

# Annual Reunion, June 8th, 1901.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 8th, 1901.

The Association met in the Chapel at 3 o'clock, and was called to order by Lieut. John M. Schofield, President.

The roll call was dispensed with.

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

## ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Those present are indicated by a \*

1834.	1843.
† THOMAS A. MORRIS.	WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.
1835.	GEORGE DESHON.
HERMAN HAUPT.	SAMUEL G. FRENCH.
1837.	1844.
JOSHUA H. BATES.	SIMON B. BUCKNER.
1838.	1845.
JOHN T. METCALFE.	WILLIAM F. SMITH.
WILLIAM AUSTINE.	THOMAS J. WOOD.
1840.	JOHN P. HATCH.
GEORGE W. GETTY.	1846.
ROBERT P. MACLAY.	C. SEAFORTH STEWART.
1841.	FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
SCHUYLER HAMILTON.	CHARLES C. GILBERT.
ALEXANDER C. H. DARNE.	MARCUS D. L. SIMPSON.
1842.	HENRY A. EHNINGER.
ALEXANDER P. STEWART.	JAMES OAKS.
JOSEPH STEWART.	PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.
JOHN S. McCALMONT.	DELANCY FLOYD-JONES.
EUGENE E. McLEAN.	1847.
JAMES LONGSTREET.	JOHN HAMILTON.
	ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.
	HORATIO G. GIBSON.
	EGBERT L. VIELÉ.

† Oldest living Graduate.

1848.

JOSEPH C. CLARK.

1849.

ABSOLOM BAIRD.  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.  
JOHN C. MOORE.  
RUFUS SAXTON.  
BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.  
SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.

1850.

EUGENE A. CARR.  
ROBERT JOHNSTON.  
WILLIAM L. CABELL.

1851.

ALEXANDER PIPER.  
CALEB HUSE.  
ALEXANDER J. PERRY.  
WILLIAM H. MORRIS.  
ROBERT E. PATTERSON.  
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE.  
JOSEPH G. TILFORD.

1852.

GEORGE H. MENDELL.  
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.  
MATTHEW M. BLUNT.  
THOMAS M. VINCENT.  
GEORGE R. BISSELL.  
GEORGE BELL.  
LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON.  
RICHARD C. DURYEA.  
THOMAS M. JONES.

1854.

G. W. CUSTIS LEE.  
HENRY L. ABBOT.  
THOMAS H. RUGER.  
OLIVER O. HOWARD.  
HENRY W. CLOSSON.  
JUDSON D. BINGHAM.  
\*MICHAEL R. MORGAN.  
STEPHEN D. LEE.  
LOOMIS L. LANGDON.  
OLIVER D. GREENE.  
E. FRANKLIN TOWNSEND.  
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

1855.

CYRUS B. COMSTOCK.  
SAMUEL BRÉCK.  
DAVID McM. GREGG.  
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.  
WILLIAM H. JACKSON.  
JAMES McMILLAN.  
FITZHUGH LEE.

1857.

JOHN C. PALFREY.  
E. PORTER ALEXANDER.  
HENRY M. ROBERT.  
WILLIAM SINCLAIR.  
SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.  
\*EDWARD R. WARNER.  
MANNING M. KIMMEL.  
GEORGE H. WEEKS.

1858.

JOHN S. SAUNDERS.  
MARCUS P. MILLER.  
ROYAL T. FRANK.  
ASA B. CAREY.  
BRYAN M. THOMAS.

## 1859.

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

## 1863.

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

## 1860.

HORACE PORTER.  
 JAMES H. WILSON.  
 JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.  
 JOHN M. WILSON.  
 EDWARD R. HOPKINS.  
 ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.  
 ALFRED T. SMITH.  
 WESLEY MERRITT.  
 WADE H. GIBBES.  
 ROBERT H. HALL.  
 EDWARD B. D. RILEY.

## 1864.

GARRETT J. LYDECKER.  
 ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.  
 OSWALD H. ERNST.  
 DAVID P. HEAP.  
 CHARLES J. ALLEN.  
 CULLEN 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.  
 THOMAS J. LLOYD.  
 EDWARD HUNTER.  
 ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.  
 EDGAR C. BOWEN.  
 SAMUEL M. MILLS.  
 GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.  
 WARREN C. BEACH.  
 P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.

## 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 MORDECAL.  
 LAWRENCE S. BABBITT.  
 PETER C. HAINS.  
 JOSEPH P. FARLEY.

## 1866.

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

## 1862.

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

## 1867.

JOHN C. MALLERY.  
 CLINTON B. SEARS.  
 WILLIAM E. ROGERS.  
 LEWIS M. HAUPT.  
 JOHN E. GREEK.  
 JOHN PITMAN.  
 FREDERICK A. MAHAN.  
 FREDERICK A. HINMAN.  
 CROSBY P. MILLER.  
 THOMAS H. BARBER.  
 JOHN McCLELLAN.  
 EUGENE P. MURPHY.  
 SAMUEL R. JONES.  
 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. FECHT.  
 CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.  
 ALEXANDER L. MORTON.  
 WILLIAM P. HALL.  
 JOHN POPE, JR.  
 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.  
 EDWARD S. HOLDEN.  
 CARL F. PALFREY.  
 JAMES ROCKWELL.  
 WILLIAM P. QUINAN.  
 EDWARD G. STEPHENS.  
 CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.  
 EDGAR S. DUDLEY.  
 CHARLES W. BURROWS.  
 WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER.  
 WALTER S. SCHUYLER.  
 BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH.  
 ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.  
 \*CHARLES W. LARNED.  
 EDWARD A. GODWIN.  
 SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.  
 FREDERICK K. WARD.  
 EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.  
 DEXTER W. PARKER.  
 JERAULD A. OLMSTEAD.  
 \*OTTO L. HEIN.  
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.  
 CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.  
 ISAIAH H. McDONALD.  
 JOHN CONLINE.

## 1871.

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.  
 ANDREW H. RUSSELL.  
 GEORGE S. ANDERSON.  
 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.  
 FRANK O. BRIGGS.  
 WILLIAM ABBOT.  
 HENRY P. LEMLY.  
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST.  
 GEORGE RUHLEN.  
 FRANK WEST.  
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN.  
 JACOB E. RIBLETT.  
 GEORGE E. POND.  
 ADDIS M. HENRY.

## 1872.—Cont.

THOMAS C. WOODBURY.  
RALPH W. HOYT.  
JAMES ALLEN.  
WILLIAM B. WETMORE.  
WILLIAM H. MILLER.  
THOMAS B. NICHOLS.  
HERBERT E. TUTHERLY.  
HENRY WYGANT.  
WILLIAM H. W. JAMES.  
HENRY H. LANDON.

## 1873.

WILLIAM H. BIXBY.  
JOHN A. LUNDEEN.  
JACOB E. BLOOM.  
WILLIAM H. COFFIN.  
JOSEPH GARRARD.  
EZRA B. FULLER.  
GEORGE S. HOYLE.  
FREDERICK A. SMITH.  
CALVIN D. COWLES.  
AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.  
HUGH T. REED.  
QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.

## 1874.

HENRY M. ANDREWS.  
MONTGOMERY<sup>+</sup> 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.  
LUTHER R. HARE.  
WILLIS WITTICH.  
LOUIS A. CRAIG.  
EDWARD E. HARDIN.  
MARION P. MAUS.  
CHARLES F. LLOYD.  
THEODORE H. ECKERSON.

## 1875.

SMITH S. LEACH.  
DAN C. KINGMAN.  
EUGENE GRIFFIN.  
WILLARD YOUNG.  
LOTUS NILES.  
WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.  
CHARLES H. CLARK.  
JOHN P. JEFFERSON.

## 1875.—Cont.

ELBERT WHEELER.  
ELI D. HOYLE.  
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.  
WILLIAM A. MANN.  
WILLIAM BAIRD.  
ALEXANDER RODGERS.  
GEORGE R. SMITH.  
GEORGE L. SCOTT.  
FRANCIS E. ELTONHEAD.  
THOMAS F. DAVIS.  
JOHN G. BALLANCE.  
EDWIN B. BOLTON.  
THOMAS S. MCALEB.

## 1876.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.  
HEMAN DOWD.  
ALEXANDER S. BACON.  
WILLIAM CROZIER.  
HENRY H. LUDLOW.  
JOHN T. FRENCH.  
LEONARD A. LOVERING.  
GRANGER ADAMS.  
EDWARD E. DRAVO.  
HERBERT S. FOSTER.  
OSCAR F. LONG.  
CARVER HOWLAND.  
HARRY L. BAILEY.  
GEORGE ANDREWS.  
HUGH L. SCOTT.  
CHARLES L. HAMMOND.  
JOHN PITCHER.  
GEORGE PALMER.  
HAMILTON ROWAN.

## 1877.

WILLIAM M. BLACK.  
WALTER E. FISK.  
ALBERT TODD.  
WILLIAM B. GORDON.  
WILLIAM W. GALBRAITH.  
JOHN J. HADEN.  
JOHN V. WHITE.  
FRANCIS P. BLAIR.  
JACOB G. GALBRAITH.  
CALVIN ESTERLY.  
HENRY J. GOLDMAN.  
THOMAS H. BARRY.  
WILLIAM C. BROWN.  
CHARLES J. CRANE.  
JOHN BIGELOW, JR.  
GEORGE W. BAXTER.  
ROBERT T. EMMET.  
ALEXANDER M. PATCH.  
GEORGE K. HUNTER.

1878.

GEORGE McC. DERBY.  
 JAMES L. LUSK.  
 \*FRANK E. HOBBS.  
 GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.  
 JOHN R. TOTTEN.  
 JOHN T. BARNETT.  
 FRANK DeL. CARRINGTON.  
 BALDWIN D. SPILLMAN.  
 WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT.  
 JAMES F. BELL.  
 ABIEL L. SMITH.

1879.

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.  
 CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.  
 GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER.  
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.  
 GEORGE H. G. GALÉ.  
 FRANCIS H. FRENCH.  
 FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.  
 LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.  
 HENRY A. GREENE.  
 FRANK L. DODDS.  
 JOHN A. JOHNSTON.  
 WILLIAM D. BEACH.  
 THOMAS CRUSE.  
 ALFRED McC. OGLE.  
 CHARLES R. NOYES.  
 \*ALBERT L. MILLS.  
 CHARLES P. STIVERS.  
 HUNTER LIGGETT.  
 HENRY DeH. H. WAITE.  
 WALTER L. FINLEY.  
 WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS.  
 ROBERT W. DOWDY.  
 EDWARD H. BROWNE.  
 JOHN S. MALLORY.  
 SAMUEL W. MILLER.  
 PERCY PARKER.  
 NATHANIEL J. WHITEHEAD.  
 GUY R. BEARDSLEE.

1880.

GEORGE W. GOETHALS.  
 CHARLES S. BURT.  
 FREDERICK S. STRONG.  
 SAMUEL W. DUNNING.  
 CHARLES E. HEWITT.  
 GEORGE H. MORGAN.  
 J. WALKER BENÉT.  
 JAMES S. ROGERS.  
 GEORGE BELL, JR.  
 CHARLES B. VOGDES.  
 GEORGE H. SANDS.  
 GEORGE R. BURETT.  
 JAMES W. WATSON.

1881.

EDWARD O. BROWN.  
 JAMES G. WARREN.  
 EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.  
 SAMUEL E. ALLEN.  
 GEORGE T. BARTLETT.  
 JOHN L. BARBOUR.  
 JAMES T. KERR.  
 CHARLES H. BARTH.  
 ANDREW G. HAMMOND.  
 LYMAN HALL.  
 BRITTON DAVIS.  
 WALTER R. STOLL.  
 LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

1882.

EDWIN BURR.  
 OSCAR T. CROSBY.  
 GRAHAM D. FITCH.  
 EUGENE J. SPENCER.  
 WARREN P. NEWCOMB.  
 HARRY C. BENSON.  
 ORMOND M. LISSAK.  
 JOHN T. THOMPSON.  
 CHAS. G. TREAT.  
 GEORGE W. McIVER.  
 CHARLES P. ELLIOTT.  
 CHARLES J. STEVENS.

1883.

GEORGE A. ZINN.  
 ALFRED HASBROUCK.  
 WILLOUGHBY WALKER.  
 HERBERT H. SARGENT.  
 EDWIN A. ROOT.  
 GEORGE H. CAMERON.  
 WALTER K. WRIGHT.  
 LAURENCE D. TYSON.  
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884.

IRVING HALE.  
 DAVID DeF. GAILLARD.  
 HARRY TAYLOR.  
 WILLIAM L. SIBERT.  
 EUGENE F. LADD.  
 JAMES A. COLE.  
 EDWIN B. BABBITT.  
 JAMES K. THOMPSON.  
 JOHN B. BELLINGER.  
 ROBERT H. NOBLE.

## 1885.

JOSEPH E. KUHN.  
 WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.  
 JOHN D. BARRETTE.  
 CHARLES F. PARKER.  
 ROBERT A. BROWN.  
 JOHN M. CARSON.  
 WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.  
 HENRY P. McCAIN.  
 SAMUEL E. SMILEY  
 GEORGE I. PUTNAM.  
 EDWARD R. GILMAN.

## 1886.

ROBERT L. HIRST.  
 LUCIEN G. BERRY.  
 JOHN E. McMAHON.  
 WALTER N. P. DARROW.  
 AVERY D. ANDREWS.  
 CECIL STEWAERT.  
 CHARLES T. MENOHER.  
 CHARLES C. WALCUTT.  
 GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.  
 MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.  
 WALTER H. GORDON.  
 FRANK L. WNN.  
 CHARLES C. BALLOU.  
 ERNESTE V. SMITH.  
 GEORGE B. DUNCAN.  
 ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.  
 EDWARD M. LEWIS.  
 CHARLES G. DWYER.  
 EDWARD N. JONES.  
 DWIGHT E. HOLLEY.

## 1887.

EUGENE W. V. C. LUCAS.  
 CHARLES B. WHEELER.  
 EDWARD C. YOUNG.  
 RICHMOND P. DAVIS.  
 GEORGE O. SQUIER.  
 ERNEST HINDS.  
 JOHN M. JENKINS.  
 EDGAR RUSSELL.  
 HARRY E. WILKINS.  
 P. D. LOCHRIDGE.  
 \*WILLIAM C. RIVERS.  
 JAMES C. BOURKE.  
 WILLIAM WEIGEL.  
 ELLWOOD W. EVANS.  
 ROBERT G. PAXTON.  
 JOHN A. HARMAN.  
 AMBROSE I. MORIARITY.  
 PIERREPONT ISHAM.  
 CHARLES GERHARDT.  
 SAMUEL SEAY.  
 JAMES T. DEAN.  
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.  
 MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.  
 SAMUEL A. SMOKE.

## 1888.

CHARLES H. MCKINSTRY.  
 WILLIAM V. JUDSON.  
 CHAS. W. FENTON.  
 JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.  
 EDWIN M. SUPLEE.  
 ANDREW G. C. QUAY.  
 JOHN P. RYAN.  
 PETER C. HARRIS.  
 WILLIAM T. WILDER.  
 WILLIAM H. WILHELM.  
 WILLIAM R. DASHIEL.

## 1889.

CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER.  
 CHESTER HARDING.  
 ROBERT MCGREGOR.  
 \*EDMUND L. BLAKE.  
 BEN JOHNSON.  
 RALPH HARRISON.  
 WILLIAM LASSITER.  
 HARRY R. LEE.  
 GEORGE T. LANGHORNE.  
 WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.  
 CHARLES CRAWFORD.  
 FRANK D. WEBSTER.  
 EDWARD V. STOCKHAM.

## 1890.

CHARLES KELLER.  
 JAMES HAMILTON.  
 THOMAS W. WINSTON.  
 HIRAM McL. POWELL.  
 FRANK G. MAULDIN.  
 FRED W. SLADEN.  
 HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ.  
 FRANK B. KEECH.

## 1891.

SPENCER COSBY.  
 \*CHARLES P. ECHOLS.  
 JAY J. MORROW.  
 RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.  
 EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.  
 HAROLD P. HOWARD.  
 ELMER LINDSLEY.  
 JOHN W. HRAVEY.  
 HOLLIS C. CLARK.  
 GUY H. B. SMITH.  
 WALTER M. WHITMAN.  
 JOHN J. BARDLEY.  
 HERBERT N. ROYDEN.

## 1892.

JAMES P. JERVEY.  
FRANK E. HARRIS.  
GEORGE BLAKELY.  
WILLIAM R. SMITH.  
HENRY H. WHITNEY.  
JAMES A. SHIPTON.  
JOHN McA. PALMER.  
ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.  
JULIUS T. CONRAD.  
FRANK A. WILCOX.  
HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.  
PETER W. DAVISON.  
ROBERT W. MEARNS.

## 1893.

CHARLES W. KUTZ.  
GORDON G. HEINER.  
WILLIAM R. SMEDBURG.  
ROBERTSON HONEY.  
JOHN M. MORGAN.  
BUBELL B. BASSETTE.  
EDWARD B. CASSATT.  
KENZIE W. WALKER.  
ALBERT LAWS.

## 1894.

WILLIAM J. BARDEN.  
FRANCIS LeJ. PARKER.  
PAUL B. MALONE.  
JOHN W. CRAIG.  
JOHN C. GILMORE.  
HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.  
BUTLER A. AMES.  
CHARLES F. CRAIN.  
FRANK S. COCHEU.  
EDWIN BELL.  
GEORGE H. ESTES.  
FRANK L. WELLS.  
JAMES P. HARBESON.  
JAMES A. MOSS.

## 1895.

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.  
HARRY BURGESS.  
JENS BUGGE, JR.  
CONWAY H. ARNOLD, JR.  
JOSEPH WHEELER.  
WILLIAM G. SULLS.  
LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.  
MORTON FITZ SMITH.  
JOSEPH S. HERRON.  
THOMAS F. DWYER.  
DAVID S. STANLEY.

## 1896.

HARRY F. JACKSON.  
ROBERT E. CALLAN.  
EUGENE P. JERVEY.  
LEROY ELTINGE.  
THOMAS F. HOWARD.  
ALEXANDER M. MILLER, JR.  
LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.  
ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.  
STEPHEN M. KOCHERSPERGER  
FRANK H. WHITMAN.  
\*FREDERICK W. LEWIS.  
WILLIAM KELLY.  
RUSSELL C. LANGDON.  
GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN.  
CHARLES T. BOYD.  
HOUSTON V. EVANS.  
HENRY C. WHITEHEAD.  
GEORGE S. GOODALE.  
FRANK C. BOLLES.

## 1897.

SHERWOOD A. CHENEY.  
FREDERICK W. ALSTAETTER.  
CHARLES D. ROBERTS.  
ROBERT S. ABERNETHY.  
ALBERT J. BOWLEY.  
WINFIELD S. OVERTON.  
FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.  
CLAUDE H. MILLER.  
ROY B. HARPER.  
GEORGE W. HELMS.  
RUFUS E. LONGAN.  
HALSTEAD DOREY.  
SEABORN G. CHILES.  
JOHN G. WORKIZER.  
WILLIAM D. NEWBILL.

## 1898.

GEORGE A. NUGENT.  
HENRY L. NEWBOLD.  
HARVEY W. MILLER.  
CHARLES W. EXTON.  
GUY V. HENRY, JR.  
EDGAR REIDENOUR.  
JAMES H. BRADFORD.

## 1899.

HORTON W. STICKLE.  
LEWIS H. RAND.  
ALFRED B. PUTNAM.  
GEORGE W. BUNNELL.  
CHARLES B. CLARK.  
HENRY B. FARRAR.  
LEON B. KROMER.

1899.—Cont.

HENRY B. CLARK.  
ROBERT H. PECK.  
CLEMENT H. TROTT.  
GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY.  
STUART HEINTZELMAN.  
FREDERICK W. VAN DUYNÉ.  
GRAYSON V. HEIDT.  
FRED R. BROWN.  
WILLIAM T. MERRY.  
CLYFFARD GAME.  
ROBERT C. FOY.

1900.

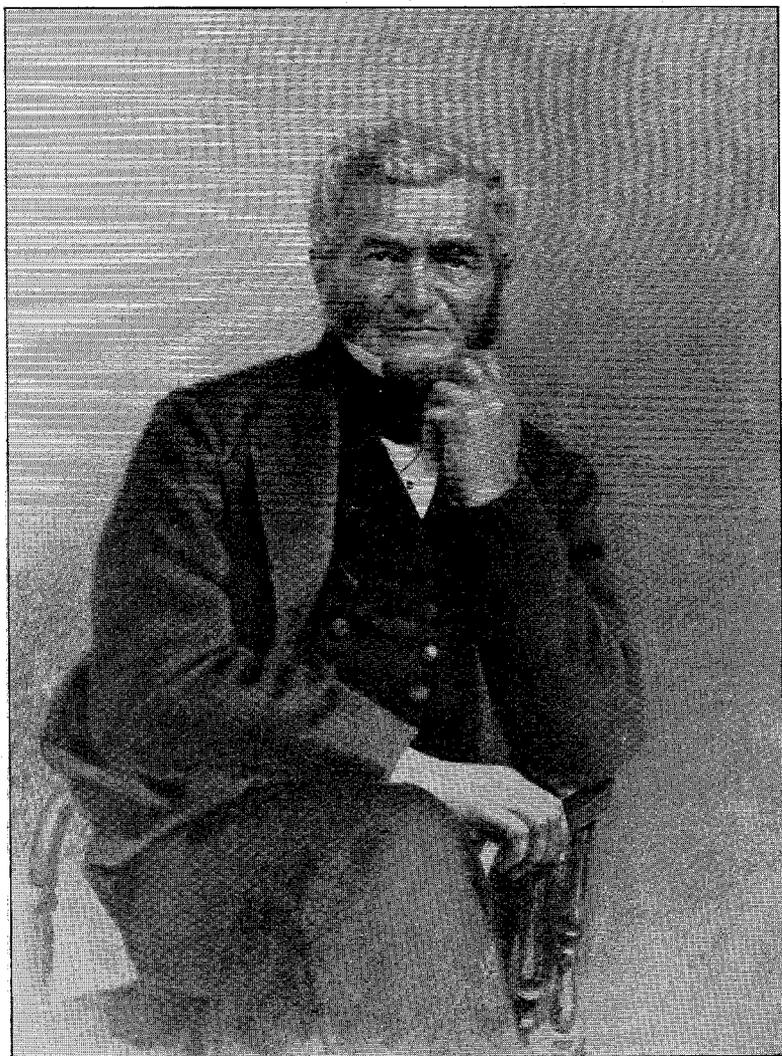
GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.  
WILLIS V. MORRIS.  
JULIAN A. BENJAMIN.  
GEORGE T. PERKINS.  
GEORGE B. COMLY.  
CHARLES G. HARVEY.

1901.

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL.  
GEORGE R. SPALDING.  
WILLIAM G. CAPLES.  
HENRY C. JEWETT.  
CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.  
WILLIAM P. BNNIS.  
ARTHUR H. BRYANT.  
FRANK P. LAHM.  
CRED F. COX.  
GEO. M. RUSSELL.  
WILLIAM R. BETTISON.  
JEROME G. PILLOW.  
JOHN A. BERRY.  
KERR T. RIGGS.  
PRINCE A. OLIVER.  
CHARLES BURNETT.  
ARTHUR J. LYNCH.  
JOHN SYMINGTON.  
WILLIAM TIDBALL.  
WILLIAM N. HASKELL.  
HENRY A. MEYER, JR.  
ENOS COPLEY.







COLONEL CLAUDIUS CROZET.

# NECROLOGY.

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[Colonel E. W. Bass, class of 1868, furnished the Association the following account of Colonel Crozet, the "Father of Descriptive Geometry in America," which contains a very interesting note on the battle of Waterloo.

Mr. Wm. R. Hutton, who wrote the account, knew Colonel Crozet intimately for many years, and speaks of him as a very remarkable man in character, knowledge and personal charm.

From a photograph, which Mr. Hutton kindly gave Colonel Bass, the latter had made for the Military Academy a large crayon portrait of Colonel Crozet, as well as the photograph which accompanies this article.]

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## CLAUDIUS CROZET.

"CLAUDIUS CROZET, soldier and civil engineer, b. Villefranche (France), January 1, 1790; entered the Polytechnic School at Paris at the age of fourteen; graduated in 1807 as sub-Lieutenant of Artillery. After two years at Metz he was made Lieutenant and joined Napoleon in time to take part in the battle of Wagram. In 1811 he was promoted Captain, received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and was assigned to the Artillery Corps of Ney's Division. Having been taken prisoner on the retreat from Russia, he was sent by one of the Russian princes to his own residence, where he remained until the treaty of Paris.

Upon Napoleon's return from Elba he resumed his place in the army, impelled thereto by the dangers which threatened France rather than by attachment to or admiration of the Emperor. Having been sent back to hurry forward supplies of ammunition, he was not with his company at Waterloo.

In 1816, after his marriage with Mlle de Camp, he came to the United States, and in October of that year was made Assistant Professor of Engineering, United States Military Academy, and in March, 1817, full professor, an office which he retained six years, "greatly improving the course of military science entrusted to his charge." He resigned in 1823 to accept an appointment as "Principal Engineer" of the State of Virginia, remaining until 1831. For one year he was State Engineer of Louisiana, and for three years President of Jefferson College in that State. In 1837 recalled as principal engineer of Virginia until the office was abolished in 1844. In 1849 he took charge of the Blue Ridge tunnel for the State of Virginia, completing it in 1856. Then appointed principal assistant for the construction of the Washington aqueduct, until work was suspended in 1859. He was chief engineer of the Virginia & Kentucky Railroad at the commencement of the Civil War, when he returned to Richmond and died there in 1864.

He has published an arithmetic and a descriptive geometry, the latter the first of its kind published in this country.

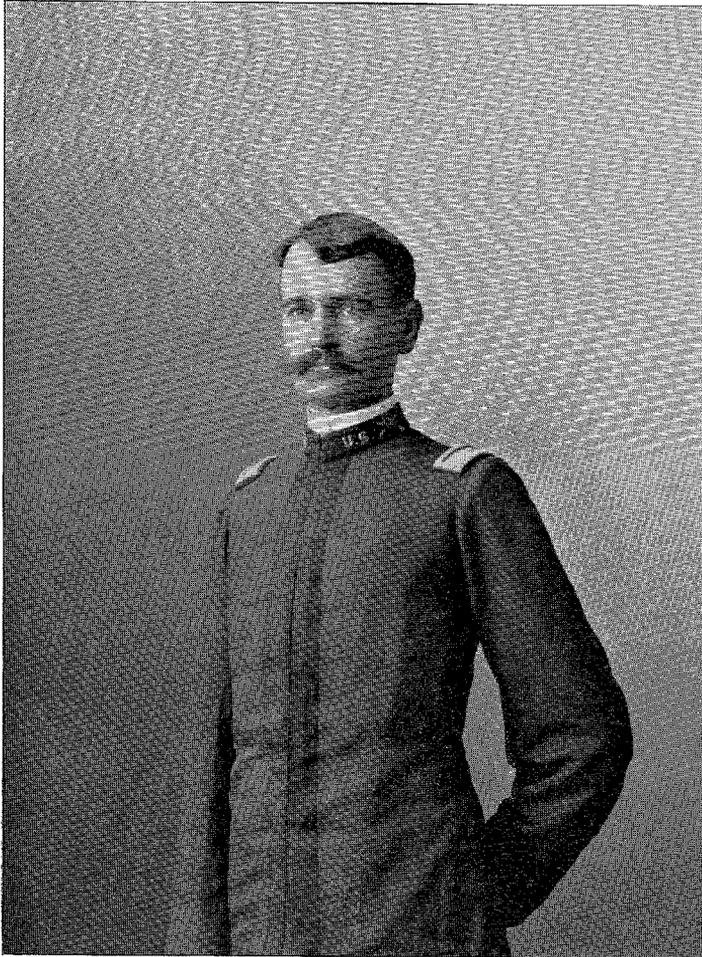
Colonel Crozet relates that on the evening before the battle of Waterloo, being at (the name I have forgotten), with a depot of artillery supplies, he received a despatch from Napoleon's Chief of Artillery, saying: "Hurry forward the powder. The Emperor insists upon attacking at daybreak. I tell him if he attacks at daybreak he will be out of powder by 12 o'clock." Colonel Crozet concluded from this fact that the real reason of Napoleon's delay in commencing the attack was owing to scarcity of powder, and that this was the cause of the loss of the battle.

The foregoing is taken in great part from an article, written most probably by a member of Colonel Crozet's family shortly after his death, partly also related by him in conversations with myself in the years from 1857 to 1861.

WM. R. HUTTON."

May 11, 1901.





LIEUTENANT JACOB H. G. LAZELLE.

JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH GAINES LAZELLE.

No. 3475. CLASS OF 1892.

Died, July 12, 1898, at sea en route to Manila, aged 32.

Lieutenant LAZELLE, son of Colonel H. M. Lazelle, United States Army, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland; graduated at the Military Academy in the class of 1892; was assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry and ordered to Fort Clark, Texas.

He served here on garrison duty until the autumn of '94, when he was transferred with his regiment to El Paso, Texas. In the spring of 1895 he was assigned to duty at San Antonio, and soon afterwards volunteered to command the Seminole scouts serving on the Rio Grande frontier of Texas, their duty being to suppress smuggling, to arrest border ruffians and thieves, and to preserve order.

This service was very arduous, as it covered an immense territory, requiring incessant vigilance and activity. On the outbreak of the Spanish war he immediately resigned this position and applied for duty with his regiment, ordered to Manila, P. I., embarking at San Francisco, Cal.

During the delay of the transports at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, he contracted measles; this was followed by meningitis, and after a few weeks' illness he died on shipboard on the 12th of July. His remains were interred in the bastion of the old fortress at Cavite.

He was conscientious, sincere and loyal, and his private life was pure and unsullied. His professional duties were always performed with utter disregard of self, and with unswerving fidelity to the good of the service.

\* \* \*

ROBERT DAVID KERR.

No. 3813. CLASS OF 1898.

Died, July 21, 1898, at sea, en route to Manila, aged 22.

The subject of this sketch was descended from Scotch and German ancestors, and combined many of the best traits of the two races. His people, the Kerr and Yaeger families, lived near the summit of the Alleghanies in Pocahontas County, W. Va. Here Robert was born June 17, 1876, the only son, and here his boyhood days were spent amid people living the healthful mountain life calculated to produce such traits of character as were found in young Kerr: simplicity, honesty of purpose, strength of will, fine physique and a keen intellect. He was never known to speak an unkind word to his parents or to disobey their wishes, and while at West Point, as well as while on his last sad journey, his letters were constantly filled with expressions of the same tender solicitude for the welfare of those at home.

His opportunities as a boy were very limited, as the sessions of the public schools were short in his native place. Indeed, when he left home to go to West Point, the total time when he had been able to regularly attend the public schools, supplemented by a few months at a classical school at a village about five miles from his home, was surprisingly short. This ordinarily inadequate training he had used, however, to the very best possible advantage, and he was able with it to pass the examinations for West Point over some competitors who had many superior advantages.

He entered West Point June 20, 1894, and overcame many difficulties due to his lack of early education, in graduating number five in his class of fifty-nine.

Upon his graduation, April 16, 1898, he was appointed to the Engineers. He went immediately to Willets Point, N. Y., for instructions in torpedo practice. On June 13 he left Willets Point with one of the Engineer companies for duty with the ex-



LIEUTENANT ROBERT D. KERR



pedition being prepared at San Francisco for the far East. He sailed on board the transport Indiana June 27. The last letters received from him by his parents were from Honolulu, dated early in July. He was perfectly well and was enjoying the trip, worried only by his constant solicitude for his people at home lest they might be anxious concerning him.

It was from the following letter that his parents first learned of his untimely death:

Washington, August 9, 1898.

"It is with deep sorrow that I am obliged to inform you that a cablegram received this a. m., from General Merritt at Manila, contains the sad intelligence of the death, from spinal meningitis, of your son, Lieutenant Robert D. Kerr, Corps of Engineers.

By his death my corps has lost the services of a brilliant, noble, manly, splendid young soldier.

I beg to convey to you my deep and earnest heartfelt sympathy in this, your hour of great grief.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed,) JOHN M. WILSON,

Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers."

Young Kerr had passed away at sea a number of days before the date of this letter, he having died July 21st. He was buried at sea July 22nd. His company commander read the funeral services and General MacArthur made a few appropriate remarks.

Young Kerr was well liked at the Academy by the cadets in his own class as well as by the officers and other cadets.

Dying on the threshold of his career, his end was indeed sad. Though it was not his fortune to die amid the excitement of battle, yet he truly laid down his life for the flag, and his name will be always linked with that glorious young band of the class of 1898, who went immediately from the academic halls to the field of battle there to find a soldier's death:

BENCHLEY.           LAFFERTY.  
CHURCHMAN.       MURPHY.

\* \* \*

## ROBERT WALLACE BURNET.

No. 581. CLASS OF 1829.

Died, July 22nd, 1898, at Cincinnati, O., aged 90.

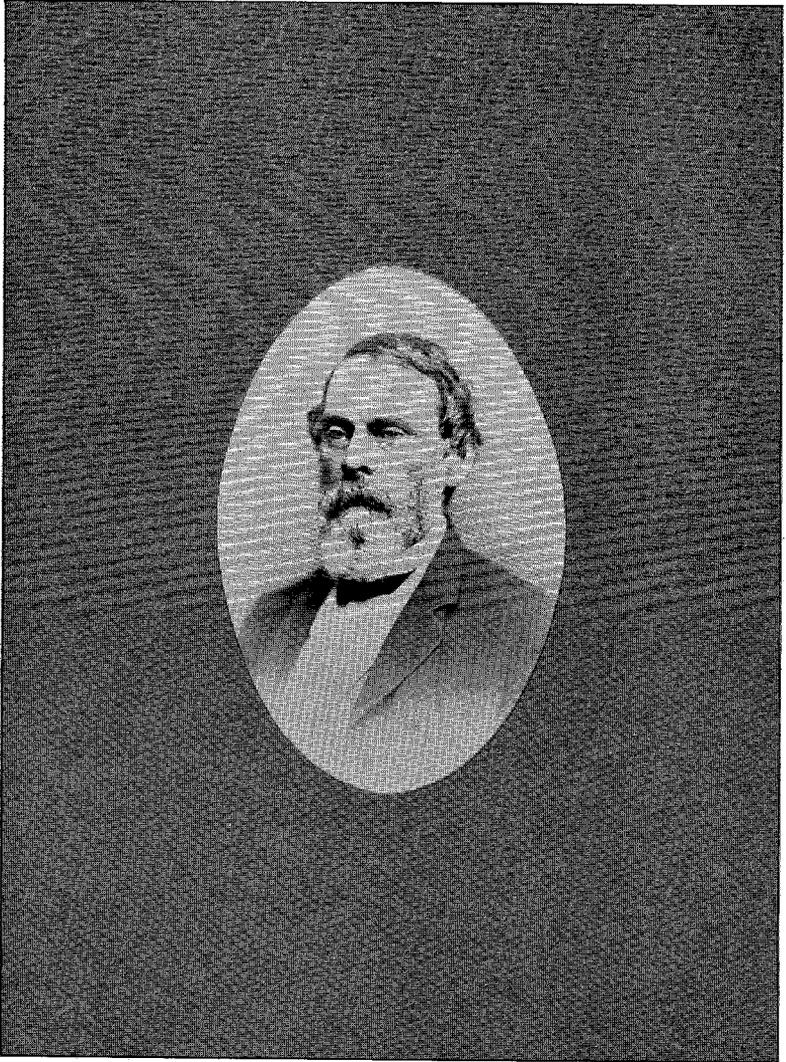
ROBERT W. BURNET was the son of Judge Jacob Burnet and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, the 20th of July, 1808. He entered West Point in his sixteenth year and graduated in 1829; among his classmates being Robert E. Lee and others who afterwards became distinguished. After graduation he entered the Fourth United States Infantry and served in Florida against the Seminole Indians. He was the Quartermaster of Major Dade's command, all of whom were massacred by the Indians. Lieutenant Burnet was not with the command at the time of the massacre, as he had been left by Major Dade at Tampa Bay to attend to some official duties, and thus escaped the fate of the others.

He resigned from the army March 31, 1833, and returned to Cincinnati, which was his home during his long life.

He was married October 19, 1836, to Miss Margaret Grosbeck, daughter of John H. Grosbeck. A younger sister of his wife became, years afterward, the wife of General Joseph E. Hooker.

Three children survive the deceased, Jacob S. Burnet, Cincinnati; Edith B. Pomeroy, New York, and Mary B. Stone, New York. For several years after his marriage Mr. Burnet was engaged in business as a member of the firm of Schillito, Burnet & Pullan, now the John Schillito Company. After this, for several years, he was a member of the banking house of Delafield & Burnet. Upon the death of his father, in 1853, he retired from active business, save the care of the family estate and affairs. He took great interest in measures for the relief of the poor of the city, and was for many years president of the Cincinnati Relief Union.

At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Burnet was presi-



ROBERT W. BURNETT.







LIEUTENANT WALTER L. TAYLOR.

dent of the Cincinnati Literary Club, which was at once organized and drilled as a military company, known as the "Burnet Rifles," which he thoroughly equipped and personally drilled. A number of the members of this company became officers in the Union army and were distinguished for their services during the war.

Mr. Burnet, when the United States Sanitary Commission was organized, was appointed president of the western branch, and he gave, during the whole of the war, his time and his means liberally in furtherance of the work of the Commission.

He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati by inheritance through his father, Judge Jacob Burnet, and his grandfather, Dr. William Burnet, who was Surgeon General in the revolutionary army. He was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy in 1849.

A sketch of his life appears in the history of Ohio and Hamilton County, published by Nelson & Company, Cincinnati, O., pages 479-480.

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### WALTER LUCIAN TAYLOR.

No. 3233. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, September 18, 1898, at New York City, aged 33.

TAYLOR was born in Thomasville, Ga., where his family still lives, and his life was spent in that town until he went to West Point, at the age of seventeen. After his graduation he was appointed to the Twentieth Infantry and served with it in the northwest most of the time, until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war.

He was for a time Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and in the fall of 1894 was on duty with Alabama State troops. He was made First Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Infantry, December 22,

1894, and served with it at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Assinniboine, Fort Yates and Fort Crook. He went through the Santiago campaign with the Twenty-second Infantry, and although he escaped injury in the fight, where he constantly exposed himself, he contracted malarial fever before the troops were brought back to the United States. Being the only officer on duty with his company he insisted on remaining with his men, and at Montauk was taken with typhoid fever. He was taken to a hospital in New York City, but he had been too much weakened by exposure on the battle field to withstand the disease.

Lieutenant Taylor married Miss Adele Pitmann, who survives him, and who, with their three children, lives in Thomasville now.

The writer has heard Major R. N. Getty, First Infantry (then Captain Twenty-second Infantry,) speak in terms of unqualified praise of Taylor's cool bravery and his great efficiency in the fight at El Caney. He said that Taylor, though exposed constantly to the galling fire, which was causing many casualties in his company, was not in the least moved or disturbed by it, but that he constantly went from man to man, counseling them, examining and arranging their rifle sights for them, and seeing in every way that the fire of his company was directed to the best purpose.

The following report is taken from the report of the Lieutenant General commanding the army for the year 1899:

North of Santiago, Cuba, July 19, 1898.

Assistant Adjutant General,

First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

Sir:—Having succeeded Captain Lockwood in command of the Second Battalion, Twenty-second Infantry, and not knowing whether or not, on account of his sickness, he was able to make a report of the fight at El Caney, I take this occasion to recommend to your consideration two officers who were under my personal observation during the afternoon of that day, viz., First Lieutenant W. L. Taylor, who was as cool and collected as if on target practice, kept his company under per-

fect fire discipline, supervised personally the direction of fire and the adjustment of sights, and Second Lieutenant \* \* \* , who was equally brave, etc., etc.

R. N. GETTY,  
 Captain Twenty-second Infantry,  
 Commanding Second Battalion, Twenty-second Infantry.

Taylor was always known among his friends as a man of kind, sympathetic disposition, with strong religious convictions. Though it was not his fortune to die in the thick of the fight, he gave up his life for the republic with no less distinction than does the man for whom we proudly erect a tablet with the thrilling inscription, "Killed in Action."

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### ELIPHALET NOTT CHESTER.

NO. 2213. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, November 16, 1898, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 52.

Before entering West Point CHESTER served as private in the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers for one year, and was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

He was honorably discharged from the service in 1870 and went into the lumber business in West Virginia and afterwards in Florida.

He subsequently had a position in the War Department in Washington and was afterward in the New York Custom House for several years. Later he went to Gunnison, Col., as a newspaper correspondent. Studying law there, he practiced for a time in Colorado and in New Mexico. Returning to New York he became a regular correspondent of certain turf papers and was a recognized authority on the pedigree of race horses.

Eliphalet Nott Chester was born July 18, 1846. His family lived in Oneida County; his brother A. H. Chester residing now at Clinton, N. Y.

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## RICHARD VANHORST BONNEAU.

No. 1577. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, January 28, 1899, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72.

Major RICHARD VANHORST BONNEAU, son of William Henry and Anna Maria (Swinton) Bonneau, was born in Charleston, S. C., on April 17th, 1827. He was the second son in a family of fourteen children.

When he was quite young his family moved to Mobile, Alabama, and he received his earlier education in the private schools of that city. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1847, from the State of Alabama, and graduated in June, 1852, and was assigned to the Third Infantry and became Second Lieutenant of Company "H" of that regiment. He served nearly three years with his company on the frontiers of Utah and New Mexico; taking active part in the many Indian campaigns of those days. He came east on leave of absence in December, 1858, and on January 10, 1859, was married in Philadelphia, Pa., to Marie Louise Kiehl, only daughter of John and Jane Pickering Kiehl of that city. His wedding trip lasting several months, it was not until July 4th, 1859, that he started to join his company, then stationed at Albuquerque, New Mexico; reporting there for duty on September 11th, crossing the plains with a detachment of five hundred troops under the command of Major C. C. Sibley, this taking from July 11th, (when he left Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,) to September 1st, when he arrived at Fort Union, New Mexico. Being the only commissioned officer of his company present, he was in command of the company. Soon after he was ordered to Santa Fe, where he remained until June, 1860, when his company was ordered to Texas, and on June 7th joined the other companies of his regiment at Anton Chico, New Mexico, reporting to Colonel Bonneville, who commanded that expedition of five companies of the Third Infantry, one hundred wagons heavily loaded, three hun-

dred extra mules and five hundred head of cattle to take that new route from New Mexico to Texas by following the course of the Rio Pecos. It was the first command to travel that wild desolate unknown country with no road or trail to guide them, but making their road as they went along, so that it was not until July 28th that they arrived at their destination, Fort Clarke, Texas, where they remained until Texas seceded from the Union at the beginning of the Civil War, when those companies came north by sea, after marching to the coast to take the transports.

Lieutenant Bonneau had previously received a furlough and gone north with his wife and child. Before the commencement of hostilities he resigned his commission in the United States Army and went south, and soon after tendered his services to the Confederate government, and was commissioned Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, and afterwards promoted to Major and Chief Commissary. He was stationed at Mobile and then Selma, Ala., and when the latter city was captured by General Wilson, Major Bonneau managed to escape, leaving his wife and all private effects behind. His headquarters and all supplies were captured.

After the close of the war, Major Bonneau came to Philadelphia with his wife (his two children having died while he was stationed at Selma, Ala.,) and entered into mercantile business with his wife's father, Mr. John Kiehl, a merchant of that city, but on the death of the latter, in 1876, the business was given up.

Major Bonneau and his wife had, during the war, become members of the Church of Christ (Campbellites) and after giving up business he made an exhaustive study of the bible and became a teacher and speaker in that church.

He died January 28th, 1899, of la grippe, in his seventy-second year, and was buried in North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, in the family lot of John Kiehl, his wife's father, and two years later his wife died and was buried in the same lot.

JOS. R. C. WARD.

## EDMUND SCHRIVER.

No. 723. CLASS OF 1833.

Died, February 10, 1899, in Washington, D. C., aged 86.

EDMUND SCHRIVER was born in York, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1812, and was educated in his native town with a view to entering the United States Military Academy. He was duly appointed and was graduated number seventeen in the class of 1833, of which he was the last survivor, and with the exception of Major Joseph Smith Bryce, the oldest surviving graduate of the Academy. Schriver was assigned to the Second Artillery as Brevet Second Lieutenant, and on November 1, 1836, he became First Lieutenant. He was, in July, 1838, made Captain on the staff and assistant to the Adjutant General, serving in the Florida war of 1839. He held the rank of Captain in the Second Artillery from August 17, 1842, till June 18, 1846; resigned his commission and was Treasurer of the Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company, N. Y., from 1847 to 1852; of the Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad from 1847 to 1861, and of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad from 1847 till 1861, being also President of the last mentioned company from 1851 till 1861.

Schriver re-entered the army May 14, 1861, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh Infantry, became Aide-de-Camp to Governor Edwin D. Morgan of New York; recruited, organized and instructed his regiment at Fort Independence, Mass., and became Colonel on the staff and additional Aide-de-Camp May 18, 1862, having been made Chief of Staff of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac.

He served in the Shenandoah and the Northern Virginia campaigns, and was appointed Colonel on the staff and Inspector General of the United States Army, March 13, 1863, after serving for several months as Acting Inspector General.





CAPTAIN MAURICE G. KRAYENBUHL.

Colonel Schriver was at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, afterwards bearing thirty-one battle-flags and other trophies of Meade's victory to the War Department, Washington. He participated in the Richmond campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg; was on special duty under the orders of Secretary Stanton from March 22 to June 23, 1865, and was brevetted Brigadier General, United States Army, for faithful and meritorious service in the field August 1st, 1864, and Major General March 13, 1865.

General Schriver was for six years, after the close of the Civil War, on special duty in the office of the Secretary of War, and in charge of the Inspection Bureau, being also Inspector of the Military Academy. Later he was sent on a tour of inspection in Kansas, New Mexico and Texas; was in charge of the recruiting service in 1872-3; prepared report in Washington, particularly upon the affairs of the Freedman's Bureau, and was on duty again in the War Department for three years.

In May, 1876, he was made Inspector of the Division of the Pacific; was a member of the Retiring Board in San Francisco, and also of the board to examine and report on the case of Dr. William A. Hammond, U. S. A. After his retirement in January, 1881, General Schriver resided in Washington, where he died, February 10, 1899.

J. G. W.

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### MAURICE GASTON KRAYENBUHL.

No. 3342. CLASS OF 1890.

Killed in action, March 26, 1899, at Meyconayan, P. I., aged 30.

On a November day in 1899, a little procession moved into Arlington Cemetery, as many such have moved before, bringing to that sacred spot the mortal remains of another hero; of another who lived fearlessly and died fearlessly as have many others who preceded him to that hallowed resting place of

America's bravest and best. He was worthy of the place and worthy of those among whom he reposes. There are few men who lived as nobly and died as heroically as did MAURICE GASTON KRAYENBUHL.

In 1868, there lived in the town of Chaska, Carver County, Minnesota, Gustave and Constance Krayenbuhl. Both were natives of Switzerland—the land of William Tell and Arnold von Winkelried. Of such ancestors, came Gustave and Constance Krayenbuhl. On December 21st of that year there was born to them a son, whom they christened Maurice Gaston. During his childhood and till seventeen years of age, he attended the public school of his native town. In the fall and winter of 1885 he took the examinations for entrance to the University of Minnesota, and was to have entered in September of the following year. In May preceding, however, a competitive examination was held at Shakopee, Minnesota, for the cadetship at the Military Academy from the congressional district in which he lived. Always studious and unusually intelligent and quick, he won the cadetship over a large number of competitors. His appointment, which followed soon after, was the occasion of great rejoicing among the people of his native town and county—he was their first representative in either Annapolis or West Point. Up to the time of his death, his career was followed with the most affectionate interest by those who had known, loved and admired him as a boy. During the thirteen years of his government service, at West Point, in various garrisons, at the Artillery School, in the Spanish or Philippine wars, there was always the same report, “he has few equals, no superiors.”

In June, 1886, he entered the Military Academy. Though one of the younger members of his class, he immediately took good rank, which improved with each succeeding year. Wherever energy and practical ability were in demand, his standing was of the best. In his official relations, his excellent conduct

and studious habits won for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. Frank, impulsive, generous and open-hearted, he was popular in his class and with all the Corps. Socially he was a great favorite—bright in conversation, engaging in manner, handsome in person—he could not be otherwise.

At his graduation, in 1890, he stood twelfth in a class of fifty-four members; was assigned as an additional Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Artillery, reporting October 10th, at the headquarters of that regiment, Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Georgia. The battery to which he was attached was then in camp at Fort McPherson, having come there from Fort Barrancas, Florida, to avoid the hot summer on the gulf coast. At the end of a month, Lieutenant Krayenbuhl accompanied his battery to Fort Barrancas, where he remained for about a year and a half. In August, 1891, he joined one of the light batteries of the Fourth Artillery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Two months later he accompanied his battery to Fort Riley, at which place he served until August, 1894. From August, 1894, to September 1st, 1896, he was in attendance at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, graduating at the latter date, the "honor" man of his class. Though his regiment was on the Pacific Coast, he was retained in the east and sent to Fort Schuyler, New York. During the following year he mounted the battery of 10" breech loading rifles on disappearing carriages at that post. This work was then new to officers of the line and was given to those only who had shown marked ability in that sort of work. The results showed that the confidence was well placed. In May, 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish war, he was entrusted with the duty of laying the cable and planting a system of sub-marine mines in the North River, between Fort Schuyler, New York, and Willet's Point, Long Island.

Lieutenant Krayenbuhl's detail to West Point as an in-

structor in the Military Academy had been requested in each of the two preceding years, but had been refused, his presence at the Artillery School being considered more important by the War Department. In June, 1898, however, an order was issued directing him to report in August following for duty in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. In the meantime, Lieutenant Krayenbuhl's battery, "H," of the Third Artillery, had been ordered to the Philippine Islands. Whereupon he immediately, by telegraph, requested that he be directed to join his battery, "if it is to see service in the field." The order came, and on June 21st, 1898, he left Fort Schuyler, arriving in San Francisco in time to sail on the 29th, with the third expedition, under command of General Wesley Merritt. The General's flag ship, the "Newport," on which Lieutenant Krayenbuhl was quartered, arrived in Manila Bay on July 30th.

The battle of Malate took place the following day. The Spanish troops still held the city of Manila, but our troops kept closing gradually around them. At 11 o'clock p. m. of that day, July 31st, the Spaniards opened a furious fire of Infantry and artillery upon our advanced line. The night was one of black darkness, the rain came down in torrents, as it never rains outside the tropics. Our first line was made up of volunteers. The sudden attack, the frightful din, the darkness and the rain were enough to shake the stoutest of hearts. It was little wonder that the ammunition was soon very low on the firing line, that men were beginning to waver, and that a strong hand and a clear head were needed, and needed at once. Both were forthcoming. A straggler had told Lieutenant Krayenbuhl, whose battery (acting as Infantry) was in reserve, of the danger which threatened. Without waiting for orders, he advanced under a galling fire to the trenches. It was high time. There was little ammunition left, and that was being rapidly wasted by men firing without orders and at random. Taking command at once, he threatened to shoot the first man who fired without orders. A few steady, regular volleys from his own men, and order was

restored. For his bravery, coolness and judgment in this, his first battle, Krayenbuhl was commissioned a Captain and Commissary of Volunteers, October 17th, 1898.

Colonel A. L. Hawkins, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, reported of this battle:

"On my arrival on the battle line at 11:45 p. m., Major Cuthbertson informed me that he had just been re-enforced by half of Battery "H," Third United States Artillery, in command of Lieutenant ————. They were placed in position near the right of our intrenched line, and rendered most excellent service."

"I particularly appreciate, and our troops are very grateful for, the promptness with which the officers of Batteries "H" and "K," Third United States Artillery, marched their commands to our relief, and the fearless manner in which they performed their duty, as at that time not over 1,000 rounds of ammunition remained in our entire force."

(The blank above should be filled with Lieutenant Krayenbuhl's name. Colonel Hawkins evidently had not learned who it was that rescued his regiment.)

After Captain Krayenbuhl's appointment to the Commissary Department, he was assigned to duty as Commissary of General Irving Hale's brigade, the second of the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps. His commanding officer soon learned to appreciate him, and in many ways showed that he understood his abilities and relied upon him accordingly. To the time of his death he filled this position. After the Filipino outbreak in February, 1899, Krayenbuhl several times volunteered for service in the field, and his offer was always accepted. In this way he saw most of the engagements in which his brigade took part, invariably giving a most excellent account of himself. He thus soon came to be considered a model officer and one of the most promising men in the service.

In the advance upon Malolos near the end of March, 1899, Captain Krayenbuhl did not volunteer for the field. By one of

those unexplainable coincidences of which we occasionally hear, he became convinced that if he went, he would fall. "I owe it to my wife and babies not to seek danger," he said to one of his fellow officers. Always true to those dear ones at home, he did not request that he be sent out. But General Hale needed him, asked him to go, and true to his duty as well as to his wife and children, he went. He had lived a man. He died a hero. In the moment of victory, brought about in no small degree by his efforts, he fell mortally wounded, near Meyconayan Bridge, March 26th, 1899. A surgeon who was near, hastened to his side. He tried to rise, but fell again. "I can't live, can I, doctor?" "Only a few minutes," was the answer. "Tell my dear wife, God bless her, that I will meet her in Heaven." A moment later he died.

We have not many such—there are few men as true, as generous, as loyal; few husbands as loving, few fathers as devoted, few officers as worthy of emulation by seniors and juniors alike.

Speaking of Captain Krayenbuhl, a Lieutenant of the Third Artillery who served with him in the battle of Malate, and subsequently, wrote: "He was looked upon by us (the young officers of the Third) as a model officer and gentleman. His bravery and consideration for his inferiors had endeared him to us all, while his manly qualities were always so favorably commended by those who in turn ranked him. What Krayenbuhl said or thought, was almost authority for me and those near my rank. Always was he the same—always the brave, manly gentleman and soldier. By the men in his battery, he was certainly beloved. I have seen tears in the eyes of his men when speaking of his untimely death in March, 1899. One might well have envied him such a life and such a death."

General Hale, in his report of the battle in which Captain Krayenbuhl fell, says:

"Seeing that it would be necessary to flank the insurgent trenches across the river, I directed the right companies to

wheel to right behind railway embankment, and sent Captain Krayenbuhl to countermand previous order to Lieutenant Colonel Stover's left battalion and swing it to right toward river, from which position they could partially, enfilade the enemy's position. Captain Krayenbuhl (accompanied by Lieutenant Perry, who had delivered previous order), brought up the battalion under heavy fire, and had just reached the river bank (4:50 P. M.,) when he, Captain Krayenbuhl, was fatally shot through both arms and body, expiring about forty-five minutes later."

Major Robert Fitzhugh, in his report, says:

"The brigade staff, Captain A. McD. Brooks (Acting Assistant Adjutant General), Captain M. G. Krayenbuhl (Commissary Subsistence, acting as Aide), and Lieutenant F. L. Perry (Aide), performed their arduous and dangerous duties in a highly satisfactory manner, rendering valuable assistance in handling the brigade on extended lines through difficult country and carrying orders fearlessly under heavy fire.

"Captain Krayenbuhl was a remarkably efficient Aide, quick to comprehend an order or grasp a situation, accurate and intelligent in carrying out instructions, and possessed of a cheerful courage that was an inspiration to all around him. He lost his life in the engagement at Meyconayan railroad bridge, just after bringing up the left of the line in a flanking movement which resulted in the capture of the bridge and earthwork—one of the hottest fights and most productive victories of the campaign."

Another report adds:

"Captain M. G. Krayenbuhl, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Commissary Second Brigade, a brave and accomplished officer, was killed on Sunday, March 26th, in the action near Polo."

While serving at Fort Leavenworth in 1891, Lieutenant Krayenbuhl met Miss Carol Craigie, only daughter of Major D.

J. Craigie, United States Army. They were married November 2nd, 1892, at Fort Leavenworth. A son, Craigie, was born at Fort Riley, Kansas, December 13th, 1893, and a daughter, Dorothy, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., May 14, 1897. All survive the husband and father.

One of the batteries at Fort Mott, N. J., has been named "Battery Krayenbuhl," as a slight acknowledgement to one who gave all he had to give, in the service of his country.

Thus it was that on that November day a sorrowful procession entered Arlington. The widowed mother, her fatherless children, other relatives, and several who were classmates at the Military Academy—these came to pay a last tribute of love to the husband, father and friend. The man was gone, but his staunch, unswerving devotion to duty—the unselfishness, strength and gentleness of his love for his family and for his friends—his life and his death shall live in the hearts of all who knew him.

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### JOHN DARIAH WILKINS.

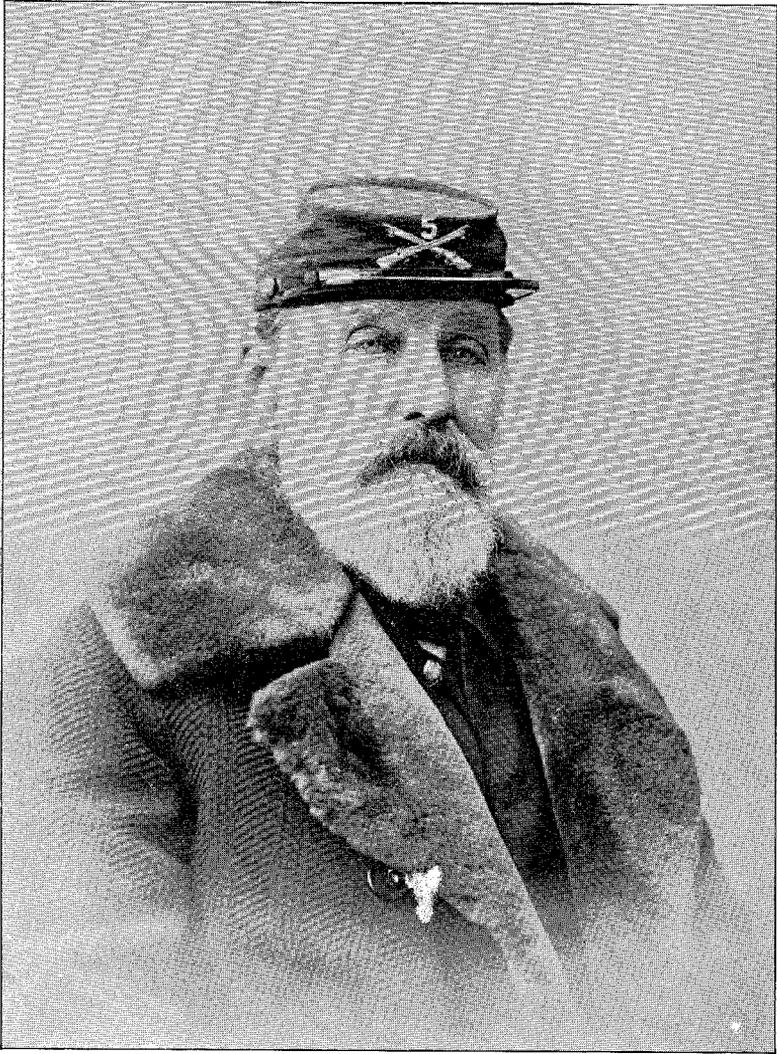
No. 1317. CLASS OF 1846.

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

Colonel WILKINS was the son of Captain John H. Wilkins, of the United States Army, and of Mary Dariah Wilkins. He was born in August, 1822, while his grandfather, after whom he was named, was serving as Mayor of Pittsburg.

He received his early education at Stone's School, a small institution that was then the place where a great many Pittsburgers, who afterward became prominent, received their first lesson.

At the age of twenty he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from New York. He went there in



COLONEL JOHN D. WILKINS.



1842, remaining for four years. He was appointed to a Second Lieutenantcy in the Fourth Infantry, July 1, 1846. On the last day of the same year he was transferred to a Second Lieutenantcy in the Third Infantry.

His active military career began at this time, and August 20, 1847, he was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He continued to serve with marked gallantry through the Mexican war. November 10, 1851, he was appointed First Lieutenant, and remained with the army in that office until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was made a Captain April 11, 1861, and July 1st of the following year, for meritorious service and gallantry in action at the battle of Malvern Hill, was brevetted Major. Again in May, 1863, he was made a Lieutenant Colonel by brevet for meritorious conduct in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In May, 1864, he was appointed Major of the Fifteenth Infantry, and two years later, when the war had ceased, he was transferred to the Thirty-third Infantry and afterward to the Eighth Infantry. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel February 19, 1873, and June 22nd, 1882, was appointed Colonel of the Fifth Infantry. While he held this position his service expired by the operation of law, and he was retired August 1, 1886, after one month more than forty years of service. Since then he had lived in Washington as one of the coterie of retired officers there.

Colonel Wilkins' antecedents settled in Pittsburg in 1783, his great grandfather, Captain John Wilkins, of revolutionary fame, having taken up his residence there at that time. Colonel Wilkins' grandfather, General John Wilkins, was Quartermaster General in the army. Hon. John Wilkins, of Homewood, formerly United States Senator, Minister to Russia and United States Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, was an uncle. Colonel Wilkins was married many years ago and had two daughters, one of whom survives. She is the wife of Major Charles Porter, of the Fifth United States Infantry. Colonel

Wilkins was a member of the Aztec Society of the Mexican War, and also belonged to the Loyal Legion and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. H. B. Wilkins, Sr., attorney-at-law, of Pittsburg, is a brother, and H. B. Wilkins, Jr., and W. D. Wilkins are nephews. Colonel Wilkins was also related to the Denny and Guthrie families of Pittsburg.

A classmate of Colonel Wilkins writes thus of his personal characteristics:

"That he was of a genial and social nature, and his generosity such that he was ready at all times to share with his army companions. The many incidents of his army life he was fond of narrating, when encouraged to do so, and at the annual meetings of the Aztec Club, which he attended until prevented by infirmities, he did his share in enlivening the banquets given by that organization. We both joined 'The Army of the Occupation' at Monterey, Mexico, about the same time, and served under that veteran commander General Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States.

The General preferring to be near his troops, rather than enjoying a more luxurious life in quarters at Monterey, selected a spot near the main command, which was in camp at Walnut Springs, about three miles from Monterey. The camp was beautifully situated in a grove almost tropical in its character, and the General had his tent pitched near the camp of the Third and Fourth Infantry, with whom he had been associated in his early career, and of which he was very fond.

It was under such auspices that Colonel Wilkins had his start in military life, which were most fascinating and which he thoroughly appreciated, as shown by his frequent reference to those early army days."

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COLONEL ROBERT B. WALLACE.

## ROBERT BRUCE WALLACE.

No. 3348. CLASS OF 1890.

Died, March 13, 1900, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., of wounds received in action, aged 31.

ROBERT BRUCE WALLACE, at his death Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieutenant Second United States Cavalry, was born in Chicago, February 7th, 1869, of American parents, of Scotch and English descent. His early childhood was spent in Woodstock, Ill., and in Geddes, a suburb of Syracuse, N. Y.

When ten years old his family moved to Helena, Montana, where he attended the public schools till 1881. The next three years his summers were spent on his father's sheep ranch, his winters in school at Faribault, Minn., or Notre Dame, Ind. Returning to Helena at fifteen, he went to work in a store, and at night patiently pursued studies to equip himself for West Point. Successful in a competitive examination against opponents having academic educations, he secured the appointment from Montana, entered and became a member of the class of '90, graduating number eighteen in a class of fifty-four, and obtaining the ranking cavalry appointment of the class. Assigned to the Second, he never left it. He joined his regiment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where by a strange coincidence death overtook him ten years later; and served in different posts in Arizona and New Mexico for four years. Detailed to Montana, as Instructor of Militia, in November, 1894, he made Helena his home until May 25th, 1898, when, as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Montana Infantry, he departed with that regiment for California, en route to Manila, arriving just after its surrender, August 13, 1898. He participated in every engagement of the regiment, receiving at Caloccan on February 10th, 1899, a wound that even-

tually caused his death. The details of his service are recorded in Cullum's Biographical Register of the graduates of the Military Academy and are not repeated here.

In July the President appointed him Lieutenant Colonel of one of the new volunteer regiments. But General Otis, having two Colonelcies for regiments to be organized in the Philippines, had already given them, one to General Franklin Bell, the other to Colonel Wallace. He had barely gotten his new regiment stationed, after the arduous work of organization, when he was ordered home by a board of surgeons, starting September 28th. Carried on a stretcher from the steamer to the Presidio Hospital, he was moved to Los Gatos, in two days, and, being unable to go home, he was soon joined there by members of his family. He got on his feet and remained there till the end of February, when, moved by anxiety to rejoin his regiment, and seeing that his improvement was too slow, believing, as he said, that "the old Arizona sun and dry air would pull him out quickly," he went alone to Tucson and Fort Huachuca. A slight cold, contracted at Tucson, settled in the affected lung, and after a five days' struggle, he breathed his last, March 13th, 1900. In compliance with his wishes he was taken to Montana, buried with military honors, and now sleeps in Forestvale Cemetery, at Helena. He was the youngest Colonel in the army, and the only regular officer below the grade of Captain thus honored.

His whole life was so marked by narrow escapes from death by poison, drowning, exposures, falls, etc., that he seemed warranted in defying danger. At twelve, he alone rode one hundred and seventy miles through an Indian country, spending one night lost on the prairie. And in this ranch life he gained a sturdy self-reliance, much of his amazing knowledge of human nature, and a skill in horsemanship that made him one of the best riders either in the Point or in the service. Here, too, he gained the athletic physique that finally was his undoing, because he grew to believe there was no limitation to his bodily endurance.

His fondness for out-door life was gratified by much scouting and field service in New Mexico and Arizona. Nine months steady pursuit of the "Apache Kid" was his longest trip, and he acquired a remarkable memory for topography, so that he could in after years describe any single day's journey from memory alone.

He was first under fire when in pursuit of a bandit, "Armstrong," and in the Oreibe trouble at Keams Canyon in 1891, he performed a noteworthy feat in bringing, on mule-back, two howitzers across a difficult mountain range at night, in time to meet the troops at the village the following morning. He afterwards took the captured chiefs of this tribe down to Florida for imprisonment.

At Fort Wingate he commanded the Indian troop (L).

In Montana he organized military schools; assumed many of the duties of the State Adjutant General's office; framed all the existing military laws of the State; gained a wide acquaintance with its people, and made all who knew him his friends. When war was declared he was prostrated with acute pneumonia. Wiring for orders to rejoin his regiment, he was instructed to remain. When a cavalry battalion was supposed to be Montana's quota, the Governor and staff came to his bedside and tendered him the command. Later he was designated to muster in the Montana Infantry. With characteristic energy he devised a system of speedy mobilization of militia and for enlisting several companies at once. And, though when midway in this work, he was relieved, when appointed Lieutenant Colonel, the continuance of his system resulted in that regiment being the first mustered into the Federal service.

His pride in his State determined him to make the First Montana not merely a fine, but the best volunteer regiment. The result of his work is shown by the records of the Eighth Army Corps, while a regimental officer has said: "To him alone, and to no other, was due the First Montana's efficiency in drill

and organization, and all that goes to make a regiment that would be a credit to any State in the Union."

Foreseeing the better chance in the Philippines than in Cuba, his active endeavors procured the assignment of the regiment to the Eighth Army Corps. He took up anew the study of Spanish, continuing it under native instructors at Manila; established and, even on shipboard, maintained schools for officers, himself teaching them Spanish. During the very strained relations with the insurgents for the thirty days preceding the outbreak of Feb. 5th, he was selected for missions involving visits inside the insurgent lines, having made many acquaintances among the native officers. Wounded through the left lung within an inch of the heart, he made light of it, sitting up the second day, walking the fourth and leaving the hospital the ninth day after he was shot. He went out to the trenches March 15th, and in all the trying forward movement to Malolos, from March 25th to April 1st, he traveled afoot under a scorching sun—and here was first noticed the labored breathing that marked his malady—a progressive narrowing of the air passages to the lung—to its end. He was in front of the regiment in every battle and skirmish from the outbreak till it was withdrawn from San Fernando for return home; volunteered as a hostage, and as such entered the insurgent lines to General Luna's headquarters April 27th, and used his wonderful memory for topography to such advantage that without use of pencil, which would have been prohibited, he carried back a memory of the country from which a map was made that was used in the attack on Malolos; was in command of his brigade for about a week, and was recommended for brevet Colonel of Volunteers, and brevet Captain and Major regulars for "gallant and meritorious services in the battles of February 5th and 10th, at the latter of which he was dangerously wounded, and at the crossing of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, April 27th, 1899."

Wallace had a strong personality. No son was ever more loving, no brother ever more sympathetic or devoted, no friend

ever more loyal, constant or true. As merry, as pure in thought and action, and as sunny tempered as a child, surpassing even woman in tenderness, yet as forgetful of self as he was thoughtful and considerate of others, his personality had, unconsciously to them, interwoven itself so closely into the very fibre of the lives of those he loved, that the shock at parting was too severe to be endured, and time could not heal the wound.

"He was never married. The members of his immediate family who survive him are his parents, who reside in New York City, his brother, William Wallace, Jr., Helena, Mont., and his sisters, two of whom are married to officers of the army.

As a soldier and officer, his commanding General has said of him:

June 27th, 1900.

Dear Madam:—Your son, First Lieutenant R. B. Wallace, late of the Second Cavalry, who was appointed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Montana Regiment of Volunteers and served with it as such from the date of its commission to its muster out, and who was subsequently made Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, in the Philippine Islands, achieved great distinction, and his death following a severe wound received in battle, was great loss to the Philippine army.

His services were of great value. A model soldier, an excellent disciplinarian, a natural leader of men, honored by all who knew him and beloved by his friends, the loss was keenly felt by all of us.

His wound was not necessarily fatal, but his desire to be with his men, and his anxiety for their welfare, induced him to leave the hospital and engage in active arduous duty when he needed absolute rest for recuperation.

He served his country nobly and his countrymen are greatly in his debt.

Sincerely yours,

E. S. OTIS.

While a comrade, one of the many who knew him but to love him, pays him this fitting tribute:

"As a brother officer in the Second Cavalry, it was my good fortune to know him intimately—a privilege to be cherished through life. To the many who loved him he will always be best recalled as the embodiment of physical and mental vigor. Companionable and generous to a

fault, his personality acted like a stimulant on those in his presence. His commission as a Colonel was won as a soldier loves to win promotion—in battle and campaign. A natural born leader, he inspired his men with the hope of success no matter what the odds. Many who are competent to judge believe higher rank was justly due him. There can be no doubt that, had his young life been spared, his sterling merits would have continued to shine so brilliantly that a 'star' alone could have given fitting recognition to his services. To those who knew him intimately, his capacity for high command was recognized. His deeds speak for themselves and equal any. A model son and brother, his death is mourned by loving parents, sisters and brothers, and to these the tender sympathy of his old army friends goes out. A soldier born, his character and services serve as a brilliant example for other young officers. His memory will be cherished in the Second Cavalry, and given an honored place among the many heroes that proud old regiment has given to the country. In speaking of those who have left us, we can truthfully say, Robert Bruce Wallace, you were indeed a soldier without fear and without reproach."

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### FRANK HEARTT EDMUNDS.

No. 2376. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, June 18, 1900, at Quemados de Marianos, Cuba, of yellow fever, aged 51.

The Edmunds family were of New England origin and represented the strong, sturdy, patriotic type of American character. The grandparents of the subject of this sketch lived in Rutland, Vermont, but left that place some years before the war of 1812, and settled in Niagara County in the State of New York. During their residence there the frontier was attacked by the British, and the grandfather, Robert Edmunds, raised a company of militia and led them to the defense. After the close of the war the family moved to Michigan.

When Newton Edmunds, the father of the subject of this sketch, reached his majority he settled in Ypsilanti, Michigan, and some years later he married Miss Margaret E. Heartt. Frank



MAJOR FRANK H. EDMUNDS.



Heartt Edmunds was born at Ypsilanti, December 30, 1849. When fourteen years of age, his father was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of Dakota, and left Frank in Michigan to finish his studies, but did not graduate as he was appointed a cadet at West Point, when sixteen years and six months old.

The following memorandum of Major Edmunds' prominent characteristics and military services was made by General Theodore Schwan:

"I can truthfully say that during my forty-three years of army life I have rarely been brought in contact with an officer of whose professional worth, with all that this term implies, I formed a higher opinion. For four years (1882-1886) I was intimately associated with him at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, at which both he and I then acted as instructors. Not only did he attend in the most painstaking and thoroughgoing manner to the manifold details, only strict attention to which makes a company an effective body, but in the investigation of questions of general concern and pertaining to the higher branches of the military art he applied himself with such assiduity and skill that by general admission he soon became one of the most valuable instructors at the school. I did not, after quitting the institution, again serve in the same command with Major Edmunds, but being an officer of the Adjutant General's department, I kept my correspondence in close touch with him, both officially and personally, and know that by his work in various fields he more than sustained the high reputation he had established at the school. A man of few words and rare modesty, sincere, earnest and persistent in whatever work fell to him, of high character, aims and standards, Major Edmunds was the embodiment of that combination of qualities that is indispensable to success in the pursuit of a military career."

Major EDMUNDS' death of yellow fever in Cuba, where he was serving as Major and Inspector General, was peculiarly sad, as he died very suddenly. His wife was stricken with the disease at the same time, but recovered. She and a daughter and two sons survive him.

His father, Governor Edmunds, lives in Yankton, Dakota.

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## CHARLES M. SCHAEFFER.

No. 2734. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, June 23, 1900, at New Prague, Minn., aged 42.

Major CHARLES M. SCHAEFER was born at Nitny Hall, in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1855. His father was Judge Michael Schaeffer, a jurist of wide learning, who was appointed to the place of Chief Justice of the then territory of Utah during the administration of President Hayes. He came of patriotic stock. His great grandfather was a Captain in the Revolutionary War; his grandfather held a similar position in the war of 1812; and two uncles served through the Civil war in a like capacity. When Major Schaeffer was nine years of age, his parents removed to Salem Illinois, and it was from this place, when he was seventeen years of age, that he received his appointment to West Point on the recommendation of General, afterwards Senator, John A. Logan. He entered the Academy in 1875, graduated four years later, and was then assigned to the Fifteenth United States Infantry. Later he was transferred to the Ninth Cavalry, at that time in command of Colonel Hatch. He remained in the service of his country for eight years, and during that time saw service in the southwest, in the Indian wars, where he distinguished himself for personal bravery, and was twice honored by special orders, which may now be found in the records of the department at Washington.

In 1883 Mr. Schaeffer was married to Mrs. Sarah B. Johnson, and shortly afterwards left the service, removing to San Francisco, where he engaged in business. In 1887 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and entered the law school of the University of Minnesota. Of his work while a student at that institution one of his teachers writes:

"My personal acquaintance with Major Schaeffer began in the year 1888, when he matriculated as a student in the first class of the college of law at the University. Having had the

severe discipline of the course at West Point, he came to the study of the law with an intellectual preparation that at once revealed itself in his daily studies in class rooms. He was quick to perceive a principle, able to comprehend its scope and meaning, and apt to applying it accurately to a given set of facts. He was modest, never attempting to display his knowledge; and prudent, never unnecessarily disclosing his want of it. He was studious, never failing to show in recitation an intelligent consideration of the topic assigned for the work of the day; and he was always courteous, gentlemanly and polite as the true soldier, especially with the West Point training is, almost without exception, almost sure to be. Not once during his entire course did he ever, in the presence of his instructors or in their absence, so far as I know, forget to be a gentleman."

After his graduation, Major Schaeffer was engaged as one of the attorneys for a corporation in the City of Minneapolis, and remained in its service until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war. With the news of the destruction of the Maine and the oncoming of the conflict which he saw was inevitable, the old martial spirit reasserted itself and he hastened to St. Paul and tendered his service to Governor Clough, by whom he was at once given the place of Major in the Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers. Naturally, there was some grumbling at his receiving so important a place, when there were officers who had served in the State guard for years who coveted the position, but the feeling—what there was of it—was evanescent and soon wore away. By sheer force of his genial personality he won his way, and when, soon after arriving at Chickamauga, he was given rank as senior Major of the regiment, owing to his extended service in the regular army, there was nothing but the heartiest congratulations offered him.

Of his work at Chickamauga, whither the regiment was sent as soon as it could be accoutered, space does not permit to speak. It is enough to say here that they were invaluable and that they will be remembered by the men of his battalion as long as they

live. His first thought was the welfare of his men; his second for his friends and associates; and his last—and least—for himself. He was always a strict disciplinarian, exacting from his subordinates the same deference and courtesy that he never failed to show his superiors.

With the close of the war and the muster out of the regiment, Major Schaeffer returned to civil life. In December, 1898, he was appointed Chief of Police by the newly elected Mayor of Minneapolis, but not finding the office congenial, he declined the appointment, and in January of the following year he entered the office of the County Auditor of Hennepin County and remained there until his death.

He died on June 23, 1900, leaving a widow and one child. During his brief career he proved himself one of the bravest soldiers that ever fought under the folds of the flag he loved so well—at all times a gallant soldier, a chivalrous gentleman, and a man whose friends were limited only by the number of those who knew him.

E. B. SMITH.

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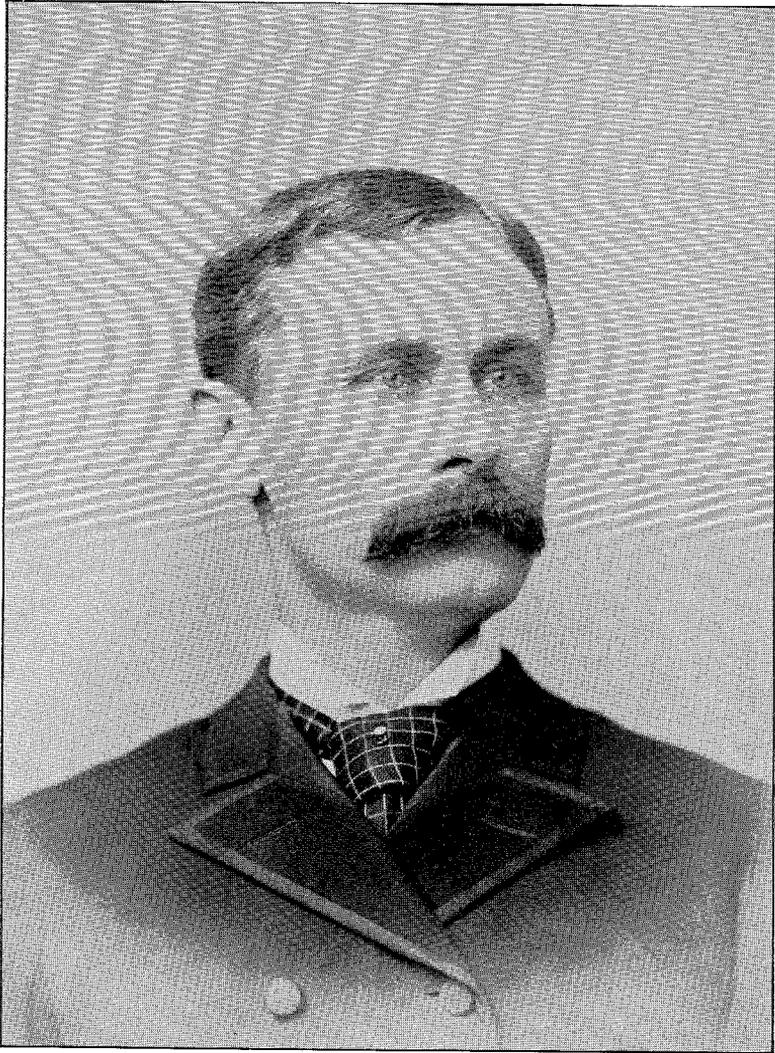
JAMES ALFRED DENNISON.

No. 2324. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, July 12, 1900, at New York City, aged 54.

JAMES ALFRED DENNISON was born in Indiana in 1846, and when twelve years of age accompanied his parents to Missouri, which State he represented at the Academy. The records show that he was Cadet from September 1, 1866, to July 15, 1870, when he was graduated and promoted to Second Lieutenant, Second United States Artillery.

After three months' service with that regiment, he was transferred to the Eighth United States Cavalry, on October 8, 1871, serving at Fort Union and Fort Bascom, New Mexico.



COLONEL JAMES A. DENNISON.



He resigned August 31, 1872, and, after a distinguished career, died at New York City, N. Y., of pneumonia, on July 12, 1900.

His patriotic services began at sixteen, when he enlisted in the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving in the War of the Rebellion from '61 to '62, in that regiment, with his father and two brothers.

Re-enlisting in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, he served loyally until the end of the war.

It was in this arduous early campaigning that he, like many other boy soldiers, seriously impaired his health. A notable early death rate has followed the young men sent from the army to fill the then vacant cadetships of the southern districts.

After a year's preparation at Mount Vernon College, Iowa, young Dennison was appointed by Congressman Kelso, and was a classmate of General Francis Vinton Greene and other brilliant soldiers. No more energetic or loyal soul ever left "Benny Havens, oh!" than Dennison, every inch a soldier.

On resigning from the army, he entered the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in '73, beginning his law practice at Little Falls, New York, which was, later, continued at Johnstown, New York, and New York City.

Ardently desiring active service, in '74 he went to Egypt, and, on New Year's day, '75, was appointed Major of Engineers in the Khedive's army, under General C. P. Stone, later being promoted to General Instructor of Engineers with the rank of Colonel, and serving twice in invasions of Abyssinia.

His career in Egypt was both soldierly and brilliant. Second in command with Count Arendorp, he had an independent force under his control, which he fought with honor, saving all the troops and material brought back from an ill-starred foray in the face of overwhelming force.

The writer, who organized the delayed expedition, and was to have led it, gave, as his last words to Arendorp, (a gallant Dane,) on leaving Egypt: "If you divide your forces in the face

of the enemy, you will lose your head!" A prediction which was but too literally fulfilled.

Count Arendorp, an ex-Aide-de-Camp of the King of Denmark, left Major Dennison on a hill with orders to build a redoubt, guard the stores, hold communication open, and attacking rashly he, with more than half the command, was massacred. The brave American repulsed two later attacks, destroyed the useless cannon and spare stores, and then fought his command to the coast, saving it and the honor of the crescent flag.

For this, as a scape-goat was needed, he was, for some time, in danger of his life from the brutal resentment of the incapable Egyptian "palace" Generals.

But, winning his way, he did loyal service later in the great campaign which ended in the rout of Gura, through the abject cowardice of Prince Hassan, sent up to receive his "baptism of fire," which he avoided by a four-mile heat, the best on record.

Generals Loring, Dye, Colonel Dennison, and other Americans, with the heroic conduct of one brave Egyptian artilleryist, fighting a steel Krupp battery, saved the wreck of a magnificent force.

Cool, calm and resolute, in the aggregate, Colonel Dennison got better service out of the Egyptians than any man, save Generals Dye, Purdy, Colonel Prout and Chail Long, all operating on the well known lines of our frontier tactics.

The downfall of Ismail, and Chinese Gordon's aversion to Americans, brought Colonel Dennison, covered with laurels, and yet, practically unrewarded, back to America. The later English policy, as developed by time, shows why the "Americans were honorably" hastened out of the country. They were the only men loyal to Egypt in the whole polyglot force.

Returning in 1876, Colonel Dennison married Miss Ella Dudley, a daughter of Judge Dudley, and began the practice of law at Johnstown. Removing to New York City, he opened an office at 32 Nassau Street, achieving a success as a lawyer seldom vouchsafed to the West Pointer.

The Washington Trust Company, John H. Starin, and others, were leading clients.

Colonel Dennison was Assistant Attorney General of the State of New York, with Leslie W. Russell, being defeated as Attorney General on the Republican ticket, in 1887.

Colonel Frederick Kopper brought Dennison into the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guards, as Lieutenant Colonel, in which capacity he served till 1893, his services being very valuable to the force.

Under the fatigues of an early and varied military life, and the strain of a profession to which he was ardently attached, the soldier-lawyer gradually lost health, until an apparently trifling cold led to the fatal termination of his long illness.

An interesting family of a wife and three children (two sons and a married daughter) survive the subject of this sketch, all resident at Johnstown, N. Y.

Colonel Dennison was an esteemed member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., in New York City, and was a lineal descendant of Commodore Perry.

Still in the prime of his intellect at fifty-four, Colonel Dennison was a man of soldierly presence, of varied gifts, and one who had served gallantly and loyally "under two flags."

As cadet, officer, National Guardsman, in his high rank abroad, and, at the bar, James A. Dennison was noted for courtesy, quick comprehension, a calm, unshaken intellect, and an unusual aptitude for the legal profession.

It is no light tribute, paid by one of the ablest lawyers of New York City, the sorrowing remark, "He had a fine legal mind, and was a man of consummate and comprehensive ability."

To those who knew and loved him, his comparatively early death leaves a void not easily filled, and the record of his adventurous career is an honorable, and varied one.

Personally attached to him, I always respect the soldierly fortitude with which Colonel Dennison refrained from exposing

the callous neglect and brutal treatment of the distinguished American officers in Egypt, who "plowed where others reaped, later," who brought from the field the only honors ever gained under the nondescript Egyptian flag, and who, as a body, received the meed of the neglected soldier, "ingratitude and oblivion."

But, while the explorations of Purdy, Chaillè Long, Prout, Dye and others forced a new geography of the Soudan into general use, and "made the way smooth" for the "Soldiers of the Queen," the alumni of West Point should never forget their lonely comrade, on that Abyssinian hill, who "held the fort," and brought back his shield with honor. "It is not for him who putteth on the armour to boast like him who taketh it off."

Long and weary is the path to fame as a soldier, or distinction at the bar. James Alfred Dennison achieved much in life; and reflected credit upon his family, his State, his Alma Mater and his country.

A loyal friend, a kind husband and father, a gallant soldier, and a true and unselfish patriot, he has "gone to where beyond these voices there is peace."

And it is not without a generous throb of the heart that I say "Farewell" to my friend and comrade, who, like myself, has camped "on the sandy banks of the Rio Grande," and "drank the waters of old Nile.

RICHARD HENRY SAVAGE, CLASS OF 1868.

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JULIUS HAYDEN PARDEE.

No. 2410. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, July 13, 1900, near Beenham, Union County, New Mexico, aged 52.

PARDEE came from Oswego, N. Y., where his people still live, to enter the Military Academy in 1867. After his graduation in 1871 he saw a great deal of service on the frontier in the southwest and in the northwest.





COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON.

After resigning from the army April 10, 1885, he went to the southwest and engaged in ranching. He was living on a ranch in Union County at the time of his death.

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JOHN HAMILTON.

No. 1332. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, July 15, 1900, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 77.

JOHN HAMILTON was born at sea in the Bay of Fundy off New Brunswick, on board the ship "Plantagenet," August 10th, 1823, while his parents were journeying to America. He was carried ashore and christened at St. Andrews. After remaining in America for two years, his parents returned to Ireland and resided there until he was five years old, when they returned to this country, settled first in Pennsylvania and finally at Wabash, Ind. His father, Thomas Hamilton, a north of Ireland Scotchman, was a physician and graduate of the Royal College of Glasgow, and he married Margery Campbell, a sister of Hugh and Robert Campbell, prominent and respected citizens of St. Louis, Mo., for many years.

John Hamilton studied medicine for three years, intending to follow his father's profession, but having, after a competitive examination, received an appointment from his Congressional District as cadet at West Point, he abandoned his original purpose, accepted the appointment, and reported at the Academy in June, 1843. For four years he thus became the schoolmate of most of the eaves of that military school who became distinguished in the War of Secession, as well as some of those who made their mark in the War of Mexico. Of his classmates who received at least "honorable mention" in that cruel war where

" \* \* \* \* \* every blow  
Struck at a brother in the foe"

Hazard, Tillinghast and Hill, A. P., gave up their lives for the cause they espoused; Burnside and Gibbon commanded armies; Wilcox and Griffin, Corps d' Armees; Ayres and Burns, divisions; Woods, Mason, Gibson, Neill, Viele and Hunt, brigades; Fry became Provost Marshal General; Van Buren and Moore, Generals by brevet in the army of the United States; and Hill, A. P., and Heth, illustrious leaders of the "lost cause."

The class admitted in June, 1843, graduated in June, 1847, thirty-eight out of the ninety borne on its academic roll, and of these, two, Ambrose E. Burnside and Matthew H. Carpenter, became members of the Senate of the United States, honored alike both in State and in nation. In July, 1847, the thirty-eight "changed the gray for the blue," \* and "where the bugles were calling on Mexico's plains," \* rendered efficient service, although few, if any, of them, then and there received their first baptism of fire, for the second conqueror of Mexico, "the brave General Scott, the stout-hearted soldier and true, had whilst" \* they were slowly wending their way to the "famed Vera Cruz" \* advanced from Pueblo and entered in proud triumph with the banners of victory o'er him, the halls of the Montezumas, conquering a peace which has never been broken, and resulting in the acquisition and development of the golden treasures of California, without which, as a recent writer has said, the success of the federal arms in the War of Secession would have been impossible.

Hamilton arrived at Vera Cruz in October, 1847, and was assigned to the duty of fitting out a section of field artillery, for the march of "Paterson's column" \* into the bowels of the land, but becoming invalided from an attack of yellow fever, that duty was devolved upon the writer, but before the column had reached "Jalapa," Hamilton was restored to duty and until its arrival at the Castle of Perote both remained in charge of this formidable artillery contingent.

\* From the Class Song of 1847, written by the wife of Captain Frederick A. Smith of the Corps of Engineers, and the music by Cadet D. M. Beltzhoover, who became a Colonel in the Confederacy.

At Perote, Hamilton joined his company—Taylor's, of the Third Artillery (A)—and the writer, Kendrick's Battery (temporary) of the Second (B)—and our classmate Gibbon fell heir to our artillery outfit. Hamilton, the only officer, remained at Perote with his company until the evacuation of the country by the "Army of Mexico" in July, 1848. Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Fort Monroe, the companies thereof were distributed to the New England seaboard stations, except "Light Company C," then in New Mexico, Company F, then in California, and Company M, which had been selected also for service there. With the latter company and in charge of a detachment of recruits for Company F, he embarked at New York, November 15th, 1848, on board of the "Fanny Forester," with sealed orders "to make the port of Monterey in California." On debarking there, April 16th, 1849, he joined his company at the old redoubt, and held the fort there until January 15th, 1851, when it was detailed, with Company M, Third Artillery, and two companies of the Second Infantry, as an escort to the Indian Commissioners appointed by President Filmore to treat with the Indians of California.

Hamilton's first tour of service in California terminated in 1854, when he was ordered to join, at Fort Snelling, Sherman's Light Company E, Third Artillery, to the command of which he succeeded April 27th, 1861, and held throughout the Civil War. His second tour began in 1857, from San Diego and Fort Yuma to Honey Lake Valley and ending at San Francisco in 1861. While on duty at Monterey during the first tour, he engrossed on parchment the Constitution of the State of California, adopted by the convention assembled there in the fall of 1849, writing almost without cessation for three days and nights, for which laborious work the convention voted him the sum of \$500 out of the civil fund of California.

His service in the "War of Secession" was scarcely interrupted, and inasmuch as General Cullum gives it in full detail, it is necessary to present its salient features only. He took part

in all the "operations" in South Carolina, Georgia and East Florida, from November, 1861, to February, 1864. In the attack on Fort Pulaski, the battle of Secessionville, and

"Upon Olustee's field where badly maimed,  
Fought bold the battery by Sherman famed,"

he was brevetted for gallantry in all these actions to the grade of Colonel, and was selected to be one of the Majors of the First Artillery, to date from August 13th, 1866; became Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the Fifth Artillery, January, 1881, and September, 1883, respectively. He was retired from active service August 10th, 1887, and thereafter made his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died.

During his service in the peaceful days after the war, he was assigned to the command of the Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, and also detailed on the Tactical Board assembled at St. Louis in 1869 and 1870. In the riots of 1877 he commanded the troops en route to and at Pittsburg, and in the wreck of the train at Johnstown, and in other encounters with the rioters, conducted himself with coolness and discretion, and was the only officer injured. In the discharge of his duty under these trying circumstances—painful to all who like the gallant Sir Charles Napier are averse to shedding the blood of those who speak the mother tongue—he was highly commended by President Hayes in his annual message to Congress, but being "only a regular" received no other reward.

During his four years at West Point, Hamilton gave his classmate, John Cleve Symmes, a sharp contest for the head of the class, and was greatly disappointed at being relegated to the second place by the academic board. He had a remarkable gift or talent for the study and acquirement of other languages than his own, and became an admirable Spanish scholar, in speech and pen, and was also well versed in the French, far beyond that taught him at the Academy. Whilst at Monterey in 1850, he translated the Declaration of Independence into Spanish, and on "the day we celebrate" read it with excellent man-

ner and effect to the Diegos and Los Gringos assembled on the occasion. His mind was well stored with gleanings from the best English classics as well as from the "Belles Lettres" of the best French and Spanish authors, and his knowledge of the historic and other literature of the people of the United Kingdom was thorough, and although he never attempted to be an adept or an authority in the higher fields of art or science, his "Bunsby" was likely to be "an opinion as is an opinion."

He was tendered the position of Professor of Spanish at the Academy, but for reasons satisfactory to himself saw fit to decline it.

Prior to the "War of Secession," it was the good fortune of the writer to have been frequently associated with John Hamilton in active service. On the march of "Paterson's column" from Vera Cruz to Perote in 1847; en voyage from Vera Cruz to Fort Monroe, 1848, and "the Horn around" from New York to Monterey, 1848-1849; at Monterey, 1850, and through the Valley of the San Joaquin, and the Paso del Tejon, to Los Angeles, and thence to Monterey, 1851; and a joint occupation of the old Adobe at the ancient Presidio of San Francisco, 1859-1861, in which latter year we each became Captains of the regular light batteries of the regiment. Our meetings on other occasions were casual and few and far between—twice in St. Louis, twice in Washington (where the writer last saw him two years ago), once in Philadelphia, and several times in New York and its vicinity.

Colonel Hamilton was a man of high order of merit and ability in the profession of arms, and if he did not attain the rank of distinction achieved by some others of the class of 1847, it was due to other causes than want of mental calibre and attainments, or of zeal and efficiency in the discharge of duty. He had no "pull," and he was not built in the way to use it, even if he had possessed it. He was brave, kind hearted, generous and true, and less thoughtful of himself than of his friends. He came from that stock—the Scotch emigres to Ire'and and America—

whose value in the historical market of the country finds its expression or quotation in the fact that "out of less than one-eighth of the population, it has given one-fourth of the chief magistrates of the republic;" and with McKinley at the helm of the State of Washington, and McArthur in authority in our far-distant isles in the Orient, that stock evidently has not yet lost its appreciated value.

John Hamilton was a devoted husband and father, and the friends of his youth and those of later years "he grappled to his soul with hoops of steel" and won and held their affectionate regard. In his official and personal associations, in the inevitable and frequent frictions of the battle of life, he made no enemy, forgave as he hoped to be forgiven. The writer cannot recall that he ever spoke unkindly of any man or woman. Although his early religious training was of the austere faith of the school of Calvin—of the Solemn League and Covenant, in his mature years his cultivated, aesthetic taste, impressed with its beautiful liturgy and ritual, its catholic spirit of toleration in form and substance, led him into the fold of the Angelican Communion; and he ever took a deep interest in its mission and purpose, in all its observances.

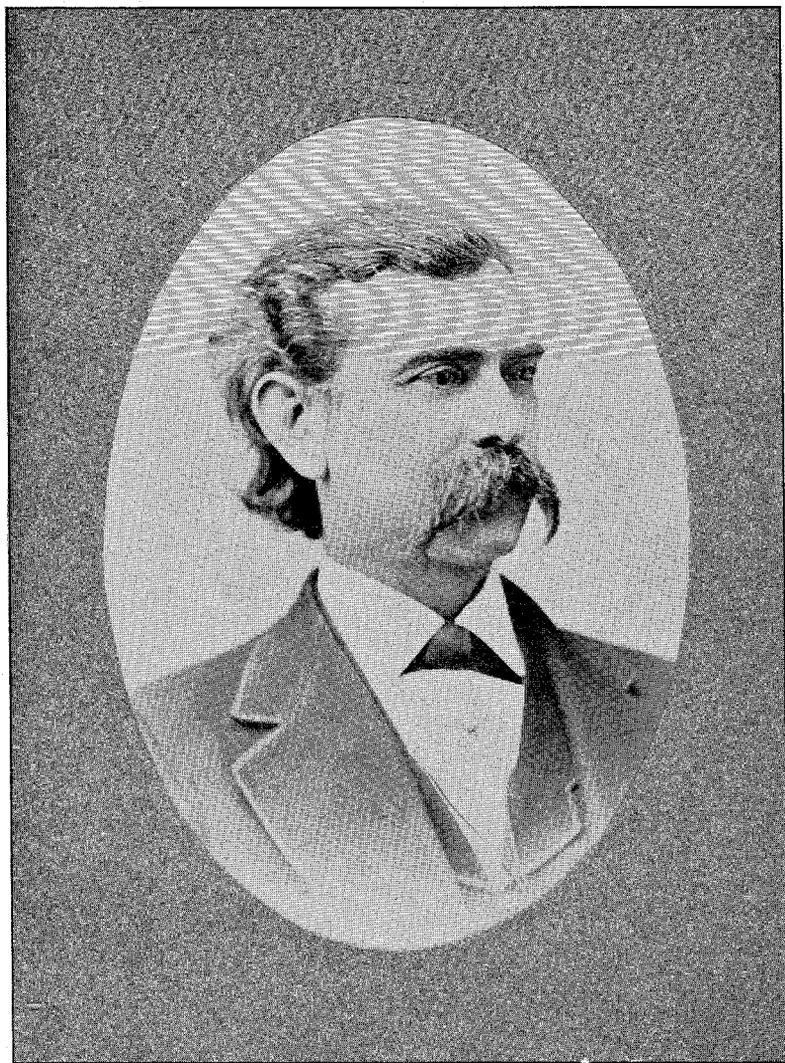
Colonel Hamilton, shortly after being relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, was married to Charlotte Sophia, youngest daughter of Horace and Tirza (Thorpe) Filley, of South Windsor, Conn. Her ancestor's on her father's side came to America in 1640, and were given large tracts of land on the Connecticut River, and established the town of Windsor. Those on the mother's side were of Salem, Mass., of an English family which migrated to this country also in the seventeenth century.

Of the children of John and Charlotte Sophia Hamilton, all are now living.

Florence, born at Fort Yuma, and married to Otto F. Winterwerb of Frankfort-on-the-Main in Germany, and later of Brooklyn, N. Y.

May, born at the Presidio of San Francisco, and married to Captain John W. Ruckman, United States Artillery Corps.





CAPTAIN H. A. F. WORTH

Campbell Thorpe, born at South Windsor, Conn., and married to Gertrude Greene of Tarrytown, N. Y., lately deceased.

Grace, born at Fort Porter, N. Y., and married to John R. Hicks, M. D., of Warrenton Va., Acting Assistant Surgeon in the army.

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HENRY AUGUSTUS FREDERICK WORTH.

No. 1846. CLASS OF 1859.

Died, July 16, 1900, at Ramseys, N. Y., aged 62.

HENRY AUGUSTUS FREDERICK WORTH, son of the late A. S. Worth, navy, was born in Portsmouth, Va., July 23, 1838. After his graduation from the Military Academy in 1859, until the breaking out of the Civil War, he served on the extreme southwestern frontier at Fort Yuma, Cal. He served for a time in the defense of Washington, subsequently joining the Sixth United States Infantry (his regiment), the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign in 1862.

He was present at the siege of Yorktown and won distinction at the battle of Gaines' Mill, where he was severely wounded while gallantly performing his duty. He was on sick leave on account of disability from his wounds until July 14, 1863, when on account of his permanent disability, he resigned from the army.

Captain Worth was possessed of very many commendable qualities. He was gentle and modest in the extreme and always took pleasure in the success of his friends and associates. During the last years of his life he suffered from the maladies coming from his active war services, but he bore with uncomplaining fortitude the damage to his career and the long years of pain, compelling from all about him admiration and respect until on the 16th of July, 1900, he answered the "roll call" on the other side.

\* \* \*

## JOHN LITTLE.

No. 3080. CLASS OF 1885.

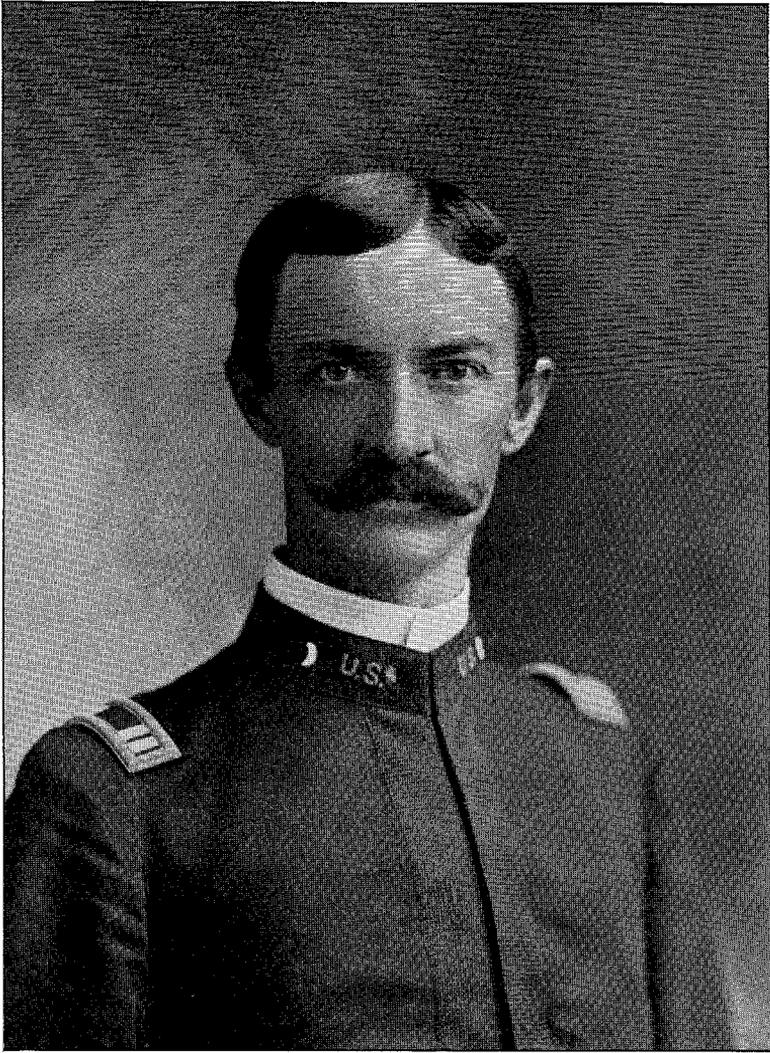
Died, July 28, 1900, at Governor's Island, N. Y., aged 39.

Captain JOHN LITTLE, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army. Captain Little entered the Military Academy from his native State, Tennessee, in June, 1881, and graduated in 1885. Appointed to the Infantry arm of the service, he served creditably with his regiment, the Twenty-fourth Infantry, at various posts in the Indian Territory, Arizona and New Mexico to January, 1891; as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Bingham Military School, N. C., to October, 1893; with his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to March, 1896; as Aide-de-Camp to General Bliss to May, 1897; at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to April, 1898, and with his regiment at Camp Thomas, Ga., to May, 1898.

His remaining service was in the Subsistence Department, to which he was appointed Captain, May 3, 1898. Under the Act of July 7, 1898, he ranked as Major, Commissary of Subsistence, from July 22, 1898, to September 13, 1898, and from November 9, 1898, to March 2, 1899. As Commissary of Subsistence, he served as Acting Chief Commissary, Second Army Corps, at Falls Church, Va., May 18 to June 7, 1898; as Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Dunn Loring, Va., May 18 to November 9, 1898; as Purchasing and Depot Commissary and as Acting Chief Commissary in Porto Rico to February 8, 1899; as Assistant to Purchasing Commissary and as Acting Purchasing Commissary at New York, N. Y., and as Acting Chief Commissary, Department of the East, to the day of his death.

As Acting Chief Commissary in New York at the time of the devastation in Porto Rico, due to the hurrican that swept that island, his activity and efficiency in forwarding relief stores were much commended by the press of the city.

Such is the condensed military history of a noble and loyal officer whose untimely death has robbed his country of a faithful



CAPTAIN JOHN LITTLE.



servant. Barely thirty-nine years of age, he succumbed at his post of duty to an attack of typhoid fever, whose origin is traceable to his exacting services in the Subsistence Department at camps and in the tropics during the war with Spain and subsequently. Although fate did not decree his death on the field of battle, he died not the less in the service of his country, and that, too, the death of a hero and a soldier.

It is to be feared that a thoughtless public has appreciated too lightly the splendid accomplishments of the staff and supply departments during the war with Spain. Few only know or ever will know the terribly trying and exacting experiences of the staff officers in equipping and supplying all the material wants of a large army suddenly called into being without a moment's notice. The almost superhuman task was mastered through the genius and perseverance of the small but highly capable body of officers constituting the staff departments of what was our little regular army. The results for the war speak for themselves and constitute an ample tribute to the unflagging zeal, tireless energy and masterful resources of our staff officers to whom Captain Little belonged.

Notwithstanding his all too brief official career, Captain Little had established a record for integrity, faithfulness and ability which called forth deserved encomiums from his superior officers. To those who knew him best his memory is endeared by his kindly, gentle and courteous bearing and by all those qualities which go to make the noble type of gentleman.

Captain Little married in October, 1890, Cecilia M. Rockwell, daughter of Colonel Charles M. Moulton and niece of General Sherman. The widow and one child, Elizabeth Reese, survive him.

As a loving and devoted husband and father, as a true and tried friend, as a faithful and zealous officer, he was esteemed and admired by a large circle of friends who sincerely mourn his untimely death when life so full of hope and so bright with the promises of the future.

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## FREDERICK EDWARD PRIME.

No. 1450. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, August 12, 1900, at Litchfield, Conn., aged 72.

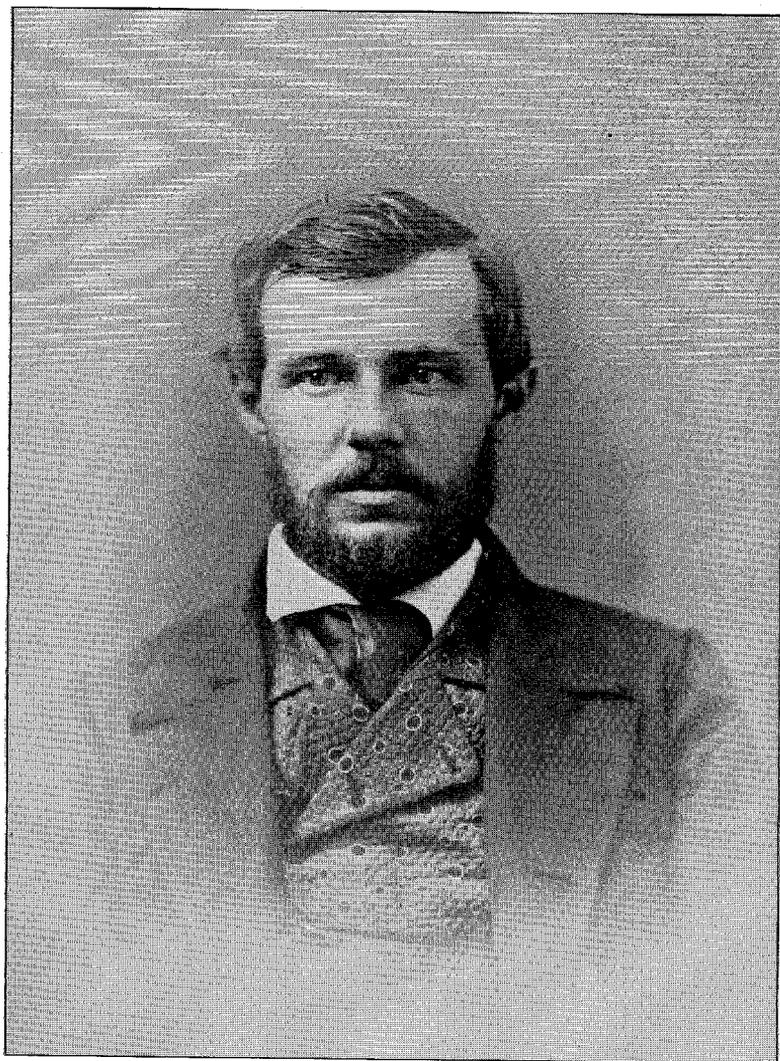
FREDERICK EDWARD PRIME, who was of New England descent, was born in Florence, Italy, on the 24th of September, 1828. He was the eldest son of Rufus Prime and Augusta Temple Palmer of the City of New York. He was, through his mother, a great grandson of Sir John Temple, Baronet, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts. The former was British Consul General in New York from 1785 to 1798.

Colonel Prime's early youth was spent in New York, and at the age of seven years he was sent to a French school kept by the brothers Peugnet, two gentlemen who had served as officers under Napoleon I. In 1843 the Colonel went to Europe and after spending six months at school at Paris, was placed at school in Geneva, Switzerland, in which he remained until 1846, when he returned to America and entered the United States Military Academy, graduating at the head of his class. His early education made him a finished French scholar.

After his retirement from over twenty years of active service, Colonel Prime resided in New York until the spring of 1874, when he moved to Litchfield, Conn.

Colonel Prime died at Litchfield on the 12th of August, 1900. His funeral was held at Grace Church, New York, and his remains were placed with those of his relatives in Greenwood Cemetery, Long Island.

On the occasion of Colonel Prime's death, the Engineer Department issued the following order:



MAJOR FREDERICK E. PRIME.



HEADQUARTERS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, }  
 UNITED STATES ARMY, }  
 WASHINGTON, August 14, 1900. }

GENERAL ORDERS }  
 No. 10. }

It becomes the painful duty of the Chief of Engineers to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, Major Frederick E. Prime, Corps of Engineers, retired, which occurred at Litchfield, Conn., August 12, 1900.

Major Prime was born in Italy in 1829. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy July 1, 1850, and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and passed through all the intermediate grades to that of Major, receiving the brevets of Major, October 4, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Corinth, Miss.;" of Lieutenant Colonel, July 4, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss.;" of Colonel, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion," and of Brigadier General, United States Army, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion," declined.

He served as Assistant Engineer in making repairs to Fort Wood, Bedloes Island, New York, 1850-52; in building Fort Schuyler, at the eastern entrance to New York Harbor, 1852; on improvement of Hudson River, New York, 1852-53; and in the construction of the fortifications of Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor, California, 1853-57; and as Superintending Engineer of the defenses of Alcatraz Island, California, 1857; of the repairs of Fort Morgan and construction of Fort Gaines, for the defense of Mobile Bay, Alabama, 1858-61; of the fortifications of Pensacola Harbor, Florida, 1858-61, and of the construction of the fort on Ship Island, Mississippi, 1859-61.

During the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66, he served: As Assistant Engineer in the construction of the defenses of Washington, D. C., April 28 to July 3, 1861; on the staff of Colonel Dixon S. Miles in the Manassas campaign, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; in erecting temporary works for the defense of Baltimore, Md., July, 1861; as Chief Engineer of the Department of Kentucky, July to August 15, 1861; of the Department of the Cumberland, August 15 to November 15, 1861, and of the Department of the Ohio, November 15 to December 5, 1861, being wounded and captured while on a reconnaissance near Mill Spring, Ky., December 5, 1861; as prisoner of war, December 5, 1861, to February 8, 1862; as Superintending Engineer of the defenses of Washington, D. C., March 18 to May 1, 1862; as Assistant Engineer, Department of the Mississippi, May 22 to July 18, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Corinth, May 22-30, 1862; as Chief Engineer in Major General Grant's Mississippi campaign, July

18, 1862, to June 27, 1863, being engaged in constructing the defenses of Memphis, Tenn., July to September, 1862; in battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862; in flank movement to Oxford, Miss., November and December, 1862; in descent of the Mississippi to Youngs Point, January, 1863; in opening cut-off canal at Millikens Bend, January to May, 1863, and in siege of Vicksburg, May 22 to June 27, 1863; on sick leave of absence, June 27 to October 5, 1863; as Superintending Engineer of temporary defenses at New Haven, Conn., and of the West Pass into Narragansett Bay, and of columbiad battery exterior to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, October 5, 1863, to March 19, 1864; of construction of fortifications on Staten Island, March 19, 1864, to August 3, 1865; of repairs of Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, New York, and building battery exterior to the latter, March 19, 1864, to November 16, 1865, and construction of fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, March 19, 1864, to August 29, 1866; on temporary duty at Baltimore, Md., while threatened by General Early's raid, July, 1864; on engineer recruiting service at New York City, November 2, 1864, to January 23, 1866; as member of special Board of Engineers for work at Willets Point, New York, April 7 to June 20, 1865, and of the Board of Engineers, June 20, 1865, to September 1, 1866, to carry out in detail the modifications of the defenses in the vicinity of New York, as proposed by the Board of January 27, 1864; on leave of absence in Europe, September 1, 1866, to September 1, 1867.

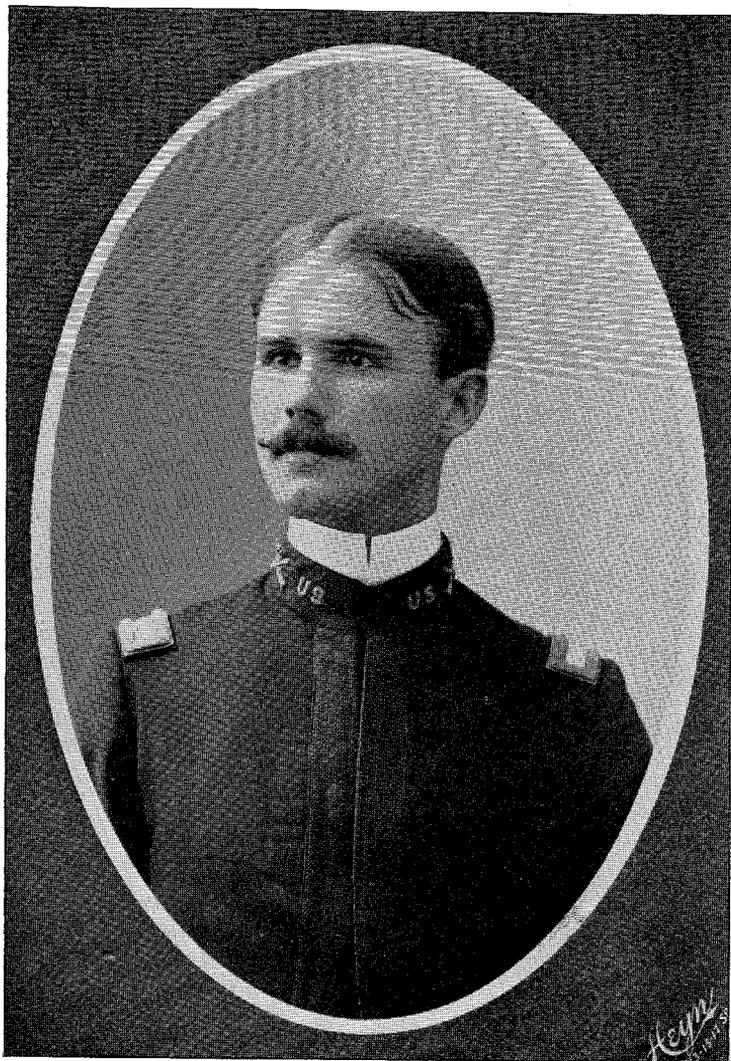
He also served as Superintending Engineer of Fort on Ship Island, Mississippi, and of the defenses of Pensacola and Mobile harbors, September, 1867, to May, 1869; of Eighth Light House District, east of Pearl River, September, 1868, to May, 1869, and west of Pearl River, December, 1868, to April, 1869; of defenses of New Orleans, La., improvement of mouth of Mississippi, and survey of Galveston Harbor, Texas, November, 1868, to April, 1869, and of the defenses of Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts, February 4, 1870, to September 5, 1871, upon which latter date he was retired from active service for disability contracted in the line of duty.

During the entire period of his service on the active list of the army, Major Prime exhibited that skill, energy and scientific ability which won for him the confidence of his superiors and the admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

The Corps of Engineers deplored the fact that his ill health in 1871 deprived the country of the active services of so valued and accomplished an officer, and today it pays its tribute of affection to the memory of a noble man and beloved comrade.

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CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. MURPHY.

## WILLIAM LOUIS MURPHY.

No. 3861. CLASS OF 1898.

Killed in action August 13, 1900, near Tanauan, P. I., aged 25.

WILLIAM LOUIS MURPHY was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, December 20th, 1874. From his earliest boyhood he was noted for his studious and industrious habits, and artistic taste, delighting especially in music, in which he excelled both as a performer and in theory, taking a prominent part in the musical events of Omaha and Council Bluffs.

His parents being unable to give him a college course, he succeeded, in January, 1894, in obtaining an appointment to the United States Military Academy and entered that institution June 20th, 1894, graduating April 26th, 1898, a few weeks in advance of the regular time on account of the necessities of the service, occasioned by the Spanish War. Upon his own choice he was assigned to the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, and after a short visit with his parents he joined his regiment at Tampa, Florida, and sailed in the first expedition to Cuba.

For his gallantry and bravery at the battle of San Juan Hill, where he was slightly wounded and reported killed, he was recommended for promotion. Shortly after that battle he, with his entire regiment, volunteered to nurse the sick and dying soldiers of the yellow fever plague then raging, requiring more real courage than even they had just shown upon the field of battle. While in the discharge of this voluntary and trying duty he contracted the disease and with his Captain, Chas. Dodge, who died on the adjoining cot, suffered for many days to finally recover with a shattered constitution. Upon convalescing he returned to his home where he remained a few weeks and rapidly gained in health and strength. In Omaha, on December 8th, 1898, he was married to Miss Pauline W. Lowe, daughter of General W. W. Lowe, a pioneer of Omaha and a graduate of

West Point, class of 1853, and joined his regiment at Salt Lake City. After a few months there the regiment was ordered to Vancouver Barracks. While stationed there he was sent in command of his company to Idaho to assist in quelling the riots then raging and rendered efficient service.

Upon his return to Vancouver Barracks he was ordered to Manila. He was appointed Commissary and Acting Quartermaster of the regiment en route, and acted as such until July, 1899, then in his twenty-fourth year, he was promoted to a Captaincy and transferred to the Thirty-Ninth United States Volunteers. As ranking Captain he participated with his regiment in many engagements with the enemy to return in safety, until the fatal 13th of August, 1900, when in command of a scouting expedition near Tanauan, some thirty miles south of Manila, he met his death at the head of his men, crying, "Come on, boys, here they are!"

From Tanauan his body was taken to Manila for shipment to the United States, and reached his home September 30th, and the next day was laid to rest in the cemetery within a block of his home, where the greater part of his young life had been spent. All possible honors were paid his remains, the funeral being in charge of the officers of the Department of the Missouri, assisted by the local militia and Grand Army of the Republic.

Rushed from the Academy to the bloody field, torn from his young wife and unborn child whom he was destined to never see, to die alone in his early manhood in the jungle of a distant land, by the hands of an assassin, his short life was indeed full of tragedy.

Extract from letter from member of the fatal expedition:

"Entering a village at 10:30 P. M., in advance of his men, a native whom Captain Murphy recognized advanced and in apparent friendship grasped his extended hand, when from ambush he was shot, and falling to the earth, cried, 'Come on, boys, here they are!' We charged the enemy, not thinking the Captain was badly hurt, as he continued to cry,

'Come on, boys.' After a few minutes we returned to where he fell to find him dead. We laid his body on his rubber cape and carried it to a little hollow for protection, and in the morning with heavy hearts at the loss of our brave Captain, we carried the body to Tanauan."

Letter from an officer of his regiment:

"Manila, P. I., August 17, 1900.

We were Lieutenants together in Cuba, your husband and I. We have also gone through the hardest kind of work over here together. We knew him as true as steel and as brave as God makes mortal man. This much for all of us, but none of the others knew so well as I the thoughtfulness and gentleness of his regard for his comrades in arms; or with what jealous care he guarded their reputation as his own. He bound me closer to him than a brother, with chains of friendship stronger than iron, and no other knows better than I the bitterness of this precious sacrifice made on the altar of duty and country. He met a soldier's fate like a soldier. There was no pain, no suffering, no lingering to realize the pangs of dissolution. At the head of his men, with his face to the foe, in the full discharge of his soldierly duty, the merciful bullet of a merciless enemy brought instant relief from the pain and uncertainty of life, and brought with it the instant certainty of the life that never ends, where pain is not, nor sorrow. We shall think of him hereafter in every fight, and the memory will be an inspiration to deeds of daring and heroism to emulate his example. I was not at Tanauan at the time, but in Manila. They sent him to me for such honors as we could pay, while they went to the field to fire the soldiers' salute with eleven bullets at the treacherous enemies who had killed him. We gathered together to pay our tribute of grief and weep with you, even though separated by so many thousand miles of land and water. His guard of honor was from the Twenty-fourth, in which he so distinguished himself, both in Cuba and Luzon; all the ladies of the regiment here were present.

Officers of the Twenty-fourth came to represent that regiment; of the Thirteenth; all of the Thirty-ninth who could be spared, and General Bates, as a token of respect and sympathy, came with his staff. The band of the Twentieth Infantry played solemn music, and a company of that regiment presented arms and then escorted him to the transport landing. Flowers covered the flag that enveloped him, and tears that were not all from women's eyes—though there were no lack of women's tears—moistened the flowers that lay above him.

God rest him—no truer man or braver soldier ever died for flag and country."

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In officially notifying Mrs. Murphy of the death of her husband, in a letter from the Office of Identification at Manila, C. C. Pierce, Chaplain United States Army, added this postscript:

"Captain Murphy had made a most enviable record. He had been commended for gallantry in every engagement in which he participated, and enjoyed the confidence of every man associated with him. His death is most deeply and sincerely mourned."

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY, U. S. V., }  
Sto TOMAS, P. I., August 15th, 1900. }

GENERAL ORDER, }  
No. 19½, }

The Regimental Commander regrets to announce to the regiment the death of Captain William L. Murphy, who was killed in action at the barrio of Nattatus near Tanauan on the night of the 13th inst. The record of this officer, his efficiency, his honor, his zeal and his bravery are too well known to all in this regiment to need more than reference thereto. He died for the service, he labored to the very limit of his strength, he gave all to his country. He died leading his men, calling to them to come on and press the enemy. Let his zeal, his courage and his self-sacrifice be an example to us all. At his place of duty, he answered the last call "here."

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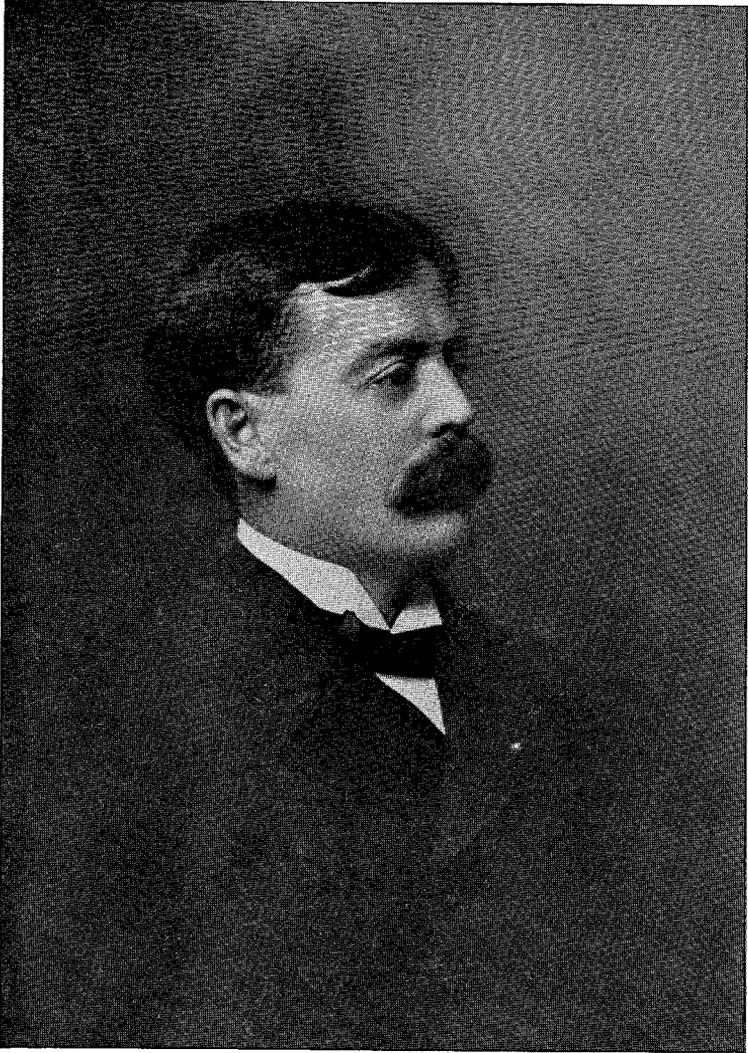
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#### THOMAS WINTHROP HALL.

No. 3211. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, August 21, 1900, at Hannibal, Mo., aged 36.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ogdensburg, New York, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Chicago, where his mother now lives. He graduated in 1887 and remained but a short time in the service, when he resigned and moved to Chicago to begin the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1889, but did not practice long as a lawyer. His tastes led him to New York, where he spent most of the time until his death, which occurred very suddenly.



THOMAS W. HALL.







GENERAL WILLIAM H. MORRIS.

HALL achieved considerable success in New York as a literary and dramatic author. He wrote as "Tom" Hall for most of the high class comic and for a number of other papers. He held editorial positions on several weekly papers in New York. He also wrote a number of books of fiction and verse, some of which are below: "When Hearts Are Trump;" "When Love Laughs;" "When Cupid Calls;" "When Love is Lord;" "The Little Lady;" "Some Other People and Myself;" "An Experimental Wooing;" "Tales by Tom Hall;" "The Fun and Fighting of the Rough Riders;" co-dramatist of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

He was married March 13th, 1892, to Miss Jennie Dunbar, of Norwalk, O. From this union there were two children, Dudley Winthrop, born November 11, 1893, and Frances Dunbar, born August 26, 1896, who, with their mother, survive.

Hall entered the service as a volunteer in 1898, his military record being given below:

First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 2, 1898.

Adjutant, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, May, 1898.

He was with the First United States Volunteer Cavalry at its formation at San Antonio, and accompanied it to Tampa and to Cuba. He resigned August 1st, 1898.

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### WILLIAM HOPKINS MORRIS.

No. 1520. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, August 26, 1900, at Long Branch, N. J., aged 73.

The following biography of General Morris is taken from the circular issued by the New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, in 1900:

"Brevet Major General WILLIAM HOPKINS MORRIS, United States Volunteers, was born in the City of New York, April 22, 1827, and died at

Long Branch, N. J., on August 26, 1900. He was the son of George P. Morris, the poet, and his wife, Mary Worthington Hopkins, of the City of New York. He was thus descended from the signers of the Declaration of Independence, viz.: Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, and Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island. He married Kate, the daughter of Adrian K. Hoffman, M. D., of Westchester County, New York, and by her had one son, who was named George P. Morris. Both wife and son now survive him.

He entered the United States Military Academy July 1, 1846. Graduated Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and was assigned to the Second United States Infantry July 1, 1851. He was promoted Second Lieutenant December 3, 1851, while serving on frontier duty at Fort Yuma, California. He resigned on account of ill health February 28, 1854. From that time until 1861 he was associated with his father and Nathaniel P. Willis in the editorial management of the Home Journal.

In August of that year he tendered his services to the government to assist in the suppression of the Rebellion, and on August 20, 1861, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, and was assigned to duty as Chief of Staff to Major General John J. Peck, then serving in the Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown April 5 to May 4, 1861, in the battles of Williamsburg, May 5; Seven Pines, May 31 to June 1, 1862, and was honorably mentioned in the Official Reports of those battles.

In August of that year he was offered the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth New York Infantry, which he promptly accepted, resigning his Captaincy September 1, 1862, and was mustered in the Volunteer service as Colonel on September 2 of that year, marching for the seat of war with his regiment on September 4. Under his instruction the regiment became distinguished for good discipline and soldierly bearing, and October 3, 1862, was reorganized as the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, although it afterward served only as Infantry. On October 15, 1862, Colonel Morris's command was added to the garrison of Fort McHenry. Soon thereafter, Harper's Ferry being threatened, he was ordered with his command to the support of that post. There, on November 29, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers, and shortly after was intrusted with the command of the post, with a force of about eight thousand men. He immediately enlarged and strengthened the defensive works already existing and held the post until ordered by the War Department to abandon it, before the advance of the Army of Virginia under General Lee into Maryland in the summer of 1863. General Morris was then ordered to join the Third Army Corps at Frederick, Maryland, with his brigade, which consisted of the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, the Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry,

and the Tenth Vermont Infantry. On the retreat of General Lee's army, the brigade rendered valuable service in checking the enemy at Wapping Heights on July 23, 1863. Upon the breaking up of the Third Corps, General Morris was assigned to the Sixth Army Corps in command of a brigade consisting of the One hundred and Sixth New York Infantry, the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and the Tenth Vermont Infantry, which, under his command, made a fine record, participating with the corps in all of the engagements in the Rapidan and Mine Run campaigns, including the severe fighting at Locust Grove, November 29, 1863. On this occasion, General French, approaching him on the field, exclaimed: "General, your brigade has distinguished itself; with a single line you have held the enemy in check, and if he had broken through, there was nothing to prevent him getting the whole of my Artillery." In the Richmond campaign, under General Grant, General Morris was almost constantly engaged during the Battle of the Wilderness, and on May 6, 1864, General Early's Corps having broken through our lines on the right of his command, capturing two general officers, General Morris promptly changed front under fire, and thus guarded the right of our lines on his left, which won for him the warm approval of his Corps Commander, General Sedgwick. On May 9, at Spottsylvania, he was severely wounded and incapacitated for active service, and a few moments later General Sedgwick was killed. When told of the death of his beloved Corps Commander, he exclaimed: "It would have been better for our country if our wounds had been exchanged." While lying in the field hospital he received a note from his division commander, General Ricketts, containing these words: "I deeply regret losing the services of so valuable an officer." When convalescent, in July and August, General Morris was detailed on court martial duty, and was finally mustered out of service August 24, 1864.

On March 13, 1865, the rank of Brevet Major General of Volunteers was conferred upon him by the President, "for gallant and meritorious services in the Battle of the Wilderness, Va."

In 1867 he represented the County of Putnam in the Constitutional Convention of that year. In January, 1869, he was appointed Chief of Ordnance on the staff of Governor John T. Hoffman, and in 1872 he served as Inspector General on the staff of Governor John A. Dix, instituting valuable reforms in both instances.

On May 4, 1870, General Morris was chosen junior Vice-Commander of this commandery.

General Morris' military career was an honor to the profession of arms. He emulated the glorious patriotism of his ancestors, and his

father's famous poem, "The Flag of our Union," gave him a special inspiration and incentive in the cause of the National Union. In private life he was a typical gentleman of the old school "whose high erected thoughts were seated in the heart of courtesy."

"A life with purer course and aim.  
A gentler eye, a voice more kind  
We may not look on earth to find.  
The love that lingers o'er his name  
Is more than fame."

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### HENRY NEWELL WAY.

No. 3930. CLASS OF 1899.

Killed in action, August 28, 1900, near Villaviejo, Luzon, P. I.,  
aged 26.

HENRY NEWELL WAY was born at Rutland, Ill., December 28th, 1874, and was 25 years and 8 months old at the time of his death. He came of good fighting stock, as ancestors on both sides of his family had fought in all the wars of this country except the Mexican war. His father was a veteran of the Civil War.

The family moved to Gibson City, Ill., while Henry was a boy, and he attended the public schools there, graduating from the High School in 1894. In the fall he began teaching a large country school, and its patrons united in saying that it was the best that they had had in many years. Securing an appointment to West Point, he entered the Academy in June, 1895. During his cadet career, he impressed all those who came in contact with him by his manliness and solidity of character, and formed those friendships that are so lasting and sincere. Being a powerful man physically, he took part in the athletics of the corps, and could always be depended on to do his very best.

Graduating on February 15th, 1899, he was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and joined it in the Philippines. His service in every position in which he was put was such as to win for him



LIEUTENANT HENRY N. WAY.



the respect and admiration of his superiors. He served with the native scouts attached to the Fourth Infantry, and liking that work, sought a place with Castner's scouts. Captain Green, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, succeeded Castner in command of the scouts, and Way was assigned as second in command. He had several brushes with the Insurgents, and in one affair, with a dozen scouts, he routed sixty Filipinos, killing eight and capturing a number of arms.

On August 16th, 1900, he left Santa Maria on a chase after Insurgents. On the 28th, from information brought in by his scouts, he knew that the enemy was near at hand.

He divided his command into two parts and advanced. About noon he reached a small village where information was obtained showing that the Insurgent leader, Villamor, had just passed through. There were originally with Way twenty-four native scouts and one white soldier. He sent the white soldier with twelve natives on a trail around the village to strike the Insurgents on the flank; he himself, with the remaining twelve natives, pushed on straight through the village.

The Insurgents had prepared an ambushade, seventy Filipinos being in good trenches in a commanding position. Emerging from the village, Way and his men kept straight up the trail and were met with a volley from the enemy. Way and one native were killed, another native was wounded, and seven were captured by the Insurgents.

General Young, the District Commander, wrote: "Lieutenant Way was brave and courageous to a fault, and had been advised against a needless exposure of his person when under fire."

General Wheaton, the Department Commander, wrote: "I knew him as an active and able officer of the highest intelligence and courage."

In the death of Lieutenant Way, the army loses one of its best and bravest officers, and his class one of its best beloved and most esteemed members.

CLASSMATE.

## INNIS NEWTON PALMER.

No. 1309. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, September 9, 1900, at Chevy Chase, Maryland, aged 76.

INNIS NEWTON PALMER, Brevet Major General and Colonel of the Second Cavalry, graduated at the Military Academy in the class of 1846. He was assigned to the regiment of mounted rifles as a Brevet Second Lieutenant and saw immediate service in the Mexican War, at the siege of Vera Cruz, and the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico. He was wounded at Chapultepec and was brevetted First Lieutenant and Captain for gallantry in action.

Soon after the war he marched with his regiment from Fort Leavenworth to Oregon and participated in the stirring events of that new country in the days of forty-nine, serving as Adjutant. After rather brief service the regiment was moved to Texas, which was greatly distracted by border troubles with the Indians. These border troubles enabled Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, to persuade Congress to add two regiments of Cavalry to the regular army. The two regiments have been derisively called "Jeff. Davis' pets," but the remarkable record that his selections soon made in the great rebellion fully demonstrated the correctness and fairness of his judgment.

Palmer received a Captaincy in the Second Cavalry, marched to Texas from Jefferson Barracks, and engaged in the hard service of the next six years against the Comanche, Lipan and Kiowa Indians. Up to the time of the beginning of the Civil War, portions of the regiment fought some four hundred combats in which loss in killed or wounded was suffered on one side or the other.

In the Civil War, at the battle of Bull Run, Palmer, now a Major of the Second Cavalry, commanded all the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. His command did not share in the de-



GENERAL INNIS N. PALMER



feat and rout of that day, was among the last to cross the stream and covered the retreat to Alexandria. Our cavalry consisted of seven troops—that of the confederates consisted of two entire regiments, ten separate companies and one battalion—a sufficient force to have worked the entire ruin of the routed army unless checked by a resolute hand.

During the battle the cavalry was frittered away in detachments by order of division and brigade commanders in supporting batteries and examining ground. Once, when Palmer had five troops together, we observe the following brief remark in General Heintzelman's report: "Major Palmer was anxious to engage the enemy. The ground being unfavorable, I ordered them back out of fire." It was several years before the federal commanders learned that the cavalry was of any account in war.

We hear of numerous claims to the rear guard honors of the Bull Run battle, but the best evidence would seem to be that of Jeb. Stuart himself who led the pursuit. He says: "Their rear was protected by a squadron of cavalry and some guns."

Major Palmer was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers shortly after Bull Run, probably in recognition of his services on that day. He took part in the Peninsula campaign in command of the third brigade, second division, fourth army corps, and fought at the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale and Malvern Hill. The military history of the brigade and other commanders who suffered at Fair Oaks seems to show that they were all blamed for the fault of the one who put a small force of the greenest troops in the army in the most exposed position, for the blunder which placed an impassable river between two fractions of the army, and for the failure to hold a position after losing one-fourth of their strength in killed and wounded against the overwhelming assaults of Longstreet and Hill. Military literature is filled with explanations of Johnston's failure to destroy two of McClellan's corps on that occasion. Few have thought that the reason lay in the steadiness of Palmer's, Wessell's, and Naglee's weak brig-

ades of raw recruits. How true it is that without good luck and the favor of the Mighty, the best deeds of good men often do not count. In Palmer's case it may be that he shared in the fortune of his friend and classmate, McClellan. His aggressive manner of speech, his handiness at sarcasm and his warm defence of his commander were not favorable to advancement of high place in the Army of the Potomac in the latter part of 1862.

The balance of General Palmer's service until the end of the war was in North Carolina, commanding at different times the eighteenth division of the twenty-fourth Corps, the district of North Carolina and the defences of New Bern. He joined Sherman in his final operations and participated in the battle of Kinston.

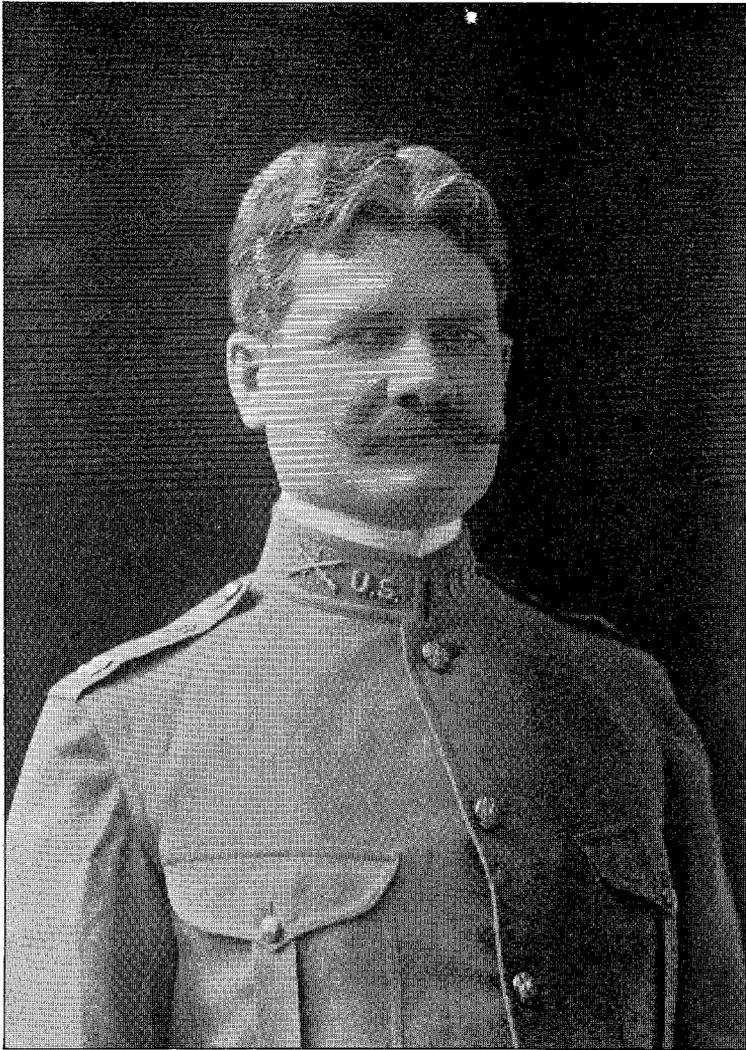
After the war he commanded the Second Cavalry in Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming, served on several important boards and was retired at his own request in 1879.

He was descended from Abraham Palmer, one of the early settlers of Maine. He married Katharine Jones, a daughter of Colonel Llewellyn Jones of the Rifles. She shared with him many years in camp and field, in the days when it was a real hardship to follow the fortunes of a husband in the army, and she is now joined with him in the gentle memory of many sorrowing friends.

General Palmer had many accomplishments, fought gallantly in two great wars, earned six brevets. Dying, he leaves an honored name.

E. S.





CAPTAIN CHARLES McQUISTON.

CHARLES McQUISTON.

NO. 3015. CLASS OF 1883.

Died, September 15, 1900, at Bacoor, Luzon, Philippine Islands, aged 42.

The awful tragedy which ended the life of that gallant soldier and noble man, Captain CHARLES McQUISTON, shocked all who read of it. Of the many sad deaths of the war, his was of the saddest.

Alone at his post and stricken with fever, yet doing his duty to the last, he died a soldier's death, none the less because the shot that killed him came from his own command.

Charles McQuiston was born in 1858 in Washington township, Indiana, and spent the early years of his boyhood on his father's farm. Of Scotch descent, his ancestors had been for many generations in this country, two of his great-great-grandfathers having been Captains in the Revolutionary War.

In 1879 he was appointed to West Point, and on his graduation, in 1883, joined the Fourth United States Infantry at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, with which regiment he was associated until his death.

In 1886 the Fourth was ordered to Idaho, Lieutenant McQuiston being stationed at Fort Sherman on Lake Coeur d'Alene. During this western tour he did duty repeatedly with the troops ordered to put down the strikes in the Coeur d'Alene mines, or to guard the Northern Pacific Railroad against the strikers, or the "Coxycites."

In 1889 he married Laura Fitch, grand-daughter of Hon. G. N. Fitch, former United States Senator from Indiana.

In 1891 he was promoted First Lieutenant, and in 1894 he was selected to take the course in sub-marine engineering at the Engineer School at Willets Point.

In 1896 he was made Regimental Quartermaster, and in May, 1898, the Fourth being then at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, he went with his regiment to Tampa at the outbreak of the war with Spain.

Charles McQuiston possessed executive ability of a high order, and this talent, added to extreme conscientiousness, his sound judgment, decision and promptness of action, made him a most efficient Quartermaster.

The Colonel of the Fourth, writing from Tampa, paid tribute to his ability, and to the good fortune of the Fourth in having him for Quartermaster, saying that in spite of the confusion that pervaded that huge camp in those first days, McQuiston had at once succeeded in bringing order out of chaos, and in making his whole regiment very comfortable.

In Cuba his executive ability was even more appreciated, as was his great kindness of heart, which led him to work untiringly, not only for the regiment as a whole, but most especially for the sick. There was so little selfishness in his composition that he never cavilled about red tape, or hesitated to assume the responsibility for what he officially did for others; and more than once he paid for stores out of his own pocket rather than take the chances of not having them for those who might need them.

Moreover, in spite of the multifold and exacting duties of a Quartermaster in time of war, he always found time for the demands of friendship; and his tent-mate, who was for a long time perilously ill of a fever, considers that he owed his life at that time to the assiduous nursing and tender care that Lieutenant McQuiston gave him.

He took part in the battle of El Caney, where the Fourth suffered so severely, and for his gallant conduct on that occasion he was recommended for the brevet of Captain.

His promotion to Captain followed shortly, and he returned from Cuba in command of his company.

Although his magnificent physique enabled him to bear the fatigues and privations of the war as few men could, nevertheless he did not escape all ill-effects of what he had gone through. A rheumatic trouble, serious by affecting his throat, caused him to be left in the United States when the Fourth went to Manila in January, 1899. He was instead detailed for general recruiting duty in Des Moines, Iowa.

On March 31st, 1900, he sailed for Manila, leaving his wife and little ones in the United States. His physician in Des Moines had strongly advised him to apply for an extended sick leave, as he did not consider him in condition to endure a tropical climate; but the soldier's pride would not permit him to do so.

Arriving in Manila May 23, 1900, Captain McQuiston was assigned to the command of Company M, Fourth Infantry, at Cavite Viejo. This town or village of about 13,000 inhabitants was garrisoned only by the one company, and Captain McQuiston's duties as commanding officer were as manifold as they were exacting. He had these 13,000 natives to keep in order; he had six miles of road to keep constantly rebuilt and elevated above the rain-fall; he had to organize and establish a new municipal government, superintending the election of an alcalde, and town councillors, and drawing up the municipal regulations; he had his military duties to perform, and he had above all to be constantly on the alert against the insurgents.

Yet in spite of the constant hard work it was a lonely life at this isolated little station, as only one other officer, his Lieutenant, was stationed there with him, and a scarcity of surgeons in the Philippines left no doctor to be assigned to Cavite Viejo.

This was all the more to be deplored, as the dengue fever laid hold of Captain McQuiston two weeks after his arrival in the Philippines, and from that time until his death he was subject to constantly recurring attacks of it, aggravated by the suffering from his rheumatic trouble, which was greatly increased by his constant exposure to the heavy rains of the season.

Yet in spite of his frequent illnesses he kept on with his duties, which grew even more pressing in September, when the activity of the insurgents increased, and he received information from regimental headquarters that there was a plot afoot to destroy his little garrison on the 14th and 15th of September. Increased vigilance became necessary; and though he was getting steadily worse he conducted several scouts after insurgents in the last week of his life.

It was a week of pouring rain, rain such as only the tropics know, and the constant soaking added to his illness. Moreover, his sense of responsibility was so strong, and the need for vigilance so imperative, that after marching for hours through rain and mud, he would be up and on guard almost all night; and for nearly a week sleep hardly visited his eyelids.

Had there been any doctor at the post he would have seen that the overworked commanding officer had reached the limit of human endurance; but there was none; and to add to the strain of the situation, his Lieutenant was ordered elsewhere, leaving him at the last with no other officer to assist him in his duties or share his responsibility.

The day before his death, in a letter to his wife, a letter written in a very shaky hand, the uncomplaining soldier acknowledged to feeling very ill and in much pain, and stated that "as soon as the present activity of the insurgents was over," he would ask for a sick leave. Sick as he was, no thought occurred to him of asking for leave during "the activity."

That night he was again up the entire night, and the next day at noon the fever passed beyond control, and in a sudden delirium he began shooting at his own men, killing his favorite non-commissioned officer. There was no cool head to direct the men to make a rush at the sick officer and disarm him, and, leaderless in their panic, they knew not what to do, and one terror-stricken private in fear of his life shot him in the head.

So died at his post a good and noble man, a brave and trusted officer.

"I was proud to say he was my friend," writes one of his brother officers; "a more loyal and generous man never lived."

"The whole regiment mourns his loss," added another, "and I mourn a noble comrade and friend."

And another: "It seems most sad that one who was so kind and gentle to others in time of trouble and sickness should have died as he did."

Still another: "He was my best friend in the regiment; and I owe him my life in Cuba."

But it is not only by a man's equals, but by his subordinates in rank that judgment is passed upon him, and Captain McQuiston's men considered him "a good man to be under," because, in the words of one of them, "he was such an able officer, and was noted for his absolute impartiality and perfect justice." His generosity and sympathy for those in distress are attested by many.

Charles McQuiston was a magnificent looking man, six feet two inches in height, of powerful physique and handsome face.

His loss to the regiment he served so long and faithfully is great; but the loss to the desolate wife and little children of so devoted and loving a husband and father cannot be put into words.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY, }  
 SAN FRANCISCO DE MALABON, CAVITE PROVINCE. }  
 LUZON, P. I., November 7, 1900.

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 NO. III. }

The Regimental Commander is obliged to announce the death of another of the regiment's best officers.

Captain Charles McQuiston died on September 15, 1900, from injuries received during a most lamentable attack of temporary insanity at Cavite Viejo. The derangement came with no warning and was clearly a result of Captain McQuiston's great mental and physical exertions in the performance of military duty while his physical condition was unable to bear the strain imposed upon him.

Captain McQuiston was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 30, 1858. Entering the Military Academy from Indiana in 1879, he was graduated in 1883 and joined the regiment that year in Nebraska. From

that date he was thoroughly identified with the regiment and found his greatest pride in its service. He was promoted First Lieutenant February 24, 1891, and was Regimental Quartermaster from September 20, 1896, till he was promoted Captain July 23, 1898. He was recommended for brevet of Captain for gallantry in action at El Caney. His admirable work in Cuba during the difficult days of the Spanish War was not limited to gallantry in action, and those who were with him will never forget his constant labor there to secure suitable food and care for the sick while attending to his other exacting duties. He never executed a duty perfunctorily, but always threw his whole soul into it; and with his weakened physical condition, due to fever, his work here, civil and military, where the field is so vast, brought about a mental overthrow that resulted in the sad tragedy of his death.

Another name is on the roll with a record that adds honor to the regiment; every duty faithfully and well performed.

The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

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FRANCIS KEY MEADE.

No. 3827. CLASS OF 1898.

Died, September 22, 1900, at Manila, P. I., aged 23.

FRANCIS KEY MEADE, JR., second child and eldest son of Francis K. Meade, Sr., and Sarah Callaway, was born in Danville, Va., on May 29th, 1877. His father, a man of splendid mental endowments, of scholarly attainments and broad culture, for a time held positions as Professor of Languages in some of the best institutions of the South. His failing health and impaired hearing made it necessary for him to give up his profession and return to "Prospect Hill," the home of his forefathers, while his son was very young.

Here in the beautiful valley where "Burley Blue Ridge echoes strong," and where the rushing waters of the brawling Shenandoah join in sweet unison with the husbandman's harvest home, the boy's youth was passed. Amid these peaceful sur-



LIEUTENANT FRANCIS K. MEADE.



roundings, loving the beauties of forest and of stream, he lived and moved, gathering and storing up physical health and strength, inhaling purity of thought and purpose with his native air and learning to look through nature up to nature's God.

Fond of out door sports, his horse, his dog and his gun gave him peculiar pleasure, and those who knew him will long remember how pleasant it was to see the father and the son tramping over the country together, each happy in the company of the other.

At the age of fifteen, Lieutenant Meade entered Clay Hill Academy, a school in his immediate neighborhood, and from the first took a high stand. His constant association with his father and that father's watchful care had aroused a strong scholarly instinct which showed itself in an ability for keen discrimination and nice exactness. Strong in all departments of the academic curriculum, he manifested unusual brightness and proficiency in mathematics, and his progress in this subject was rapid and thorough.

He at once won the respect and confidence of his teachers and fellow students, and these feelings, in spite of his natural reticence and reserve, soon developed into affectionate esteem.

Of this uneventful period of a boy's life there is rarely much to tell. The work on the foundation of a mighty structure seems tedious and monotonous and makes little show from day to day; but it is none the less important, as upon its strength depends the fate of the completed whole. So those of us who watched young Meade at this period of his life, felt that his character was expanding and that with child-like simplicity, yet with patient care, he was laying the foundations of a splendid development.

He was, even at this age of fifteen or sixteen, possessed of remarkable energy, of a perseverance which gave way before no obstacle, and of a simple confidence in his own power which was beautiful to see.

Toward the close of his second session at "Clay Hill," the Congressman from his district, the Seventh Virginia, ordered a competitive examination to be held for appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Young Meade appeared before the examiners, easily won first place, and received the appointment.

As illustrative of his calm, quiet confidence in his success, may be mentioned an incident which occurred on the afternoon of his departure for the competitive examination. A friend met him as he was walking "across country" to the railway station and said, "Why, Key, where are you going?" He raised his eyes to the speaker's face, and in all seriousness replied laconically, "To West Point, sir."

At the Military Academy he at once took a good position in his class, his mathematical ability carrying him well to the front. Uprightness of purpose marked his conduct, and the fine traits of his character grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength. As year by year his physical powers increased and the mental and moral growth seemed to keep pace with the bodily development, his friends could but be thankful that in his case that highest earthly good, the sound mind in the sound body, was being attained.

Entering the Academy in 1894, he graduated seventeenth in the class of 1898, and was assigned to duty as Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-first Infantry of United States regulars.

After a short term of useful service in Cuba, he was wounded in the battle of Santiago and was sent home on furlough for medical attention. When he regained his strength he rejoined his regiment at Plattsburg, New York, and, having been promoted to a First Lieutenancy, was ordered to the Philippine Islands.

In the service in the Philippines his worth was soon recognized, and he was acting as a Captain up to his last illness, sometimes having a separate command.

He took a conspicuous part in the fighting about Calamba under General Lawton, and was for months in the trenches at that point. He led his company in a frontal attack upon the insurgents near Calamba on July 30, 1899. This attack is thus described in a letter from Lieutenant Meade to his father, dated August 4, 1899.

"It was the grandest sight you can imagine, to see this company advance by alternate rushes, with one platoon of Company H on its right and in line with it. Every man, in almost perfect alignment, dressed to the right as on the parade ground. The volleys were almost perfect, the men firing together as one man. The enemy must have numbered at least 500, and with their Mausers they kept up a terrific fusillade. Theirs was the sharp crack of the Mauser, each man firing at will, but through and above all this din could be heard the deep-toned roar of our volleys, which were being poured in with the regularity of clock work. I tell you it was grand. It was my first charge and really the hottest fire I had ever been in, and I was virtually in command of the whole attacking force in sight—my company, about sixty-five men, and one platoon of Company H, about thirty-five men.

On we charged through the muddy rice fields for eight hundred yards right up to their trenches, and just as we reached them three troops of our dismounted cavalry burst into sight. Now, for the first time, I discovered that it was these dismounted cavalrymen to whose help we had come, and not Company K, as I had supposed. I now swung my company around to form on the cavalry, right along the river bank. And it was not until we got close to the bank of the river and fired point blank into them that the Filipinos got out and ran. We forded the river and took up a position on the other side and poured volley after volley into the now well-beaten and fleeing insurgents."

This whole letter breathes the spirit of enthusiastic devotion to his profession, and makes it plain that his energy and coolness made him a most efficient officer.

On December 24, 1899, Lieutenant Meade planned and executed a bold and successful attack upon the enemies' trenches, which won for him high praise from his brigade commander. The Baltimore American thus describes the conditions.

"Lieutenant Meade, while stationed at Calamba, with Lieutenant Boyle of Baltimore, distinguished themselves in making a night attack on a party of Filipinos after the insurgents had been driven out of that place. They entrenched themselves on the outskirts of the town, and made themselves very troublesome to the American troops, who were ordered not to leave the town. The Filipinos made nightly sallies upon the American outposts, inflicting severe losses upon our troops and making this Filipino entrenchment anything but an agreeable neighbor. Finally Lieutenant Meade volunteered to disperse the insurgents upon a plan of his own, which, being approved by the commanding officer, was executed by him. Selecting a squad of twenty men, he proceeded to the Filipino entrenchment by crawling on hands and knees. This gallant Virginian completely surprised the insurgents, repulsing them with such great loss that they stopped troubling our troops."

Thus in every emergency, Lieutenant Meade was self-reliant and measured up to the occasion. To illustrate this still further, another incident of his military life may be given.

His first night in the trenches before Manila was a rather severe test of the mettle of an officer, having upon his young shoulders for the first time the responsibility of a company in action. About twelve o'clock at night he was awakened by heavy firing on both sides, and by bullets whistling over his command.

It seems that the troops on either side of Lieutenant Meade's position, which was rather more advanced than the rest of the line, had opened fire, and in the darkness, losing the direction, were firing across a part of his lines. Whatever may have been the exact state of affairs, the position was rather trying. Not knowing when the enemy would be upon him, his men exposed

to an enfilade fire, supposing that the American troops on his flanks had been surprised and driven back, he acted with coolness and judgment.

Realizing his responsibility, having not even a Second Lieutenant in his command, cut off from all communication with any superior officers, he quickly, calmly, resolutely took most efficient measures for the safety of his men and for repelling the expected attack.

Lieutenant Meade fully enjoyed the soldier's life, taking as part of the day's work and as a matter of course the perils of battle, the exhaustion of the dreadful marches under the tropical sun, the hunger and the thirst. His men were devoted to him, though he was a strict disciplinarian, and all stood in awe of him. They trusted him and felt that he was their friend, a feeling based upon many acts of thoughtful kindness done by the young officer.

After his death, his company raised a sum of money and bought a military wreath. At the time there were several of them in the guard-house whom Lieutenant Meade had punished and intended to court-martial. When they heard of the subscription, they begged to be allowed to contribute and did pay their share for this tribute of love.

This life, so full of usefulness, so full of honor, so full of promise, closed at Manila, on September 22, 1900. Typhoid fever, that scourge of camps, the terror of cities, the dread of the country neighborhood, carried him to an untimely grave.

To those who believe in the potency of heredity and environment to influence men's lives and to mould their destinies, it will not seem strange that Lieutenant Meade gave promise of being a man among men. Reared amid the scenes and influences previously described, he had in his veins the blood of Virginia's bravest and best. Fourth in descent from Colonel R. K. Meade, Washington's trusted friend and Aide-de-Camp, he was also the great-grandson of Virginia's greatest Bishop, the Right Reverend William Meade.

He was also connected with many of the other historic families of Virginia, being descended in direct line from that courtly gentleman, Governor Nelson of Virginia; from Colonel Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter Hall," an aristocrat of the old school, an alumnus of William and Mary College, upon whom his Alma Mater conferred one of the four mathematical medals awarded before the Revolutionary War; from Colonel William Cabell of "Union Hill," whom Hugh Blair Grigsby has singled out as the type of the ante-revolutionary Virginian and the most nearly perfect specimen of the colonial civilization.

The splendid traits of these and other distinguished ancestors had been transmitted to the subject of this sketch. As a soldier, he showed energy and power; as a Christian gentleman, he bore the white flower of a blameless life; as a son, brother and friend, he was dutiful, loving and true.

He sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, peacefully resting amid the ashes of his fathers in the "Old Chapel" Cemetery, near Millwood, Clarke County, Va.

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### GEORGE SMITH CARTWRIGHT.

No. 3082. CLASS OF 1885.

Died, September 23, 1900, at Havana, Cuba, aged 38.

The subject of this sketch entered the Military Academy from New York July 1, 1881, and graduated with his class June 14, 1885.

Appointed Second Lieutenant Twenty-fourth Infantry, he joined September 29, 1885, and served with his regiment in the Indian Territory to July, 1888, and in Arizona, March, 1890; on recruiting service in New York to March, 1892; with regiment in New Mexico and Arizona to October, 1896; in Utah to April, 1898; Tampa, Fla., to June, 1898; Santiago campaign as Aide-



MAJOR GEORGE T. CARTWRIGHT.



de-Camp to General Kent to August, 1898; receiving recommendation for promotion for conspicuous gallantry under fire at the battle of San Juan, Cuba; on duty with the third and fourth Army Corps in Alabama to January, 1899; Quartermaster Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, in Cuba to May, 1900; Quartermaster, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and Department of Western Cuba, and Acting Chief Quartermaster, Division of Cuba, to August 23, 1900, upon which date he died of yellow fever in hospital, Columbia Barracks, Havana, Cuba.

In the regular establishment he became First Lieutenant April 2nd, 1892, and Captain March 2nd, 1899. With the exception of a few months with the Sixteenth Infantry, his entire service in the regular army was in the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers May 19, 1898, and Major, Quartermaster of Volunteers, July 11, 1899.

No higher tribute can be paid this meritorious officer than the following extract from General Orders No. 4, dated Headquarters Department of Western Cuba, Onemadas, September 24, 1900:

\* \* \* \* \*

Stricken in the prime of manhood, the army has lost an excellent soldier and the department a meritorious officer of inflexible integrity. Modest and unassuming in manner, always courteous and kind, his friends were many, and while his loss is irreparable, their past association with this gallant officer will always remain a cherished memory.

\* \* \* \* \*

By Command of Brig. Gen. Lee.

Genial in disposition, modest in demeanor, faithful and painstaking in the performance of duty, he was a credit to his country, the army and his Alma Mater. His quiet and unassuming character gave little indication of his merits and abilities and might easily mislead the casual observer. But as still waters run deep, so with Captain Cartwright, whose real character was not to be judged by surface indications.

Endowed with all those sterling qualities which mark the real man and soldier, Captain Cartwright rose high in the esteem of all his associates of whatever rank. General Kent speaks of him in the highest terms after many years of close association as his commanding officer. On the bullet-swept field of San Juan, Cuba, he firmly established his gallantry and helped to maintain the glorious reputation of his beloved Alma Mater.

His untimely death has deprived his country of the services of a faithful and accomplished officer and soldier, whose fifteen years of active service amply justifies the belief that had he lived he would have risen to high honor and command.

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CHARLES CARROL TEVIS. \*

No. 1430. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, September 29th, 1900, at Paris, France, aged 72.

General CHARLES CARROL TEVIS, who died at Paris, the 29th of September, 1900, was the most accomplished type of the gentleman and soldier of modern times. An actor in the greater part of the upheavals which marked the second half of the nineteenth century, he had that varied and knightly career so qualified to inflame the imagination of a soldier and to excite his envy.

Born the 22nd of February, 1828, at Philadelphia, Pa., was admitted the 30th of June, 1845, to the West Point Military Academy. He graduated at the Academy the last of July, 1849, to serve as Second Lieutenant in the "Mounted Rifles," and he completed his military education by a stay of one year at the Carlisle Cavalry Depot. The adventurous spirit of Lieutenant Tevis could not long be content with the monotonous requirements of garrison service, so in 1850 he forwarded his resigna-

\*Known as Washington C. Tevis when a cadet.



GENERAL CHARLES C. TEVIS.



tion as an officer in the United States army, in order to make his way to Asia and offer his services to the Sultan. He had a presentiment of the approaching campaigns in which the Turkish army was to take part, and burned with the desire to receive in them his baptism of fire. Appointed *Bim-Bacchi*, a rank equivalent to that of Major, in the Turkish irregular Cavalry, Major Tevis took part with that rank in the Asiatic and Crimean Wars. Mentioned by General George Kmely, under whose orders he served, for his courage, his great valor, and the intrepidity of which he gave proof in these two wars, especially in the battle of *Indjédéré* and *Kurekdéré*. Major Tevis, known in Turkey by the name of "Nessim Bey," soon received from the hands of the Sultan the decoration of the *Medjidi* for his valorous conduct and the services he had rendered to the country. He also obtained from England a Crimean medal.

On leaving the war of 1854, he came to settle down in Paris. His stay in France was of short duration. The American Civil War, which was to desolate for several years the United States of America, was imminent and the General could not fail to take part in it. In 1862 he returned to America and was appointed, the 18th of April of the same year, Lieutenant Colonel in the Federal Army, in the Fourth Regiment, Delaware Infantry. During the entire campaign Colonel Tevis distinguished himself by his high intelligence in military matters and by his spirit of initiative. The reports made by his various chiefs are unanimous in this respect. The 25th of September, 1863, at the time when he left the Fourth Delaware in order to go to the Third Regiment of Maryland Cavalry, the Colonel of his regiment expressed himself as follows:

"Headquarters Fourth Delaware Volunteers. Fairfax, Va., Oct. 10th, 1863. General Order No. 21. Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Tevis of the Fourth Regiment Delaware Volunteers, having been transferred to the Third Maryland Cavalry, and thus honorably removed from his position in this command, the Colonel commanding the Fourth Delaware Volunteers cannot refrain from acknowledging the services of Lieuten-

ant Colonel C. C. Tevis during his connection with this command. During the time that Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Tevis was attached to the Fourth Delaware Volunteers he was a most useful, active and efficient officer, and it is only due to a good officer to say that most of the efficiency and reputation of the regiment may be attributed to the labor of Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Tevis.

By order of  
A. H. GRIMSHAW,  
Colonel Fourth Delaware Volunteers."

After having recruited men for the Third Maryland Cavalry into which he had transferred with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in September, 1863, and having organized another regiment at Baltimore, Lieutenant Colonel Tevis was appointed, the 7th of January, 1864, Colonel of his regiment and went with that force to execute some remarkable reconnaissances, February 29th, 1864, between Madisonville and Covington, and on the Red River, from the 28th to the 30th of March, 1864.

The 13th of March, 1865, Colonel Tevis was appointed Brigadier General on a report of Major General E. D. Keyes, commanding in 1863 the Fourth Corps of the Federal Army, and by whom he is made mention in the following letters:

"Inquiry having been made of me concerning the military service of General Carrol Tevis, I take pleasure in making the following statement:

While young Tevis was a cadet, and I at the head of the Department of Artillery and Cavalry at the West Point Military Academy, he was occasionally under my orders, and I remember that he was of a very vivacious temperament, but always prompt and attentive to duty. At a later period when I was in command of the Fourth Corps of the army and charged with guarding several fortified positions and the extensive lines between the James and York Rivers and far to the north of the latter, Tevis, then a Lieutenant Colonel, was under my command during the first six months of the year 1863. As the enemy was continually invading my lines, I retaliated by sending out frequent scouting parties, in several of which Colonel Tevis attracted my favorable notice. In the month of June I organized a raid and placed him in command with full discretion. The object of the raid was to penetrate far within the enemy's lines and to a point near Richmond, where there was a cannon foundry, which I ordered Colonel Tevis to destroy. I regarded

the enterprise as very important and hazardous, and the event proved that its leader had been a fortunate selection. At the head of four hundred men, Colonel Tevis made his way to his objective point, destroyed the foundry, captured and brought in several hundred head of horses, cattle and sheep, one hundred and fifty stand of arms, destroyed several mills and large stores of provisions, and although he operated in the immediate neighborhood of ten thousand Confederate soldiers and was attacked at several points, he lost only eleven men killed, wounded and missing. In my report to my superior I testified of my satisfaction of the conduct of Colonel Tevis in strong language, having qualified it as 'an act of splendid daring.' Upon that report Colonel Tevis was afterwards promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. I had other and subsequent evidences of his good conduct, and when General Tevis was transferred from my command, he left upon my mind the impression of an enterprising officer and gentleman."

Signed,

E. D. KEYES,

Ex-Major General and Commander Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

After the War of Secession, General Tevis again left America, went to Rome and offered to serve as a private soldier in the Pontifical Zouaves. Touched by this offer, made by an officer who had a renowned military record, Pope Louis IX appointed the General, on February 22nd, 1868, secret chamberlain of the Cloak and Sword, with the title of Count, inherent to that office. During a stay in France previous to this time, General Tevis had embraced the Roman Catholic religion and had been baptised by Monseigneur Darboy, Arch-Bishop of Paris. The 10th of March, 1869, he was appointed a commander of the order Francis I.

The Franco-Russian War of 1870-71 signalizes a remarkable period of the military life, already so full of action, of General Tevis. Having come to France towards the end of the year 1870, to offer his services to the government of the national defense, he was appointed, the 14th of December, General of Brigade (with provisional rank) and summoned to the command of the Twentieth Brigade of Cremer's Division. This brigade belonged to the Eighteenth Army Corps, which was commanded

by General Billot, and formed part of the Army of the East, of which General Bourbaki was Commander-in-Chief. General Tevis took part in all the operations of this army, at the battle of the Sizaine which it fought with the Germans, to the south of Belfort, and in the combats which preceded this battle. He was present at the combats of Etoban, January 15th, 1871; of Chennebier, January 16th and 17th; of Villiers-la-ville on the 19th, and of Grandé Fontaine, the 22nd of January, 1871. Wounded at Chennebier, he received on the field of battle the cross of the Legion of Honor. During the retreat of the French army on Switzerland, a retreat covered by the Eighteenth Army Corps, General Tevis, after having crossed the Swiss frontier, succeeded in escaping and in re-entering France with the Eighty-third Regiment of Mables, he remained at the disposition of the French government until the end of the war, which took place shortly after. A letter which his Commander-in-Chief, General Billot, afterwards several times Minister of War, wrote to him after the campaign, shows what value this distinguished general officer set upon his American colleague:

Paris, January 2, 1877.

My Dear General:—I have received your letter of December 15, 1876. I thank you for it, for in recalling to me the various combats in which you took part at my side or under my orders during the last war, you have renewed in me the profound impression of consideration and esteem which your brilliant military services inspired in me in 1870-71. I have had occasion many times since to repeat that the Second Brigade of Cremer's Division had particularly distinguished itself in all the encounters it had had with the enemy, and especially at Etoban, January 15th, 1871, at Chennebier, January 16th and 17th, 1871, where you were wounded while fighting for the preservation of France; at Villiers-la-ville the 19th of January; at Grandé Fontaine the 22nd of January. I have not forgotten either that after the disastrous retreat of the Army of the East, whose march I covered with the Eighteenth Army Corps, some especially valiant leaders, like Colonel Goury, of the Engineers, at the head of the Fourth Zouaves, and General Carrol Tevis with the Eighty-third Mables, were able to escape the pursuit of the enemy, and while the rest of the army took refuge in Switzerland, remained in France to continue the struggle.

I am happy, my dear General, to be able, on the advent of the new year, which perhaps will be fruitful in great events, to congratulate you anew for the services which you have rendered to my country. Receive, my dear General, the assurance of my high regard.

Signed,

GENERAL BILLOT, Senator,

Ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

An order of General Farsi Pisani, commanding the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, to which General Tevis had been assigned with rank of General of Division after his escape from Switzerland, is not less eulogistic than the preceding letter:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

GENERAL ORDER }  
No. 161. }

In pursuance with the disbanding of the Twenty-fifth Corps, General Carrol Tevis, who commanded the Second Division, is relieved from his duties. In separating from this general officer, it is agreeable to me to state that I have had cause only to be satisfied with his splendid services during the short space of time which he has spent in the Twenty-fifth Corps.

St. Amand, March 10th, 1871.

By order.

Signed, FOURCHAULT,  
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

In 1872, General Carrol Tevis went to Egypt, to Cairo, where he was called by General Stone, his former superior at West Point. Appointed Chief of Staff of the Khedives Army January 21st, 1873, he was appointed commandant of the military school of Abbaziek, with the rank of General of Brigade. The political discords at that time in Egypt decided him, however, to resign on the 4th of May, 1873. He then passed two years in Italy, and came afterwards to settle definitely in Paris with his family. He left France again only to take part in two new campaigns, one in the Turkish army in 1874, and the other in Bulgaria in 1877.

On the occasion of the French universal exposition of 1878, General Tevis was appointed a member of the Jury of the American Section, and received the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor.

From 1880, General Tevis wrote numerous able articles upon military subjects in journals in the United States.

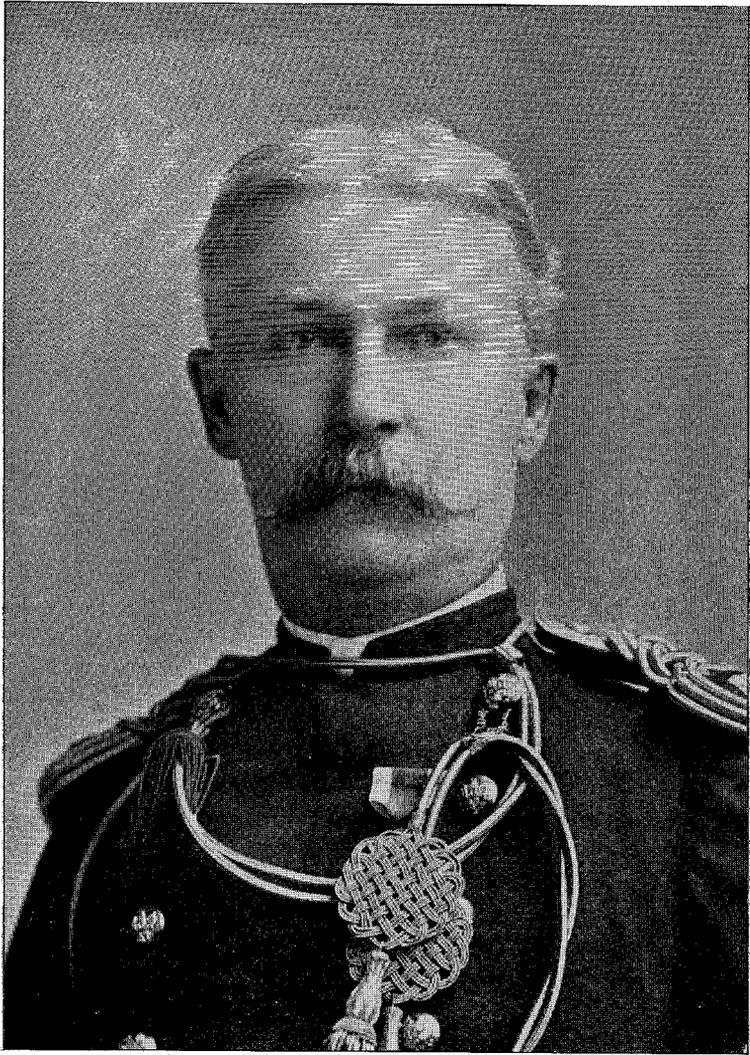
The General died at Paris the 29th of September, 1900. His interment took place in that city in the Montparnasse Cemetery. He leaves, from his marriage with Miss Blanche Florence, of Philadelphia, an only daughter, born in America and married to an officer of the French army, Lieutenant Colonel Gouget de Landres, Chief of Staff of the First Cavalry Division.

At the time of his death General Carrol Tevis was the holder of numerous decorations and orders—officer of the French Legion of Honor; Chevalier of the Papal Order of Benemerenti and of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre; Commander of the Orders of Medjidi and of the Nicham Iflikar, and of Francis I; holder of the Crimean and Venezuela medals.

The decorations, as well as the eulogistic orders of which General Carrol Tevis was object on the part of his former chiefs in the different parts of the world, are precious souvenirs, which his family desire to keep, for they retrace faithfully and in a brilliant manner the military career so varied and so remarkable of this general officer.

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LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES M. LANCASTER.

JAMES M. LANCASTER.

No. 1981. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, October 5, 1900, at Fort Monroe, Va., aged 60.

Lieutenant Colonel JAMES M. LANCASTER, Third United States Artillery, was born October 13th, 1840, on the plantation of his father, William Lancaster, near Bardstown, Ky., and died at Fort Monroe, Va., October 5th, 1900.

His ancestors landed at Old Point Comfort, Va., February, 1642; coming to the colony with Lord Baltimore. They located in Charles County, Maryland, where they had large estates. The Lancasters became related by marriage to the Carrolls of Carrollton and Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court. They were among the founders of Georgetown University.

John Lancaster, grandfather of Lieutenant Colonel Lancaster, was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, emigrating to that State in 1795 with a Catholic colony, which settled near Bardstown. Lieutenant Colonel Lancaster was educated at Old St. Mary's College, Bardstown, remaining there until 1857, when he entered West Point at the age of seventeen. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he decided that he owed his allegiance to the United States, though this was in opposition to the opinion of many members of his family. He graduated in 1862 and at once joined his regiment, the Third Artillery, in the field. His military record after graduation was as follows:

Appointed Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, June 17th, 1862; promoted to be First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, June 24th, 1864; promoted to be Captain, Third Artillery, March 20th, 1879; promoted to be Major and assigned to the Fourth Artillery, October 29th, 1896; promoted Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to Third Artillery, August 10th, 1900.

During the War of the Rebellion he was engaged in the following actions:

Skirmish near Shepherdstown, Va., September, 1862; skirmish near Warrenton and Rappahannock Station, Va., November, 1862; battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862; battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863; fight at Brandy Station, Va., June, 1863; fights at Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville, Va., June, 1863; on Westminster Pike during the battle of Gettysburg, about six miles from the left flank of the main army; in the pursuit of Lee's army, July, 1863.

He was on detached service as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at Faribault, Minn., August, 1873, to July, 1877.

Joined Light Battery "C," Third Artillery, October 1877 as First Lieutenant; transferred upon promotion in 1879 to Light Battery "F," Third Artillery; transferred in 1886 to Battery "E," Third Artillery; member of Tactical Board, February, 1888, to September, 1889, at Washington, D. C.; transferred to Light Battery "C," November, 1890; in command of same till promoted in 1896.

He was on duty at West Point for four years as Tactical Officer, and also served as Regimental Adjutant for several

He was given the command of a battalion of field batteries at the outbreak of the Spanish war; was in camp at Chickamauga Park and took part in the campaign of Porto Rico, returning to the United States in November, 1898.

Lieutenant Colonel Lancaster married in 1873 Miss Cleffee L. Burke of New Jersey, who still survives him. They had no children.

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### MATT RANSOME PETERSON.

No. 3315. CLASS OF 1889.

Died, October 17, 1900, at Havana, Cuba, aged 34.

Major MATT RANSOME PETERSON was born in Sampson County, N. C., and appointed to the Military Academy from his native State in 1885.

He was graduated and assigned to the Tenth Infantry four years later; joined his regiment in New Mexico and served with it there, in Arizona and in Southern California for four years. His value as an officer at this period was recognized by his detail on special duty with Indians, and in connection with the heliograph lines in Southern Arizona.

He took the course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School, graduating in 1895. While there, his uniform courtesy to all and painstaking attention to duty won him the respect and good will of everyone.

After graduation, he served with his regiment (the Sixth Infantry, to which he was assigned on promotion,) until shortly before the Spanish war, when he was detailed on college duty at Perdue University.

When the war came he was ordered on mustering duty, and in July, 1898, was appointed Major in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Volunteers. His faithful and efficient service in this regiment brought him the highest commendation from its Colonel when it was mustered out.

He was appointed Captain in the Subsistence Department of the regular army, in October, 1898, and from the following December, when he assumed his new duties, until his death, at his post of duty, nearly two years later, from yellow fever, he served in Cuba as Chief Commissary of the Department of Matanzas, and later of the Division of Cuba, during the trying reconstruction period following the American occupation. His zeal and energy in the performance of the arduous duties of the first position were so marked as to cause him to be recommended for and assigned to the second, one of the most important posts in the island. Here his administrative and executive ability were developed and brought out by increased responsibility to an extent that brought him unqualified praise from all with whom he came in contact.

To quote from the Division Order announcing his death:

"His marked characteristics were intelligence and kindness toward all with whom he came in contact, careful and conscientious performance of every duty with which he was charged."

"In his death, the army has lost a soldier of the very highest type."

A tragic and mournful event connected with his death was the suicide a few hours later of his wife, who had been with him to the last, and who could not bear to face alone what remained in life for her.

CLASSMATE.

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DANIEL MARSH FROST.

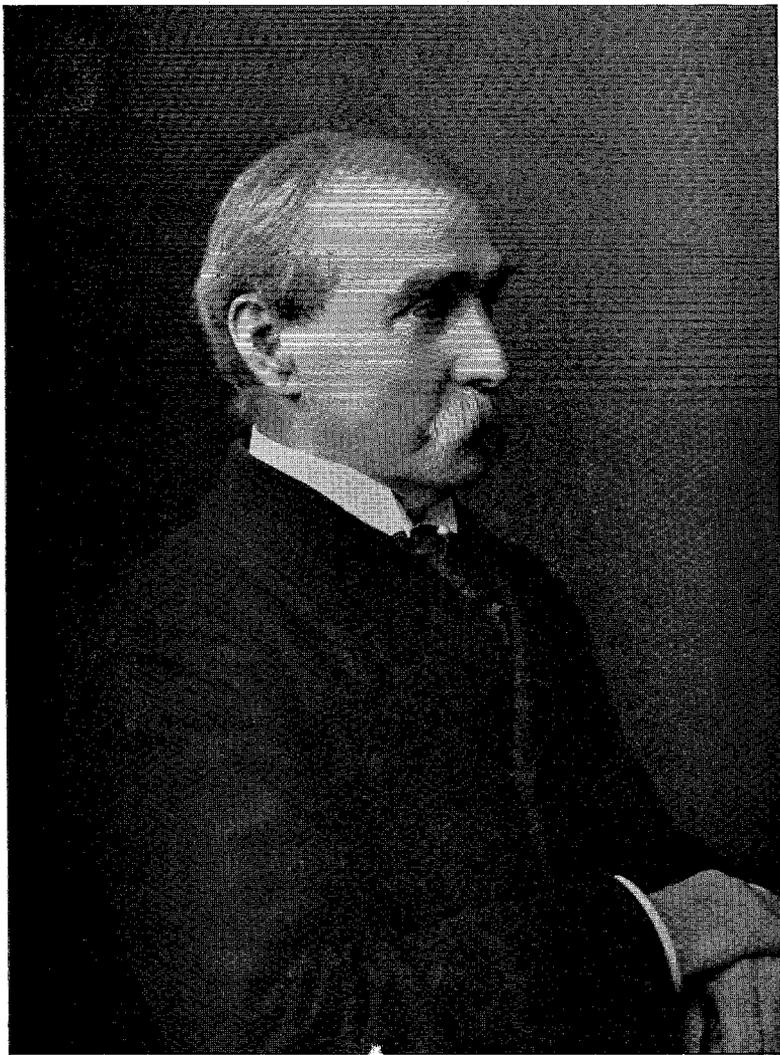
No. 1209. CLASS OF 1844.

Died, October 29, 1900, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 77.

General DANIEL MARSH FROST was born in Schenectady County, New York, August 9th, 1823. His ancestors came to this country from England, during its early settlement, and one of his grandfathers fought faithfully for the freedom of the colonies during the Revolutionary War.

The father of General Frost was an eminent civil engineer and surveyor. He also commanded a volunteer company during the war of 1812.

General Frost had all the advantages of early education, until at the age of sixteen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and graduated fourth in his class, 1844. Among the most prominent of his classmates were Generals Winfield Scott Hancock, Simon, B. Buckner, Alfred Pleasanton, Alexander Hayes, and others. Upon leaving the Academy he was attached to the First Regiment of Artillery and sent to Florida. He soon tired of garrison life and was transferred to the Mount-



GENERAL DANIEL M. FROST.



ed Rifles in 1846, and with this famous command went to Mexico under General Scott, fighting in all the battles in which this illustrious commander was engaged until the surrender of the City of Mexico.

On the many battle fields in which he was engaged he bore himself with great gallantry, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo he was especially commended by his Commander-in-Chief. After the termination of the Mexican war, he came to St. Louis and was soon ordered across the plains to Oregon, in 1849. The following year he again returned to St. Louis and was married to the granddaughter of John Mullanphy, daughter of Major Richard Graham, who was at one time an Aide to General Harrison in the war of 1812.

The good judgment and military abilities of General Frost were always recognized by his superior officers, and he was selected by the Secretary of War as an officer well fitted to be sent to Europe, to gather information concerning cavalry drill and discipline. In 1852 he returned from Europe and joined his regiment in Texas, and shortly after was severely wounded in an engagement with the Indians.

In 1853 he resigned his commission in the United States Army and settled in St. Louis. His well earned reputation as an efficient officer and organizer of troops had preceded him and he was soon called upon by some of our most prominent citizens to organize a company of infantry. In July of that year he organized the Washington Guards. A writer speaks of this famous command as follows: "The members of this company became imbued with his spirit and gave him all the support that men could give. They were proud of their young Captain. On the 22nd of February, 1854, they made their first parade, with sixty-seven muskets, and the effect was electrical on the other military companies and the citizens of the city. They were escorted by the National Guards and Continentals. The marching and evolutions of the new company and the soldierly bearing of the men were a delight to their friends and a surprise to their rivals.

From that day their fellow soldiers felt that a change had come over the military of St. Louis."

The Captain of the Washington Guards was the first to introduce the skirmish drill and sham battle. During this time and for several years afterwards he was engaged in the planing mill business, and later on he became largely interested in fur operations on the upper Missouri. The firm of D. M. Frost & Co. had many large trading stations throughout that region.

In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate as a Benton Democrat, serving four years. His main effort was framing and passing a military bill by which the militia of St. Louis and the State could be properly organized and perfected. Early in 1856, in a speech delivered to the Senate, he predicted that the differences between the States of the two sections would culminate in bloodshed unparalleled in history. He knew that Missouri, being a border State, would be among the first and greatest sufferers, and that civil war would visit her with peculiar horrors. It was not until 1858 that this bill, somewhat remodeled, was passed. Its passage gave a new impulse to our citizen soldiery. General Frost was elected Brigadier General of the First Military District of Missouri. He called to his aid the best officers of the district, men who later achieved great distinction during the war between the States. Generals Bowen, Steen, Duke, Hamblin, Sanford, Gray, Cavender, etc., also Colonels Laibold, Kelly, Burke, Wade and others.

The work progressed rapidly and in a short time there were organized several regiments of infantry and riflemen, also batteries and cavalry companies. This organization was second to none in this country, and when war came in 1861, this command gave many experienced soldiers to both northern and southern armies. Most of them, however, entered the Confederate army. After the capture of Camp Jackson, May 10th, 1861, where General Frost commanded, he was paroled with his brigade. In the latter part of that year he was exchanged for Colonel Mulligan, the defender of Lexington, Missouri.

He then entered the Confederate army as Brigadier General, serving under Generals Price and Van Dorn, assisting in the organization of the armies commanded by these officers. He was engaged in the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, and remained in this command until the latter part of 1863, when he resigned to join his wife and five young children, who had been banished from the State of Missouri. General Frost proceeded to Montreal, Canada, where he met his wife and children, and they remained there until the latter part of 1865, when they returned to their home in St. Louis.

General Frost, ever mindful of the services of his old comrades in the Confederate army, was always ready to respond to any call made upon him in their interest. He was among the first to organize the ex-Confederate Historical and Benevolent Society, and at one time was its president. During his term he, as the representative of the Confederate element, had the pleasure of entertaining many distinguished officers of the Confederate army, among them Generals Beauregard, Longstreet and others. He was among the first in establishing and generously contributing to the Confederate Home at Higginsville, Missouri, and was also president of the Sterling Price Monument Association. Always anxious to promote friendly relations between those engaged in the Civil War, he was one of the first to join the Veterans of the Blue and Gray, an organization formed in this city in 1896 to bind together by fraternal ties those who fought on opposite sides during the conflict of 1861-5. He was also a member of the Aztec Society, the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association and of the Missouri Historical Society. There was no public enterprise he did not favor.

General Frost's first marriage has been mentioned. His second wife was the daughter of Jules Chenier, a granddaughter of Antoine Chenier, and the niece of Henry G. Soulard. His third wife was (like the first) a granddaughter of John Mullanphy. He survived them all, and died suddenly at his country residence—Hazelwood—in St. Louis County near Florissant,

October 29th, 1900. He was the father of thirteen children, eleven of whom reached maturity, nine of whom are living.

The last months of General Frost's life were saddened by the death of two children, one a married daughter, the other his eldest son, Richard Graham Frost, who died February 1st, 1900. Mr. Frost served four years in Congress, was a distinguished lawyer, and died universally regretted. He left four sons.

General Frost, in 1853, joined the Catholic Church, and until the day of his death was a most faithful churchman of that faith. His funeral took place October 31st, from his country home and was largely attended by his relatives, friends and comrades, who sorrowfully followed the remains to the grave, where they were laid to rest beneath the trees of Calvary Cemetery.

J. B.

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DANIEL McCLURE.

No. 1427. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, October 31, 1900, at Louisville, Ky., aged 64.

General DANIEL McCLURE died at the home of his son, W. H. McClure, 504 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky., October 31, 1900.

General McClure belonged rather to the past generation than to the present. He came of a North Carolina family that moved to Indiana about 1820, when that State was a wilderness. His people settled in Washington County and afterward in Owen County, where General McClure grew up on what was then the frontier. He was educated at Indiana University at Bloomington until he was appointed in 1845 to the Military Academy. Upon his graduation in 1849 he was appointed as Second Lieutenant in the "Mounted Rifles." He joined at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., from which place he was soon ordered with one hundred and eighty recruits to Fort Laramie, proceeding to Pittsburg, then by boat down the Ohio River to its mouth and



GENERAL DANIEL McCLURE.



up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Fort Leavenworth. He went from there across the great plains to Fort Laramie.

Young McClure resigned in 1850 and returned to his native State, where he began to practice law at Martinsville. Being a good speaker, affable and popular, he was soon elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Circuit Court for two years. He was nominated in 1850 by the Democratic convention for Secretary of State, and canvassed the whole State in his campaign, being elected by a fair majority.

He served two years as Secretary of State, when he was appointed a Major and Paymaster by President Buchanan.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was stationed at San Antonio, Texas, and after the fall of that place he proceeded to Washington, D. C., on parole, where he remained until exchanged.

An interesting incident connected with the surrender of San Antonio to the Confederates has been told by his wife.

Major McClure as Paymaster had in his possession a considerable sum in gold belonging to the United States government. He was obliged to turn over his office and his safe to the Confederates, but he managed to keep the government funds, and soon succeeded, through the friendship of some local bankers, in securing New Orleans exchange for the money. The drafts on New Orleans were placed in a money belt and given to his wife, who wore it next to her person until they reached New Orleans, where the money was turned over to the United States authorities.

During the war he served as Chief Paymaster for the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and as Chief Paymaster at New Orleans, La.

He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the pay department.

He served after the war as a Colonel in the pay department at various department or division headquarters, and at Washington, until his retirement at 64 years of age in 1888.

(When he graduated, General McClure's name was DANIEL W. McCLURE.) \* \* \*

## WILLIAM THOMAS WELCKER.

No. 1497. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, November 3, 1900, at Berkeley, Cal., aged 70.

His grandfather, John Henry Welcker, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, emigrated to this country in 1797, landing in Baltimore at the age of twenty-one. His wife was a Virginian, and there were a number of sons. William L. Welcker, his son, married with Miss Mitchell, daughter of a prominent lawyer, member of Congress, and Circuit Judge of a district in Tennessee, and resided in Athens, Tenn., where the subject of this sketch was born on June 24th, 1830.

His uncle, George L. Welcker, was a graduate of the Military Academy at the head of the class of 1836, who served with distinction for twelve years in the Corps of Engineers. He was assistant in the department to General Totten for three years preceding his death, which occurred at Savannah in 1848. Other members of this family made reputations in the practice of law.

WILLIAM THOMAS WELCKER became an orphan while a child, and was taken by his grandfather Mitchell to Mississippi, where he remained on a cotton plantation until twelve years of age, at which time he was taken on a farm in Tennessee. He worked upon the farm and attended the country schools, and later the Rittenhouse Academy in Kingston.

He entered the Military Academy in 1847, was graduated number four in the class of 1851, to enter the Ordnance Corps, in which he served until his resignation from the army, July 22, 1861. His service was mainly on the Pacific coast, at Benicia, and at Vancouver Ordnance Depot, which he established and commanded. He served at Watervliet Arsenal for about eighteen months, and also for more than a year at St. Louis Arsenal.



PROFESSOR WILLIAM T. WELCKER.



He was in command of Vancouver Depot at the date of his resignation, which took place upon the secession of his native State.

In 1857 he was married to Catherine Adair, daughter of John Adair, Esq., Collector of Customs at Astoria, Oregon, and grand-daughter of General John Adair, Governor of Kentucky, Senator and Representative in Congress, a revolutionary soldier, who re-entered the service in the war with England in 1812, and commanded the Kentucky men in the battle of New Orleans.

Welcker was intended by nature for a soldier. His adventurous nature, chafed under the quiet life in arsenals, possessed by an ardent desire to share the adventures of the troops, who were engaged in Indian warfare on the Pacific. He sought exchange to the Infantry or Cavalry, and but for the conservative restraint of some of his friends, would have consummated this arrangement.

His desires for active service were, in some degree, fulfilled for a time in 1856, during a serious outbreak of Indians while he was in command of Vancouver Ordnance Depot. While not under the command of Colonel George Wright, Ninth Infantry, who commanded the military district of Oregon, Welcker volunteered to serve, and he did serve, on the staff of the District Commander at the Cascades, where Sheridan first notably came into repute for military intelligence, bravery and activity. Welcker's services were much appreciated by Colonel Wright, and by all the officers present, as showing much zeal, courage and activity. In after years he often recurred to the adventures of this period, which, until the Civil War called for operations on a much larger scale, were considered as of great interest.

He was, in these days, associated on most friendly terms with men who afterwards, in a cause which he opposed, gained great fame. Among them were the names of Sheridan, John F. Reynolds, Ord, Augur, Benj. Alvord, Macfeely, and others not now recalled.

Neither did difference of political views make any change in their personal relations, nor indeed, with those he had for many years maintained with General Sherman and with General Hancock.

Up to the date of his resignation from the army, he fulfilled his obligations to the government with peculiar and thorough loyalty. Being a man of fine intellect and strong character, and a native of a Southern State, it was natural that others of the same latitude should go to him for advice and consultation, but no suggestion of his own political views, or intentions or advice, was ever given while he was in the service of the United States.

It is safe to say that no man who quitted the service on account of difference of political opinion in these trying times, left behind a kindlier and more appreciative feeling among his former associates, or departed with a cleaner record, both as to expression and action, than did Welcker. Indeed, on this trying occasion, as ever before and afterwards, he was the soul of honor.

He was not able at once, after his resignation, to reach the South, the military policy at that time forbidding the exit from the country of any person suspected of an intention to join the enemy. Proscribed, and unable to escape to his political friends, without means to support his family, amid hostile opinion, his position was almost desperate. He attempted to practice law, to the study of which he had devoted leisure hours, but he could hardly hope to succeed. He removed his family to Victoria, British Columbia, and there managed to live until 1864, when he received, by way of England, a commission of Captain of Artillery in the Southern Army, with a remittance of back pay. He at once prepared to go to the South, taking passage with his family, wife and four infants, on a lumber vessel bound for Valparaiso, arriving in about three months. Thence he proceeded by an English steamer to Panama, losing by death, on the way, one of his children. Thence he went to Havana, hoping to enter the South by way of Wilmington. In the meantime this

port had been closed by capture. He found his way into Texas, by way of the Rio Grande, in the spring of 1865, after the armies of Lee and Johnston had been surrendered. He was himself surrendered with Kirby Smith's and Magruder's commands several months later.

He returned to California, and in succession endeavored to establish himself in law there, and in Oregon, but the Courts were not open to officers of the Confederacy. Later he went to Idaho, where the Courts were then open to him, but his stay was short, as an oath which he could not take was soon exacted in the Courts. He was then a miner in British Columbia, and for a time agent of a steamship company in Victoria.

In 1868 he returned to San Francisco, where he found temporary occupation. In 1869 he became Professor of Mathematics in the University of California, and held the position with credit for twelve years. During this period he established military instruction in the University, and prepared a text-book, embodying military principles. He also published a monograph on algebra. Owing to a strong, popular feeling, caused by his removal from the professorship, which was attributed mainly to political jealousy, he was elected by the people to the State office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, by a majority of many thousand. He became ex-officio Regent of the University, holding the position during his term of four years. Upon its expiration he practiced law for a time, and for some years before and until his death, was one of three Trustees who administered a large estate.

In 1899 he was elected by the Regents of the University Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, a late requital of an inflicted wrong. During all these years his efforts were sufficient, with self denial and strict economy, to support and educate his family, four of which, two sons and two daughters, together with their mother, survive.

This is a brief outline of a manly and successful struggle with adverse circumstances, which could have been maintained

only by a man of capable and honorable character, and during which, no act not scrupulously correct, can be cited to stain an uniformly high reputation among his fellow men. No need of his own was a temptation to indirect practices. His principal legacy to his family is an unblemished name.

It is almost needless to further state that he was a loyal friend, but friend only to the honorable, and if enemy, only to the false and dishonest.

He became in early life a Churchman, and remained in this, as in other things, consistently true to his colors.

He was naturally a soldier, and if opportunity had served, those who knew him best are of opinion that unless an early and honorable death preventing, he would have left a military name and reputation worthy of his Alma Mater. She was his adoration, and her sons of every age and grade were, in his opinion, the noblest class of men, true to their principles, and fearless in performance of duty.

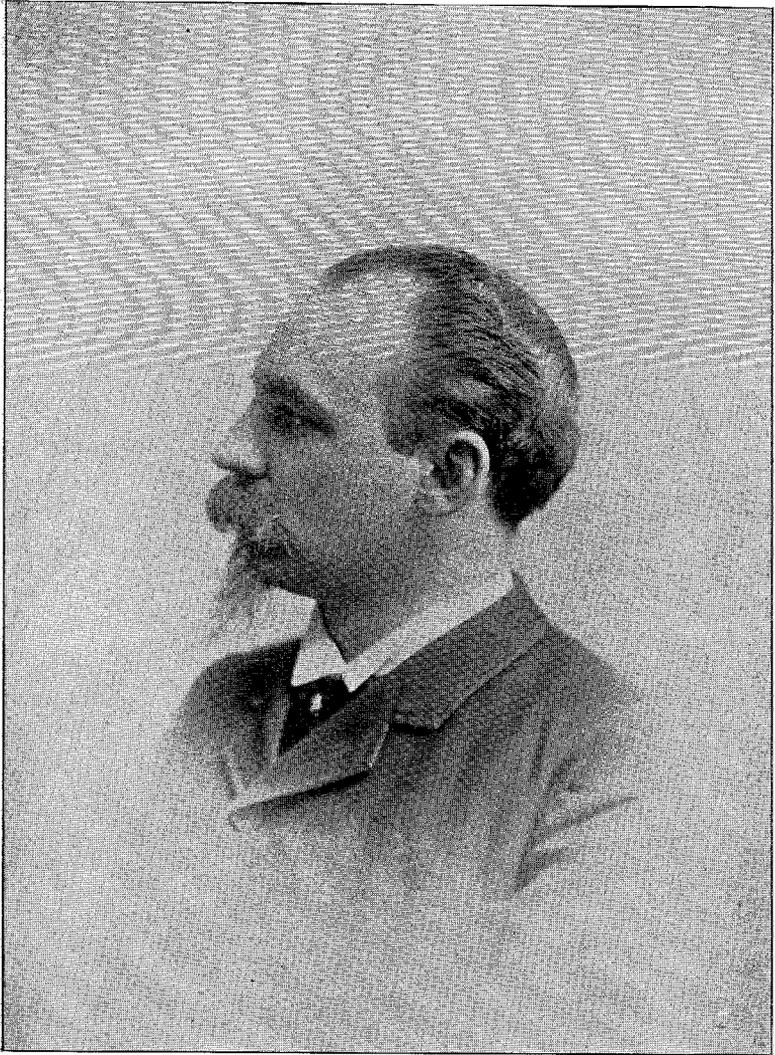
His friends carry him in memory, as in appearance, tall, erect, with soldierly bearing, dignified and courteous in manner, positive in opinion, without intolerance, frank and ingenuous, without guile, inflexible in the cause of truth as he saw it, his word as good as a bond, sympathetic in nature, strong in favor of the weak, clean and true in life, a faithful friend and a devoted father and Christian, one who could always be trusted, without fear of default.

No tribute to his fine and affectionate character can be better than the love and admiration of his family, which attended him until death, and will always remain.

*Antiqua homo virtute et fide.*

G. H. MENDELL.





FRANCIS J. PATTEN

FRANCIS JARVIS PATTEN.

No. 2669. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, November 12, 1900, at New York City, aged 48.

In the sudden death of Lieutenant FRANCIS JARVIS PATTEN late of the Twenty-first United States Infantry, which occurred in New York City, November 12th, 1900, the electrical world has lost a devoted adherent, one whose great intellectual ability, combined with a rare inventive genius, contributed much to its advancement.

Lieutenant Patten was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, November 2, 1852, and was the eldest son of the late Captain Jarvis Patten, first Commissioner of Navigation of the United States. He was descended from a long line of ship builders and owners in his native State, his great-grandfather being the prime mover in this industry, and having served as a commissioned officer in the colonial forces before the Declaration of Independence.

In his early youth he showed these proclivities which were to influence his career in so marked a degree in later life. Studious and thoughtful, of a retiring nature, as a boy, he was obedient and trustworthy, with a strong devotion to his mother, so that when, at the early age of 13, it was deemed necessary to send him abroad to be educated, his distress at leaving her was only overcome by his reluctance to appear unmanly.

He was first sent to a school in Bremen to cultivate the French language, as that was the only mode of communication allowed the pupils at the University of Bonn, where he was eventually placed in 1865, the youngest scholar on the rolls—the only other American boys being the sons of the Hon. John Bigelow of New York and ex-Consul General Morse of London. With the former his acquaintance was renewed, after many

years, on the campus at West Point, where they came face to face, as classmates, in their opening year at the United States Military Academy.

While attending the University at Bonn, he evinced a strong talent for drawing, his sketches taken during the summer trips in the mountains of Switzerland showing a marked ability in one so young. For four years he was kept at this school on the continent for further linguistic training, returning to his native land at 17, conversant in the French and German languages, but having little, if any, knowledge of the physical sciences.

His father, having decided upon a professional career for his son, persistently discouraged any practice in the way of drawing and constructive design, and endeavored to divert his attention in the direction of the classics, for which he had thus far displayed no inclination. When it became necessary to choose a college course which would afford the best educational advantages for developing this line of study, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was at last agreed upon, and this selection proved most fortunate, for at this institution he followed the scientific course and became an earnest student of subjects more congenial to his tastes, but his college career was terminated before taking his diploma by a desire to enter the competitive examination for a cadetship at the United States Military Academy, and he received the appointment to West Point in 1873. In the four years that followed he stood high in his class.

Commissioned an Additional Second Lieutenant in 1877, in December of the same year he was ordered to Fort Boise, Idaho, and from that time until 1887, his life was that of any army officer on a frontier station, where he participated in several Indian skirmishes, serving as Aide on the staff of General O. O. Howard during the Nez Perce campaign. From June till October, 1880, he was employed in engineering the laying of the first telegraph line from Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, to Spokane,

Washington. In addition to this order of work, incident to army life in the west, he spent much of his time, when off duty, in reading and investigating every thing to be procured bordering on the subject of mathematics and electricity.

On a visit to the eastern States in 1883, the marked development in all electrical applications, which had really been brought to a practical value during his long stay in the west, turned his attention to this subject and he decided that in this direction lay the opportunity to apply the training to which he had given his best efforts. He set about at once to equip himself for this work and to familiarize himself with existing developments, and upon his return to the army devoted all his spare time until 1887 to a study of this new science and its underlying principles.

So interested did he become in his work that he soon fell to inventing. His first effort in this direction was a "self-recording electrical target," designed for army use, which was intended to save the manual labor incurred, and yet give an immediate and accurate record of firing. It was put to a practical test and won approval, but was so radical a change for the service that it did not prove remunerative. Numerous inventions followed, as his attention drifted to other applications.

It was, however, while investigating the peculiar properties of electric motors that he perceived the evident application of alternating current motors to synchronous multiplex telegraphy. If he was not the first to conceive this idea, he was certainly the first to apply it, and by its use he developed a system of synchronism that is self-corrective and proved to be practically perfect, rendering possible an entirely new and original system of telegraphy by which twelve messages could be sent at the same time over the same wire without interference. Lieutenant Patten brought this system, which involves many original ideas and applications, to a practical form in a remarkably short period. At the same time he equipped an electrical

laboratory for the purpose of investigation, in which he had several forms of alternating current motors, before this type had entered into commercial use, and took out a number of patents on these and other alternating current apparatus.

From September, 1887, till April of the following year, he was again in the east on leave of absence, and the sudden death of his father, in May, 1888, led him to secure a more extended furlough and eventually to send in his resignation in September, 1889, not only that he might be nearer his widowed mother, but that he might be enabled to prosecute his scientific work to a greater degree than he had thus far found it in his power to do while stationed so far from the active business centers.

Through the remaining years of his life he devoted himself to the advancement of those interests that were so dear to his mind and heart, and toiled early and late at his beloved task. The inventive faculty that he displayed in that period of time shows an outlay of brain work which patent authorities concede to be unprecedented. So extended was his study and research in this line that his decision as an expert was regarded as final.

From 1891 to 1896 Lieutenant Patten devoted all his time to alternating currents, and published numerous articles bearing upon this subject among others, the volumes of the *Electrical World* for 1893, 1894 and 1895—continue a series of treatises under his signature which show an exhaustive study of this phase of electricity. For a year or more he worked on the problem of a telephone repeater, several forms of which he patented.

On the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was anxious to go to the front, but the condition of his health peremptorily forbade it, and he turned his attention to other means of making himself useful to the service. His experiments with acetylene gas led to the discovery of a high explosive with an intensity equal to gunpowder or dynamite, with the remarkable quality that it could not be exploded by shock or concussion. He lost no time in securing a patent for a shell which charged

with liquid acetylene could be promulgated nine miles. With a government order for a test and a contract for illuminating a club house in London, Lieutenant Patten suddenly faced the fact that the last factory in the United States that could manufacture his explosive had blown to pieces and no other would handle it at any price. The nearest market where the commodity could be procured was Paris or Berlin, but no steamship would carry it across the ocean, as it was an article prohibited by the insurance companies. Nothing daunted by these several hindrances, he started to work to build apparatus to make the stuff in his own laboratory, and was rewarded by having France adopt it for its navy.

For the past year of his life, Lieutenant Patten had acted as Vice-President of a stock company formed for the express purpose of exploiting his invention for the manufacture of carbide, a process which he had brought to a state of perfection and for which great results were predicted.

At the time of his death, he was at work upon an appliance called the gyroscope, a position-finder for ships in mid ocean; and while this latest child of his fertile brain was yet in a state of immaturity, he was suddenly stricken down. He sleeps now at Arlington, that fairest of God's Acres, where the known and the unknown of our country's defenders lie with arms at rest, awaiting the reveille.

Not only those in combat, unalarmed,  
Battle for glory, but the untitled few  
Who seek for hidden paths in pastures new  
To aid the world's advancement; who, unarmed,  
Struggle with unseen forces, bravely fight  
That they who walk in darkness may see light.

\* \* \*

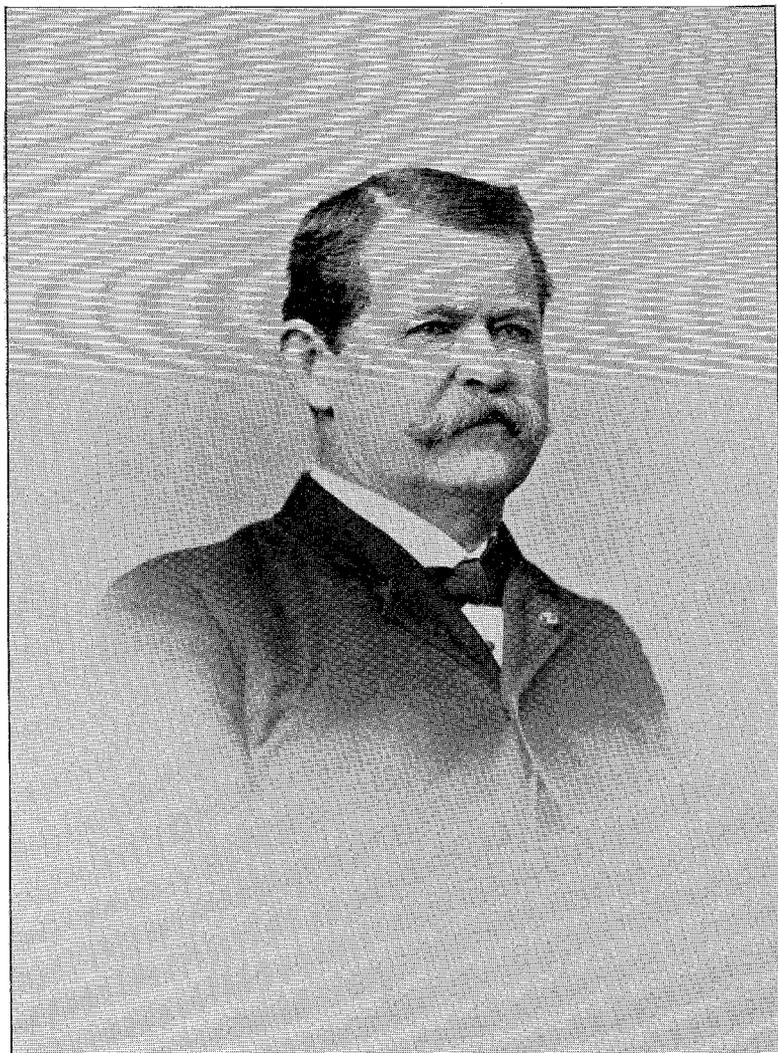
## HENRY CLAY SYMONDS.

No. 1590. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, November 30, 1900, at Los Gatos, California, aged 68.

Colonel HENRY CLAY SYMONDS, the son of Nathaniel Symonds and Elizabeth Baker Symonds, was born February 10, 1832, in historic Salem, Massachusetts, where, in 1774, the people began preparation for defense connected with the real uprising of the American revolution, which was to come later at Concord and Lexington. Naturally he became imbued with ardent patriotic sentiments. As the youngest child, and early deprived of his parents, his childhood was passed with the family of his sister, Mrs. Maria Symonds Brown, to whom he looked as a mother.

After graduating with honors from the Salem Latin School, he was about to enter Harvard, when, in 1849, the cadet from his district died, and the succession to the vacancy was left to the choice of the master of Latin in the Salem school, with the result that Symonds was selected. He received his appointment late in August, and in September reported at West Point—whence his agnomen of "Sep.," July 1, 1853, he was graduated number twelve in a class of fifty-two members, and promoted as Second Lieutenant, by brevet, of artillery. Subsequently he passed through the grades of Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain in the second regiment. He served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., 1853-54; on frontier duty at Fort Defiance, New Mexico, 1854-56; in garrison at Fort Independence, Mass., 1856-57; on frontier duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., 1857; at the Military Academy, in the Department of Geography, History and Ethics; as Assistant Professor, August 29 to November 1, 1857; principal Assistant Professor, November 1, 1857, to October 4, 1859; and Assistant Professor, October 4, 1859, to Jan. 7, 1861. Connected with the Rebellion of the Seceding



COLONEL HENRY C. SYMONDS.



States, he left the Military Academy with the light battery, then organized there, for duty in the defenses of Washington, and so served until his promotion in the Subsistence Department. Thereafter in the staff grades of Captain and Major, he served as Commissary of Subsistence, at Washington, to September 1, 1861, and at Louisville, Ky., to November 17, 1865, when he resigned to embrace callings in civil life.

Following his resignation, he removed to New Orleans, La., as a merchant and planter, and, aided by his relatives, invested in a cotton plantation. After a struggle of some years the chances were fair that he would realize something. But by the unlooked for failure of his cotton crop he was so disheartened that he determined to face northward and start anew in another sphere.

In 1870 he established the Vireün School at Sing Sing, N. Y., as a preparatory institution for boys intended for West Point and Annapolis. For twenty years, as Principal, he was successful, and of the many pupils intended for the Military Academy, few failed in their entrance examination. All carried from Vireün a feeling that they had left a refined home; not one regretted having been there, and, in after years, the "old boys" came trooping back to see the "Old Colonel," and to recount their recollections connected with the days of their instruction and fatherly care,—a happy period for both instructor and pupils. To the latter the instructor proved a most devoted friend, who was noted among them as "most upright and honorable."

In 1894, Symonds removed to Los Gatos, Cal., and there spent the remaining portion of his life, in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley.

The outlines of an officer's life and military record afford but little information as to his services. The details, within the outline, are essential to a correct conception. Symonds, after leaving West Point for Washington, in February, 1861, with his battery of Artillery, remained on duty with it until May of that year, when he was promoted to the Subsistence Department.

Then he became a member of General Irvin McDowell's staff, serving as such to July, 1861, when he assumed charge of the vast Subsistence Depot at Alexandria, Va., where he remained until August, when he was relieved and ordered to report to General Robert Anderson, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He reported promptly to General Anderson and followed him to Louisville, Ky., and there entered on duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Cumberland. He continued on the personal staffs, successively, of Generals Anderson, William T. Sherman and Don Carlos Buell, until the advance of the forces of the latter into Tennessee, when he became the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, coupled with the charge of the Sales Depot at Louisville. At that station he purchased and forwarded to the armies operating in Central and Western Kentucky, middle Tennessee, Northern Alabama, Northern Georgia and East Tennessee, about two-thirds of all the subsistence supplies consumed by them from 1861 to 1865. Up to March, 1865, two hundred million rations passed from his control to the armies in the field; and he disbursed: In 1861, \$569,401.64; 1862, \$4,038,393.66; 1863, \$6,693,379.29; 1864, \$13,126,529.97; 1865, \$8,112,026.78, an aggregate of \$32,539,730.78.

September 8, 1862, the Governor of Kentucky, and Generals Boyle, Jackson and Craft, telegraphed, for the consideration of the War Department, through Major General Horatio G. Wright, the following: "In this emergency it is of vast importance to secure competent and efficient officers. Captain Symonds, in the Subsistence Department, is an educated officer and could be of the greatest service to the commander in the field. It is absolutely necessary to have some such officer! Can you not appoint him Brigadier General, and get the President to commission him? Do it, if you please, at once."

The following letters from the War Department, office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, dated Washington, October 3, and November 21, 1865, respectively, are self-explanatory, and indicate a high appreciation of Symonds' perseverance,

efficiency, zeal and success, coupled with cheerful and efficient co-operation:

“Major H. C. Symonds, C. S. U. S. Army,  
Louisville, Ky.

Major:—Your report of September (without date), giving in detail the result of your operations in packing pork, &c., has been received. The report is very interesting and will afford to this department many specific items of knowledge of much value. Considering all the difficulties under which you labored, the whole transaction, including the result, is very satisfactory. You are entitled to the thanks of the department for your willingness, voluntarily, to undertake so great a task, as also for the perseverance with which you prosecuted it to a successful conclusion. No single undertaking, within the transactions of the Subsistence Department during the war, equals it in the detailed knowledge and care required in its execution.

I trust, Major, that when the annoyances, perplexities and special difficulties shall, in a measure, pass from your mind, there may remain the satisfaction that always attends success under inauspicious circumstances.

I shall always entertain a very high regard for you in consequence of the efficiency, zeal and success which have characterized your service of the Subsistence Department during the war.

A. B. EATON,  
Commissary General of Subsistence.”

“Brevet Colonel H. C. Symonds,  
Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army,  
Louisville, Ky.

Colonel:—Your resignation has been accepted, to take effect the 17th ultimo.

I am sincerely sorry that the army, and the Subsistence Department, have lost your further services; and I myself personally regret that I am no more to have your cheerful and efficient co-operation.

I am aware that all things have not been quite to your liking during the past year, but I hope a bright and prosperous future will soon obliterate from your mind all the unpleasant, and leave therein only the brighter features of your experience in the Subsistence Department.

I shall always be glad to hear of your prosperity, and I express the hope, my dear Colonel, that while you are seeking and receiving a full share of the good things of this life, you will not fail to garner up treasures where they cannot fail you in the hour of great need.

A. B. EATON,  
Commissary of Subsistence.”

The annoyances, perplexities and difficulties encountered by Symonds, coupled with other things not to his liking—as referred to in General Eaton's letters—were due to contractors and others, who desired to subordinate the interests of the United States to their personal benefit, efforts which were resisted by Symonds energetically, rigidly and successfully from first to last.

For his "faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion," he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel by brevet. Had he not resigned it may be safely said that his services would have been further rewarded by the brevet of a general officer; and, in time, he would have reached the head of his department—as Commissary General of Subsistence.

Lieutenant General Schofield, his classmate, whose army in the field Symonds aided with subsistence, has said of him, in connection with his laborious diligence and steadfastness of purpose, always doing his duty thoroughly and faithfully: \* \* \* \* "I knew him very intimately. \* \* \* He did excellent service in his department during the Civil War."

General Grant, as President, had not forgotten the excellent services rendered to his armies by Symonds, and to reward them, at one time recalled from the Senate a nomination to an important civil office, in order that Symonds might have the vacancy.

As part of his civil history, I may point to him as author of a "Report of a Commissary of Subsistence;" of "Abstract of Elements of Arithmetic;" of "English Grammar;" of "United States History;" and of "Geography," arranged for the use of schools.

Services less important than those rendered by Symonds have, in civil life, made Governors of States, and Representatives and Senators in the Congress of the United States.

He won the confidence and esteem of the Generals—McDowell, Anderson, Sherman and Buell—under whom he had served, and was honored by marked expressions of appreciation from Cullum, Kendrick and Andrews, noble souls, who will ever

be remembered, aside from other distinguished services, through their close association with all efforts that have advanced the prosperity and elevated standing of the United States Military Academy.

Symonds married Beatrice Brandreth, April 10, 1862. Five children resulted from the union: Dr. Brandreth Symonds, born March, 1863; Henry Kendrick Symonds, born October, 1864, died November, 1867; Mrs. Virginia Symonds Beck, born March, 1866; Mrs. Eunice Symonds Poindexter, born January, 1870; and Mr. Nathaniel Gardner Symonds, born September, 1878. Dr. Symonds is a resident of New York; the other living children have their home near Los Gatos.

Colonel Symonds died from paralysis, Friday, November 30, 1900, at his ranch, on the Saratoga, near Los Gatos. That community, wherein he was the recipient of the highest esteem, deeply mourned his death. His funeral took place December 2, from the Los Gatos Episcopal Church, and his remains were interred in the Presidio National Cemetery, San Francisco, within sound of the bugle and the army life he had loved so well. Due honor was paid to his memory by the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he was a companion, by transfer from the New York Commandery.

For almost four years Symonds and myself were side by side—as classmates, room-mates and section-mates. We were quite constantly together—graduated consecutively and entered, as consecutive files, the second regiment of artillery. Thereafter our courses of life diverged; eventually for Indian service, his led to the land of the Navajos, in New Mexico, mine to the land of the Seminoles, in Florida.

In 1859 we again met for duty at West Point, and were transferred therefrom, in 1861, to the Army of North East Virginia, where we met, as tent-mates, for a brief time at Arlington. Thereafter, save during occasional visits, we were separated and forced to confine ourselves to correspondence. Retrospec-

tively, I find, of quite recent dates, some expressions, in Symonds' words, which serve somewhat to indicate his character:

\* \* \* "I go here (Los Gatos) as I have generally gone—amiable, cautious and kindly; but when a well defined rogue runs up against me, I give him (pardon the slang) 'the stoney eye.' It is no use to preach, or talk, or argue—I cannot do otherwise. I despise fraud, pretention and chicanery! I am inclined to be plain in speech to all such, and call a spade a spade. 'We know little what we are, but who knows what we may be.' \* \* \*

I have four as fine children as ever fell to the lot of man, and what I have done has been for their sakes. They are splendid, brave, good children. \* \* \* \* We have a very nice ranch, about two and a half miles from Los Gatos, which yields fairly, and is a very pleasant place to slide down the hill of life. I cut a new tooth last year (1895) and so think I may be good for many years. \* \* \* I take as reasonable enjoyment in living as practicable, and get a fair amount of satisfaction; but consider myself always on duty. \* \* \*

I want to say to you that I have a friend in Washington, to whom I wrote to make your acquaintance. \* \* \* He is not an Adonis, but has a value above price—is very able, learned, cultivated and reliable, and well worth knowing. He can charm you with stories of his travels, and the keenness of his wit and humor. I know that Washington is full of such. If he has not yet found you, I will give him a letter to you. He haunts libraries, devours books, takes notes; and the Lord only knows what he is going to do with his learning. \* \* \* \*

I shall be glad to get the pamphlets you speak of. I read \* \* \* and keep pretty well informed of the world in general. I have never felt a twinge of regret (as to entering civil life). I live out of town, potter at work, feed the hungry, try to be just, and sleep daily about eight hours of good, sound, sweet rest." \* \* \*

In February, 1896, a letter from him conveyed an excuse for writing with a pencil; it was labor for him to use a pen. The

excuse caused me apprehension, and now I am particularly impressed by it, for the last year of his life was spent in great suffering. He had a stroke of paralysis in the summer of 1899 and failed to recover. Yet, in July, just prior to that calamity, he had written: "I am in remarkable good health. \* \* \* If you knew all, you would not think it strange that I should be a little of a crank, sometimes."

One of the most pleasant features of his life, at Los Gatos, was the presence near him of his classmate, Colonel George R. Bissell, who had resigned in 1856. During numerous days these old friends talked over their West Point days, and referred to their classmates they loved so well; and as, one by one, these classmates passed away, their West Point boyish tricks and pranks were discussed. Bissell's grief was deeply marked as the body of Symonds passed from sight.

In his last letter to me, he said: "I am not a Catholic, but I have a good many Catholic notions." Truthful words! He possessed and was blessed by the theological virtues of faith, hope and charity, and the cardinal virtues of prudence, justice and fortitude. Among the works of mercy, he fed the hungry; gave drink to the thirsty; clothed the naked; harbored the harborless; remembered the sick; comforted the afflicted, and bore wrongs patiently. He sought, from the Supreme Commander of the Universe, wisdom, understanding and counsel; and received, as fruits, benignity, fidelity, humility, liberality and diligence.

Familiar as he was with the system of principles and rules concerning human duty—"the ethics which the bible has taught"—he realized that there is a wide interval between practical and ideal excellence. He was endowed with that mental conception regarded as a standard of perfection; and was competent to admire an ideal such as that by Charles Summer: "The True Grandeur of Nations," as in the following words, uttered more than half a century ago:

\* \* \* "It is a beautiful picture of Grecian story, that there was at least one spot, the small Island of De'los, dedicated to the Gods, and kept at all times sacred from war. No hostile foot ever sought to press this kindly soil; and the citizens of all countries here met in common worship, beneath the aegis of inviolable peace. So let us dedicate our beloved country; and may the blessed consecration be felt in all its parts, throughout its ample domain! The Temple of Honor shall be surrounded here at last, by the Temple of Concord, that it may never more be entered by any portal of war; the horn of abundance shall overflow at its gates; the angel of religion shall be the guide over its steps of flashing adamant; while within its enraptured courts, purged of violence and wrong, Justice, returning to earth from her long exile in the skies, with mighty scales for nations as for men, shall rear her serene and majestic front; and by her side, greatest of all, Charity, sublime in meekness, hoping all and enduring all, shall divinely temper every righteous decree and with words of infinite cheer shall inspire those good works that cannot vanish away. And the future chiefs of the Republic, destined to uphold the glories of a new era, unspotted by human blood, shall be 'the first in Peace and the first in the hearts of their countrymen.'

But while seeking these blissful glories for ourselves, let us strive to extend them to other lands. Let the bugles sound the Truce of God to the whole world forever. Let the selfish boast of the Spartan women become the grand chorus of mankind, that they have never seen the smoke of an enemy's camp. Let the iron belt of martial music, which now encompasses the earth, be exchanged for the golden cestus of Peace, clothing all with celestial beauty."

To Sunner's ideal Symonds ever turned. He coupled it with Whittier's words: \* \* "Peace unweaponed conquers every wrong," and Lincoln's classical enunciation: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work

we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations." Nevertheless, Symonds was not oblivious to Lincoln's other words: "In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance."

Colonel Symonds has departed; but the light of his life, as to its influence, has not left us. Aside from the persons he met during many years, sparklets fell among the cadets he instructed at West Point, and his pupils at Vireūn; and, "as seed cast on fertile ground germinates and develops of its innate powers," the cadets and pupils whom he partly moulded, have transmitted—to be continued to generations not yet born—the impressions left to them by their distinguished tutor.

I have near me the contribution recently made by one friend to another of "noble mind and passionate and tender heart, by nature consecrated to the service of beauty, and, therefore, to the highest service of mankind." Therefrom I venture to borrow words fittingly applicable to Symonds, my ever devoted and cherished friend:

"Comrade, \* \* \* what tribute shall I render?

\* \* \* \* \*

For thou hast kept the faith; thy soul undaunted,  
 Whatever storms might round thee rage and roll,  
 By one Celestial passion still enchanted,  
 Has held its course right onward to its goal.

No sordid aim, no worldly greed, beguiling,  
 Could ever wile thy constant heart astray;  
 No vine-clad, Circean, Cyprian Muses, smiling,  
 Allure thy foot-steps down the primrose way.

Thou hast not basely gathered thrift with fawning,  
 Nor worn a laurel that thou hast not won;  
 But, in thy zenith hour as in thy dawning,  
 The good thy nature willed thy hand has done.

On thy calm front the waves of trouble, broken,  
 Have backward surged and left thee regnant still;  
 Nor tempests of the soul, nor griefs unspoken,  
 Have e'er had power to shake thy steadfast will.

\* \* \* \* \*

No stain is on thy banner; grandly streaming,  
 Its diamond whiteness leads the tuneful host,  
 Forever in the front of honor beaming,  
 And they that know thee best must love thee most."

\* \* \* \* \*

THOMAS MACCURDY VINCENT.

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WILLIAM H. COOMBS.

No. 2272. CLASS OF 1868.

Died, December 8, 1900, at Napa City, Cal., aged 54.

No more romantic personality ever entered West Point than the subject of this sketch, who died on December 8th, 1900, at Napa City, California, aged fifty-four.

Born under the Mexican flag in Yolo County, California, in 1846, he was nurtured upon the patriarchal estates in Napa Valley, where his father, a veritable pathfinder, left an honored and unsullied name.

Nathan Coombs, the foremost patriot, farmer and public-spirited Californian of the ante-Argonaut days, was born in 1826, in Massachusetts.

Joining, when sixteen years of age, a party of trappers, he visited Oregon and California in 1842, and finally settled in the beautiful Napa Valley, his name becoming a household word for hospitality and character over the whole west.

In 1845, Nathan Coombs was married at Sutter's Fort, by the old Swiss General Sutter, to beautiful Isabel Gordon of Yolo.



WILLIAM H. COOMBS.



Her father, a Pennsylvanian of Scotch descent, in 1825, became a Rocky Mountain trapper, and, later, married a Spanish lady of high lineage at Taos, New Mexico.

In forty-one, Gordon became almost a feudal lord in Yolo.

It was on Gordon's ranch in Yolo, before Nathan Coombs acquired his then princely estate in Napa, that the meeting was held which devised the capture of Sonoma, and declared for California independence, regardless of Kearney, Fremont and Sloat.

Nathan Coombs marched on that foray, one meaning certain death, if defeated, under the famous Bear flag, now the device of California, on which his young wife sewed with patriotic ardor, while Will Coombs was a babe.

After the fall of the Mexican banner, Nathan Coombs led an Abrahamic life, and developed the introduction of all high class farming, founding agricultural and stock breeding societies, scorning the search for gold.

Declining political honors, he died in 1877, being now represented by the Hon. Frank L. Coombs, M. C., Cal., one of the ablest lawyers in the golden west.

The pioneer's death at fifty-one, was hastened by a terrific chance encounter with a giant grizzly, who tore him, unarmed, from his horse, crippling his right arm and mangling his breast, leaving at last the wounded man, who had feigned death to save his life with admirable coolness.

Young "Will Coombs" grew up, a frontier prince, an unrivalled horseman, a master of the machete and lasso, and a romantic wayward boy of omnivorous reading, a child of the woods, "who leaned his ear in many a secret place."

Ardent, dreamy, poetic in imagination, possessed of an infallible memory, with a graceful return of the finest Spanish characteristics of honor and loyalty, no wonder that young Coombs was named the "Count of Monte Cristo" at West Point.

Neither Poe nor Whistler lived so genial and yet as secluded a life at the Academy. Coombs took at once a personal rank

in his class, not dependent on scholarship, only being interested in digging rare things out of the library, in showing every trait of Castilian honor, and envied in his superb horsemanship and unequalled swordsmanship. Even old Tony Lorentz could not touch the agile young Californian panther!

While he coldly neglected Church's "Poetry of Mathematics," and sternly frowned upon Bart's "Phil" (in its grim equations), he repeated the "Lady of the Lake" entire at will, he accumulated experience and "many demerits," for he was born to be a law unto himself. Monarch of much that was, even then, "unsurveyed."

The orderlies wore out many shoes calling "Mr. Coombs" to see the Commandant, the august but beloved "Forrest Black."

The central figure of all surreptitious hospitality, Coombs was yet shy and reserved, and kept his own counsels.

To the writer he was a beloved and life-long friend, and at one time confided the ideas of some project "in the Greek sea."

He knew all literature and the poets, when he was graduated, naturally, in the "Immortal Band."

Ordered to the Pacific Coast, on his appointment in sixty-eight, he joined the Eighth Cavalry, as Second Lieutenant, November 1, 1868, serving till March 18, 1869, when he resigned, as the unhappy army was then in the throes of the Logan "improvement."

For years he lived on the patrimonial estate in Napa county, finally entering the United States Revenue Service, and later, as Civil Engineer in charge, achieved great credit in the State Geological Survey of California.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he tendered his services promptly "for active duty in the field," but his retiring nature was averse to using political methods of advancement, and he did not "go to Cuba," as he had requested.

Retiring to the beautiful home of his youth, he died surrounded by his friends and his loving wife, whom he had married as Miss Kate Laney, in 1871. His children are four girls, Lotus, Jewel, Tiny and Muriel, and they inherit his grace and undoubted talents.

During his exhaustless, self-directed studies of thirty years, Coombs produced much poetry and essay work of a high class.

Of these, few specimens remain, as he would not offer his thoughts commercially.

Born as a living link between the graceful Dons and the nervous American conquerors, "Will Coombs" was gifted with every attribute of mind and body calculated to ensure distinction.

Had he not possessed wealth from both his father and grandfather, men of lordly estate, Coombs, impelled by the usual necessities of life, would have gone far up to the head.

Of him it may be rightly said that he was remarkable for what he was, and not what he did.

He is beloved and lamented by a wide circle of friends who saw through the shyness of the man the sterling qualities of a distinctly individual nature.

Brete Harte never drew a character as quaintly out of place and time as this young Lieutenant of the Eighth Cavalry.

He lived the romance which others vainly imagine, and he dwelt in a world all his own.

No friend or classmate can ever be persuaded but that many possibilities of "high emprise" were within his reach. He was a Spanish Don drifted down into our later days.

And so, he sleeps calmly in the exquisite Napa Valley, where the name of his family is the history of a beautiful domain larger than some European dukedoms.

We who knew him and loved him for his rare qualities, look forward to that final reveillé roll call, when that sadly broken old gray battalion will form again.

And, a staunch chum of old "D" Company, a life-long friend of thirty years, I would gladly miss many a great name off the roster of life, rather than his.

And so, I look forward,

"To hear his wonted voice and pleasant,"—  
Speak the ready answer, 'Present!'"

RICHARD HENRY SAVAGE, CLASS OF 1868.

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JOHN G. PARKE.

No. 1408. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, December 16, 1900, at Washington, D. C.

General PARKE was living in Washington, on the retired list, at the time of his death. An officer of the Engineer Corps, familiar with his life and services, is writing a sketch of the life of General Parke, but was unable to do it in time for the annual of this year. It will be published next summer.

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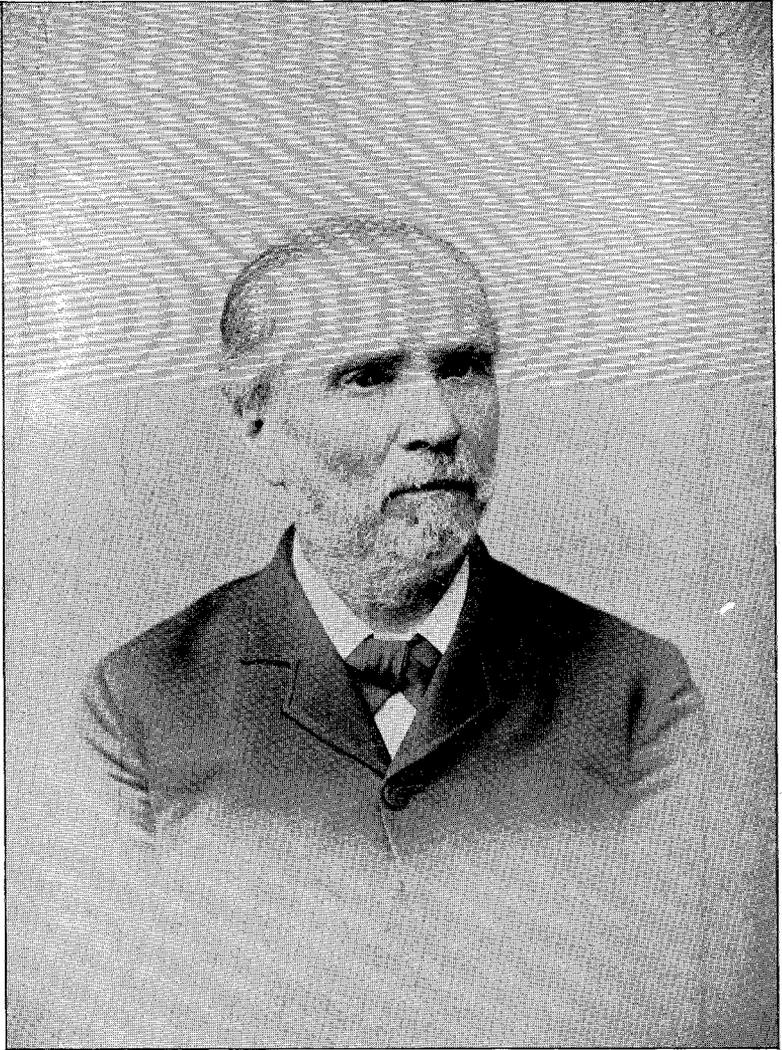
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LOUIS HÉBERT.

No. 1233. CLASS OF 1845.

Died, January 7, 1901, near Breant's Bridge, La., aged 80.

General HÉBERT was a man whose native ability would have won for him almost any position or place to which he might have aspired had he but chosen to enter into ability would have won for him almost any position or place to which he might have aspired had he but chosen to enter into active competition with the great world. No one could have been more deeply regretted at his death than was General Louis Hébert, of the parish of St. Martins, La. He came from one of the oldest and most aristocratic French-American or Creole



GENERAL LOUIS HÉBERT.



families in the State. The two sons of the house attained a distinction never before his time reached by graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Paul Hébert, the eldest son of the Héberts, graduated at the head of the class of 1840. This was the class of General W. T. Sherman, of General George H. Thomas, of General Richard S. Ewell, a distinguished officer in the old United States First Regiment of Dragoons and later a Confederate Lieutenant General, commanding one of the most famous corps in the army of Northern Virginia.

\*Louis Hébert, a brother of Paul, followed him at the United States Military Academy as his successor. Louis entered the Academy in 1841 and graduated third in his class in 1845. At that time, as now, the cadets graduating among the first five in class standing were assigned to the Corps of Engineers. The graduation of two brothers, one succeeding the other, with such high class standing, is a circumstance that never occurred before that date.

General Grant, who graduated in the class of 1843, speaking while he was President, of his experiences at West Point, said:

"In mathematics I was rather apt after I got fairly imbued with the subject. But we had a man there during my term of four years who was really a mathematical phenomenon. He was from Louisiana, and his name was Louis Hébert. He had a brother who preceded him from the same district, who graduated at the head of his class in 1840. No problem in differential or integral calculus or conic sections ever gave him a moment's bother or required any study. While the rest of his class had to work and sweat to keep up in the higher mathematics, Hébert would come into his room, pick up his calculus, or whatever the mathematics was, take his slate and, if it were a set of problems, he would finish one after the other with the same ease and certainty that he would have exercised had they been sums in

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\*Note—Paul O. Hébert and Louis Hébert were cousins and foster brothers.

simple arithmetic. Then he had one of the kind of minds that is adapted to anything. He acquired history and mental and moral philosophy with the same ease and certainty that he exercised in conquering the terrific course of mathematics that confronts the cadet who wishes to graduate from West Point.

Professor Charles Davies, of the class of 1817, was Professor of Mathematics during the time the Hébert brothers were at the Military Academy. 'It has been ever to me a curious thing that the French mind always is so apt in mathematics,' said he once in discussing the matter. 'The general tendency of the French nature is popularly supposed to be frivolous. But all our best mathematics come from France. These Hébert brothers bear out the theory that the French genius is essentially mathematical.'

LOUIS HÉBERT was graduated third in his class. He could have been first had he given a little more attention to American history and constitutional law, both of which were in the West Point course then. He stood well up in them, but was not first, and in consequence had to graduate third, very greatly to his father's disgust, who thought he should have done as well as Paul. "Oh, I'm willing Paul should have the honors—all the Alma Mater can bestow upon him. Besides, he deserves them."

When the war of 1861-65 began, Louis Hébert, like a great many of his people, was opposed to the secession. "We had better have one strong nation than two weak ones," he said. But when the State of Louisiana seceded, he offered his services to Thomas Overton Moore, then Governor of the State.

At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the army of the Confederate States as Colonel of the third Louisiana Infantry, which was a well-drilled and well-equipped organization, made up of the best material of the State, and was placed in the brigade of General Ben McCulloch.

In the battle of Wilson's Creek it was McCulloch's command that encountered Seigel. General McCulloch, in his report of the battle, says: "When we arrived near the enemy's battery

we found that Reid's battery had opened upon it, and it was already in confusion. Advantage was taken of it, and soon the Louisianians were gallantly charging the guns and swept the canoneers away. Five guns were here taken."

On the 7th of March, 1862, at the battle of Pea Ridge, while McCulloch and McIntosh were preparing to head a charge which promised success, they were suddenly struck in the flank by an overwhelming force of the enemy. McCulloch and McIntosh were killed, and Hébert, with a number of his officers and men, were captured.

On May 26, 1862, Colonel Hébert was commissioned as a Brigadier General, and, after having been exchanged he had the Second Brigade of Little's division of Price's army in North Mississippi.

At the battle of Iuka, Hébert's brigade bore the brunt of the attack by Rosecrans' two divisions.

Reinforced by Martin's brigade, they drove the enemy back, capturing nine guns and bivouacking upon the ground which they had won.

On account of heavy reinforcements to the enemy, Price retreated near daylight of the next morning. After this Hébert was for a time in command of Little's division. In brigade command he was at the battle of Corinth, and when Price returned to the trans-Mississippi he was left under the command of General Pemberton, whose fortunes he and his men shared in the battles and siege of Vicksburg.

After the fall of that heroic city, Hébert's brigade was, as soon as exchanged, assigned to the army of Tennessee, while General Hébert was sent to North Carolina and put in charge of the heavy artillery in the Cape Fear Department, under command of Major General Whiting.

He continued to act as Chief Engineer of the Department of North Carolina until the close of the war.

When the war closed and General Grant became President he gave General Louis Hébert some valuable engineering con-

tracts in connection with Louisiana and Texas rivers and bayous. With these he was able to repair his wrecked fortunes to a very considerable extent. His charming plantation home on the Upper Teche was always the seat and center of a cultivated and refined circle of friends. With politics or political measures he never meddled. He died as he had ever lived, the highest type of the educated soldier and the cultured southern gentleman.

General Hébert was the son of Hon. Valery Hébert, one of the foremost citizens of Iberville, and a first cousin of ex-Governor P. O. Hébert. He married Miss Lambremont, sister of Mrs. Jos. A. Richard of Bayou Goula and an aunt of Senator Lambremont of St. James parish. By this marriage he had three sons, but only two survive him. With the exception of Mrs. (General) Walter H. Stevens of Washington City, Mrs. Isbel of Shreveport and Mrs. Harle of New Orleans, his sisters, six in number, are dead. He had three brothers who died many years ago.

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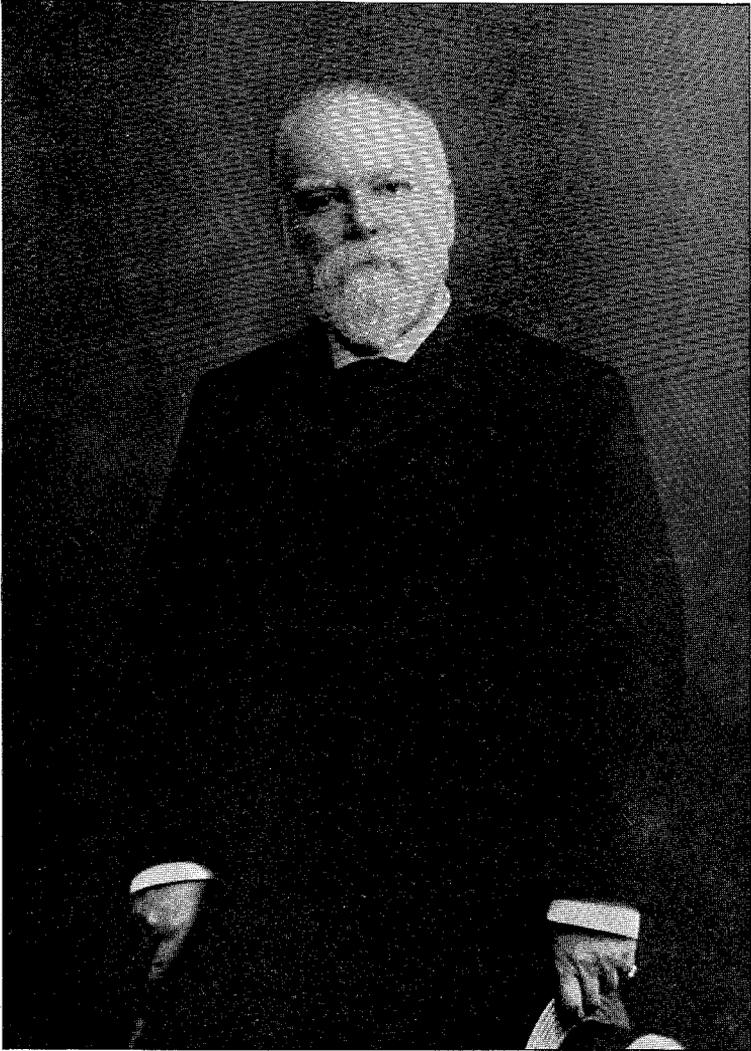
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BEEKMAN DU BARRY.

No. 1413. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, January 12, 1901, at Washington, D. C., aged 72.

BEEKMAN DU BARRY was born on the fourth day of December, 1828, at Bordentown, N. J. His grandfather, Jean Du Barry, owned plantations in the Island of San Domingo, and, during the insurrection of the blacks, escaped from the island and settled in Philadelphia. He married, in 1794, the widow of Count Chodkewitz, her maiden name having been Anne Louise Beekman of New York. Of their three sons but one, Edmund Louis, reached maturity. He, the father of Beekman, was born in Philadelphia in 1797, studied medicine and became a surgeon in the United States Navy. In 1827 he married the youngest



GENERAL BEEKMAN DuBARRY.



daughter of Colonel Wm. Duane, the widely known editor of the "Aurora," whose son, some years later, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Andrew Jackson. Dr. Du Barry for some years made his home at Bordentown, N. J., and there four of his sons were born. He was the physician and personal friend of Joseph Bonaparte, (ex-King of Naples and Spain,) and at one time lived in the Lake House at Point Breeze, the name by which Bonaparte's estate near Bordentown was known.

Beekman Du Barry was the eldest of six sons, of whom only one, the youngest, is now living. The second son, Joseph Napoleon, was long connected with the Penna. R. R., became one of its distinguished Vice-Presidents, and died in 1892. His youngest brother, Edmund Louis, is the Superintendent of the Norfolk Division of the N. & W. R. R., and his only sister, Gertrude Margaret, now Mrs. Holgate, resides in Washington. Beekman had expected to follow his father's profession, and, at the time he received his appointment to West Point, was prepared for, and about to enter, the Medical School at Princeton. In 1845, at the early age of sixteen years and six months, he entered the Military Academy and was graduated in 1849, number seven in a class of forty-three members, which high standing, considering his youth, is evidence of unusual ability, industry and good habits. Among his classmates were, Generals Baird, Benet, Gillmore, Holabird, Johnson, McKeever, Parke, and many others, who, in later life, were to win distinction and honors in the service of their country, and to reflect credit upon their Alma Mater.

On graduating he was assigned to the First Artillery, and in September joined his company at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and at once sailed with it for Florida, where he served against the Seminoles until September, 1850. He was then ordered to West Point, where he served as Assistant Professor of Ethics until April, 1853, when he went for three months on exploration duty in connection with the first reconnaissance for a Northern Pacific Railroad route. Upon his return he was

on duty as Assistant Professor of French at West Point to May, 1854, when he rejoined his company and, in command of it, went via the Isthmus to San Diego, Cal., thence to Fort Yuma, Cal., serving there until September, 1856. Much of this time he was in command of his company, was also Post Commissary, and, as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, designed and constructed the buildings at that Post.

Having been transferred to Light Battery "E," Third Artillery, he joined it at Fort Snelling, Minn., the following November; served with it the next year on the expedition to the Yellow Medicine River against the Sioux Indians; and later in Kansas in quelling the disturbances connected with the formation of a State Constitution in 1857-8. In the winter of 1857-8 he was detailed to examine the Missouri River from Fort Leavenworth to the mouth of the Platte, and select a site for a depot for the army in Utah. The following September he marched with the battery from near old Fort Scott, Kansas, to Fort Ridgely, Minn., skirting the then sparse settlements in north-western Missouri, western Iowa and southern Minnesota. At Fort Ridgely he served until the spring of 1859 when, his tour with the battery having expired, he obtained a leave of absence for four months, the first long leave in his ten years' service. At the expiration of his leave he was again sent to the Military Academy and served as Assistant Professor of French until May, 1861.

On May 11 he was appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence and ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., where he performed both Commissary and Quartermaster duties—organizing wagon trains, supplying General Patterson's army on the line to Harper's Ferry, and forwarding by rail the troops arriving there from all directions in the first months of the war. In December he was ordered to report to General Grant, who was organizing his army at Cairo, Illinois, and served as Chief Commissary for troops in the field in western Kentucky, west Tennessee and northern Mississippi until September, 1862. From October,

1862, to December, 1864, he was Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was then ordered to Washington for duty as Assistant to the Commissary General of Subsistence, in whose office he served nearly nine years. The then Commissary General of Subsistence, Brigadier General A. B. Eaton, in his letter of November 3, 1873, relieving him from duty in his office, took occasion to compliment him as follows: "It is my duty, as it is to me a gratification in parting with you, to say that you have always performed your duties in a faithful, diligent, prompt, able, courteous and successful manner, and that you have thus made this moment of parting, to me, and all you leave behind in this Bureau, one of regret that our daily personal intercourse must now cease."

From Washington he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he was on purchasing duty and Chief Commissary of the Department of Dakota until September, 1876; was then on purchasing and depot duty at Boston until May, 1877, and then on similar duty at New York until August, 1879. During the disturbances of 1877 his services were such as to merit the commendation of Major General Hancock, who, in a special report to the Adjutant General of October 24, 1877, mentioned him as one "whose services were especially valuable." He served as Disbursing Officer for the Military Academy, and as Treasurer, Commissary and Quartermaster of the corps of Cadets, from September, 1879, to September, 1881, when he obtained leave of absence for six months, his second long leave during thirty years' service. From April, 1882, he served as Assistant to the Commissary General of Subsistence until July 10, 1890, when he was appointed Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier General, which position he filled until he was retired on December 4, 1892.

The following is quoted from the General Order (number 82, of 1892, headquarters of the army,) announcing his retirement: "The Acting Secretary of War avails himself of the opportunity of this announcement to invite the attention of the army to this

closing of an active official career characterized by zeal, ability and fidelity throughout the entire period of forty-three years of continuous service. An efficient administrative officer, a wise counselor and an upright man, General Du Barry justly merits the commendation of his brother officers. He has the right to carry with him into his retirement the consciousness that he has merited well of his country in that he has faithfully and efficiently performed all the duties required of him."

During his long period of active service, General Du Barry served in every grade from Brevet Second Lieutenant to Brigadier General. For meritorious services during the War of the Rebellion, he received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. To all the various responsible positions which he was called upon to fill he came well equipped. He was a student all his life, and to natural ability added all that he could obtain by careful study, by observation, and by experience.

He was a diligent and profound reader, and having a retentive memory, was wonderfully well informed, not only on matters pertaining to his profession, but on all subjects of general interest. Like most studious men, he was modest and retiring, and, except with intimate friends, inclined to be reticent. At home or with his associates, he was a delightful companion, a ready talker, fond of stories, jokes and reminiscences. He was a good linguist, had a large vocabulary, and in conversation, his words were well chosen, simple and pure. Naturally refined, he disliked and avoided, in speech as well as act, everything coarse or low. Candid and sincere, incapable of deception, he abhorred subterfuges, shams and everything false.

General Du Barry was dignified in bearing, modest and unassuming in manner, ever affable and courteous. His face, in later life especially, was grave and thoughtful, but his large dark eyes retained all the brightness of youth and beamed with kindness and genial good nature.

It was my good fortune to be closely associated with him for a long period, and to enjoy his confidence and friendship.

His leading characteristic, I should say, was devotion to duty. That idea was always present—always before him—in fact was the main-spring of his official life, and in the strict conscientious performance of duty, he was indefatigable. He had a well-balanced mind, calm judgment, an even temper, and was most gentle, amiable, patient, painstaking man that I have ever met. He spared no pains nor labor in getting at the exact facts in all matters that were brought before him, and in his recommendations and decisions, he was just and impartial. To those under him he was kind, just and considerate, and took pleasure in giving them assistance and all desired or needful information. After being with him a short time, I no longer wondered at his having been three times detailed as instructor at West Point, as, with his ability, his love of teaching, and his infinite patience, he must have been an exceptional instructor.

After his retirement he engaged in no business, but continued to reside in Washington, living very quietly, rarely going into society or attending social functions. He was not fond of crowds, disliked displays of every sort, was essentially a domestic man, and, after his marriage especially, his leisure hours were spent at home—a home which was to him a real haven of rest and content. There, sheltered from the storm and tumult of the world, with his congenial, devoted wife, his children and his books about him, he spent the happiest hours of his life. His children respected, esteemed and loved him. He never repelled, but always attracted them by his kindness of heart and gentle, affectionate disposition. They came to him, with perfect confidence and freedom, for information, advice and guidance, and he was never happier than when assisting or giving them instruction.

He was a man of most exemplary habits, careful of his good name, proud of his profession, proud of his reputation; just that sort of pride which keeps the standard high and makes its possessor dare to do right and ashamed to do wrong.

He married at West Point, May 14th, 1861, Helen A. Bratt, who, with four children, survives him. She was the daughter of John Bratt, a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Bratt were originally from Albany, N. Y., but lived at West Point for over thirty years. The surviving children of General Du Barry are his son, Beekman, his daughters, Helen, Estelle and Elise. The eldest was born in 1869, and the youngest in 1879, and all except one are unmarried. His son, Beekman, graduated at Lehigh University in 1895 and married the same year.

General Du Barry died at his home in Washington, Saturday evening, January 12th, at a quarter before six o'clock. The following Tuesday his remains, after a short service at the house, were taken to the chapel at West Point, and the next morning, with a military escort, conveyed to the cemetery, followed by sorrowing relatives, old comrades, and friends who had known and loved him.

The committal service was read by the West Point Chaplain, and all that was mortal of Beekman Du Barry was interred in the place, and in the manner he would have selected and preferred to all others.

The volley was fired, "taps" sounded, and there in the sacred ground of his Alma Mater, on the banks of the beautiful Hudson, in the shadow of the everlasting hills, on which as boy and man he so often looked, he quietly rests from all the labors of a well spent life.

J. H. GILMAN.

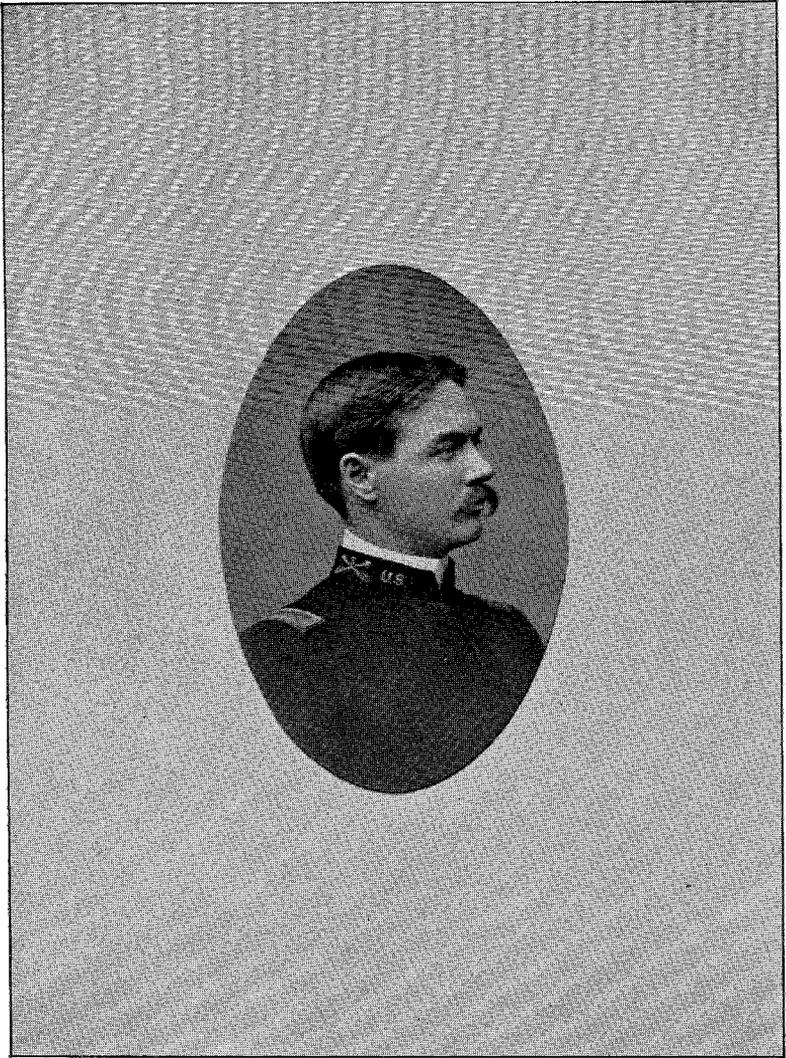
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JOHN MORRISON, JR.

No. 3699. CLASS OF 1896.

Killed in action, January 18, 1901, at Gapan, P. I., aged 30.

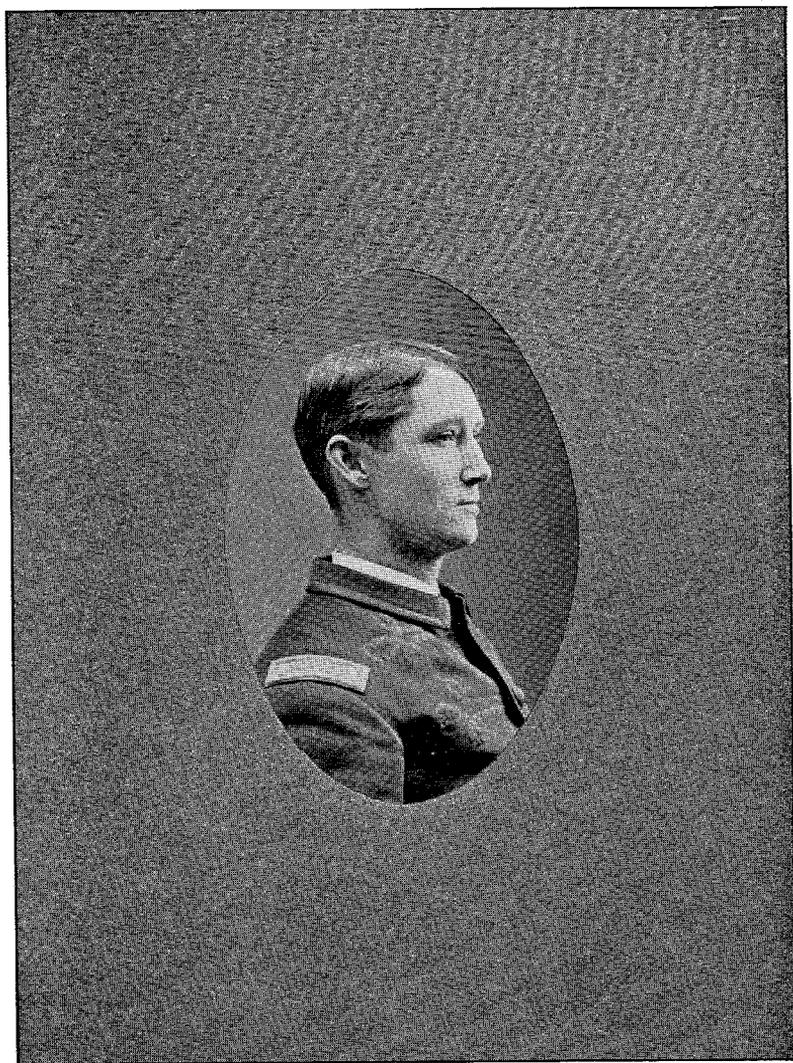
JOHN MORRISON was born in Keokuk County, Ia. His father was a native of Scotland and his mother came from an old Vermont family. He received his early education in the



LIEUTENANT JOHN MORRISON.







CAPTAIN WILLIAM KRAUSE.

schools of his county, and when sixteen years of age attended the Iowa Agricultural College. From there he went to West Point.

He served throughout the Santiago campaign with the Third Cavalry, and with the Third and Fourth Cavalry was in General Young's march through the Island of Luzon in the Philippine insurrection.

He was married October 20th, 1897, to Miss Frances Kress, daughter of Colonel J. A. Kress, of the Ordnance Department.

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### WILLIAM KRAUSE.

No. 2088. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, January 24, 1901, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 56.

WILLIAM KRAUSE was born in Harrisburg, Pa., April 12, 1845. He was the son of Judge David Krause, an eminent lawyer and Judge of Norristown, Pa. He entered West Point in 1861 and was graduated in 1865.

While on leave of absence from the Academy during the summer of 1863, Krause, with two of his classmates, served during the Gettysburg campaign as extra Aide de Camp on the staff of Major General D. N. Couch, who then commanded the Department of the Susquehanna, with headquarters at Harrisburg. This service is acknowledged by General Couch in his report dated July 15, 1863.

Upon graduation, Krause was appointed First Lieutenant in the Nineteenth Infantry, and served with that regiment in Texas and elsewhere until September 21, 1866, when he was transferred to the Thirty-seventh Infantry and became its Adjutant. On August 11, 1869, he was transferred to the Third Infantry. With these regiments he served in New Mexico, Kan-

sas, Kentucky, New York, Louisiana, Alabama, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Utah, Montana and Dakota, gaining his Captaincy on July 1, 1885, after an arduous service of twenty years in a single grade.

Under the strain of exposure in Indian campaigns, continued for many years, his health broke down, and he was placed upon the retired list on April 23, 1890, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

After his retirement he studied homeopathic medicine at Philadelphia, and was in practice as a physician, as far as his health permitted, up to the time of his death. He was engaged in compiling a large and important medical repertory.

He was an indefatigable student, and never lost interest in military and other scientific subjects. He possessed an unusually keen sense of humor, which was the delight of his friends.

He was a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia and of the Loyal Legion.

Captain Krause was of a most amiable disposition and of decided literary and artistic tastes. He was a kind and loving husband, a warm and faithful friend, and an honorable and conscientious officer.

His death was the result of heart failure following an attack of grippe. It occurred suddenly and unexpectedly during the night of January 24, 1901. He was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington. His wife survives him. \* \* \*

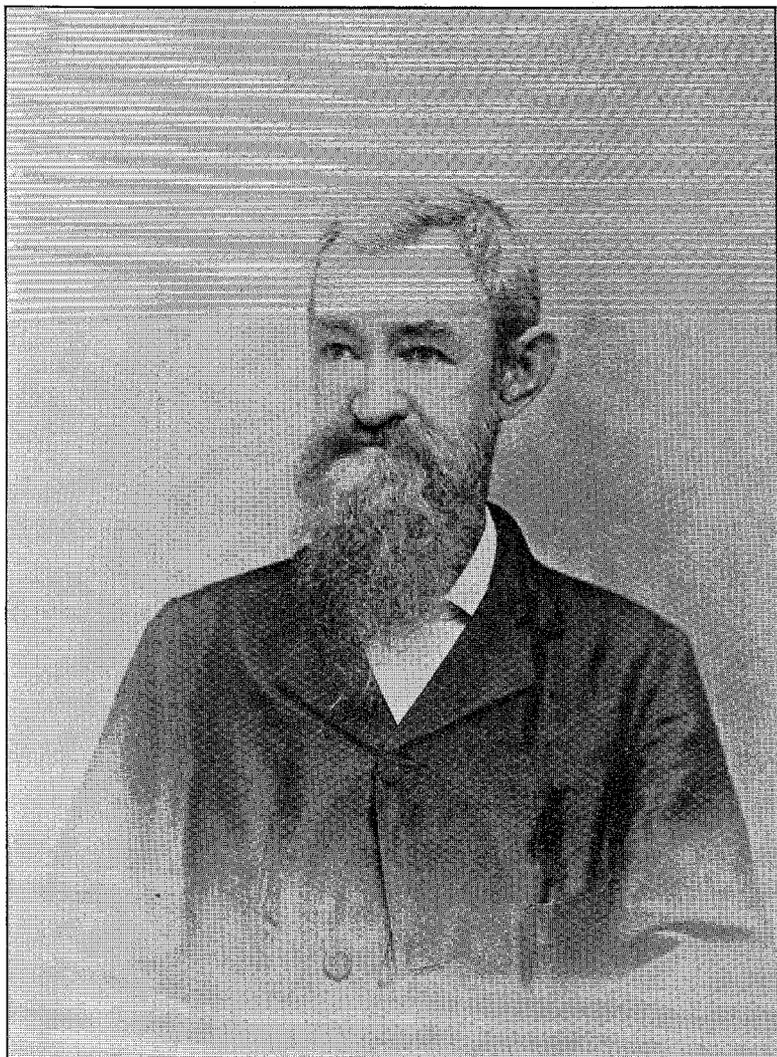
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### ROBERT BRENHAM THOMAS.

No. 1553. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, January 25, 1901, at Tampa, Fla., aged 73.

Colonel THOMAS was born at Shelbyville, Ky., November 20, 1828. He was educated at common schools until about thirteen years of age, when he went on the Ohio River as a



COLONEL ROBERT B. THOMAS.



steamboat clerk, and served thus four or five years. He was appointed to a cadetship at West Point by Congressman Brown, of Mississippi, and entered that institution in June, 1848. He served the four years, completing the course, and graduated number eighteen. He was assigned to the Second Regiment United States Artillery and sent to Fort Meade, Fla., serving there one year. From Fort Meade he was sent to Tampa, and while there was married to Miss Mary E. Ferris, in 1853. From Tampa he was ordered to Baton Rouge, La., stayed there about one month and was detailed for light battery service at Fort Washita, I. T. His daughter, Louisa Brenham, was born there on December 14, 1854. Colonel Thomas mentions that General (then Captain) Bragg was then post commander there.

In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant of the Second Artillery and ordered to Fort Denaud on the Caloosahatchie River. While stationed there the Seminole war broke out. He served through the war at that post and at the close resigned from the army.

He then went to Tampa and entered into partnership with his wife's father and brother in the general merchandise business. In 1856 a second daughter, Mary Eliza, was born, but lived only a few months, and the mother survived the child only five days.

He was married to his second wife, Miss Sallie McKay, of Tampa, on May 21, 1858. They had no children.

About two years before the outbreak of the Civil War, Colonel Thomas and wife visited his relatives at Frankfort Ky., and while there he was offered the position of commandant and assistant professor in several branches of study at the Kentucky Military Institute, which he accepted and held for about a year. On account of the death of his oldest brother-in-law, George McKay, he was induced to return to Tampa and take his place as assistant to Captain James McKay, Sr., in the management of his extensive shipping and mercantile interests.

At the outbreak of the Civil War a company was raised in Tampa by Captain J. T. Lesley, who appointed Colonel Thomas as First Sergeant. He remained with the company only a short time. Having had a thorough military training he thought that he could be of more service to the Confederacy by offering his services to the Governor for such position as he might be needed for.

While in Tallahassee the Second Florida Regiment was formed at Jacksonville. He assisted in mustering this regiment into the service. George T. Ward was elected Colonel and offered Colonel Thomas the position of Adjutant, which he accepted. The regiment was ordered at once to Virginia and arrived in Richmond on the day of the first battle of Manassas. While encamped at Richmond he was detached from the provisional service and appointed Second Lieutenant of Artillery in the regular Confederate service, but remained with the Florida regiment as Adjutant. After serving a few weeks with the regiment he was ordered to the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, where he served under General Humphrey Marshall. He became ill and went home on leave. While passing through Tallahassee on his way home he reported to General Trappier, who was then in command of the Department of Florida. He sent Colonel Thomas to Tampa in command of the post there, with the rank of Major. From that place he was transferred to Tallahassee and placed on General Finnegan's staff as Acting Inspector General. While on this staff some new regiments were raised and Colonel Thomas was elected Colonel of the Second Florida Cavalry. General Finnegan had promised to recommend the person so elected, but much to the surprise of every one the General recommended Caraway Smith, who received the commission. Colonel Thomas immediately tendered his resignation as a member of General Finnegan's staff, but the General refused to accept it, and he remained a member of the staff until the battle of Olustee. He was at that time Chief of Artillery. Shortly after this battle Finnegan's brigade was ordered to Virginia.

The brigade joined Lee's army just after the battle of Spottsylvania, and participated in all the flanking movements from Cold Harbor to Petersburg. Some time after reaching Petersburg he was ordered to report to General Winder at Andersonville, where he served until the end of the war, "but," he adds, "I want it distinctly understood that I was not in the prison department."

His second wife died May 14, 1877, while they were residing in New Orleans. Colonel Thomas then returned to Tampa and was appointed Postmaster a short time afterward. His next venture was as general agent of the Cedar Key, Tampa and Key West Steamship Company. He served this company several years, resigning when they moved their headquarters to Cedar Keys. While agent of this company he married Miss Fannie E. Givens, who survives him.

After leaving the service of the steamship company, Colonel Thomas was employed as bookkeeper by R. Q. Edmondson, of Eufala, Ala., and remained with him about a year. He then returned to Tampa and entered the employ of J. E. Lipscomb & Co., and remained with this firm until Mr. Lipscomb's death. He wound up the business of the firm and then went into the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court as deputy to his brother-in-law, W. A. Givens. While in this position, in 1887 he was appointed as Inspector in the customs service, and remained in the service until his death, being made deputy collector in 1888.

Colonel Thomas had such a thorough knowledge of the laws and regulations that his services were deemed invaluable.

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## EDWIN McNEILL.

No. 2720. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, January 28, 1901, at New York City, aged 44.

The sudden death of EDWIN McNEILL has removed another of the distinguished graduates of the Military Academy who has proved his worth in civil life and has been a factor in attesting the spirit of integrity, the discipline of mind, the devotion to duty, the versatility of resource and the adaptability to varied conditions that characterize the graduates of the Academy.

Mr. McNeill was born in Macon, Ga., December 31, 1856, when his father, a prominent civil engineer of Litchfield, Conn., was temporarily residing in that place while constructing the Macon and Brunswick Railroad. The family had been residents of Litchfield from its earliest settlement, and when his father completed his professional career, Edwin being at that time about twelve years of age, he returned to the ancestral home and became deeply interested in the Shepaug, Litchfield and Northern Railroad. Edwin was appointed to the Military Academy from Connecticut, entered it on July 1, 1874, and was graduated, number four in his class, on June 14, 1878. Upon graduation he was assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, but within a few days, July 6th, 1878, was transferred to the First Artillery.

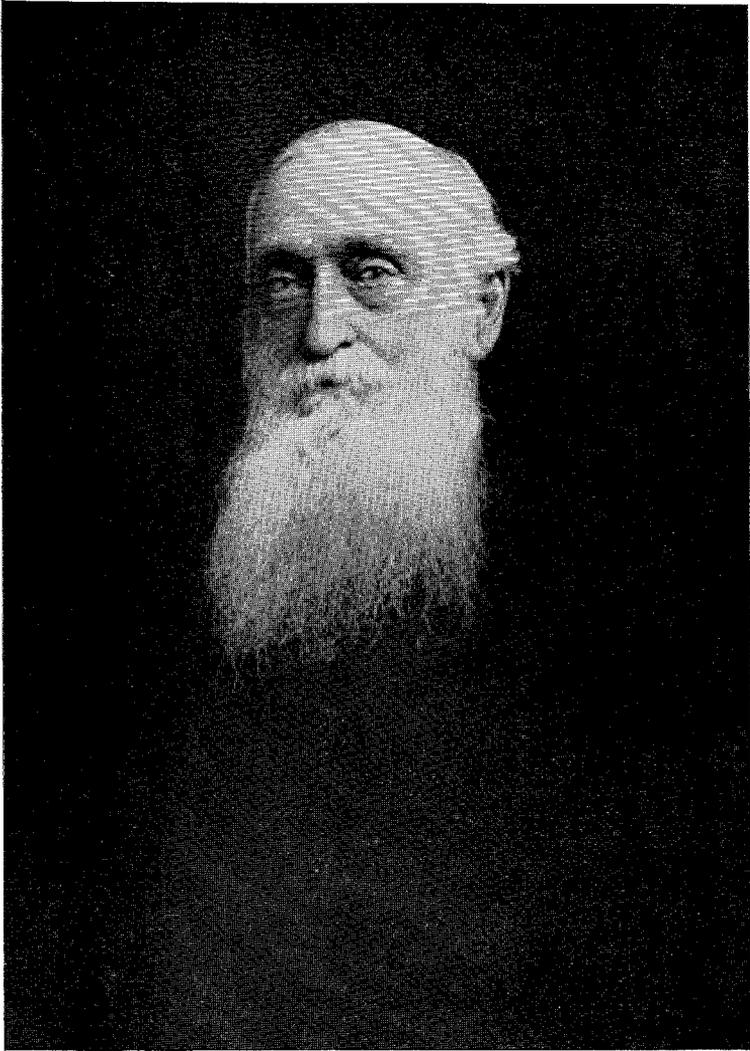
He served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., until he resigned his commission May 20th, 1880, to take up the interests of his father, then deceased, in the Shepaug Railroad. After serving as Superintendent of this road for three years he was offered the general Superintendency of the Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad, which he managed with great success and placed in good condition. His success in this position caused his appointment as General Manager of the St. Joseph



EDWIN McNEILL







MAJOR EDWARD F. ABBOTT.

and Grand Island Railroad, from which he was called to the same position on the Iowa Central Railroad. After a few years there he went to the Pacific Coast, and resided in Portland, Oregon, as General Manager of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., subsequently becoming sole receiver of the entire property, which he successfully reorganized and brought out of the receivers' hands in 1898. Upon the reorganization of this company he was elected its President, which position he resigned in 1900 to return to private life.

During his official connection with the various railroads which have been mentioned, he was also a director in several other railroad companies, and was interested in a number of large mining and contracting enterprises. After resigning the Presidency of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., he took no active part in the management of railroads, but kept up his connection with several companies.

Mr. McNeill was not only a thorough and most capable business man, but was also possessed of a peculiar charm and geniality of manner which brought to him hosts of business friends, and rendered him a welcome addition to every social gathering. While a resident of Litchfield, Conn., he was elected State Senator, and was always greatly interested in everything tending to the development of his boyhood home.

CLASSMATE.

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EDWARD FIFIELD ABBOTT.

No. 1359. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, February 1, 1901, at Daytona, Fla., aged 76.

When the telegraph flashed the news to Covington announcing the death of Major EDWARD F. ABBOTT, which event occurred at his winter home in Daytona, Fla., on February 1st, 1901, the news brought sorrow to more homes in Covington

than the news of any other death which probably was ever announced in our city. This for the reason that Major Abbott was probably the most widely known citizen of Covington, and without question every one who knew the Major knew him as a friend. It has seldom fallen to the lot of any man to live in a community so long as Major Abbott has lived in Covington and depart from this earth absolutely without an enemy and with a list of friends which included almost every citizen of the town.

It was the high privilege of the writer of this sketch to know Major Abbott intimately for a period of more than a generation, and during all that period I have never known a man who so well preserved his equilibrium, and taken altogether he was one of the best balanced men I have ever known.

Edward Fifield Abbott was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, on Washington's Birthday, February 22nd, 1824. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and in 1843, at the age of nineteen years, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in the class of 1847. He served seven years in the United States Army, resigning therefrom on December 31, 1854. On December 1st, 1853, he married Miss Jennie Reid, the daughter of Rev. William Shields Reid, a widely known Presbyterian minister of Lynchburg, Va. From 1854 to 1856 he resided at Tiffin, in the northern part of the State of Ohio, removing thence to Alton, Illinois, where he made his home until 1860, at which time he moved with his family to Covington, Kentucky.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed by Governor Dennison, (war Governor of the State of Ohio,) Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, and was assigned to duty at Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where a large portion of the Ohio troops were mobilized for the Civil War. At the close of the war, Major Abbott engaged largely in real estate operations, wherein he amassed a handsome fortune, but one of the periodical waves of depression in values which sweep across the country largely depreciated this fortune. With undaunted courage

he put his shoulder to the wheel and within a few years had made another ample fortune. In 1875 he gave his attention largely to street railway matters, constructing and operating a line of street railway connecting Cincinnati and Covington. In 1882 he became President of the Consolidated Street Railway lines operating between Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. After holding the Presidency of this company for a period ten years, he sold out his interest for a handsome profit and retired from active business operations. He then purchased a winter home at Daytona, Fla., said to be the most beautiful town in America, where he lived a life of retirement, but he was by no mean a recluse.

In his life of retirement from active business pursuits, Major Abbott devoted himself largely to his family and his friends. He was a most genial companion and delighted to have his friends about him, and there was no personal effort he would spare, even up to the last days of his life, to lend a helping hand in any way possible to any person who approached him on this subject.

Death came to him in the way he would have selected if it had been possible to consult him in this regard. Up to within a few hours of his death he was in his usual good health, but was stricken with heart failure and surrounded by the members of his family passed peacefully away on February 1st, 1901, at his home in Daytona.

He is survived by his wife and two children, a son, George M. Abbott, residing in Covington, Ky., and a daughter, Mrs. Clementine Roberts, residing at the family home in Daytona, Fla.

THEODORE F. ALLEN.

## CHARLES BREWSTER SCHOFIELD.

No. 2351. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, February 1, 1901, at Matanzas, Cuba, aged 51.

The death of Captain SCHOFIELD was announced to the regiment February 2nd, 1901, in the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND U. S. CAVALRY, }  
 HAMILTON BARRACRS. }  
 MATANZAS, CUBA, February 2, 1901. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 3. }

With profound sorrow the Regimental Commander announces to the regiment the death of its beloved Adjutant, Captain Charles B. Schofield, who died of heart disease, on the night of February 1st, 1901, in his quarters near Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba.

His kind heart, his genial disposition, his wise counsels, and his noble nature endeared him to all alike regardless of rank; and has installed his memory in our hearts for all time.

He was born June 26, 1849, at Freeport, Ill., and entered the Military Academy July 1st, 1866; he was graduated and assigned to this regiment June 15th, 1870; promoted First Lieutenant 14th of June, 1879, and Captain 19th of June, 1890; and assigned to Troop "K," and served with it in posts in the west until the beginning of the Spanish war, when his troop was ordered to Chickamauga; served with his troop at Mobile, Ala., Tampa, Fla., Montauk Point, N. Y., Huntsville, Ala., and Cienfuegos and Santa Clara, Cuba, until March 7th, 1900, when he was appointed Regimental Adjutant, and served in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of all the officers of the regiment. He was a good soldier, a cheerful companion, a faithful friend and a model of honor.

His military services were extensive and distinguished, including engagements with hostile Indians on the Yellowstone River in 1872 and 1876, and Muddy Creek, Montana; in 1877. The next year he was detailed as Aide-de-Camp to the Major General commanding the army, and continued on that duty from August 7th, 1878, until September 30th, 1885, and from January 25th, 1889, to September 29th, 1895; during the interval between those details he was Regimental Adjutant from May 1st, 1886, to January 17th, 1889.

His service as Adjutant but confirmed our high opinion of him; he survived the perils of yellow fever at Santa Clara last year, only to fall

a victim to an insidious disease which had then already established itself. He knew that his days were numbered, but it was not apparent to others. His comrades unite with his relatives in mourning for his loss, and extend their sympathy to them in their bereavement.

The officers of the regiment will wear the prescribed mourning for thirty days.

In this short summary of his life and notice of his death are found the facts of his official service and a loving tribute from his regimental commander. To this summary I will only add that Captain Schofield has long been known as a soldier of fine ability and wide experience.

First on the frontier with his regiment against hostile Indians where in numerous campaigns he demonstrated his soldierly qualities, later as Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of his brother, Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, he visited in an official capacity nearly every post in the United States occupied by United States troops, and had an intimate and extensive knowledge of the military needs and possibilities of each locality in which troops were stationed, he has long been known as one of the clearest headed and best informed officers in the service. Few, indeed, are the officers whose official relations with all were so satisfactory; loved by his men and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

Socially he was one of the most lovable of men. His was a cheerful kindly nature, full of human sympathy and charming thoughtfulness. To those who were his intimates in later years he was affectionately known as "Uncle Bill," and all were glad to claim the relationship. He was never married, but leaves behind a host of loving friends to mourn his loss and revere his memory.

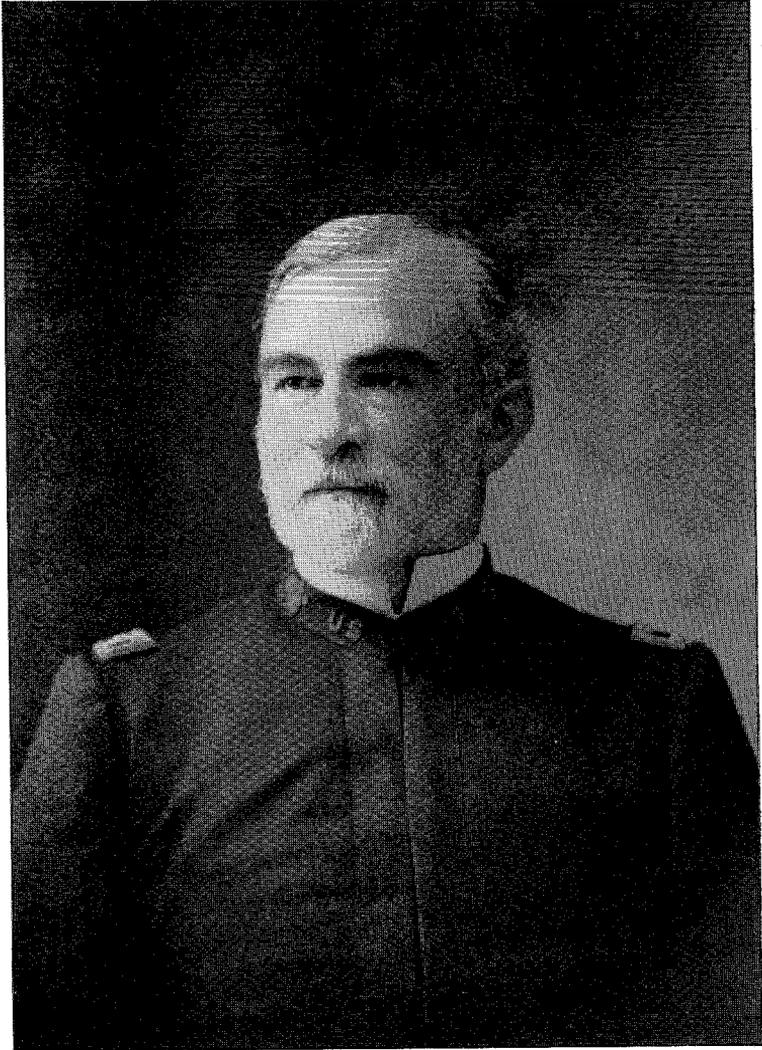
The following notice of Captain Schofield appeared in the Washington Post:

"Captain Charles B. Schofield, U. S. A., whose remains are to be interred at Arlington today, will be as widely and sincerely lamented by those who really knew him as any officer

the country has lost within the generation. To the country at large he was practically unknown. His soldierly virtues, his instinctive devotion, his high courage and chivalrous deeds have never been exploited for publication. He was "only a regular," whose business it was to obey orders and to whom the doing of brave things brought neither astonishment nor the lust of notoriety. His simple creed began and ended with the complete, unquestioning and enthusiastic performance of the duty assigned him. He recognized no standard nor appealed to any tribunal save that created by his conscience and his sense of duty as a soldier. He dwelt apart from the intrigues, the jealousies, the petty struggles for favor and advancement, the conspiracies and schemes of ostentation. But he was respected by his superior officers, admired and beloved by his associates, and looked up to by those beneath him. A hundred newspaper reputations for heroism have been made within the past three years on less material than Schofield furnished in his single career. The difference is that he took exposure, daring, risk and hardship as matters of course, and never dreamed of having them made the subjects of historical acclamation. His friends—and they are legion both in military and in civil circles—will mourn him in their hearts. They will not soon forget his kindly and shrewd humor, his ready sympathy, his strong yet tender nature, his lovable and manly traits. The army has lost one of its finest officers; the country one of its bravest and most honorable sons."

\* \* \*





PROFESSOR PETER S. MICHIE

## PETER SMITH MICHIE.

No. 1996. CLASS OF 1863.

Died, February 16, 1901, at West Point, N. Y., aged 62.

"Who in life's battle firm doth stand,  
Shall bear Hope's tender blossoms into the Silent Land."

General PETER SMITH MICHIE, late Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy, came of a good, stout Scottish family long settled at Brechin and Laurence Kirk, Forfarshire. His father, William, was a watch maker, who learned his trade at Montrose, a sea port town near his native place, and as is customary in that country, became a journeyman. As such he visited most of the cities of Northern Scotland, including Dundee, where he married Ann D. Smith, for whose father, her second son, the subject of this sketch was named. He was born at Brechin, March 24th, 1839. This is one of the oldest towns in Scotland, and was for many years a frontier post. It contains an old fashioned round tower dating from A. D. 983, rising from the corner of the Presbyterian church, which forms part of an earlier cathedral, occupying the same site. The town was taken by Edward the First in 1303, after a twenty years' siege. It was burnt by Montrose in 1643, and the surrounding country was the scene of many bloody deeds celebrated in Scottish history. Whether they gave a bent to the character of the Michies is a mere matter of conjecture upon which the family traditions throw but little light. In later days, certain it is that they were peaceable religious folk, with but slight tendency to military life, till the War for the Union found three of William's sons in the ranks of the National army.

By contact with his father-in-law, doubtless aided by his travels as a journeyman, and by his devotion to his wife, who was a person of very strong character, William Michie became

a convert to the doctrines of Swedenborg, and ultimately a member of the New-Church, without at once severing his connection with the Presbyterian body. It is a curious circumstance that when Peter was born the family applied to Dr. James McCosh, then Presbyterian minister at Brechin, and afterwards the distinguished president of Princeton University in New Jersey, for the baptism of the infant, but the family being well known as holding a shade of religious belief in reference to the trinity at variance with the orthodox creed, the minister refused to give the infant Peter baptism unless both the mother and father would come to the church, forswear their heretical belief and conform fully to the creed as it was held by the church of Scotland. This they refused to do, but holding still as they did to the necessity of baptism, it became necessary in their minds to send elsewhere for a New-Church minister, and accordingly Rev. Mr. Goyder was brought from Glasgow to administer this important rite. In order that it might be known to the community that the family were not unbelievers, all the neighbors were invited to witness the ceremony. As religious questions were then, and have always been matters of the profoundest interest in Scotland, it will be well understood that people making so radical a departure from the established customs would be an object of most bitter feeling, not only to their own family connection, but to their acquaintances who were firm in the orthodox faith. We of this day can but poorly realize the state of feeling which existed, especially towards a family which had so far departed from the orthodox belief as to take up with new and strange doctrines, but the mother was a serious-minded woman, with strong religious tendencies, and her faith in the New-Church was proof against argument and opposition alike. She was a most earnest and devoted teacher of her children, not only in morals and religious habits, but in the doctrines which she and her husband had espoused, and this accounts for the deep, unvarying and earnest faith which characterized the whole life of her distinguished son. It was also doubtless a factor in the de-

termination of the family to emigrate to America, which they did in the autumn of 1843. An elder brother of Mrs. Michie's having gone before them and settled at Cincinnati, the father, mother and the three sons, William, Peter and James, followed him to the same place. Naturally the father established himself in his own business, in which, after a long and useful life, he was succeeded by his son William.

The family, without acquiring wealth or reaching high social station, became well-to-do and from the first enjoyed a fair degree of the comforts and advantages of a growing western city. They were in the religious life of the community notable people, not only for their belief, but for the sturdiness and independence with which they adhered to the doctrines of the New-Church, as it was then called. William Michie and his sons were industrious and sober men, who naturally hated slavery, and without reference to "the constitutional guaranties" became outspoken abolitionists. When the Republican party was organized they gave it and its liberal doctrines their earnest support. This was an important circumstance in the family history, and especially in that of Peter, who, after taking the usual course at the public schools, graduated with honor as a gold medal man at the Woodward High School. Shortly afterwards he entered the Niles Machine Works as an apprentice, and by his intelligence, industry and mechanical aptitude soon gained the approval of his employers, together with a foremanship in their works, at an unusually good salary for one so young. A successful career had already been assured to the young mechanic, when a vacancy occurred at West Point for the district in which he was living. Acting on his own judgment, he supplied himself with letters of recommendation from his teachers, and called at an unusually early hour upon the member of Congress from his district, the Hon. George H. Pendleton, who had at his disposal the coveted appointment. Although the distinguished gentleman was not yet out of bed, and his servants expressed surprise that any one should expect to see him at such an unseasonable time, the

youth stood his ground and waited patiently for the interview, which was graciously granted him. Fortunately he was not abashed or cast down, but he told his story and pleaded his cause so manfully as to win Mr. Pendleton's sympathy from the start. Even in those days political considerations had great weight in the distribution of such appointments, and there were of course other applicants, more than one of which received the support of the party chiefs. Mr. Pendleton was at that time, and for many years afterwards, a trusted leader of the Democratic party, and became its candidate for the vice-presidency on the ticket with General McClellan, but deaf to all partisan claims, and true to his own conviction that the nomination would be a good one, he sent the young Republican mechanic his cadet warrant, with a kindly and encouraging letter from which the following extract is taken:

"This nomination will enable you to enter the army under very favorable circumstances, and if your rank in academical studies shall justify, it will place you in the first corps of the service. Your conduct at school as represented by your teachers raises the expectation that you will stand high in your studies, and will bring industry and intelligence to fidelity and ambition to excel in your profession.

I have taken great pleasure in hearing high encomiums passed on your qualifications and claims for this nomination, and feel confident that you will not fail to fulfill the promise your friends have made for you. I wish for you all possible success."

It is pleasant to add that the interest and friendship thus begun for Michie lasted till the death of Mr. Pendleton, and were shown in undiminished force whenever an occasion presented itself. A notable instance is emphasized in a letter written by Mr. Pendleton, December 19th, 1868. It runs as follows:

"When a vacancy occurred at West Point in 1859, to be filled from Cincinnati, I applied separately to the President of the Common School Board, to the examiners from certain wards, and to some very active visitors of the schools without informing the one that I had applied or would apply to the other. They each recommended a person for the position, and it happened that they all recommended the same person [now] Captain P. S. Michie. I secured for him the appointment. He

has justified the high reputation he then had. He graduated second in his class, and soon afterwards was appointed [Assistant] Professor at West Point. He is an honorable, intelligent, zealous, studious man who would perform with great ability the duties of any professorship for which a course at West Point would properly fit him."

It is worthy of note that in sending this letter to Michie he also said:

"Do not, without full reflection, resign your place in the army. It is hard to obtain, easy to resign—and regret may be lifelong. In my judgment, military talent, education, position will be more highly esteemed hereafter than they have been heretofore."

The cadetship was duly received, and although his employers offered him a superintendent's place, and a salary much higher than he could possibly hope for in the army for the earlier years of his service, he made haste to accept and to report at West Point, where he easily passed his preliminary examination and was duly enrolled in the military service to date from July 1st, 1859. In telling his friends about this epoch of his life, he used to say with intense satisfaction that he would not have given up his cadetship and the future which it promised him for the entire machine works and all the capital necessary to run them. He had from the first made up his mind to have the education offered by West Point, and the career which it opened to him, if it lay within human possibility, and every true American lad with a similar ambition will not only sympathize with him, but honor him for the resolution with which he put away the alluring temptations of a business life, and devoted himself to the noble pursuit of his youthful ambition. This was a fortunate circumstance not only for young Michie, but for his country, for he at once took a high position in his class, and ever afterwards showed himself to be a scholar of rare ability and a man of the highest character and the noblest aspirations.

The second year after his entry into the Academy, the great struggle between the National government and the seceding states broke out. It found him true to the liberty-loving principles of his people, and in profound sympathy with

the administration of Mr. Lincoln and its patriotic purpose to maintain the Union and the Constitution at every cost. It may be thought that the support of the corps of cadets was of but little consequence in such a crisis as that which had come upon the country, and that the opinions of a young man who had hardly reached his majority was of still less, but when it is remembered that the Military Academy was then, as now, a fair epitome of the entire nation, it will be seen that the loyalty of the whole body, as well as of every member of it, was an important factor in the death struggle, which pervaded all sections, and involved every interest of the American people.

Michie was from the first a strong if not a dominating influence in his class, and by his even temper, his cool and excellent judgment and his earnest unquestioning loyalty, did much on the one hand to strengthen the weak-hearted, and on the other to allay the impatience of those who were more fiery than himself. He took a high standing in his class from the date of his entry upon the course of studies, and he was either first or second in all branches taught, to the end of his cadet life. The rivalry between him and the brilliant but unfortunate John R. Meigs, the son of the distinguished engineer, and afterwards Quartermaster General of the army, Montgomery C. Meigs, was close and unrelenting, but generous and manly in the highest degree. In spite of the race between them, they became bosom friends, and remained such until they were separated by graduation and death. The correspondence between them after they left the Academy for active service was frequent and most affectionate, and bears touching testimony not only to the love and confidence which bound them together, but to the fact that every member of their respective families was included within its generous bond. It is an interesting fact that every letter written by Meigs to Michie was found among the effects of the latter, where they had been preserved to the last day of life, with all the care that could be bestowed upon the most precious relics of the past.

But Michie's friendship did not end with Meigs. He was the friend of all his classmates if not indeed of every cadet at the Military Academy. His frank and engaging manners endeared him to all, while his independent political views, and his fervid patriotism gave him an acknowledged leadership when only a second class-man, which might well have flattered an older man. It was at the beginning of his first class encampment that he was selected to deliver the Fourth of July oration to the corps of cadets, and that in discharging this duty he won the plaudits of officers and cadets alike. He had displayed from the beginning of his school days an unusual facility in composition, and this had been notably increased by his practice in that field during his stay at the Academy. Nearly all of his compositions were found among his papers after his death, and without exception they showed a serious and reflective turn of mind, pure, upright principles, and high ambition. They gave no uncertain note. From his earliest youth they show that he hated slavery and all its horrors, and believed that the sympathy of the people would ultimately impel them at the ballot box to wipe out the stain which had so long disgraced the country. They also show that throughout life he acted upon the sentiment early acquired, that "every man should do his own thinking and his own acting," that "the tongue should speak as the heart worketh," and that "no single individual or body of individuals should rule the multitude." The oration delivered by him to his companions was full of wise reflections upon the extraordinary condition of affairs in the country's history from the outbreak of the war for the Union to that day. It was characterized by broad and comprehensive views as to the value of our institutions and especially as to the custom of celebrating the national birthday. It passed rapidly in review what that day means to the people of other nations as well as to those of the United States, the elevating influence which it has upon the national life, and the grounds which its progress had given to the people for thank-

fulness and exultation. It pointed out the wickedness of the slave-holder's war against the principles of human right and justice as well as against the integrity of the national union. Dwelling upon the depressing influences of the battle of Bull Run, the prompt and patriotic rally of the American people to the support of their government, the wisdom and steadiness of the President, and the certainty that the cause of right and justice would ultimately triumph over all opposition, he depicted in a masterly way the decisive and encouraging influence of the victories at Mill Spring, Roanoke, Port Henry and Fort Donelson, and the onward sweep of the loyal armies in the valley of the Mississippi. While rejoicing in the national victories and indicating their reassuring influence upon the minds of the people, he impressively called attention to their effect upon the European statesmen and governments, and especially those of England and France, which at that time were giving every aid and comfort to the Confederate government. With matured wisdom he commended the statesmanlike action of the President in the Trent affair, and the moral victory thereby gained over the enemies of the country especially in England. He denounced political corruption, and above all, the indifference which had characterized the people for fifty years prior to the Rebellion, to their higher political duties. He declared that "every true patriot should devote whatever talents, genius and knowledge that God and nature had given him to the prosperity of the Union and the good of his fellow men." He praised the valor of the troops in the field, and commended the patriotism of the Generals. Apostrophizing the loyalty of General Scott, who was then present, he appealed with impassioned fervor and confidence to the patriotism of the country, and especially of the young soldiers by whom he was surrounded. No one can read that oration, even at this distant day, without feeling his nerves tingle at the noble sentiments which it contains, or without expressing admiration for the sustained power, dignity and eloquence with which they were expressed. It is doubtful

if there was at that time a man of such youth and inexperience in the country who could have embodied a higher wisdom or a greater continuity of thought and narrative in a Fourth of July oration, or one of any age who could have delivered it with more earnestness and fire than did this adolescent soldier upon the occasion alluded to. As a mark of approval it was printed by the request of the corps of cadets, and by them widely circulated throughout the country.

Michie was, of course, a cadet officer, for his conduct was always, in the highest degree, what it ought to be in a soldier and gentleman. But this was not all. On account of his own solid attainments, no less than of the scarcity of officers available at a time like that for service as instructors at the Academy, he was detailed as Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics after he had mastered his own course, and as such taught a lower class to the entire satisfaction of Professor Church, who was himself deservedly distinguished for many years as one of the best and most successful teachers of his time. It is not necessary to contend that this youth, from the body of what Mr. Lincoln aptly styled "the plain people," was an "Admirable Crichton," without equal or rival in his day, but it is the verdict of all who knew him that he was in every way a most intelligent, industrious, competent and wholesome young man, who did all that was expected of him in such a cheerful and successful manner as to win the approval and respect of every instructor, professor and officer with whom he came in contact during his cadet life. This is not a mere assertion based upon tradition, but a well established truth based upon letters of commendation still in existence from Professors Church, Mahan, Bartlett and Kendrick, all of whom were then on duty at the Academy, and lived to note with pride and approval his brilliant career as an engineer and staff officer during the closing years of the War for the Union.

It is no disparagement of others to say that Michie was on the whole and in every way one of the most creditable graduates

the Military Academy ever turned out. Notwithstanding the fact that his duties as an instructor of others necessarily absorbed more of his time than could well be spared by one who was striving to attain the highest standing, he graduated second in the brilliant class of which Meigs was first. This took place on the 11th of June, 1863, and was followed by his immediate assignment to the Engineer Corps—"the highest branch of the service"—as had been foreshadowed by Mr. Pendleton, with the unusual rank of First Lieutenant.

The War for the Union was then at its height. Its armies were everywhere confronted by those of the Confederacy with a grim and unflinching determination which filled the friends of freedom with a feeling of gloom, if not of despair. The governments and statesmen of Europe, and especially those of France and Great Britain, were apparently on the eve of recognizing the independence of the Confederate government. This would in turn probably have resulted in raising the blockade of the southern coast, and inspiring the southern leaders and their armed forces with such renewed enthusiasm and hope as to prolong the struggle indefinitely, if not to give the seceding States their independence. President Lincoln and his cabinet, aided by the loyal Governors, and by the Generals and armies in the field, were straining every nerve and calling out every resource of the country, to strengthen the army and the navy for the great task before them. An immediate victory seemed to be necessary to save the national cause, but it came not, through all that long and discouraging summer. Gillmore was baffled and held in check on the coast of the Carolinas; Hooker was driven back from the Rappahannock; Rosecrans was held at bay in Tennessee and defeated in Georgia. All aggressive operations from the extreme east to the middle west were at a standstill. Grant alone was making substantial progress in his campaign for opening the Mississippi, but the public faith had been shaken even in that modest chieftain by the tongue of malice and detraction. All was darkness and uncertainty till the glorious but unexpect-

ed victory of Meade at Gettysburg, and of Grant at Vicksburg, on the third and fourth of July, aroused the languishing hopes of the nation, and inspired it with confidence which remained unbroken to the end.

Immediately after graduating, when the country was still plunged in gloom, Michie and his classmates went on furlough, as they believed, for the usual period of two months, but he had hardly reached home and received his army commission when orders came from the War Department directing him to proceed at once to the field for active duty. He had meanwhile become engaged to the sweetheart of his boyhood, Miss Marie Louise Roberts, who was also a graduate of the Woodward High School. His orders reached him on a Saturday afternoon, and in his ardent and patriotic mind they required instant obedience. There was, of course, no help for it, but he also wished to be married before leaving home indefinitely, and getting the consent of his *fiancée*, went at once for the necessary license. Unfortunately the public offices were closed and the clerk of the court had gone into the country, but this did not deter or discourage the ardent young soldier. He hired a horse and buggy and drove till he found the clerk, brought him back to the city and secured the license from him before midnight. The wedding took place at the church the next evening in the presence of the two families and their friends, the wedding supper was hastily eaten and almost immediately afterwards the bridegroom was traveling as fast as an express train could carry him to New York on his way to Hilton Head on the South Carolina coast, where he was to report to the General commanding the Union forces operating in that quarter. He reached his destination on the 29th of June, and was at once announced as Assistant Engineer on the staff of that accomplished engineer and soldier, Major General Quincy A. Gillmore, who had been recently assigned to the command of the Department of the South, and charged with the special task of capturing Charleston.

Although the young officer was well instructed in the lessons taught by the text books of his academic course, and had in addition acquired an unusual knowledge of the current history of the war then in progress, he was without the slightest practical experience, which is by far the best guide in military as well as in civil life. So great was the need of officers possessing even theoretical knowledge, and such confidence did the engaging personality of this young Lieutenant inspire that he was at once put in charge of constructing batteries on Folly Island, to be used in the operations against Charleston. Throwing himself with his whole soul into the duty assigned him, he showed himself at once to be a man of good judgment, unusual resources, untiring industry and dauntless courage. Working constantly during the night as well as the day, he seemed to be from the first superior, not only to the sense of danger, but also to that of fatigue. By extraordinary devotion to his work, he won immediately the confidence of General Gillmore as well as of the volunteer officers and men whose operations he was called upon to direct. He was engaged in planning, locating and building the left breaching batteries used against Fort Sumter, and during the long hot days and nights of August and September, 1863, was in constant peril of his life, especially while laying out the approaches and pushing forward the siege operations against Fort Wagner. The effort to capture the covering forts and wrest Charleston from the Confederates were operations of the first military importance. They were accompanied by many delays and much loss of life, which, notwithstanding the great talents of the commanders, both military and naval, and the heroic exertions of officers and men, ended in final disappointment to the national arms, but in all the dismal story there is not to be found one word of criticism or of dissatisfaction with Michie. There was no failure on his part. He and his immediate chief, the gallant Chauncey B. Reese, also of the regular engineers, together with their assistants, Colonel Serrell, Lieutenant Colonel Hall, and such of the officers and men of

the First New York Volunteer Engineer Regiment as were present, successfully discharged every task assigned them, even to the planting of the celebrated "Swamp Angel" battery on the edge of the marsh bordering Charleston harbor. The character of this undertaking and of the work generally which distinguished the operations against Charleston and its defenses may be partly understood from the following anecdote: When the planting of the so-called "Swamp Angel," a long-ranged rifle with which it was hoped Charleston itself might be reached was under consideration, one of the volunteer engineers—perhaps Major Brooks, who was a most excellent officer—ventured to suggest that it could not be done on account of the depth of the mud and water at the site which had been selected for it. But Gillmore, who had witnessed similar operations in the marshes about the mouth of the Savannah River, impatiently exclaimed: "Oh, yes it can. You can have everything you need. You have only to make out the proper requisitions!" This, of course, settled the matter, and shortly afterwards the General was startled by a requisition for "one hundred men with legs eighteen feet long." Notwithstanding the fact that men of this extraordinary length of leg could not be furnished, the battery was duly erected and the Swamp Angel was mounted, but as in many other cases, the damage done was not sufficient to pay for the work, exposure and danger which it had involved.

After taking part in the descent upon Morris Island, the construction of the breaching batteries, the siege operations, ending in the capture of Fort Wagner, and also in the repairs of Forts Wagner and Gregg, which carried him well into November, Michie was charged with the duty of designing and constructing the defenses of Cole's Island, at the mouth of the Stono River.

At the end of his first six months in the field, during which period he was incessantly exposed to dangers and privations, and was subject to an unusual test of his powers, he was announced as Chief Engineer of the Northern District of the De-

partment, in which he was serving. Shortly afterwards he accompanied General Seymour's command to Florida, and was at once appointed to the position of Chief Engineer of that district. He took a gallant part in the battle of Olustee, and was later engaged and constantly occupied in fortifying Jacksonville, Yellow Bluff, Pilatka and Saint Johns River. In these operations his high qualities and valuable services won for him the profound respect and confidence of his new commanding officer, who characterized him in orders and in his official report as "always ready, always brave, always skillful." The campaign in this quarter having lost its aggressive character, Michie was, early in April (1864), relieved from further duty in Florida, and was directed to report to General Gillmore at the headquarters of the Department of the South.

At this juncture the government was strengthening its forces in Virginia for the final struggle, and to that end, in May, it transferred the Tenth Army Corps, under the command of General Gillmore, to the lower James River. It was Michie's good fortune to be taken with these troops, and on his arrival at Fortress Monroe he was announced as Assistant Engineer of the Army of the James, then under the command of Major General Butler. It was again his lot to become constantly and conspicuously employed in a field of increasing usefulness and importance. His duties brought him in daily contact with the leading Generals of the army, and especially with Butler, William F. Smith, Weitzel, Turner, Ames and Ord, and finally with Meade, Barnard, Humphreys, Hancock and Grant himself. Although he had scarcely yet passed beyond the age of boyhood, good fortune attended him and he was at once recognized by all with whom he came in contact as a man of first class character and ability, competent to carry through any duty with which he might be charged. The only question in reference to him was who should have him, or on whose staff he should serve. He was sought for by all, as his daily duties took him from one to the other. Gillmore, during the operations against

Charleston and the campaign in Northern Florida, had conceived the highest opinion of his worth, and in order to hold him for service with the Tenth Army Corps, he made haste to recommend and secure his appointment as an Aide de Camp, with the rank of Captain, but Weitzel, who was also an officer of the regular engineers, with volunteer rank and command, did not hesitate to protest against this arrangement. He was, of course, willing to see the brilliant young engineer get the promotion which he had so richly earned, but was not willing to have him taken from the important engineer duty with which he was then charged, "even for a day," as he declared, and therefore appealed through Colonel Comstock to General Grant in person for authority to retain Michie without prejudice to his new rank.

Shortly after this episode, Major General William F. Smith, lately from his splendid services as Chief Engineer at Chattanooga, had succeeded to the command of the Eighteenth Corps, (Army of the James), and had gone to take part in the operations at Cold Harbor, and later against Petersburg, met Michie for the first time. The brilliant and gallant Lieutenant Colonel Nicolas Bowen, also of the regular engineers, was his Adjutant General. They were engaged with inadequate staff arrangements in operations of the highest importance, requiring the assistance of the ablest and most active officers that could be found, and naturally in sizing up Michie, whom Bowen had known as a cadet, they came to the conclusion that they must get him if possible. General Smith did not hesitate to say that his services were "indispensable," but Weitzel again strenuously objected to his detachment upon any pretext whatever, and his objections were sustained. While this was all most complimentary to Michie, it also reveals the fact that officers of the engineers, and especially of the sort to which Michie belonged, were all too scarce in the armies of the Union at that time.

While Michie's contemporaneous correspondence with his wife shows that he was aware of this contention over him and

his services, it also shows that it in no way turned his head, diverted his attention, or kept him from giving his whole heart to the duties which were daily being heaped upon him. His whole mind was given to the work at hand, and he never failed to find work worthy of his great talents and intrepid heart. When the troops were going into action or upon a march, he was always with them, and thus, soon after he reached the James he took part in the skirmishes and combat near Drewry's Bluff. When they were ended, he engaged at once in constructing defensive works, for the Union armies operating against Petersburg and Richmond. He was appointed by Major General Butler Chief Engineer of the Army of the James, and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, on the 1st of August, 1864, and as such he located and constructed pontoon bridges across the James River at Varina and Deep Bottom, and afterwards at other points, all of which were laid with great skill and rapidity, and were till the close of the campaign of the greatest use in keeping up connection between the forces operating on either side of the great river. He took part also in the assault and capture of Fort Harrison and in the location and construction of the line of earth works on the north side of the James near the Dutch Gap Canal, which was dug and opened under his supervision. It is not too much to say that he was incessantly engaged in the multifarious duties, not only of an engineer officer whom everybody wanted and to whom everybody turned, but in the general duties of a staff officer who was always willing to lend a helping hand wherever it was needed. Night after night he returned to his quarters exhausted by work lasting from early dawn till it was so dark he could no longer see, but rarely did he retire without writing to his young wife to assure her of his safety and of his ceaseless solicitude in her behalf. While he did not conceal the dangers he passed through daily, no one could have shown less vanity in describing them than did this young and modest soldier. That he was almost constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy, and the

vicissitudes of a murderous campaign, and yet escaped with his life, and without wounds or serious illness, seems almost miraculous, but such is the case. His muscles were of iron and his habits were temperate, while his constitution was without flaw or weakness of any sort. Added to these advantages he had a cheerful and sympathetic disposition combined with a hopeful turn of mind, which made him a tower of strength to others, and caused obstacles however formidable to dwindle into trifles to be brushed out of the way. In this lay much of the usefulness and charm which caused him during his youth to be so highly valued by those in authority over him, and gave him all through his after life the unstinted love and admiration of the cadets whom it was his duty to teach and his pleasure to guide and support.

It is not possible in a sketch of this kind, nor indeed does it seem desirable, to describe the details of the daily life of this admirable young officer, extending as it did over nearly an entire year, of faithful service, from the time he joined the Union army on the James River till he participated in the final victory over the Confederate army at Appomattox Court House. For most of that time, one day was like another in the tireless, unremitting and intricate work of the engineer officer. Entrenchment and bomb-proof, abatis and entanglement, wharves and wells, canal and covered way, corduroyed road and pontoon bridge, mines and countermines, reconnaissance and survey, observation and report, sketch and map, followed each other in an endless and inevitable procession, which so far as any individual could see brought the war no nearer to a close, and were without the slightest interest except to the commanders, their troops and the friends of such as laid down their lives in unavailing sacrifice to their country's cause.

The survivors of the siege and campaign of Petersburg will easily recall the long and dreary period of inactivity which extended without a serious break throughout the winter of 1864-5. Day after day and week after week passed with scarcely any-

thing more than an occasional gun shot to disturb the peace of the opposing camps. It was as though nearly every possible move and countermove, attack and retreat, had been tried and failed, and there was nothing left for the contending hosts but to watch each other warily across their breastworks under the protection of sentinels and pickets who had by mutual agreement established a truce which it would have been a profanation to disturb. This, it will be remembered, was the winter of Sherman's holiday march to the sea, and of Hood's brilliant but foredoomed campaign against Nashville and the invincible Thomas. It was the winter in which so much was expected of the latter, and his heterogeneous and fragmentary army, while so little was done by the splendid and compact Union hosts in South Virginia.

It was during this period that the generous-hearted and knightly General Weitzel wrote Mrs. Michie: "Whenever I am praised in the papers for anything done here now, you can always put it down that most of the praise is due your husband. Don't tell him."

While the army under Grant was perhaps losing as much in *morale* as it was gaining in *materiel* and numerical strength and a spirit of fault-finding criticism, if not of absolute discouragement, was showing itself among the officers of every grade during that depressing winter, it did not reach Michie. No word of discontentment or censure, no expression of doubt or discouragement was allowed to fall from his lips. Bravely, steadily and hopefully he did his part, in this way winning commission after commission. First came those of Brevet Captain and Brevet Major in the regular army bestowed for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign of 1864 against Richmond, to date from October 28th of that year. Then by a single bound, quite unusual in the career of a staff officer and especially of one so young as Michie, he received the brevet of Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, to date from January 1st, 1865, "for meritorious services on the left of the Army of the

Potomac at Hatcher's Run, and in pursuit of the rebel army till the capitulation of General Lee at Appomattox Court House." It is worthy of note that under this high commission he was at once assigned to duty by his commanding General, subject to the approval of the President, which was promptly given. Such an assignment, coming as it did from an army commander in the field, was almost without precedent, and bears peculiar testimony to the high estimate put upon the character, abilities and services of Michie by those who were nearest to him and knew his merits best.

Unfortunately for Michie, the Army of the James formed the right wing and brought up the rear of the Union forces in the final operations. But while Weitzel's division occupied Richmond, and the other divisions of that army supported the principal movement on the north side of the river in pursuit of the broken and flying Confederates, Michie was doing all in his power to help the Second and Sixth Corps (Army of the Potomac), which were on the left in the lead, to get rapidly forward in their relentless pursuit. Foreseeing that the enemy would make strenuous efforts to effect his escape, Michie had organized his two battalions of New York Volunteer Engineers and his two companies of heavy artillery acting as pontoniers and engineer troops, together with their pontoon trains into a flying column, which pursued its own independent route, outmarched the better equipped and lighter trains of the Army of the Potomac, and was the first organization to reach the Appomattox at Farmville. Here Michie had the good fortune to lay in person the pontoon bridge on which the Second Corps crossed to the attack which brought the remnant of the Confederate army to bay. But this was the end. With other gallant and ardent officers he was destined to see the chief honors of the final victory at Appomattox Court House carried off by older and more fortunate, if not by better soldiers, than himself. But there was certainly no one in all that gallant host who had been more active and earnest in performing the

part which the fortunes of war offered him, and yet no one can read his letters of that period without recognizing the supreme happiness he felt when it became certain that the war was indeed ended. His own career had been phenomenal. In the closing days of the great struggle, the troops of the Army of the James were united into the Eighteenth and the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, under Major General Ord, an old and distinguished regular, and Michie, in addition to being Chief Engineer, was announced as Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. It was shortly after this (May, 1865,) that Ord wrote Grant: "Michie is Chief Engineer of the army and department and is commanding engineer troops. I will give him a district or division if promoted. I want him here [Richmond] very much. He is modest and poor, could hardly be kept back when fighting was going on. Is only a Lieutenant of regulars, but Weitzel and I gave him inspectorship of the Twenty-fifth Corps (with pay of Lieutenant Colonel) to help him support his family, and his brevet rank of Brigadier General. Weitzel has Kress of the Ordnance, acting Inspector General, and can dispense with Michie, who deserves the full grade as much as any one in my command." In a little less than two years, as Mr. Pendleton had predicted, he had risen from the rank of cadet to that of Lieutenant Colonel and Brigadier General "in the highest branches of the military service." Moreover, he had gained the confidence and respect of every General with whom he came in contact. Gillmore, Seymour, Weitzel, Barnard, Duane, Webb, Meade, Humphreys, Butler, Baldy Smith, Ord and Grant, besides Rawlins and a host of younger men, were his enthusiastic and devoted friends. Surely no young officer of the army could have been more fortunate in his supporters or in the commendation and encouragement he received from those in authority over him.

It is of course unsafe to indulge in predictions as to what would have been his future if the war had continued, but if one may reason from the past, it seems altogether likely that he

would have reached the highest responsibilities and honors of his profession, provided his life and health had been spared. He belonged to that brilliant class of younger officers who had lately come out of the Military Academy with the best theoretical instruction it could give. He had by actual and earnest participation in the bloodiest and most desperate war of modern times not only shown himself, in the words of the veteran Ord, "to be worth his weight in gold as an engineer," but had gained such practical experience in all other branches of the service as fully justified the General in declaring as he did that he "would only part with him as Chief Engineer to give him a division as a full Brigadier." It is pleasant, in connection with this incident, to record the further fact that Grant the very next day authorized Ord to keep him on duty as Chief Engineer, with the added assurance that "if anything can be done in the meantime to advance him in the regular army, I will be but too glad to do it." This flattering dispatch concludes with the declaration that "his services eminently entitle him to substantial promotion, and they will not in the end go unrewarded." But not content with this, Grant, in the midst of his multifarious duties as General in Chief, a few days later followed it up by a dispatch to the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, in which he said: "Michie is one of the most deserving young officers in the service, and has been for several months Chief Engineer of the Army of the James. It is important to his holding his present post from which he can hardly be spared, that his nomination should be confirmed."

In view of these high and flattering encomiums, it is abundantly evident that Michie had come to be regarded by his commanding officers as in every way not only the peer of the most promising and successful, but as in all respects worthy of his good fortune and advancement. It will not escape the attention of the military reader that his high qualities and rare opportunities were fast bringing him, through what might be considered as an ideal education, to a state of unusual prepar-

ation for high command. In his case, as in many others, the superiority of the Military Academy as a school for the preliminary instruction of officers was clearly demonstrated, and this interesting fact can not be too forcibly nor too frequently pointed out to the American people in these days of excessive praise and flattery of the volunteers. Like Upton, whose life he afterwards wrote, and whose intimate friend he was, Michie was what might well be called a born soldier, but it is clear that both of these officers were greatly benefitted by a theoretical and systematic military education. Either of them might have become a great leader without it, although it must have been at an excessive cost of effort and time, and with much additional, service, exposure and peril, but with the thorough training of the Academy their success was a matter of certainty from the first. Nothing further was required in their case but additional service and opportunity.

Immediately after the collapse of the confederacy, Michie took post at Richmond where he was charged with making a thorough survey and compiling authentic maps of the adjacent theatre of operations. This gave him ample opportunity to study the plans of the Confederate campaigns in Virginia, their field works and permanent defenses, and to prepare a professional paper of great value on this important subject. With this work, his brilliant career as an officer in the field came to an end. He had spent twenty-two months in the actual presence of the enemy, constantly face to face with danger to life and limb and liberty. Happily he escaped without injury and with faculties matured and sharpened for the scientific work and reflection imposed upon him for the next twelve months, as Chief Engineer of the Department of Virginia. Joined by his young wife, he established his first home in Richmond, the capital of the State, and of the late confederacy, and by his courteous and considerate conduct towards his neighbors, all of whom had been impoverished and embittered by the war, made some of the warmest and most lasting friendships of his life. His generous heart cherished no animosities, but prompted him from the first

to do all in his power not only to soothe the wounded vanity of those who had lost all with the Lost Cause, but to promote good order and assist in the restoration of confidence, the re-establishment of industry, and above all the removal of the scars and ravages of war which were so painfully apparent over that entire region.

When his work in Virginia was completed, Michie took a year's leave of absence, extending from April, 1866, to April, 1867. It was given to him in pursuance of that wise and generous policy first adopted and recommended to the War Department by General Grant, having for its object the development of the resources of the Southern States and the establishment of such commercial and industrial enterprises as would furnish occupation for the disbanded men and officers of both armies. It will be remembered that General Butler, on whose staff Michie served for awhile, was, both before and after the Civil war, a lawyer and business man of great distinction, who, after the close of the war, became interested in gold mining in North Carolina. In the development of his undertaking he made haste to secure the services of his late Chief Engineer, and sent him to the mines he had acquired, as superintendent. They were in the back woods of a wild and primitive region where everything had to be created or brought from a distance, over poor roads and at great expense, and although gold had been found there from the earliest days, the enterprise, notwithstanding the great energy, mechanical skill and engineering ability brought to it by Michie, proved unsuccessful, or at least so unpromising that he resolved not to resign his commission in the Engineer Corps, but to return to duty in the army. He had received his commission of Captain after a little more than two years' service, late in 1865, and the income from this rank, with the allowance of fuel, rations and quarters, was equal to something like three thousand six hundred dollars a year, a sum far too great to be thrown away for any civil employment, the return from which was not absolutely assured.

He had already been sought for by Professor Mahan, as his principal assistant in the Department of Engineering at the Military Academy, and was detailed as such in April, 1867. This, of course, took him directly to West Point, where he entered at once upon his duties as Instructor of Practical Military and Civil Engineering, and also of Military Signaling and Telegraphing. His theoretical learning and actual field services had admirably fitted him for the duties of this position, but as outdoor work in that department could not be carried on during the inclement weather of winter, he acted also as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology for much of the time covered by this detail. This was a period of great mental activity and of rapid intellectual development, and it was fittingly crowned by his detail, in the summer of 1870, as a member of the commission composed of the most distinguished officers of the Engineer Corps, to visit Europe for the collection of information on the fabrication and use of iron in sea coast fortifications. It was this trip to Europe, and the investigations to which it led, that directed his attention to the defenseless condition of our sea coasts, and to the crying need of the country for more and better sea coast artillery. He ever afterwards took a most active and intelligent interest in this important subject, and contributed perhaps more than any other officer to the discussion of the subject by the daily newspapers and the scientific journals, till they finally arrested the attention of Congress and induced it to adopt the measures which have brought our sea coast defenses to their present state of efficiency.

Michie was essentially an engineer, and one of very great ability. His preferences would have naturally caused him to retain his connection with that branch of the service, and to engage in the practical questions of both engineering and artillery, rather than to confine himself to the abstract field of pure mathematics, or of natural and experimental philosophy and physics. He was, to be sure, an able mathematician, amply qualified to teach in all its branches, but it is not to be contended that he

was a Newton or a LaPlace, or that he had any great love for purely abstract questions. His mind was eminently practical, while his executive ability and tact were of that very high order which could not have failed to bring him great success as a Constructing engineer and contractor, or as a manager of railroads, or of manufacturing enterprises. And those of us who knew him best are well aware of his desire to employ himself in this manner, and later of his hopes to succeed Mahan rather than Bartlett as a professor, if he did not find some satisfactory opening in civil life.

It was during his tour of duty at the Military Academy as an assistant professor that a vacancy occurred in the chair of Mixed Mathematics at the college of the City of New York, for which he was induced to apply, in the hope that it would bring him into contact with larger interests and perhaps ultimately enable him to go into private life under more favorable conditions than he could expect to do directly from the army. He was strongly recommended for the position by all the professors and leading officers of the Academy, as well as by General Grant and other distinguished officers of the army. The letter of Professor Mahan was the most comprehensive, and as it embodied the sentiments which the rest had more or less fully set forth, it is summarized as follows: "Colonel Michie is a distinguished graduate of the United States Military Academy, being number two in the class of 1863, among a number of young men of remarkable scientific abilities. His record as an accomplished and efficient engineer officer is of the highest grade. As the principal assistant professor in the department under my charge since the autumn of 1867, he has performed the duties of his office in the most satisfactory manner to his official superiors. To experience and the special scientific acquirements for this professional office, he unites the very rare qualification of a thorough and successful teacher. For zeal, industry and intelligence in the discharge of his official duties, I have never been connected with his superior. As a man, Colonel Michie's record for purity,

integrity and fine social qualities is spotless." It was in connection with this application that Mr. Pendleton wrote his second letter heretofore quoted, but for some reason, not well understood, probably a lack of political pull, Michie did not secure the position he sought.

Two years later, in February, 1871, Professor Bartlett resigned the chair of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the academic board, and Michie receiving the unanimous support of the other professors, and of everyone else who knew him, or who was interested in the welfare of the Military Academy, was appointed to the vacancy, and was requested in a personal and complimentary letter from the Secretary of War to accept the commission, which he did. It is scarcely necessary to add that he filled it ably and acceptably, both to the authorities and to the cadets and their friends, to the day of his death, thirty years thereafter. What is not so well known is the sacrifice which he made of his personal ambitions and hopes, in giving up his life to the exacting duty of teaching and fashioning young men for the profession of arms. The writer of this sketch has discussed this subject with him on more than one occasion, at wide intervals of time, and always received the assurances of the Professor that he was not unmindful of what it had cost him, that it had been his desire to re-enter civil life, in railroading or manufacturing, and that he was conscious of his capacity to excel in either of those pursuits and thus perhaps serve the country better than in the army in times of peace. But when this call came he considered it as his destiny, not to be put aside or avoided. Looking at it from every point of view, he came quietly to the conclusion that it was his duty to accept and to dedicate all his faculties, first to the special charge of his own position as an instructor, and, second, to the far more important work of helping to train the young men of the corps of cadets in such a manner as to make them in the highest degree worthy of the Academy and of the army. He "cast no longing, lingering look behind," but nobly and unselfishly made this the rule of his life, finding in

each new class and new lot of young men a new set of interests and incentives to keep him steadfast in the unambitious and sequestered path he had chosen.

It may well be doubted if any professor ever lived who more completely filled his own ideal, or who gained greater success with his students, or who died more widely regretted or more highly honored by his colleagues and contemporaries. Measured by this standard, his life was a perfect success, especially if it be true that "the paths" which he longed to tread in earlier life—"by which men get money, lead downward." Surely, in this case, the work he did was far more valuable and brought him a better reward than any pay he could possibly have got for it in dollars and cents, or in the applause of the multitude.

At the time of his accession to this professorship he was thirty-two years of age and full of interest in life and its duties. His constitution, always strong and healthy, was now at its best, his temperament hopeful, and his disposition cheerful and lovable in the extreme. Putting all hesitation and regret out of his mind, he gave himself loyally and unremittingly to his work, and in this spirit continued till the day of his death. He was made a member of the Board of Overseers of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering at Dartmouth College the same year, and simultaneously the degree of Doctor of Physics was conferred upon him by Princeton University. Curiously enough, Dr. James McCosh, the pastor at Brechin who had declined to baptize him, had meanwhile been called to the presidency of the University, and now had the duty and pleasure of giving him this degree. The professor's science and learning were orthodox, if his family profession of faith was not, and no one recognized this more cheerfully than the stern old Presbyterian divine who also had been transplanted into the new world. Other degrees followed as Michie's influence became felt, and his acquaintance became extended in educational circles. He was early recognized by his colleagues of the civil colleges and universities as a scholar

of learning and a teacher of marked power and success, and this, aided by his genial disposition, made him a favorite with all.

One of the most important duties of a professor at West Point, as at other institutions, is to keep his course of instruction and his text books abreast with the development of the sciences elsewhere, and this engaged Michie's attention from the first. The defects of the text books which he found in use were gradually corrected, and in 1882 he published his own exhaustive work on "The Elements of Wave Motion Relating to Sound and Light," in 1886-7 he published his work on the "Elements of Analytical Mechanics;" in 1888 the "Elements of Hydro-Mechanics," and at the time of his last illness he was putting the finishing touches on a thorough revision of his "Elements of Mechanics." These works are all connected with the higher mathematics and were constantly undergoing revision and improvement. They are remarkable for their orderliness of arrangement, clearness of reasoning and perfect adaptability to the requirements of an institution like the Military Academy, where the time and application of the student are absolutely under control. Under Michie's personal supervision instruction in this department was brought to such a degree of perfection that it passed into a proverb that if a cadet could not, with the professor's help, master the course, abstruse as it was, his case was hopeless and there was nothing left for him but to return to civil life. On the other hand, it is perfectly certain that no one was ever compelled to take this humiliating step till he had had all the assistance Michie's loving and patient instruction could give him. It is within the knowledge of every graduate of the last thirty years, and of many who did not graduate, that he was always accessible to those needing help, not only in the Department of Philosophy, but in any other department. Many a father solicitous for his son's welfare, and anxious that he should not only be admitted, but should pass through the Academy creditably, sent him to the professor for aid and counsel, and never in vain. A cabinet minister did him this honor, and when assured that

the case was hopeless accepted the decision in a letter remarkable alike for its pathos and for the unquestioning confidence it showed in the fairness and certainty of the professor's judgment.

But Michie's life, although primarily devoted to his work as a professor, was not entirely absorbed by it. He found time to do much writing on current military and professional topics, and to deliver addresses and speeches to societies and colleges in the eastern and middle states, and in this way did more than any other officer or professor ever connected with the Military Academy to popularize it with educated men throughout the country. In 1885 he wrote and published, "The Life of Major General Emory Upton," one of the best tacticians and most remarkable soldiers of his time. It will be remembered that Upton and Michie were, as before stated, cadets together, and in later years, while the latter was commandant of cadets, their intimacy was renewed and extended to the utmost limits. It lasted without a shadow till terminated by death, and no more generous or appreciative tribute of respect was ever paid to the memory of a friend than is contained in the volume which describes the life and services of Emory Upton.

In 1887 Michie wrote "The Personnel of Sea Coast Defenses," which had an immediate and important influence in bringing that subject to the attention of the public, and in securing the legislation which the War Department is now carrying into effect. During the last year of his life, he wrote the life of Major General McClellan for the Great Commander Series, and although the manuscript was completed, the volume has not yet been published. The work is one of great merit. It sets forth in detail, with impartiality and fairness, the principal events in the career of General McClellan. It shows his very great capacity as a military organizer, and points out with remarkable clearness and analytical skill his weakness as a strategist and his failure as an army commander. The writer of this sketch having read the proofs does not hesitate to say that the work is by far the best one yet written in reference to the relations of

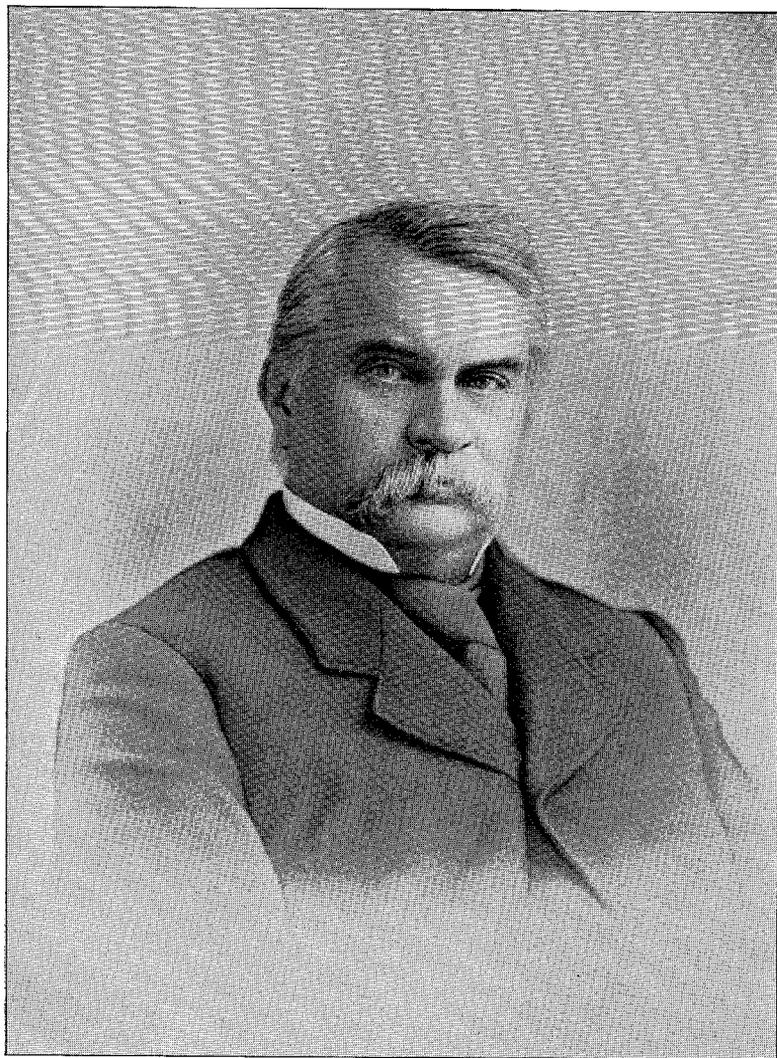
President Lincoln's administration to General McClellan, and of the latter to the War for the Union. It is also the ablest literary work of General Michie, and cannot fail to reflect credit upon his character as a military historian and critic.

A selection has been made from Michie's miscellaneous essays and addresses, not only for their intrinsic merit, but to illustrate the extent, character and variety of his literary work. They will be printed as an appendix to this sketch, when it appears in book form.

The death of General Michie occurred at a comparatively early age, when he was still in the enjoyment of his highest intellectual activity. He had already begun to make plans for the retirement which is provided by law for professors, as well as for other officers, and he counted hopefully when that should take place upon a period of usefulness in civil life which would enable him to leave his wife and daughter with an income sufficient to keep them in comfort to the end of their days. The death of his two sons, Dennis, a brilliant young soldier, who was killed in the assault upon Santiago, and William, a rising civil engineer, who died about the same time of pneumonia, was a source of inexpressible grief which called out all his fortitude as a man. Coming upon him, as it did, after his heart had begun to show signs of failure, it served to emphasize the necessity of conserving his strength and finding profitable employment in business. He was a man of profound religious convictions and a sublime sense of duty. He therefore met this new crisis in his life with all the dignity and resignation of a christian gentleman.

It has been truthfully said by one who knew him well that: "General Michie was one of the very ablest men in our army, and of a character so high, so pure and so strong as to give added dignity and distinction to the profession of the soldier. In his long service of a full generation at the Military Academy, his influence on the successive classes was profound, and it reached to almost the entire body of graduates now in the army. His elevation of character and his vigorous personality tended to





GENERAL SAMUEL S. ANDERSON.

raise the tone of the Academy and the honorable standard of the whole service." Indeed, it may be doubted if any other officer or professor ever exerted a greater or more beneficent influence upon the cadets, or upon his fellow professors and instructors, or upon the tone and general management of the Military Academy, or upon its standing with his countrymen at large. It only remains to add that his engaging personality, his genial manners and his unquestioned sincerity made him almost irresistible in whatever he seriously undertook for the benefit of the institution. He it was, more than any other man, that persuaded the appropriate committees of the Congress to make the appropriations for the new observatory and the new academic building. These superb buildings, and especially the latter, are enduring monuments to his public spirit, to his love for the Military Academy, and to the correctness of the high estimate he placed upon its value to the country at large.

JAMES HARRISON WILSON.

Wilmington, Del., July, 1901.

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SAMUEL SMITH ANDERSON.

No. 1076. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, February 20th, 1901, at Louisville, Ky., aged 81.

General SAMUEL SMITH ANDERSON died at 6:30 o'clock February 20th, at the Church Home and Infirmary in Louisville. He had been an invalid for more than a year. The end came peacefully and his only son, H. C. Anderson, of Middlesboro, Ky., was with him.

General Anderson was born in Buckingham County, Virginia. He came of an old Virginia stock and was a great nephew

of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson of Revolutionary fame. His father was Dr. Benjamin Dabney Anderson of Buckingham County.

In 1836 General Anderson received an appointment to West Point, from which he was graduated in 1841, ranking well up in his class.

He was first stationed at Governor's Island, where he met and married Miss Harriet Tisdale. His wife died February 23d, 1899, and his son, alluded to above, is the only surviving child.

Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War, his battery, a part of the Second Artillery, went to the front. He served with distinction throughout the war and was repeatedly recommended in the official dispatches.

He was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the skirmish of Amazoque, capture of San Antonio and the battle of Cherubusco. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Molino del Rey he received the brevet of Captain, and for gallant conduct at Chapultepec the brevet of Major. In the valley of Mexico he was Acting Assistant Adjutant General and Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Cadwallader. From the close of the Mexican War until the breaking out of the Civil War, he remained with the regular army, rising to the rank of Captain of the Second Artillery.

When Virginia seceded, he resigned his commission in the United States army and threw in his lot with his native State. With bitter regret he parted from his old associates, obedient to what he considered the call of duty. He was commissioned a Colonel in the Confederate Service, and he was at first stationed in Virginia. He was of great assistance to the Confederate government in mobilizing and hurrying to the front the raw volunteer soldiery. Later he was appointed Adjutant General of the Trans-Mississippi Department, serving throughout the war on the staff of General Kirby Smith.





GENERAL ROBERT MACFEELY

At the close of the war he came to Louisville to live. He engaged in building operations and superintended the erection of a number of the largest buildings in Louisville. At one time he was associated with the management of the Pendennis Club. For eight years he was superintendent of the work house.

He was a man of singularly simple and unassuming character and was always reticent in regard to his own achievements. His quiet dignity, unfailing courtesy, graceful and genial kindness, made him widely loved by his associates in peace, while his unfaltering courage and marked ability for organization caused him to be a soldier trusted by his superior officers, idolized by the men under him, respected and feared by the enemies against whom he fought.

General Anderson was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church.

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ROBERT MACFEELY.

No. 1480. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, February 21, 1901, at Washington, D. C.

General MACFEELY was born at Carlisle, State of Pennsylvania. His father was Colonel George Macfeely, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812. He entered the Military Academy from that State on July 1, 1846. He was graduated and appointed brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry, July 1, 1850, and commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, July 13, 1852. After service at Fort Brady, Mich., and Fort Columbus, N. Y., in 1850-52, he was transferred to the northwest, where, in 1853-54, he was in command of escort for Pacific Railroad exploration and engaged in scouting against Snake Indians. Promoted to First Lieutenant February 3, 1855, he participated in

the Yakima expedition in 1855, and in the Rogue River expedition, March to June, 1856, being engaged in several skirmishes with Oregon Indians. He became Quartermaster of the Fourth Infantry from September 10, 1856, and served at Fort Vancouver, Wash., in 1856-60, and was on leave of absence in 1860-61. In April, 1861, he was on mustering duty at Frederick, Md., and on May 11, 1861, was appointed Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain; was on subsistence duty at Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind., in May, 1861; assumed charge at Grafton, Va., of subsistence matters in Western Virginia under special instructions from commanding General and Chief Commissary, Department of Ohio, June 29, 1861; was mustering officer at Wheeling, Va., in August, 1861; stationed at Cincinnati, O., October 9, 1861, in charge of subsistence of United States forces in the department of Ohio and Western Virginia; stationed at Indianapolis, Ind., as Commissary, November 25, 1861; relieved at Indianapolis and attached to the staff of the commanding General, Department of the Ohio, February 14, 1862; in charge of subsistence in the District of Ohio, in November, 1862; assigned as Commissary of Subsistence to the Fifteenth Army Corps, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, January 1, 1863, and announced as such March 29, 1863; May 4, 1863, assigned to the Department and Army of the Tennessee, from January 1, 1863, the date of his assignment to the Fifteenth Army Corps; April 26, 1864, announced as Chief Commissary on the staff of the Major General commanding the Department and Army of the Tennessee, per General Order No. 5, Department and Army of the Tennessee, 1864; participated in Vicksburg campaign and subsequent operations of the Army of the Tennessee, including the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta; relieved from above duty and ordered to Evansville, Ind., to assume duty as Depot Commissary, September 3, 1864; reported at Evansville September 30, 1864; assigned to duty in the office of Commissary General of Subsistence at Washington, D. C., October 4, 1864; detailed on board for examination

of subsistence officers, October 26, 1864; relieved and assigned to duty as Purchasing Commissary at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 19, 1864, and placed in supervisory charge of the affairs of the subsistence department in the States of Ohio, Michigan and that portion of the State of Indiana north of Madison and Vincennes; March 13, 1865, brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion; in addition to his purchasing duties, to act as Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Ohio, October 11, 1865; given general charge of subsistence affairs in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, December 5, 1865; relieved and assigned to duty as Chief Commissary, Department of the Lakes, at Detroit, Mich., September 28, 1866; ordered to Chicago as Purchasing and Depot Commissary, June 24, 1869; relieved as Chief Commissary, Department of the Lakes, July 14, 1869; appointed Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of Brigadier General, April 14, 1875, and assumed duties of the office May 11, 1875; was retired from active service, under Act of June 30, 1882, on July 1, 1890. He rendered distinguished services in the Subsistence Department in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys during the War of the Rebellion, and was a life-long friend of Generals Grant and Sheridan. As Commissary General of Subsistence, his administration was characterized by the strength and virility which was indicated by his own strong personality. Straight-forward, self-reliant, stern and tenacious in the discharge of his official duties, he was withal possessed of personal traits which, in his private relations, endeared him to those even who had the misfortune of falling under his official displeasure. In him passes away another of the few remaining officers who contributed to making the era of 1861-65 illustrious, and the green sward of Arlington covers no soldier who was more loyal to duty or more faithful than he.

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## WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.

NO. 2249. CLASS OF 1868.

Died, March 4, 1901, at Pasadena, Cal., aged 54.

Colonel VOLKMAR was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 29, 1847; graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of '68, died at Pasadena, California, March 4, 1901, and was buried at Arlington.

His first service to his country was when a lad of seventeen years of age, in response to the call for troops to repel the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania, he enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. He was appointed Sergeant in that Company June 19, 1863, and was commended by his Captain and Colonel for gallant conduct in battle during the Gettysburg campaign.

He entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet in June, 1864. After his graduation from West Point he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Cavalry, in which regiment he won distinction and official commendation for gallantry in the Indian campaigns of the years immediately following. In the winter of 1872 he was assigned by request of Brigadier General Howard to the different and dangerous duty of attempting under flag of truce, to open communications with some of the hostile Apaches in Arizona, and later was selected to command Camp Date Creek, where he rendered important and valuable service during the Apache-Yuma outbreak. His painstaking reconnaissance work and field maps made during these campaigns, some years later attracted the attention of his superiors, and in 1875 he was appointed engineer officer of the Department of the Missouri, and later Signal Officer of that department, and for several years subsequent he served as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier General John Pope, un-



COLONEL WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.



til relieved, at his own request, to join his troops of the Fifth Cavalry for the purpose of accompanying the Thornburg expedition of 1879. He was, however, recalled from this duty by Lieutenant General Sheridan for special work in Chicago, following which he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Aide de Camp on the staff of the Lieutenant General commanding the army, which position he resigned in March, 1885, to accept the appointment of Major and Assistant Adjutant General. In 1889, while, Adjutant General of the Department of Arizona, Colonel Volkmar devised and carried out a very comprehensive and practical test of military signaling. He had in successful operation over two thousand miles of communication by heliograph in a system extending from the various mountain peaks in Arizona and connected with the principal military posts of that department; many of these air lines over which messages were transmitted being over ninety miles; one was one hundred and twenty-five miles.

For one of his years, Colonel Volkmar had very rapid promotion to the grade of Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, in which position he remained until the date of his retirement, having made a long struggle against the failing of his physical health, broken by years of devoted service to his country. He was retired on April 28, 1900, on account of disability in line of duty.

He is survived by his widow, now an invalid at Pasadena, California, and his only son, First Lieutenant Walter S. Volkmar of the Artillery Corps. To the latter I am indebted for much of the information contained in this article.

W. P. HALL, Class of 1868.

## EDWARD AUGUSTUS PALFREY.

No. 1530. CLASS of 1851.

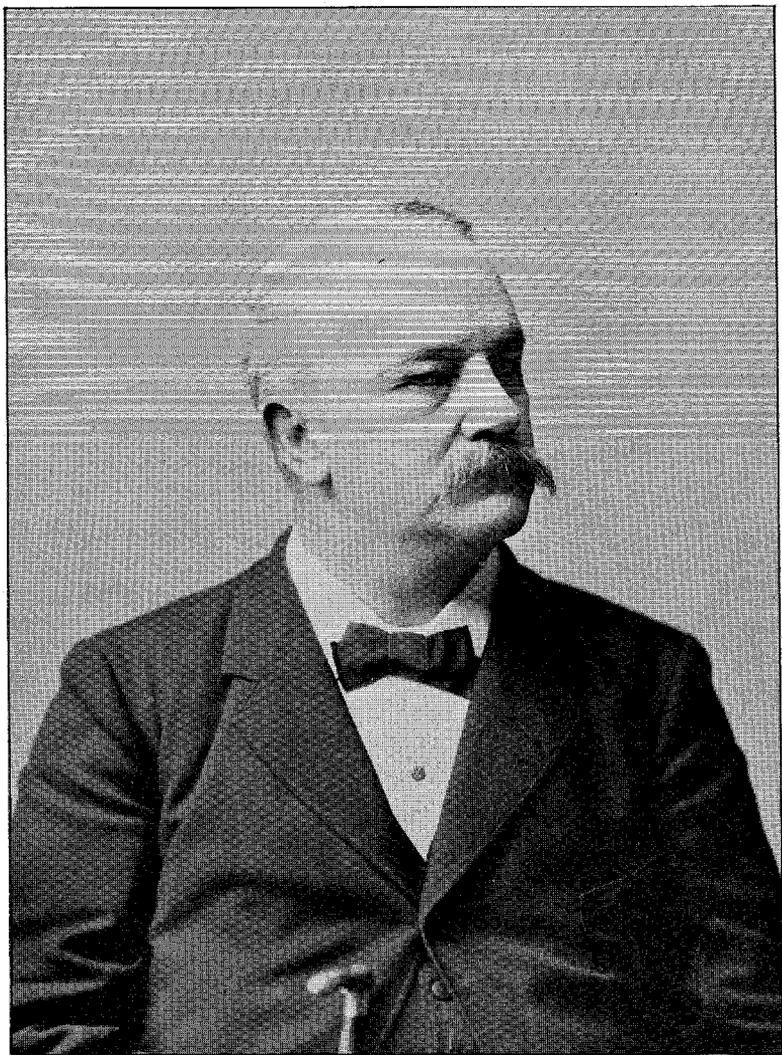
Died, March 19, 1901, at Hammond, La., aged 71.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS PALFREY was born in New Orleans, La., October 11, 1830, and was the eldest son of Robert J. Palfrey. He was a great-grandson of Colonel William Palfrey, of General George Washington's staff, who became Paymaster General of the Continental Army after the death of Colonel Warren, and later, by the unanimous vote of Congress, the first Consul General of the United States to France.

The subject of this sketch, after attending school at home, was appointed as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, and entered September 1st, 1846. He was graduated July 1st, 1851, and promoted on that date, in the army, to Brevet Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry.

He served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., during 1851 and 1852, and on frontier duty at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, and on scouting duty in 1852 and 1853. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Seventh Regiment Infantry August 24, 1851. He was engaged against Carvajal's Mexican marauders, captured at Rio Grande City, Texas, April 1st, 1853, and served at Fort Brown, Texas, 1853 and 1854; Fort Belknap, Texas, 1854; Austin, Texas, 1854 to 1856, and San Antonio, Texas, 1856. He was appointed First Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, January 9th, 1856, and resigned from the army August 1st, 1857.

Upon leaving the army he went to his home in New Orleans, and engaged in the banking business. The following letter, written by his commanding officer, Colonel A. S. Johnston, (better known a few years later as General Albert Sidney Johnston,) will serve to show how he was regarded:



GENERAL EDWARD A. PALFREY.



"San Antonio, Texas, August 27th, 1856.

To R. M. Davis, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:—Understanding from Lieutenant E. A. Palfrey that, should employment in civil life, in accordance with his taste and education be offered to him, that he would be glad to accept it, as more compatible with his interest and the comfort of his family, than his present situation, I take great pleasure in stating that I have known Lieutenant Palfrey for several years; that he has been, and is now, entrusted with the discharge of responsible duties, involving the disbursement of large sums of money, and that he is competent, faithful and exact; and is by all who know him regarded as a high-toned gentleman; and I would feel no hesitation in recommending that any application made in his behalf should receive the most favorable consideration.

With great respect,

(Signed,) A. S. JOHNSTON."

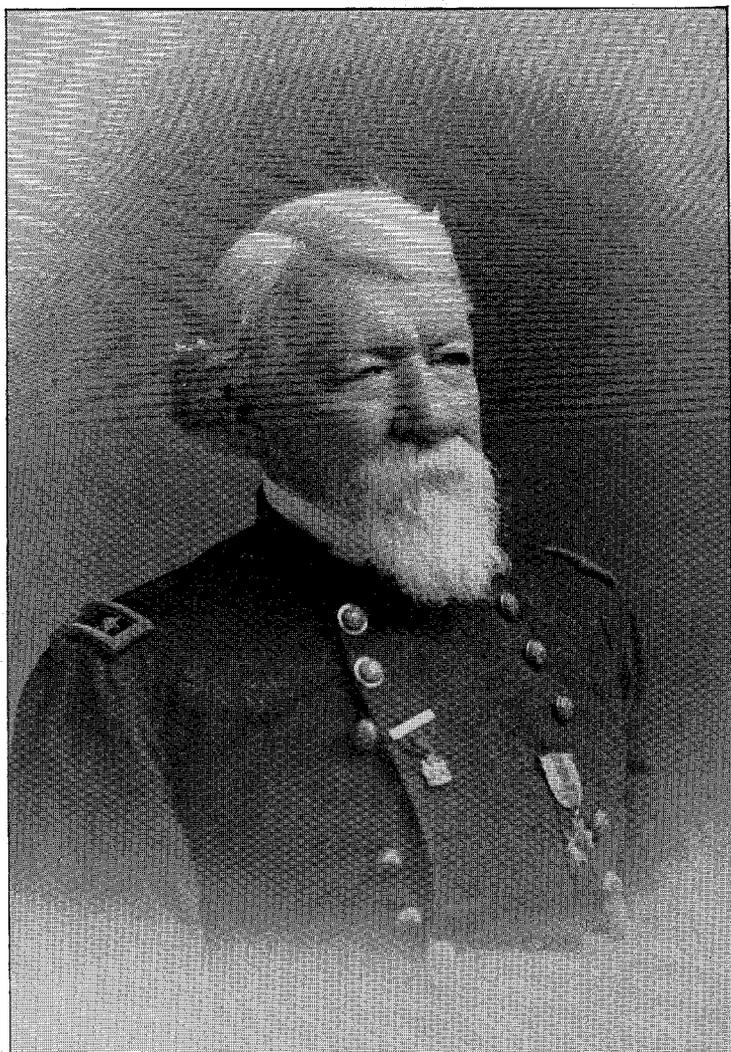
He remained in the occupations of civil and commercial life until just before the Civil War began. A few days after Louisiana seceded, he was appointed by Governor Thos. O. Moore, on February 6th, 1861, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, in the service of the State of Louisiana. Subsequently, when General Mansfield Lovell assumed command of the Department, he became the Adjutant General, and served in that capacity until New Orleans fell, in April, 1862. He had, however, before his assignment as Adjutant General, been elected Captain of the Second Company, Battalion Washington Artillery, and had been sent with private David Urquhart of the same command as a committee of two, to Montgomery, Ala., the then capital of the Confederate States, to offer to the President the services of the Washington Artillery "for the war." The services were accepted; and it is of record that the command served all through the war. President Davis, himself a West Pointer, here detached him from the line and made him the Adjutant General, under General Lovell, at New Orleans. After the fall of New Orleans, he was detailed to Camp Moore and to Vicksburg, and then to Richmond, Va., which had become the capital of the Confederate States, where he was assigned to duty as Major and Assistant Adjutant General Confederate States Army, on October 14, 1862.

On January 8th, 1863, Governor Moore of Louisiana telegraphed Major Palfrey an offer of the position of Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, with rank and pay of Brigadier General, which offer was declined. On March 1st, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, which he held until the end of the war. He was, upon the fall of Richmond, ordered to report to General E. Kirby Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, but was captured at Athens, Ga., by the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry and gave his parole at Montgomery, Ala., May 31st, 1865.

He then returned to his home and set to work to make a living for his family. He occupied several positions until September, 1866, when the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company was organized, of which he was made the Secretary. He held this position until February, 1875, when, upon the death of the President, he was elected to fill the vacancy and held the position until that company sold out its business to the German American Insurance Company of New York, in January, 1888. From that time until his health failed he was actively engaged in the insurance agency business.

He was much interested in public affairs, though he never held a political office. He held at different times many public positions of trust and honor, but without pay or patronage. He was the last of the original members of the Board of Liquidation of the City Debt of New Orleans, having been appointed on May 14th, 1880, and holding the appointment, as Vice-President, up to the day he died. He was the chairman of the Board of Governors of the Louisiana Historical Association, having control of the Confederate Memorial Hall and its contents, which office he held from the organization of the Association until the day he died. He was the chairman of the Monument Committee of the R. E. Lee Monumental Association, which erected the Lee statue in New Orleans, and was interested in every movement of a similar nature, especially the equestrian





GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET.

statue of General Albert Sidney Johnston, which surmounts the tomb of the association of the Army of Tennessee in Metairie Cemetery.

Colonel Palfrey was married to Miss Magdalen D. Skillman, in San Antonio, Texas., February 5th, 1856, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, all of whom survive him. He died, very suddenly, of heart disease, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thos. W. Cate, in Hammond, La., on March 19th, 1901, and his widow was stricken with paralysis while talking to her eldest son, and died exactly three weeks later, on April 9th, 1901.

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### STEWART VAN VLIET.

No. 1025. CLASS OF 1840.

Died, March 28, 1901, at Washington, D. C., aged 86.

General VAN VLIET is a direct descendent of that sturdy Holland Deutsche stock that is referred to now as the Knickerbockers, but he was born July 21, 1815, at Ferrisburg, Vt., although the War Department records have for more than fifty years past persistently alleged that he is a native of New York.

In 1836 he became a cadet at West Point, where he graduated in 1840 well up in his class, and was appointed Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Among his classmates were two men who became world-famous in our Civil War, and both of these were his room mates during the first year. The first was William T. Sherman and the other George H. Thomas—New England, West and South. With General Sherman an affection began in those "Plebe" days that existed to his death.

The Seminoles were troublesome in Florida when Van Vliet graduated, and the young Lieutenant at once joined his company and went gallantly through the campaign of 1840 and 1841,

participating in several sharp skirmishes. In September, 1841, he was ordered to West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, but he had hardly warmed his chair when the Seminoles broke out again, and at his own request he was relieved November 15, 1841, and rejoined his company in Florida for the campaign that was successfully ended in the next year. In this second Florida war, while engaged with the Indians on St. Johns River, a Seminole warrior attacked him, but after a sharp hand to hand fight young Van Vliet shot and killed his antagonist.

Then, until the breaking out of the Mexican war, he served in Louisiana, Fort Macon, N. C., Charleston and Savannah, and was meantime promoted (November 19, 1843) to First Lieutenant.

At the battle of Monterey, September 23, 1846, Major Vinton (the Captain of the company) was acting as a field officer, and while the Mexican guns were sweeping the streets of the town, Lieutenant Van Vliet, commanding the company, led the assaulting column. It was madness to charge through the narrow streets, so he made his way to the Plaza by cutting a passage through the walls from house to house until the Plaza was reached, and when his muskets covered and silenced the Mexican gunners, he received General Ampudia's surrender from an Aide de Camp.

In March, 1847, he still commanded his company in charge of a battery of mortars at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and while talking with Major Vinton the latter was struck by a shell and killed. On the day before the surrender of Vera Cruz he was made Regimental Quartermaster, but in the following June was made Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and never did regimental duty again.

From 1847 until the rebellion broke out he was on the frontier at various points, and did valuable service. He built old Fort Kearney, Neb., and Fort Laramie, on the Oregon route, and while serving at Fort Leavenworth fitted out the Utah expedition under General Albert Sidney Johnston, and accompan-

ied it to Salt Lake. In 1855-56 he accompanied General Harney on the Sioux expedition, and took part in the desperate engagement of September 3, 1855, at Blue Water.

In August, 1861, he was promoted to Major (having resigned as Captain, Third Artillery, December 24, 1853,) and in the same month reported to General McClellan here in Washington for duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and performed the huge labor of fitting out that army as it was being organized and prepared for the field. In September, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac took part in the Peninsular campaign against Richmond, being present in every engagement from the siege of Yorktown to Malvern Hill. The Senate in the meantime had failed to confirm his appointment as Brigadier General, and he was relieved as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac July 10, 1862, and July 17 reported at New York City, under his lineal rank of Major, to have charge of the transportation of all supplies from that point to the armies in the field.

No troops of the armies in Virginia, the Carolinas, the Gulf, or on the lower Mississippi, during the subsequent years to March, 1865, had reason to complain of lack of prompt arrival of supplies and stores as far as General Van Vliet's duty was concerned, but there are comparatively few only who have the least idea of the magnitude of his work, or of the vast responsibility devolved upon him.

I dare not venture to estimate how many millions upon millions of dollars were disbursed by him, but the reader may guess at it when he remembers how many hundreds of sea-craft of all kinds, steam and sail, were constantly arriving at and departing from the main depots of each separate army. At one time General Van Vliet had absolute authority to take possession of any and all craft of every description that might be found in or near New York Bay, if in his judgment he deemed it necessary for the public service.

Despite his splendid service he toiled on without reward of promotions, except by the empty brevets of Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General, United States Army, which were conferred in 1864, until at last, in March, 1865, the Secretary of War had him again appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and this time he was promptly confirmed, retaining the rank until mustered out in September, 1866. In the volunteers and also in the regular army he was brevetted Major General.

After the war he served at various points until 1878, when he returned to Washington as Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, and remained there on duty until placed on the retired list in January, 1881.

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### EDWARD GODFREY STEVENS.

No. 2325. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, April 10, 1901, at New York City, aged 54.

EDWARD GODFREY STEVENS was born in Clinton, Massachusetts, June 27, 1847, being the oldest child of the Hon. Charles Godfrey Stevens and Laura Russell Stevens.

The stirring days of the Civil War in his boyhood awakened within him a great desire for a military career, but, as an appointment to West Point was impossible for him at that time, he entered the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in September, 1865. Hearing that there was to be a competitive examination for admission to West Point and Annapolis in February, 1866, he left Hanover to try for the appointment, which he won, and in June entered the Military Academy, from which he was graduated four years later fourteenth in a class of fifty-eight.

He was detailed for the summer of 1870 as Instructor of Tactics at the Point; and in November went to Fort McPherson.



EDWARD G. STEVENS.



son, Nebraska, to join the Fifth Cavalry, to which he had been assigned as Second Lieutenant.

The death of a younger brother in 1868, left Edward the only son, and when, in the autumn of '71, his father wrote of failing health and increasing cares, and urged his coming home, he felt the sacrifice to be duty, which to his loyal heart always came before personal desire, and therefore sent in his resignation November 15th, to take effect December 1st. Before it could be acted upon, the regiment was removed to Arizona, where his discharge reached him several months later. With bitter regret he put off the blue and returned to the little Massachusetts town and the distasteful routine of office life.

He reached Clinton in March, 1872, and remained there for the next twenty-two years, during all of which he never lost his love for the service, nor his hope of some day returning to it.

While waiting, he interested himself in the militia of his native State, where his education soon brought him into prominence. In January, 1876, he was appointed Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts, which position he retained during the two terms of Gov. Rice, and later, held it again for one year, 1882, under Governor Long.

During this period there were great improvements made in the Massachusetts militia, inefficient companies were weeded out and the standard raised until the State feels justly proud of its contingent of the National Guard. In all this work he took a foremost part, and letters found since his death prove how much the State officials felt they owed to him.

He never allowed personal considerations to stand in the way of rendering a service when needed, and after having served as Colonel, accepted, much to the surprise of his friends, the position of Captain of the militia company of his native town, teaching and drilling the young men until they were able to stand alone. The present Captain of the company who, in 1898, took his men with credit through wearing service at Santiago,

owns with warm gratitude, that Colonel Stevens taught him all he knows; and loves to recall the evenings when the older man gathered the young fellows together for instruction, varied with stories of life at West Point and on the Plains.

He was always interested in State and town politics, was a member of the State Legislature in 1881, and held numerous town offices, being particularly useful on the school board, which his deep love for children rendered a congenial task.

Besides the position of confidential clerk in his father's law office, with superintendence of a large insurance agency, Mr. Stevens conducted a real estate business on his own account, at first in Clinton and afterwards in Boston, keeping both offices open until the spring of 1894, when his business connections with Clinton were finally severed. The financial panic of '93, following other reverses, had caused his circumstances to be much straightened, compelling him to give up all but strictly business interests in an unavailing struggle to retrieve his fortunes. In 1895 a severe attack of grip so weakened his constitution, already strained by years of overwork, that the remainder of his life was one long fight with pain and weakness, borne with quiet courage.

Being assured by his physician that he could not live through another Boston winter, he removed, in December, 1896, to New York, soon entering the employ of the Manhattan Investment Co. and Cass Realty Corporation, at first for a few weeks only, to assist in some special work, but proving so useful that he was made a director of the former company, and retained in its office until his death. The following minutes sent to the bereaved family, testify to the regard in which he was held by his business associates:

"The surviving members of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Investment Company bear witness to the great services rendered by their late associate, Edward G. Stevens, as a director and manager of this company. His idea of official duty was far above that of the ordinary corporate officer, and he

spared no pains to conserve the properties in his charge, and to protect the interests of the stockholders. He was a man fertile in resource, of unswerving integrity and of marked business ability. To this official tribute to his memory his surviving associations have to add their deep sense of personal bereavement in the loss of a good and valued friend."

When the Spanish war broke out in the spring of 1898, Mr. Stevens made a strenuous effort to re-enter the service, offering his sword to his country when the cloud of war on the horizon was yet no larger than a man's hand, and following this up with every possible effort; but it was too late. The physical examination revealed cataracts growing on both eyes and mortal disease in the weary body. This he never mentioned to his family, dreading, with his customary gentle consideration, to give them pain on his account.

Since active service was denied him, he turned to the work that might still be his, doing all in his power to help and cheer the sick and wounded who before long filled the New York hospitals.

During the winter of 1900-01 heart disease developed and he suffered greatly, though keeping steadily at work until the end came, suddenly at the last, as he would have wished, early in the morning of April 10th. His remains were brought to his old home, where they rest beside those of his dearly loved father in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Stevens was married on the 21st of April, 1879, to Fannie Ball Brittan of Boston, who died four years later, leaving one daughter, Marguerite Fiske, born April 9, 1880. On the 14th of April, 1885, he married the sister of his first wife, Helen Mary Brittan, who, with the daughter, is now residing in Clinton.

There are those who lay down their lives for others in one supreme moment of sacrifice, and the world calls them heroes. He laid his down day by day from the moment of his resignation from the army, and won no earthly laurels. His best work was

always for others and brought him no return, except the love and gratitude of those who had nothing else to give. He reckoned his life a failure; but who can limit the good influence of unfailing courtesy, courageous endurance and unselfish loyalty to convictions of duty? Such a life was his, and surely it has not been lived in vain.

His favorite motto through all the weary years of disappointment was: "Everything comes to him who waits." And those whose lives are empty at his going, believe that the waiting time is over now and the reward at hand. E. K. S.

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JOHN PORTER HATCH.

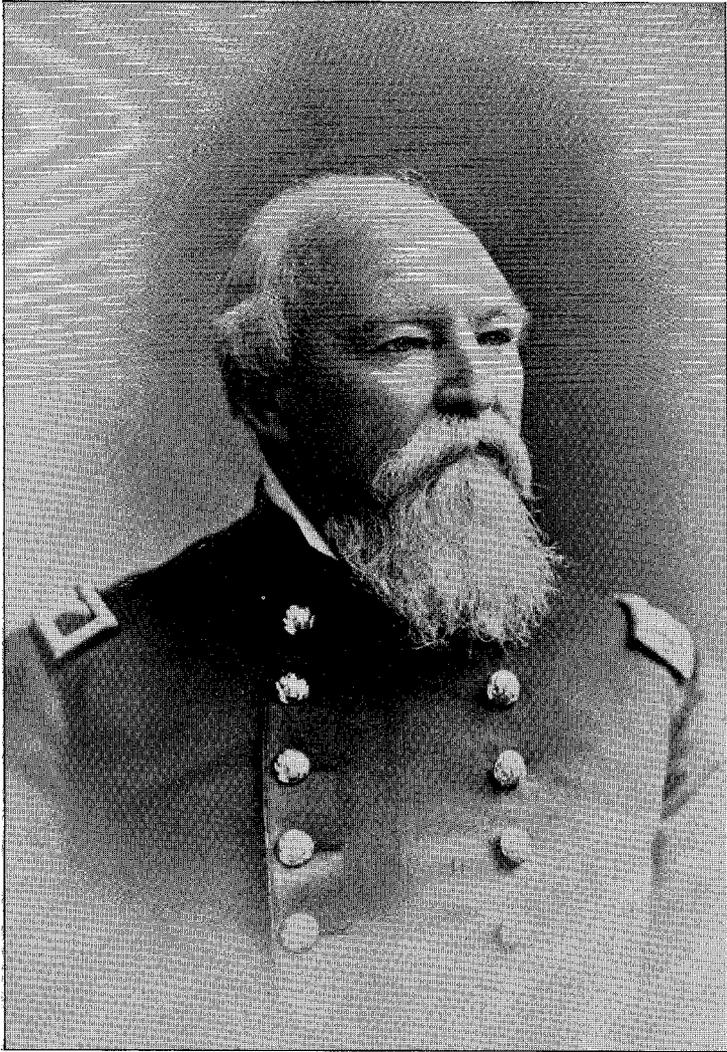
No. 1247. CLASS OF 1845.

Died, April 12, 1901, in New York City, aged 79.

JOHN PORTER HATCH was born in Oswego, N. Y., June 9, 1822, and died in New York City April 12, 1901. General Hatch was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1845; commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry. General Hatch served during the military occupation of Texas, the war with Mexico, was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Chapultepec and capture of the City of Mexico.

Was transferred to the Mounted Rifles; served as Adjutant of regiment on frontier duty; many staff positions and recruiting duty. General Hatch was engaged in many skirmishes against Indians in the Navajo expedition and in explorations from Puget Sound to the Klamath River in California.

During the War of the Rebellion, General Hatch was made Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, September 28, 1861. Served in command of Cavalry, Fifth Army Corps; brevetted for gallantry at Manassas; was in Maryland campaign.



□ GENERAL JOHN P. HATCH.



General Hatch was severely wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, being brevetted Colonel and Brigadier General "for gallant services in the field." He was detailed on several important missions in both line and staff. He became Colonel of the Second United States Cavalry June 26, 1881; served at Fort Custer, Montana, and Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, until January 9, 1896, when he was retired.

The funeral was held at St. Andrew's Church in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1901. The interment was at Arlington, among those he loved and those who loved him. Full military honors were given to General Hatch. There were many floral offerings, including the emblem of the Loyal Legion. Representatives of the Loyal Legion, the Astec Society and Lafayette Post, G. A. R., were present. The honorary pall-bearers were Generals Van Wicke and Rucker, Colonel Carter, Colonel Green Clay Goodloe, Captain Carpenter, United States Marine Corps, James Fitz Patrick, C. H. Campbell and Thomas Blagden.

A widow, son and daughter survive him.

General Hatch was a true man, a fine soldier, a just and good friend, thoughtful for others, hospitable, genial and lovable.

Serving with General Hatch as Regimental Adjutant for four years, I can truly vouch for his high and noble character and his unswerving devotion to the best interests of the government. The army has lost a loyal and true compatriot, the country at large a noble citizen.

CHARLES F. ROE.

## JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE.

No. 547. CLASS OF 1829.

Died, April 16, 1901, at New York City, aged 93.

Major JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE came of an old family long settled in Calvert County, Maryland, having their town residence in Georgetown, D. C., where he was born on September 21st, 1808.

He was the son of Clement Smith, a prosperous merchant and banker, and of Miss Margaret Clare Brice, a niece of Judge Nicholas Brice, of Baltimore, whose name Major Bryce subsequently took by special act of the New York Legislature.

All of Major Bryce's forbears held positions of trust in the community. The first of his family came from Hallscroft, England, in 1649, and was Attorney General under the Crown. The son of the same was Judge of the county and member of the House of Burgess; again the next in descent was High Sheriff, while the fourth in descent from the original settler here and grandfather of Major Bryce, was a highly esteemed surgeon in the revolutionary army, serving without pay, and who is said to have originated a general system of inoculation for the troops against smallpox.

Major Bryce first attended school at an old Scotch Presbyterian's named Parson Maphet, just across the Potomac in Virginia; afterwards he was fitted by tutors for West Point, which he entered in 1825, being one of a class of one hundred and thirty. One of these tutors was young Mr. McIlvain, subsequently Bishop McIlvain, who served as curate to a church which Major Bryce's father had built in Georgetown, and which is still standing.

At West Point, Major Bryce had as associates Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, Professor Mitchell and many others, who subsequently attained distinction. He graduated seventh in



MAJOR J. SMITH BRYCE.



his class in general merit, but fourth in some special branches, and was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery. His health, however, was never strong, and he remained for some time at West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

He resigned from the army in 1832 to study law in the office of Albert Galatin. Admitted to the bar, he soon built up a lucrative practice and subsequently married Elizabeth Stephens, daughter of a prominent New York merchant and sister of the celebrated Central American and Palestine author and traveler, John L. Stephens.

Mr. Bryce remained in New York in the active practice of the law till the outbreak of the Civil War, when he re-entered the army and served as Assistant Adjutant General on General Wadsworth's staff. On the death of General Wadsworth, he was transferred to the staff of General Bernard, who was engaged in perfecting the defences of Washington, and to whom he rendered efficient assistance in his task.

At the close of the war, he retired to civil life, resumed the practice of law, residing in New York and Newport and occasionally traveling in Europe.

His wife died in 1880. The death of his grandson, young Hamilton Fish, before Santiago, who was the first American to fall in battle, in our recent war with Spain, came as a great shock to Major Bryce. He died in New York, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, April 16th, 1901, in his ninety-third year, being the oldest living graduate of West Point. He was buried in the vault of his wife's family—the Stephens—in St. Marks' Church of the Bowery, New York City.

Such are the bare incidents of his life. Despite his advanced years, Major Bryce's health was never robust, as I have intimated, and to a considerable extent, this fact debarred him from active service in the field. Indeed, nothing but his lofty sense of duty and the appreciation that his military education might be of use to the country in a technical way, induced him to re-enter the army. But though his career may have been

lacking in striking incidents, it was useful to the cause he had at heart. Major Bryce was a man of singular charm of manner and sweetness of disposition, and perhaps in this connection will be longest remembered. Indeed, as a conversationalist, he was most agreeable, and to the last his memories were vivid and interesting. His earliest recollections were associated with the battle of Bladensburg. His uncle, General Walter Smith, commanded the militia of the District of Columbia at that battle, and though but a child of six, he distinctly remembered the consternation that filled Georgetown on the retreat of our forces and the flames of the burning wings of the Capitol, which lit up Washington.

To stay the advance of the British, Major Bryce's father erected barricades across the road leading from Tenleytown to Washington, and on which the family mansion stood. Interspersed with these barricades were tables on which were also placed the contents of his father's extensive wine cellar. But the enemy were not to be thus delayed, and Major Bryce often recounted, watching from a window, the red coats pass, the soldiers seizing the bottles, breaking the necks across their muskets, drinking the contents and throwing the bottles aside, as they continued their advance.

The house still remains. It is situated on the heights adjoining what is now the Georgetown Cemetery, and to the left on entering its gates, a comfortable and roomy mansion, with wide extended wings and glass conservatories. It was a center of hospitality at that time, and all that was distinguished in Washington was entertained under its roof, for it must be remembered that the Capitol then was merely a city of offices, and the greater part of the social world, including the diplomatic corps, had their residences in Georgetown. Thus Major Bryce often saw old Mr. Green, with his daughter, the future Empress Iturbidi, ride by of a morning, on his white horse, for she usually accompanied him to his office in one of the departments in Washington for the sake of the exercise. Clay, Calhoun, Webster

and Count Deminou (Minister of Louis the XVIII and Charles the X), and later Lafayette, were frequent guests of his father's. Count Deminou indeed persuaded the old Georgetown merchant to allow his son to visit France in his company on one of his brief diplomatic vacations. On the eve of sailing the projected journey, for some reason, was given up, however, and years after, when Louis Philippi was king, Major Bryce met the poor Count in New York endeavoring to support life on ten cents a day.

Lafayette, too, as also a visitor at his father's house, as I have said, and it was Major Bryce's sister, Matilda, of whom it is recounted that on being kissed by the Marquis on the forehead, she refused to allow the hallowed spot to be washed for a week.

Major Bryce's recollections of President Jackson, who, with Mr. Calhoun, had secured his appointment to West Point, were distinct. Standing before the well known portrait of the doubtful old soldier in the Manhattan Club, he remarked one day to a friend: "Yes, yes, it is very like; but he did not wear his hair quite so much brushed back, and, besides, the pose is somewhat of an artistic license."

The war of 1812 greatly affected the property of Georgetown. So seriously indeed that Major Bryce's father had decided to move his large importing business to New York, and was only prevented by the united request of the merchants and the city officials that he would not desert them. It was probably due to the declining fortunes of the town that Major Bryce, on resigning his professorship at West Point, elected to start the practice of law in New York, instead of in his native place. It meant, however, the severance of many family ties and the break of old associations. With General Robert E. Lee, Mr. Bryce retained his friendship to the eve of the Civil War, and in a last interview with him was much impressed when the latter declared his intention of "going with his State."

Major Bryce was the oldest of a large family. Of his sisters, Margaret Clare married a distinguished officer in the navy and brother of Colonel Gantt, Attorney General, on General McLellan's staff. Besides these, he had a brother Clement and Walter. Major Bryce left issue—Clemence, born 1846 in New York, married to Nicholas Fish, late U. S. Minister to Belgium and eldest son of the late Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Lloyd S. Bryce, born 1850, Flushing, Long Island, late Paymaster General of S. N. Y. and ex-member of Congress; and Carroll Bryce, borne 1854, in New York.

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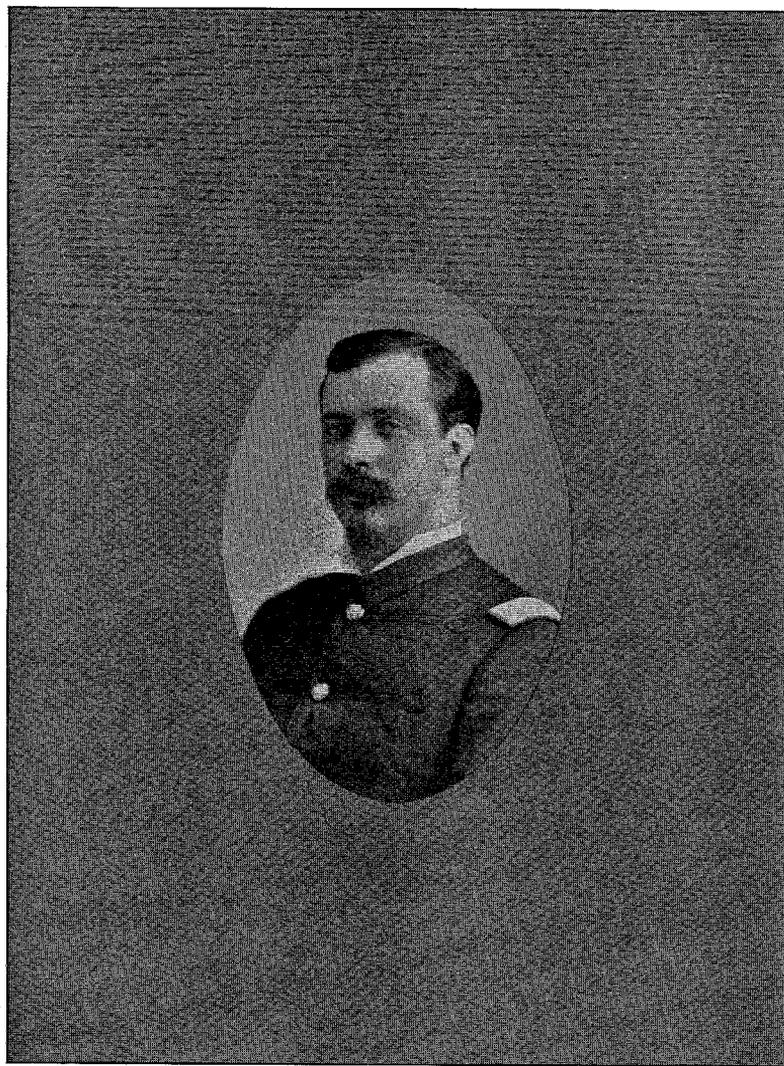
CHARLES KELLER.

No. 2097. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, April 22nd, 1901, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas., aged 59.

CHARLES KELLER was born in Hamburg, Pa., and passed the early days of his life in that vicinity. He was admitted to the Military Academy July 1st, 1861, graduating therefrom with his class June 23rd, 1865; promoted Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, same date. Transferred to Second Infantry, 17th April, 1869; Regimental Quartermaster August 20th, 1873, to July 20th, 1875, date of his promotion to Captain, Second Infantry. Promoted Major, Eighteenth Infantry, August 8th, 1897; Lieutenant Colonel, Twenty-fourth Infantry, April, 1899; transferred to Twenty-second Infantry, 7th August, 1900; Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, February 28, 1901.

From 1865 until 1877 Colonel Keller was stationed mainly in the south, and during the troublesome reconstruction period, served with marked distinction in the many positions he was called upon to occupy. In 1877 he accompanied his regiment



COLONEL CHARLES KELLER.



to Idaho in time to take part in the closing events of the Nez Perce campaign, and in 1890-91 participated in the Sioux campaign in South Dakota. From that time until his promotion, in August, 1897, he served with his company at Fort Omaha, Neb., and Fort Yates, North Dakota.

At the beginning of hostilities with Spain, Colonel Keller, then at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was ordered with his regiment to New Orleans, La., and later on to San Francisco, Cal., from which point they embarked for the Philippines June 26th. His services in the Philippines, as transcribed from the official records by the War Department, as follows:

“Colonel Keller participated in the battle of Manila, August 13th, 1898, and was commended for being with his battalion the first to enter the city from the enemy’s entrenchments; was in the battle of Iloilo and Jaro, February 11 and 12, 1899, and took part in engagements with Filipino rebels around Jaro, February 14 to March 1 and 16, 1899. He was recommended for Medal of Honor by General Miller for unusual and conspicuous bravery in commanding his battalion in battle with insurgents north of Jaro, penetrating the enemy’s lines, capturing the block house and without delay turning to left against enemy’s flank, and his persistent conflict with enemy until dark, inflicting heavy loss, March 16, 1899, and for brevet for gallant conduct in battle at Jaro, February 12, 1899, and capturing the city; was recommended for brevet by General Young, for gallant service in leading the advance upon Arayat, P. I., October 12, 1899, defeating and demoralizing the enemy and capturing his works.”

After more than two and a half years constant and arduous service in the tropics, his health seriously impaired, he returned to this country on sick leave February 6, 1901, and on April the 22nd surrounded by his family to whom he had ever been a devoted husband and father, he quietly breathed his last.

Colonel Keller was a man of pronounced soldierly characteristics, an efficient and zealous officer, a strict disciplinarian, and yet withal of a kindly, generous and companionable nature.

After a service of almost forty years, loyal and faithful service to his country, he leaves behind him an honorable and respected name, and a memory forever hallowed in the hearts of his comrades. T. H. W.

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ALBERT S. McNUTT.

No. 2899. CLASS OF 1881.

Died, May 8, 1901, at Washington, D. C.

McNUTT, after his graduation, served in the Ninth Infantry in Nebraska, Wyoming and Arizona.

The Secretary has been unable to get trace of any members of his family.

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FITZ JOHN PORTER.

No. 1238. CLASS OF 1845.

Died, May 21, 1901, at Morristown, N. J., aged 78 years.

FITZ JOHN PORTER, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 13, 1822, was a son of Commander John Porter of the United States Navy. He was a student at Exeter Academy and, in 1841, was appointed by the President to the West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated number eight in the class of 1845, of which there are now but two survivors. He was assigned to the Fourth Artillery, in which he became Second Lieutenant March 18, 1846.

Porter served in the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant May 29, and received the brevet of Captain, September 8, 1847, for services at Molina del Rey, and that of Major for Chapultepec. During the assault on the City of Mexico, he was wounded at the Belin Gate.

Porter and his classmate, Professor Henry Coppee, dined with the writer a few years ago, who recalls with pleasure their agreeable recollections of Scott's brilliant Mexican campaign, in which they had participated.

In July, 1849, Captain Porter was appointed Assistant Instructor of Artillery at the Academy; in 1853-4 he was Adjutant there, and then was Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry. In 1856 he was appointed Adjutant General, and served under General Albert Sidney Johnston in the Utah expedition of 1857-60. Later he was on duty in New York City as Assistant Inspector General and superintended the protection of the railway between Baltimore and Harrisburg, Pa., during the Baltimore riots.

When communication was interrupted with Washington at the opening of the Civil War, Porter assumed the responsibility of replying in the affirmative to telegrams from Missouri, requesting permission to muster troops for the protection of that State. His act was approved by the War Department. On May 14, 1861, he became Colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, a new regiment, and three days later was made Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned to duty in Washington.

In 1862, General Porter participated in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, served during the siege of Yorktown, and upon its evacuation, was Governor of that place. He was assigned to the command of the Fifth Corps, which formed the right wing of McClellan's army, and fought the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill. At Malvern Hill he commanded the left flank, which mainly resisted the assault of that day.

Porter received the brevet of Brigadier General in the regular army for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chickahominy, June 27, 1862. A week later he was made Major General of Volunteers, and temporarily attached to General John Pope's army of Virginia. His corps, although ordered to advance, was unable to move forward at the second battle of Bull Run, but in the afternoon of the following day it was actively engaged, and to its obstinate resistance it was mainly due that the defeat was not a total rout. Charges were brought against Porter for his inaction on the first day, August 29, 1862, and he was deprived of his command, but was restored at the request of McClellan, taking part in the Maryland campaign.

On November 27, 1862, Porter was arraigned before a Court Martial in Washington, charged with disobeying orders at the second battle of Bull Run, and on January 21, 1863, he was cashiered, "and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States, for violation of the 9th and 52nd Articles of War." The justice of this severe verdict has been the subject of much controversy. General Porter made several appeals for a reversal of the decision of the Court Martial, and many petitions to open the case were presented to the Presidents during the succeeding eighteen years, as well as memorials from various legislatures, and on December 28, 1882, a bill for his relief was taken to the Senate, under the action of an advisory board appointed by President Hayes, consisting of Major Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty. On May 14, 1882, the President remitted so much of the sentence of the Court Martial as forever disqualified Porter from holding any office of trust or profit under the government, but the bill for his relief failed in its passage.

A technical objection caused President Arthur to veto a similar bill that was passed by the 48th Congress, but another was passed subsequently which was signed by President Cleveland, and he was restored to the United States Army as Colonel,

August 5, 1886. After his term of service as President expired, though he had received and refused numerous petitions to open the case, General Grant studied it more carefully with the aid of additional evidence received from southern sources, and published his conclusions in December, 1882, in an article entitled, "An Undeserved Stigma," in which he magnanimously said he was perfectly convinced of General Porter's innocence.

In 1869 the Khedive of Egypt offered him a commission of Major General, which he declined. After leaving the army, General Porter engaged in business in New York City; was subsequently Superintendent of the New Jersey Asylum for the Insane, and in February, 1875, was appointed Commissioner of Public Works. Later he was Police Commissioner for four years, then became Commissioner of the Fire Department; his last employment being that of Cashier of the New York Post Office. On his recent retirement from this office, in 1897, General Porter removed with his family to Morristown, New Jersey, where he died after a lingering illness, May 21, 1901. His military funeral at Trinity Church, New York, was largely attended, and the burial was in the family plot at Greenwood.

Fitz John Porter possessed what old Fuller quaintly called "a handsome man-case," and many accomplishments; was an able commander of spotless character and courtly manners, being altogether one of the most lovable and refined gentlemen that the writer has enjoyed the privilege of including among his many army acquaintances and friends. Conversing with General Grant concerning Porter's case, he remarked to the writer in 1884: "In my judgment, no officer of the American army has suffered such injustice and torture as General Porter suffered for nearly twenty years, and yet there are prejudiced people, mental Bourbons, who to this day believe, that he was a disloyal traitor, who should have been shot."

JAS. GRANT WILSON.

New York, June, 1901.

## FRANK MICHLER.

No. 2355. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, May 29, 1901, at Washington, D. C.

Colonel MICHLER was, at the time of his death, on duty as Lieutenant Colonel and Aide de Camp on the staff of the Commanding General of the army.

A classmate is preparing a sketch of his life, which will appear next year.

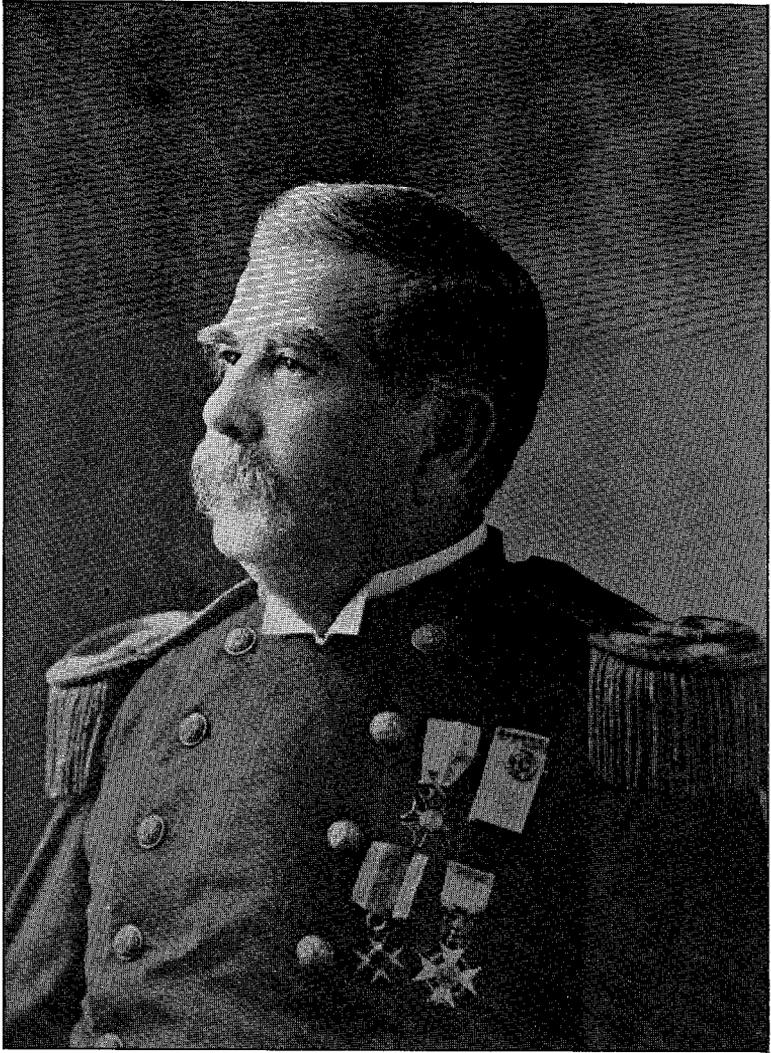
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## THOMAS WILSON.

No. 1607. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, May 30, 1901, at New York City, N. Y., aged 69.

THOMAS WILSON was born at Washington, D. C., June 10, 1832; was appointed "at large" to the United States Military Academy, entering it June, 1849. He had been a student in the schools of his native city. Was the son of Joseph Shields Wilson and Eliza Uhler Moulder Wilson. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in Washington, D. C., and while a youth obtained a situation in the Treasury Department and was soon afterwards assigned to the Land Office division. A biographical writer on eminent men in Washington, D. C., says: \* \* "After the organization of the Interior Department, he became chief clerk of the General Land Office, a position he long retained, and in 1860 and 1866 was appointed Commissioner of this bureau, holding office a number of years and rendering important service to the department generally. He was always fond of books and by the unusual strength of his mind became



GENERAL THOMAS WILSON



a most accomplished scholar." He was one of the most remarkable men—he had no superior in the details and intricate knowledge of all governmental affairs, particularly in the land system of the country. The mother of the deceased came from ancestry who settled in Pennsylvania on their arrival in this country—the Moulders, Duncans and Uhlens. Her parents moved to Washington, D. C. General Wilson inherited from his mother his fine delicate musical talent.

He was a brother of General John M. Wilson, retired, late Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Lieutenant Downs L. Wilson, U. S. N., retired, Duncan Montrose Wilson, of Saint Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Duncan, widow of the late Brigadier General Thomas Duncan, U. S. A., retired.

On May 6, 1858, he married Henrietta Warring Rittenhouse, of Georgetown, D. C., daughter of Benjamin Franklin Rittenhouse and Henrietta Worthington Davidson Rittenhouse, both of Georgetown, D. C.

His widow survives him, also three daughters, Mary, wife of Warren Switzler, of Omaha, Nebraska; Henrietta, wife of Captain D. H. Boughton, Third United States Cavalry, and Miss Margaret Stevens Wilson.

His remains were brought to the residence of his son-in-law, Captain D. H. Boughton, United States Army, Fort Myer, Va., and on Sunday, June 2, 1901, were interred in the Arlington National Cemetery with military honors. A large number of army friends and others were at his grave.

He was a member of the Loyal Legion, Empire State Sons of the American Revolution, and New York Army and Navy Club.

His class, '53, were in their height of physical and intellectual manhood at the commencement of the Civil War, who possessing the ability and opportunity, many came prominently forward as highly creditable representatives of their Alma Mater. In it were General P. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant General J. M.

Schofield, Major General J. B. McPherson, and many others of marked merit but with less rank.

After graduating at the Military Academy he was commissioned in the infantry and sent to the northwest. In 1854 and including part of 1856, he was on frontier duty where the Lipan and Comanche Indians rendered the service of the troops active and laborious. In part of 1856 and 1857, on the western coast and interior of Florida, he was engaged against the Seminole Indians. Afterwards on the United States Coast Survey in Washington, D. C., until 1861, in charge of the drawing division—a place he filled much to his credit and with the strong approbation of the Superintendent, Professor A. D. Bache.

During the Civil War he was in many prominent and responsible positions in Washington, D. C. In October, 1861, he was transferred to the Subsistence Department and established himself at Annapolis, Maryland, fitting out, in a creditable manner, the Burnside expedition to the coast of North Carolina. He joined the Peninsula campaign, of General McClelland, in the spring and summer of 1862. In September, October and November of that year, he was in the field during the Maryland campaign, serviceable and successful. He was at the battle of Antietam. His duty in supplying and caring for the troops at the battle of Fredericksburg and whilst on the Rappahannock were invaluable. Many testimonials of his operations added to his reputation which his ably conducted duties merited. It was in supplying the army of General Grant in the Wilderness, in 1864, that he deserves his greatest credit—over 125,000 rations were necessary daily. To meet the requirement of the movement on Richmond, he concentrated 6,500 head of cattle for that army in ten days. Whilst Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Army of the Potomac no shortage of rations ever occurred to that command. He was closely associated with its commanding General in all his movements and engagements, until the capitulation at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

He served as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence in Baltimore, Md.; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of California; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Arizona; in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Boston, Mass., also on same duty in Washington, D. C.; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Platte, Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Omaha, Neb.; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Texas, and Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, San Antonio, Texas; Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Missouri, and Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Ill.; Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, New York City, N. Y., retiring June, 1896.

His occupation was varied and responsible—there was no duty of any character in his department he had not performed well, nor was he ever in a position he was not equal to, at all times and under all circumstances.

For the Civil War he received six brevets, viz.:

Major, March 13, 1865, faithful and meritorious services during the war. Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1865, faithful and meritorious services during the war. Colonel, March 13, 1865, faithful and meritorious services during the war. Brigadier General, March 13, 1865, faithful and meritorious services during the war. Colonel, Volunteers, August 1, 1864, faithful and meritorious services in the field. Brigadier General, Volunteers, March 13, 1865, faithful and meritorious services during the war.

The highly commended reports of his superiors called from the War Department this mode of recognition and appreciation of his valuable labor and worth. No one surpassed him in his devotion to his duty, or had a higher sense of its requirements.

His industry was untiring, his energy and intensity of purpose unsurpassed. Nothing could deter him from his object if it was necessary as a duty for him to perform or accomplish. It was these qualities that caused his superiors to place the confidence in him that so strongly called for their admiration and to which they so pleasantly referred in alluding to his official acts.

He had a warm and impulsive nature devoted to his friends, true and sincere, but always ready to aid any who necessitated assistance. In many acts of his life the Scotch-Irish characteristics of his ancestors were visible—toned his character, and added to its solidity.

He leaves to his family a pure unsullied name, an integrity unclouded and an honor they can revere.

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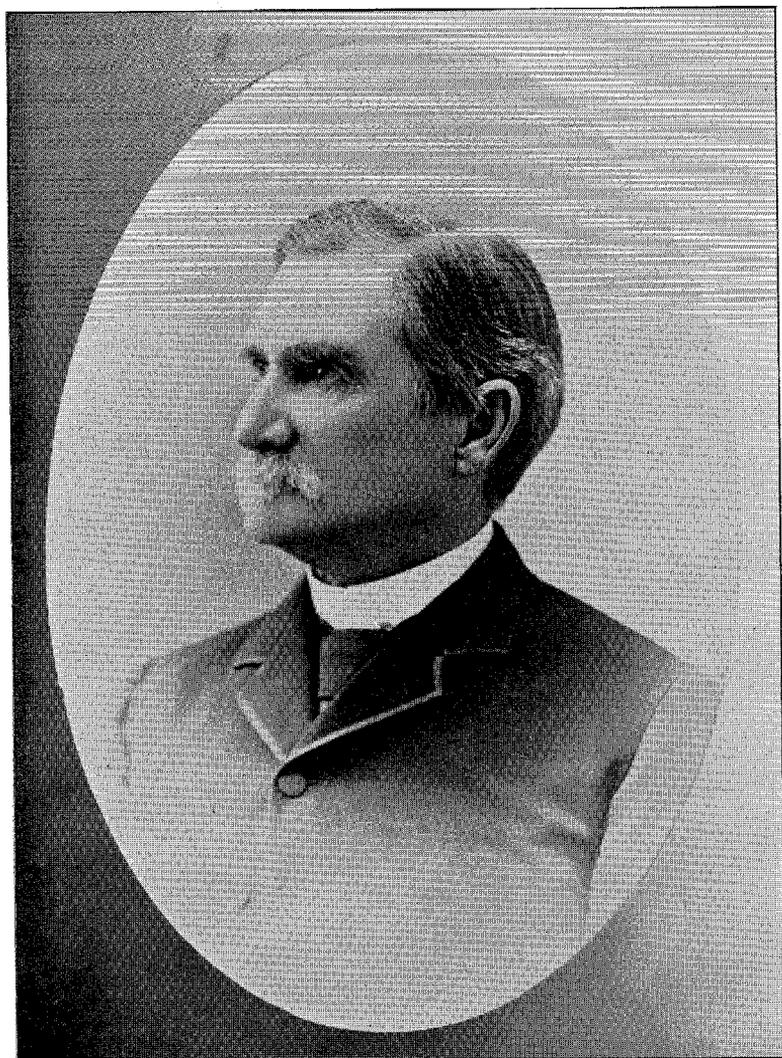
### WILLIAM MONTGOMERY GARDNER.

No. 1326. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, June 16, 1901, at Memphis, Tenn., aged 77.

General WILLIAM MONTGOMERY GARDNER was born on the Sand Hills, near Augusta, Georgia, June 8, 1824. His education was begun at Georgetown College, D. C., but a strong natural military bent led him to West Point. He graduated from the Military Academy in the class of '46, just in time to "seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth" in the war between Mexico and the United States.

After the customary graduation vacation, Brevet Second Lieutenant Gardner set out to join his regiment, the First United States Infantry, at Monterey, arriving there the noon after the battle of Monterey. He remained there until the regulars of General Taylor's army were ordered to Tampico to form a part of General Scott's army. General Twigg's division, to which



GENERAL WILLIAM M. GARDNER.



Lieutenant Gardner belonged, marched through the country meeting with no opposition, and waited at Tampico some weeks for ship transportation to Vera Cruz.

Immediately upon arriving at that city, they invested the place, and upon its surrender the army moved into the interior. Lieutenant Gardner's regiment was left to garrison Vera Cruz, where he remained some weeks, when he was promoted full Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, then at Jalapa with the main army. He rode from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, and after two days of hard riding reported to his regiment there where there was a stay of some weeks.

The army then advanced on Puebla, which had been occupied by Worth's division, and remained there for some time preparing for the advance of the whole army upon the City of Mexico.

In the battle of Contreras, Lieutenant Gardner was severely wounded in the groin, but refused to report to the doctor. In the battle of Churubusco, some time afterward, he was very dangerously wounded in the breast. Fortunately he was able to stagger back into a corn field where he lay till the fight was over, escaping more bullets most singularly as many corn stalks were cut down by bullets round and about him. After the fight four of his company came for him, and placing him in a blanket, of which each held a corner, carried him to shelter. The surgeons feared to probe for the bullet, which had lodged somewhere in his lung, and he carried that Mexican bullet with him to his dying day. The extreme severity of this wound incapacitated him from duty for several months.

Shortly before evacuating the City of Mexico he was appointed by General Riley on his personal staff, and accompanied him in his march to Vera Cruz. There they embarked for New Orleans and went by steamboat to Jefferson Barracks, from whence they had orders to march across the continent to California. Before they could start, these orders were countermanded, and the regiment ordered to New York, where they took

ship early in October, 1848, and rounding Cape Horn, arrived early in March in the Bay of San Francisco.

Lieutenant Gardner had been placed in command of a large body of recruits, and was the only military officer on board the ship. This was truly a responsible commission for so young an officer. He carried it through, however, with great success, and turned his recruits over to General Riley without the loss of a single man.

Lieutenant Gardner then joined his company at Benicia, and in 1849 was in command of a small detachment to escort Captain Warner, United States Engineer, to explore the country for a practicable railroad route through the mountains. On entering the mountains, they were attacked by the Indians, who killed Warner and several others, also wounded several. The engineer being killed, the expedition was abandoned and the survivors returned to Benicia, where Lieutenant Gardner served as a company officer.

After three years at an interior post he was ordered to Washington, but instead of going on that duty, he returned to California to accept a position on Major General Hitchcock's staff, and returning with him to the East, was shortly afterwards promoted to Captain of the Second Infantry.

He then had some years of active duty on the frontier. His last service in the army was a pioneer march to the Red River of the North. After completing the maps and sending them to the War Department, he returned to Georgia on a six months' leave of absence.

He resigned from the army January 19, 1861.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, he was appointed by the government of the Confederacy Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Georgia Infantry, June 1861. This regiment formed a part of Benton's Brigade of General Joe Johnston's command, known as the Army of the Shenandoah.

At the first battle of Bull Run, Colonel Gardner fell with his leg frightfully shattered by a "minnie" ball. After being moved from the field, he lay a long time desperately ill at Manassas Junction, and was at last sent home to Georgie in an ambulance car. For two years he was confined to his bed. He had been made Colonel at Manassas and was shortly afterward made Brigadier General. His fearfully maimed condition rendered him unfit for field service when he recovered, but he was assigned several duties chiefly of an administrative character. Among them was the command of the post at Richmond during the last years of the war.

With the fall of the Confederacy, General Gardner's military career was ended, and he returned to civil life to which he had been a stranger ever since boyhood. All active careers were closed to him on account of his crippled condition and the extreme suffering he endured from his wounds.

On June the 16th, 1901, he passed peacefully away in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

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## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

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

West Point, N. Y., June 8th, 1901.

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

In account with Dedication Fund, Memorial Hall.

Received from members of the Association .....	\$1,614 30
Received from general Association for invitations, postage, etc. ....	402 65
Total .....	\$2,016 95
Expenses of caterer, decorations, freight, expressage, etc. ....	\$2,016 95

In account with General Fund.

Balance on hand last report .....	\$10,846 40
Interest on bonds .....	400 00
One hundred and sixty-three life membership fees .....	1,630 00
Seventy-two initiation fees .....	144 00
Annual dues .....	38 15
Sale of Annuals .....	22 00
Total .....	\$13,080 55

Printing Annual Report, 1900 .....	342 63
Salary of Secretary, June 1, 1900, to June 1, 1901, .....	120 00
Invitations, postage, etc., for dedication ceremonies .....	402 65

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Printing Historical Pamphlet, typewriter, postage and expressage, etc. ....	374 86
Balance on hand June 1, 1901, .....	11,840 41
Total .....	\$13,080 55

Audited and found correct.

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

In presenting this report, I should like to call your attention to the very healthy interest taken in the Association in the past year, as evinced by the unusual increase in membership.

## NEW MEMBERS.

Life Members .....	174
Regular Members .....	72
	<hr/>
Total .....	246

As against 238 from June, 1884, to June, 1900, (16 years.)

CHARLES P. ECHOLS,  
Treasurer.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then followed. Lieutenant John M. Schofield was elected President of the Association. The President appointed the following Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year:

Colonel Albert L. Mills.	Professor C. W. Larned.
Professor S. E. Tillman.	Professor W. P. Edgerton.
Lieutenant Colonel Chas. G. Treat.	

## TREASURER.

Captain Charles P. Echols.

## SECRETARY.

Captain W. C. Rivers.

A motion was then submitted by the Executive Committee recommending to the Association that the name of Oberlin M. Carter, class of 1880, be dropped from the rolls of membership on account of the fact that he has been convicted by general court-martial, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. C. RIVERS,  
Captain Eleventh Cavalry,  
Secretary.

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

## CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BY-LAWS.

1. Every graduate 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 1901.

Order of general merit.		NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
3994	1	<b>Johnston, Edward N.</b> . . . .	Mo. . .	Ore. . .	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3995	2	<b>Sherrill, Clarence O.</b> . . . .	N. C. .	N. C. .	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3996	3	<b>Poole, John H.</b> . . . . .	Mich. .	Wis. . .	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3997	4	<b>Peek, Ernest D.</b> . . . . .	Wis. . .	Wis. . .	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3998	5	<b>Lee, Walter H.</b> . . . . .	N. C. .	N. C. .	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
3999	6	<b>Spalding, George R.</b> . . . .	Mich. .	Mich. .	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
4000	7	<b>Dent, Elliott J.</b> . . . . .	Pa. . .	Pa. . .	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
4001	8	<b>Caples, William G.</b> . . . . .	Mo. . .	Mo. . .	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
4002	9	<b>Jewett, Henry C.</b> . . . . .	N. Y. .	N. Y. .	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
4003	10	<b>Williams, Arthur</b> . . . . .	Ind. . .	Ind. . .	2d Lieut. Corps of Eng.
4004	11	<b>Willing, Wildurr</b> . . . . .	Miss. .	Miss. .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4005	12	<b>Guthrie, William L.</b> . . . .	Iowa . .	Col. . .	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4006	13	<b>Browning, William S.</b> . . . .	N. Y. .	N. Y. .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4007	14	<b>Knight, Clarence H.</b> . . . .	Ohio . .	Fla. . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4008	15	<b>Bower, Nathaniel E.</b> . . . .	Pa. . .	Pa. . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4009	16	<b>Clark, Francis W.</b> . . . . .	Kas. . .	Ill. . . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4010	17	<b>Barnes, Joseph F.</b> . . . . .	D. C. .	D. C. .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4011	18	<b>Canfield, Edward, Jr.</b> . . . .	N. Y. .	N. Y. .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4012	19	<b>Smith, Walter D.</b> . . . . .	Md. . .	Md. . .	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
4013	20	<b>Ennis, William P.</b> . . . . .	Cal. . .	Large . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4014	21	<b>Jordan, Harry B.</b> . . . . .	Ky. . .	Wash. . .	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
4015	22	<b>Bryant, Arthur H.</b> . . . . .	Ohio . .	Conn. . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4016	23	<b>Lahm, Frank P.</b> . . . . .	Ohio . .	Ohio . .	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
4017	24	<b>Peace, Willis G.</b> . . . . .	N. C. .	N. C. .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4018	25	<b>Troxel, Orlando C.</b> . . . . .	Ill. . .	Kan. . .	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4019	26	<b>Platt, William P.</b> . . . . .	N. C. .	N. C. .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4020	27	<b>Carleton, Guy E.</b> . . . . .	Mich. .	Mo. . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
2021	28	<b>West, Eugene R.</b> . . . . .	Va. . .	Va. . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4022	29	<b>Cox, Creed F.</b> . . . . .	Va. . .	Va. . .	2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry.

Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
4023 30	<b>Beck, Robert McC., Jr.</b>	Md...	R. I...	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4024 31	<b>Currie, Dennis H.</b>	Tex...	Tex ..	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4025 32	<b>Browne, Beverly F.</b>	Va. ..	Va. ..	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4026 33	<b>Russell, George M.</b>	N. H.	N. H.	2d Lieut. 14th Cavalry.
4027 34	<b>Shinkle, Edward M.</b>	Ohio	Ohio	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4028 35	<b>Brown, Lewis, Jr.</b>	R. I.	R. I.	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4029 36	<b>Bettison, William R.</b>	Ky. ..	Ky. ...	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4030 37	<b>Pratt, Raymond S.</b>	Minn.	Minn.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4031 38	<b>Maybach, Alfred A.</b>	Ohio	Ohio	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4032 39	<b>Pillow, Jerome G.</b>	Tenn.	Ark ..	2d Lieut. 14th Cavalry.
4033 40	<b>Hayden, Ralph N.</b>	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4034 41	<b>Brewster, Alden F.</b>	Ill. ...	Wis ..	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4035 42	<b>Berry, John A.</b>	N. J.	N. J.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4036 43	<b>Prunty, Leonard W.</b>	Kan.	Kan.	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4037 44	<b>Robinson, Gordon</b>	La. ...	La. ...	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4038 45	<b>Dougherty, Henry M.</b>	Pa. ...	N. Y.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4039 46	<b>Soleliac, Louis, Jr.</b>	N. J.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4040 47	<b>DeArmond, Edward H.</b>	Mo. ...	Mo. ...	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4041 48	<b>Sterling, E. Kearsley</b>	Ohio	Mich.	2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry.
4042 49	<b>Mangum, Wiley P., Jr.</b>	Tex...	Tex ..	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry.
4043 50	<b>Naylor, Charles J.</b>	Pa. ...	Pa. ...	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4044 51	<b>Riggs, Kerr T.</b>	Ky. ...	Ky. ...	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4045 52	<b>Muller, Carl H.</b>	Tex. ..	Tex ..	2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry.
4046 53	<b>Keyes, Allen C.</b>	Ill. ...	Minn.	2d Lieut. 14th Cavalry.
4047 54	<b>Pearson, John A.</b>	Tenn.	Tenn.	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry.
4048 55	<b>Oliver, Prince A.</b>	Pa. ...	Pa ...	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
4049 56	<b>Burnett, Charles</b>	Tenn.	Ill. ...	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry.
4050 57	<b>Lynch, Arthur J.</b>	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry.
4051 58	<b>Brigham, Claude E.</b>	Ind...	Ind. ...	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4052 59	<b>Furnival, Richard</b>	Pa. ...	N. Y.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4053 60	<b>Gregory, Daniel D.</b>	Ill. ...	Mo. ...	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
4054 61	<b>Symington, John</b>	N. M.	N. M.	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry.
4055 62	<b>Smith, Walter H.</b>	Ga. ...	Ga. ...	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry.

Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
4056 63	<b>Tidball, William</b> .....	Va....	Large	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4057 64	<b>Baird, George H.</b> .....	Kan...	Ill....	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry.
4058 65	<b>Cooley, William M.</b> .....	Mich.	Mich.	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
4059 66	<b>Haskell, William M.</b> .....	N. Y..	N. Y..	2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
4060 67	<b>Prentice, James</b> .....	N. Y..	N. Y..	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4061 68	<b>Meyer, Henry A., Jr.</b> .....	Ark. .	Ark. .	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry.
4062 69	<b>Keller, Frank</b> .....	Ill....	Mo. . .	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry.
4063 70	<b>Deen, Fred L.</b> .....	Tex ..	Tex ..	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry.
4064 71	<b>Kent, Guy</b> .....	Wyo..	Wyo..	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
4065 72	<b>Enos, Copley</b> .....	N. Y..	N. Y..	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
4066 73	<b>Pike, Emory J.</b> .....	Iowa.	Iowa.	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
4067 74	<b>Mueller, Albert H.</b> .....	Ill....	Ill....	.....

## INDEX TO OBITUARIES

In Annuals of the Association from the first number,  
1870 to 1900 inclusive.

B indicates a sketch or a biography only.  
B & P indicates both this and a photograph.

### A

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Abbott, Henry .....	3796	1897	Dec. 23, 1898 .....	23	1899 B&P
Abercrombie, John J .....	322	1822	Jan. 3, 1877 .....	79	1877 B
Abert, James W. ....	1165	1842	Aug. 10, 1897 .....	76	1898 B&P
Alden Bradford R. ....	653	1831	Sept. 10, 1870 .....	59	1871 B
Alexander, Barton S. ....	1117	1842	Dec. 15, 1878 .....	59	1879 B
Alexander, Edmund B. ....	358	1823	Jan. 3, 1888 .....	85	1888 B
Alexander, John H. ....	3205	1887	March 26, 1894 .....	30	1894 B
Alexander, Thomas L. ....	615	1830	March 11, 1881 .....	73	1881 B
Allen, Harvey A. ....	1073	1841	Sept. 20, 1882 .....	64	1883 B
Allen, Lucius H. ....	1000	1839	Dec. 5, 1887 .....	70	1888 B
Allen, Robert .....	874	1836	Aug. 5, 1886 .....	74	1887 B
Allen, Vanderblit .....	2033	1864	March 6, 1898 .....	59	1898 B
Allston, Benjamin .....	1604	1853	Jan. 15, 1900 .....	67	1900 B
Almy, Jacob .....	2196	1867	May 27, 1873 .....	37	1873 B
Alvord, Benjamin .....	728	1833	Oct. 16, 1884 .....	71	1885 B
Ammen, Jacob .....	640	1831	Feb. 6, 1894 .....	88	1894 B
Anderson, Joseph R. ....	845	1836	Sept. 7, 1892 .....	80	1893 B
Anderson, Richard H. ....	1150	1842	June 26, 1879 .....	57	1880 B
Anderson, Robert .....	406	1825	Oct. 26, 1871 .....	66	1872 B
Anderson, Robert H. ....	1794	1857	Feb. 8, 1888 .....	62	1888 B
Andrews, George .....	344	1823	Nov. 13, 1873 .....	70	1874 B
Andrews, Geo. L. ....	1494	1851	April 4, 1890 .....	71	1900 B&P
Andrews, George P .....	1245	1845	July 2, 1887 .....	66	1888 B
Archer, John .....	453	1826	Dec. 30, 1889 .....	84	1895 B
Archer, Robert H. ....	694	1832	Aug. 11, 1875 .....	63	1876 B
Arden, Thomas B. ....	834	1835	Aug. 13, 1896 .....	83	1897 B
Arnold, Lewis G. ....	900	1837	Sept. 22, 1871 .....	55	1872 B&P
Arnold, Richard .....	1462	1850	Nov. 8, 1882 .....	54	1883 B
Aspinwall, John .....	2292	1869	Dec. 26, 1881 .....	35	1882 B
Audenried, Joseph C. ....	1949	1861	June 3, 1880 .....	40	1880 B
Augur, Christopher C. ....	1182	1843	Jan. 16, 1898 .....	77	1898 B&P
Augustin, Joseph N. ....	3660	1895	July 1, 1898 .....	24	1899 B
Austin, Ivers J. ....	513	1828	June 11, 1889 .....	81	1889 B
Averell, William W. ....	1702	1855	Feb. 3, 1900 .....	67	1900 B&P
Ayres, James C. ....	2372	1871	Dec. 8, 1894 .....	50	1900 B
Ayres, Romeyn B. ....	1352	1847	Dec. 4, 1888 .....	63	1889 B

## B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Babbitt, Edwin B. ....	456	1826	Dec. 10, 1881 .....	78	1882 B
Babcock, Orville E. ....	1890	1861	May June 2, 1884 .....	48	1884 B
Bache, Hartman' .....	198	1818	Oct. 8, 1872 .....	74	1873 B
Backus, George B. ....	2571	1875	June 14, 1895 .....	45	1896 B
Bacon, George E. ....	2383	1871	Dec. 20, 1883 .....	35	1884 B
Badollet, James P. ....	116	1814	May 8, 1878 .....	81	1878 B
Bailey, Albert S. ....	2732	1878	April 1, 1889 .....	33	1889 B
Bailey, Frederick W. ....	2083	1865	July 23, 1878 .....	37	1883 B
Bailey, Thomas N. ....	2471	1873	April 20, 1886 .....	36	1886 B
Baker, Charles T. ....	1160	1842	Feb. 28, 1881 .....	60	1881 B
Baker, Eugene M. ....	1836	1859	Dec. 19, 1884 .....	47	1885 B
Baker, Joshua .....	212	1819	April 15, 1885 .....	86	1885 B
Balch, George .....	1496	1851	April 15, 1894 .....	66	1894 B
Baldwin, John M. ....	2561	1875	Sept. 25, 1895 .....	41	1896 B
Bankhead, Henry C. ....	1484	1850	Jan. 9, 1894 .....	65	1894 B
Barbarin, Francis N. ....	237	1820	Feb. 28, 1883 .....	82	1883 B
Barnard, John G. ....	708	1833	May 14, 1882 .....	67	1882 B
Barnwell, Thomas O. ....	772	1834	Feb. 4, 1879 .....	64	1881 B
Barry, William F. ....	957	1838	July 18, 1879 .....	60	1880 B
Bartlett, William H. C. ....	429	1826	Feb. 11, 1893 .....	89	1893 B
Barton, Seth M. ....	1434	1849	April 11, 1900 .....	71	1900 B
Bates, Francis H. ....	1472	1850	Aug. 12, 1895 .....	68	1896 B&P
Baylor, Thomas G. ....	1766	1857	Sept. 15, 1890 .....	53	1891 B
Beach, Francis .....	1775	1857	Feb. 5, 1873 .....	43	1873 B
Beach, John .....	699	1832	Aug. 31, 1874 .....	62	1875 B
Beacom, Edgar S. ....	2506	1873	March 15, 1884 .....	34	1884 B
Beall, Lloyd J. ....	611	1830	Nov. 19, 1887 .....	80	1888 B
Beall, William N. R. ....	1398	1848	July 26, 1883 .....	58	1884 B
Beckley, Alfred .....	344	1823	May 26, 1888 .....	86	1888 B
Beckwith, Amos .....	1470	1850	Oct. 26, 1894 .....	68	1895 B
Beckwith, Edward G. ....	1123	1842	June 22, 1881 .....	63	1882 B
Beebe, William S. ....	2009	1863	Oct. 12, 1898 .....	57	1899 B&P
Bell, James E. ....	2176	1867	Sept. 11, 1873 .....	29	1874 B
Beltzhoover, Daniel M. ....	1342	1847	Nov. 1, 1870 .....	44	1871 B
Benchley, Edmund N. ....	3840	1898	July 1, 1898 .....	22	1899 B&P
Benet, Stephen V. ....	1409	1849	Jan. 22, 1895 .....	68	1895 B&P
Benham, Henry W. ....	891	1837	June 1, 1884 .....	71	1884 B
Benjamin, Samuel N. ....	1899	1861	(June) May 15, 1886 .....	47	1886 B
Benton, James G. ....	1121	1842	Aug. 23, 1881 .....	61	1882 B
Benton, James W. ....	3093	1885	Sept. 2, 1896 .....	33	1897 B&P
Benyard, William H. H. ....	2000	1863	Feb. 7, 1900 .....	59	1900 B&P
Berrien, John M. ....	455	1826	Oct. 14, 1876 .....	73	1877 B
Best, Claremont L. ....	1351	1849	April 7, 1897 .....	73	1897 B&P
Bettens, Philip A. ....	3088	1885	March 27, 1892 .....	31	1892 B
Bickley, William .....	378	1824	July 21, 1877 .....	75	1888 B
Biggs, Herman .....	1745	1856	Oct. 11, 1887 .....	55	1888 B
Black, Henry M. ....	1354	1847	Aug. 5, 1893 .....	67	1894 B
Blair, William B. ....	951	1838	March 23, 1883 .....	66	1883 B
Blair, Montgomery .....	803	1835	July 27, 1883 .....	70	1884 B
Blake, Edward D. ....	1367	1847	Nov. 29, 1882 .....	57	1883 B
Blanchard, Albert G. ....	566	1829	June 21, 1891 .....	86	1892 B
Blanchard, Sawyer .....	3465	1892	Dec. 25, 1897 .....	28	1898 B
Bledsoe, Albert T. ....	602	1830	Dec. 8, 1877 .....	68	1878 B
Bliss, Horace .....	290	1822	Nov. 7, 1878 .....	76	1879 B
Bliss, Zenas R. ....	1671	1854	Jan. 2, 1900 .....	65	1900 B&P

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Bloodgood, William	383	1824	Aug. 1, 1874	73	1881 B
Blunt, Chas. E.	1274	1846	July 10, 1892	69	1893 B
Bodfish, Sumner H.	2270	1868	May 17, 1894	50	1894 B
Bomford, James V.	695	1832	Jan. 6, 1892	80	1892 B
Bonaparte, Jerome N.	1546	1852	Sept. 3, 1893	63	1894 B
Bonneville, Benj. L. E.	155	1815	June 12, 1878	85	1878 B
Bourke, John G.	2283	1869	June 8, 1896	50	1896 B
Bowen, Achilles	1459	1850	June 6, 1896	71	1896 B
Bowen, Nicolas	1850	1860	July 11, 1871	35	1872 B
Boyd, Orsemus B.	2216	1867	July 23, 1885	41	1886 B
Boynton, Edward C.	1283	1846	May 13, 1893	69	1893 B
Bradford, Edmund	909	1837	April 26, 1889	73	1889 B
Bradford, Thomas C.	1938	1861	Jan. 12, 1872	35	1872 B
Bragg, Braxton	895	1877	Sept. 7, 1876	59	1877 B
Brannan, John M.	1081	1841	Dec. 16, 1892	74	1893 B
Bratt, John	894	1837	May 21, 1890	77	1890 B
Brent, Thomas L., Jr.	2084	1865	May 24, 1880	34	1880 B
Brereton, John J.	2691	1877	Dec. 2, 1899	44	1900 B&P
Brereton, Thomas J.	1169	1843	Sept. 18, 1870	48	1871 B
Brewerton, Henry	207	1819	April 17, 1879	77	1879 B
Brice, Benj. W.	580	1829	Dec. 4, 1892	86	1893 B
Broderick, Patrick T.	2253	1868	March 28, 1886	41	1886 B
Brooks, Horace	794	1835	Jan. 13, 1894	79	1894 B
Brooks, William T. H.	1104	1841	July 19, 1870	49	1871 B
Brotherton, David H.	1674	1854	Sept. 17, 1889	58	1890 B
Brown, Harvey	185	1818	March 31, 1874	78	1874 B
Brown, John A.	1287	1846	Oct. 8, 1877	51	1878 B
Brown, Micah R.	2050	1865	April 9, 1880	36	1880 B
Brown, Rufus P.	2145	1866	Sept. 4, 1892	48	1893 B
Bruce, William E.	3214	1887	Feb. 27, 1892	28	1892 B
Brunot, Hilary	120	1814	March 26, 1872	77	1872 B
Bryan, Timothy M.	1703	1855	April 8, 1881	49	1881 B
Buchanan, Robert C.	617	1830	Nov. 29, 1878	67	1879 B
Buckingham, Catharinus P.	546	1829	Aug. 30, 1883	80	1889 B
Buel, David H.	1942	1861 (June)	July 22, 1870	30	1871 B
Buell, Don Carlos	1090	1841	Nov. 19, 1898	80	1899 B&P
Buford, Abraham	1109	1841	June 9, 1881	64	1884 B
Buford, Napoleon B.	475	1827	March 28, 1883	76	1883 B
Bullock, Edwin C.	2985	1883	Dec. 12, 1896	34	1897 B&P
Burbank, Sidney	557	1829.	Dec. 7, 1882	75	1883 B
Burnett, Ward B.	678	1832	June 24, 1884	74	1885 B
Burnham, Arthur H.	2021	1864	Sept. 12, 1877	35	1878 B
Burns, William H.	1358	1847	April 12, 1892	67	1892 B
Burnside, Ambrose E.	1348	1847	Sept. 13, 1881	57	1882 B
Burtwell, John R. B.	1870	1860	Oct. 21, 1873	37	1874 B
Bush, Edward G.	1832	1859	July 4, 1892	54	1893 B
Butler, Ben. I.	2694	1877	Sept. 1, 1881	26	1882 B
Butler, Edward G. W.	240	1820	Sept. 6, 1888	89	1889 B

## C

Caldwell, James N.	1041	1840	March 12, 1885	68	1886 B
Callender, Franklin D.	993	1839	Dec. 12, 1882	66	1883 B
Campbell, Archibald	809	1835	July 27, 1887	74	1888 B
Campbell, John A.	2211	1867	Oct. 29, 1875	32	1876 B
Campbell, Joseph B.	1954	1861 (June)	Aug. 28, 1891	55	1892 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Campbell, Quintin	2148	1866	Sept. 26, 1897	54	1866 B
Canby, Edward R. S.	1015	1839	April 11, 1873	55	1873 B
Capron, Allyn,	2188	1867	Sept. 18, 1898	53	1899 B&P
Capron, Seth M.	278	1821	Nov. 30, 1878	78	1878 B
Carling, Elias B	1834	1859	July 1, 1875	38	1876 B
Carr, Overton	2412	1872	July 24, 1881	30	1882 B
Carrroll, Samuel S.	1754	1856	Jan. 28, 1893	61	1893 B
Carrow, Charles M.	2748	1878	May 19, 1879	26	1879 B
Carter, Eugene	1962	1861 (June)	Feb. 10, 1877	38	1877 B
Casey, Edward W.	2501	1873	Jan. 7, 1891	40	1891 B
Casey, Thomas L.	1536	1852	March 25, 1896	65	1896 B&P
Casey, Silas	467	1826	Jan. 22, 1882	74	1882 B
Center, Alexander J.	491	1827	Nov. 2, 1879	71	1880 B
Chafin, Samuel F.	1337	1847	Nov. 1, 1891	66	1892 B
Chamberlain, Benjamin F.	1605	1853	Dec. 26, 1871	44	1872 B
Chambers, Alexander	1621	1853	Jan. 2, 1888	55	1888 B
Chambers, Joseph N.	186	1818	Nov. 12, 1874	76	1881 B
Chambliss, Nathan R.	1896	1861 (May)	March 7, 1897	62	1897 B
Chapin, Edward S.	2320	1870	May 3, 1899	52	1899 B
Chapin, Gurden	1518	1851	Aug. 22, 1875	44	1876 B
Chapman, William	643	1831	Dec. 17, 1887	78	1888 B
Chase, William H.	2056	1865	June 24, 1871	27	1872 B
Cherry, Samuel A.	2584	1875	May 11, 1881	31	1881 B
Chiffelle, Thomas P.	886	1836	April 27, 1891	75	1891 B
Childs, Frederick L.	1685	1855	June 19, 1894	63	1894 B
Chilton, Robert H.	938	1837	Feb. 18, 1879	63	1879 B
Church, Albert E.	508	1828	March 30, 1878	70	1878 B
Churchill, Marlborough	854	1836	Oct. 21, 1890	74	1890 B
Churchill, Richard C.	2127	1866	June 24, 1879	34	1880 B
Churchman, Clarke	3848	1898	July 2, 1898	25	1899 B&P
Clark, James	574	1829	Sept. 9, 1885	76	1886 B
Clark, Meriwether L.	609	1830	Oct. 28, 1881	71	1882 B
Clark, William P.	2244	1868	Sept. 23, 1884	39	1885 B
Clarke, Henry F.	1178	1843	May 10, 1887	66	1887 B
Clarke, Powhatan H.	3057	1884	July 21, 1893	31	1894 B
Clary, Robert E.	520	1828	Jan. 19, 1890	85	1890 B
Clitz, Henry B.	1266	1845	Oct. 30, 1888	64	1890 B
Cobb, Edmund M.	2340	1870	Oct. 28, 1883	36	1884 B
Coburn, Joseph L.	775	1834	Sept. 9, 1890	81	1891 B
Cochran, Charles H.	3006	1883	Sept. 29, 1892	33	1893 B
Cogswell, Milton	1417	1849	Nov. 20, 1882	57	1883 B
Cole, Robert G.	1486	1850	Nov. 7, 1887	59	1888 B
Collins, Charles L.	2967	1882	Sept. 7, 1899	40	1900 B
Collins, Francis	1242	1845	Aug. 31, 1882	60	1884 B
Comly, Clifton	1985	1862	April 17, 1894	52	1894 B
Conrad, Joseph S.	1791	1857	Dec. 4, 1891	58	1892 B
Cooke, Phillip St. G.	492	1827	March 20, 1895	86	1895 B
Cooper, Samuel	156	1815	Dec. 14, 1876	81	1877 B
Coppée, Henry	1241	1845	March 21, 1895	74	1895 B&P
Corley, James L.	1489	1850	March 28, 1883	50	1883 B
Corthell, Charles L.	3029	1884	Nov. 14, 1893	31	1894 B
Couch, Darius N.	1284	1846	Feb. 12, 1897	74	1897 B&P
Counselman, Jacob H.	2011	1863	Feb. 21, 1875	35	1875 B
Couts, Cave J.	1203	1843	June 10, 1874	53	1874 B
Coxe, Robert E.	2345	1870	June 15, 1892	42	1893 B
Cradlebaugh, George W.	2214	1867	, 1877	32	1881 B
Craig, William,	1630	1853	May 27, 1886	56	1886 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Cram, Thomas J. ....	432	1826	Dec. 20, 1883 .....	80	1884 B
Cranston, Arthur .....	2190	1867	April 16, 1873 .....		1873 B
Creden, Samuel G. ....	3661	1895	Feb. 9, 1896 .....	24	1896 B&P
Cressey, Edwin P. ....	1816	1858	June 21, 1899 .....	63	1900 B
Crispin, Silas .....	1452	1850	Feb. 27, 1889 .....	61	1889 B
Crittenden, Alex. P. ....	862	1836	Nov. 5, 1870 .....	55	1871 B
Crittenden, George B. ....	687	1832	Nov. 27, 1880 .....	69	1881 B
Crook, George .....	1573	1852	March 21, 1890 .....	62	1890 B
Crosman, George H. ....	355	1823	May 28, 1882 .....	84	1882 B
Cross, Osborn .....	417	1825	July 15, 1876 .....	73	1877 B
Cullum, George W. ....	709	1833	Feb. 28, 1892 .....	83	1892 B
Cunningham, Arthur S. ....	1759	1856	July 26, 1885 .....	50	1886 B
Curtiss, James .....	1521	1851	Jan. 19, 1878 .....	47	1878 B
Custer, George A. ....	1966	1861	(June) June 25, 1876 .....	37	1877 B
Cuyler, James W. ....	2023	1864	April 16, 1883 .....	42	1883 B

## D

Dahlgren, Paul .....	2238	1868	March 23, 1876 .....	30	1876 B
Dancy, Francis L. ....	438	1826	Oct. 27, 1890 .....	84	1891 B
D'Armit, Albert M. ....	3283	1889	Oct. 13, 1895 .....	30	1896 B
Davenport, Thomas C. ....	2465	1872	May 6, 1887 .....	37	1887 B
Davidson, John W. ....	1257	1845	June 26, 1881 .....	59	1882 B
Davies, Charles .....	157	1815	Sept. 17, 1876 .....	79	1877 B
Davies, Francis A. ....	1910	1861	(May) Jan. 22, 1889 .....	51	1889 B
Davies, Thos. A. ....	565	1829	Aug. 19, 1899 .....	90	1900 B
Davies, William S. ....	2538	1874	Feb. 4, 1888 .....	38	1888 B
Davis, James L. ....	722	1833	May 11, 1871 .....	58	1871 B
Davis, Jefferson, .....	530	1828	Dec. 6, 1889 .....	81	1890 B
Davis, Nelson H. ....	1320	1846	May 15, 1890 .....	69	1890 B
Dawson, Samuel K. ....	1007	1839	April 17, 1889 .....	72	1889 B
Day, Hannibal .....	348	1823	March 26, 1891 .....	87	1891 B
Delafield, Richard .....	180	1818	Nov. 5, 1873 .....	75	1874 B
Dennison, David S. ....	2241	1868	July 1, 1898 .....	53	1899 B&P
Dent, Frederick T. ....	1199	1843	Dec. 24, 1892 .....	72	1893 B
Deshler, George W. ....	2240	1868	July 28, 1875 .....	31	1876 B
DeTreville, Richard .....	336	1823	Nov. 25, 1874 .....	73	1875 B
DeWitt, David P. ....	855	1836	Feb. 26, 1889 .....	72	1889 B
Dickerson, John H. ....	1341	1847	March 2, 1872 .....	50	1872 B
Dickinson, Walter M. ....	2853	1880	July 2, 1898 .....	42	1899 B&P
Dimick, Justin .....	213	1819	Oct. 13, 1871 .....	72	1872 B
Ditch, William T. ....	2259	1868	May 1, 1884 .....	38	1885 B
Dodge, Henry C. ....	2013	1863	Jan. 27, 1873 .....	30	1873 B
Dodge, Richard I. ....	1387	1848	June 15, 1895 .....	68	1896 B
Donaldson, Charles V. ....	3273	1888	July 15, 1890 .....	24	1891 B
Donaldson, James L. ....	857	1836	Nov. 4, 1885 .....	72	1886 B
Donelson, Andrew J. ....	233	1820	June 26, 1871 .....	71	1872 B
Doubleday, Abner .....	1134	1842	Jan. 26, 1893 .....	74	1893 B
Douglass, Henry .....	1566	1852	June 19, 1892 .....	65	1893 B
Drayton, Thomas F. ....	535	1828	Feb. 18, 1891 .....	83	1891 B
Dresser, George W. ....	1906	1861	(May) May 27, 1883 .....	46	1883 B
Drew, Alfred W. ....	3446	1891	Aug. 19, 1899 .....	32	1900 B&P

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Drouillard, James P. ....	1959	1861 (June)	Oct. 16, 1892	53	1893 B
Duane, James C. ....	1371	1848	Nov. 8, 1897	73	1898 B&P
DuBois, John V. D. ....	1686	1835	July 31, 1879	45	1880 B
Duncan, Daniel ....	3668	1895	Aug. 8, 1897	24	1898 B&P
DuPont, Henry ....	727	1833	Aug. 8, 1889	77	1890 B
Durham, Cass ....	2111	1865	April 3, 1898	54	1898 B
Dye, William McE. ....	1610	1853	Nov. 13, 1899	67	1900 B
Dyer, Alexander B. ....	896	1837	May 20, 1874	59	1874 B

## E

Early, Jubal A. ....	908	1837	March 2, 1894	78	1894 B
Eastman, James E. ....	2137	1866	Aug. 28, 1899	56	1900 B
Eastman, Seth ....	562	1829	Aug. 31, 1875	68	1876 B
Easton, Langdon C. ....	962	1838	April 29, 1884	70	1884 B
Eaton, Amos B. ....	464	1826	Feb. 21, 1877	71	1877 B
Eaton, James H. ....	828	1835	Jan. 20, 1896	80	1896 B&P
Eaton, Nathaniel J. ....	502	1827	March 29, 1883	76	1883 B
Eddy, Asher R. ....	1210	1844	Jan. 29, 1879	55	1879 B
Edie, John R. ....	1946	1861 (June)	Oct. 20, 1874	36	1875 B
Edson, Theodore ....	1851	1860	Nov. 17, 1870	32	1871 B
Edwards, Albert G. ....	706	1832	April 20, 1892	80	1895 B
Edwards, John, Jr. ....	1508	1851	Oct. 12, 1881	51	1882 B
Elderkin, William A. ....	1909	1861 (May)	Dec. 31, 1899	.....	1900 B
Elliot, George H. ....	1680	1835	March 23, 1900	69	1900 B&P
Elliot, William G. ....	3171	1886	Aug. 11, 1898	35	1899 B&P
Elliott, John ....	2040	1864	April 18, 1871	29	1871 B
Elting, Norman ....	1202	1843	April 20, 1889	67	1889 B
Elzey, Arnold ....	923	1837	Feb. 21, 1871	54	1871 B
Emory, Campbell D. ....	1925	1861 (May)	March 11, 1878	38	1878 B
Emory, William H. ....	642	1831	Dec. 1, 1887	76	1888 B
English, Thomas C. ....	1442	1849	June 10, 1876	48	1876 B
Eustis, Henry L. ....	1111	1842	Jan. 11, 1885	65	1885 B
Eustis, William ....	623	1830	July 4, 1889	79	1893 B
Everett, William ....	2237	1868	March 15, 1899	51	1899 B
Ewell, Benjamin S. ....	664	1832	June 19, 1894	84	1895 B
Ewell, Richard S. ....	1029	1840	Jan. 25, 1872	55	1872 B

## F

Fahnestock, Simon S. ....	1078	1841	June 15, 1876	57	1877 B
Farley, John ....	339	1823	July 31, 1874	71	1875 B
Farquhar, Francis U. ....	1934	1861 (June)	July 3, 1883	45	1884 B
Feltus, Henry J. ....	245	1820	July 12, 1871	70	1872 B
Ferris, Samuel P. ....	1963	1861 (June)	Feb. 4, 1882	43	1882 B
Fessenden, John M. ....	370	1824	Feb. 8, 1883	81	1883 B
Field, Charles W. ....	1433	1849	April 9, 1892	64	1893 B
Findlay, John K. ....	365	1824	Sept. 13, 1885	82	1886 B
Fitzhugh, Henry Wm. ....	106	1814	June 10, 1876	79	1877 B
Fitzpatrick, Patrick. ....	2271	1868	Sept. 23, 1884	37	1885 B
Flagler, Daniel W. ....	1937	1861 (June)	March 29, 899	63	1899 B&P
Fleming, Hugh B. ....	1564	1852	April 9, 1895	67	1895 B
Flint, Franklin F. ....	1093	1841	Sept. 15, 1891	70	1892 B
Floyd, Daniel H. ....	2367	1870	March 10, 1894	45	1894 B
Fornance, James ....	2398	1871	July 3, 1898	48	1900 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Forse, Albert G. ....	2074	1865	July 1, 1898 .....	57	1899 B&P
Foster, Claiborne, L. ....	3255	1888	Aug. 19, 1890 .....	26	1891 B
Foster, John G. ....	1275	1846	Sept. 2, 1874 .....	51	1875 B
Foster, Pierce C. ....	3914	1899	May 22, 1899 .....	21	1899 B&P
Foster, Sam A. ....	1863	1860	Feb. 3, 1871 .....	34	1871 B
Fowler, Joshua L. ....	2247	1868	July 11, 1899 .....	52	1900 B&P
Freedley, Henry W. ....	1705	1855	Nov. 4, 1880 .....	57	1890 B
Fremont, Sewall L. ....	1075	1841	May 1, 1886 .....	69	1886 B
French, J. Hansell .....	2549	1874	Jan. 17, 1880 .....	28	1880 B
French, William H. ....	912	1837	May 20, 1881 .....	66	1881 B
Fry, Cary H. ....	769	1834	March 5, 1873 .....	57	1873 B
Fry, James B. ....	1344	1847	July 11, 1894 .....	67	1895 B&P
Fuller, Charles A. ....	759	1834	Dec. 16, 1890 .....	76	1891 B
Fuller, William D. ....	1957	1861 (June)	March 11, 1886 .....	49	1886 B

G

Gaillard, Peter C. ....	814	1835	Jan. 11, 1889 .....	76	1889 B
Gallup, Charles C. ....	3242	1888	Sept. 23, 1897 .....	34	1898 B&P
Gardiner, John W. T. ....	1042	1840	Sept. 27, 1879 .....	62	1880 B
Gardner, Franklin .....	1183	1843	April 29, 1873 .....	50	1881 B
Garrard, Kenner .....	1501	1851	May 15, 1879 .....	49	1879 B
Garrett, Isalah .....	717	1833	May 5, 1874 .....	61	1874 B
Garst, Charles E. ....	2631	1876	Dec. 28, 1898 .....	46	1899 B&P
Gatewood, Charles B. ....	2663	1877	May 20, 1896 .....	43	1896 B&P
Gatlin, Richard C. ....	696	1832	Sept. 8, 1896 .....	88	1897 B
Gay, Ebenezer .....	1682	1855	Sept. 11, 1871 .....	39	1872 B
Geary, Woodbridge .....	2965	1882	Oct. 11, 1899 .....	42	1900 B
Gentry, William T. ....	1746	1856	June 28, 1885 .....	53	1886 B
Gibbon, John .....	1350	1847	Feb. 6, 1896 .....	69	1896 B&P
Gibson, Archie .....	2784	1879	Jan. 26, 1881 .....	25	1881 B
Gibson, Augustus A. ....	1008	1839	Feb. 11, 1893 .....	74	1893 B
Giles, Henry .....	201	1818	March 17, 1877 .....		1883 B
Gill, Samuel .....	1208	1844	Jan. 18, 1876 .....	52	1876 B
Gillem, Alvan C. ....	1504	1851	Dec. 2, 1875 .....	45	1876 B
Gillmore, Quincey A. ....	1407	1849	April 7, 1888 .....	63	1888 B
Gilman, Benjamin H. ....	2423	1872	July 26, 1898 .....	48	1899 B
Gilmer, Jeremy F. ....	989	1839	Dec. 1, 1883 .....	66	1884 B
Gittings, Erskine .....	1917	1861 (May)	Sept. 20, 1880 .....	40	1881 B
Glass, John N. ....	2739	1878	Aug. 15, 1892 .....	39	1893 B
Goddard, Vinton A. ....	2375	1871	March 2, 1877 .....	27	1877 B
Godfrey, George J. ....	3152	1886	June 3, 1900 .....	38	1900 B
Godloe, Archibald H. ....	2110	1865	Nov. 27, 1899 .....	57	1900 B&P
Gordon, George A. ....	1660	1854	Oct. 26, 1878 .....	45	1879 B
Gordon, George H. ....	1314	1846	Aug. 30, 1886 .....	63	1887 B
Gorgas, Josiah .....	1064	1841	May 15, 1883 .....	65	1883 B
Granger, Gordon .....	1265	1845	Jan. 10, 1876 .....	53	1876 B
Granger, Robert S. ....	968	1838	April 25, 1894 .....	78	1894 B
Grant, Ulysses S. ....	1187	1843	July 23, 1885 .....	63	1886 B
Greene, George S. ....	327	1823	Jan. 28, 1899 .....	98	1899 B&P
Gregg, John C. ....	3204	1887	March 31, 1899 .....	35	1899 B
Gregory, James F. ....	2062	1865	July 31, 1897 .....	54	1898 B&P

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Grier, William N. ....	839	1835	July 8, 1885 .....	73	1886 B
Griffith, Joseph E. ....	2160	1867	July 7, 1877 .....	34	1878 B
Griffiths, Albert J. ....	2911	1881	Nov. 6, 1882 .....	25	1883 B
Grover, Cuvier .....	1453	1850	June 6, 1885 .....	57	1885 B
Grubbs, Haydon Y .....	3692	1896	Oct. 1, 1899 .....	27	1900 B
Gurney, John A. ....	3619	1895	July 1, 1898 .....	27	1899 B&P
Gwynn, Walter .....	293	1822	Feb. 6, 1882 .....	80	1882 B

## H

Hagner, Peter V. ....	866	1836	March 11, 1893 .....	78	1893 B
Haines, Thomas J. ....	1410	1849	Aug. 14, 1884 .....	55	1884 B
Hall, Christopher T. ....	2243	1868	Jan. 31, 1887 .....	40	1887 B
Hall, James H. ....	2069	1865	March 31, 1893 .....	48	1893 B
Halleck, Henry W. ....	988	1839	Jan. 9, 1872 .....	57	1872 B
Hallonquist, James H. ....	1803	1858	Aug., 1883 .....	49	1887 B
Hambright, Horace G. ....	3511	1892	April 15, 1896 .....	26	1896 B
Hamilton, Charles S. ....	1192	1843	April 17, 1891 .....	67	1891 B
Hamilton, Frank B. ....	1978	1862	May 29, 1891 .....	53	1891 B
Hamilton, William J. ....	2229	1868	Jan. 22, 1872 .....	26	1872 B
Hammond, Harry T. ....	2685	1877	Feb. 8, 1883 .....	27	1883 B
Hammond, Marcus C. M. ....	884	1836	Jan. 23, 1876 .....	61	1876 B
Hammond, Richard P. ....	1079	1841	Nov. 28, 1891 .....	71	1892 B
Hancock, David P. ....	1665	1854	May 21, 1880 .....	47	1880 B
Hancock, Winfield S. ....	1223	1844	Feb. 9, 1886 .....	62	1886 B
Haney, William W. ....	3501	1892	March 9, 1897 .....	26	1897 B
Hardcastle, Edmund LaF. ....	1276	1846	Aug. 11, 1899 .....	75	1900 B
Hardee, William J. ....	966	1838	Nov. 6, 1873 .....	58	1874 B
Hardie, James A. ....	1177	1843	Dec. 14, 1876 .....	54	1877 B
Harrison, George S. ....	3491	1892	June 2, 1894 .....	25	1894 B
Harrington, Henry M. ....	2429	1872	June 25, 1876 .....	27	1877 B
Harris, George M. ....	2263	1868	May 11, 1873 .....	27	1873 B
Harris N. Sayre .....	416	1825	April 22, 1886 .....	80	1886 B
Harris, William H. ....	1940	1861	(June) Nov. 6, 1895 .....	57	1896 B&P
Hartsuff, George L. ....	1554	1852	May 16, 1874 .....	44	1874 B
Harwood, Franklin .....	1905	1861	(May) March 26, 1883 .....	44	1883 B
Hascall, Herbert A. ....	1718	1856	Oct. 14, 1890 .....	55	1891 B
Haskin, Joseph A. ....	995	1839	Aug. 3, 1874 .....	56	1875 B
Hawes, James M. ....	1259	1845	Nov. 22, 1889 .....	66	1890 B
Hayman, S. B. ....	1161	1842	May 1, 1895 .....	75	1895 B
Hays, William .....	1034	1840	Feb. 7, 1875 .....	56	1875 B
Hazen, William B. ....	1704	1855	Jan. 16, 1887 .....	56	1887 B
H'bert, Paul O. ....	1017	1840	Aug. 29, 1880 .....	62	1881 B
Heintzelman, Chas. T. ....	2171	1867	Feb. 27, 1881 .....	35	1881 B
Heintzelman, Saml. P. ....	445	1826	May 1, 1880 .....	74	1880 B
Henely, Austin .....	2444	1872	July 11, 1878 .....	30	1879 B
Henry, Guy V. ....	1914	1861	(May) Oct. 27, 1899 .....	61	1900 B&P
Henry, James M. L. ....	1224	1844	July 4, 1881 .....	61	1882 B
Henry, Mathias W. ....	1931	1861	(May) Nov. 28, 1877 .....	39	1878 B
Herbert, Alfred .....	791	1835	Feb. 12, 1894 .....	80	1894 B
Heth, Henry .....	1368	1847	Nov. 27, 1899 .....	78	1900 B
Hewitt, Augustine F. ....	2797	1879	June 3, 1882 .....	25	1882 B
Hildt, John McL. ....	1756	1856	April 25, 1877 .....	41	1877 B
Hill, Bennett H. ....	911	1837	March 24, 1886 .....	69	1886 B
Hill, Daniel H. ....	1138	1842	Sept. 25, 1889 .....	67	1890 B
Hill, James H. ....	1699	1855	June 6, 1890 .....	57	1890 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Hill, Richard M. ....	1939	1861	(June) March 25, 1876	37	1876 B
Hill, Rowland G. ....	2900	1881	May 2, 1898	41	1898 B
Hillhouse, John .....	1190	1842	March 29, 1882	65	1884 B
Hitchcock, Ethan A. ....	177	1817	Aug. 5, 1870	72	1871 B
Hoag, William R. ....	2408	1871	Jan. 16, 1875	27	1875 B
Hock, Ormentiz, J. C. ....	2759	1878	June 4, 1883	27	1883 B
Hodgson, Benj. H. ....	2356	1870	June 25, 1876	28	1877 B
Hoffman, William .....	558	1829	Aug. 12, 1884	76	1885 B
Holgate, Asa, H. ....	2002	1863	Sept. 11, 1880	42	1881 B
Hollis, Magnus O. ....	2955	1882	Nov. 15, 1899	41	1900 B
Holmes, Samuel N. ....	2500	1873	Feb. 15, 1884	36	1884 B
Holmes, Theophilus H. ....	584	1829	June 20, 1880	75	1881 B
Holton, Fred'k. D. ....	2855	1880	Sept. 18, 1890	33	1891 B
Honeycutt, John T. ....	2515	1874	Oct. 6, 1898	48	1899 B&P
Hood, John B. ....	1622	1853	Aug. 30, 1879	48	1880 B
Hooker, Joseph .....	919	1837	Oct. 31, 1879	64	1880 B
Hosmer, John E. ....	2100	1865	July 13, 1870	29	1871 B
Houston, David C. ....	1712	1856	May 18, 1893	57	1893 B
Howard, Edwin T. ....	2491	1873	March 12, 1896	45	1898 B
Howard, William T. ....	2603	1876	Sept. 3, 1888	34	1889 B
Howe, Albion P. ....	1066	1841	Jan. 25, 1897	79	1897 B&P
Howe, Myron W. ....	2564	1875	June 16, 1879	27	1880 B
Howell, Charles W. ....	2001	1863	April 5, 1882	41	1882 B
Howell, Rezin G. ....	2043	1864	May 2, 1887	45	1887 B
Howland, George W. ....	1406	1848	Dec. 21, 1886	62	1887 B
Hoxton, Llewellyn G. ....	1893	1861	(May) Feb. 12, 1891	53	1900 B&P
Hubert, Edgar .....	2843	1880	Aug. 4, 1898	41	1899
Hudson, Edward McK. ....	1428	1849	July 20, 1892	66	1893 B
Huger, Benjamin .....	399	1825	Dec. 7, 1877	72	1878 B
Huger, Frank .....	1877	1860	July 10, 1897	60	1900 B
Hughes, William B. ....	1753	1856	Sept. 22, 1896	64	1897 B
Humphreys, Andrew A. ....	641	1831	Dec. 27, 1883	73	1884 B
Hun, Leonard G. ....	2274	1869	March 11, 1891	43	1891 B
Hunt, Franklin E. ....	560	1829	Feb. 2, 1881	72	1881 B
Hunt, Henry J. ....	1004	1839	Feb. 11, 1889	69	1889 B
Hunt, Lewis J. ....	1363	1847	Sept. 6, 1886	63	1887 B
Hunter, David .....	310	1822	Feb. 2, 1886	84	1886 B
Huntington, Henry D. ....	2575	1875	May 4, 1886	36	1886 B
Hunton, Thomas .....	1012	1839	May 11, 1890	71	1890 B
Huse, Guy E. ....	2780	1879	April 30, 1893	38	1893 B
Huston, Daniel .....	1403	1848	Dec. 2, 1884	60	1885 B
Hyer, Joseph K. ....	2104	1865	Feb. 12, 1882	73	1882 B

## I

Ingalls, Rufus .....	1198	1843	Jan. 15, 1893	73	1893 B
Ives, Rollin A. ....	2323	1870	Oct. 29, 1881	32	1882 B
Izard, J. Allen S. ....	544	1829	July 26, 1879	69	1880 B

## J

Jackson, Alfred B. ....	2980	1883	Nov. 19, 1897	38	1898 B&P
Jackson, George .....	1740	1856	May 27, 1883	51	1883 B
Jackson, John J. ....	190	1818	Jan. 1, 1877	77	1877 B
Jenkins, Walworth .....	1601	1853	May 14, 1874	41	1874 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Johns, Thomas	744	1833	June 17, 1882	70	1883 B
Johns, Thomas D.	1400	1848	July 31, 1883	59	1884 B
Johnson, Bushrod R.	1039	1840	Sept. 11, 1880	63	1881 B
Johnson, Edward	972	1838	Feb. 22, 1873	57	1873 B
Johnson, Richard W.	1436	1849	April 21, 1897	70	1897 B
Johnston, Joseph E.	553	1829	March 21, 1891	84	1891 B
Jones, Horatio M.	2207	1867	June 2, 1887	40	1887 B
Jones, James M.	2566	1875	Jan. 2, 1866	34	1886 B
Jones, Roger	1527	1851	Jan. 26, 1889	58	1889 B
Jones, Samuel	1077	1841	July 31, 1887	68	1888 B
Jordan, Allan R.	2788	1879	Dec. 11, 1883	28	1883 B
Jordan, Charles D.	1154	1842	Jan. 5, 1876	55	1876 B
Jordan, Thomas	1057	1840	Nov. 27, 1895	76	1896 B&P
Judd, Henry B.	999	1839	July 27, 1892	73	1893 B
Judson, John W.	870	1836	May 30, 1878	67	1878 B

## K

Kalk, Frank G.	3122	1866	March 5, 1898	33	1898 B&P
Kautz, Aug. V.	1570	1852	Sept. 4, 1895	68	1896 B&P
Kellogg, Lyman M.	1572	1852	Jan. 31, 1877	49	1877 B
Kelton, John C.	1519	1851	July 15, 1893	65	1894 B
Kemp, Ulysses G.	3314	1889	July 16, 1898	32	1899 B
Kendrick, Henry L.	801	1835	May 24, 1891	80	1891 B
Kensel, Georçe A.	1769	1857	April 17, 1881	45	1881 B
Kerr, Robert D.	3813	1898	July 12, 1898	22	1899 B
Ketchum, William S.	781	1834	June 28, 1871	58	1872 B
Keyes, Erasmus D.	671	1832	Oct. 14, 1895	84	1896 B&P
Kilburn, Chas. L.	1132	1842	March 17, 1899	80	1899 B
Kilpatrick, Hugh Judson	1904	1861	(May) Dec. 5, 1881	45	1882 B
Kimball, Frederick C.	3155	1886	Sept. 11, 1897	34	1898 B
King, Rufus	710	1833	Oct. 13, 1876	63	1877 B
King, William R.	1990	1863	May 18, 1898	58	1898 B
Kingsbury, Charles P.	1018	1840	Dec. 25, 1879	61	1880 B
Kingsbury, Frederick W.	2352	1870	June 13, 1897	50	1898 B
Kirkham, Ralph W.	1147	1842	May 23, 1893	72	1893 B
Kirkpatrick, Newton D.	3688	1893	Sept. 7, 1898	25	1899 B&P
Knapp, Joshua L.	2481	1873	April 19, 1877	31	1877 B
Knowlton, Miner	550	1829	Dec. 24, 1870	66	1871 B
Krayenbuhl, Maurice G.	3342	1890	March 26, 1899	31	1899 B
Kurtz, John D.	1114	1842	Oct. 16, 1877	58	1878 B
Kyle, John G.	2353	1870	March 30, 1877	28	1877 B

## L

Lafferty, Herbert A.	3855	1898	Sept. 17, 1898	23	1899
Laidley, Theodore T. S.	1116	1842	April 4, 1886	64	1886 B
LaMotte, Joseph H.	495	1827	Nov. 15, 1888	81	1889 B
Lansing, Arthur B.	877	1836	Feb. 9, 1880	63	1880 B
Lawton, Alexander R.	998	1859	July 2, 1896	78	1897 B
Lazelle, Jacob H. G.	3475	1871	July 1, 1898	49	1899 B
Lea, Albert M.	633	1831	Jan. 16, 1891	84	1891 B
Lee, A. Nisbet	2061	1865	Oct. 31, 1879	36	1880 B
Lee, John F.	758	1834	June 17, 1884	71	1885 B
Lee, Richard B.	169	1817	Aug. 2, 1875	76	1876 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Lee, Robert E. ....	542	1829	Oct. 12, 1870 .....	64	1871 B
Lee, Roswell W. ....	714	1833	Dec. 20, 1873 .....	63	1874 B
Lee, Thomas J. ....	1796	1857	Nev. 28, 1888 .....	54	1889 B
Lee, Thomas J. ....	593	1830	Dec. 30, 1891 .....	83	1892 B
Leggett, Wells W. ....	2299	1839	May 14, 1891 .....	44	1891 B
Leoser, Charles McK. ....	1907	1861 (May)	Feb. 23, 1896 .....	57	1896 B&P
Leslie, Thomas J. ....	147	1815	Nov. 25, 1874 .....	77	1875 B
Lester, Charles H. ....	2016	1863	Oct. 27, 1899 .....	57	1900 B
Lewis, Louis H. ....	3657	1895	July 1, 1898 .....	26	1899 B&P
Lewis, William H. ....	1421	1849	Sept. 28, 1878 .....	48	1879 B
Leyden, James A. ....	2791	1879	April 10, 1897 .....	41	1897 B
Lockett, Samuel H. ....	1826	1859	Oct. 12, 1891 .....	54	1892 B
Lockwood, Henry H. ....	863	1836	Dec. 7, 1899 .....	85	1900 B <sup>3</sup>
Loder, Samuel H. ....	2711	1877	June 30, 1879 .....	23	1880 B
Loeser, Lucien ....	1136	1842	March 6, 1897 .....	79	1897 B
London, Robert ....	2485	1873	Dec. 12, 1892 .....	42	1893 B
Long, Armistead L. ....	1466	1850	April 20, 1891 .....	64	1891 B
Long, John O. ....	1661	1854	April 3, 1875 .....	42	1881 B
Loomis, Gustavus ....	62	1811	March 2, 1872 .....	83	1872 B
Lorain, Lorenzo ....	1724	1856	March 6, 1882 .....	52	1882 B
Lord, James H. ....	1992	1862	Feb. 21, 1896 .....	56	1896 B&P
Love, John ....	1072	1841	Jan. 29, 1881 .....	61	1881 B
Lovell, Mansfield ....	1119	1842	June 1, 1884 .....	61	1884 B
Loveridge, Wilbur ....	2838	1880	June 3, 1892 .....	36	1892 B
Low, William H., Jr. ....	2461	1872	July 24, 1886 .....	38	1887 B
Lowe, William W. ....	1608	1853	May 18, 1898 .....	69	1898 B
Lowndes, Rawlins ....	247	1820	Aug. 10, 1877 .....	76	1878 B
Lugenebeel, Pinckney ....	1044	1840	March 18, 1886 .....	66	1886 B
Lyford, Stephen C. ....	1943	1861	May 9, 1885 .....	46	1885 B
Lynde, Isaac ....	501	1827	April 10, 1886 .....	82	1886 B

## M

Mack, Oscar A. ....	1457	1850	Oct. 22, 1876 .....	49	1877 B
Mackall, James B. ....	2223	1868	April 18, 1871 .....	24	1871 B
Mackenzie, Ranald S. ....	1967	1862	Jan. 19, 1889 .....	48	1889 B
Macomb, Alexander S. ....	810	1835	May 8, 1876 .....	62	1876 B
Macomb, John N. ....	675	1832	March 16, 1889 .....	78	1889 B
Macrae, Nathaniel C. ....	461	1826	Feb. 5, 1878 .....	74	1878 B
Magilton, Albert L. ....	1289	1846	Dec. 28, 1875 .....	49	1876 B
Magruder, John B. ....	601	1830	Feb. 19, 1871 .....	64	1871 B
Maguire, Edward ....	2164	1867	Oct. 11, 1892 .....	45	1893 B
Mahan, Dennis H. ....	361	1824	Sept. 16, 1871 .....	69	1872 B
Mann, James D. ....	2676	1877	Jan. 15, 1891 .....	38	1891 B
Major, James P. ....	1733	1856	May, 1876 .....	44	1881 B
Mansfield, Edward D. ....	206	1819	Oct. 27, 1880 .....	79	1881 B
Marcy, Randolph B. ....	690	1832	Nov. 21, 1887 .....	76	1888 B
Marmaduke, John S. ....	1789	1857	Dec. 28, 1887 .....	55	1888 B
Marshall, Elisha G. ....	1474	1850	Aug. 3, 1883 .....	55	1884 B
Marshall, Humphrey ....	703	18 <sup>2</sup>	March 28, 1872 .....	60	1872 B
Martin, James G. ....	1030	1840	Oct. 4, 1878 .....	59	1879 B
Martin, James P. ....	1809	1860	Feb. 19, 1895 .....	58	1895 B
Martin, Leonard ....	1920	1861 (May)	April 14, 1890 .....	52	1890 B
Martindale, John H. ....	788	1835	Dec. 13, 1881 .....	69	1882 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Mason, Charles	541	1829	Feb. 25, 1882	77	1882 B
Mason, John S.	1339	1847	Nov. 29, 1897	73	1898 B
Mason, Stanton A.	2572	1875	March 9, 1891	38	1891 B
Mather, William W.	522	1828	Feb. 27, 1859	54	1884 B
Mauck, Edwin	2082	1865	Aug. 16, 1880	38	1881 B
Mauzy, Dabney H.	1308	1846	Jan. 11, 1900	78	1900 B
Maxe, Samuel B.	1329	1846	Aug. 16, 1895	70	1896 B&P
Maynadier, William	472	1827	July 3, 1871	65	1872 B
McAllister, Julian	1334	1847	Jan. 3, 1887	63	1887 B
McArthur, Malcolm	2099	1865	Jan. 12, 1886	45	1886 B
McAuliffe, James R.	2565	1875	Feb. 21, 1882	27	1882 B
McCullum, William B.	2215	1867	March 26, 1889	44	1889 B
McClellan, George B.	1273	1846	Oct. 29, 1885	59	1886 B
McClelland, George C.	1205	1843	Oct. 26, 1888	69	1889 B
McCown, John P.	1026	1839	Jan. 22, 1879	63	1879 B
McDowell, Irvin	963	1838	May 4, 1885	67	1885 B
McFarland, Walter	1847	1860	July 22, 1888	52	1889 B
McFerran, John C.	1200	1843	April 25, 1872	51	1872 B
McGrath, Hugh J.	2850	1880	Nov. 7, 1899	44	1900 B&P
MacKall, William W.	898	1837	Aug. 19, 1891	75	1892 B
McKean, Thomas J.	647	1831	April 19, 1870	60	1881 B
McKee, George W.	2004	1863	Nov. 30, 1891	50	1892 B
McKinney, John A.	2390	1871	Nov. 25, 1876	30	1877 B
McKinstry, Justus	980	1838	Dec. 11, 1897	81	1898 B
McLane, Robert M.	927	1837	April 17, 1898	83	1898 B
McLaws, LaFayette	1158	1842	July 24, 1897	76	1898 B
McLean, Nathaniel H.	1395	1848	July 5, 1884	57	1885 B
McNutt, John	1019	1840	March 28, 1881	62	1881 B
Meade, George	804	1835	Nov. 6, 1872	57	1873 B
Medcalfe, William M.	2690	1876	Oct. 21, 1886	33	1887 B
Meigs, Montgomery C.	846	1836	Jan. 2, 1892	76	1892 B
Mellen, Albert H.	2520	1874	Sept. 21, 1876	23	1877 B
Mendenhall, John	1513	1851	July 1, 1892	63	1893 B
Mercer, Hugh W.	510	1828	June 9, 1877	69	1881 B
Merchant, Charles S.	92	1814	Dec. 6, 1879	84	1880 B
Mercur, James	2116	1866	April 21, 1896	53	1896 B&P
Merrill, Hamilton W.	967	1838	July 14, 1892	78	1893 B
Merrill, Lewis	1696	1855	Feb. 27, 1896	62	1896 B
Merrill, William S.	1825	1859	Dec. 14, 1891	54	1892 B
Michte, Dennis M.	3502	1892	July 1, 1898	28	1899 B&P
Michler, Nathaniel	1375	1848	July 17, 1881	54	1882 B
Middleton, Henry	121	1815	March 15, 1876	79	1876 B
Miley, John D.	3193	1887	Sept. 19, 1899	37	1900 B&P
Miller, Wentz C.	2305	1869	July 31, 1892	44	1893 B
Misner, John K.	1743	1856	Sept. 8, 1898	65	1899 B&P
Mitchel, Ormsby McK.	2067	1865	May 27, 1875	32	1875 B
Mitchell, Warren E.	3573	1894	Nov. 26, 1895	24	1896 B
Moberly, William J.	2163	1866	June 8, 1896	51	1896 B
Mock, William	879	1836	April 2, 1898	87	1900 B
Mollnard, Albert S.	1509	1851	Sept. 14, 1872	44	1881 B
Monroe, James	131	1815	Sept. 7, 1870	71	1871 B
Montgomery, Alexander	785	1834	Oct. 13, 1893	82	1894 B
Montgomery, William R.	419	1825	May 31, 1871	70	1871 B
Moore, Charles E.	2103	1865	Dec. 5, 1885	44	1886 B
Moore, Harry DeW.	2420	1872	May 9, 1878	29	1878 B
Moore, James S.	582	1829	July 25, 1869	63	1881 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Moore, Tredwell .....	1356	1847	May 20, 1876 .....	51	1876 B
Mordecai, Alfred .....	326	1823	Oct. 22, 1888 .....	85	1888 B
Morgan, Charles H. ....	1771	1857	Dec. 20, 1875 .....	41	1876 B
Morgan, Henry S. ....	3745	1897	Aug. 31, 1898 .....	24	1899
Morrison, Charles C. ....	2378	1871	May 13, 1894 .....	45	1894 B
Morrison, James C. ....	2234	1868	May 4, 1871 .....	25	1871 B
Mott, Seward .....	3169	1886	March 12, 1887 .....	25	1887 B
Mowry, Sylvester .....	1551	1852	Oct. 17, 1871 .....	40	1872 B
Mumford, Ferdinand S. ....	981	1838	Oct. 1, 1872 .....	54	1873 B
Munton, Charles H. ....	3820	1898	Feb. 11, 1900 .....	23	1900 B
Myers, Abraham C. ....	738	1833	June 20, 1889 .....	78	1890 B
Myers, Frederick .....	1815	1846	July 7, 1874 .....	52	1875 B
Myers, John E. ....	2488	1873	May 28, 1894 .....	45	1894 B
Myers, William .....	1567	1852	Nov. 11, 1887 .....	57	1888 B

## N

Naglee, Henry M. ....	808	1835	March 5, 1886 .....	72	1886 B
Neill, Thomas H. ....	1357	1847	March 12, 1885 .....	59	1885 B
Nelson, Anderson D. ....	1101	1841	Dec. 30, 1885 .....	68	1886 B
Newcomb, Francis D. ....	386	1824	Nov. 28, 1872 .....	71	1873 B
Newton, John .....	1112	1842	May 1, 1895 .....	72	1895 B&P
Nicodemus, William J. L. ....	1820	1858	Jan. 6, 1879 .....	44	1879 B
Noah, Samuel .....	30	1807	March 10, 1871 .....	92	1871 B
Noble, Henry B. ....	1923	1861	(May) April 4, 1898 .....	61	1898 B
Nolan, James E. ....	3143	1886	Dec. 5, 1898 .....	38	1899 B
Norris, Charles E. ....	1517	1851	Oct. 31, 1875 .....	48	1876 B
Northrop, Lucius B. ....	650	1831	Feb. 9, 1894 .....	83	1894 B
Norton, William A. ....	635	1831	Sept. 21, 1883 .....	73	1884 B

## O

O'Brien, Alonzo L. ....	2789	1879	Dec. 12, 1886 .....	31	1887 B
O'Brien, Michael J. ....	3060	1885	Sept. 16, 1898 .....	35	1899 B
Ogden, Charles C. ....	3430	1891	July 20, 1893 .....	25	1894 B
Ogle, Alexander .....	2455	1872	Aug. 8, 1891 .....	42	1892 B
Ord, Edward O. C. ....	1002	1839	July 2, 1883 .....	65	1884 B
Osborne, William .....	3405	1891	Aug. 23, 1898 .....	28	1899 B&P
Osgood, Charles H. ....	3003	1883	May 1, 1886 .....	29	1886 B
Osthelm, Louis .....	2987	1883	April 8, 1900 .....	40	1900 B
Otis, Elmer .....	1615	1853	Aug. 18, 1897 .....	67	1898 B
Overman, Lewis C. ....	2048	1865	May 8, 1899 .....	56	1899 B

## P

Pague, Samuel S. ....	2635	1876	July 7, 1899 .....	44	1900 B
Paine, Eleaser A. ....	1009	1839	Dec. 16, 1882 .....	67	1883 B
Paine, William C. ....	1798	1858	Sept. 14, 1889 .....	55	1890 B
Parker, Francis H. ....	1952	1861	(June) Feb. 22, 1897 .....	59	1897 B
Parrott, Robert P. ....	363	1824	Dec. 24, 1877 .....	73	1878 B
Parsons, Charles C. ....	1945	1861	(June) Sept. 7, 1878 .....	40	1879 B
Patrick, Marsena R. ....	833	1835	July 27, 1888 .....	77	1889 B
Patten, George W. ....	662	1830	April 28, 1882 .....	74	1882 B
Patterson, George T. T. ....	2447	1872	Aug. 14, 1894 .....	46	1895 B
Patterson, Thomas C. ....	2644	1877	April 17, 1896 .....	40	1896 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Paul, Gabriel R. ....	767	1834	May 5, 1886	55	1886 B
Payne, John S. ....	2146	1866	Dec. 16, 1895	51	1896 B
Pearce, Fred A. ....	3799	1897	June 6, 1899	28	1899 B
Pease, William R. ....	1707	1855	June 7, 1895	.....	1895 B
Peck, Fremont P. ....	3190	1887	Feb. 19, 1895	29	1895 B
Peck, John J. ....	1174	1843	April 21, 1878	57	1878 B
Peck, William G. ....	1206	1844	Feb. 7, 1892	71	1892 B
Pelouze, Louis H. ....	1595	1853	June 2, 1878	47	1878 B
Pemberton, John C. ....	917	1837	July 13, 1881	67	1882 B
Pendleton, William N. ....	591	1830	Jan. 15, 1883	73	1883 B
Petrikin, Reuben ....	2058	1865	Oct. 15, 1882	40	1883 B
Pettit, Colville M. ....	3120	1886	Dec. 30, 1890	27	1891 B
Phelps, John W. ....	865	1836	Feb. 2, 1885	72	1885 B
Philbrick, John H. ....	2670	1877	July 24, 1890	37	1891 B
Phillips, Charles B. ....	2028	1864	June 14, 1881	41	1882 B
Pickett, George E. ....	1330	1846	July 30, 1875	50	1876 B
Pipes, Henry A. ....	3476	1892	March 27, 1897	28	1897 B
Pitcher, Thomas G. ....	1270	1845	Oct. 19, 1895	70	1896 B&P
Platt, Edward R. ....	1419	1849	June 17, 1884	58	1885 B
Pleasanton, Alfred ....	1212	1844	Feb. 17, 1897	73	1897 B
Pleasanton, Augustus J. ....	448	1826	July 26, 1894	86	1895 B
Plummer, Satterlee C. ....	2109	1865	Nov. 14, 1881	37	1882 B
Poe, Orlando M. ....	1716	1856	Oct. 2, 1895	63	1896 B&P
Poland, John S. ....	1921	1861	(May) Aug. 8, 1898	62	1899 B
Poland, Martin L. ....	2036	1864	Aug. 20, 1878	37	1878 B
Polk, Marshall T. ....	1558	1852	Feb. 29, 1884	53	1884 B
Pope, John ....	1127	1842	Sept. 23, 1892	70	1893 B
Porter, Giles ....	188	1818	May 31, 1878	79	1878 B
Porter, James E. ....	2288	1869	June 25, 1876	29	1869 B
Post, James C. ....	2059	1865	Jan. 6, 1896	52	1896 B&P
Potter, Joseph H. ....	1188	1843	Dec. 1, 1892	70	1893 B
Powers, Clinton J. ....	2076	1865	April 21, 1872	28	1872 B
Pratt, Henry C. ....	910	1837	Feb. 14, 1884	70	1884 B
Pratt, John T. ....	202	1818	Nov. 29, 1883	(abt. 87)	1885
			Sketch from Cullum's Reg.		
Prentiss, Henry E. ....	632	1831	July 2, 1873	64	1874 B
Price, Phillip M. ....	2276	1869	Oct. 4, 1894	46	1895 B&P
Price, Robert N. ....	2366	1870	April 5, 1889	42	1889 B
Prince, Henry ....	815	1835	Aug. 19, 1892	81	1893 B
Prince, Leonard M. ....	3495	1892	Nov. 1, 1895	28	1896 B&P
Proctor, Robert G. ....	3118	1886	May 10, 1894	32	1894 B

## Q

Quattlebaum, Paul J. ....	1788	1857	Jan. 4, 1883	46	1883 B
Quinby, Isaac F. ....	1172	1843	Sept. 18, 1801	71	1892 B

## R

Rains, Gabriel J. ....	482	1827	Sept. 6, 1881	78	1882 B
Rains, George W. ....	1113	1842	March 21, 1898	81	1898 B&P
Rains, Sevier McC. ....	2610	1876	July 3, 1877	26	1878 B
Ramsay, George D. ....	257	1820	May 23, 1882	80	1882 B
Ramsay, George D. ....	2012	1863	July 5, 1878	36	1879 B
Randol, Alanson ....	1855	1860	May 7, 1887	50	1887 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Ransom, Hyatt C	1515	1851	March 16, 1874	51	1874 B
Ransom, Owen P.	969	1838	Jan. 10, 1880	62	1880 B
Ransom, Robert	1467	1850	Jan. 14, 1892	63	1892 B
Raynolds, William F.	1171	1843	Oct. 18, 1894	75	1895 B
Read, William	1221	1844	April 29, 1884	61	1884 B
Reap, Frank P.	2466	1872	May 30, 1894	42	1894 B
Reese, Chauncey B	1828	1859	Sept. 22, 1870	33	1871 B
Reese, William J.	2206	1869	June 20, 1872	24	1873 B
Reeve, Isaac Van D.	830	1835	Dec. 31, 1890	77	1891 B
Remington, Philip H.	1956	1861 (June)	Dec. 17, 1891	53	1892 B
Renick, Robert M.	796	1835	Jan. 10, 1875	62	1875 B
Reno, Marcus A.	1779	1837	April 1, 1889	54	1889 B
Reynolds, Alexander W.	975	1838	May 26, 1876	60	1876 B
Reynolds, Frank A.	1965	1861 (June)	July 19, 1875	34	1881 B
Reynolds, Joseph J.	1176	1843	Feb. 25, 1899	77	1899 B
Reynolds, William F.	2169	1867	Nov. 22, 1877	30	1878 B
Rhett, Thomas G.	1236	1845	July 28, 1878	58	1879 B
Rhett, Thomas S.	1382	1848	Dec. 22, 1893	67	1895 B
Rice, Olin F.	1928	1861 (May)	Dec. 23, 1882	43	1894 B
Ricketts, James B.	1001	1839	Sept. 22, 1887	70	1888 B
Ripley, Roswell S.	1173	1843	March 26, 1887	64	1887 B
Roberts, Benjamin S.	838	1835	Jan. 29, 1875	64	1875 B
Roberts, Joseph	793	1835	Oct. 18, 1898	84	1899 B
Robertson, Samuel C.	2795	1879	Aug. 31, 1893	36	1894 B
Robertson, William	1046	1840	Feb. 17, 1890	71	1890 B
Robins, Ernest S.	3048	1884	Aug. 18, 1894	32	1895 B
Rockwell, Charles H.	2298	1869	August 21, 1888	41	1889 B
Rodman, Thomas J.	1065	1841	June 7, 1871	53	1871 B
Rogers, Alfred H.	2453	1872	April 30, 1879	31	1879 B
Rogers, Charles G.	1641	1854	Feb. 24, 1888	57	1888 B
Rollins, James H.	1991	1862	Feb. 5, 1898	57	1898 B
Rosecrans, William S.	1115	1842	March 10, 1898	78	1898 B&P
Roumfort, Augustus L.	161	1817	Aug. 2, 1878	82	1879 B
Rousseau, Gustave S.	528	1828	Feb. 5, 1879	72	1879 B
Rowell, Charles W.	2529	1874	July 10, 1898	48	1899 B&P
Roy, John P.	1444	1849	Oct. 24, 1874	47	1875 B
Ruff, Chas. F.	984	1838	Oct. 1, 1885	66	1886 B
Ruggles, Daniel	740	1833	June 1, 1897	87	1897 B
Rush, Richard A.	1297	1846	Oct. 17, 1893	68	1894 B
Russ, Charles P.	3254	1888	Feb. 13, 1899	35	1899 B
Russell, Albert J.	2633	1876	April 15, 1900	48	1900 B

## S

Sacket, Delos B.	1262	1845	March 8, 1885	63	1885 B
Saffold, Marion B.	2820	1879	Oct. 8, 1899	43	1900 B
Safford, Robert E.	2683	1877	July 19, 1879	25	1880 B
Sartle, Wm. J.	2197	1867	Jan. 27, 1873	29	1873 B
Sater, William A.	3596	1894	July 1, 1898	28	1899 B&P
Satterlee, Chas. B.	2601	1876	July 10, 1899	44	1900 B&P
Scammon, E. Parker	899	1837	Dec. 7, 1894	78	1895 B
Schenck, Bard P.	3234	1887	March 10, 1900	35	1900 B
Schriver, Edmund	723	1833	Feb. 10, 1899	86	1899 B
Schwatka, Fredk.	2389	1871	Nov. 2, 1892	43	1893 B
Scott, Henry L.	747	1833	Jan. 6, 1886	71	1886 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Seabright, Joseph D. ....	439	1826	Jan. 22, 1885 .....	83	1885 B
Searle, Zetus .....	1400	1850	April 2, 1876 .....	48	1876 B
Sears, Claudius W. ....	1089	1841	Feb. 15, 1891 .....	74	1891 B
Sears, Henry B. ....	1285	1846	Feb. 12, 1880 .....	55	1880 B
Seawell, Washington .....	411	1825	Jan. 9, 1888 .....	86	1888 B
Sevier, Robert. ....	521	1828	May 16, 1879 .....	71	1879 B
Seward, Augustus H. ....	1364	1847	Sept. 11, 1876 .....	50	1877 B
Seymour, Truman .....	1290	1846	Oct. 30, 1891 .....	67	1892 B
Shaff, John T. ....	1531	1851	July 2, 1877 .....	47	1881 B
Shelton, Edwin H. ....	2357	1870	Jan. 12, 1880 .....	29	1880 B
Sherman, James L. ....	2071	1865	May 15, 1880 .....	35	1880 B
Shepherd, Oliver L. ....	1049	1840	April 15, 1894 .....	79	1894 B
Sherman, Thomas W. ....	859	1836	March 16, 1879 .....	66	1879 B
Sherman, Wm. T. ....	1022	1840	Feb. 14, 1891 .....	71	1891 B
Sheridan, Phillip H. ....	1612	1853	Aug. 5, 1888, .....	57	1889 B
Shields, Hamilton L. ....	1295	1846	Nov. 23, 1889 .....	66	1890 B
Shipp, William E. ....	2982	1883	July 1, 1898 .....	37	1899 B&P
Shiras, Alex. B. ....	726	1833	April 14, 1875 .....	63	1875 B
Shoemaker, Frank L. ....	2256	1868	July 1, 1898 .....	55	1899 B
Shoup, Francis A. ....	1691	1855	Sept. 4, 1896 .....	63	1897 B
Sibley, Caleb C. ....	568	1829	Feb. 19, 1875 .....	69	1875 B
Sibley, Ebenezer S. ....	470	1827	Aug. 14, 1884 .....	79	1885 B
Sibley, Henry H. ....	971	1838	Aug. 23, 1886 .....	71	1887 B
Sidell, William H. ....	712	1833	July 1, 1873 .....	63	1874 B
Silvey, William .....	1412	1849	Oct. 23, 1875 .....	51	1876 B
Simpson, James H. ....	679	1832	March 2, 1883 .....	70	1883 B
Sing, Charles B. ....	861	1836	Feb. 28, 1878 .....	63	1878 B
Sitgreaves, Lorenzo .....	686	1832	May 14, 1888 .....	78	1888 B
Slocum, Henry W. ....	1542	1852	April 14, 1894 .....	67	1894 B
Small, Michael P. ....	1687	1855	Aug. 1, 1892 .....	61	1893 B
Smalley, Henry A. ....	1653	1854	May 13, 1888 .....	54	1888 B
Smith, Andrew J. ....	976	1838	Jan. 28, 1897 .....	82	1897 B
Smith, Edmund D. ....	2773	1879	Feb. 5, 1900 .....	44	1900 B&P
Smith, Francis H. ....	711	1833	March 21, 1890 .....	78	1890 B
Smith, Gustavus W. ....	1118	1842	June 24, 1896 .....	76	1897 B
Smith, Kirby Edmund .....	1255	1845	March 28, 1893 .....	69	1893 B
Smith, Larkin .....	832	1835	Dec. 3, 1884 .....	70	1885 B
Smith, Melancthor .....	1529	1851	Nov. 1, 1881 .....	53	1882 B
Smith, Richard R. ....	779	1834	Jan. 23, 1877 .....	64	1877 B
Smith, William F. ....	2301	1869	Jan. 23, 1898 .....	52	1900 B
Smith, William H. ....	2995	1883	July 1, 1898 .....	38	1899 B&P
Smith, William P. ....	1768	1857	Ang. 27, 1895 .....	61	1896 B
Stacy, Lucien .....	3639	1896	Sept. 4, 1898 .....	28	1899 B&P
Starring, William S. ....	2087	1865	Feb. 12, 1889 .....	48	1889 B
Steele, Charles L. ....	2811	1879	Jan. 18, 1900 .....	43	1900
Extract from					Cullum.
Steele, William .....	1047	1840	Jan. 12, 1885 .....	66	1885 B
Stevenson, Carter L. ....	982	1838	Aug. 15, 1888 .....	71	1889 B
Stewart, Reid T. ....	2377	1871	Aug. 27, 1872 .....		1873 B
Stockton, Phillip .....	1568	1852	March 25, 1879 .....	47	1879 B
Stockton, Richard G. ....	885	1836	June 14, 1874 .....	59	1875 B
Stockton, Thomas B. W. ...	485	1827	Dec. 9, 1890 .....	85	1891 B
Stokes, James H. ....	802	1835	Dec. 27, 1890 .....	77	1891 B
Stone, Charles P. ....	1237	1845	Jan. 24, 1887 .....	63	1887 B
Stoneman, George .....	1304	1846	Sept. 6, 1894 .....	72	1895 B&P
Storer, William H. ....	697	1832	Aug. 21, 1878 .....	67	1879 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Stotsenberg, John M. ....	2919	1881	April 23, 1899 .....	41	1899 B&P
Street, Nathaniel H. ....	414	1825	July 6, 1876 .....	72	1881 B
Stuart, Sidney E. ....	2829	1880	April 29, 1899 .....	42	1899 B
Sturgeon, Sheldon .....	1932	1861 (May)	July 24, 1892 .....	54	1893 B
Sturgis, James G. ....	2578	1875	June 25, 1876 .....	22	1877 B
Sturgis, Samuel D. ....	1303	1846	Sept. 28, 1889 .....	67	1890 B
Sully, Alfred .....	1092	1841	April 27, 1879 .....	58	1879 B
Sweitzer, Bowman .....	1602	1853	March 7, 1898 .....	69	1898 B
Swift, Joseph G. ....	2142	1866	March 2, 1871 .....	28	1871 B
Swift, William H. ....	231	1819	April 7, 1879 .....	79	1879 B
Swords, Thomas .....	563	1820	March 21, 1886 .....	79	1886 B
Sydenham, Alvin H. ....	3296	1889	Sept. 10, 1893 .....	26	1894 B
Sykes, George .....	1149	1842	Feb. 9, 1880 .....	57	1880 B
Symmes, John C. ....	1331	1847	March 16, 1895 .....	70	1895 B

## T

Taber, Henry S. ....	2469	1873	April 12, 1894 .....	45	1894 B
Talcott, Andrew .....	181	1818	April 22, 1883 .....	86	1883 B
Taylor, Edward .....	3558	1893	Dec. 26, 1899 .....	31	1900 B
Taylor, Joseph H. ....	1741	1836	March 13, 1885 .....	49	1885 B
Taylor, Walter L. ....	3233	1887	Sept. 18, 1898 .....	33	1899 B
Thayer, Sylvanus .....	33	1808	Sept. 7, 1872 .....	87	1873 B
Thom, George .....	992	1839	June 29, 1891 .....	72	1892 B
Thomas, Charles W. ....	1698	1855	Dec. 30, 1882 .....	49	1883 B
Thomas, George C. ....	876	1836	Dec. 2, 1882 .....	70	1883 B
Thomas, Lorenzo .....	342	1823	March 2, 1875 .....	70	1875 B
Thompson, Henry A. ....	209	1819	March 12, 1880 .....	80	1880 B
Thompson, James .....	1499	1851	Feb. 14, 1880 .....	51	1880 B
Thompson, John C. ....	2154	1866	Aug. 31, 1889 .....	43	1890 B
Thorington, Monroe P. ....	2673	1877	Sept. 10, 1878 .....	23	1879 B
Thornburgh, Thomas T. ....	2181	1867	Sept. 29, 1879 .....	35	1880 B
Thruston, Charles M. ....	105	1814	Feb., 1873 .....	77	1873 B
Tilghman, Richard C. ....	509	1828	March 14, 1879 .....	72	1879 B
Tilghman, Tench .....	683	1832	Dec. 22, 1874 .....	64	1875 B
Todd, John B. S. ....	929	1837	Jan. 5, 1872 .....	57	1881 B
Todd, John W. ....	1541	1852	May 10, 1878 .....	48	1878 B
Tolman, Thomas M. ....	2065	1865	Dec. 14, 1883 .....	42	1884 B
Tompkins,, Christopher Q ..	868	1836	May 28, 1877 .....	64	1877 B
Torbert, Alfred T. A. ....	1697	1855	Aug. 29, 1880 .....	47	1881 B
Totten, Edw. H. ....	2079	1865	June 14, 1878 .....	33	1879 B
Totten, James .....	1083	1841	Oct. 2, 1871 .....	53	1872 B
Touey, Timothy A. ....	2576	1875	Sept. 28, 1887 .....	35	1888 B
Tower, Zealous B. ....	1059	1841	March 20, 1900 .....	81	1900 B&P
Towers, John A. ....	3102	1886	March 23, 1893 .....	31	1893 B
Townsend, Edward D. ....	906	1837	May 11, 1893 .....	76	1893 B
Treadwell, Thomas J. ....	1635	1874	Aug. 2, 1879 .....	47	1880 B
Trimble, Isaac R. ....	302	1822	June 2, 1888 .....	85	1888 B
Tripp, Frederick A. ....	3201	1887	Sept. 29, 1893 .....	29	1894 B
Trevitt, John .....	1217	1844	March 24, 1893 .....	71	1893 B
Trowbridge, William .....	1369	1848	Aug. 12, 1892 .....	64	1893 B
Turnbull, Charles N. ....	1636	1854	Dec. 2, 1874 .....	42	1875 B
Turner, Henry S. ....	770	1834	Dec. 16, 1881 .....	71	1882 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Turner, John W. ....	1690	1855	April 8, 1899 .....	66	1890 B&P
Turtle, Thomas .....	2159	1867	Sept. 18, 1894 .....	50	1895 B
Twining, William J. ....	1998	1863	May 5, 1882 .....	42	1882 B
Tyler, Charles A. ....	1391	1848	March 17, 1882 .....	56	1882 B
Tyler, Daniel .....	216	1819	Nov. 30, 1882 .....	83	1883 B
Tyler, Robert O. ....	1600	1853	Dec. 1, 1874 .....	43	1875 B

## U

Upham, John J. ....	1844	1859	(June) Oct. 21, 1898 .....	61	1899 B&P
Upton, Emory .....	1895	1861	(May) March 16, 1881 .....	42	1881 B

## V

Van Buren, Abraham .....	506	1827	March 15, 1873 .....	66	1873 B
Van Buren, Daniel T. ....	1336	1847	July 16, 1890 .....	64	1891 B
Van Cleve, Horatio P. ....	652	1831	April 24, 1891 .....	81	1891 B
Vance, Capers D. ....	3280	1888	Feb. 12, 1893 .....	30	1893 B
Van Horn, James J. ....	1811	1858	Aug. 30, 1898 .....	64	1899
Vinton, David H. ....	299	1822	Feb. 21, 1873 .....	70	1873 B
Vinton, Francis .....	590	1830	Sept. 29, 1872 .....	63	1873 B
Vinton, Francis L. ....	1720	1856	Oct. 6, 1879 .....	44	1880 B
Vogdes, Israel .....	901	1837	Dec. 7, 1889 .....	73	1890 B

## W

Wade, Robert B. ....	2112	1865	Jan. 8, 1884 .....	39	1884 B
Wager, Barnet .....	2201	1867	Aug. 9, 1883 .....	40	1884 B
Waggaman, George G. ....	806	1835	Sept. 9, 1884 .....	69	1885 B
Walker, Charles J. ....	1774	1857	March 4, 1879 .....	43	1879 B
Walker, Henry P. ....	2540	1874	Sept. 11, 1880 .....	32	1881 B
Walker, Thomas W. ....	1739	1856	Dec. 9, 1890 .....	57	1891 B
Wallace, George D. ....	2419	1872	Dec. 29, 1890 .....	41	1891 B
Wallace, Robert B. ....	3348	1893	March 13, 1900 .....	31	1901 B
Wallen, Henry D. ....	1050	1840	Dec. 2, 1886 .....	68	1887 B
Wallen, Henry D. ....	2189	1867	Dec. 4, 1889 .....	45	1890 B
Waller, Henry .....	724	1833	July 28, 1893 .....	83	1897 B&P
Wansboro, Thomas A. ....	3730	1896	July 1, 1898 .....	24	1899 B
Warner, James M. ....	1886	1860	March 16, 1897 .....	61	1897 B
Warren, Gouverneur K. ....	1451	1850	Aug. 8, 1882 .....	52	1883 B
Washington, Thornton A. ....	1439	1849	July 10, 1894 .....	67	1895 B
Waterman, Henry E. ....	2971	1883	Oct. 26, 1898 .....	38	1899 B
Watson, Malbone F. ....	1912	1861	(May) Dec. 9, 1891 .....	53	1892 B
Wayman, Sam'l. P. ....	2697	1877	Dec. 16, 1879 .....	27	1880 B
Wayne, Henry C. ....	954	1838	March 15, 1883 .....	69	1883 B
Webster, George O. ....	2144	1866	Oct. 10, 1899 .....	56	1900 B
Webster, Horace .....	183	1818	July 12, 1871 .....	77	1872 B
Webster, Isaac T. ....	2138	1866	July 7, 1886 .....	44	1887 B
Weeden, John H. ....	2119	1863	Jan. 29, 1877 .....	33	1877 B
Weeks, Harrison S. ....	2265	1868	Jan. 21, 1892 .....	47	1892 B
Weir, William B. ....	2318	1870	Oct. 20, 1879 .....	30	1880 B
Wetzal, Godfrey .....	1678	1855	March 19, 1884 .....	49	1884 B

NAME.	No.	Class.	DATE OF DEATH.	Age.	Year.
Wessells, Henry W. ....	735	1833	Jan. 12, 1889 .....	80	1889 B
Westmore, Stephen M. ....	503	1827	Feb. 4, 1896 .....	90	1896 B
Wheeler, Edward D. ....	2045	1864	Oct. 12, 1883 .....	44	1884 B
Wheeler, James .....	1694	1855	Dec. 7, 1879 .....	49	1880 B
Wheeler, Junius B. ....	1681	1855	July 15, 1886 .....	55	1887 B
Wheeler, Otis, .....	281	1821	June 1, 1872 .....	75	1881 B
Wheelwright, Washington ....	269	1821	Oct. 31, 1871 .....	70	1872 B
Whistler, Joseph N. G. ....	1318	1846	April 20, 1898 .....	77	1899
White, Edward B. ....	437	1826	May 10, 1882 .....	76	1882 B
White, James L. ....	1603	1853	Nov. 24, 1894 .....	64	1895 B
Whiteley, Robt. H. K. ....	599	1830	June 9, 1896 .....	87	1897 B
Whiting, Charles D. ....	789	1885	Jan. 8, 1890 .....	75	1890 B
Whiting, Daniel P. ....	689	1832	August 2, 1892 .....	84	1893 B
Whittlesey, Charles .....	660	1831	Oct. 18, 1886 .....	78	1887 B
Whittlesey, Joseph H. ....	1207	1844	Aug. 2, 1886 .....	65	1887 B
Wieting, Orlando L. ....	2360	1870	Feb. 4, 1893 .....	47	1893 B
Wilcox, Cadmus M. ....	1325	1846	Dec. 2, 1890 .....	65	1891 B
Wildrick, Abram C. ....	1773	1857	Nov. 16, 1894 .....	58	1895 B
Wilkins, John D. ....	1317	1846	Feb. 20, 1900 .....	77	1900 B
Wilkinson, John W. ....	2440	1872	March 22, 1892 .....	45	1892 B
Willard, Simon .....	125	1815	August 24, 1874 .....	80	1875 B
Williams, Charles W. ....	2592	1875	Nov. 11, 1898 .....	45	1900 B&P
Williams, George A. ....	1568	1852	April 2, 1889 .....	58	1889 B
Williams, James S. ....	656	1831	Sept. 7, 1871 .....	60	1872 B
Williams, Lawrence A. ....	1571	1852	June 21, 1879 .....	47	1880 B
Williams, Matthew J. ....	405	1825	June 23, 1873 .....	68	1874 B
Williams, Richard A. ....	2334	1870	Jan. 20, 1890 .....	43	1890 B
Williams, Thomas G. ....	1438	1849	Jan. 22, 1885 .....	57	1885 B
Williamson, Robt. S. ....	1373	1848	Nov. 10, 1882 .....	58	1883 B
Wills, John H. ....	2926	1881	Feb. 16, 1896 .....	37	1896 B&P
Wilson, James E. ....	1987	1862	Nov. 20, 1887 .....	45	1888 B
Wilson, George .....	621	1830	March 3, 1880 .....	71	1880 B
Winston, Donald .....	2740	1878	Oct. 26, 1882 .....	28	1883 B
Withers, John .....	1429	1849	Feb. 3, 1892 .....	65	1892 B
Withers, John M. ....	829	1835	March 13, 1890 .....	77	1890 B
Wood, Abram E. ....	2424	1872	April 14, 1894 .....	49	1894 B
Wood, William H. ....	1267	1845	Jan. 1, 1887 .....	63	1887 B
Woodbridge, George .....	442	1826	Feb. 14, 1878 .....	74	1878 B
Woodruff, Israel C. ....	871	1836	Dec. 10, 1878 .....	63	1879 B
Woodruff, Thos. M. ....	2384	1871	July 21, 1899 .....	51	1900 B&P
Woods, Charles R. ....	1555	1852	Feb. 26, 1885 .....	57	1885 B
Woods, Joseph J. ....	1333	1847	Sept. 12, 1880 .....	67	1890 B
Woods, Samuel .....	926	1837	Sept. 22, 1887 .....	75	1888 B
Worden, Charles A. ....	2449	1872	Sept. 21, 1898 .....	51	1899 B&P
Worthington, Thomas .....	481	1827	Feb. 24, 1884 .....	77	1884 B
Wright, Benjamin H. ....	304	1822	May 13, 1881 .....	80	1881 B
Wright, Crafts J. ....	538	1828	July 23, 1883 .....	75	1884 B
Wright, Edward M. ....	2126	1866	April 24, 1880 .....	34	1880 B
Wright, Horatio G. ....	1060	1841	July 2, 1899 .....	79	1900 B&P
Wright, Moses M. ....	1831	1859	Jan. 8, 1886 .....	50	1886 B
Wyse, Francis O. ....	983	1837	Jan. 21, 1893 .....	82	1893 B

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