimely death at the battle of San Juan Hill, near Santiago, Cuba, on July 1, 1898. His father, Joseph Fornance, was a native of Pennsylvania, and, during the greater part of his life, an honored and esteemed resident of Norristown. A lawyer by profession, he held for many years a deservedly high standing at the Montgomery County bar, and represented the Norristown district in Congress for several terms; he was so fortunate, during his incumbency of that office, as to select Gen-

eral Winfield S. Hancock for appointment to the Military Academy. His mother, Anne McKnight, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, and was a member of one of the old families of that portion of the State.

James Fornance received his early educational training in the schools of his native town, and in 1867, at the age of seventeen years, was appointed, from his father's old district, as a cadet at the Military Academy. As a cadet, he was studious, attentive to duty and quick to appreciate the educational advantages of the place, but so extremely modest, and so utterly wanting in self-assertion, as to have left upon his classmates the merest shadow of acquaintance. He was graduated twenty-ninth, in a class of forty-one members, in June, 1871, and was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry, then, as now, one of the best infantry organizations in the service; in this regiment his entire military career was passed. He served on frontier duty in Wyoming and Nebraska, from 1871 to 1874, participating in the Sioux expedition of 1874. From October, 1874, until April, 1884, he served with his regiment in Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama; his southern service being interrupted by a brief period of duty in Pennsylvania, in 1877, where he was employed in the suppression of the formidable railroad riots which occurred during the summer and fall of that year.

He returned to frontier duty in 1884, his regiment having been assigned to posts in New Mexico; here he served as Adjutant of his regiment and as Adjutant General of the District of New Mexico; in both positions displaying that tact, capacity, honesty of purpose and entire devotion to duty which characterized his entire period of service as an officer of the United States Army. After a brief tour of duty on the general recruiting service, he received his promotion to the grade of Captain, and was ordered, with his company, to duty as a portion of the garrison of the United States Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In this congenial field of endeavor, he was able to reap some of the

fruits of the patient and thorough professional study upon which he had been engaged for many years; and he soon became recognized throughout the army as an officer as profoundly accomplished in the theory of his profession, as he was rarely skilled in its practical application to military ends. His company was a model organization, and, in point of discipline and military efficiency, was surpassed by none in the army. In 1895 he was transferred to Governor's Island, New York, where he spent the last three years of his life in fashioning, with infinite pains, the magnificent command which so highly distinguished itself, and honored him by its magnificent behavior in the operations before Santiago in 1898. The splendid work of these years of unremitting labor bears not less eloquent testimony to his capacity to organize than to his skill as a leader in battle.

He was a firm disciplinarian, never overlooking delinquencies, and holding his men, with just and even impartiality, to the correct and complete performance of every duty. His ideals of performance were high, but in his own military behavior he furnished an example of what he required from those under his command. Like all true disciplinarians, he insisted upon much from his men, but was unremitting in his endeavors to secure for them the full measure of the rights and privileges created in their behalf by statute and regulation. Exacting to a degree, severe in some respects, but fair, utterly impartial and scrupulously just, his men were always thoroughly trained and correctly disciplined. It need hardly be said that, when the emergency of war and the supreme test of battle came, they bore gallant testimony to his patient and well directed endeavors.

Just before the outbreak of the war with Spain, Captain Forrance, whose health had become somewhat impaired, as a consequence of his unremitting labors, found it necessary to take sick leave. As soon as he learned that his regiment had received orders to hold itself in readiness for active service, he instantly rejoined and accompanied it to Chickamauga, and subsequently to Tampa, Florida, where it was assigned as a part of

the expeditionary force to Cuba. He continued with the command during the long and tedious period of embarkation, and landed with the army near Daiquiri on the southern coast late in June of 1898. On July 1, while leading his battalion in the attack on San Juan Hill, he was severely wounded. Although ordered by his regimental commander to retire from the field, he insisted upon going forward with the firing line, and a few moments later received his death wound. After being taken back to the field hospital, he insisted upon the surgeons attending to less serious cases than his before he would permit them to minister to his own desperate needs. Two days later, on July 3d, with the guns of the victorious fleet sounding in his ears, his brave and unselfish spirit passed "to where, beyond these voices, there is peace."

Captain Fornance was married, in 1876, to Miss Fannie Barbee of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The sad death of his wife, in 1894, terminated a marriage of unusual happiness. His remains, tenderly brought back to the country which in life he had served so well, now rest beside those of his wife in the cemetery of his native place. One child, a daughter, survives him.

CLASSMATE.

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### CHARLES WILSON WILLIAMS.

No. 2592. CLASS OF 1875.

Died, November 11, 1898, at Havana, Cuba, aged 45.

CHARLES WILSON WILLIAMS was born at Cave City, Kentucky, September 17, 1853, and passed the days of his early life in that vicinity. He was admitted to the Military Academy July 1, 1871, graduated therefrom with his class on June 16, 1875, and was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Eighteenth Infantry. He served with his regiment in 1875-7 in South Carolina and Georgia in connection with election troubles and in sup-



COLONEL CHARLES WILSON WILLIAMS.



pressing illicit distilling. In 1877 his regiment was ordered to Pennsylvania in connection with opening up the railroads of that State after the riots of that year, and he was on duty with his company. Soon after this he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department by appointment, and the remainder of his service was in that department. While his service in the line was in every way creditable there was a natural inventive bent to his mind and a practical way about him which particularly fitted him for duty in the Quartermaster's Department. Several of his inventions were adopted and used successfully. His service in the staff was as follows:

Commissioned Captain and Acting Quartermaster, U. S. A., June 30, 1879; commissioned Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., March 4, 1893; commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General, February 4, 1898; assigned rank of Colonel while in charge of general depot Quartermaster's Department, Jeffersonville, Ind., and Havana, Cuba, Act of July 7, 1898; died at Havana, Cuba, November 11, 1898. Post Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., June 30, 1879, to January 6, 1880; post Quartermaster, Fort McPherson, Ga., January 22, 1880, to January 1, 1882; Post Quartermaster, Fort Brown, Texas, January 6, 1882, to March 22, 1883; Post Quartermaster Fort Davis, Texas, May 1, 1883, to October 14, 1883; Assistant to Chief Quartermaster, Department of Arizona, Whipple Depot, A. T., October 23, 1883, to November 9, 1885; Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, New York City, November 19, 1885, to June 30, 1886; Disbursing Quartermaster, &c., U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, July 1, 1886, to December 23, 1890; Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., January 1, 1891, to July 21, 1894; in charge of clothing, &c., Schuylkill Arsenal, Penna., July 31, 1894, to September 17, 1897; in charge of General Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., September 22, 1897, to October 3, 1898; in charge of Principal Depot, Quartermaster's Department, Havana, Cuba, October, 1898, to November 11, 1898.

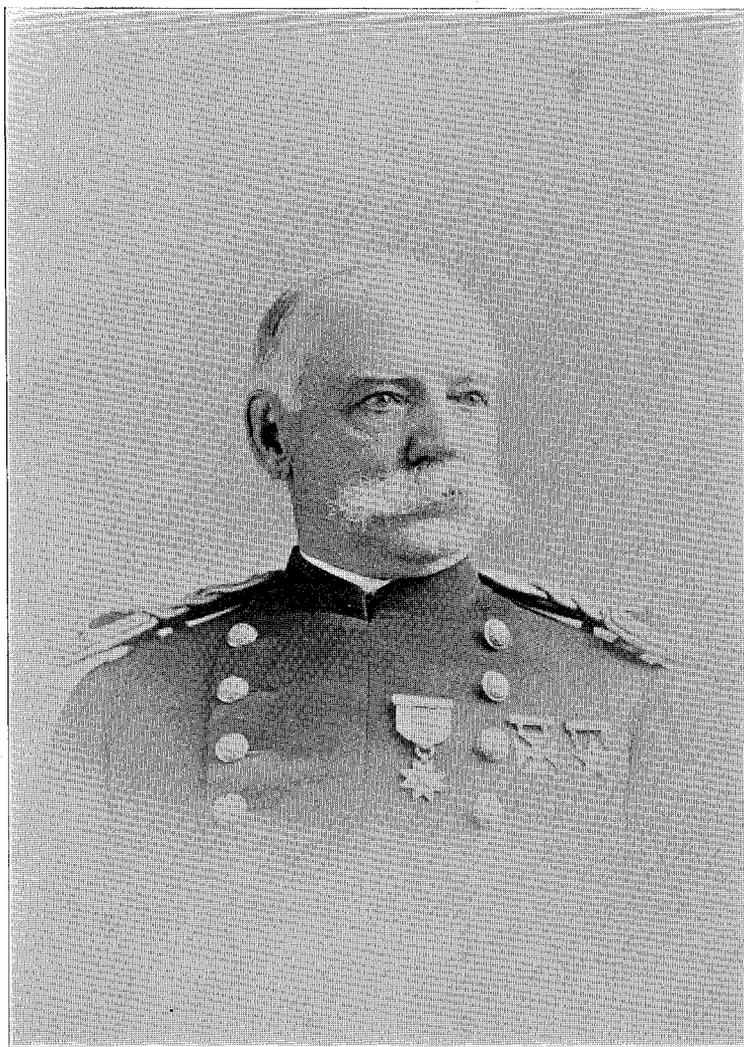
The bare statement of his record shows what manner of man he was. Zealous and conscientious in the discharge of all of his duties, he never spared his energies, mental or physical, as long as there was an opportunity before him. It was precisely these noble traits of his character which led him to expose himself to the germs of yellow fever in Havana and caused his death.

In 1878 he married Miss Elizabeth Overby, of Atlanta, Ga., a niece of General John B. Gordon, ex-senator of the United States from Georgia. His married life was a most happy one. His inclinations were decidedly domestic, and he enjoyed to the fullest the joys of the home circle. A wife, one son and two daughters are left to mourn his untimely taking away and to treasure the glories of his life.

Tender thoughts and sweet, affectionate memories cluster about the writers' association with him as a cadet. For four years we walked side by side in ranks, and out of ranks our relations were very close. Such conditions beget real love, and it becomes difficult to state in a formal way his virtues and salient characteristics. He was kind-hearted, generous and pure-minded, a true and devoted friend, genial and buoyant, fair and considerate of the interests and feelings of others, one whose presence was always cheering and uplifting. Williams was beloved by the whole class of '75, and his death is deeply mourned by each one of it. The snapping by death of bonds wrought by class associations at West Point produces a phase of sorrow not found elsewhere, it is thought.

His room mate writes as follows of him: "He was naturally a refined gentleman, and one of the most unselfish natures I have ever known. Full of good humor, fond of a joke and witty, but I never heard him say a bitter thing to any man. One of the most truthful men that ever lived, he was incapable of deception and even of exaggeration. Pure in mind and habit, honest and natural, all men were drawn to him and I doubt if in his whole life he ever made an enemy. Association with him was a continual pleasure."





GENERAL GEORGE LEONARD ANDREWS.

Dear old "Pill's" memory will always be green and fragrant whenever and wherever his classmates come together.

Verily, that was a gentle and lovable soul which rose from its earthly tenement in Havana, November 11, 1898. It is the passing of such that lends a real pleasure to the thought of the reunions at the final reveille over there. E. M. W.

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### GEORGE LEONARD ANDREWS.

No. 1494. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, April 4, 1899, at Brookline, Mass., aged 71.

General ANDREWS was the son of Manasseh and Harriet (Leonard) Andrews, and was born at Bridgewater, Mass., August 31, 1828. He pursued a course of studies at the Bridgewater State Normal School, then under the care of Nicholas Tillinghast, a graduate of West Point. General Andrews was graduated from the State Normal School in 1846, and in 1847 was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point. He was graduated at the head of his class in 1851 with the best record ever made at the Academy. Among his classmates were Generals Perry, Maynadier, Roberts, Williams, Kelton, Morris, Whipple and Roger Jones, Colonels Hodges, Tilford and Piper.

In July, 1851, he was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, U. S. army, and assigned to duty as assistant to Colonel Thayer, then in charge of the construction of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and remained on that duty for three years. To the graduates of the Academy it is needless to speak of Colonel Thayer. Suffice it to say that he became the idol of General Andrews, and that his remarkable character and high ideals never lost their influence over the latter's long and useful career.

General Andrews was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Engineers, February 2, 1854, and in August of that year was assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, and the Art and Science of War, at the Military Academy. He resigned September 1, 1855, to enter the service of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of New Hampshire, as a civil engineer, where he remained until 1857. He was then employed by the government as assistant engineer in the construction of light houses on Lake Champlain, in the construction of fortifications in Boston Harbor and at Sandy Hook, N. J. He was in business at Boston in 1860, and until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion.

At the outbreak of the war he was frequently called upon for advice and assistance by that distinguished war governor, Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, in the formation and forwarding of troops from that State. Recognition of his valuable qualities and his well-earned reputation brought him an offer to the command of a Massachusetts regiment and a commission from Washington. He declined both, however, to take the position of Lieutenant Colonel in the regiment then being formed by Colonel Gordon, formerly of the regular army and a graduate of the Military Academy, which regiment afterwards became the famous Second Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers.

In the organization of this regiment he became most active; and without detracting from the brilliant qualities of its first Colonel, the writer has been assured that it may be justly claimed that to General Andrews were due in a great measure the solid and lasting characteristics that distinguished this famous regiment to the end of its four years and a half of active service. Although from another State, the writer, serving in the Army of the Potomac, well knows the high reputation of this peerless regiment in that army—a reputation steadily maintained wherever it served.

Colonel Gordon being early advanced to the command of the brigade, the charge of the regiment devolved upon Colonel

Andrews, and he commanded it in the campaign of General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, the battle of Winchester, in General Pope's campaign in Virginia, including the battle of Cedar Mountain, and at the battle of Antietam. He had been promoted to Colonel of the Second Massachusetts June 13, 1862. On November 10, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers, being one of the few officers whose commission was conferred, and which stated in the commission itself that it was so conferred, for specific distinguished services.

From December 5, 1862, to January 24, 1863, General Andrews was at New York, engaged in forwarding troops and supplies for General Banks's expedition to New Orleans. He was then assigned to the Department of the Gulf, serving from February 15, 1863, to February 15, 1864, as Chief of Staff to General Banks. He engaged in the advance on Port Hudson, March 14, 1863; in the engagement at Fort Bisland, April 13-14, 1863; the advance upon Opelousas and Alexandria, April to May, 1863, and in the siege and capture of Port Hudson, May 25, 1863, to July 9, 1863, where, as Chief of Staff, he received the surrender of the Confederate Commander, General Gardner.

After the surrender of Port Hudson, General Andrews was detailed to organize and command the organization known as the Corps d' Afrique, in which position his thorough military training, high sense of duty and justice, and indefatigable application, gave most valuable results. He was engaged in this duty from July 10, 1863, to February 13, 1865, in addition thereto being in command of the district of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson.

Those who knew General Andrews can well appreciate the high state of perfection which any organization trained by him would attain. The Corps d' Afrique was discontinued as a corps in February, 1865, and the regiments composing it were distributed among other organizations. General Andrews was then, February 27, 1865, assigned to duty as Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Gulf. In this capacity he was pres-

ent at the attack on Mobile and its defenses, March 26, 1865, to April 12, 1865. He had the honor of being one of the Generals who volunteered to precede Admiral Farragut and the navy up the torpedo-lined harbor of Mobile, under the fire of the batteries, on a transport with troops, which dangerous service was successfully accomplished.

For faithful and meritorious services during the campaign against the city of Mobile and its defenses, General Andrews received the brevet of Major General of Volunteers.

He served as Chief of Staff to Major General Canby, from June 6, 1865, to August 24, 1865, at which date he was mustered out of the volunteer service, having, during the War of the Rebellion, participated in eighteen of the larger battles and engagements of the war in addition to many minor encounters and skirmishes.

From 1865 to 1867 he was a planter in Washington County, Mississippi. In 1867 he was made United States Marshal for Massachusetts, an office which he filled successfully until February 28, 1871, when he was appointed by President Grant to the position of Professor of French at the United States Military Academy, West Point, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Agnel. By the operation of law, he became, on June 30, 1882, Professor of Modern Languages at the Military Academy, which position he filled until, having reached the age limit of 64 years, he was retired August 31, 1892.

After his retirement from active service General Andrews became a resident of Brookline, Mass., where he lived until the time of his death. He was elected commander of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts of the Military order of the Loyal Legion, serving with his accustomed fidelity and attention to duty.

He was also a member of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, contributing several papers thereto, notably one on the battle of Cedar Mountain; he also contributed considerably to the magazines and encyclopedias.

By the will of General Thayer he was made a trustee of the funds bequeathed by the former for educational purposes. A soldier of eminent attainments and of experience, General Andrews was often called upon to serve on various boards and commissions—the last as an advisor of Governor Wolcott in the early days of the Spanish war.

General Andrews died April 4, 1899, after a year of painful illness, which he bore with his accustomed fortitude and heroic resignation.

Surrounded by those who had admired, revered and loved him, by his companions of the Loyal Legion, by the representatives of the soldiers he had led to battle, by the representatives of the National Guard of his State, by the banners of his country and of his beloved State, Massachusetts, he was borne away to wait for the final reveille.

So closes the simple official record of the long life of a typical American soldier and gentleman.

General Andrews was a man of impressive, dignified and handsome appearance, retaining the smooth outline of features and clearness of eye up to a late period in life. His manner was simple, unaffected and of great natural dignity. His acquaintance inspired in all a feeling of great respect and admiration, and in those who served under him a feeling of sincere affection.

To serve with or under General Andrews, was a real education in all the qualities that should pertain to the man, soldier and gentleman. His example was one inculcating and showing great thoroughness in everything he did, extending to the smallest details; complete devotion to the idea of duty; strict discipline tempered by exceeding kindness and consideration for his subordinates; intense scorn and detestation for whatever was truckling, mean or base; the most strict sense of justice, unbiased by fear, favor or catering to popularity. His decisions and judgments were always formed from considerations of what was just and impartial; and from his decisions into which these considerations entered, nothing could move him. In ordinary

matters where the above considerations were not necessarily an element, no one was kinder, more considerate and yielding, or more willing to aid the convenience and comfort of others at the expense of his own, though never for the sake of attaining popularity. In fact his judgment and treatment of others was an exceedingly kindly one; it was only actions he considered resulting from base motives, working to the injury of others, or to the injury of the honorable standard of service, that awoke in him an anger deep and lasting. In other respects he was most forbearing.

General Andrews' position as a member of the Academic Board of the Military Academy was unique in the fact that he had had a long and varied experience of twenty years in both military and civil life, and had been an officer of high rank and command before his appointment as professor. In the care and management of the large and important department under his charge, having under it the two largest classes of the Academy, and more branches of study than any other, he exhibited the same characteristics that distinguished him throughout his life. To show the impression he made upon all, I cannot do better than give the following resolution passed by the Academic Board at his death:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,  
WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Academic Board:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, }  
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 5, 1899. }

(Extract.)

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Preamble and resolution relative to the death of George L. Andrews, Professor U. S. Military Academy; retired.

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His Divine Providence, to take away our former colleague, Brevet Major General George L. Andrews, Professor U. S. Military Academy (retired), who for many years was the head of the Department of French and of Modern Languages, the Academic Board desires to place upon its records its appreciation of his services and character, and its deep sense of the loss sustained in his removal.

Professor Andrews exemplified in his entire official life those qualities of integrity, devotion to duty and professional intelligence which this Academy seeks to impress upon its graduates. As an officer during the War of the Rebellion, his services were distinguished; as a professor, he gained the esteem of his colleagues, the confidence and respect of his pupils, and the respect of his associates; as a man, he impressed himself upon all who came in contact with him by his integrity, justice, unselfishness and high character. The records of the Academic Board show that for the twenty-one years of his service at the Academy, he was a loyal supporter of its highest ideals, always promoting its best interests, and steadfastly favoring thoroughness in all its courses of instruction.

The Academic Board of the United States Military Academy realizes that it has lost one who was a devoted and distinguished member, and that the Academy has lost an honorable and distinguished son; therefore

Resolved, That the foregoing be entered upon the record of its proceedings, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased."

\* \* \* \* \*

A true extract from the records.

ALBERT L. MILLS,

SAMUEL C. HAZZARD,

Colonel U. S. Army,

Second Lieutenant First Artillery,

President Academic Board.

Secretary Academic Board.

From the obituary notice published by vote of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, I quote the following beautiful tribute—a tribute not only to General Andrews, but also to the Military Academy which he illustrated so nobly:

"From his boyhood, General Andrews was subjected to those influences that have, next to the example of 'the Father of his Country,' made West Point and its influence on our little army the crown of our national manhood. In the darkest hours of political debasement; in the strife of party spirit, against which Washington spoke such solemn words of warning; whenever greed of place and gain, or social disorder, have threatened all barriers of lawful restraint; one class of men, taught from boyhood lessons of honor, duty, discipline, courage, fortitude and modesty, has been the steady beacon-light in gloom and confusion, furnishing an example to the weak and wavering; confidence to the timid, and the highest standard of military education to the people. From Lundy's Lane to El Caney they have never been found wanting.

Too often, to the national disgrace be it said, they have suffered neglect, misrepresentation and even abuse; and have been made the butt of demagogues, to whom the lofty standards of the army are a constant

reproach; and of a senseless prejudice against the professional soldier, an ever-ready pretext to excite the passions of the irresponsible and disorderly.

Under the manly influences of the Military Academy, General Andrews' peculiar characteristics rapidly developed into qualities of perseverance and thoroughness unsparing of himself and others; a spirit of discipline that allowed of no question and asked none; a noble pride in his calling, combined with great personal modesty, and a courage, not of indifference, but of absolute absorption in duty. He was a patient man, but the ancient philosopher teaches us to 'Beware the fury of the patient man.' He had little patience with the bogus philanthropy that encourages an easy-going slackness that leads straight to disaster, and could sacrifice a hundred lives to save one. He had no excuse for political or 'town-meeting' methods in war. Ever ready to recognize merit wherever found, he had a sovereign contempt for what he termed 'armed mobs.'

By some few who failed to discriminate between forms and their result, he was called over severe. He was far from it. Under a stern exterior he carried a tender heart. His severity and kindness were those of just discrimination. His love for his comrade was more than that of a brother, and those who were in the bloody affair of Cedar Mountain, where his regiment lost thirteen officers and a third of its enlisted men in killed and wounded, can well remember the fatherly kindness with which he ministered to the wants of the survivors, while tears ran down his cheeks in sorrow for his dead heroes and his cherished regiment.

Important as his services were in war, and lasting as his influence was on those then under him, his devotion to the best traditions of his early training made him a powerful factor in the education of the younger regular officers during his more than twenty years of faithful service at West Point.

In these later days of uncertainty, of wars present and wars to come, the danger to the Republic lies not in the trained soldier, but in the class that sadly lacks the characteristics of the true soldier. Who, that is the father of a son standing on the threshold of manhood, would not thank God for the assurance that he was anchored fast in those sentiments of honor and steadfast devotion to duty that filled the life of George Leonard Andrews.

The lesson of his simple, soldierly nature shall live long after we who knew him best have joined him."

The lights are out and "taps" have been sounded over what was mortal of this good, wise, and noble man and soldier; the memory of what he was and the example of his life will long endure. The Military Academy may well be proud of George Leonard Andrews.

E. E. WOOD.

## EDWARD P. CRESSEY.

No. 1816. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, June 21, 1899, at Altruria, Cal., aged 63.

EDWARD POTTER CRESSEY was born at Delhi, Delaware County, New York, May 19, 1836.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., July 1, 1854, and was graduated and appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the regiment of Mounted Rifles, July 1, 1858; was promoted First Lieutenant May 14, 1861; commissioned First Lieutenant Third U. S. Cavalry, August 3, 1861, and Captain July 17, 1862.

From 1858 to 1861 he served with his regiment in New Mexico, and participated in skirmishes with Indians at Canon del Muerto, February 8, 1860, and action with rebels at Mesilla, July 25, 1861; being taken prisoner at St. Augustine Springs, N. M., July 27, 1861; he was on garrison duty at Fort Wayne, Michigan, until exchanged, August 27, 1862. Rejoining his regiment in July, 1863, at Memphis, he marched with it to Huntsville, Ala., and participated in the battle of Cherokee Station, October 21, 1863. In the spring of 1864 he was ordered to St. Louis with his regiment; was sick in hospital during the winter of 1864 and '65, and upon his recovery was placed on mustering and disbursing duty until the close of the war.

For faithful and meritorious services during the war he received brevets as Major and Lieutenant Colonel, to date March 13, 1865.

After the close of the war he continued on frontier duty until he was honorably mustered out of service, January 1, 1871.

For several years after he left the army Colonel Cressey was engaged in business in China, Japan and among the South Sea Islands, and in 1874 he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with which he continued until his death, when he was occupying a very responsible and important position in the office of the company in San Francisco.

He was a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected a Companion of the First Class (No. 968), Commandery of California, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S., March 30, 1892—Insignia No. 9405.

He was a splendid specimen of manhood, and up to a few months ago seemed to be in perfect health, but the insidious disease had already made such inroads that when his health began to fail his life ebbed rapidly away.

He was an educated and efficient soldier, a genial and honorable gentleman and a true friend, respected by all who knew him.

His Companions mourn his death; to his children they tender sympathy. The Commandery of the State of California,

W. R. SMEDBERG,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, Recorder.

## HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

No. 1060. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, July 2, 1899, at Washington, D. C., aged 79.

The following order announcing the death of General WRIGHT was issued by the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. Another article was expected, but as it did not arrive the order is used instead:

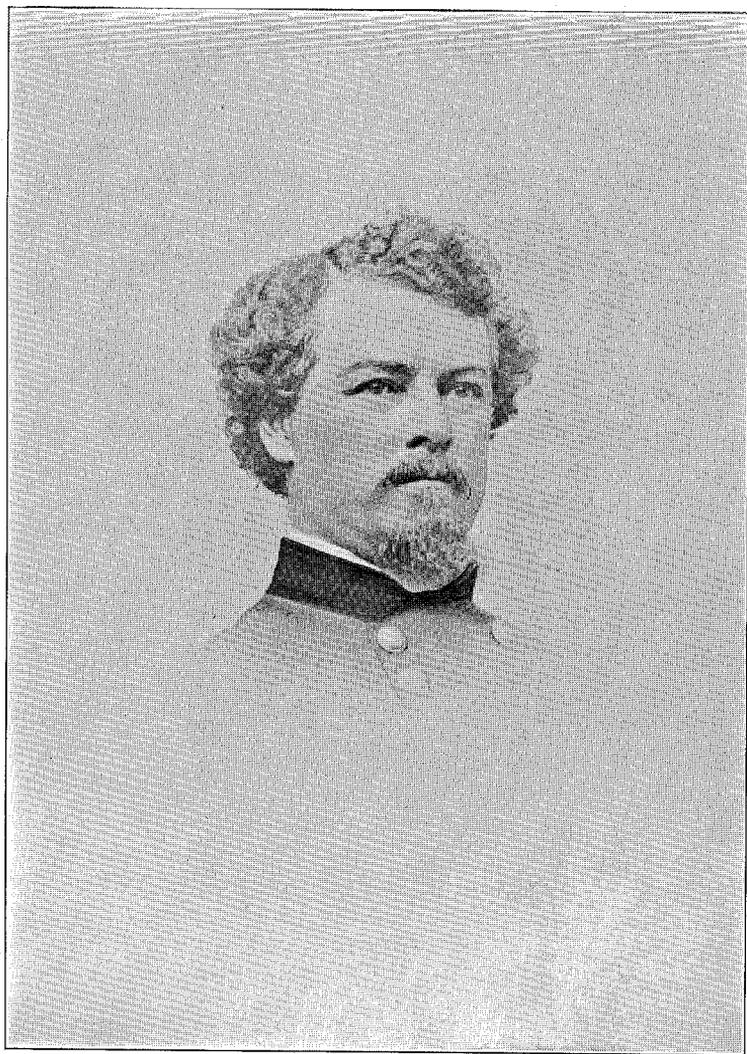
HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, }  
 UNITED STATES ARMY, }  
 WASHINGTON, July 6, 1900. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 NO. 7. }

It becomes the sad duty of the Brigadier General commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, retired, Brevet Major General U. S. Army, which occurred in this city July 2, 1899.

General Wright was born in Connecticut March 6, 1820. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1841; First Lieutenant, February 28, 1848; Captain, July 1, 1855; Major, Thirteenth Infantry, May 14, 1861, declined; Major, Corps of Engineers, August 6, 1861; Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers, September 14, 1861; Major General U. S. Volunteers, July 18, 1862, to March 12, 1863; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, November 8, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Rappahannock, Va.;" Major General, U. S. Volunteers, May 12, 1864; Brevet Colonel, May 12, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va.;" Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.;" Brevet Major General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Va.;" Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, November 23, 1865; mustered out of volunteer service, September 1, 1866; Colonel, Corps of Engineers, March 4, 1879; Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, June 30, 1879, and retired from active service, March 6, 1884.

During his long and distinguished career, General Wright served as follows: As Assistant to the Board of Engineers, 1841-42; at the U. S. Military Academy, 1842-44, in the Departments of French and of Engineering; as Assistant to the Board of Engineers, 1844-46; on a military tour of inspection with the Secretary of War, 1845; as Superintending Engineer of the building of Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Fla., 1846-56, and of repairs of St. Augustine sea-wall, improvement of St. Johns River, and Haul-over Canal, Fla., 1852-53; as Light House Engineer in



GENERAL HORATIO G. WRIGHT.



Florida, 1852-53; as Superintending Engineer of the building of Fort Taylor and Navy Coal Depot, at Key West, Fla., 1854-55; as Assistant to Chief Engineer of the expedition to destroy Norfolk Navy Yard, Va., the Chief Engineer, at Washington, D. C., 1856-61.

He served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861-66; as Chief Engineer of the expedition to destroy the Norfolk Navy Yard, Va., April, 1861; as Volunteer Aid to General Heintzelman, in the crossing of the Potomac River into Virginia, and taking possession of the heights opposite Washington, May 24, 1861; as Engineer in constructing Fort Ellsworth and other defenses of Washington, D. C., May 25 to July 15, 1861; in the Manassas Campaign of July, 1861, being engaged as Chief Engineer of General Heintzelman's Division in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; in the Port Royal, S. C., expedition, 1861, being engaged as Chief Engineer in its organization, July 24 to September 14, 1861, and in command of brigade, September 15, 1861, to February 28, 1862, making reconnaissance of the enemy's works at Port Royal, November 5, 1861, and present at the capture of Hilton Head, November 7, 1861; in command, February 28 to June 2, 1862, of the land forces in the Florida expedition which captured Fernandina, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine, Fla.; in command of division in the attack on Secessionville, James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862; in command of the Department of the Ohio, August 19, 1862, to March 26, 1863, and of the District of Louisville, Ky., March 26 to April 26, 1863; in command of Division (Army of the Potomac) in the Pennsylvania campaign, May to July, 1863, being engaged in the passage of the Rappahannock, June 6, 1863; battle of Gettysburg (after a forced march of 35 miles), July 2-3, 1863; skirmish at Fairfield, Pa., July 5, 1863, and pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va., July, 1863; in the Rapidan campaign (Army of the Potomac), September to December, 1863, being engaged, commanding Sixth Corps, in the capture of the Confederate works at Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863, and operations at Mine Run, November 26 to December 3, 1863, including action at Locust Grove, November 27, 1863; in command of division, April 24 to May 9, 1864, and subsequently of the Sixth Army Corps (Army of the Potomac), in the Richmond Campaign, being engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864, battles about Spottsylvania, May 8-21, 1864, where he was wounded, battles of North Anna, May 23-24, 1864, battle of Totopotomoy, May 30, 1864, battles and actions of Cold Harbor, June 1-13, 1864, and siege of, and battles about, Petersburg, June 23 to July 10, 1864; in the Washington Campaign, in command of the Sixth Army Corps, July, 1864, being engaged in the defense of the Capital, July 11-12, 1864, action before Fort Stevens, District of Columbia, July 12, 1864, skirmish at Snickers Gap, July 18, 1864, while in pursuit of General Early's raiders to Winchester, Va., and return to Washington, D. C., July, 1864; in the Shenandoah Campaign, in command of the Sixth Army Corps, August to December, 1864, being engaged in the action of Charlestown, W. Va., August 21, 1864, battle of

Opequan, September 19, 1864, battle of Fishers Hill, September 22, 1864, battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, where he was wounded, and numerous skirmishes; in the Richmond Campaign, in command of the Sixth Corps (Army of the Potomac), December, 1864, to April, 1865, being engaged in the siege of Petersburg, in the action of March 25, 1865, capturing the entrenched picket line of the enemy, in the assault, which, by breaking the enemy's line, April 2, 1865, terminated the siege, pursuit of the Confederate Army, April 3-9, 1865, battle of Sailors Creek, April 6, 1865, and capitulation of General Lee, with the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865; on march to North Carolina, in command of the Sixth Corps, to operate against the Confederate Army under General J. E. Johnston, April 23-27, 1865, and return march to Washington, D. C., May 16 to June 2, 1865, where the corps was mustered out of service; assigned to command of and organized Provisional Army Corps, June-July, 1865; in command of the Department of Texas, July 20, 1865, to August 18, 1866, and of District of Texas, August 18-28, 1866.

The thanks of the Legislature of his native State, Connecticut, were tendered to General Wright by resolution of June 14, 1865, "for his eminent services in the late war, as commander of the first brigade that set foot on the soil of South Carolina, in which were Terry and Hawley and Chatfield, and other noble soldiers of Connecticut; as commander of the First Division of the gallant Sixth Corps at Gettysburg, and through all the wearisome marches and sanguinary battles from that victory to the fall of the modest, yet great, General Sedgwick; for the energy, skill and courage which from that sad day he displayed as Commander of the Sixth Corps in many brilliant engagements, and especially at Cold Harbor, in front of Petersburg, at Washington during the last rebel raid, in the Shenandoah Valley at Opequan, Fishers Hill and Cedar Creek, and in the last bloody assault and terrible pursuit which, ending in the capture of Lee and his army, decided the fate of the Rebellion."

After the close of the War of the Rebellion he served as member of Board to conduct experiments on the use of iron in permanent defenses, September 11, 1866, to May 18, 1867; of Board of Engineers, October 2 to November 24, 1866, to carry out in detail the modification of the defenses in the vicinity of New York, as proposed by the Board of January 27, 1864, as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, in charge of Third Division of the Engineer Department, at Washington, D. C., November 8, 1866, to May 18, 1867; member of Commission on East River Bridge, from New York to Brooklyn, March to May, 1869; of Commission to Europe to collect information upon the fabrication of iron for defensive purposes, June 29 to November 22, 1870; of Commission upon the Sutro Tunnel in the State of Nevada, April to December, 1871; of Board on Delaware Breakwater Harbor of Refuge, November 8, 1871, to August 29, 1872; of Board on models of heavy ordnance, June-July, 1872; of Board

to examine devices for depressed gun carriages, January-February, 1873; of Board to determine the best method for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, July, 1874, to February, 1875; of Commission to pave (under Act of July 19, 1876) Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, July 28, 1876, to October, 1880; of commissions to report upon certain subjects connected with the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, November-December, 1876, and December, 1877, to January, 1878; as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, July 13-19, 1878, and Acting Chief of Engineers, July 29 to November 9, and December 16-22, 1878; in supervision of such matters connected with construction of jetties and other works at South Pass of the Mississippi River as require the action of the Secretary of War, August 12, 1878, to March 6, 1884; in command of the Corps of Engineers and in charge of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, D. C., July 3, 1879, to March 6, 1884; and as member of the Joint Commission to supervise the construction of the Washington Monument, June 30, 1879, to March 6, 1884, and of Light House Board, November 4, 1879, to March 6, 1884.

In addition to the duties named, General Wright was at different times member of numerous boards and commissions for the consideration of important engineering questions, upon all of which he served with distinction.

General Wright was author (jointly with General J. G. Barnard and Colonel P. S. Michie) of report on the "Fabrication of Iron for Defenses" (Professional Papers of the Corps of Engineers, No. 21).

The Corps of Engineers sincerely mourns the loss of this peerless, accomplished, knightly soldier.

For nobility of character, for gentleness of disposition, for all the grand attributes of the beau-ideal soldier, General Wright stood pre-eminent.

Of commanding presence, brave and strong to act, equally at home on the field of battle or in the council chamber, the memory of our hero will ever be held in reverence by his fellow countrymen, and his character for loyalty and devotion to the nation will be a shining example for the guidance of the young soldiers of the Republic.

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

By command of Brigadier General Wilson.

JOSEPH E. KUHN,

Captain, Corps of Engineers.

## SAMUEL S. PAGUE.

No. 2635. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, July 7, 1899, at Chicago, Ill., aged 44.

SAMUEL S. PAGUE was born in Ohio in 1855, and appointed to West Point from the same State. He entered the Academy in 1872 and graduated number forty-three in 1876. He was assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry and served with that regiment on frontier duty in New Mexico, Colorado, Dakota and California to April, 1886. He was at the Pennsylvania State College from 1886 to 1889. His last service was at Fort Sheridan, Ill. For an assault, with intent to kill, upon his commanding officer, he was court-martialed and dismissed December 31, 1895. His career in civil life is not known. He ended life by committing suicide in a Chicago hotel.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

## THOMAS MAYHEW WOODRUFF.

No. 2384, CLASS OF 1871.

Died, July, 21, 1899, at Boniata, Cuba, aged 51.

Within a few weeks of completing thirty-two years' service in the army, Captain Thomas Mayhew Woodruff, Adjutant Fifth United States Infantry, died near Santiago, Cuba, after a brief illness, of yellow fever.

THOMAS MAYHEW WOODRUFF was the son of the late Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Israel C. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and Caroline Mayhew, and was born at Buffalo, New York, on January 14th, 1849. His early boyhood was spent in Buffalo. In 1857 the family moved to Washington, D. C., where duty called his father.



CAPTAIN THOMAS MAYHEW WOODRUFF.



In 1861, young Woodruff became a student at the Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C., of which Professor Charles B. Young, A. M. Ph. D., was principal. Here he remained until he received his appointment as a cadet at the Military Academy, from the District of Columbia, to date from September 1st, 1867. "Tim," as he was known to his classmates, was a favorite with them all, and during his four years at the Academy, enjoyed their full confidence and respect. He earned also the approbation and respect of his superiors, for he was in due course appointed Corporal, Sergeant and Lieutenant. Upon graduation, June 12th, 1871, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth U. S. Infantry.

He was promoted First Lieutenant July 5th, 1879, Captain March 9th, 1891, and was appointed Major and Inspector General U. S. Volunteers, May 12th, 1898. On February 27th, 1890, he was brevetted First Lieutenant, for gallant services in action against Indians at Bear Paw, Montana, September 30th, 1877. At the time of his death he was on the eve of promotion to a Majority in the regular service.

Captain Woodruff's service was entirely with the Fifth U. S. Infantry. During eleven years of this service the regiment had as Colonel the present commanding General of the army—Nelson A. Miles. That the regiment had its full share of field service is amply proved by the history of the frontier of our country during the above period.

Lieutenant Woodruff joined his regiment at Fort Scott, Kansas, on September 29th, 1871, serving at that post and in the field against hostile Indians in that country until April, 1873; then at Fort Gibson and in the field in Indian Territory to November 22, 1895; with his company at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to April 25, 1876; thereafter engaged in the survey of the headwaters of the Red River to July, 1876. With the exception of a short tour of duty in the office of the Chief Engineer, Headquarters Department of the Missouri, which naturally followed his surveying duties, Lieutenant Woodruff served with his regi-

ment in the arduous campaigns against the Sioux Indians in Montana and Dakota until February 8th, 1883. It was during this service that he received his promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant. Upon the settlement of the Indian question in the northwest, he was detailed for duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the army, Washington, D. C., and later on signal duty at St. Paul, Minnesota, to June 1st, 1888, when he again joined his company at Fort Bliss, Texas, serving there, more or less continuously, until August 28th, 1889, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Division of the Pacific. On March 9th, 1891, having been promoted Captain, he was relieved as Aide-de-Camp, but remained on duty at division headquarters until June 30th of that year.

Again joining his regiment, September 7, 1891, he served with it at St. Francis Barracks, Florida, to September, 1894; at Fort McPherson, Georgia, to October, 1896, when he was selected to report to the Governor of Florida, to aid in the instruction of the militia of that State, to June, 1898. On May 12th, 1898, Captain Woodruff was appointed Major and Inspector General of Volunteers, and as such served in the Santiago campaign on General Shafter's staff to July 13th, when he was assigned in the same capacity to the division of Major General John C. Bates, U. S. Volunteers, to September 17th, 1898. Like so many others, his health was broken by the severe duties and exposure suffered during the campaign, and he had to go on sick leave until November, 1898, at which time he reported for duty as Inspector General, Second Division, Second Corps, serving to April, 1899, when he was honorably discharged from the Volunteer service.

Returning to his old regiment, the Fifth Infantry, May 21, 1899, he was appointed Regimental Adjutant the following day, in which capacity his was serving at the time of his death.

In 1882 Captain Woodruff married Miss Sampson of Cincinnati, Ohio, who, with a daughter, survives him.

The remains of Captain Woodruff were recently removed to the United States, and were interred in the cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, on Monday afternoon, March 5, 1900. Five of his classmates were able to be present at the final ceremony.

With advancing years some men change radically in character and disposition. When the writer last saw Captain Woodruff, at West Point in June, 1896, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the class, he found him to have the same pleasant smile, the same bright and genial disposition which characterized him as a cadet a quarter of a century before.

CLASSMATE.

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The following tribute is from another classmate:

Thomas Mayhew Woodruff died of yellow fever at Santiago de Cuba, after twenty-eight years of eventful, varied and most valuable service. On the frontier, in Indian campaigns, signal and engineering duty, Aide de Camp, Inspector and Instructor of National Guard, volunteer in the Spanish-American war, and at last dying at his post, Adjutant of his regiment and commanding one battalion. At Arlington, March 5, 1900, his widow, daughter, sisters, brother, classmates and a large number of friends gathered to pay the final tribute of affection and respect to his memory, and at last, in sight of his boyhood's home, give sepulchre to his body in the nation's home of peace. Major H. P. Kingsbury, a classmate, was in charge of the military ceremonies, and Chaplain Rowland S. Nichols, U. S. Army, en route to the Philippines, read the committal services. The day was a gloomy one, but in the midst of the ceremonies, through a rift in the clouds, the sun shone brightly down upon the flag-covered casket, as if to assure the stricken widow and fatherless daughter that the beloved departed was safe in the keeping of our heavenly Father. As the casket was being lowered, the Commanding General of the army placed upon it a beautiful cluster of violets, touching tribute of the love and comradeship he bore towards one of the gallant heroes who with him had borne well their

part in the stirring events incident to active service on the frontier during Indian hostilities. Among those assembled at the obsequies were five classmates, who, with the deceased, donned the cadet-gray thirty-two years ago, and as one of them said: "As boy and man, all his life, Mayhew Woodruff was an example of the truth of the poet's words:

'The bravest are the tenderest,  
The loving are the daring.'

'71.

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JOSHUA L. FOWLER.

No. 2247. CLASS OF 1868.

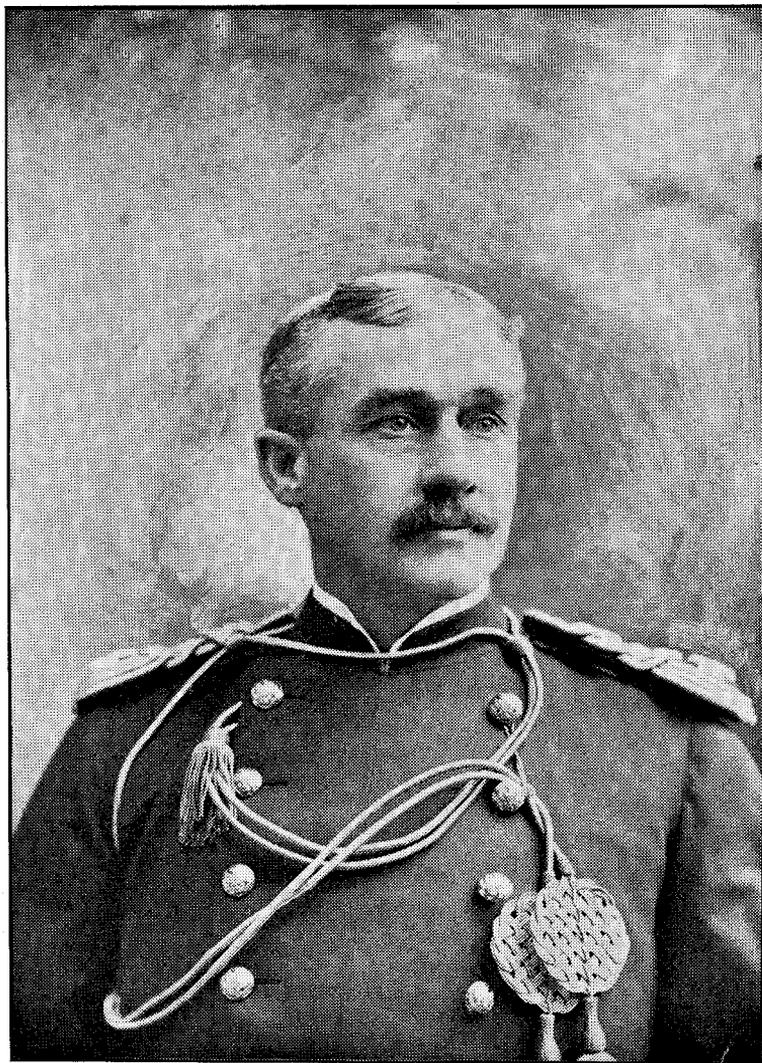
Died, July 11, 1899, at sea, en route Cuba to U. S., aged 52.

The veteran officer who is the subject of this memoir, was one of the best beloved and most widely known members of his class, having worn the "army blue," in honor, for thirty-one years, and also made many life-long friendships in the four years of the "cadet gray."

Major JOSHUA L. FOWLER, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, died at sea, on the steamer "Ella," (returning from Holguin, Cuba,) of acute gastritis, superinduced by malarial fever, on July 11, 1899.

He had honorably served for nearly a generation in the Second U. S. Cavalry, having been commissioned Second Lieutenant, Second U. S. Cavalry, June 15, 1868; First Lieutenant, November 4, 1869; Captain, October 26, 1881; and then was duly transferred to the Tenth Cavalry as a Field Officer, on July 1st, 1898,

He was the third son of the late Theodore Fowler, M. D., of East Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York, and was born there on February 20, 1846.



MAJOR JOSHUA L. FOWLER.



Of splendid physique, hearty and buoyant, gifted with a keen eye and a sound, practical mind, young Fowler's outdoor country life and pronounced mathematical talents early developed a marked taste for civil engineering.

His preliminary education was especially adapted to the choice of that profession, he having received unusual early advantages.

At the age of seventeen, he served with the corps of engineers of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, and so, after this manifestation of fitness, he was entered as a cadet at the Military Academy, on September 1st, 1864, representing the Twelfth Congressional District of New York.

He was an earnest student, and his natural kindness of heart and urbanity of manner soon secured to him the friendship and confidence of his classmates.

The sturdy moral worth and all-round manliness of his clean-cut character clung to him to the day of his death.

He completed his course of study most satisfactorily, graduating easily No. 29 in a class of 54.

His zest in the practical, and keen appreciation of the varied soldierly exercises, the sport of his splendid robust youth, led him away somewhat from the mere bookish race.

A splendid horseman, a hardy outdoor human growth, he yearned for the wild life of the "vast undiscovered country"—then sweeping from Omaha to Vancouver—and from the Canada line to Tucson.

The Second, Fifth and Seventh Cavalry Regiments for long years of unequal struggle and bloody conflict, faced the fiercest of our Indian foes, the great Sioux nation, the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Blackfeet and Arrapahoes.

The wild frontier then swarmed with desperadoes, and in the labors of clearing the line of the Union Pacific Railway, beating the red men out of the Platte Valley, and opening up the Black Hills; in escort, guard and relief duty, in camp and garrison; "Fowler of the Second" manfully followed his guidons.

The last to die of our trinity in the "Second"—"Philo" Clark, "Josh" Fowler and "Deacon" Hall—Fowler "paid his scot" to "Uncle Sam" in honest duty, manly example, steadfast fidelity and unwavering service, long years before the summons came for his lonely death upon that dismal transport.

The official record shows that he clung closely to the beloved regiment, serving with it from '68 to '74, among the Sioux in Nebraska; from '74 to '84, in wild Montana and Wyoming; in Oregon, Washington and California till '90; in Arizona till '94, and in Colorado to '98. Captain Fowler was no "fancy officer;" he was just, ardent, reliable and vigorous.

One of the pleasant incidents of his long service was the great buffalo hunt in 1870, given to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, when, with his life-long friend, "Buffalo Bill," the young cavalryman escorted the imperial visitor.

Amply prepared by experience, Major Fowler, through a change of orders, was denied the first active service in Cuba, after his troops were embarked at Tampa, having rendezvoused at Chicamauga Park and Mobile.

His battalion was then ordered to Montauk Point, and, on September 23, 1898, was sent to Huntsville, Alabama, and thence to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, till May 1st, 1899.

Orders came at last to sail for Holguin, Cuba, and after serving in that foreign command until July 7, 1899, the service-worn soldier left for home, on leave, only to die among strangers at sea.

He sleeps now on the sacred hill side at West Point, in the gathered treasury of "good men and true," leaving a stainless name and an undimmed honor to his family, his widow and son, and his noble example to the service.

Major Fowler was married in 1878, to Miss Marion Hall of Ionia, Michigan, and he leaves one son, a young man of great promise.

He was the typical "duty officer," never seeking "detached billets." He became weakened at Gibara, Cuba, and left Baracoa

too late, to seek the healthful change to a northern climate, dying a martyr to his duty.

In the family, he was a model son and brother in the delightful Fishkill home; to his own, he was ever the devoted husband and father, "a man in whom there was nothing base."

In social life, he possessed the most genial and generous traits of character. No one who met his pleasant smile and cordial greeting could ever forget it.

Always a steadfast, earnest friend and a delightful companion, he was a man of varied acquaintances, especially in natural history, Indian life and the lore of the wild plains.

His counsels were always distinguished by sound sense and a practical wisdom.

To his family he contributed an affectionate and tender care, the guidance of a mature judgment, and an example of all that is worthy of imitation.

Major General Henry C. Merriam, U. S. Army, commenting on Major Fowler's personality, said: "He was one of the most painstaking, conscientious and loyal officers in the discharge of all his duties.

"Proud of his command and true to all its interests, Major Fowler was an officer of the most exalted personal character, correct and honorable in all his dealings and habits.

"For dash, energy and enterprise, which are the important qualifications of the cavalry officer, the Major had no superior in the army. We all feel a deep sense of personal loss in his death. He served with distinction through the Indian frontier wars, from Texas to the Columbia River."

To the writer, who shared his "Sep" terrors of initiation in the angle, who has broken his bread in the dear old Fishkill home, and later, under canvas, by the sedgy Platte, when the Sioux broke up our "confab," this "muster out" has a sad and touching interest. We met for the last time in the Fifth Corps, as field officers, at Camp Wikoff, and parted there forever, until the last reveille. We were the only two classmates command-

ing battalions in Cuba, (Major John B. Rodman, being wounded,) and the disease which crippled me at Marianao, sought him out later at Holguin and killed him. I can see him yet, a robust, manly figure, as he leaned down from his charger, in my camp, in that last cheery farewell. I rode my horse in the surrender of Havana parade with his pet cavalry bit, (his last generous offering,) and I was lying myself on a fever bed when he closed his eyes, sadly alone.

The old days come back again, the unforgotten thirty-five years of unbroken friendship, and there is a mist veiling my eyes as I recall those grandly simple words, "And, they sorrowed greatly, knowing that they should look upon his face no more!"

RICHARD HENRY SAVAGE,

Class 1868, late MAJOR SECOND U. S. VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

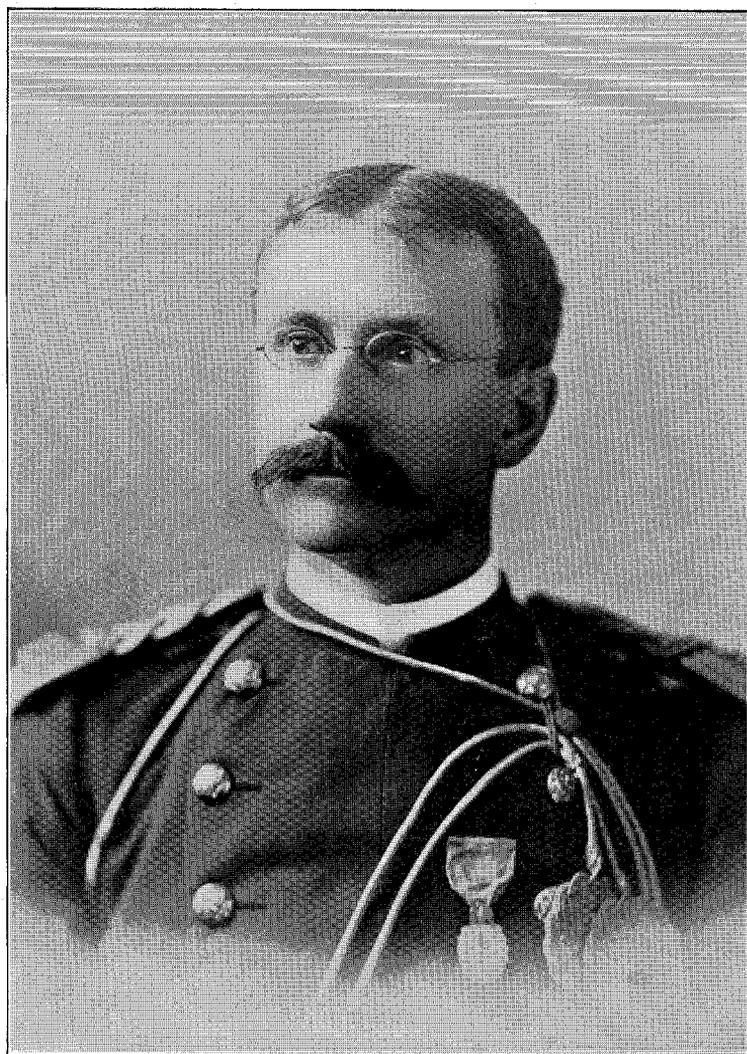
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CHARLES BOOTH SATTERLEE.

No. 2601. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, July 10, 1899, at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, aged 44.

CHARLES BOOTH SATTERLEE was born in Monrocton, Pa., in the year 1855, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1872, and was graduated therefrom June 15, 1876. He was assigned to the Third Regiment of Artillery, and served in that regiment until March 8, 1898, when he was promoted to the grade of Captain and transferred to the Sixth Regiment of Artillery, organized just previous to the declaration of war with Spain. During his service with the Third Artillery, he performed temporarily the duties of Regimental Quartermaster, and in May, 1887, was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, serving as such a full term of four years. While serving with the Third Artillery he was from time to time detached for duty with the militia or National Guard of several States, especially that of the State of Georgia.



CAPTAIN CHARLES BOOTH SATTERLEE.



He also served at various stations in the east and south, and some time after the war with Spain was declared was ordered to San Francisco and thence to Honolulu, H. I., where he died July 10, 1899, of brain fever.

Captain Satterlee was a man cast in no ordinary mold. His natural abilities, of a high order, were improved by study and cultivation. His hand and brain were never idle, and whatsoever the one or the other found to do, that was ever done quickly and well. He was a deep and close reader, intelligent and discriminating, and his mind was well stored, not only with the knowledge necessary to his profession of arms, but that which was pleasant and profitable, alike for instruction, conversation or discussion in art, science or literature. Ever earnest and diligent in all he undertook, he did not seek to bury his talent in a napkin, but made it manifest in the work of his hand. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings." Thus earnest and diligent in aught else, when he assumed the obligations of the Christian faith, he stood forth at once as a fearless champion of the church militant—a faithful soldier and a servant of the Lord of Heaven and the Savior of mankind, zealous in the work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the southern dioceses of the church. His zeal and industry in the service of the National Guard won the esteem and affection of its members throughout the southern States, especially in Georgia and Alabama. Ever genial in temper, oft in merry mood, he gave pleasure by his sparkling wit and humor, his merry pranks and jests—happy in conception and pleasing in effect. Warm-hearted and sincere, he was a devoted friend, generous and true in all his dealings with his fellow man, he never failed to win the affectionate and grateful regard of all with whom he became associated. A devoted son, ready for any sacrifice for those who gave him birth, he was alike true and loving in the nearer and dearer relation of a husband and father. Indefatigable and earnest in the discharge of every duty, he rendered his country faithful service, and if he did not receive

the full reward his merits and labors deserved, he never failed to receive the just meed of praise and honor from his superiors in rank and position. At last his tired brain gave way under its exhausting toil, palsied by that genius for work which never abated nor rested, and he succumbed to Nature's inexorable law. He fell to sleep where "sky of lazuli and sapphire sea" mingle with the emerald hues of Hawaii's lovely island of Oahu, whilst from—

the vast white dome of Manua Loa.  
 Adown a mighty steep, a Niagara  
 Of gory-red lava rolled into the sea.

But no scene of fracture, violence and fire disturbed his parting hour; no sound save "soft vowels and laughter" of a kindly, gentle race; whose music "soothed the dull, cold ear of death."

G. H. GIBSON.

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### EDMUND LA FAYETTE HARDCASTLE.

No. 1276. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, August 11, 1899, at Towson, Md., aged 75.

General EDMUND LA FAYETTE HARDCASTLE died yesterday near Towson, Md., of apoplexy. He was born in Denton, Md., October 18, 1824. He entered West Point Military Academy July 1, 1842, and remained there until July 1, 1846, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Engineers.

He immediately entered the service on the coast surveys, but was in the same year ordered to serve in the war with Mexico and was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the skirmish of Amazoque, the capture of San Antonio, the battle of Cherubusco, the battle of Chapultepec, the battle of Molino del Rey, and the assault and capture of the City of

Mexico. He was brevetted First Lieutenant August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexico, and was brevetted Captain September 8, 1847, for a display of courage at Molino del Rey.

He held several responsible offices with the army in Washington after returning from the Mexican war, but resigned in 1856 and retired to a farm in Talbot County, Maryland, where he lived quietly until his death. He was at one time president of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, and was a member of the House of Representatives of the Maryland Legislature, from 1870 to 1878. He was also a delegate to several Democratic National Conventions, but in more recent years he had but little to do with politics.

NEW YORK TIMES

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THOMAS A. DAVIES.

No. 565. CLASS OF 1829.

Died, August 19, 1899, at Black Lake, near Ogdensburg, N. Y.,  
aged 90.

Brevet Major General THOMAS A. DAVIES, of the City of New York, was born on his father's farm in a log-house on the shore of Black Lake, in St. Lawrence County, New York, on the 3d of December, 1809.

His father, Thomas John Davies, was of Welsh descent, and his mother, Ruth Foote Davies, was a sister of Judge Samuel A. Foote, of a New England family. Mr. Davies, the father, was a farmer and one of the first settlers of that section, 1797, and was a representative citizen of that county, having filled the office of Sheriff many years, and afterward Judge.

During the war of 1812, General Joseph G. Swift, the first graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and its first Superintendent, was on secret service duty on the Canada fron-

tier and found Mr. Davies' house a convenient place for operation and seclusion. When his duties terminated, he felt kindly towards Mr. Davies and his family for the accommodation, and offered to procure a cadet's appointment for his second son, Charles Davies. He was accordingly appointed and graduated in 1815, thirteen years after General Swift; and out of this appointment sprang all the fortunes of the Davies family.

Charles was commissioned a Lieutenant in the army, and about two years after graduating, was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy, which position he held for many years.

On his return home on furlough in 1823, his youngest brother, Thomas, was a lad about thirteen years old, and working on the farm. The offer was made by Professor Davies and accepted, that Thomas, the subject of this sketch, should leave the farm and prepare for entering the Military Academy as a cadet

He was first sent to Dr. Allen's school at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, and after two years of preparatory education, was examined and admitted to West Point in 1825. In his class were Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston, since famous Confederate Generals, and Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, a distinguished astronomer and Union General, the latter being General Davies' room-mate at West Point.

Graduating in 1829, Davies was commissioned Second Lieutenant First Infantry, and ordered to report for duty to Lieutenant Colonel Zachary Taylor, (afterward President,) at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, now in Wisconsin.

Traveling by stage, he went from his home to New York, then via Philadelphia and Baltimore to Wheeling, thence by steamboat to New Albany, then again by stage across to St. Louis. From St. Louis by stage to Galena, and from Galena by open wagon to the canoe ferry across the Wisconsin River, and a seven-mile walk, with snow knee-deep, to Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, brought him to his destination. The entire

distance from St. Louis to Galena, and from Galena to Fort Crawford, was one boundless prairie with no inhabitants except a few in log huts along the stage route, with now and then a patch of timber. Springfield, Ill., then contained but one house, a rude log cabin; and Lieutenant Davies, during the interval of changing stage horses, amused himself by shooting gray and black squirrels from the huge hickory trees which stood on what is now the handsomest portion of that thriving city. Between Galena and the Wisconsin River, there was but one habitation—a log hut—the half-way house—where a sumptuous supper was provided of whole hominy, this being all they had. The next day a blinding northeast snowstorm came on, and the teamster lost his way and was compelled to camp down in the open prairie and await results. Lieutenant Davies fared well, however, for while the horses ate their corn raw, his portion was parched in the ashes. This was all there was to eat that day.

After arriving at Prairie du Chien, a refreshing night's sleep and eating to make up for two days of starvation, Lieutenant Davies, being well dressed in full uniform, supposed he would find in Lieutenant Colonel Taylor a tall, handsome officer, with traditional sword, epaulets, cocked hat and feathers. He was therefore much surprised when the sentinel at the gate of the fort, on being requested to show him to Colonel Taylor's headquarters, remarked: "There goes Colonel Taylor now across the plaza." This was none other than a little short man, dressed in a blanket coat with black streaks over the shoulders, ordinary soldiers' pantaloons and vest, wearing brogan shoes and a seal skin cap worth about twenty-five cents. Nevertheless, he found Colonel Taylor a very courteous gentleman and officer, and was soon made acquainted with his Adjutant, who assigned him quarters and ordered him on garrison duty.

Some difficulty had been experienced by Colonel Taylor in procuring lumber to build new barracks at this post, ordered by the War Department, as two or three failures had occurred in the attempt. In January, 1830, he was informed that the officer

who had been sent with a command to the Manomanie River, a branch of the Chippewa, for the purpose of getting this lumber, was returning to the fort by easy stages on a hand sled drawn by soldiers, with both legs frozen to the knees. "Another failure," said Colonel Taylor, and he was truly in a dilemma.

Lieutenant Davies was selected to supply the place of this officer, and, although the winter was well spent, hope was entertained that with energy the lumber could still be obtained that season. A military order, written by Colonel Taylor himself, of four pages of foolscap, was handed to Lieutenant Davies, and after reading it, he said to the Colonel: "Do you wish me to obey this order, or bring you the lumber?" The Colonel saw the point and said: "Put that in your pocket and bring the lumber."

With a hurried preparation, five sledges, each drawn by one horse, started on the ice up the Mississippi River, snow knee-deep, loaded with provisions and lumbering equipage, to make the journey of 300 miles to the lumber camp on the Manomanie. The weather was so intensely cold, and the loads so heavy for the horses, that the Lieutenant and men were compelled to walk nearly the whole distance, and when they arrived at the camp after a ten days' march, found that the provisions for the winter supply had been buried on the west bank of the Chippewa, fifty miles below the camp, in the fall, on account of the ice. Immediately the teams retraced their steps, and in two or three days all the provisions were in camp. Four sledges returned to the Fort, leaving two horses for drawing logs, etc.

From the 10th of February to the first of March, the work of filling the bill of lumber required, was pursued with no common zeal. Lieutenant Davies driving team himself and drawing most of the logs and lumber to the bank of the river, for fear that the horses, his only dependence, might get injured. The entire bill of lumber consisting of 700 white and yellow pine saw logs, square timbers, shingles, hand sawed, clear stuff, etc., was ready to be put into the water for rafting as soon as the ice broke up in the river.

The incidents of this trip would fill a volume; but suffice it to say that the lumber was cribbed down to the Chippewa River, put into rafts, floated down that river into the Mississippi, thence to Prairie du Chien, arriving there the 1st of May, without loss of a single piece.

Lieutenant Davies immediately reported to Colonel Taylor that while at the camp on the Manomanie, the Indians had threatened to exterminate the lumber party if they did not cease cutting timber on their lands. One or two parties of Indians came, but made no hostile demonstrations.

While floating down the Mississippi about where La Crosse now is, a war party of Sioux in full war paint hove in sight in canoes paddled by their squaws. They approached and landed on the raft, but the Lieutenant was prepared for them. He soon discovered by their actions that they meant no mischief. They came to exchange some venison and game for flour and pork, and when this was done they all departed, visiting the raft the next day for the same purpose. Colonel Taylor, on learning these facts, sent out scouting parties to find them, but to no purpose.

It subsequently transpired that this war party went down the river past Prairie du Chien to meet old Peomoskie, the Chief of the Sac and Fox Nations, who was on his way up the river with his chiefs and squaws to make a treaty with the United States. The Sioux surprised them and murdered the entire commission, cutting their bodies and mutilating the corpses in their usual style.

These Sioux came up to the fort, had their war dance, being decorated with scalps and parts of human flesh dangling from sticks, etc. From these occurrences in some way grew out the memorable Sac and Fox Indian war, which cost the country so much trouble and money.

A party of soldiers had been sent to the bluff back of Fort Crawford to make brick to be used in the new barracks, and were not progressing satisfactorily to Colonel Taylor, who, in a few days after Lieutenant Davies had arrived with the lumber,

gave the latter orders to take charge of the party, which he did, and by the 15th of August had made, kilned and burned 200,000 of first quality bricks, ready for use; the first brick made in the Northwest Territory.

A party of soldiers and citizens in the meantime had been sent on to Yellowstone River, opposite to the fort, to build a new saw mill to saw up the logs of lumber brought down by Lieutenant Davies. This party had failed to make a sufficiently strong dam for holding the water, and the sawing of the stuff had been thus far a failure. Colonel Taylor ordered Lieutenant Davis to take charge of this party as soon as the bricks were made. He went there, strengthened the dam, made some alterations in the mill, and was sawing out the lumber at a rapid rate, when he received an order from the War Department to report at once to Colonel Thayer, Superintendent of the Military Academy, for duty.

He left the mill the same morning, repaired to the fort, and in the afternoon was on his way down the Mississippi in an Indian canoe. Reaching Galena, he took a steamboat to St. Louis, having been absent from that place about a year.

Here Lieutenant Davies became ill with ague and bilious fever, and was taken to Jefferson Barracks, where he lay in a delirious state for two weeks. Recovering sufficiently to move on to Cincinnati, he experienced a relapse, and was kindly taken care of by the mother-in-law of his brother Charles, Mrs. Mansfield, the widow of Colonel Jared Mansfield, formerly Professor of Philosophy in the Military Academy.

Lieutenant Davies arrived at West Point and reported to Colonel Thayer for duty in the fall of 1830. The duty assigned to Lieutenant Davies was improving the Point by setting out trees, generally elms, laying out and graveling the walks under the brow of the hill and roads on the plain, and finally finishing the West Point hotel.

These works having been all completed, Lieutenant Davies took a position as an Assistant Engineer under Major Douglass, then Professor of Engineering at the Academy, to survey the

Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad—the third road projected in the United States. While here engaged, Lieutenant Davies, by direction of Major Douglass, got up the first models made in the United States of the various sizes of the T rail.

This work completed, he determined to resign his commission in the army, and take up his permanent residence in New York City. On his way he stopped at West Point, and while waiting the time to go to New York, revised the manuscript of his brother Charles' first work in his mathematical course—"Davies' Arithmetic"—at his request.

Once in New York, he applied for and received a clerkship in the shipping house of Goodhue & Co., on a salary of \$300 a year, his object being simply to learn a business.

In about a year he went into business on his own account, and having made a very handsome little fortune on paper, the panic of 1837 taught him that promises were not dollars. He at once made up his mind to settle up this kind of business, and put what he had left into real estate on Manhattan Island, for he had confidence in the future of New York City.

During the settlement of his business, General Davies took a position of Assistant Engineer to Horatio Allen, son of Doctor Allen of Hyde Park, who had charge of building the Croton Water Works of New York. The General superintended the laying down of the first pipes, the reservoir in 42d street, and other reservoirs, and the high bridge.

On August 24th, 1844, he was married in New York to a Virginia lady by birth and education. To this marriage there was no issue.

His first investment in real estate was the building of two large stores on the corner of John and Dutch streets, in 1844. Since that time he has bought, improved and sold a vast amount of real estate in New York. In 1847 he bought the house, 678 Broadway, of his uncle, Samuel A. Foote, and lived there twenty years.

Encroaching business drove him out, and his wife having lived there alone during three years of the war, determined to join her husband in the field. In 1864 the house was leased temporarily, and subsequently he erected a large store upon the lot.

He was one of a committee of Broadway property owners to oppose the first Broadway surface railroad. When it became apparent that the scheme was all settled, in the style usual in such cases, and that the franchise was to be given away, General Davies arose about the close of the proceedings before the Aldermen, and addressed them as follows: "If the Aldermen determine that the necessities of the community require the building of this railroad, and determine to give away this franchise, I now make a bona fide offer to give the city one million of dollars, and give security for the payment for this franchise." This made no difference with the Aldermen, but seemed to spur them on to accelerated action, and the result was the offer was considered by the Courts, the Aldermen were put in jail and the grant canceled.

Soon after the Rebellion broke out he went to Albany on business connected with the organization of some batteries of artillery. It happened that the Sixteenth Regiment from St. Lawrence and other northern counties was encamped in the city at this time, and without General Davies' knowledge, elected him as their Colonel. The position, after mature reflection, was accepted. The regiment, with another, went into a camp of instruction there, and in about two months they were ordered to Washington, D. C.

On the way through Baltimore, as there had been a disturbance a few days before in the passage of a Massachusetts regiment, the Colonel thought best, as it was just after daylight, not to make any display, but march quietly through the city without music. A pert Secessionist stepped up to Colonel Davies and said: "Where is your music, Colonel?" He replied very pleasantly: "In our cartridge boxes."

On organizing the army for the battle of Bull Run, Colonel Davies was assigned to the command of a brigade of four regiments, and moved over to Alexandria in camp. The day before the battle, Colonel Davies had his command encamped at Centreville, and at General McDowell's tent that evening received his instructions for the next day.

His duty was to go to Blackburn's Ford, and open the battle by a demonstration of artillery. Early in the morning he had his command on the march, directed by a guide.

He came to the forks of two roads and halted to question the guide. "Where does this road to the left lead to?" The guide answered: "Down to the crossing of Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford." Then pointing in the direction he was going, asked: "Where does this road lead?" He answered: "Down on the hills in front of Blackburn's Ford, where you are to make the demonstration." Colonel Davies proceeded to carry out a plan of tactics of his own, not specified in the order, and which secured victory that day to the left wing of McDowell's army.

He halted his command and ordered forward every sapper and miner in the brigade, directing them to fell trees across that left hand road, as far down as his position in front. He left a section of artillery and a regiment to guard the road till this was done, and then moved on to the position assigned, and made the demonstration as ordered. Greens' battery of Colonel Davies' brigade firing the first gun in the morning and the last gun in the evening of this memorial battle.

McDowell was, in the meantime, moving to his battle ground on the right. As was expected, Colonel Davies saw a large rebel force about ten o'clock a. m., moving for the blocked road, but finding no passage, they returned.

The command at Blackburn's Ford consisted of two brigades, and on comparing dates of commission with Colonel Richardson, who commanded the other, Colonel Davies ranked him and took command of the division.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, after firing had ceased in McDowell's command, Colonel Davies was still in ignorance of which side had been victorious on the right. General Ewell, with a large force of rebels, still made a second attempt to get through the trammelled road and on to Centreville to cut off McDowell's retreat and gain Washington; but by this foreclosure, he was compelled to file his men out of the woods and into an open field in front of the Union forces. Colonel Davies formed a line of battle on the brow of the hill—one regiment on each flank of Green's battery—and ordered both regiments to lie down. After the rear of the enemy's column filed into the field, Colonel Davies ordered the battery to open fire, and the canister from the twelve-pound Napoleon guns mowed down the enemy right and left, so that in twenty minutes not a rebel was to be seen.

Colonel Davies received orders to fall back on Centreville, about a mile and a half, where the remainder of the division had preceded him by the same order. Meeting General McDowell, who asked him where his troops were, he replied: "Here, sir, in order and ready for duty."

McDowell turned to his Adjutant General, Fry, and said: "Give Colonel Davies the command of the left wing of the army as it stands." The order was written on a small visiting card by General Fry.

At 12 o'clock at night, Colonel Davies received orders to march his command to Fairfax Court House, and subsequently to Alexandria.

Great dissatisfaction and disappointment were felt by the troops under Colonel Davies, that General McDowell's public report of the battle said not one word of the victory on the left, and gave them no credit. They requested Colonel Davies to call General McDowell's attention to the omission, and asked him to amend his report.

Colonel Davies did so, and received a reply from General McDowell: "That he had done so and placed it on file in the War Department."

If General McDowell had not made this omission, the country could have claimed the battle as drawn, for the left wing had a victory, while the right wing was defeated, neither side following up its victory.

This is shown by the following circumstances: A private named Joseph Rodden, of Co. G., Sixteenth New York, who had charge of some cattle driving out from Alexandria for rations, grazed them on Centreville plains, and the day after the battle tried to find his regiment, but unable to find any one, concluded that he would drive the cattle back to Alexandria, which he did, and on reporting to General Davies, said: "He thought that was the best thing to do, as the Rebels had gone one way and the Union troops the other."

When this matter was referred to by General Davies, at the re-union on the Sixteenth New York Regiment, at Potsdam, September 1st, 1886, another member of the Sixteenth New York, Melvin Tucker, of Lyons Mountain, arose and said: "That's so, General, for I slept with Rodden at Centreville that night, and helped drive the cattel back to Alexandria."

General Davies received his commission as Brigadier General a day or two before McClellan's march on Manassas, March, 1862. He was still with his regiment as Colonel, when the order to move came to General Franklin's division. General Franklin was in Washington that night, as also General Slocum, next in command, and the order was served on Colonel Davies, next in rank. He immediately issued the necessary orders, and moved out the division to Fairfax Court House early next morning.

General Davies was not entirely satisfied with the form of his commission, and went to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, and inquired of him if the commission had been earned, to which Mr. Stanton replied emphatically, "Yes." "Then would you have any objections to state that in the commission?" asked General Davies. "Certainly not," said Mr. Stanton; "that ought to have been done at first."

He then called Adjutant General Thomas and directed him to re-write the commission, and state in it that it was given for

“gallant conduct at the battle of Bull Run.” General Thomas remarked, “that this had never been done in the history of the War Department.” Stanton replied: “We will commence history—write the commission.” A second commission was written containing the clause referred to and taken to President Lincoln by General Davies, which the President signed, and the first one was destroyed.

The Secretary of War then ordered General Davies to report to General McClellan for duty. The same afternoon General Davies repaired to General McClellan’s headquarters near Alexandria, Va., and saw his Adjutant General, who told him the General was engaged with a party of ladies and gentlemen from Washington, and requested him to call the next day.

Upon receiving this reply, General Davies rode back to Washington and went direct to the War Department, saw Mr. Stanton, the Secretary, and asked to be assigned to the Western Department for duty. To this request, Mr. Stanton asked: “What was the matter?” General Davies replied, “that nothing was the matter,” but that he would surrender his commission unless this assignment was made.

Orders were then given him to report to Major General Halleck at St. Louis for duty. He reached St. Louis a day or two before the battle of Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing, in Tennessee. General Halleck receiving information of that battle, determined to go there at once, which he did, and General Davies was directed to accompany him.

Arriving at Pittsburg Landing, in a few days General Halleck assigned General Davies to the command of the Second Division, Army of the Tennessee, this division having been commanded by General C. F. Smith in the battle of Shiloh, who at this time lay dangerously ill at Savannah, Tennessee.

Shortly after, an advance upon Corinth, Miss., being decided upon, General Davies received an order from General Grant, in person, who was accompanied by Adjutant General Rawlins, about ten o’clock p. m., to move out his division on the Corinth road at 8 o’clock next morning.

This was the only direction given, and General Davies was ignorant of the fact that all the other divisions of that army had received the same order. Accordingly, at the hour ordered, the first brigade of the division moved at eight o'clock, the second brigade at eight thirty and the third brigade at nine o'clock; the result was inevitable. All the troops moving from their various camps on to the Corinth road at the same time, a tangle ensued, which took nearly two days to straighten out.

General Grant was relieved of the command of the Army of the Tennessee, General Halleck taking the command in person.

Once in line again, position was taken at a reasonable distance from Corinth and rifle pits thrown up in case of sudden attack. General Beauregard, commanding the Rebel forces at Corinth, evacuated that place and pursuit was made several miles below that point.

During this chase, General Davies was taken ill and fell from his horse. The doctors pronounced it a case of bilious jaundice, and sick leave was given him.

After two months' respite, he returned and again took command of Second Division, Army of the Tennessee.

In the fall of 1862, the Rebel Generals, Price and Van Dorn, with a force estimated at 20,000, were making ready to attack General Rosecrans, commanding four divisions at Corinth, of which the Second Division was one. The enemy having concentrated near Corinth, General Davies received orders late in the night to march on the probable road of attack. He took his position one and a half miles out from Corinth in the woods, and sent General Oglesby, commanding first brigade, to the front to reconnoitre; the latter soon returned, having met the enemy in force and also having lost two of his guns.

General Davies then formed line of battle in the woods, throwing out no skirmish line, and waited the approach of the enemy, who came up about 11 o'clock a. m., and formed line of battle in front, whereupon General Davies fell back half a mile and re-formed. In the meantime word was sent to General

Rosecrans for reinforcements. General Davies saying, "it was impossible to hold the place with my command." The enemy advanced the second time and General Davies again fell back, and finally formed line with his left flank on a fort and his right on a swamp, with an open field in front through which the enemy had to come, while his men were in the woods and bushes, well concealed.

He gave his Generals of the brigades notice that the fight was to be made here. The battle commenced about two and lasted till four o'clock, stubbornly contested on both sides, when General Davies' artillery ammunition giving out, he gave orders for the artillery to retire quietly and go to Corinth, re-fill with ammunition, and take a position on commanding ground in rear. In the meantime the infantry made a charge and repulsed the enemy, and this ended the fighting on both sides for October 3d, 1862.

General Rosecrans sent a brigade as a reinforcement, commanded by General Mower, which arrived at five o'clock, after the fighting was over.

In this battle, General Davies' division lost in killed and wounded three brigade Generals. Oglesby shot through the lungs, Hackelman killed, and Brown shot in the arm, nearly half his officers, and one-third his rank and file; and in all about eighty per cent. of the total loss of the four divisions in the two days' fight, October 3d and 4th. The neglect of General Rosecrans in not sending reinforcements, as the other three divisions were not engaged with the enemy that day, left General Davies to contest a battle against greatly superior numbers.

General Davies' division being badly crippled, another division took its place, and his was relieved under orders of General Rosecrans to be a reserve force. His men immediately sought much needed rest, and the General himself was preparing for bed at 12 o'clock, when General Hamilton, from Rosecrans, came in with an order, commanding General Davies to take the centre the next day. He accordingly stirred up his sleeping men, and marched to the new point designated and got into position be-

fore daylight. With depleted ranks and new officers, he was called upon to defend a line half a mile long with weary troops one file deep.

When General Davies got his division in place just before daylight, a Rebel battery opened fire on the hotel in the town used as a hospital for the wounded and dying of the previous day's fight, in which about 800 men and officers were crowded. He immediately ordered a battery of rifle guns to respond, and three or four rounds silenced the enemy's battery.

At 9 o'clock a. m., the main battle came on, the enemy moving on him apparently about ten regiments deep, which broke his line and took some of his artillery. General Davies now fell back, rallied his forces, made a charge and regained every gun he had lost; about this time the whole Rebel line from right to left gave way, and the battle was over. Such is the meagre account of General Davies' part in this great battle.

Subsequently, on Grant's determination to attack Vicksburg, General Davies was released of his command under Rosecrans, and assigned by General Grant to the command of the District of Columbus, headquarters at Columbus, Kentucky. This district included Paducah, Ky., Cairo, Ill., Columbus, Island No. 10, Hickman and Fort Pillow, the State of Kentucky, and part of Tennessee. The coming campaign against Vicksburg made this command very important, as on the commanding officer at Columbus devolved the duty of protecting nearly all of General Grant's lines of communication, while a large portion of his army and supplies had to be forwarded through his hands, as well as the supervision of all private traffic down the Mississippi River.

After General Grant had passed beyond Holly Springs, the Confederate General Van Dorn captured the place with all the supplies stored there for General Grant's army for immediate use. General Forest in the meantime had destroyed the railroad communication to Grant's army, cut off all the telegraph communication, and the Mississippi River was the only remaining way open to both General Grant and General Sherman.

General Davies now, without communication with General Grant; was left to his own judgment; he immediately cleared the store houses at Columbus of supplies stored there and sent them down to Memphis on steamboats, that General Grant might be reinforced as far as possible for his loss at Holly Springs.

General Forest in the meantime threatened Columbus, and General Davies received the following telegram from General Halleck at Washington: "Hold Columbus at all hazards and make no movement of troops that would endanger it." Scouts reported General Van Dorn with 6,000 men marching up the country after his capture of Grant's reserve at Holly Springs, and within one day's march of Island No. 10; while Forest was reported at Hickman with 5,000 men, 24 miles above Island No. 10.

In the afternoon General Davies was back of Columbus inspecting defences, and at the sound of heavy artillery in the direction of Island No. 10, rode quickly to Columbus, ordered the quartermaster to send him the most trusty and capable man he had, and six oarsmen, and dispatched them in a steam yacht, with orders to proceed in it to within a short distance of Hickman, thence by a yawl boat down the west bank of the Mississippi River to Island No. 10, and deliver the following order to the commanding officer, who had fifty men under his command to guard this fortress: Spike all the siege guns on the island and dismount them, and throw the powder into the river.

The order was promptly delivered, but was treated with suspicion, and the seven men were sent to the guard house as Confederate spies.

That night General Davies sent a steamer with 1,000 men to Island No. 10, to expedite and assure the fulfillment of his orders, and following these, two trusty aides were dispatched to see that his wishes had been carried out beyond all question. These latter returned confirming the execution of his orders.

An officer commanding New Madrid, under Major General Curtis, happened to be at General Davies' headquarters that day, was sent with a similar mission to New Madrid, six miles

below Island No. 10, and ordered to spike the two guns he had there, destroy his ammunition and then proceed with his command and reinforce Fort Pillow. This officer, although not under General Davies' command, willingly undertook to execute his orders in this emergency. The peculiar condition of affairs, which led General Davies to disobey Halleck's order, if it was a disobedience, concerning the defence of Columbus, is best explained in General Davies' own words, as follows:

"The situation was peculiarly embarrassing. My troops were pinned to Columbus by General Halleck's order, and I was without communication with my commanding officer, General Grant. Forest, with 5,000 men, and Van Dorn, with 6,000 men, threatened Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow in my command, which were keys to the Confederates to plug up Grant and Sherman's only remaining line of communication to their operations against Vicksburg, where they had nearly every gunboat and transport on the western waters, with no supply of coal, and their supplies destroyed at Holly Springs. What was I to do? Stand still and obey implicitly Halleck's order, or take care of the posts in my command. I determined upon the latter course, and lend Generals Grant and Sherman such aid as was in my power. I blame myself, somewhat, for not suggesting to General Grant, when he and General Sherman were at my headquarters in Columbus, consulting about this plan of campaign against Vicksburg, that the armament of sixty-four siege guns, with ammunition for a long siege, guarded by fifty men, was a dangerous thing to leave on his main line of communication. But the truth was, I did not think of it in that light then, nor do I believe Generals Halleck, Grant and Sherman thought of it, and I am willing to take my share with each of these Generals for the oversight, which it certainly was, for it took six months to capture Island No. 10 from the Confederates, and was of no earthly use to the Union forces occupying the river; and if Forest and Van Dorn had got possession of it, it would have proved very troublesome, if not fatal, to the campaign, or even worse."

When Forest and Van Dorn learned what General Davies had done, they began a retreat, as was expected, and the Mississippi was left open.

General Davies realized, however, that his course would be criticised, as it reflected upon his superior officers, and he was not surprised at receiving an order relieving him from his command, and, further, ordering him to report to Major General Curtis at St. Louis, who had been directed by General Halleck to convene a Court of Inquiry.

This Court was accordingly convened, with General Strong of New York as President. General Davies asked the privilege of cross examining witnesses, which was denied by a vote of two to one.

He then made a written request to the Court, to permit him to produce witnesses and to cross examine them, which was likewise denied. The case was then stated to General Curtis, commanding, who replied: "I will have no Star Chamber Inquisitions in my command," and then issued an order to the Court to send for any witnesses General Davies might wish for, and allow him to examine and cross examine all witnesses fully and freely. On this basis the inquiry continued, and the proceedings of the Court thenceforth were fair and impartial.

After many days the proceedings were concluded, and the report was forwarded to the War Department. Although two of the members of that Court were ready at first to hang General Davies, the unanimous conclusion, in accordance with the report, was: "That he had not only done his duty, but had performed extraordinary services to the country."

Subsequently to this, General Davies was promoted to the rank of Brevet Major General.

General Curtis assigned General Davies to frontier duty, first commanding the District of Rolla, Mo., and afterward at Leavenworth, Kansas. After the surrender at Appomatox, he was ordered to Madison, Wis., to attend to the mustering out of troops.

He then returned to New York, by the way of the lakes, and was mustered out of service with the army in August, 1865.

His real estate in New York having been in the hands of agents during the war, was well run down in condition and income, and he found himself comparatively a poor man, when contrasted with his friends and neighbors who had remained at home.

He endeavored to even up by again operating in real estate; and forecasting the coming storm, he sold every foot of vacant property he had in 1872, and put the money into productive property.

In 1869 and 1870, he built the house, 610 Fifth Avenue, where he resided many years.

The panic of 1873 followed, and real estate went down and down, and down, and down, till in 1876 and 1877 it was not difficult to find the poorest man in New York, for that was the one who owned the most real estate, and had its current liabilities and expenses to meet.

General Davies was gifted with a logical and philosophical mind, and his writings display earnest thought and exceptional analytical reasoning and research. Prior to the war, he took special interest in the science of geology, and in 1857 began a series of writing on that subject, questioning deductions drawn by scientists from certain points evolved. He also issued a work styled "Cosmogony, or The Mysteries of Creation," the purpose of which was to harmonize the account of Creation, as given in Genesis, with the action of existing laws of nature. This was followed by another volume, entitled "Genesis Disclosed," and still another, "Adam and Ha-Adam," also "An Answer to Hugh Miller." A manuscript prepared before the Civil War was not published; but he issued soon after the close of the war a popular and successful treatise on "How to Make Money and How to Keep It," and more recently, "An Appeal of a Layman to the Committees on the Revision of the English Version of the Holy Scriptures, to have the name Adam restored to the English Genesis, where it has been left out by former translators."

Whether General Davies' appeal had any weight with the distinguished Divines on the Committee of Revision, will probably never be known. But whatever was their source of action, they have embodied in the New Revision of the Old Testament some vital points urged in the appeal. The powers of the committee being limited by rules adopted, no radical changes could be made, even though the Revisers had desired to do so.

General Davies was the youngest of a family of six children. Charles Davies, the brother already alluded to, was the well known author of Davies' full series of mathematical works for schools and colleges, in general use throughout the country, and was also for many years a distinguished Professor at West Point. Another brother, the late Judge Henry E. Davies, at one time law partner of Millard Fillmore, and the intimate friend and confidential adviser of the latter during his presidential term, was Justice of the New York Supreme Court, then Judge of the Court of Appeals, of which he was Chief Justice for several years, and was at the time of his demise, in 1881, one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the American bar.

From the Encyclopaedia of Contemporary Biography of New York.

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### ALFRED W. DREW.

No. 3446. CLASS OF 1891.

Killed, August 19, 1899, near Angeles, P. I., aged 32.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH U. S. INFANTRY, }  
ANGELES, LUZON, P. I., August 30, 1899. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 105. }

1. It is the sad duty of the Regimental Commander to record the death of First Lieutenant Alfred W. Drew.

Born in Houston, Texas, April 27, 1867, he entered the Military Academy June 16, 1887, graduated June 12, 1891, and was at once appointed a Second Lieutenant and assigned to this regiment. The five



LIBUTENANT ALFRED W. DREW.



ensuing years of service were passed in the various routine duties incident to post life; he took especial interest in and excelled in target practice, having participated as a competitor in department contests.

September 24, 1896, he left the station of the regiment for duty with the National Guard of his native State, and the outbreak of the Spanish War found him still on this duty. He assisted in the muster in of the Texas Volunteers, and on May 14, 1898, was appointed senior Major of the Third Texas U. S. Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served until the close of the war and muster out of Volunteers. Promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant in the regular service and assignment to the regiment date from April 26, 1899. He rejoined this regiment, in Manila, May 28, 1899, and was at once assigned to the command of Company "I," then on duty in trenches south of the city. He commanded the company with skill and honor until the moment of his death—in the trenches at San Pedro Macati and Pasay, and later around San Fernando, on the Morong expedition including the engagement at Tay Tay June the 3rd, during the advance north from San Fernando August 9th, the capture of Angeles August 16, 1899, and on August 19, 1899, during the reconnoissance of a barrio a mile and a half west of Angeles. In the last engagement the company was advancing to the support of Company "H," already engaged, but for the moment, and at his command, the men had lain down to be under cover; standing exposed and endeavoring better to direct them, he was mortally wounded; he died a few moments later while some of his men were tenderly carrying him to a place of safety. His remains were interred in the Military Cemetery at Malate, Manila, Tuesday, August 22, 1899; previous to the interment appropriate services were held at the First Reserve Hospital in the presence of a large number of officers and other friends.

Lieutenant Drew was a man of fine attainments, professionally and socially; a handsome soldier of graceful mien and firm decision. The regiment loses one of its bravest, most efficient and most loyal officers; his friends and his comrades a sincere, cheerful and whole-souled companion, but his wife loses most of all, a devoted and loving husband. The officers of the regiment extend to her, and to his relatives in far-off Texas, their sincere sympathy.

So far as may be practicable in the field, the officers of the regiment will wear mourning for one (1) month.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Smith.

FRANK L. WINN,

Captain and Adjutant Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

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The following is a brief expression of the admiration and love felt for their commander by the officers and men of his company, and forwarded to his wife with this touching note from Lieutenant Campbell E. Babcock, the second officer of the com-

pany: "The accompanying memorial will undoubtedly express to you, by its simplicity, the genuine, heartfelt sorrow for you in your bereavement, as held by the men your husband commanded. I trust God will be merciful to you in your present affliction. \* \* \* \* ." The memorial is as follows:

Angeles, Philippine Islands, August 20, 1899.—We, the members of Company I, Twelfth United States Infantry, do hereby extend our most sincere sympathy to Mrs. Alfred W. Drew and her family in the loss of her husband, First Lieutenant Alfred W. Drew, whom God, in His providence, allowed to be removed from our midst August 19, 1899, while leading his company in a skirmish against insurgents before Angeles, Philippine Islands. Lieutenant Drew, as our company commander, was always most diligent in his efforts for our welfare, and we deeply deplore his death, feeling that the United States army has lost a valiant officer whose ability we most sincerely appreciated.

This memorial was signed by every member of the company.

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JAMES E. EASTMAN.

No. 2137. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, August 28, 1899, at Chase's Lake, New York, aged 56.

Captain JAMES E. EASTMAN, of the Second Artillery, died on Monday at Chase's Lake, near Glenfield, N. Y. He served in the Cuban campaign and an attack of fever, contracted while on duty there, caused his death.

Captain Eastman was a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed from the State of Michigan, July 1, 1862, to the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated on June 18, 1866; he stood number twenty-three in his class. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, with which regiment he was identified till his death.

His first duty was in garrison at San Francisco Harbor, Cal. Afterward he did frontier duty at New Archangel and Sitka. While at Sitka, in 1869, he was appointed First Lieutenant. In the same year he began a three years' term of garrison duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal. After further garrison duty at Raleigh, N. C., and Fort Foote, Md., he went to the Artillery School in May, 1876, for two years' practice. In the summer of 1877 he aided in suppressing disturbances by railroad strikers in Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Eastman afterward saw service at Fort Foote, the Washington Arsenal, Fort McHenry, Fort Johnston, N. C., and Willets Point, where he attended the Engineer School of Application from December, 1880, to June, 1881. He was thence successively stationed at Washington Barracks, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Warren, Mass. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1892, and on November 28, 1892, was commissioned Captain of Battery L of the Second Artillery.

NEW YORK TIMES.

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CHARLES LEE COLLINS.

No. 2967. CLASS OF 1882.

Died, at Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I., September 7th, 1899,  
aged 40 years.

Captain CHARLES LEE COLLINS was born in Newport, Ky., July 24, 1859. His earlier school days were spent in Cincinnati, Ohio, but he inherited strong tastes for army life, and entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, July 1st, 1878, and was graduated in the class of 1882. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and served with his company at Fort Elliott, Texas. Was promoted to First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, February 20, 1891, transferred to

Eleventh Infantry July 20, 1891, and promoted to Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, May 25th, 1898. Most of his service was in the West, but for four years he was detailed on the staff of General A. D. McCook, Los Angeles, Cal., and Denver, Col., as Inspector of Small Arms Practice. He also served for four years as Adjutant of the Eleventh Infantry at Fort Whipple, Ariz. In the early spring of 1898 he was detached from his regiment and sent as Military Attachee to the United States Legation at Caracas, Venezuela. His uniform courtesy and the assistance he rendered to the President of the Republic in improving the military arm of the service was recognized by decorating him with the famous "Order of the Liberations," an order established in memory of Bolivar, the Washington of South America.

While there he was one of the party of the U. S. steamer "Wilmington," which made the famous trip from the mouth to the source of the Orinoco River. The tropical climate told on his health, however, and he returned to the United States much broken, only to be ordered to his regiment in the Philippines, and made the long journey against the advice of his doctors, who never believed he could stand the journey. While at Presidio, he was placed in command of a number of recruits and somewhat regained his former vigor, but he only survived his voyage nine days.

Captain Collins was over six feet three inches tall, and had many genial, manly traits of character, which were felt and appreciated by those with whom he came in contact.

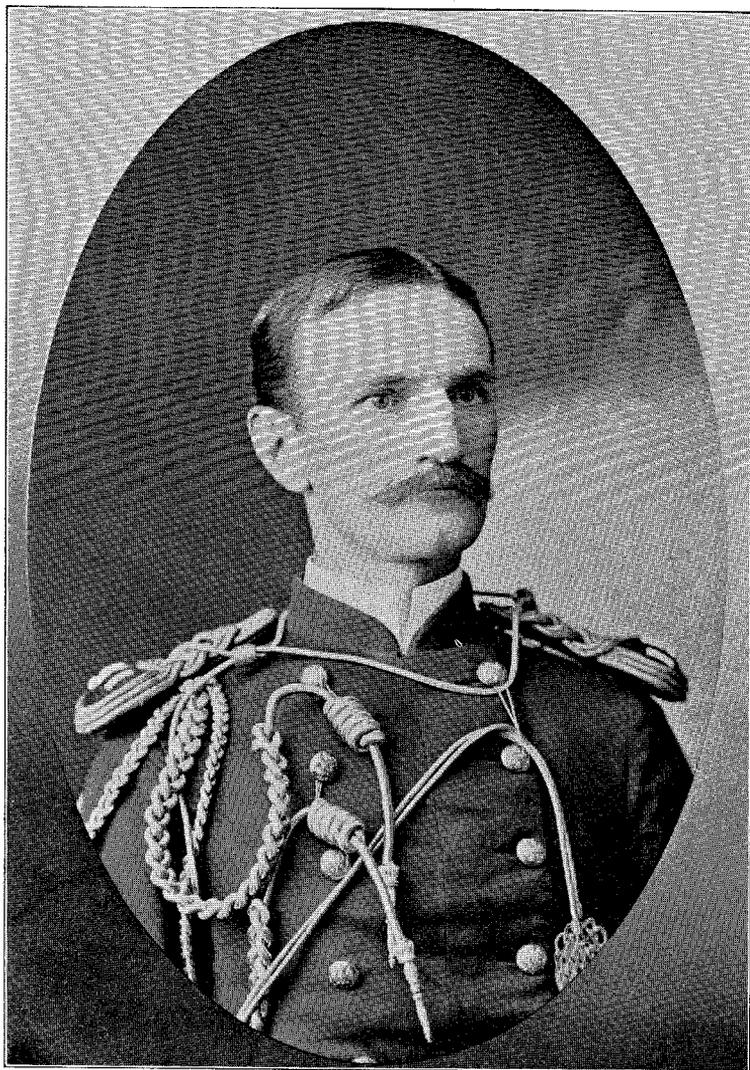
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### JOHN D. MILEY.

No. 3193. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, September 19, 1899, at Manila, P. I., aged 37.

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN D. MILEY, United States Volunteers, was born in Illinois, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1883. Upon being graduated, in 1887, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and attached to the Fifth Artillery.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN D. MILEY.



He served at Fort Schuyler until October 15 of the same year, when he was transferred to the Fourth Artillery, then stationed at Fort Adams, R. I. Before the year was ended he was transferred back to the Fifth Artillery. In 1894 he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, which commission he held at the opening of the Spanish-American war. Lieutenant Miley attended, while stationed at Governors Island, the evening lectures at the Columbia Law School, and afterward received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The beginning of the Spanish war found him acting as an Aide de Camp on the staff of General Shafter, with the rank of First Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. During the hurry and bustle at Tampa incident to the embarkation of the Fifth Army Corps, he rose to the occasion in conspicuous style. By his sound judgment and tireless energy he made himself indispensable to his chief. In Cuba his capacity for work was enormous, and he seemed to be ubiquitous. He was brave to a fault. At the Bloody Angle, on July 1, he displayed splendid coolness, and by example rallied more than one wavering company.

Lieutenant Miley was named by General Shafter as one of the Commissioners to negotiate terms for the capitulation of Santiago, the others being General Wheeler and General Lawton. Later he was sent into the interior at the head of two cavalry troops to receive the surrender of the Spanish garrison. He discharged this delicate duty with his usual consummate tact. General Shafter placed such confidence in his ability that he recommended him for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers after the close of the campaign.

After the close of the Cuban campaign, Colonel Miley desired to go out to the Philippines, and was ordered to report to General Otis, who made him Inspector General on his staff, and Collector of the Port of Manila. In the latter capacity he did splendid service.

Colonel Miley found time to write a book on the Cuban campaign, which was admirable in its treatment of events, but which did not contain a single allusion to his own distinguished services.

Colonel Miley came back from the campaign in Cuba a victim of the Cuban fever, and, although he appeared to be in sound physical condition when he volunteered to go to Manila, it is surmised that the seeds of the disease lingering in his system finally caused his death, which was due to cerebral meningitis, attendant on typhoid fever.

NEW YORK TIMES.

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#### HAYDON YOUNG GRUBBS.

No. 3692. CLASS OF 1896.

Killed, October 1, 1899, at Tabuan, Island of Negros, P. I.,  
aged 27.

HAYDON YOUNG GRUBBS was born at Shelby City, Boyle County, Kentucky, November 27th, 1872. He entered Centre College at Danville, from which he graduated at the age of seventeen. Having displayed from his early boyhood a strong love for all things military, it was but natural that he accepted a cadetship at West Point, and entered June 18th, 1892. At the Academy he showed to his fellows those manly qualities which always marked his brief though brilliant career. His natural ability as a leader, his kind and considerate manner and his genial and lovable disposition, endeared him to all his classmates, who made him their class president.

After graduating in 1896, Lieutenant Grubbs was assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry, and joined his regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas, where he served till the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Ambitious, industrious and persevering, he strove in time of peace to make himself master of those details of his profes-

sion which make the finished soldier, little dreaming that in a short while he would be put to the severe test that awaited him. When the regular troops were being concentrated in the spring of 1898, the Eighteenth was ordered to New Orleans, and while here Lieutenant Grubbs was tendered the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Second U. S. Volunteer Infantry, which he accepted.

While the Colonel, Duncan N. Hood, a West Point classmate, was attending to the affairs of the regiment in Washington, it fell to the lot of the Lieutenant Colonel to take the raw recruits, which he gathered together, to Camp Morris, in the pines back of Covington, and organize them into a regiment. A brother officer in his old regiment, the Eighteenth, writing of him said: "It was a gigantic task for a young and comparatively inexperienced officer to accomplish, but he did it, and the amount of work he performed, and the obstacles which he overcame, were something phenomenal. The regiment as soon as organized went to Cuba, too late to participate in the Santiago trouble, but just in time to fall heir to that most trying and disagreeable of duties, the garrisoning of a remote and obscure foreign district where modern conveniences and modern ways are unknown."

For several months while in Cuba, Colonel Grubbs commanded the regiment, in addition to having charge of the district of Holguin. The executive ability he here displayed gained for him favorable mention in the report of the Department Commander, General Wood.

When the regiment was ordered home and mustered out, Lieutenant Grubbs, having been promoted to First Lieutenant, and assigned to the Sixth Infantry, proceeded to join his new regiment which was in the Philippines. Arriving in Manilla, he was ordered to Negros where he joined his company September 28th, and on October 1st, 1899, while gallantly attacking an entrenched robber band at Tabuan, was shot through the head and killed.

Thus fell a devoted son, a gallant officer, a thorough gentleman and a dear classmate, who lived as he died, "serving his country and honoring his profession." A career full of the

brightest promise was cut short, but the glorious heritage of his life and death must, in a measure, temper the sorrow of those whom he left and who loved him, and must add the name of the "Little Colonel" to the roll of the gallant dead who have given their lives for the flag they loved.

CLASSMATE.

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GEORGE O. WEBSTER.

No. 2144 CLASS OF 1866.

Died, October 10, 1899, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., aged 56.

\* \* Fort Sherman, Idaho, to June, 1891; Fort Spokane, Washington, to September, 1893; Fort Sherman, Idaho, to April, 1894; Fort Spokane, Washington, to October, 1896; Fort Sheridan, Ill., to April, 1898; Tampa, Florida, to June, 1898; Santiago campaign, participating in the battles of El Caney and San Juan, and the siege of Santiago, to July 17, 1898; en route to the United States and at Montauk Point, Long Island, to September, 1898; Fort Sheridan, Illinois, to January, 1899; en route to and in the Philippine Islands (Major Fourth Infantry, March 2, 1899,) to June, 1899; en route to the United States and at Fort Sheridan, Illinois; to date of retirement, September 8, 1899.

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CHARLES H. LESTER.

No. 2016. CLASS OF 1863.

Died, October 27, 1899, at New York, N. Y., aged 57.

To the surviving members of the class of 1863, the loss of one of our number seems the harder to bear since we are now so very few. Within a very short time we have had stricken from the roll of the living, Beebe, Lester, Benyaurd and Washington.

Each of these possessed individual characteristics that brought them into prominent relationship with their class, and the very mention of their names serves to bring them in pleasing recollection to our memory. Forty-one years ago we came together at West Point, ignorant of what the future had in store for us, and never dreaming that we were on the eve of a mighty war. Eighty-one candidates were appointed and the Academic Board pronounced sixty qualified to enter the Academy as conditional cadets July 1st, 1859. Four years later twenty-five graduates of the class of 1863 were added to the honored rolls of our Alma Mater, the remainder of the original number having dropped by the wayside, or resigned to seek active service north or south upon the breaking out of the rebellion. Of the nine graduates of the class now living, seven are in active service, one is retired from wounds received in battle and one is in civil life.

Our classmate, CHARLES H. LESTER, was first appointed to the Academy in August, 1858, when but little over sixteen years of age, but the time was too short for him to make suitable preparation and he failed to qualify and was re-appointed for the next year. A resident of Central Village, Windham County, Connecticut, he represented the fifth congressional district of that State, and was admitted to the Military Academy July 1st, 1859. The first two years he maintained a fair standing in the studies of his class, ranking about the middle, and probably could have kept this position for the remainder of his term had it not been for the undue excitement caused by the war that affected us all during the last two years of our cadetship. His final standing in general merit was No. 22; he was graduated June 11 and was immediately commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Second U. S. Cavalry, an arm of the service for which he had a special fondness.

His assignment to the Cavalry caused him to be sent to the Army of the Potomac, and within a few weeks he saw active service on the Rapidan and took part in the action of Brandy Station. From this time on for six months he was in the active

practice of his profession, in command of a company and as Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Cavalry Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the Battle of the Wilderness and in many engagements of the spring campaign of 1864, especially during Sheridan's raid to Haxall's Landing and return to New Castle. So conspicuous was his conduct during this campaign that he received two brevets, namely: "First Lieutenant, May 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Todd's Tavern," and "Captain July 27th, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Deep Bottom, Va." The complete record of his military service during the war and of his subsequent service on the frontier after the close of the Rebellion is given in Cullum's Biographical Register and need not be repeated here. It is exceedingly creditable to his country, his Alma Mater, his class and to himself.

While serving in Virginia in the autumn of 1863, he was so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of the young lady that afterward became his wife. She was the daughter of Judge Shackelford, a prominent Virginia gentleman who, after the secession of the State, completely withdrew from political life on account of his sympathies for the Union cause. He was a brother of Lieutenant Muscoe Shackelford, Second U. S. Artillery, a graduate of the class of 1836, who had been mortally wounded September 8th, 1847, while leading his company in the assault of the Mexican works at Molino del Rey. Judge Shackelford extended the hospitalities of his home to the old cadet and army comrades of his brother when the Union army was in that vicinity, and among these were Generals Sedgwick, Patrick and Barry. And thus the way was opened by means of which Lester was enabled to make love and war in the enemy's country at the same time. It was not, however, until the spring of 1869, long after the war had ended, that they were married, and this union so romantically begun proved to be the source of unalloyed happiness to both for more than thirty years.

Like so many others of his comrades, and with the hope of better providing for the necessities arising from his new respon-

sibilities, Lester resigned his commission in the army to try the fortunes of a civil career. He first became Superintendent of the Salem & South Danvers Railroad in Massachusetts, but subsequently engaged in stock brokerage in New York City. His ventures were unsuccessful and this, coupled with his inborn affection for the service, led him to seek again a commission in the army. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Infantry August 6th, 1873, to the great delight of his wife, who had not wished him to leave the profession in which he had been bred. For the next eighteen years his service was mainly on frontier duty in Texas, not, however, long with the Infantry, as he was transferred to his old cavalry regiment, the Eighth, October 31st, 1876, and from which he had resigned as Captain in 1869. Though now junior to many officers he had formerly ranked, he made no complaint but did faithful duty until he was forced by the state of his health to seek retirement on account of his physical disability, contracted in the line of duty, and he was accordingly retired July 1st, 1891.

He selected New York City as the place of his residence upon his retirement as it afforded him an opportunity to engage in the business of civil engineering so far as the state of his health would permit, and in the last year he was so employed in the Department of Public Works of the metropolis. He was not very vigorous during these last few years, but with cheerful courage he struggled manfully until the last summons came. He possessed an even temper, a cheerful disposition and a genial nature. He was a gallant soldier, a good citizen and a loyal and devoted husband. May his memory ever be cherished by his classmates and fellow graduates of the Military Academy.

P. S. M.

## GUY V. HENRY.

No. 1914. CLASS OF 1861 (May).

Died, October 27, 1899, at New York, N. Y., aged 61.

Brigadier General GUY VERNOR HENRY, United States Army, who until recently was Military Governor of the Island of Puerto Rico, died yesterday morning at his home in this city. Pneumonia, which developed from a cold contracted nine days ago, was the cause of his death.

"Fighting Guy" Henry, as he was called, was known throughout the army as a brilliant and fearless campaigner. In the civil war, the subsequent Indian campaigns, and the Spanish-American war he distinguished himself both in the field and in the council tent, obtaining, as a final recognition of his conspicuous services, the appointment to the chief authority in Puerto Rico after that island had come under the rule of the United States. From his entrance into West Point in 1856, to the time of his death, General Henry's military career was one of unbroken success.

If inheritance counts for anything, General Henry was born under decidedly advantageous conditions. His grandfather was Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York and Vice-President of the United States, and his father was Major William S. Henry, who was stationed at Fort Smith, Indian Territory, when General Henry was born, on March 9, 1839. Accustomed to life in an army post and to military ways, young Henry decided early in life to follow the profession of arms. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1856, completing the required course, which at that time covered five years, in 1861—just in time for the civil war.

As a Second Lieutenant in the First Regular Artillery, and later as a First Lieutenant in the same regiment, he served until November, 1863, when he was chosen Colonel of the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Although his more brilliant



GENERAL GUY VERNOR HENRY.



achievements took place after that time, he had been by no means inactive before, having served in the Bull Run campaign of 1861 as an aide on General McDowell's staff, and afterward in the operations at Key West, Florida; Hilton Head, South Carolina; and in the battle of Pocotaligo in South Carolina. He also participated in the attacks on Charleston and the bombardment of Fort Sumter. After being relieved of the volunteered command in 1865, when the Fortieth Massachusetts was mustered out, he returned to duty with the regular artillery. He was brevetted a Major for distinguished gallantry in the civil war.

It was in the Indian wars after 1870 that General Henry made his greatest reputation as a fighter. In that year he was assigned to the Third Cavalry, and went to the frontier, where he remained until 1892. From the first year of his experience in the West, General Henry saw plenty of lively fighting, chasing the Apaches over the sandy plains of Arizona or ferreting out the wily Sioux from their lairs in the Dakota hills. Rough campaigning on horse and foot fell to his lot, and through it all the men under his command felt that "Fighting Guy" knew the Indians and their ways, and they followed him blindly on his daring raids against the red men.

When Sitting Bull was the terror of the frontiersmen in Dakota and the neighboring States, there was no officer of greater repute than this dashing cavalryman. He accompanied General Crook in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions as commander of a squadron, and in the battle of Rosebud Creek lost one of his eyes. In this engagement, though shot and apparently dying, he continued to rally his men until his strength gave out and he sunk unconscious on the ground. The wound that partially deprived him of his sight was made by a 44-calibre ball that penetrated both cheeks, severing the optic nerve; and after the battle his condition was found so perilous that he was sent to California. There he recovered after several months, and later he was brevetted a Brigadier General for his bravery in the action.

Many are the incidents related of "Fighting Guy" by his old comrades. On one occasion, in the fall of 1874, he was in command of a small troop of cavalry that went in pursuit of some Cheyenne Indians, who had been setting fire to places along the frontier in Dakota. After a brief fight around a village in which the enemy had intrenched themselves, the pursuit led toward the Canadian border, and the Indians, through superior knowledge of the country, got a good start on Henry's troop.

Day and night, without food or rest, the pursuit was urged on by the intrepid officer. After forty-eight hours a fierce storm of sleet and hail came up, freezing the men's hands and feet and causing many of the horses to drop in their tracks. One of the subordinate officers ventured to suggest a halt. "No," answered Henry, and rode on. At last, on the following day, a brief halt was ordered, a fire was started and coffee made. The surgeon of the expedition went to Henry and reported that five troopers were suffering with frozen feet.

The commander's reply was: "Help me off with my glove."

His hand was frozen. The surgeon said no more, and Henry, without permitting any treatment to be applied to the injured member, gave the order to mount. Again the pursuit proceeded, with men dropping by the roadside or enduring the torture as best they could, and a stop was only made when the Canadian boundry line had been reached and the expedition could go no further.

In the Wounded Knee campaign of 1890 and 1891, Henry was Major of the Ninth Cavalry. During that series of engagements he was involved in many fights, and always came off with distinction. Once he rode with three troops to Wounded Knee from Fort Robinson, 118 miles, in less than twenty-five hours. In 1892 he became Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and in the next year was transferred to the Third Cavalry. Four years later, in 1897, he was made Colonel of the Tenth Cavalry.

Soon after hostilities began with Spain in 1898, Colonel Henry was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and on

December 7, 1898, he was made Major General of Volunteers, his commission as Brigadier General in the regular army having been given him on October 11, soon after his appointment to the corresponding volunteer rank. He commanded a brigade under General Miles in Puerto Rico, and when General Brooke was relieved of the Governorship of the island he was succeeded by General Henry, who held the position until he was recalled to Washington last May. Since then he had been on waiting orders, and last week he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri. It was his intention to leave for Omaha several days ago, and his sickness came on in the midst of preparations for the trip.

General Henry's brevets for distinguished service in the regular army were many. Congress voted him a medal of honor for "noteworthy and conspicuous gallantry while Colonel of the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, when leading the assaults of his brigade upon the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, where he had two horses shot under him, one while in the act of leaping over the breastworks of the enemy."

General Henry is survived by his wife, three sons and one daughter, Mrs. James W. Benton. One of his sons, Major Guy V. Henry, Jr., is in Iloilo. He was graduated from West Point in 1898, and is now Major of the Twenty-Sixth Infantry. Of the other sons, T. Lloyd Henry is in British Columbia, and W. Seton Henry is here, having been continually by his father's bedside, together with Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Benton.

An escort from one of the New York regiments attended the body to Washington. The remains were escorted from the house to the ferry in this city by National and State troops. Of the latter there were the Seventh, Sixty-Ninth, and Seventy-First Regiments.

NEW YORK TIMES of October 28, 1899.

## HUGH J. McGRATH.

No. 2850. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, November 7, 1899, at Manila, P. I., of wounds received in action October 8, 1899, at Novoletta, P. I., aged 44.

Major HUGH J. McGRATH was born in and appointed to West Point from Wisconsin. He entered the Academy June 14, 1876, and graduated number twenty-four in the class of 1880. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry and became a First Lieutenant May 26, 1886; and a Captain June 20, 1897. When the Spanish war broke out he was made a Major and Engineer Officer of Volunteers June 20, 1898, and served as such till May 12, 1899. The following is a brief record of his service:

Born in and appointed from Wisconsin; cadet U. S. Military Academy June 14, 1876, to June 12, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, June 12, 1880; First Lieutenant May 26, 1886; Captain June 19, 1897; Major and Engineer Officer of Volunteers June 20, 1898, to May 12, 1899; died November 7, 1899.

With regiment, Fort Reno, and in the field, Indian Territory, from September 30, 1880, to October 7, 1881; escorting Cheyenne Indians to Sidney, Neb., and on the march to and at Fort Bayard, N. M., and scouting (on sick leave September 7 to November 6, 1882,) in Arizona and New Mexico to February 4, 1884; at Fort Cummings, N. M., to May 6, 1884; on leave to July 13, 1884; with regiment at Fort Bowie, Ariz., and scouting to August 12, 1885; under instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from September 1, 1885, (First Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, May 26, 1886,) to July 11, 1887; with regiment at Fort Bowie, Ariz., and on scout to June, 1890; Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to July, 1891; and at Fort Sherman, Idaho, to September, 1891; on college duty at State University of Wisconsin to September, 1894; with regiment at Fort Sherman, Idaho, to October, 1895; at Fort



CAPTAIN HUGH J. McGRATH.



Walla Walla, Wash., to August, 1897; at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to July, 1898; Engineer Officer of the Seventh Corps in Florida and Cuba to March, 1899; on leave to May, 1899; en route to and with regiment in the Philippines to October 8, 1899, when wounded in action at Noveletta, P. I., and died of his wounds at Manila, P. I., November 7, 1899.

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WILLIAM McE. DYE.

NO. 1610. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, November 13th, 1899, at Muskegon, Mich., aged 67.

General WILLIAM McE. DYE died at his home in this city yesterday morning of bowel trouble, contracted during the War of the Rebellion.

Among his classmates were General McPherson, who was killed at Atlanta. General John M. Schofield, General Philip H. Sheridan, and the confederate General John B. Hood.

General Dye was one of those adventurous Americans for whom their own country cannot afford enough chances of excitement and danger, and who are therefore led to a wandering life, following always wars and rumors of war. Very few men, indeed, have seen military service under as many strange conditions as General Dye saw it. Very few have a more honorable record as far as their actual bravery in the field is concerned.

Abyssinia and Corea are to most citizens of the United States among the most remote corners of the earth, but in both of them General Dye has had practical experience.

William McE. Dye was born in Pennsylvania about 1832. He was given an appointment from Ohio to West Point, where he graduated in 1853. Then after service in garrison duty and on the frontier he was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1856, and to Captain in 1861. His first duties during the civil war were.

in the mustering and recruiting of soldiers, but in August, 1862, he started for the front as Colonel of the Twentieth Iowa. In the campaigns of the next year he served in Missouri and Arkansas. His bravery at Vicksburg gained him the brevet of Major in the regular army, and his handling of a brigade in the Red River campaign of 1864 gained him the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel.

He commanded a brigade at Mobile Bay in September, 1864, and later was Assistant Provost Marshal General of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Dakota. In March, 1865, he received the brevets of Brigadier General in the volunteer army and Colonel in the regular army. In 1866 he was promoted to Major, but he found life too quiet for him, and in 1870 he resigned from the army.

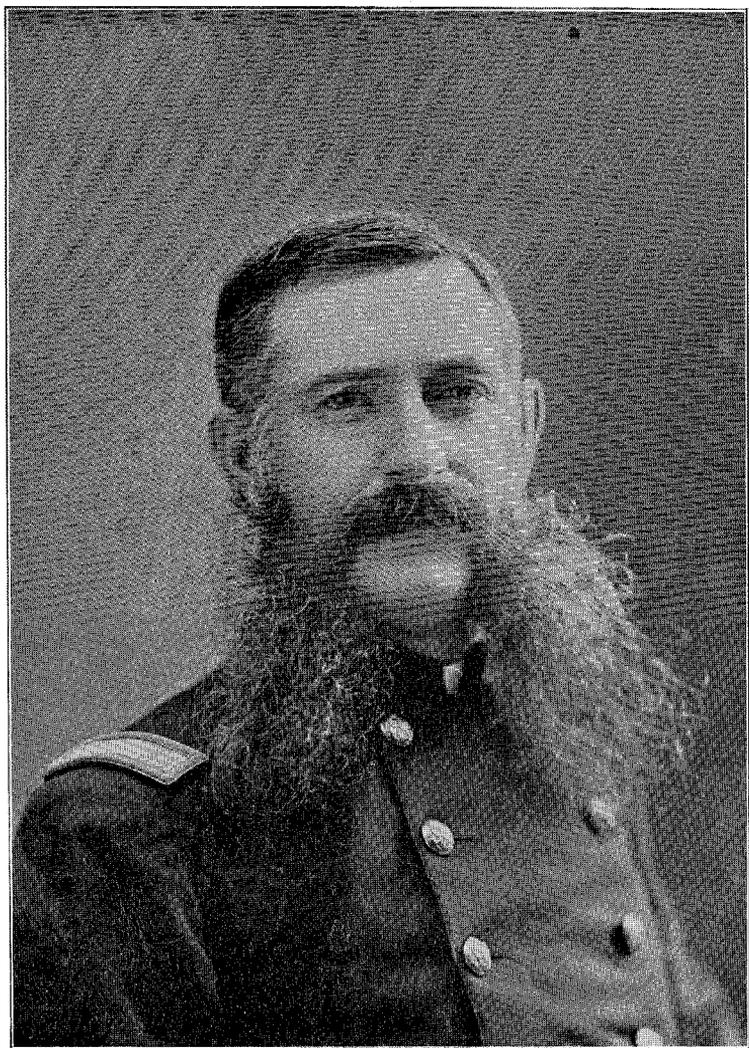
General Dye next appears in the Egyptian army. Late in 1875 he went with the army of Khedive Ismail Pasha as Assistant to Chief of Staff General C. P. Stone upon the Abyssinian campaign. He was wounded, but returned safe to Cairo. Shortly after he received his wound, one of the Captains under him mutinied. Dye could not walk, but, drawing his revolver, he crawled on his knees through the ranks until he faced the Captain and made him submit.

After the campaign he was charged by an Egyptian officer with assault, and was to have been court martialed, but his resignation was accepted before the trial. He subsequently received \$5,000 from the Egyptian government in compensation for his wound.

When he returned to this country, General Dye became Chief of Police in Washington, where he remained a few years.

In 1888 he went to Corea to become military adviser and instructor in the service of the King of Corea. He secured the position on the recommendation of General Sheridan, who was a West Point classmate. General Dye was retained until the coming of the Russian influence in the spring of 1896, when the military matters fell into other hands. In Corea he introduced





CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD HENRY GOODLOE.

modern guns and equipment, and through all the serious political disturbances which have occurred in Corea in recent years, he was the confidential adviser and trusted friend of the king. After the Russians came into power he remained in Seoul, engaged in other public work.

He left Seoul May 5, 1899, and arrived in this city July 21.

General Dye was married February 18, 1864, to Ellen A. Rucker, who survives him. She was a daughter of Judge Rucker of Chicago. He leaves a son, J. Henry Dye, of this city, and two daughters, Mrs. S. E. Baylin, of Chicago, and Miss Annette M. Dye, of this city.

General Dye was always a modest man. A book that he wrote upon the Abyssinian campaign is one of the best sources of information about Abyssinia. In it General Dye tells much of the fighting, but little of his own deeds.

From a Muskegon, Mich., dispatch to the Courier-Herald, Saginaw, Mich.

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## ARCHIBALD HENRY GOODLOE.

NO. 2110. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, November 27, 1899, at Lexington, Ky., aged 57.

Captain ARCHIBALD HENRY GOODLOE was descended from a long line of military men. His remotest ancestor fought under William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings. Another ancestor was a trooper in Cromwell's Ironsides; while another fought under Charles I. All four of his great grandfathers were officers in the Revolutionary Army. One of them was at the surrender of Bourgoyne and also at Yorktown. In the war of 1812, his kindred commanded Kentucky troops at New Orleans, and in the war with Mexico they fought under Taylor and Scott.

He was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, October 18th, 1842, where his parents were temporarily residing. His ancestral home was in Madison County, Kentucky, to which place his grandparents came while the Indian was still contending with the whites for their hunting ground. He was the seventh child and second son of Judge William C. Goodloe and Almira Owsley, daughter of Judge William Owsley, who was Governor of Kentucky during the war with Mexico. His social position was high, and he inherited the advantages and honor of a family who had filled the highest stations in his native State, and who were noted for ability and faithfulness in their civil and social positions. He was reared on the farm of his father near Richmond, Kentucky, and received his preliminary education at the Madison Male Academy. Thence he went to Center College for several terms at Danville, Kentucky. He was very energetic and active in his boyhood days, fond of out-door life, always a fine horseman and delighting himself with hunting and riding to the hounds. His father believed in training his boys to work, teaching them habits of industry in physical labor, as well as mind and heart culture.

In 1861 his ambition to be a soldier was gratified by an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point. Had this appointment not come to him then, he would have entered the Union Army, as the Civil War had just begun. His father was an ardent Union man, one of the leaders among the Union people of Kentucky during all that long and bitter strife, and Captain Goodloe shared with his family their devotion to the Union. He made fair progress in his studies, loved his chosen profession and to the end of his life was absorbed in its duties, and never ceased in his efforts to acquire knowledge in the art of war.

In 1863, during his furlough from the Academy, while with his family in Lexington, Kentucky, there came an invasion of the State by the Rebel Cavalry under the famous General John Morgan. Cadet Goodloe immediately tendered his services to General Foster, who was in command in Kentucky,

and they were accepted, and he was ordered to report to General Sanders, who commanded the pursuit of the Rebels. It was a hard, short campaign, night and day work. Cadet Goodloe got a chance to engage the enemy at Irvine, Kentucky, and also a few miles further along; but it was a flight and chase, and little skirmishing was done. He enjoyed this experience.

In 1865 he was graduated and appointed First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry, and ordered to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; thence to Forts Larned, Zarah and Riley. He was thus, at the beginning of his military life, put into active service on the Indian frontier.

In 1866 he was transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry, and served upon the regimental staff of General David S. Stanley till his promotion to a Captaincy in 1872; his regiment during these years being stationed at Forts Randall and Sully, Dakota Territory. He was with Sheridan at New Orleans during the troublous political times of '74 to '76. Upon the defeat and death of General Custer, his regiment, which was then serving in the Department of the Lakes, was hastily ordered to the west again.

It was while making forced marches against Sitting Bull's band of Indians that Captain Goodloe received his stroke of paralysis; taxed his strength beyond endurance in helping his soldiers bear their burdens, on that hard march, in that hot weather. He tried hard and earnestly to regain his health, but in vain. He loved his profession, loved his fellow officers, and only yielded to necessity when he was retired from active service April 14th, 1883. He was a brave, diligent and modest soldier, full of energy. He was often commended for services well done.

He made his home in Lexington, Kentucky, after returning from Europe in 1892. The war with Spain found him helpless to serve, but with a heart panting to be with his old comrades.

General E. L. Otis, in a letter to Captain Goodloe, of May 16th, 1897, writes: "You were a strong, active, energetic and able officer as a Lieutenant serving in the staff department of the

army, and especially so as a Captain of a company. While participating in the severe campaign in Montana in the summer of 1876 against the hostile Sioux Indians, and while in command of your company and engaged in the pursuit of the enemy, you were suddenly and without premonition stricken down because of fatigue and the extreme heat of the weather, and remained unconscious for several successive days, during which time you were carried along with the marching column in a mule litter hastily prepared for that purpose. The day was very warm, and the march severe. Several of your men seemed unable to endure the fatigue, while you on foot were giving them encouragement, and urging them on, you yourself, carrying two or three rifles, which you had taken from them to give them temporary relief. I believe that your effort in behalf of your men was the cause of your extreme illness, and that it is the sole cause of your present incapacity."

Captain Goodloe was married to Miss Fanny Edgar, of Detroit, Michigan, August 12th, 1868. Their life was a beautiful service of devotion to one another. His wife loved the life an army officer led; she loved, she admired her husband. After his illness she devoted herself to him, trying to nurse him to recovery. When this seemed hopeless, she continued her attention to his welfare with a devotion and an assiduity that elicited the admiration of all that knew and loved Captain Goodloe. Her life blessed his. Captain Goodloe was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He died at his home on Ashland Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky, November 27th, 1899, and was buried in the cemetery near that city. He filled his lot well as citizen, soldier, friend, brother, son and husband, and sleeps well until the Resurrection Morning.

## HENRY HETH.

NO. 1368. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, November 27, 1899, at Washington, D. C., aged 78.

General HENRY HETH, the Confederate leader and historian, died yesterday at his home, in Washington, of Bright's disease. His end has been expected for several weeks. He was born in Virginia in 1825, and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1847. He entered the Sixth Infantry and became First Lieutenant in 1853, Adjutant in 1854, and Captain in 1855. In 1861 he resigned and entered the Confederate army as Brigadier General. In May, 1863, he was commissioned Major General. He was one of the most conspicuous chieftains in the Confederate service. He commanded a division of General A. P. Hill's corps in Virginia and rendered notable service at the battle of Gettysburg, at Chancellorsville, and throughout the campaigns of 1864 and 1865. When the war closed General Heth took up his residence in South Carolina, where he engaged in business. Of late years General Heth lived in Washington, where he was occupied chiefly in literary work as a historian of the campaigns in which he took part.

General Heth was a warm friend of General Grant when both were subalterns in the "old army." Heth was a man of strict habits, and in his early days gave much study to the customs and needs of the Indian tribes with which he came into contact. His knowledge of the red men was recognized throughout the army, and he was often consulted in matters pertaining to them. At the close of the war, General Heth was almost in destitute circumstances. He had procured some humble employment in Richmond when General Grant was inaugurated president. Grant remembered his old companion in arms, and wrote to him inviting him to Washington. When he came the president told him that he wanted him to take charge of the Indian Bureau, but General Heth declined. Some years later, when the frauds in the departments were being investigated,

General Grant again sent for Heth and asked him to be a personal adviser. This was accepted and he proved an efficient aid to the president in purging his administration.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany in Washington, and the interment was at Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, Va.

NEW YORK TIMES.

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JOHN JAMES BRERETON.

No. 2691. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, December 2, 1899, at Santa Thomas, Luzon, P. I., aged 44.

After we pass the meridian of life, we no longer form abiding friendships. Contact with the world teaches us to view our fellow beings with doubt, often with suspicion; and we receive them among our acquaintances "upon condition," rejecting, after slight trial, more often than we retain. It is only in the enthusiasm of youth that we make real friends. Then only do we grapple to our souls with hoops of steel a limited few; and it is not the least grievous portion of the primeval curse that the living must see the number of these steadily diminish. This is the crowning sorrow of Age; and so, Death is not without its compensations!

On the 12th day of June, 1877, there was graduated from West Point the largest class that up to that time had ever left the Academy. In the twenty-three years since that date, Death has been busy with its members; and among its latest victims is JOHN JAMES BRERETON.

Of the public career of Colonel Brereton, I need say little; all the readers of this sketch are familiar with its chief incidents. He was born in Paterson, N. J., attended the local schools there, until he entered, as a law student, the office of William Penning-



COLONEL JOHN JAMES BRERETON.



ton, Esq. After a few months of office study, he successfully competed for West Point, and entered the Academy in June, 1873. On graduation he was assigned to the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, serving for the most part in Texas and New Mexico, with a detail from 1891 to 1895 at Rutgers College, New Brunswick. The outbreak of the Spanish war found him a Captain of his regiment, taking part in the Santiago campaign. He was wounded in the assault on the Block House, near Santiago; made a rapid recovery, and was subsequently stationed at Cienfuegos, as customs collector, with the rank of Major of Volunteers. His intimate knowledge of the Spanish language and of the Spanish character enabled him to render conspicuous service in this responsible position. At his own request, and because of impaired health, he was relieved of this duty; but on the breaking out of hostilities in Luzon, he volunteered and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-third Infantry. He helped to "lick" this command into shape at San Antonio, Texas, and sailed with it for the seat of war in the Philippines.

The details of his death which thus far have reached us are meagre. It is known that on November 29th, 1899, he developed marked symptoms of mental aberration, and on December 2nd his own hand dropped the curtain to the "last scene of all."

He was not fit for duty in Luzon, as his health had been greatly shattered by his service in Cuba. Undoubtedly hardships, fever and quinine overthrew his reason, as they have done in many other cases in this war. His death, however, was not the less a soldier's.

He was twice married and twice a widower; leaving surviving him an only child, a daughter, Eleanor.

Such in brief has been his outward life. But it is to his character and his qualities as a man that I, who knew him well and loved him, would bear testimony.

There is probably no place in the world like our Military Academy for bringing forth to the light of day the innermost characteristics of human nature. The intimacy of the association of cadets among themselves, the stress of competition, the

narrow limits of "plain" and "barracks," the long period of comradeship, all combine to the end that, when the class marches to the front at the last parade, there is little that each does not know of the character, disposition and habits of all the others. Tried in the fiery furnace of that four years' course, all that is little, all that is great in the future, man is known to his fellows.

"The childhood shows the man,  
As morning shows the day."

It was there that we, his classmates, learned the traits of "Jersey," and his intimates well knew that, if opportunity offered, neither his friends nor his Alma Mater would lack cause for pride in his achievements. As a cadet, he was truthful, honorable, steadfast, loyal. He was tender and affectionate, as all manly men are; and when he gave his confidence, as he seldom did, he gave it fully and unreservedly. He was retiring in manner and usually rather silent; but on occasion could speak and write fluently, with fine diction and large vocabulary. Those of us who knew him well, even when cadets, believed he had high courage; and so the sequel proved, even more than we had imagined.

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. }  
CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1898. }

The Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following names of officers of this regiment whom I consider entitled to brevet commissions for 'distinguished conduct and public service in the presence of the enemy' in the action before Santiago, Cuba, in which this regiment had twenty-two officers, eight small companies and four hundred and seventy-six men:

1. Captain John J. Brereton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel by brevet.

This officer, at the capture of San Juan Block House, near Santiago, Cuba, on July 1st, 1898, showed gallantry, coolness, skill and judgment of a high order. His was the leading company of the regiment, the first to go into the order of battle, none already on line to guide or assure him. He formed his company front into line, gave the order to lie down; to commence firing; made changes in the disposition of his men, all as quietly as if on drill, and his company obeyed his orders as if on drill, showing the quality of its commander.

During all this time the enemy were firing from front, rear and one flank, and from the tree tops. One man was killed and one wounded in a few minutes—shot from the rear.

Later Captain Brereton gallantly charged with his company across the open field, up the hill and into the enemy's trenches at Fort San Juan Block House.

On the hill, with the same coolness and judgment, he took command of the second battalion, went to the different companies and got a detachment of sharp-shooters, greatly exposing himself, and was consequently shot through the thigh, but remained with his command until there was a lull in the firing.

I consider his conduct throughout remarkably fine, because, while courage alone is usual, coolness, judgment and decision of character, under such trying circumstances, are rare.

\* \* \* \* \*

True copy respectfully furnished Captain Brereton for his information.

A. C. MARKLEY,  
Major Twenty-fourth Infantry."

To his own men, who came to his aid when lying wounded, he said: "Guard the point; don't bother about me."

His modesty equaled his courage. I had been with him a full day after a separation of several years; I had spent hours in persistent cross examination, seeking to discover his part at San Juan Hill, before I learned the fact that he had been complimented in orders; and for a time he even denied having a copy with him. This was no affectation of modesty; it proceeded from a genuine dislike to thrust his ego to the front. Much he said, however, on that day in high praise of his own troops, in whom he took just pride; but nothing in dispraise of those others, who, while deserving commendation for bravery and efficiency, had then, and have even until now, accepted as their own the credit due to his men and to the other regulars who bore the brunt of that fierce day.

Indifference to physical danger is a trait of our race. Not to have it in generous measure is a disgrace to an Anglo-Saxon. To display it in high degree, as did Brereton, when occasion served, commands our admiration, not our surprise. But he had, also, that higher courage, far more rare, that led him to take upon his shoulders, quietly and as a matter of course, (secretly,

if possible,) the burdens of others and carry them as his own; to shelter the weak and erring, guarding their secrets, even assuming their faults; to bear with ingratitude, making no outward complaint, and to endure misfortune and sorrow, such as seldom fall to man's lot, even in this sorrowful world, with smiling and unruffled front. Through it all no taint of bitterness entered his soul. This is the supreme test of manhood.

It required courage to charge the Block House at San Juan; but comrades were there to aid the inspiration, applause waited on the act. It needed steadfast purpose to hear without remonstrance the unthinking world lavish praise on political soldiers, less deserving, while the deeds of himself and of his command passed unnoticed, or the credit due them was given to others. But higher still, and nobler is the fortitude, which, behind closed doors that I may not open, can in secret suffer and grow strong. This quality Brereton possessed in greater measure than any other man I ever knew.

"Of the dead, nothing but good!" The praises of the dead fret not the living. This sentiment, partly true and wholly selfish, meets always with the applause of the unthinking. It results that, indirectly, injustice follows the truly great even to the grave. But little he would have cared in his life time, and less he recks of it now. He did his duty as he saw it, indifferent alike to applause and censure.

"The longer on this Earth we live,  
And weigh the various qualities of men,

\* \* \* \* \*

The more we see the stern high-featured beauty,  
Of plain devotedness to duty,  
Steadfast and still; nor paid with mortal praise;  
But finding amplest recompense  
For life's ungarlanded expanse  
In work done squarely and unwasted days.  
For this we honor him."

F. P. B.

## HENRY H. LOCKWOOD.

No. 863. CLASS OF 1836.

Died, December 7, 1899, at Georgetown, D. C., aged 85.

General HENRY H. LOCKWOOD of Washington died at his residence, on Georgetown Heights, last Thursday. He had seen more than forty years' service in the army and navy of the United States. Appointed to West Point from Delaware, his native State, in 1832, he resigned one year after graduation to enter the other arm of the service. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, in which position, with an interval of four years during the civil war, he remained until his retirement, in 1876. At the outset of the civil war the naval professor was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers by President Lincoln. He served in this capacity until honorably discharged in 1865.

General Lockwood married a daughter of Chief Justice Booth of Delaware. His eldest son, Lieutenant James B. Lockwood, died while a member of the Greely expedition. He is survived by a son, Harry Lockwood of Washington, and by five daughters, one of whom is the wife of Captain Sigsbee of the navy.

NEW YORK TIMES.

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 JAMES COOPER AYRES.

No. 2372. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, December 8, 1899, at Washington, D. C., aged 50.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, }  
 UNITED STATES ARMY, }  
 WASHINGTON, January 6, 1900. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 NO. 2. }

It is with deep regret that the Chief of Ordnance announces to the department the death, on Friday, December 8, 1899, of one of its most capable and beloved officers, Captain JAMES COOPER AYRES, who was at the time on duty in this office as principal assistant.

While riding to the office on a bicycle in the morning, he was thrown by collision with a wagon, picked up unconscious, and carried to the Emergency Hospital, where he died in the afternoon without recovering consciousness. His remains were buried at Arlington Cemetery on Monday, December 11th.

Faithful, conscientious, able and true, his loss is a great one to the department, and particularly to this office, where his services were invaluable.

Captain Ayres was born at Green Bay, Wis., August 24, 1849. He was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy September 1, 1867, and graduated on June 12, 1871, standing third in a class of forty-three members. Though recommended by the Academic Board for appointment to the Ordnance Department upon graduation, he was compelled, like others in his class, to make choice of the Infantry or Cavalry, because the staff corps were temporarily closed to promotion and there were no vacancies in the Artillery. He was therefore appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry June 12, 1871, serving on frontier duty at Camp Supply, I. T., October to November, 1871; at Fort Wallace, Kas., to May 10, 1872; Fort Hayes, Kas., to October, 1873, and Fort Riley, Kas., to July 26, 1874, acting as Regimental Adjutant April to June, 1872. When the Ordnance Department was again thrown open to new appointments, the law regulating the requirements had been changed, abolishing the old method of appointing Second Lieutenants direct upon the recommendation of the Academic Board. The grade of Second Lieutenant had been abolished and special examination was required for appointment.

Successfully passing this re-examination, he was appointed First Lieutenant of Ordnance November 1, 1874. He was assistant at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., from November 4, 1874, to April 26, 1877, when relieved and ordered to report to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of that department; November 3, 1877, relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte and ordered to report to the commanding officer Rock Island Arsenal for duty, where he served as assistant until January, 1878, on which date he was relieved and ordered to report to the Commanding General, Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at the Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot, Dakota Territory, as Ordnance Officer in charge of that depot. There he served until June 8, 1881, when he was ordered to report for duty at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass. He served at the latter place from September 30, 1881, to July 24, 1884; April 4, 1883, ordered to report in person to the board to meet in New York City for examination for promotion, and promoted to Captain of Ordnance, March 15, 1883; July 24, 1884, relieved from duty at the National Armory and assigned to duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., where he served as assistant from September 29, 1884, to August 28, 1888, when he was relieved and assigned to duty at the Watervliet Ar-

senal, Watervliet, N. Y.; served as assistant at the Watervliet Arsenal from October 21, 1888, to February 15, 1889; October 30, 1888, served as a member of the board of officers appointed by Special Orders No. 228, of 1888, to meet at Watervliet Arsenal in connection with the erection of an army gun factory; relieved from said board on February 15, 1889, on which date he was also relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal and assigned to duty at the United States Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., to take effect March 1, 1889; on leave of absence in Europe for four months, from January 4, 1890, to May 10, 1890, during a portion of which time he was assigned to duty at the works of Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co., Manchester, England, on public business for the purpose of witnessing the assembling and test of 12-inch mortar carriages under manufacture for this department; May 28, 1890, assigned to the command of the Omaha Ordnance Depot, and as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Platte, where he served until May 22, 1894, when relieved from that duty and directed to take station at the New York Arsenal for duty as Recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, in which capacity he served until April 6, 1898; August 22, 1894, to July 29, 1897, assistant to the commanding officer of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, from which duty he was relieved on the latter date; on December 6, 1895, detailed as a member of the Ordnance Board. On April 12, 1898, at the beginning of the war with Spain, he was relieved from duty at Governors Island, as member of the Ordnance Board and as Inspector of Sea Coast Carriages, and ordered to report in person to the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., for duty in his office; May 5, 1898, appointed a member of an examining board for such officers as might be ordered before it for promotion. On July 27, 1898, he was assigned to duty as principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Ordnance; June 23, 1899, ordered to Springfield Armory and to Frankfort Arsenal in connection with the manufacture of small arms and small arms ammunition; June 26, 1899, appointed member of a board of officers to meet at Fort Hancock, N. J., for the purpose of conducting a series of tests with the depression position finder on an experimental tower at that post; July 20, 1899, member of board of officers to meet at Fort Myer, Va., and test "violet eye shields" for locating the flash and vapor of exploding smokeless powder. Among miscellaneous duties he superintended the construction of a sea coast battery at Sea Girt, N. J., for the instruction of the militia of the State of New Jersey, and conducted the inspection of life-saving guns manufactured for the Treasury Department.

The above bare recital of his services makes a long list which but faintly indicates the patient faithfulness and thoroughness of his work in the department.

During the war with Spain, upon him fell the principal labor of directing the ordnance supply to troops, and, in addition to his office duties, he established and carried on an ordnance depot at Camp Alger. His work was incessant and untiring.

Besides the routine duties of his varied positions he devoted himself to study and prepared most valuable publications for the service. The chief among them was the description of Modern Guns and Mortars, their Carriages, Projectiles, Sights, and Sighting, for use in the course of instruction of artillery gunners, Captain Ayres taking up and concluding the work of the late Captain Charles C. Morrison, Ordnance Department, who had been detailed for duty in this connection. He also prepared indices to the Ordnance Notes and to the Reports of the Chief of Ordnance. His work as Recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification was highly commended by that board.

In October, 1878, he married a daughter of General T. J. Rodman, of the Ordnance Department.

Aside from the official regard he inspired, Captain Ayres was particularly loved and honored as a man, possessing qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to his fellows and made his tragic death, when danger was least expected, a blow which deeply affected all who had been brought in contact with him. Always thoughtful of others, firm but gentle, he will be long affectionately remembered.

A distinguished army friend writes: "It should be a consolation to his family and friends that the world is better for his having lived in it." Another writes: "In all my life I never knew a man more pure, upright, and loyal in every word and deed." Another writes: "His visits here were always an inspiration and comfort, relieving us of our responsibilities by his wise counsel and cheering the monotony of our lives by his bright, hearty, and manly companionship." Unselfish thoughtfulness for others was to him the impulse and unfailing guide through life.

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

By command of Brigadier General Buffington.

A. H. RUSSELL,

Captain Ordnance Department, Principal Assistant.

## EDWARD TAYLOR.

No. 3558, CLASS OF 1893.

Accidentally Killed, December 26, 1899, at Bautista, Luzon,  
aged 31.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH U. S. INFANTRY, }  
PANIQUE, LUZON, P. I., December 31, 1899. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 158. }

The regiment again mourns the loss of a tried and valued officer. First Lieutenant EDWARD TAYLOR, Twelfth Infantry, died at Bautista, Luzon, at 4.45 p. m., December 26th, 1899, from the shock following a railroad accident in which his right arm was severed at the elbow.

In company with a brother officer he was riding along the railroad embankment near Bautista, the morning of December 26th, when suddenly from the rear and without due warning the train was upon them; they were dismounting when Lieutenant Taylor's horse jumped across the track pulling the rider along, but too late to prevent the catastrophe which followed. Kind friends at Bautista were quick to do all that skill and attention could do, but in vain.

December 27th, 1899, the remains were taken to Manila, and on the 29th appropriate services were held at the First Reserve Hospital in the presence of a number of the officers of the regiment, after which they were taken to the Transport "Thomas," enroute to their last resting place at home.

Lieutenant Taylor was born in Boone County, Illinois, May 6, 1868, and appointed to the Military Academy from Idaho in 1889. He graduated in 1893 and joined the Twelfth Infantry at Fort Sully, S. D., during the fall of that year, since which time he has served with the regiment in post and field wherever duty has called.

He participated with honor in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba, 1898, taking part in all the fighting in which the regiment was engaged. He was nominated for a brevet commission in recognition of his gallant conduct at the battle of El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898. He contracted fever in Cuba, and for many weeks was critically ill, but returned to the United States with the regiment and later was able to help prepare the regiment for service in the Philippines.

In the campaign against the insurgents he has been constantly in command of Company "E," and has been conspicuous for attention to duty and gallantry on every occasion that his company has been engaged.

He was a man of unusual repose of manner and great reticence born of a gentle and unassuming yet cheerful temperament, but he was

quick to act when occasion demanded, and always with good judgment, nobly justifying the confidence with which superiors and subordinates alike regarded him. Of him it can be most truly said that he never spoke ill of others, or harbored resentment or hate in the slightest degree, and of him no one would wittingly speak ill, because there was none to tell. A superb horseman, it seems the sadder that after undergoing the many vicissitudes and dangers of devoted service with the colors in Cuba and Luzon, he should lose his life in the manner in which he did.

He was an affectionate and attentive husband and father; the bereaved wife and child will be prostrated with grief, but it will be some comfort for them to know that they have in an unusual degree the sympathy of the officers and men of the regiment.

The officers will wear, so far as may be practicable in the field, mourning for thirty (30) days.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Bubb.

(Signed,) FRANK L. WINN,  
Captain Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

Official:

FRANK L. WINN,  
Captain Twelfth U. S. Infantry.  
Adjutant.

Adjutant.

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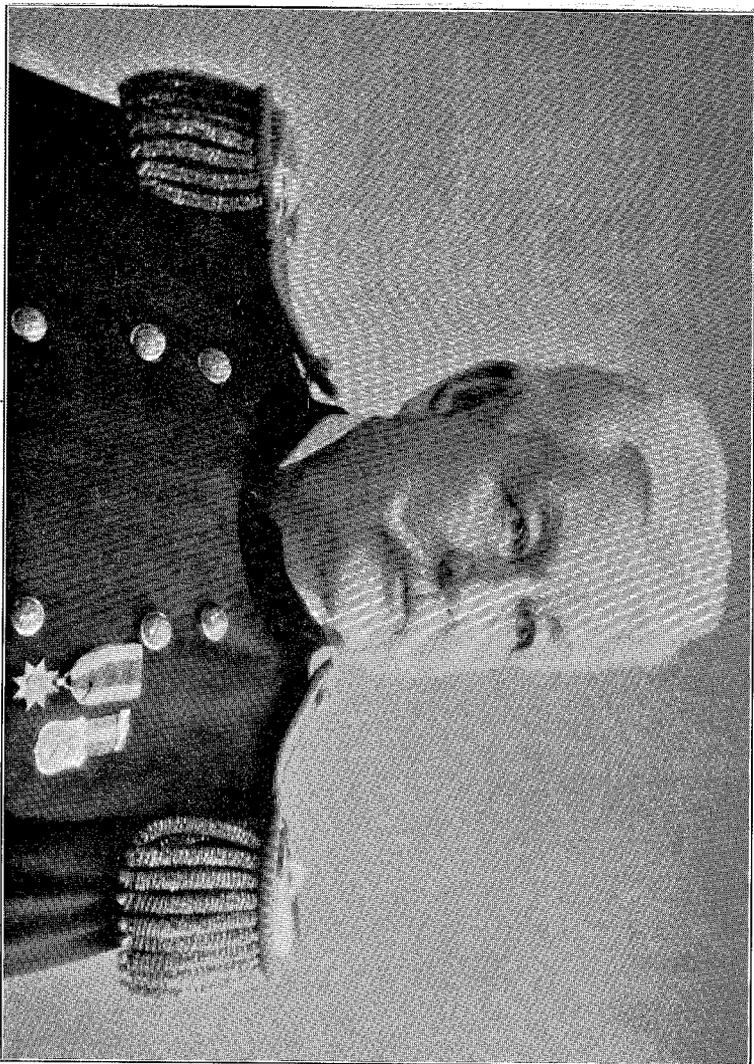
### ZENAS R. BLISS.

No. 1671. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, January 2nd, 1900, at Washington, D. C., aged 65.

Major General ZENAS RANDALL BLISS was born in Johnston, R. I., April 17th, 1835; the son of Zenas Bliss and Phoebe Waterman Bliss. His ancestors played a conspicuous part in the days of the Revolution, and he numbered among them Roger Williams and Captain Jonathan Randall, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, of Rhode Island.

He was graduated from West Point in 1854 and assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the First U. S. Infantry, then serving in Texas, and, when promoted to be a Second Lieuten-



GENERAL ZENAS RANDALL BLISS.



ant in March, 1855, was transferred to the Eighth Infantry, which regiment was also stationed in Texas, where Lieutenant Bliss served continuously until the outbreak of the Civil War, being for most of that period in command of a detachment of mounted infantry and engaged in scouting against hostile Indians.

On October 17th, 1860, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and was ordered to the command of his company and of the post of Fort Quitman, on the Rio Grande. In March, 1861, while in command at Fort Quitman, he received orders to march with his company to San Antonio, for the purpose, it was understood, of being transferred to the north. While on this march he was ordered to report to Colonel Reeve, of the Eighth U. S. Infantry, who was on the way to the coast in command of other companies of that regiment, and he accordingly joined Colonel Reeve's command on the 5th of April, 1861, and marched with it to San Antonio, a distance of six hundred and fifty miles. On the 9th of May, when about fifteen miles from San Antonio, they were met by a force of over two thousand men, consisting of a regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, a battery of six pieces of artillery, and an independent company of one hundred men, under command of the Confederate General Earl Van Dorn.

This force was well armed and equipped, having recently captured the arsenal at San Antonio and supplied themselves from the stores found there. An unconditional surrender was demanded by General Van Dorn. The companies of the Eighth U. S. Infantry, under Colonel Reeve, had been ordered to take with them from their posts only sufficient ammunition to protect themselves from Indians, and had at this time not more than ten or fifteen rounds of ammunition per man, and but one day's rations. A council of war was held and the command surrendered—it is remarked that Lieutenant Bliss was a junior First Lieutenant, was not a member of this council, and had no more to do with the surrender than any private soldier of the regiment, but he was subsequently held as much responsible for it as any one.

Lieutenant Bliss remained at San Antonio a prisoner of war until, in February, 1862, he was sent to Richmond, Va., for exchange. After some months in the negro jail at Richmond he was exchanged, having been a prisoner of war for eleven months. He had on the 14th of May, 1861, been promoted to be a Captain in the Eighth U. S. Infantry. In May, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers, and served with it until, in August, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, and served in that capacity until honorably mustered out after the close of the war.

Colonel Bliss commanded his regiment in the Fredericksburg campaign, and at the first battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862; he was breveted a Major U. S. Army for "gallant and meritorious services," and subsequently received a Congressional Medal of Honor for "most distinguished gallantry" in that battle. Immediately thereafter Colonel Bliss was recommended by all his superior officers for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, for "gallantry and skillful handling of his regiment under fire," but no action was taken on this recommendation, and it may be here remarked that none of the officers who were surrendered under Colonel Reeve in Texas were ever promoted during the war, although several of them, as well as Colonel Bliss, received recommendations for gallantry and good conduct on several occasions. Thus Colonel Bliss appears to have suffered unmerited punishment for an act for which he was in no way responsible.

In 1863 he went with his regiment to Kentucky, and thence to Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., on the campaign against the Confederate General Johnston, and, at its conclusion, he was again recommended for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General, and his promotion was asked for by General Grant, but again the promotion was not made.

Colonel Bliss then returned with his regiment to Kentucky, and started with it for Knoxville, Tenn., in the winter of 1863-64, but on the recommendation of General Ammen, then commanding the district or department, he was detached and ordered to

the command of the District of Middle Tennessee, which position he held until the corps was withdrawn from Tennessee. This was an important command, having within it a large post and several regiments, and protecting some millions of rations for Sherman's army, as well as a large extent of country.

Colonel Bliss, during this period, showed much executive ability and received the warm commendation of his military superiors, by whom, at the end of the campaign, he was again recommended for advancement to the rank of Brigadier General, but he did not receive it, although all others recommended at the same time were promoted. He then went with the corps to Annapolis, Md., and was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, which he commanded at the battle of "the Wilderness." He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army for "gallant and meritorious services" in that battle. He was in command of this brigade to Spotsylvania, where he was injured by his horse jumping on him while crossing a stream in the night. He commanded this brigade at the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, Va., (which was constructed by one of the regiments of his brigade,) and in the ensuing battle, and, for his services at this period, he received a very complimentary letter from his Division Commander, General R. B. Potter.

He remained in command of this brigade until the early autumn, when he was compelled to take a sick leave. After a few weeks he was placed on light duty as president of a board of officers, and remained on that duty until the close of the war in the following spring. After being mustered out of the volunteer service, he was on recruiting duty, and in command of Schuylkill Arsenal, Pa., and Fort Porter, New York, till May, 1866, when he went with his company to South Carolina, and was assigned to the command of the District of Chester in that State, and performed the duties of Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Provost Judge and Provost Marshal, and had charge of all the civil and military business of that district.

In August, 1866, he was ordered to recruiting duty, on which he remained until, in August, 1867, he was promoted Major of the Thirty-Ninth Infantry. He commanded in turn the posts of Jackson Barracks, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., and Ship Island, Miss. On March 15th, 1869, he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and in 1870 was sent with that regiment to Texas, where he commanded in turn the posts of Forts Duncan, Clark, Stockton, Davis and Bliss, and for more than a year his regiment. In 1878 he was ordered to the command of the principal depot of the General Recruiting Service, at David's Island, New York Harbor, on which duty he remained until, having been promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry, he was, in 1880, ordered to the command of Fort Hayes in Kansas.

In 1881 he was transferred with his regiment to Texas, where he remained on duty for some years, being in command at different times of Ringgold Barracks, Forts Duncan and Clark, and, for a considerable time, of his regiment. He was, on April 20th, 1886, promoted to be Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and commanded it and various military posts in the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Texas, until he was, on April 25th, 1895, appointed a Brigadier General and assigned to the command of the Military Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio.

On the 14th of May, 1897, he was appointed a Major General in the army. He was retired at his own request, on May 22nd, 1897, after nearly forty-seven years of continuous, honorable service.

The above is a brief synopsis of the military history of an officer who had the unique record of having received every commission, from that of Brevet Second Lieutenant to that of Major General in the regular army, and of having, during, his long and varied career, filled every position to which he had been assigned, and performed every duty unto which he had been charged, so ably as to win for himself the commendation of his military superiors, and the respect, esteem and confidence of his subordinates.

Of the charming personal qualities of General Bliss, the writer of this sketch, who was his classmate and intimate friend for almost half a century, can speak knowingly. His commanding presence and courteous manner always impressed most favorably those who met him, and he had an unusual capacity for winning affection. No one could, I think, be closely associated with him without becoming sincerely attached to him. He was modest, manly, brave and kindly, invariably good tempered, had a keen sense of humor, and a quaint originality in his views of men and things, all of which made him a most attractive companion. One of his most marked characteristics was his sincerity and his steadfast loyalty to his friends. He had a remarkably even balanced mind and a cool, calm judgment in dealing with public or private affairs. These qualities, his uniform justice, kindness of spirit and dignified bearing greatly impressed and inspired with a peculiar confidence the rough men of the frontier and the wild Indian tribes with whom his duties as a soldier brought him in contact. He was an enthusiastic and thorough sportsman, and one of the best shots in the army with rifle, pistol or shot gun.

His first service after graduation was on the Mexican border, and he soon became a noted and extremely popular character among the natives on both sides of the Rio Grande, by whom he was known as "El Teniente." Other Lieutenants were known by name, but Bliss was always to these people *the* Lieutenant, even after he became a Major General, and today, when among the old residents of that frontier, old stories are told of the deeds, exploits and adventures of "El Teniente," no explanation is needed as to whom is meant.

General Bliss was married on October 21st, 1863, to Miss Martha N. Work, of Providence, Rhode Island, who, with their two children, a son and daughter, survives him. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and possessed in a very remarkable degree the love and devotion of his wife and children who looked up to him always, and for whom he was ever the

guide, counsellor and friend. He was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Society of Indian Wars.

And now this grand old veteran has served out his time. His life's campaign is ended. For him "taps" has sounded, and he fills a soldier's grave in the beautiful National Cemetery at Arlington, surrounded by many of his old-time comrades, and is at rest. Peace to his ashes.

C. G. S.

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DABNEY H. MAURY.

No. 1308. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, January 11, 1900, at Peoria, Ill., aged 78.

The death of General MAURY removes another of the Virginians of a type of other days. The story of his life reads much like romance, yet it is a story such as that of many Virginians—the gentleman soldier; a character frequent in anti-bellum days, when the old Commonwealth was the first of all the States; when the army claimed so many of her noblest sons, and when Indian fighting gave army officers constant opportunity for adventures, which today sound like the inventions of the story tellers.

General Maury was a perfect type of the old-time Virginia army officer—brave, high-spirited, adventurous, rollicking, always ready for fighting, ready for sport in any form, ready for any undertaking that offered adventure, or, if honor and duty required, ready to sacrifice life for either. Virginia gentleman and Virginia soldier, he was a splendid type of each.

General Maury was born in Fredericksburg, May 21, 1822. He was descended from the old-time Virginia families of Maury, Fontaine, Brooks and Minor, scions of which have illumed pages of the history of the State and nation by their achievements in

war and in peace. He was a son of Captain John Minor Maury, United States Navy, and a nephew of the great Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, the geographer of the seas, and probably more esteemed and honored in other countries than any American scientist who ever lived. General Maury's father died of yellow fever in the West Indies in 1828. Commodore Maury became the guardian of his dead brother's two sons—William Lewis and Dabney—and to the day of his death General Maury spoke of his uncle as having been to him all that a father could have been. William Lewis Maury died at the age of 20.

General Maury grew up at Fredericksburg, where he received his preparatory education, and when quite young entered the University of Virginia. He graduated in the A. B. course, and also took the junior course in law. He prosecuted his law studies at Fredericksburg under the celebrated Judge Lomax, but he finally determined that the law was not to his liking, and applied for and received an appointment to West Point.

In the corps of cadets at the Military Academy during General Maury's four years there were many men destined to become among the greatest in American annals—George B. McClellan, Thomas J. Jackson, Ulysses S. Grant, A. P. Hill, Winfield Scott Hancock, Bee, Franklin and dozens of others. The stories General Maury loved to tell of incidents connected with the school life of these great captains were of the most interesting nature, and his description of their early character attractive in view of the after-greatness of the boys who were then students of the art of which they became past masters.

General Maury, A. P. Hill and Birket Fry were standing together in the south barracks one afternoon when they saw a new cadet enter in charge of a cadet sergeant. General Maury described the new cadet as dressed in gray homespun, a hat of coarse felt on his head, and a pair of weather-stained saddle-bags over his shoulder—altogether an uncommonly awkward and green appearing specimen. There was such a sturdy air about the new-comer that General Maury remarked to his companions: "That fellow looks as if he had come to stay." As the sergeant

returned from installing the new arrival in quarters, he was asked the name of the stranger. He replied: "Cadet Jackson, of Virginia."

General Maury always spoke of McClellan as man, student and soldier in the highest terms. Grant was good in mathematics, but did not try to excel in anything save in horsemanship. In the riding school he was very daring.

General Maury graduated in June, 1846, and was attached as Second Lieutenant to the Mounted Rifles, now the Third Cavalry. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Persifer Smith. General Taylor was then winning his victories in Mexico. Excitement in the country was at a high point. This was especially true among the cadets, and Lieutenant Maury was delighted with the prospect of fighting. He sailed from Baltimore on the brig *Soldana*, with a squadron of the Mounted Rifles on board, under Captain Stevens Mason. Rough weather was encountered, the vessel was unseaworthy, and it was the thirty-second day after leaving Baltimore before Point Isabel was reached, long after the transport had been reported lost with all on board. The squadron was marched overland to Monterey, where it entered the command of General Zachary Taylor, who had just captured the city. Lieutenant Thomas J. Jackson had charge of the siege pieces, which the Rifles escorted from Point Isabel to Monterey.

The Mounted Rifles were soon detached from General Taylor's command, and sent to join the army of General Scott, who was preparing to attack Vera Cruz. Lieutenant Maury took part in the siege of the city and bore himself so gallantly that General Scott mentioned his name in general orders. On the 17th of April, 1847, Lieutenant Maury had his arm shattered by a ball at the battle Cerro Gordo, and he was sent home. The citizens of Fredericksburg presented him with a splendid sword as a token of their appreciation of the gallantry of the young Virginian, and soon afterwards he received his promotion to the rank of First Lieutenant.

After spending a few weeks at home Lieutenant Maury was ordered to West Point to assume the duties of Assistant Professor of Ethics and Tactics. He remained in this position for four years.

At the expiration of his fourth year of service at West Point, Captain Maury was ordered to re-join the Mounted Rifles at Fort Inge, on the Leona river, in Texas. He served four years in Texas. His life there was full of adventure, chasing Indians, chasing buffalo and deer, and engaging in all the other pastimes which offered themselves to the young officer. The stories General Maury loved to tell of the adventures of those days were humorous and thrilling.

In 1856 General Maury was ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to assume the duties of post commander and superintendent of cavalry instruction. During his service there Lieutenant Maury, by authority of the War Department, published a new system of tactics for mounted riflemen, which was used by both armies during the war between the States, and is still embodied in the tactics of the United States regular army.

When ordered away from Carlisle, in 1860, Lieutenant Maury was promoted to the rank of Captain and appointed Adjutant General of the Department of New Mexico. Captain Maury left his wife at her father's home, in King George, and proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The march across the plains to Fort Union was a succession of stirring incidents, fights with Indians being the chief. The headquarters of the regiment were at Fort McIntosh, near Laredo.

After serving at Fort Fort Union for some time, Captain Maury was transferred to Santa Fe. Life in that city was happy and gay, and many friendships were formed, soon to be broken by the mailed hand of war. In a delightful volume published by General Maury a few years ago, entitled "Recollections of a Virginian," he gives a graphic picture of his last days in the old army. The majority of the officers had been pronouncedly southern in their sympathies, but as the time drew near when it was apparent that they would have to espouse the cause of the

north or give up their commissions, they became very averse to discussing the subject. Maury had to be extremely careful in his expressions. He had the feeling of being watched. One evening in May, 1861, an anxious group was gathered in the office of Adjutant Maury. There was Loring, the grizzled regimental commander, who had fought through two wars, and who was destined to win honor and glory in another. There was also Lieutenant John Pegram, of Virginia, who was to gain distinction as a general officer of the Confederacy, and fall fighting for his home and his people. Maury was there, troubled and anxious, fearing the news which was expected with the mail bag would force him to give up forever the cherished friends of a life time. He felt his sword could never be turned against Virginia and the South. The mail bag came in. The Adjutant had first to assort the mail for the entire garrison. Then they all eagerly seized the telegrams forwarded by mail. They told of the fall of Fort Sumter months before.

Captain Maury seized the telegrams and rushed out of the door and up to the officers' quarters, crying: "Sumter has fallen and war has begun!"

A few days afterwards the news came that Virginia had seceded. As soon as it could be written Captain Maury wrote out his resignation and dispatched it to Washington. He prepared to follow it to the States at once.

General Maury never dwelt upon his emotions when bidding his old comrades-in-arms farewell. It was a painful subject. The writer has seen his eyes glisten with emotion when alluding to it. None of his brother officers blamed him. He frequently said they told him they never expected him to pursue any other course. But there were a number of southern men who could not bring themselves to sunder the old ties and drawing their sword in defence of the new nation turn it against the old. General George H. Thomas, a native of Southampton County, Va., and a warm friend of General Maury's, was one of these. General Maury often spoke regretfully of the failure of Thomas to go with his State. He has said that no man was ever more de-

voted to his State, which had greatly honored him, having voted him a sword for gallantry in the Mexican war. Thomas applied early for command in the Virginia forces, and Governor Letcher held an important post for him. General Maury has stated that Thomas carried to New York with him after Virginia seceded his resignation from the army, and that he went to that city to bring away his wife. His wife was a New York lady, a woman of fine character and considerable wealth. General Fitzhugh Lee, when en route to Richmond, after resigning from the old army, called to see Major Thomas, and at parting remarked: "Well, Major, I suppose we shall meet in Richmond in a few days?"

"Yes," Major Thomas replied.

His wife remarked: "He thinks you will."

She was bitterly opposed to her husband's resigning from the army, and succeeded in keeping him at the north until General Winfield Scott offered him an important post in the army. Like other great soldiers of history, General Thomas yielded to a woman. General Maury always said that Virginia lost an able and a brave commander when Thomas refused to draw sword for her.

General Maury was appointed Colonel of Cavalry in the Virginia forces upon the day of his arrival in Richmond, and the same day was commissioned a Captain of the regular Confederate Cavalry, and a Lieutenant Colonel in the provisional army. He was given leave to go to see his people at Fredericksburg. The Sunday he spent there he could hear all day the cannonading at Manassas. He took the first train for Richmond. He has more than once remarked that he expected his wife and old mother to try to hinder him from going into battle. But he never had any more anxiety after that Sunday. Their sole fear seemed to be that he would be too late for the fight. The day he reached Richmond he received an order from General Lee to report to General Joseph E. Johnston at Manassas, and he hastened thither.

General Maury is known to the student of Confederate history as one of the bravest, one of the most skillful and one of the hardest fighters in the southern army. His heroic defence of Mobile, in the spring of 1865, against the land attack of Canby, and the attack of the great Farragut by sea, is alone sufficient to give him a lasting place in history.

General Johnston and General Maury were old army comrades, and warmest friends, but General Johnston felt he had been improperly treated in having General Lee assign officers to his army. He claimed to outrank Lee. General Maury was much embarrassed by the view which General Johnston took of General Lee's action, and with the former's permission returned to Richmond and requested assignment elsewhere. General Johnston, after General Maury returned to Richmond, wrote to Mr. Davis protesting against the injustice of General Lee's action, and then existing state of affairs. He said he would raise no protest until after the achievement of the independence of the Confederacy, when he would use all proper means to have his rank rightfully established. The gauntlet thus thrown down was accepted by Mr. Davis. General Maury always said this caused the ultimate removal of Johnston from the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and, as many thought, the downfall of the Confederacy.

General Maury's request for a different post was answered with an assignment to the army of Fredericksburg, under General Holmes, at Brooke's Station. After the victory of Manassas, both armies lay quiescent for many months. General Maury had had no opportunity for active service when, in February, 1862, he was made Chief of Staff to General Earle Van Dorn, in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. This distinguished honor illustrates the confidence reposed in General Maury at headquarters, in Richmond.

General Maury was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General for conduct in the Elkhorn campaign. His first command in the field was of the famous Missouri brigade, at Corinth, and in the affair at Farmington. On the evacuation of Cor-

inth, May 31, 1862, he was assigned to command the rear guard of the Army of the West. The next day he was assigned to the command of the first division of that army, with which he subsequently fought at Iuka, Corinth, Hatchie-Bridge and Vicksburg. Maury's division of the Army of the West went into action at Corinth 4,600 strong, on October 4, 1862. After three days of fighting it was reduced to 1,200 men, who held Ord's Corps in check, repulsing every attack from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and saved Van Dorn's army and trains.

In April, 1863, General Maury was ordered to take command of the Department of East Tennessee. Soon afterwards he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, which he defended until the battle of Mobile closed the war between the States, on April 12th. The fighting began March 26, 1865, against Canby's army of three corps of infantry, a heavy force of artillery, and Farragut's fleet. General Maury conducted the defense with great skill, destroying twelve of Farragut's vessels.

On the 12th of April, pursuant to his orders from General Lee, General Maury marched out the remnant of his little army, now reduced to a division of 4,500 men. As he marched with the rear guard, a flag of truce was sent out to the fleet, to apprise the enemy that he might enter Mobile, without firing a shot into the town. On the 14th of May he and his army were paroled.

General Maury's life after the war was that of many a soldier of the Confederacy.

The close of the war found him penniless. He has often remarked upon how little fitted he was by education and training to be a man of business. He was fond of borrowing General Dick Taylor's opinion of the education of the officers of the United States army: "Take a boy of 16 from his mother's apron strings, shut him up under constant surveillance at West Point, send him out to a two-company post upon the frontier, where he does little but play seven-up and drink whiskey at the sutler's,

and by the time he is 45 years old he will furnish the most complete illustration of suppressed mental development of which human nature is capable."

Though without business training or inclination for business life, General Maury went to work with a will. Being a graduate of the University and of West Point, he decided to establish a classical and mathematical academy for boys at Fredericksburg, where he lived. Though he always spoke in humorous depreciation of the school, it succeeded. But teaching was not at all to General Maury's tastes, and when offered a lucrative position with an express company at New Orleans, he accepted. After he had been in the employ of the company for some time he resigned to embark in the manufacture of rosin and turpentine in St. Tammany Parish, La. For a year General Maury succeeded famously in his new enterprise, but owing to the embarrassments of the old army friend who was advancing him money for the business he was unable to carry it on successfully. General Maury continued the enterprise until he had lost nearly every cent.

He went to New Orleans with only \$2.50 in his pocket. He went to the office of an old friend, General Simon Buckner, to whom he told his plight. General Buckner told him the office of secretary of the Southern Hospital Association had just been created the previous night, at a salary of \$125 a month. He asked General Maury if he would accept it.

"As that is just \$125 more than my present income, of course I will accept," replied General Maury. He received the appointment. The salary was soon increased to \$200 a month.

It was in New Orleans in 1868 that General Maury set on foot a plan for the systematic collection of southern war records, which resulted in the formation of the Southern Historical Society. In 1873 at a convention held at the White Sulphur Springs, the domicile of the society was removed to the Capitol at Richmond, and General Maury was made chairman of the executive committee.

During the contest of Tilden and Hayes for the presidency, and soon after the great labor riots in Baltimore and Pittsburg, General Maury called a meeting in Richmond for the purpose of taking steps to improve the militia of the State. At this meeting the co-operation of other States was invited. Many accepted, and the National Guard Association of America was formed as a result. A further result was the securing from Congress of a small annual appropriation for the purpose of arming the State military. General Maury always said this meeting aroused such vital interest in the subject in every State that the United States now has the most efficient national militia in the world.

In 1885 General Maury was appointed United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Columbia, by Mr. Cleveland. He remained at Bogota until after the election of Mr. Harrison.

Since his return from the United States of Columbia General Maury had resided with relatives in this city, and with his son, Mr. Dabney H. Maury, Jr., at Peoria, Ill.

His frankness and his honesty were probably his most striking characteristics. The latter is splendidly illustrated by an incident of General Maury's life after the war, one which he often told. He was in very destitute circumstances, and had no idea whither to go to find the dollar. One afternoon he received a letter in an official-looking envelope. He broke the seal and found it was from the Louisiana State Lottery Company, offering him a salary of \$25,000 per year if he would accept the position of president of the company.

"The temptation was a terrible one," said General Maury. "To say that it was otherwise would be to say I was more than human. I was almost penniless, and there was no prospect of my being otherwise. Twenty-five thousand a year was wealth which to me seemed fabulous. I did not say anything to any one concerning the proposition. When I went to bed I could not sleep. I tossed and turned for hours, trying to make up my mind. Finally, just before dawn, I resolved to decline the

offer. I had never done anything which was not honest, and I determined that it was too late to begin in my old age. Sleep was easy to me then, and it was late when I awoke. Almost as soon as I did so I arose, and writing a letter of refusal of the company's offer, posted it. I have never regretted it."

General Maury was in every fibre a soldier. He not only had the personal courage requisite, but despite his whimsical manner of disparaging the army as an occupation, it was plain to see he was by nature a man who loved and was fitted for army life. All his stories were of war, all his recollections of incidents of battle and adventure in the field. When war broke out with Spain the old fellow would go to the Governor's office every day and ask the influence of Governor Tyler in securing appointment to the army. The old war horse scented battle once again, and wished to drink once more of the excitement of war.

General Maury was a man of the simplest tastes. He abhorred anything which favored of display. About five years ago he was taken ill in this city, and it was feared his death was not distant. He spoke to a friend concerning his wishes as to the funeral.

"There must be no pomp," he said. "Let the services be simple. Let the coffin be hauled to the railroad station on a caisson, followed by a few of my old comrades. I want my body to be sent to the old family burying ground, at Fredericksburg, that I may sleep with my people."

RICHMOND, Va., DISPATCH, January 12, 1900.

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### BENJAMIN ALLSTON.

No. 1604. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, January 15, 1900, at Winnsboro, S. C., aged 67.

BENJAMIN ALLSTON was born at Charleston, S. C., February 26, 1833. His father, Robert F. W. Allston, graduated at the United States Military Academy in the class of 1821; early there-

after he resigned and occupied many responsible and prominent positions in his native State—at one time Governor. Cadet Allston's mother was a member of the distinguished family of Petigrues, so well known for their high legal attainments. He was quiet, frank and dignified—the soul of honor. His attachments were strong and his friends numerous, but he was not demonstrative. He had few, if any, enemies and possessed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Among his classmates were General Sheridan, Lieutenant General Scofield, Major General McPherson, Brigadier Generals Craighill, Vincent, Bell, Tyler, Thomas Wilson, Sweitzer of the Union army, and many others highly distinguished. General J. B. Hood of the Confederate army was also a classmate.

He entered the Dragoons on graduating. In 1857 he resigned; his services were on the Pacific coast against Indians, nearly continuous, active and highly creditable. After entering civil life he was Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to the Governor of South Carolina. He was engaged in rice planting on the Pedre River, S. C., until interrupted by the civil war. He was also in the Confederate army, where his services were marked with that zeal and thoroughness that characterized his whole life.

The following extracts from an article in the Winnsboro, S. C., paper shows the regard in which he was held at his late residence:

“REV. BENJ. ALLSTON.

Rev. Benjamin Allston, rector of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, died on Monday evening about 7 o'clock.

\* \* \* \* He was the eldest son of Governor R. F. W. Allston and Adele Petigru, sister of James L. Petigru, Esq., the famous lawyer. He entered West Point at the age of sixteen, the youngest member of his class, and graduated in 1853.

\* \* \* \* He resigned from the U. S. A. \* \* \* \* \*  
On the 25th of February, 1864, he was married to Miss Ellen Stanley Robinson of Texas, who died in 1875. Two children of

this marriage survive, Mrs. M. A. Moore, now of Union, S. C., and R. F. W. Allston of Tyron, S. C. After the war Mr. Allston engaged in rice planting, and for some years was lay reader in the chapel at Planterville, S. C., and while interested in this, the late Bishop Howe requested that he take the order of a deacon, so that he might be available at funerals and weddings. This led him into theological studies, and he became so much interested and impressed that he resolved to make the sacred work that of his life. About this time he married Miss Louise Gibert North, and was called to the rectorship of Prince Frederick's Pee Dee (Georgetown Co.), where he did a great deal of missionary work among the poor. Thence he was called to Prince George, Wingah, Georgetown, S. C., subsequently to the church at Union, S. C., and to Winnsboro.

Mr. Allston impressed his character on the community. He loved the truth in all of its simplicity. He abhorred anything ostentatious, and was true and sincere in all things. This was well illustrated, even in the face of death, when he directed the utmost simplicity in the manner of his burial. He was most thoroughly honest with himself. Once examining and finding the way of duty, as it appeared to him, he pursued his course with absolute faith in its rightfulness, because it was the only course marked out by duty. Such a man could not be a dissimulator, and therefore frankness and candor and other plainness of speech were logically characteristic of him.

To thorough and strong convictions he added bravery and will to execute. These elements made a strong character, true he had also many of the attributes that lie on the tender side of life. He was full of sympathy and generous, and softened the stern character of the trained soldier with the sweet and tender graces of the Christian."

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It was impossible to obtain obituaries of the following named graduates. The Secretary of the Association is indebted to the War Department for a synopsis of the record of each from 1889 to date of death. The records previous to 1889 are given in the 1890 edition of Cullum's Register.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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CHARLES L. STEELE.

No. 2811. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, January 18, 1900, at Fort Bayard, N. M., aged 43.

\* \* On recruiting service to May, 1891; with regiment at Fort Clark, Texas, to September, 1893; Professor of Military Science at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi from September 15, 1893, (Captain Eighteenth Infantry, May 12, 1895,) to October 28, 1897; with regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas, to April, 1898; New Orleans, Louisiana, April, 1898; Camp Merritt, San Francisco, California, May, 1898; en route to and in the Philippine Islands to January, 1899; on sick leave to March, 1899; at Birmingham, Alabama, on recruiting duty, to November, 1899; sick at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to the date of his death.

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MAGNUS O. HOLLIS.

No. 2955. CLASS OF 1882.

Died, November 15, 1899, at Manila, P. I., aged 41.

\* \* Fort Spokane, Washington, to October, 1891; First Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, January 31, 1891; transferred to Fourth Infantry July 25, 1891; Fort Sherman, Idaho, to Sep-

tember, 1895; Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Agricultural College of Alabama, from September 1, 1895, to April, 1898; Captain, Fourth Infantry, April 26, 1898; Mustering Officer; Alabama Volunteers, at Mobile, Alabama, to September, 1898; mustering out duty at Montgomery, Alabama, to January, 1899; en route to and with regiment in the Philippine Islands to date of death.

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WOODBIDGE GEARY.

No. 2965. CLASS OF 1882.

Died, October 11, 1899, at San Francisco de Malabon, of wounds received in action the day before at Buena Vista, P. I., aged 42.

\* \* Camp del Rio, Texas, to May, 1890; Fort Porter, New York, to August, 1890; Fort Mackinac, Michigan, to September, 1895; First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, February 20, 1891; Fort Brady, Michigan, to February, 1898; Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Agricultural College of Oregon, February 16 to May 29, 1898; with regiment at Mobile, Alabama, to June, 1898; Captain, Thirteenth Infantry, June 30, 1898; Tampa, Florida, to July 23, 1898; Ponce, Porto Rico, to October, 1898; Yauco, Porto Rico, to March, 1899; en route to and in the Philippine Islands to October 11, 1899; wounded in action near Buena Vista, October 10; died at 3 o'clock A. M., October 11, 1899, at San Francisco de Malabon.

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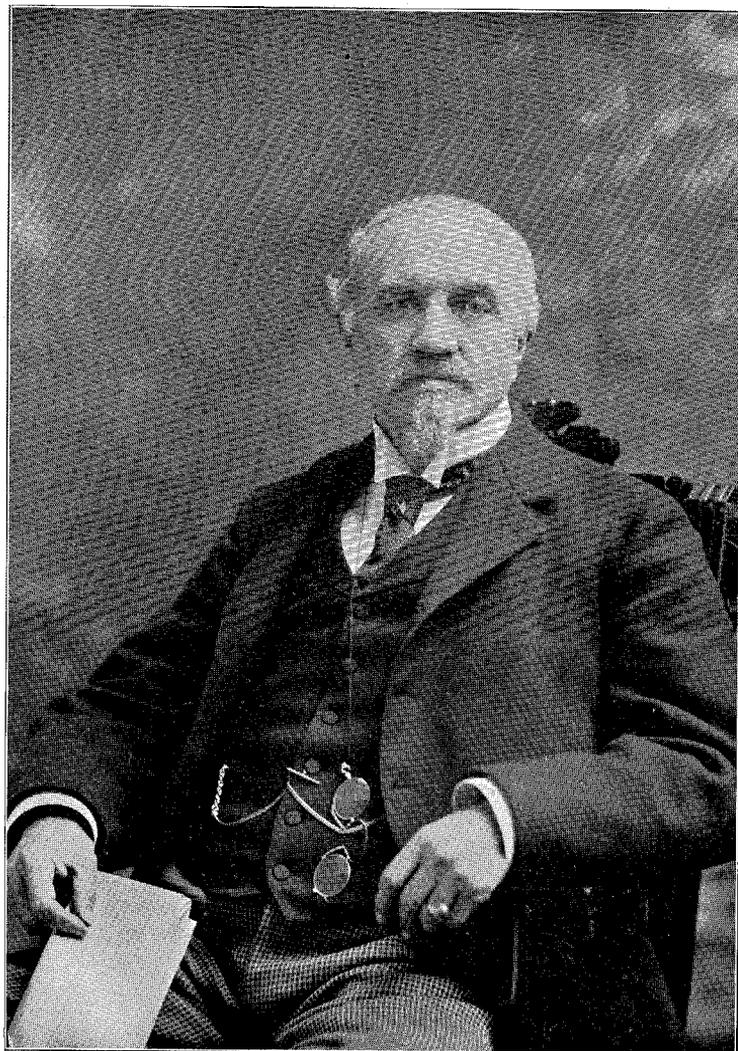
MARION B. SAFFOLD.

No. 2820. CLASS OF 1879.

Killed, October 8, 1899, near Novoletta, P. I., aged 43.

\* \* At Fort Supply to October, 1894; as Regimental Quartermaster to October 14, 1891; Fort Columbus, New York, to





GENERAL WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

April, 1898; Captain, April 26, 1898; Tampa, Florida, to June, 1898; Santiago campaign, participating in the battle of San Juan and siege of Santiago to July 17, 1898. En route to the United States and at Montauk Point, Long Island, to August, 1898. Fort Columbus, New York, to April, 1899; en route to and in the Philippine Islands, October 8, 1899, when he was killed in action near Noveletta.

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WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

No. 1702. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, February 3, 1900, at Bath, N. Y., aged 67.

On the 3rd day of February, 1900, there passed from this life to the life eternal WILLIAM W. AVERELL, one of the most conspicuous figures in the great war and a cavalry commander of high repute. He was born in Cameron township in the County of Steuben, N. Y., on the 5th of November, 1832. Following a school education in Bath, he became a clerk in a drug store in that village, whence he was appointed a cadet to West Point, entering the Academy July 1, 1851, and graduating No. 26 in his class in July, 1855, receiving the appointment of Brevet Second Lieutenant of Mounted Riflemen. From 1855 to the opening of the war, he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, the School for Practice at Carlisle, Pa., on frontier duty in command of the escort to the Commanding General of the Department of New Mexico, scouting against the Indians, including a skirmish with the Kiowa Indians near Fort Craig, December 7th, 1857, on Navajo expedition and was engaged in skirmishes with Ky-atano's band at the Puerco of the West, October 8th, 1858, where he was severely wounded in a night attack on the camp; in skirmish in Chusca Valley, September 29, 1859, and on sick leave on account of wound from 1859 to 1861.

This preliminary service prepared him for the more arduous and brilliant duties which he was called to perform in the four years of the desperate struggle for the preservation of the Union. His first call was as bearer of dispatches to Colonel Emory in the Indian Territory. Thence he returned to Washington in April, 1861, and after declining the appointment of First Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry, he was promoted to the same rank in his own regiment. On July 5th of that year we find him as Acting Assistant Adjutant General to General Andrew Porter, with whom he continued until October, 1861, participating in the first battle of Bull Run, and subsequently on provost duty in Washington. On the 23rd of August, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, doing duty in the defences of the Capital until March of the following year. Assigned to McClellan's army, his regiment led the advance to Manassas, and subsequently followed the fortunes of that commander on the Peninsula, having been specially engaged in Heintzelman's Corps in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, and skirmishes at Sycamore Church, and White Oak Swamp. Severe work and exposure necessitated a sick leave of three weeks, at the close of which, on September 26, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers. His part in the campaign, until November, 1862, consisted mainly in scouting and skirmishes on the upper Potomac when he moved to Falmouth. Skirmishes along the Blue Ridge, at Upperville, Markham, Corbins and Gaines Cross Roads and Anisville occupied his time until the opening of the Rappahannock Campaign, in which he took part in the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. From February 22nd to May 4, 1863, he was in command of the Second Division of Cavalry, and was in the skirmish at Hartwood, February 25th, and the notable action at Kelly's Ford, on March 17. Stoneman's raid toward Richmond, with several skirmishes, kept him actively employed until May 8, 1863, when he was transferred to West Virginia where, with the Fourth Separate Brigade, he was almost incessantly occupied in expeditions

against and collisions with the foe at Beverly, July 4, 1863, Hedgeville July 19, Moorfield August 7, Rocky Gap near White Sulphur Springs August 26, and Droop Mountain November 6, pursuing the enemy until November 18. The next duty of great value to the Union cause was the raid to Salem, Va., December 8th to the 25th, tearing up the Tennessee Railroad and destroying Longstreet's supplies. After a sick leave of about three weeks, he resumed his operations in West Virginia, commanding the Second Cavalry division from April 26, 1864, to May 18, 1865, and being engaged in action at Cove Gap, near Wythville, May 10, 1864, when he was wounded; in the destruction of several miles of the railroad to which he had already devoted his attentions from New River to Lafayette, and burned a depot of supplies and the bridge over the river just mentioned, May 12, 1864. Marching across the Allegheny mountains to Staunton, he joined the expedition against Lynchburg in 1864, participating in the several skirmishes of that destructive though brief campaign. He then returned to Kanawha and the Shenandoah Valley in June and July, 1864, and defeated Ramseur's division at Carter's Farm, on the 20th of that month. A combat at Winchester on July 24, the pursuit of McCausland's raiders who burned the defenseless town of Chambersburg; a combat at Moorfield in August 8, 1864, skirmishes at Bunker Hill, Martinsburg, etc., August 18 to September 18; the battle of the Opequan, September 19, of Fisher's Hill, September 22, and the action at Mount Jackson, September 23, 1864, completed the chief military work of this industrious, indefatigable and brilliant patriot.

He was promoted to Captain in his regiment, and received brevets in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services, of Major, for Kelly's Ford, of Lieutenant Colonel for Droop Mountain, of Colonel for the Salem expedition, of Brigadier General for general excellence and of Major General for Moorfield, Va.

On the 18th of May, 1865, he resigned and early in the following year was appointed United States Consul General of Canada, holding that office until 1869.

Returning to private life he secured valuable patents in asphalt paving, which others sought to use without authority, involving him in law suits which were protracted for nearly twenty years, exhausting nearly every resource. During this period he was reinstated in the army by Congress as Captain, on the retired list, and also served for ten years as Assistant Inspector General of Soldiers' Homes.

Successful at last in his litigation, about two years ago, a satisfactory settlement was reached, and resigning his inspectorship, he prepared to enjoy the ease which a competence now assured him. But the long struggle had weakened his constitution, and about a year since he began to yield to the insidious attacks of the disease which terminated in his death, leaving unfinished the *Reminiscences*, the completion of which had been deferred until the leisure which he hoped for should be realized.

Few men had more or closer friends than General Averell. His life was full of incident, and his recital of his experiences in the army as well as in civil life always made him the centre of an admiring and appreciative circle. Conscientious in the highest degree, he performed every duty with rigorous exactitude and demanded a like conduct of those under his command, or with whom he was associated. He has left an unsullied name, and his great service to this country in its hour of need will always be remembered by a grateful people.

His widow and two sisters survive him.

HORATIO C. KING.





CAPTAIN EDMUND DICKINSON SMITH.

## EDMUND DICKINSON SMITH.

No. 2773. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, February 5, 1900, from wounds received in action February 4, 1900, near Fort Amia, in the Philippines, Island of Cebu, aged 44.

Captain SMITH was born in Stamford, Connecticut, September 25, 1857. His grandfather was Phineas Smith, one of the patriots of the Revolution, belonging to that staunch band who, in the trying days of Valley Forge, forsook neither their General nor their country. His father was the Hon. Truman Smith of Stamford, Conn., who represented his district in the House of Representatives of the United States from 1839 to 1843, and from 1845 to 1849; and his State in the United States Senate from 1849 to 1854.

Captain Smith entered the public schools of his native city at the usual age, but was compelled to give up his studies on account of an accident which produced paralysis and made him a helpless invalid for several years. When he recovered he attended a private school, in which he prepared himself for the Military Academy.

His appointment to West Point was given him by General Grant, in recognition of the valuable public services of his father. He entered the Academy in June, 1875, and graduated June 13, 1879. While in the Academy he made many warm personal friends among his classmates, who were quick to appreciate his noble character. Capable, honest and fearless, he made his presence felt in the corps of cadets, and gained both its honor and esteem. In his studies he was particularly distinguished in mathematics and law. His ability in mathematics was so thoroughly appreciated by Professor Bass, until recently the distinguished head of the Department of Mathematics, that he secured his services as instructor in that department from 1884 to 1888, and again from 1891 to 1895. His aptitude in law,

which was equally great, he probably inherited from his father, who was one of the leading lawyers of his State. He continued his studies after his graduation and at his death was one of the best informed officers in the army on military and general subjects.

On graduating from the Academy, he entered the Nineteenth Infantry as a Second Lieutenant, and was successively promoted in the same regiment, First Lieutenant, December 3, 1889, and Captain, January 3, 1895.

He met a soldier's death, while in command of his company in the Island of Cebu, searching for some soldiers of his command who had been lost in the jungles. On February 4, 1900, he was marching at the head of his company along one of the island trails, when, at about 4 p. m., he discovered, a few hundred yards from the trail, a small village, which he deemed it advisable to inspect. Leaving his company on the trail, he took with him a small squad of men to reconnoiter the position; upon approaching the village he was received by a volley of hostile bullets and was mortally wounded. On account of his great vitality, he lived until the following evening, and had the satisfaction of capturing the village and releasing an American soldier who had long been a prisoner.

In the death of Captain Smith, the army lost one of those men of whom the Military Academy is ever proud,—a man of spotless character, of great mental attainments, of indefatigable energy, and of the highest moral and physical courage.

Captain Smith was married to Miss Mary Dewing of Stamford, Conn., June 28, 1892; his wife and their two children, Truman and Charlotte, survive him.

On one of his expeditions in the Island of Cebu, by a skillful turning movement, he captured a heavy marine gun which the insurgents had mounted to sweep one of the defiles through which they expected the American troops to approach. This gun was forwarded from Cebu to West Point by the officers of his regiment, to be mounted on the grounds of his Alma Mater





LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON BENYAURD.

as a monument to her gallant son. Unfortunately the gun was lost in a storm at sea; but Captain Smith has a less perishable monument, in a record of valuable services rendered during his lifetime, to the Academy, the army and the country.

G. Y. F.

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WILLIAM H. BENYAURD.

No. 2000. CLASS OF 1863.

Died, February 7th, 1900, in New York City, aged 59.

Lieutenant Colonel Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, died, after a brief illness from pneumonia, at the Audubon Hotel, New York City. Two days before his death, while suffering from the effects of a cold, he attended a business meeting at his office, and although convinced that in venturing out he had been indiscreet, he left his friends without apprehension of serious consequences. He retired immediately upon reaching his hotel, and was up for a few hours the next day, but on the day following grew rapidly worse and passed quietly away in the afternoon. He was buried, with appropriate military honors, at West Point, on February 10th.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON BENYAURD was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 17th, 1841. After passing through the various grades of the public schools in his native city he was graduated from the Central High School and shortly afterward entered a real estate office. He was appointed to the Military Academy by Thomas B. Florence, then representing the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, and entered with his class in June, 1859.

We all remember Benyaurd as he appeared among us at the gathering of his class; his alert military bearing, his quick, short step, his genial, but withal modest and undemonstrative, good fellowship, and it was not long before he had found a

place in the esteem of his classmates, and, needless to say, of his instructors as well. From 1859 to 1863 were years of intense political excitement throughout the country, followed by the distracting events of the great Civil War. We were not without a realizing sense of the magnitude and significance of that mighty struggle, and its effects were not unmarked upon the cadets and the Academy; but, although his feelings were as deeply stirred as those of any man in his class, Benyaurd never allowed his interest to flag in what he considered the duty of the hour, and from his first to his last year he maintained his reputation as a student and improved his standing until he graduated in the honorable position of sixth in his class.

Immediately upon graduating he entered upon his professional duties in the Engineer Corps, and was charged with the construction of the defenses of Pittsburg, Pa., and a few weeks later was assigned to duty in the field, where he rendered brave and loyal service until the close of the war.

The editor of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, writes:

"Colonel Benyaurd remained continuously in the field until the close of the Civil War, being present at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomatox C. H., April 9, 1865, as Chief Engineer of the Fifth Corps. His war record shows that he accompanied General Kilpatrick on the raid to Richmond to relieve northern prisoners, March, 1864; took part in the construction of the famous Pontoon Bridge across the James River in the campaign against Petersburg, June 15, 1864; and served as an engineer officer in all the operations of that campaign, holding the position of Chief Engineer of the Fifth Corps, on the staff of Major General Warren, at Five Forks, April 1, 1865. He was brevetted Captain August 1st, 1864, 'for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against Richmond, Va.,' and brevetted Major April 1, 1865, 'for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.' For his conduct at Five Forks he was awarded a medal of honor on the following record:

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers: For most distinguished gallantry in action at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865. Major General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps, seeing his troops wavering, seized his headquarters flag, rode to the front accompanied by Lieutenant Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers, and calling on his men to follow, the troops resumed the advance and were successful.

Also, in the same action, Lieutenant Benyaurd, with one companion, voluntarily advanced beyond the skirmishers, where he was exposed to imminent peril. In this reconnaissance seven prisoners were captured; while serving as First Lieatenant, Corps of Engineers.'

He was promoted to the grade of Captain May 1, 1866; to Major March 4, 1879; and to Lieutenant Colonel July 2, 1889.

From the close of the Civil War until the outbreak of the Spanish War, Lieutenant Colonel Benyaurd had charge of many important works connected with the Corps of Engineers, and during the Spanish War superintended the construction of the defenses at St. Augustine, Key West and Tampa, which he executed with promptness and good judgment. In June, 1899, he was transferred north and charged with civil improvements in the vicinity of New York City."

We learn from his family that Benyaurd was very proud of the medal of honor above referred to—as well he might be—but such was his natural modesty that it is safe to say very few persons ever heard him refer to this distinction.

Colonel Benyaurd's record of almost forty years of continuous service is best epitomized in the very just and complimentary General Order, published by the chief of his corps:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, }  
 UNITED STATES ARMY, }  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1900. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 2. }

It becomes the sad duty of the Brigadier General Commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of one of its members, Lieutenant Colonel William H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers, who died at New York City, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900.

Lieutenant Colonel Benyaurd was born in Pennsylvania May 17, 1841. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and promoted in the army to First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 11, 1863; Brevet Captain August 1, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign before Richmond, Va.;" Brevet Major April 1, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va.;" Captain, Corps of Engineers, May 1, 1866; Major, March 4, 1879, and Lieutenant Colonel July 2, 1889.

He served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1863-66, as Assistant Engineer in the construction of the defenses of Pittsburg, Pa., June 15 to August 3, 1863; with Engineer Battalion, Army of the Potomac, August 24, 1863, to January 24, 1864, being engaged in Mine Run operations, November 26 to December 3, 1863; in command of company

of Engineer Battalion, Army of the Potomac, February 17, 1864, to April 13, 1865, being engaged in making roads and reconnaissances, building block houses and defensive works, constructing and dismantling bridges, sapping and mining, and on the staff of corps commanders in the various battles on the march from the Rapidan to the James; on General Kilpatrick's raid to Richmond, March, 1864; operations about and siege of Petersburg, June 17, 1864, to March 31, 1865; battles at Deep Bottom, August 15-20, 1864; destruction of Weldon Railroad to Meherrin River, December 7-10, 1864; combat near Dabneys Mill, February 6-7, 1865; battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, and pursuit of the Confederate Army, terminating in the capitulation of Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865; as Assistant Engineer in making surveys of the theatre of military operations before Petersburg, Va., April 13 to June 19, 1865; in charge of the Engineer Depot at Washington, D. C., June 19 to August 23, 1865; in command of Engineer Company at West Point, N. Y., August 25, 1865, to November 13, 1866; as Assistant Professor of Engineering at the U. S. Military Academy, August 31, 1866, to August 28, 1869; as Assistant Engineer of construction of superstructure of Rock Island bridge across the Mississippi River, September, 1869, to August, 1872, and of works for the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, and of improvement of Minnesota River, August, 1872, to April, 1873; as Superintending Engineer of the improvement of the Ouachita and Yazoo Rivers, May 9, 1873; in charge of water gauges on the Mississippi River and its principal tributaries, August, 1874; of removal of Red River Raft, La., and of improvement of Cypress Bayou, and Soda Lake, Texas, November, 1874, and of surveys and improvements of various rivers and harbors in the valley of the lower Mississippi, June 26, 1878, to June 30, 1882, and in Illinois, June 19, 1882, to November 19, 1886; in California, November 26, 1886, to January 7, 1896, in charge of defensive works at San Francisco and San Diego, and surveys and improvements of rivers and harbors in Western California; of fortification and river and harbor works in Florida, January 7, 1896, to June 3, 1899, and river and harbor works in New York, June 7, 1899, to the time of his death.

In addition to the duties named, Lieutenant Colonel Benyaurd was at different times a member of numerous commissions and boards for the consideration of important engineering questions.

An accomplished officer, a gallant soldier, a courtly gentleman, his loss will be deeply felt, not only by the Corps of Engineers, of which he was a distinguished member, but by the host of friends who loved him for all those noble qualities which belong to the knightly soldier and the true gentleman.

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

By command of Brigadier General Wilson.

JOSEPH E. KUHN,

Captain, Corps of Engineers.

Upon the announcement of Colonel Benyaurd's death, the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution in executive session expressed the sorrow of its members and a sense of the loss to the institution. The following is an extract from the minutes of a meeting held at Governor's Island, N. Y., February 9, 1900:

Brevet Brigadier General T. F. Rodenbough, V. P., in the Chair.

\* \* \* \* \*

General Clous then announced the death of Colonel W. H. H. Benyaurd, a member of the Council, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and that the same be published in the forthcoming number of the Journal. The motion was unanimously adopted, and Generals Gillespie and Clous and Major Butler were appointed the committee.

At a meeting of this committee, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep regret of the death of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., which occurred in the City of New York on Wednesday, February 7, 1900; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, of which Lieutenant Colonel Benyaurd was a member, hereby expresses its sorrow at the loss of one who was so much honored in his military life, and whose generous character, winning manners and dignified deportment gathered around him the best and brightest minds of his environment, and made lasting attachments and friendships valuable to himself and the service.

By the death of Lieutenant Colonel Benyaurd, the service loses a loyal, brave and active officer, and the Military Service Institution a member earnestly devoted to its interests.

G. S. GILLESPIE,

Colonel Corps of Engineers.

J. W. CLOUS,

Lieutenant Colonel Deputy J. A. General.

JOHN G. BUTLER,

Major of Ordnance.

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At the time of his death Benyaurd was the senior Lieutenant Colonel in the distinguished corps in which he had served so long and honorably. While on duty on the lower Mississippi in 1882, he contracted yellow fever, which left him with impaired

health for some time. In fact, it is safe to say that he never wholly recovered from the effects of that illness inasmuch as he remained thereafter somewhat delicate, when he had every reason otherwise for counting upon more vigorous health.

Colonel Benyaurd's official record shows an honorable man, a capable officer and a brave soldier; but his friends knew him also for a gentleman in a very true sense, and loved him for his modest worth and for those gentler qualities which add to our sorrow for his death and inspire an abiding and affectionate remembrance.

J. G. B.

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CHARLES HAROLD MUNTON.

No. 3820. CLASS OF 1898.

Died, February 11, 1900, at sea, en route from Manila to San Francisco, aged 23.

Lieutenant CHARLES H. MUNTON was born in Greenville, Mich., January 23, 1877, and, with the exception of a few years, spent his early life in this city. In the spring of 1894 he received an appointment to West Point. Entering the Academy June 15, 1894, he graduated April 26, 1898, ranking twelfth in his class, and chose the Twenty-third Infantry as his regiment.

After a few weeks on leave of absence he joined his regiment at New Orleans, whence he was ordered to the Philippines. On reaching San Francisco the regiment was divided into three divisions and sent to Manila at different times. He left with the third division. Before his departure he was drilling recruits at San Francisco. The command which he accompanied stopped at Honolulu and witnessed the raising of our country's flag over the capital of the Hawaiian Islands.

Arriving at Manila, he did duty at the headquarters of General Otis. Early in January, 1899, he was detailed to take charge of a number of prisoners and sick United States soldiers and sailors and bring them home. He remained in this country only a few days, less than a week, returning to Manila in charge of troops and supplies. Upon his arrival his regiment was sent to the Sulu Islands, his company being stationed at Iloilo, where he remained until he received a commission as First Lieutenant, and was assigned to the Twelfth Infantry, which he joined at Angeles.

Lieutenant Munton was soon in command of his company as the ranking officer. He continued in active service until stricken with typhoid fever, November 19, last year, and was immediately taken to the Manila Hospital. The latter part of January he obtained sick leave and started for home on a transport. He died at sea February 11, 1900, aged 23 years and 19 days.

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#### TRIBUTE BY A SOLDIER COMRADE.

The following is an extract from a letter written to the father by Captain C. C. Ballou of the Twelfth Infantry. They campaigned together in the Philippines and together lay sick in the hospital. Captain Ballou writes:

"Lieutenant Munton was greatly liked in the regiment, where the excellent work he was doing with his company was greatly appreciated. The service has lost a most worthy and gallant officer, my regiment a well-loved brother in arms, and you a son whose noble qualities but add to the burden of grief and sense of loss. We, who are the lesser sufferers, extend to you our heartfelt sympathy and beg to share your grief."

From the GREENVILLE, Mich., INDEPENDENT.

## BARD P. SCHENCK.

No. 3234. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, March 10, 1900, at Mochudi, Bechuanaland, Africa,  
aged 35.

BARD PENDLETON SCHENCK was born in Maryland thirty-five years ago and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from New York in 1883. He was graduated with the rank of Second Lieutenant four years later and was stationed at Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., for several years. He was wholly retired from the army in July, 1896, and went to South Africa about three years ago on business. At the outbreak of the war his army training led him to enlist in the British army for active service.

James Punnett, of 43 West Fifty-fifth street, an old friend of the Schenck family, when seen yesterday, said he had heard no more particulars of Lieutenant Schenck's death, but understood that the young American had died from fever contracted in the field, and that he had been in the hospital for some time. Mr. Punnett was the law partner of Lieutenant Schenck's brother, N. Pendleton Schenck, until the latter's death two years ago. Two sisters and two brothers reside in this city, but their home at 60 West Twelfth street has been closed for some time.

The Schenck family was prominent in Brooklyn a few years ago. The Lieutenant's father was the Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, who was rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church on the Heights from 1869 until his death, January 4, 1885. In 1871 he was one of the three delegates from the Evangelical Alliance sent to St. Petersburg to petition the Czar in behalf of Russian dissenters.

Dr. Schenck's wife was a sister of the late Senator George H. Pendleton of Ohio, who was Minister to Germany under President Cleveland's first administration. She has been dead several years. The two brothers of the South African soldier are Spotswood D. Schenck and Emil Schenck, a musician.

NEW YORK TIMES.





GENERAL ZEALOUS BATES TOWER.

## ZEALOUS BATES TOWER.

No. 1059. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, March 20, 1900, in Cohasset, Mass., aged 81.

"In the death of Brevet Major General ZEALOUS BATES TOWER, United States Army, retired, the country loses another distinguished soldier and one of the remaining few representatives of the old army. This Commandery mourns its beloved Commander's decease and remembers with pride the record of his achievements.

He was graduated from West Point in 1841, at the head of his class, which contains the names of many officers of both armies who won fame in the Civil War.

His brilliant career was temporarily checked from the effects of a severe wound received on August 30, 1862, while leading his brigade at the battle of Manassas. This wound incapacitated him for service in the field for nearly two years and prevented him from attaining the highest honors.

General Tower was retired from the army's active list in 1883, at his own request, and returned to the home of his boyhood at Cohasset, where he continued to live until his peaceful death on March 20, 1900.

The modest simplicity of this gallant soldier and gentleman was striking. He took a just pride in his library and his mind was a storehouse of knowledge. He wrote with ease and force upon all subjects, both in prose and poetry. General Tower always enjoyed the respect and esteem of the citizens of Cohasset, who will ever proudly recall that this distinguished soldier belonged to them and that he sleeps still in their midst."

The above is from a memorial to General Tower by the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Massachusetts Commandery, and the following is the order issued by the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, }  
 UNITED STATES ARMY, }  
 WASHINGTON, March 22, 1900. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 NO. 4. }

To the Corps of Engineers is announced the death of Colonel Zealous B. Tower, Corps of Engineers, retired, Brevet Major General U. S. Army, which occurred at Cohasset, Mass., March 20, 1900.

Colonel Tower was born in Massachusetts, January 12, 1819. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1841, and passed through all the intermediate grades to that of Colonel; was appointed Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers, November 23, 1861, and received the following brevets: First Lieutenant April 18, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico;" Captain August 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico;" Major September 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico;" Lieutenant Colonel November 23, 1861, "for gallant and meritorious services during the defense of Fort Pickens, Fla.;" Colonel August 9, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.;" Brigadier General March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Groveton, Va.;" Major General March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion," and Major General, U. S. Volunteers, June 12, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion."

He served as assistant to the Board of Engineers, 1841-42; at the U. S. Military Academy, in the Department of Engineering, 1842-43; as Assistant Engineer in the construction of the defenses of Hampton Roads, Va., 1843-46; in the war with Mexico, 1846-48, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18, 1847; reconnaissance of San Antonio, August 18, and of the Pedregal, August 18-19, 1847; battle of Contreras, August 19-20, 1847, where he led the storming column; battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847; reconnaissance of the southern approaches to the City of Mexico, September 9-13, 1847; storming of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, where he was wounded, and assault and capture of the City of Mexico, September 13-14, 1847; as superintending engineer of the repairs of the harbor defenses of Portland, Me., and of Portsmouth, N. H., 1848-53; of surveys and repairs of harbor works on the northeast coast, 1852-53; of the building of fortifications at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal., 1853-57; of the construction of San Francisco Custom House and Appraiser's store, Cal., 1855-58, and of the building of the defenses at Fort Point, at the entrance of San Francisco Bay, Cal., 1857-58; as member of the Board of Engineers for projecting the de-

fenses of the Pacific Coast, May, 1853, to July 31, 1858; as member of special board for arranging details of Iron Carriages and Platforms for Seacoast Guns, 1860.

He served during the Rebellion of the seceding States, 1861-66, as Chief Engineer in defense of Fort Pickens, Fla., February 20, 1861, to May 10, 1862, being present at the repulse of the Confederate attack on Santa Rosa Island, Fla., October 9, 1861, and participated in the bombardments of the work, November 22-23, 1861, and January 1, 1862; in the Northern Virginia campaign, July-August, 1862, being engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, actions at Rappahannock Station, August 20-21, 1862, action of Thoroughfare Gap, August 28, 1862, and battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862, where he was severely wounded; on sick leave of absence, disabled by wound, August 30, 1862, to June, 1864; served as Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, July 8 to September 8, 1864; as Chief Engineer of the defenses of Nashville, Tenn., September 28, 1864, to July, 1865, and as such directed the engineer operations during their investment by the Confederate Army under General Hood, December, 1864, and was engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864; as Inspector General of Fortifications of the Military Division of the Mississippi, October 20, 1864, to July, 1865, being engaged upon an inspection of the defenses of Tennessee, March to May, 1865; as Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Tennessee, July, 1865, to January 13, 1866, being President of the Board of Appraisers of the railroad property in that division, August, 1865, to January 13, 1866; as member of Joint Board of Army and Navy Officers on Harbor Defenses, Torpedoes, etc., February 9 to September 1, 1866; of Board for Examining and Improving Washington City Canal, March 10 to July, 1866; of Board of Engineers, September 11, 1866, to May 18, 1867, to carry out in detail the modifications of the defenses in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., as proposed by the Board of January 27, 1864; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of the defenses of Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., August 22, 1866, to May 18, 1867; as member of Board of Engineers for Fortifications and Harbor and River Obstructions, required for the defense of the Territory of the United States, May 18, 1867, to January 10, 1883; on inspection tour of fortifications about New Orleans, at Ship Island, and at Mobile Point, February 2 to March 16, 1870; as member of Special Board on Improvement of Cape Fear River, January to December, 1872; on improvement of Mobile Harbor, February 3-14, 1872, and December, 1873; on improvement of Duluth and Superior City Harbors, April 2-16, 1873; on improvement of Galveston Harbor, January-February, 1874, December, 1875, and September, 1877; on improvement of channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, May 12 to November 30, 1875; on improvement of Savannah River and Harbor, June 8-12, 1875; on modifications of Rock Creek Bridge of Washington Aqueduct, February 7 to April 7, 1877; on improvement of Ohio River, February 20-23, 1877; on improvement of Charleston Harbor, S. C., March, 1878; on improvement

of low-water navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, July, 1878; on harbor of refuge, near Cincinnati, Ohio, July, 1878, and on progress of construction of works at South Pass of the Mississippi River, October-November, 1878; on special duty to devise plans for the security and defense of the New York Treasury Building, August-September, 1877; of Board on Heavy Ordnance and Projectiles, May 16, 1881, to May, 1882; was member of the Board of Engineers from September 2, 1870, to January 2, 1881; President of the board from that date to January 10, 1883, and member of various engineer boards, 1878-83. He was retired from active service, at his own request, January 10, 1883, after forty years' service.

The memory of this brilliant and gallant soldier, this accomplished engineer, this noble and courtly gentleman, will ever be revered by the Corps of Engineers, of which he was so distinguished a member.

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

By command of Brigadier General Wilson.

JAS. L. LUSK,  
Major, Corps of Engineers.

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### GEORGE H. ELLIOT.

No. 1680. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, March 23, 1900, at Marmion, King George's County, Va., aged 69.

Colonel ELLIOT was born in Massachusetts March 31, 1831. He came naturally by the taste for a soldier's life, for one ancestor had fought in the French and Indian war; another was left for dead on the battle field of Lexington, and another fought at Bunker's Hill.

With that taste, he entered the Military Academy in 1851, and graduated in 1855. He was assigned at first to the artillery and served at Fort McIntosh, Texas, being engaged with the Lipan Indians in a skirmish on the head-waters of the Nueces River, Texas, April 13, 1856, and then served till 1857 at Fort McHenry, Maryland.



COLONEL GEORGE H. ELLIOT.



In 1857 he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and the rest of his active life was spent in that arm of service. Soon after his transfer he was ordered to San Francisco, where he remained till 1870, as Assistant Engineer on its fortifications; as Superintending Engineer at Alcatraz Island, and later as Superintending Engineer of the Pacific Coast; and as a member of the Pacific Board of Engineers.

In 1870 he became Engineer Secretary of the Light House Board in Washington, giving to his work there the same devotion to the public service which he had shown in California.

In 1873 he visited Europe, and carefully studying the light house systems there, wrote on his return a work entitled, "Light House Establishments of Europe," giving the results of his examinations. He suggested some important improvements in our own system which have since been carried out.

From 1874 till 1882 he served as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers at Washington; from 1882 till 1887 on river and harbor works and on fortifications in New England, and as a member of the Advisory Council to the Rhode Island State Board of Harbor Commissioners; and from 1889 until his retirement for age, in 1895, he was in charge of the works for the water supply of Washington.

After his retirement he remained, in virtue of a special law, in charge of the Dalecarlia Reservoir till October 25, 1895. Such is a synopsis of forty years of faithful and earnest service. Deeply interested in his work, whatever it might be, he studied it carefully and devoted himself to its proper execution.

The writer well recollects finding him once in San Francisco deeply interested in a phenomenon in his work. Some of the blocks of granite in a sea wall whose face was beaten by the waves were steadily working their way outward so as to project from the face of the wall. If they had moved back it would have seemed perfectly natural. That they should move forward was the puzzle.

The phenomenon was new to him and he was carefully studying it and investigating its cause. Finally he succeeded (if memory is correct) in stopping the process which would have ended in the destruction of the wall. He took great interest in and showed great kindness to younger men about him. One of them said of him that he owed all he was to Colonel Elliot, who helped and sustained him when he needed it. Just, kind-hearted, he was in the truest sense of the word, a gentleman.

To us it would seem that such a life should slope gently and peacefully down to the great ocean, that receives us all. But so, it was not to be. For several years his health had been impaired, and to ill health great sorrows were added.

His son, First Lieutenant William George Elliot, after gallantly winning a brevet at the battle of El Caney, died soon after, in August, 1898, of fever. In February, 1900, Colonel Elliot was again stricken, and his only other child, a beloved daughter, died. Four weeks later his own end came, and of a happy family only the desolate wife and mother remained.

His life's work has been well done. Of strict integrity, devoted to his duty, just and kind to all, he was one of those who do not obtrude their merits and claims on others, but who, nevertheless, make the high and enduring reputation of the arm of service, and of the army to which they belong. C.

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### SETH MAXWELL BARTON.

No. 1434. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, April 11th, 1900, at Washington, D. C., aged 71.

SETH MAXWELL BARTON entered the class of 1849 from Virginia, being at the time he reported, July 1st, 1845, fifteen years and ten months old, having been born at Fredericksburg, September 8th, 1829.

As will be seen, he was below the customary age of admission by two months, and in person was slight and somewhat be-

low the medium size, but in most respects he was decidedly more mature than many of his companions, who were very considerably older than himself; although extremely youthful in appearance, he had acquired habits of study and in many ways was well equipped mentally for the task before him.

He was so well prepared that he excited unusual expectations among his classmates as to his future success not entirely justified by the result; as he was content with a standing considerably below what his mental capacity warranted. He was fond of reading and gave more attention to the pursuit of general knowledge than to the specific requirements of the course; although he understood it probably as well as any member of the class, but he did not give his nights and days to the acquisition of class standing.

After he was graduated in 1849, Cadet Barton was attached as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Third U. S. Infantry, and assigned to duty at Fort Columbus, instructing recruits. In 1850 he was ordered to his regiment in New Mexico. In 1851, on having been appointed Second Lieutenant of the First Infantry, he joined it at Fort Duncan, and served on the Texas frontier at various posts until 1853, when he was promoted to a First Lieutenant, and on May 1st, 1855, he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, which position he held until 1857, when, on October 31st, he received his promotion to a Captaincy.

After a leave of absence, he returned to his regiment in 1860 and marched with his company from Fort Cobb, Indian Territory, to Fort Leavenworth, whence, upon June 11, 1861, having resigned his commission, he threw himself into the secession struggle which then involved his native State.

During his service at Fort McKavett, in 1857, he was engaged in a successful skirmish against the Comanche Indians on a tributary of the River Concho, he having volunteered with a party of the Second Cavalry, under Lieutenant Robert C. Wood, Jr., for a scout against roving bands of Indians along the margin of the Staked Plains.

The successful party was accompanied and guided by the experienced and brave Shawnee Indian scout employed at Fort McKavett and known as "John McLaughlin." Lieutenant Barton's experience and determination were not without their due effect in this gallant little affair, so creditable to all engaged.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Colonel Barton joined the Confederate troops and was assigned to duty with Stonewall Jackson as his Chief Engineer, and participated in the stirring events that characterized his valley campaign. Subsequently he was made a Brigadier General and sent to join Kirby Smith's command in Tennessee, bringing up finally in Vicksburg, during the memorable siege of which his command formed part of the garrison.

His later services were with General Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia, and such was the esteem in which he was held that he was about to be made a Major General, when events took such a turn as to put an end to the war, and to General Barton's career as a soldier.

Of his civil life the writer possesses little knowledge, but it is fair to infer that repose was not ungrateful to one who had mingled with such indomitable vigor in the stormy scenes of the Civil War.

He died at Washington in the early spring, in April, when nature was again beautifying his great and noble State, and he was laid to rest in her sacred soil, at Arlington, among those of his compatriots whose careers terminated in the tremendous struggle to change her destiny.

General Barton was a man of noble sentiments; chivalrous in his conduct, gentle and tender and true in all the relations of social life, but of a stern, unbending, fearless energy for the right as he understood it; brave, uncompromising, sincere, a fine soldier, a noble gentleman, and a true, honorable, upright man.

It has been well said, that there is only one real failure in life that is possible, and that is, not to be true, to the best one knows.

S. B. HOLABIRD.

## ALBERT J. RUSSELL.

No. 2633. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, April 15, 1900, at Sierra Madre, California, aged 48.

News of the death of ALBERT J. RUSSELL, though not unexpected, shocked and grieved the hearts of many friends, who, suddenly recalling his gentle, sympathetic nature, kind, cordial manner, winning smile, contagious laugh and sterling character, felt keen regret that "Old Andy" should never more be seen, his honest hand never more be clasped.

Born at Wayne, Ohio, in 1852, he was appointed from Connecticut to the Military Academy, and on graduating, in 1876, was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry. But, like a good soldier, wishing greater opportunities of usefulness and distinction, he accepted, a few days later, transfer to the Seventh Cavalry, which was hotly engaged in a great Indian war, and had on the 25th of June lost half of its officers and men.

Till disabled by disease, he bore a faithful and cheerful part in all the campaigns of that active regiment, and in 1877 saw his first fight at Canon Creek, Montana. From 1881 to his retirement as Captain in 1896, though suffering much from ill health, he strove to keep at work, and despite painful surgical operations for calculus and extended sick leaves, showed himself in many different capacities an officer of great value.

His earnest efforts to get active service in the Spanish war proved that, however weak in body, he was strong and true in spirit, and that his soldierly virtues had withstood the siege, so long and trying, of his fatal malady.

He died near Pasadena, California, whither, worn and weary, he had gone in quest of health. Racked by disease, life had become "as tedious as a twice-told tale vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man," and he might have cried out:

"Night hangs upon mine eyes, my bones would rest,  
That have but labored to attain this hour."

West Point was among his last thoughts; "classmates" among his last words.

CLASSMATE.

## LOUIS OSTHEIM.

No. 2987. CLASS OF 1883.

Died, April 8, 1900, at Chicago, Ill., aged 40.

Captain LOUIS OSTHEIM, First United States Artillery, was found dead in his room at the Auditorium Annex late last night. There was a bullet wound in his right temple. Under his body was a new revolver. The body lay on the side and life apparently had been extinct since Saturday night.

According to announcements in the Chicago papers, Captain Ostheim and Mrs. Eva Bruce Wood were to be married here today at the residence of the bride's uncle, Walter B. Phister. After the ceremony Captain Ostheim and his bride were to leave immediately for the East, visiting Philadelphia, the Captain's former home, and other cities. After May 1 they were to be at home at Fort Screven, Savannah, Ga., where the Captain's battery is stationed.

Among the articles found in the Captain's room were two wedding rings. One was of heavy gold and inscribed as follows: "Eva to Louis, April 9, 1900." The other was smaller and more delicately made. Inside was engraved: "Louis to Eva, April 9, 1900."

The only writing found was an address on an empty envelope, reading: "Miss Clara Ostheim, 1312 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Penn."

The Captain registered at the Auditorium Annex on Monday, April 2, one week ago today. He seemed to be in excellent health. He was last seen alive on Saturday night at 9 o'clock, when he asked the clerk for the key to his room. When a chambermaid went to his room Sunday morning she found the door locked. This was not unusual and the girl went about her work in other rooms. Returning to Captain Ostheim's apartment she found the door still locked. Then she reported the circumstance to the office. The clerks concluded

that the Captain was tired and desired a long sleep and made no effort to open the door until last night, when the body was found.

The only trouble the Captain had to worry him was insomnia. It is the theory of his friends that the Captain awoke Sunday morning in one of his nightmares and shot himself, not knowing what he was doing.

The Captain was born in Pennsylvania about thirty-eight years ago. Soon after joining the State militia he applied for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He passed his examinations and graduated in 1883. He became a Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery on June 13, 1883. His first service was at Jackson Barracks, La., where he remained until 1885. He then secured a leave of absence for a year. On his return to the service Lieutenant Ostheim was placed in charge of Fort Myer, Va. He left that post on April 15, 1887, and went to Washington Barracks, in the District of Columbia. In 1888 he returned to the Artillery School for Practice, and on May 22, 1891, became First Lieutenant of the Second Artillery. In 1898 he was transferred to the Sixth Artillery.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Lieutenant Ostheim was ordered to the Philippines. On October 16 the army register shows that Lieutenant Ostheim was transferred to the First Artillery as Captain, and was probably assigned to E Battery, as that was the only battery of that organization serving in the Philippines.

Captain Ostheim's military history throughout is a record of transfers to more important posts and of promotions in rank.

NEW YORK TIMES, April 9, 1900.

## GEORGE J. GODFREY.

No. 3152. CLASS OF 1886.

Killed, June 3, 1900, at San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, P. I., aged 38.

Captain GODFREY was born in New York, February 14, 1862, and appointed to the Military Academy from New Mexico. He entered West Point July 1, 1882, and graduated in 1886. He was appointed Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry; promoted to the next grade February 1, 1893, and reached his Captaincy March 2, 1899.

For the following record of his services the Association is indebted to the War Department: He joined his company September 20, 1886, and served with it at Madison Barracks, N. Y., to September, 1887; at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to October 10, 1888; on sick leave to April 8, 1889; with regiment at Fort Sully, South Dakota, to March, 1893; Fort Keogh, Montana, to September, 1895; Fort Yates, North Dakota, to May, 1896; on sick leave to December, 1896; with regiment at Fort Crook, Neb., to April, 1898; Tampa, Fla., to June, 1898; in the Santiago campaign to July, 1898, being wounded in action at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898; sick and on sick leave on account of wounds to October 18, 1898; with regiment at Fort Crook, Neb., to January, 1899; at San Francisco, Cal., sick, to February, 1899; en route to and in the Philippine Islands to June 3, 1900, when he was killed in action at San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, P. I.

Captain Godfrey was recommended for brevet for gallantry at El Caney, Cuba, and for arduous and efficient service in the campaign in the Philippine Islands.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

No obituaries of the following graduates were received up to the time of going to press, July 10, 1900. One was promised and in the case of the other, letters to relatives remained unanswered.

JOHN D. WILKINS.

No. 1317. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, February 20, 1900, at Washington, D. C., aged 77.

ROBERT B. WALLACE.

No. 3348. CLASS OF 1890.

Died, March 13, 1900, at Fort Huachua, Ariz., of wounds received February 10, 1899, at Caloocan, P. I., aged 31.

A more extended obituary of Colonel Wallace was expected, but it had not come when this year's report went to press, July 10, 1900.

Another gallant officer, Colonel ROBERT B. WALLACE, Thirty-seventh Infantry, U. S. V., (First Lieutenant Second U. S. Cavalry,) died March 14, at Fort Huachua, from wounds received in action in the Philippines. The deceased officer was born in Illinois; appointed to the Military Academy from Montana, was graduated in 1890, and was promoted to the Second Cavalry. He assisted in the organization of the First Montana Volunteers, and was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment, and accompanied it to the Philippines; was wounded severely in the action at Caloocan, February 10, 1899, and was recommended by General McArthur for Brevet Colonel of Volunteers and Brevet Captain and Major, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of February 5 and 10, 1899, in front of Manila, and at the crossing of Rio de Grande de la Pampanga, April 27, 1899. Subsequently he was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-seventh U. S. Volunteer Infantry, but on account of continued illness, resulting from his wounds, he was compelled to return to the United States for medical treatment, and was at Fort Huachua on sick leave when he died.

[NOTE.—The following obituary was received too late for its regular place in the report.]

WILLIAM A. ELDERKIN.

No. 1909. CLASS OF MAY, 1861.

Died, December 31st, 1899.

He was born in and appointed from New York; as a cadet in the Military Academy July 1, 1856; as a Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, May 6, 1861; as First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861; as Captain, Commissary of Subsistence, July 4, 1864, which appointment he accepted July 21, 1864; appointed Major by brevet to date March 13, 1865, per General Order 71, W. D., A. G. O., August 31, 1866; promoted Major, Commissary of Subsistence, September 3, 1899; Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, June 1, 1896, and Colonel, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, November 15, 1897.

His duties and stations as Commissary of Subsistence were as follows: At Washington, D. C., as Assistant to the Depot Commissary, July 16th to October 15, 1864; at Louisville, Ky., as Depot and Post Commissary, November 1, 1864, to August 22, 1865; at Mobile, Ala., as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Alabama, August 22, 1865, to December 3, 1866; as Commissary of Subsistence, District of Chattahoochie, December 3, 1866, to April 26, 1867; at Richmond, Va., as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, First Military District, April 26, 1867; as Depot and Post Commissary of Subsistence in addition, October 16, 1867, to December 20, 1867; before Court of Inquiry December 20, 1867, to April 1, 1868, when he resumed duties as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, First Military District, and Depot and Post Commissary of Subsistence; as sheriff of the City of Richmond, Va., April 15 to June 8, 1869; in Kansas and Colorado on duty connected with the subsistence of Indians, June 28, 1869, to June 4, 1870; at Fort Lyon, Col., as Purchasing, Depot and Post Commissary of Subsistence, June

4 to October 1, 1870; at Denver, Col., as Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, October 1, 1870, to May 13, 1872; at Pueblo, Col., as Commissary of Subsistence, May 13, 1872 to March 16, 1876; at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as Depot Commissary of Subsistence, March 30, 1876, to April 1, 1877; at Sioux City, Iowa, as Commissary of Subsistence, April 14, 1877, to April 15, 1878; at Yankton, Dakota Territory, as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, April 16, 1878, to September 25, 1880; at Cheyenne, Wyoming, as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, October 1, 1880, to January 22, 1881; at Little Rock, Ark., as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Arkansas, February 8, 1881, to May 26, 1881; at Cheyenne, Wyoming, as Depot Commissary of Subsistence, May 31, 1881, to July 9, 1882; on sick leave, July 9, 1882, to March 31, 1883; at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Columbia, and Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, April 25, 1883, to November 17, 1884; at Newport Barracks, Ky., as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, December 1, 1884, to September 20, 1888; at Los Angeles, Cal., as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Arizona, October 1, 1888, to July 1, 1893; as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Colorado, July 1, 1893, to August 12, 1893; as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, and as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, August 12, 1893, to May 4, 1896; at Chicago, Ill., as Chief Commissary, Department of the Missouri, May 9, 1896, to March 11, 1898, when he was retired per Special Order No. 59, Headquarters Army, dated March 12, 1898, on account of disability incident to the service.

Note.—During the period of the service above mentioned, Colonel Elderkin had several leaves of absence which are not mentioned in this memorandum.

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# MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

After the reading of the Necrology, the report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11th, 1900.

*Associate Professor Charles P. Echols, Treasurer, in account with the Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy:*

	DR.
Balance on hand last report . . . . .	\$10,729 45
Interest on bonds . . . . .	400 00
Initiation fees . . . . .	230 00
Sale of reports . . . . .	30 00
Credit from printing . . . . .	6 50
Total . . . . .	\$11,395 95
	CR.
Printing Annual Report, 1899 . . . . .	\$ 395 19
Salary of Secretary, June 1st, 1899, to June 1st, 1900 . . . . .	120 00
Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	34 36
Balance on hand, June 11th, 1900. . . . .	10,846 40
Total. . . . .	\$11,395 95

CHARLES P. ECHOLS,

*Treasurer Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A*

Audited and found correct,

S. E. TILLMAN,      WRIGHT P. EDGERTON,

Prof. U. S. M. A.                      Prof. U. S. M. A.

June 11, 1900.                      June 11, 1900.

The following telegram was read by General Viele:

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1900.

To General Egbert L. Viele,  
West Point, New York.

Congratulations and good wishes; regret beyond expression am deprived of pleasure of being with you.

JOSEPH WHEELER.

General Webb gave a brief account of the organization of the Association and presented the autographs of those present at the first meeting in New York, May 22, 1869.

Professor Larned submitted the following: Proposed changes in Constitution and By-Laws of the Association of the Graduates of the Military Academy recommended by the Executive Committee.

#### CONSTITUTION.

Paragraph 3.—To read—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on such a day as shall be designated by the Executive Council.

Paragraph 3 now reads: 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.

#### BY-LAWS.

1. Every graduate in good standing may become a life member of the Association, without annual dues, by the payment of ten dollars at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying an initiation fee of two dollars and annual dues thereafter of one dollar.

This By-Law now reads: Every graduate desiring to become a member of this Association shall be admitted upon paying an initiation fee of ten dollars.

As stated by Professor Larned, the object of the proposed change in the Constitution was to have the annual meeting in the autumn instead of in June—to have it on a Friday preceding one of the big foot ball games with Yale, Harvard or Princeton.

There was considerable discussion. Nearly every old graduate opposed the project, the general opinion being that the chief attraction for graduates in civil life, and those away from West Point, was to be here in June; see the drills; the graduation hop; the graduating parade and the awarding of the diplomas; and afterwards go to New York with the graduates and furlough class and, if possible, attend the theatre with them in the evening. These could be seen but once a year—in June only—while foot ball extended through several months and those who wished to see the games could, if they desired, attend any or all of them.

The vote on the proposed amendment was seven in the affirmative and about sixty in the negative.

The proposed amendment to the By-Laws was, after considerable discussion, amended to read as follows—and, as so amended, adopted unanimously:

"Every graduate in good standing may become a life member of the Association, without annual dues, by the payment of ten dollars at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying an initiation fee of two dollars and annual dues thereafter of one dollar."

Professor Larned submitted a design for a badge to take the place of the "button" adopted in 1888. After some discussion, the Chairman decided that the subject should not be further discussed at this meeting. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was not sustained.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:

Resolved, That this Association expresses its great appreciation at the completion of Memorial Hall, and recognizes in this generous legacy of General Cullum a depth of brotherly affection and pride in our Alma Mater that cannot be too highly praised, and we join in a warm and heartfelt tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and tendered to the Executive Committee for the signal service they have rendered to the Association in the erection of the Memorial Building and fitting it for the purposes for which it was designed.

General John M. Schofield, class of 1853, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The Chairman appointed the following Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Colonel Albert L. Mills.

Professor C. W. Larned.

Professor S. E. Tillman.

Colonel O. L. Hein.

Professor W. P. Edgerton.

TREASURER.

Captain Charles P. Echols.

SECRETARY.

Lieutenant W. C. Rivers.

Professor Tillman submitted a resolution of thanks to the outgoing Secretary, who has filled the position for the past twenty years. The resolution was adopted.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES BRADEN,

Secretary.

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

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## 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 in good standing may become a life member of the Association, without annual dues, by the payment of ten dollars at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying an initiation fee of two dollars and annual dues thereafter of one dollar.

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 1900.

GRADUATED JUNE 13, 1900.

Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
3940 1	<b>George B. Pillsbury</b> .....	Mass.	Mass.	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3941 2	<b>Edward M. Adams</b> .....	Mich.	Mass.	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3942 3	<b>Gustave R. Lukesh</b> .....	Ohio.	Ohio.	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3943 4	<b>Edmund M. Rhett</b> .....	S. C.	S. C.	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3944 5	<b>John R. Slattery</b> .....	Ohio.	Ohio.	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3945 6	<b>Charles R. Lawson</b> .....	Mass.	Mass.	2d Lieut. 7th Artillery.
3946 7	<b>Francis A. Pope</b> .....	Ia....	Kan..	2d Lieut. 6th Artillery.
3947 8	<b>Gilbert A. Youngberg</b> ....	Minn.	Minn.	2d Lieut. 3d Artillery.
3948 9	<b>Stanley B. Hamilton</b> ....	N. Y.	Nev..	2d Lieut. 7th Artillery.
3949 10	<b>Joseph A. Baer</b> .....	Penn.	Penn.	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
3950 11	<b>Frank O. Whitlock</b> .....	Ia....	Minn.	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
3951 12	<b>Charles F. Martin</b> .....	Ark..	Ark..	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
3952 13	<b>Robert E. Wood</b> .....	Mo...	Mo...	2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry.
3953 14	<b>Willis V. Morris</b> .....	Ind...	Wash.	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
3954 15	<b>William P. Stokey</b> .....	Ohio.	Ohio.	2d Lieut. 2d Artillery.
3955 16	<b>William I. Westervelt</b> ....	Texas.	Texas.	2d Lieut. 1st Artillery.
3956 17	<b>Edwin G. Davis</b> .....	Ida...	Ida...	2d Lieut. 5th Infantry.
3957 18	<b>Walter S. Grant</b> .....	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
3958 19	<b>Frederick L. Buck</b> .....	Penn.	Penn.	2d Lieut. 7th Artillery.
3959 20	<b>Jay P. Hopkins</b> .....	Mich.	Mich.	2d Lieut. 7th Artillery.
3960 21	<b>Charles M. Wesson</b> .....	Mo...	Md...	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
3961 22	<b>Leroy T. Hillman</b> .....	Ohio.	Ind...	2d Lieut. 7th Artillery.
3962 23	<b>Upton Birnie</b> .....	Penn.	Penn.	2d Lieut. 2d Artillery.
3963 24	<b>Archibald H. Sunderland</b> ..	Ill...	Ill...	2d Lieut. 6th Artillery.
3964 25	<b>Clarence Deems, Jr.</b> .....	Va...	Md...	2d Lieut. 6th Artillery.
3965 26	<b>Raymond H. Fenner</b> .....	Mon..	Mon..	2d Lieut. 6th Artillery.
3966 27	<b>Morton C. Mumma</b> .....	Ohio..	Ohio..	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
3967 28	<b>Charles L. J. Frohwitter</b> ..	Mass.	Mass..	2d Lieut. 1st Artillery.
3968 29	<b>Frank P. Amos</b> .....	Wis..	Neb..	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
3969 30	<b>Edward P. Nones</b> .....	Ky...	Ky...	2d Lieut. 1st Artillery.

Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
3970 31	<b>Herman Glade</b> .....	Ind. . .	Ind. . .	2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
3971 32	<b>Arthur P. S. Hyde</b> .....	N. J. . .	N. Y. . .	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.
3972 33	<b>Clifford C. Carson</b> .....	Ohio. .	Ind. . .	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
3973 34	<b>Harry E. Mitchell</b> .....	Ill. . . .	Ill. . . .	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry.
3974 35	<b>Julian A. Benjamin</b> .....	D. C. . .	Large. .	2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry.
3975 36	<b>Ernest E. Allen</b> .....	Mo. . . .	Mo. . . .	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry.
3976 37	<b>John Watson</b> .....	Kan. . .	Kan. . .	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
3977 38	<b>Samuel R. Gleaves</b> .....	Vir. . .	Vir. . .	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
3978 39	<b>Frank S. Bowen</b> .....	Ohio. .	Neb. . .	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
3979 40	<b>Fred C. Doyle</b> .....	Mass. .	Mass. .	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
3980 41	<b>Lewis S. Morey</b> .....	N. Y. . .	Tex. . .	2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry.
3981 42	<b>James P. Robinson</b> .....	Kan. . .	Kan. . .	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry.
3982 43	<b>James Goethe</b> .....	S. C. . .	S. C. . .	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry.
3983 44	<b>Robert F. Jackson</b> .....	Conn. .	Conn. .	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
3984 45	<b>Varien D. Dixon</b> .....	Ky. . . .	Ky. . . .	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
3985 46	<b>Verne LaS. Rockwell</b> .....	Penn. .	Penn. .	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry.
3986 47	<b>Pressley K. Brice</b> .....	S. C. . .	S. C. . .	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry.
3987 48	<b>George Perkins</b> .....	Wis. . .	Wis. . .	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
3988 49	<b>John W. Wilen</b> .....	W. Va. .	W. Va. .	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry.
3989 50	<b>John McManus</b> .....	Penn. .	Penn. .	2d Lieut. 3d Artillery.
3990 51	<b>George B. Comly</b> .....	Tex. . .	Large . .	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
3991 52	<b>Augustine McIntyre</b> .....	Tenn. .	Tenn. .	2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.
3992 53	<b>Charles G. Harvey</b> .....	N. Y. . .	Mo. . . .	2d Lieut. 21 Cavalry.
3993 54	<b>Richard M. Thomas</b> .....	Penn. .	Penn. .	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry.

# INDEX.

	<i>Page.</i>
CLASS OF 1900, . . . . .	153-154
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, . . . . .	151-152
MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION, . . . . .	3-8
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS, . . . . .	148-150

## OBITUARIES.

ALLSTON, BENJAMIN, . . . . .	114
ANDREWS, GEORGE L., (Portrait) . . . . .	21
AVERELL, WILLIAM W., (Portrait) . . . . .	119
AYRES, JAMES C., . . . . .	93
BARTON, SETH M., . . . . .	138
BENYAURD, WILLIAM H., (Portrait) . . . . .	125
BLISS, ZENAS R., (Portrait) . . . . .	98
BRERETON, JOHN J., (Portrait) . . . . .	88
COLLINS, CHARLES L., . . . . .	67
CRESSEY, EDWARD P., . . . . .	29
DAVIES, THOMAS A., . . . . .	45
DREW, ALFRED W., (Portrait) . . . . .	64
EASTMAN, JAMES E., . . . . .	66
ELDERKIN, WILLIAM A., . . . . .	146
ELLIOTT, GEORGE H., (Portrait) . . . . .	136
FORNANCE, JAMES, . . . . .	15
FOWLER, JOSHUA L., (Portrait) . . . . .	38
GEARY, WOODBRIDGE, . . . . .	118
GODFREY, GEORGE J., . . . . .	144
GOODLOE, ARCHIBALD H., (Portrait) . . . . .	83
GRUBBS, HAYDON YOUNG, . . . . .	70
HARDCASTLE, EDMUND LAFAYETTE, . . . . .	44
HENRY, GUY V., (Portrait) . . . . .	76
HETH, HENRY, . . . . .	87
HOLLIS, MAGNUS O., . . . . .	117
HOXTON, LLEWELLYN G., (Portrait) . . . . .	9
HUGER, FRANK, . . . . .	12
LESTER, CHARLES H., . . . . .	72
LOCKWOOD, HENRY H., . . . . .	93

	<i>Page.</i>
MAURY, DABNEY H., . . . . .	104
MILEY, JOHN D., (Portrait) . . . . .	68
MOCK, WILLIAM, . . . . .	14
MUNTON, CHARLES H., . . . . .	180
MCE DYE, WILLIAM, . . . . .	81
MCGRATH, HUGH J., (Portrait) . . . . .	80
OSTHEIM, LOUIS, . . . . .	142
PAGUE, SAMUEL S., . . . . .	34
RUSSELL, ALBERT J., . . . . .	141
SAFFOLD, MARION B., . . . . .	118
SATTERLEE, CHARLES B., (Portrait) . . . . .	42
SCHENCK, BARD P., . . . . .	132
SMITH, EDMUND D., (Portrait). . . . .	123
SMITH, WILLIAM F., . . . . .	13
STEELE, CHARLES L., . . . . .	117
TAYLOR, EDWARD, . . . . .	97
TOWER, ZEALOUS B., (Portrait) . . . . .	133
WALLACE, ROBERT B., . . . . .	145
WEBSTER, GEORGE O., . . . . .	72
WILKINS, JOHN D., . . . . .	145
WILLIAMS, CHARLES W., (Portrait) . . . . .	18
WOODRUFF, THOMAS M., (Portrait) . . . . .	34
WRIGHT, HORATIO G., (Portrait) . . . . .	30