

THIRTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REUNION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES
OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

June 9th, 1902.

Annual Reunion, June 9th, 1902.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT N. Y., June 9th, 1902.

The business meeting of the Association was held in Memorial Hall immediately after the completion of the exercises incident to Alumni Day of the Centennial Celebration. As a full account of the Centennial Celebration will be published in the Memorial Volume and sent to *all* graduates by the authorities of the Academy, no attempt will be made here to describe the interesting proceedings.

The roll call was dispensed with.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1834. | 1843. |
| †THOMAS A. MORRIS. | WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN. |
| | GEORGE DESHON. |
| 1835. | SAMUEL G. FRENCH. |
| HERMAN HAUPT. | |
| | 1844. |
| 1837. | SIMON B. BUCKNER. |
| WILLIAM T. MARTIN. | |
| JOSHUA H. BATES. | 1845. |
| | WILLIAM F. SMITH. |
| 1838. | THOMAS J. WOOD. |
| WILLIAM AUSTINE. | |
| | 1846. |
| 1840. | C. SEAFORTH STEWART. |
| ROBERT P. MACLAY. | FRANCIS T. BRYAN. |
| | MARCUS D. L. SIMPSON. |
| 1841. | HENRY A. EHNINGER. |
| SCHUYLER HAMILTON. | JAMES OAKES. |
| ALEXANDER C. H. DARNE. | PARMENAS T. TURNLEY. |
| | |
| 1842. | 1847. |
| ALEXANDER P. STEWART. | ORLANDO B. WILLCOX. |
| JOSEPH STEWART. | HORATIO G. GIBSON. |
| JOHN S. McCALMONT. | |
| EUGENE E. McLEAN. | 1848. |
| JAMES LONGSTREET. | JOSEPH C. CLARK. |

† Oldest living Graduate.

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1849.

ABSALOM BAIRD.
JOHN C. MOORE.
RUFUS SAXTON.
BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.
SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.

1850.

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

1851.

CALEB HUSE.
ALEXANDER J. PERRY.
ROBERT E. PATTERSON.
JOSEPH G. TILFORD.

1852.

JAMES VAN VOAST.
JAMES W. ROBINSON.
MILO S. HASCALL.
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.
GEORGE R. BISSELL.
THOMAS M. VINCENT.
GEORGE BELL.
LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON.
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.
ALFRED B. CHAPMAN.
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

1855.

CYRUS B. COMSTOCK.
SAMUEL BRECK.
DAVID McM. GREGG.
FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLLS.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB.
GEORGE D. RUGGLES.
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856.

JOHN W. BARRIGER.
EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.
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.

WILLIAM H. ECHOLS.
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.
THOMAS H. TANNATT.
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.

1860.

HORACE PORTER.
JAMES H. WILSON.
JAMES M. WHITEMORE.
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.

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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.

CLARENCE DERRICK.
ALFRED MORDECAI.
LAWRENCE S. BABBITT.
PETER C. HAINS.
JOSEPH P. FARLEY.

1862.

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, JR.
JARED A. SMITH.
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.
MORRIS SCHAFF.
JASPER MYERS.
WILLIAM A. MARYE.
TULLY McCREA.
JOHN H. CALEF.

1863.

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

1864.

GARRETT J. LYDECKER.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
OSWALD H. ERNST.
DAVID P. HEAP.
WILLIAM A. JONES.
CHARLES J. ALLEN.
CULLEN BRYANT.
ISAAC W. MACLAY.
WILLIAM P. VOSE.

1865.

CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
A. MACOMB MILLER.
MILTON B. ADAMS.
WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
DAVID W. PAYNE.
WILLIAM H. HEUBER.
WILLIAM S. STANTON.
THOMAS H. HANDBURY.
ALFRED E. BATES.
HENRY B. LEDYARD.
JOHN P. STORY.
APPLETON D. PALMER.
WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN.
SENECA H. NORTON.
GEORGE H. BURTON.
JAMES M. MARSHALL.
FRANCIS H. ROSS.
EDWARD HUNTER.
ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.
EDGAR C. BOWEN.
SAMUEL M. MILLS.
GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.
WARREN C. BEACH.
P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.
CHARLES A. DEMPSEY.

1866.

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

1867.

JOHN C. MALLERY.
CLINTON B. SEARS.
WILLIAM E. ROGERS.
LEWIS M. HAUPT.
JOHN E. GREER.
JOHN PITMAN.
FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
FREDERICK A. HINMAN.
CHARLES SHALER.
CROSBY P. MILLER.
THOMAS H. BARBER.
JOHN McCLELLAN.
EUGENE P. MURPHY.
SAMUEL R. JONES.
SEDGWICK PRATT.

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1867.—Cont.

GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
LEANDER T. HOWES.
WALTER HOWE.
EDWARD DAVIS.
STANISLAUS REMAK.
EDWARD S. GODFREY.
WILLIAM J. ROE.
GILBERT P. COTTON.
THOMAS R. ADAMS.

1868.

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
EDGAR W. BASS.
RICHARD H. SAVAGE.
JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
HENRY METCALFE.
ROBERT FLETCHER.
CLARENCE O. HOWARD.
DAVID D. JOHNSON.
EUGENE O. FECHÉT.
CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
WILLIAM P. HALL.
JOHN POPE.
JAMES H. JONES.
RICHARD E. THOMPSON.
JOHN B. RODMAN.
WILLIAM C. FORBUSH.
JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
JAMES W. POPE.
CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
FRANK W. RUSSELL.
THOMAS J. MARCH.
LOYALL FARRAGUT.
CHARLES F. ROE.
DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869.

ERIC BERGLAND.
SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
DANIEL M. TAYLOR.
WILLIAM P. DUVALL.
JACOB A. AUGUR.
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.

1870.—Cont.

CARL F. PALFREY.
JAMES ROCKWELL.
EDWARD E. WOOD.
WILLIAM R. QUINAN.
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.
PETER S. BOMUS.
EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.
DEXTER W. PARKER.
JÉRAULD A. GLMSTED.
OTTO L. HEIN.
WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
ISAIAH H. McDONALD.
JOHN CONLINE.

1871.

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

1872.

ROGERS BIRNIE.
STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
FRANK BAKER.
FRANK O. BRIGGS.
WILLIAM ABBOT.
HENRY R. LEMLY.
CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.
GEORGE RUHLEN.
FRANK WEST.
RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
JACOB R. RIBLETT.

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1872.—Cont.

GEORGE E. POND.
ADDIS M. HENRY.
THOMAS C. WOODBURY.
RALPH W. HOYT.
CHARLES H. WATTS.
JAMES ALLEN.
WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
WILLIAM H. MILLER.
GEORGE H. EVANS.
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.
GEORGE F. E. HARRISON.
FREDERICK A. SMITH.
CALVIN D. COWLES.
DILLARD H. CLARK.
AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.
WILLIAM H. CARTER.
HUGH T. REED.
QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.

1874.

ARTHUR MURRAY.
HENRY M. ANDREWS.
MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB.
FRANK S. RICE.
GEORGE L. ANDERSON.
JOHN P. WISSER.
JOSEPH S. OYSTER.
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 H. LEACH.
DAN C. KINGMAN.
EUGENE GRIFFIN.
WILLARD YOUNG.

1875.—Cont.

LOTUS NILES.
WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.
CHARLES H. CLARK.
JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
ELBERT WHEELER.
ERASMUS M. WEAVER.
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.
ARTHUR L. WAGNER.
THOMAS S. McCALEB.

1876.

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

1877.

WILLIAM M. BLACK.
WALTER L. FISK.
ALBERT TODD.
WILLIAM B. GORDON.
WILLIAM W. GALBRAITH.
JOHN J. HADEN.
JOHN V. WHITE.
FREDERICK MARSH.
FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
FRED W. FOSTER.
JACOB G. GALBRAITH.

1877.—Cont.

CALVIN ESTERLY.
HENRY J. GOLDMAN.
THOMAS H. BARRY.
WILLIAM C. BROWN.
CHARLES J. CRANE.
JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
GEORGE W. BAXTER.
ROBERT T. EMMET.
ROBERT D. READ.
STEPHEN C. MILLS.
ALEXANDER M. PATCH.
GEORGE K. HUNTER.
JOHN F. C. HEGEWALD.

1878.

GEORGE McC. DERBY.
JAMES L. LUSK.
FRANK E. HOBBS.
GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.
JAMES S. PETTIT.
JOHN R. TOTTEN.
JOHN T. BARNETT.
ABNER PICKERING.
J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS.
FRANK de L. CARRINGTON.
CHARLES G. STARR.
BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.
ROBERT N. GETTY.
WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT.
JAMES F. BELL.
ABIEL L. SMITH.

1879.

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
THOMAS L. CASEY.
THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.
GUSTAV J. FIEBEGGER.
WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
JAMES E. RUNCIE.
GEORGE H. G. GALE.
FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.
LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.
HENRY A. GREENE.
FRANK L. DODDS.
EDWIN P. PENDLETON.
JOHN A. JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM D. BEACH.
THOMAS CRUSE.
ALEXANDER McC. OGLE.
CHARLES R. NOYES.
CHARLES H. GRIERSON.
CHARLES M. TRUITT.
ALBERT L. MILLS.
CHARLES P. STIVERS.

1879.—Cont.

HUNTER LIGGETT.
THOMAS J. LEWIS.
HENRY DeH. WAITE.
WALTER L. FINLEY.
WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS.
ROBERT W. DOWDY.
JAMES A. IRONS.
CHARLES McCLURE.
EDWARD H. BROWN.
JOHN S. MALLORY.
WILL T. MAY.
SAMUEL W. MILLER.
CHARLES W. TAYLOR.
PERCY PARKER.
NATHANIEL J. WHITEHEAD.
GUY R. BEARDSLEE.

1880.

GEORGE W. GOETHALS.
CHARLES S. BURT.
HENRY A. SCHROEDER.
FREDERICK S. STRONG.
MILLARD F. HARMON.
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. BURNETT.
JAMES W. WATSON.

1881.

JOHN BIDDLE.
EDWARD O. BROWN.
JAMES G. WARREN.
EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.
SAMUEL E. ALLEN.
GEORGE T. BARTLETT.
JOSEPH A. GASTON.
JOHN L. BARBOUR.
JOHN F. MORRISON.
JAMES T. KERR.
CHARLES H. BARTH.
ANDREW G. HAMMOND.
FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
LYMAN HALL.
PARKER W. WEST.
BRITTON DAVIS.
WALTER R. STOLL.
LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

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1882.

EDWARD BURR.
OSCAR T. CROSBY.
GRAHAM D. FITCH.
EUGENE J. SPENCER.
WARREN P. NEWCOMB.
HARRY C. BENSON.
ORMOND M. LISSAK.
GEORGE F. BARNEY.
JOHN T. THOMPSON.
CHAS. G. TREAT.
RICHARD W. YOUNG.
SAMUEL RODMAN.
GEORGE W. McIVER.
HENRY T. ALLEN.
WILLIAM W. FORSYTH.
GEORGE H. PATTEN.
CHARLES P. ELLIOTT.
CHARLES J. STEVENS.
JAMES A. GOODIN.

1883.

GEORGE A. ZINN.
WILLOUGHBY WALKER.
CHASE W. KENNEDY.
HERBERT H. SARGENT.
EDWIN A. ROOT.
ISAAC W. LITTELL.
GEORGE H. CAMERON.
WALTER K. WRIGHT.
ALFRED HASBROUCK.
HENRY C. CABELL.
THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.
LAURENCE D. TYSON.
CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884.

IRVING HALE.
DAVID DuB. GAILLARD.
HARRY TAYLOR.
WILLIAM L. SIBERT.
STEPHEN M. FOOTE.
EUGENE F. LADD.
JAMES A. COLE.
EDWIN B. BABBITT.
WILDS P. RICHARDSON.
JAMES K. THOMPSON.
JOHN B. BELLINGER.
ROBERT H. NOBLE.

1885.

JOSEPH E. KUHN.
WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.
CORNELIS DeW. WILLCOX.
JOHN D. BARRETTE.
CHARLES F. PARKER.

1885.—Cont.

ROBERT A. BROWN.
JOHN M. CARSON.
AUSTIN H. BROWN.
ALMON L. PARMERTER.
WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
FRANK DeW. RAMSEY.
HENRY P. McCAIN.
WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
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 STEWART.
CHARLES T. MENOHER.
CHARLES C. WALCUTT.
DAVID J. BAKER.
T. BENTLEY MOTT.
GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.
MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
WALTER H. GORDON.
JAMES L. DRUIEN.
FRANK L. WINN.
CHARLES C. BALLOU.
ERNESTE V. SMITH.
GEORGE B. DUNCAN.
ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.
CHARLES G. DWYER.
JULIUS A. PENN, JR.
EDWARD M. LEWIS.
EDWARD N. JONES.
DWIGHT E. HOLLEY.

1887.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
EUGENE W. VanC. LUCAS.
CHARLES B. WHEELER.
EDWARD C. YOUNG.
RICHMOND P. DAVIS.
GEORGE O. SQUIER.
ERNEST HINDS.
WIRT ROBINSON.
JOHN M. JENKINS.
EDGAR RUSSELL.
HARRY E. WILKINS.
OSCAR I. STRAUB.
ALFRED M. HUNTER.
CHARLES H. MARTIN.
P. D. LOCHRIDGE.
THOMAS H. SLAVENS.
NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.
WILLIAM C. RIVERS.

1887.—Cont.

HERMAN C. SCHUMM.
 JAMES C. BOURKE.
 WILLIAM WEIGEL.
 ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
 ROBERT G. PAXTON.
 JOHN A. HARMAN.
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
 GEORGE McK. WILLIAMSON.
 AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
 PIERREPONT ISHAM.
 ARTHUR B. FOSTER.
 CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
 CHARLES GERHARDT.
 SAMUEL SEAY.
 JAMES T. DEAN.
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
 EDMUND WITFENMYER.
 MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
 MARK L. HERSEY.
 SAMUEL A. SMOKE.
 FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

1888.

CHARLES H. MCKINSTRY.
 WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
 JOHN S. GRISARD.
 CHAS. W. FENTON.
 JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.
 EDWIN M. SUPLEE.
 ANDREW G. C. QUAY.
 JOHN P. RYAN.
 PETER C. HARRIS.
 WILLIAM T. WILDER.
 WILLIAM R. DASHIELL.
 ELI A. HELMICK.
 WILLIAM T. LITTEBRANT.
 CHARLES G. FRENCH.
 MATTHEW C. BUTLER.

1889.

EBEN E. WINSLOW.
 CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER.
 CHESTER HARDING.
 EDMUND M. BLAKE.
 JOHN T. MARTIN.
 FRANCIS W. WILCOX.
 WILLIAM L. KENLY, JR.
 SIDNEY S. JORDAN.
 BEN JOHNSON.
 RALPH HARRISON.
 JOHN P. HAINS.
 WILLIAM LASSITER.
 CHARLES D. RHODES.
 HARRY R. LEE.
 ALEXANDER R. PIPER.
 EDDIE T. WINSTON.
 GEORGE T. LANGHORNE.

1899.—Cont.

WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.
 JOHN R. M. TAYLOR.
 CHARLES CRAWFORD.
 FRANK D. WEBSTER.
 JAMES E. NORMOYLE.
 EDWARD V. STOCKHAM.

1890.

CHARLES KELLER.
 HERBERT DEAKYNE.
 JAMES HAMILTON.
 THOMAS W. WINSTON.
 HIRAM McL. POWELL.
 FRANK G. MAULDIN.
 MILTON F. DAVIS.
 FRED. W. SLADEN.
 HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ.
 HENRY G. LEARNARD.
 SAMUEL G. JONES.
 JAMES M. ANDREWS.
 HENRY G. LYON.
 GEORGE D. MOORE.
 FRANK B. KEECH.

1891.

SPENCER COSBY.
 JOHN S. SEWELL.
 *CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
 JAMES F. McINDOE.
 JAY J. MORROW.
 TIEMANN N. HORN.
 GEORGE P. WHITE.
 LOUIS C. SCHERER.
 JOHN W. FURLONG.
 RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
 EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
 HAROLD P. HOWARD.
 ELMER LINDSLEY.
 JOSEPH T. GRABBS.
 JOHN W. HEAVEY.
 HARRY J. HIRSCH.
 CHARLES DeL. HINE.
 JOSEPH FRAZIER.
 ROBERT L. HAMILTON.
 HOLLIS C. CLARK.
 GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS.
 PALMER E. PIERCE.
 WILLIAM P. JACKSON.
 GORDON VOORHIES.
 GUY H. B. SMITH.
 WALTER M. WHITMAN.
 JACQUES deL. LAFITTE.
 JOHN J. BRADLEY.
 HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.
 HERBERT N. ROYDEN.
 LEWIS S. SORLEY.

1892.

JAMES P. JERVEY.
 FRANK E. HARRIS.
 GEORGE BLAKELY.
 FRANK W. COE.
 WILLIAM R. SMITH.
 HENRY H. WHITNEY.
 CHARLES C. JAMIESON.
 JAMES A. SHIPTON.
 WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN.
 S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD.
 GEORGE McD. WEEKS.
 JOHN McA. PALMER.
 JAMES H. REEVES.
 KIRBY WALKER.
 TRABER NORMAN.
 HORACE M. REEVE.
 ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.
 JULIUS T. CONRAD.
 WILLIAM NEWMAN.
 FRANK A. WILCOX.
 HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.
 PETER W. DAVIDSON.
 SAMUEL McP. RUTHERFORD.
 ROBERT W. MEARNS.

1893.

CHARLES W. KUTZ.
 MERIWETHER L. WALKER.
 GORDON G. HEINER.
 WILLIAM R. SMEDBURG.
 ROBERTSON HONEY.
 JOHN M. MORGAN.
 AMOS H. MARTIN.
 WALTER C. BABCOCK.
 WILLIAM YATES.
 BUELL B. BASSETTE.
 BENJAMIN B. HYER.
 EDWARD B. CASSATT.
 KENZIE W. WALKER.
 ALBERT LAWS.

1894.

WILLIAM J. BARDEN.
 JAMES M. WILLIAMS.
 JOHN W. JOYES.
 CHARLES W. CASTLE.
 FRANCIS LeJ. PARKER.
 ALSTON HAMILTON.
 PAUL B. MALONE.
 JOHN W. CRAIG.
 JOHN C. GILMORE.
 ALBERT E. SAXTON.
 HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.
 BUTLER AMES.
 CHARLES F. CRAIN.
 FRANK S. COCHEU.

1894.—Cont.

EDWIN BELL.
 GEORGE H. ESTES.
 CHARLES L. BENT.
 CHARLES C. SMITH.
 FRANK L. WELLS.
 JOHN W. BARKER.
 JAMES P. HARBESON.
 HUGH D. WISE.
 JAMES A. MOSS.

1895.

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.
 HARRY BURGESS.
 JENS BUGGE, JR.
 CONWAY H. ARNOLD, JR.
 NATHAN K. AVERILL.
 JOSEPH WHEELER, JR.
 BROOKE PAYNE.
 WILLIAM G. SILLS.
 AUGUST C. NISSEN.
 PERRY L. MILES.
 GLYDE E. HAWKINS.
 LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.
 MORTON FITZ SMITH.
 JOSEPH S. HERRON.
 THOMAS F. DWYER.
 FINE W. SMITH.
 DAVID S. STANLEY.
 BENJAMIN T. SIMMONS.
 GIRARD STURNEVANT.
 OSCAR J. CHARLES.

1896.

HARRY F. JACKSON.
 ROBERT E. CALLAN.
 EUGENE P. JERVEY.
 LE ROY ELTINGE.
 THOMAS F. HOWARD.
 JAMES W. HINKLEY, JR.
 JOHNSON HAGOOD.
 ALEXANDER M. MILLER, JR.
 LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.
 GEORGE H. SHELTON.
 ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.
 ELVIN R. HEIBERG.
 STEPHEN M. KOCHERSPERGER.
 ABRAHAM G. LOTT.
 FRANK H. WHITMAN.
 FREDERICK W. LEWIS.
 DENNIS E. NOLAN.
 WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE.
 REYNOLDS J. BURT.
 WILLIAM KELLY.
 RUSSELL C. LANGDON.
 GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN.
 CHARLES T. BOYD.

1896.—Cont.

HOUSTON V. EVANS.
HENRY C. WHITEHEAD.
GEORGE S. GOODALE.
FRANK C. BOLLES.

1897.

JOHN C. OAKES.
SHERWOOD A. CHENEY.
FREDERICK W. ALSTAETTER.
HARLEY B. FERGUSON.
CHARLES D. ROBERTS.
ROBERT S. ABERNETHY.
FRANCIS H. POPE.
EDWIN O. SARRATT.
ALBERT J. BOWLEY.
MATTHEW E. HANNA.
WINFIELD S. OVERTON.
FREDERICK T. ARNOLD.
FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.
CLAUDE H. MILLER.
ROY B. HARPER.
JOHN H. HUGHES.
FRANK R. MCCOY.
GEORGE W. HELMS.
RUFUS E. LONGAN.
HENRY M. DICHMANN.
HALSTEAD DOREY.
SETH M. MILLIKEN.
EDGAR T. CONLEY.
JOHN C. RAYMOND.
SEABORN G. CHILES.
JOHN G. WORKIZER.
WILLIAM D. NEWBILL.

1898.

AMOS A. FRIES.
JOHN E. STEPHENS.
THOMAS E. MERRILL.
GEORGE A. NUGENT.
HENRY L. NEWBOLD.
HARVEY W. MILLER.
RALPH E. INGRAM.
ROBERT C. DAVIS.
DAVID E. W. LYLE.
CHARLES W. EXTON.
GUY V. HENRY.
EDGAR RIDENOUR.
JOSEPH F. GOHN.
JAMES H. BRADFORD.

1899.

JAMES A. WOODRUFF.
HORTON W. STICKLE.
LEWIS H. RAND.
ALFRED B. PUTNAM.
GEORGE W. BUNNELL.

1899.—Cont.

ALBERT E. WALDRON.
FRANK C. JEWELL.
CHARLES B. CLARK.
HENRY B. FARRAR.
LEON B. KROMER.
HENRY B. CLARK.
SAMUEL T. ANSELL.
ROBERT H. PECK.
HALSEY E. YATES.
CLEMENT A. TROTT.
GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY.
WILSON B. BURTT.
STUART HEINTZELMAN.
FRÉDERICK W. VAN DUYNÉ.
GRAYSON V. HEIDT.
FRED R. BROWN.
WILLIAM T. MERRY.
LAURENCE D. CABELL.
OLYFFARD GAME.
GEORGE W. STUART.
ROBERT C. FOY.
DUNCAN K. MAJOR.
ARTHUR S. COWAN.

1900.

GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.
FRANCIS A. POPE.
WILLIS V. MORRIS.
WALTER S. GRANT.
RAYMOND H. FENNER.
MORTON C. MUMMA.
JULIAN A. BENJAMIN.
FRANK S. BOWEN.
ROBERT F. JACKSON.
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.
WALTER D. SMITH.
WILLIAM P. ENNIS.
ARTHUR H. BRYANT.
FRANK P. LAHM.
GUY E. CARLETON.
CREED F. COX.
GEO. M. RUSSELL.
WILLIAM R. BETTISON.
JEROME G. PILLOW.
JOHN A. BERRY.
KERR T. RIGGS.
PRINCE A. OLIVER.

1901.—Cont.

CHARLES BURNETT.
ARTHUR J. LYNCH.
CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.
JOHN SYMINGTON.
WILLIAM TIDBALL.
GEORGE H. BAIRD.
WILLIAM N. HASKELL.
JAMES PRENTICE.
HENRY A. MEYER, JR.
FRANK KELLER.
COPLEY ENOS.

1902.

ROBERT R. RALSTON.
SAMUEL FRANKENBERGER.
STEPHEN ABBOT.
JOHN C. PEGRAM.
EDWARD J. MORAN.
WILLIAM F. MORRISON.
WALTER K. WILSON.
JOHN P. TERRELL.
WILLIAM L. STEVENSON.
EDMUND L. ZANE.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following report of the Treasurer was read and adopted:

West Point, New York, June 9, 1902.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1901-1902.

Charles P. Echols, Treasurer, in account with Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Balance on hand last report..... | \$11,840 41 |
| Interest on bonds..... | 400 00 |
| One hundred and eighty-four life membership fees..... | 1,832 00 |
| Fifty-four initiation fees..... | 108 00 |
| Annual dues..... | 47 00 |
| Sales of Annuals, etc..... | 132 03 |
| Total | <u>\$14,359 44</u> |
| To printing Annual Report, 1902..... | \$ 935 65 |
| Salary of Secretary, June 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902..... | 120 00 |
| Loan to Cullum Register fund..... | 1,300 00 |
| Salary of typewriter..... | 365 00 |
| Miscellaneous expenses; book-binding, printing, stationery etc | 456 20 |
| Balance on hand June 1, 1902..... | 11,182 59 |
| Total | <u>\$14,359 44</u> |

Audited and found correct.

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

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place: Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield was elected President of the Association and appointed the following Executive Committee:

Colonel Albert L. Mills. Colonel Charles W. Larned.
Colonel Samuel E. Tillman. Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Treat.
Lieutenant Colonel Wright P. Edgerton.

TREASURER.

Captain Charles P. Echols.

SECRETARY.

Captain William C. Rivers.

A motion was then submitted by Professor Charles W. Larned in behalf of the Executive Committee recommending a change in the badge of the Association; the Bell Button to be changed to the badge as shown in the description to be sent out to all members as soon as arrangements for its manufacture, now in progress, are completed.

The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote.

A motion was then made by Brigadier-General John M. Wilson giving the thanks of the Association to the Officers for their work during the past year. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM C. RIVERS,
Captain First 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 1902.

| Order of general merit. | NAMES. | Where born. | Appointed from. | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 4068 1 | Mitchell, William A. | Ala... | Ga.... | 2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs. |
| 4069 2 | Hannum, Warren T. | Pa.... | Pa. . . | 2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs. |
| 4070 3 | Longley, Francis F. | Ill.... | Mich . | 2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs. |
| 4071 4 | Ralston, Robert R. | Pa.... | Pa.... | 2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs. |
| 4072 5 | Brooke, Mark | S. C. . | Pa.... | 2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs. |
| 4073 6 | Frazier, Laurence V. | Wis. . | Wis. . | 2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs. |
| 4074 7 | Bell, James F. | Pa.... | Pa.... | 2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs. |
| 4075 8 | Stewart, Gilbert H. | Kan. . | N. Y. . | 2d Lieut. 10th Infantry. |
| 4076 9 | Carpenter, Wade H. | S. C. . | S. C. . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4077 10 | Hinrichs, Fred. W... Jr. | N. Y. . | N. Y. . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4078 11 | Frankenberger, Samuel. | W. Va. | W. Va. | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4079 12 | Casad, Adam F. | Ind... | Kan. . | 2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry. |
| 4080 13 | Allen, Charles M. | Ohio.. | Ohio . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4081 14 | Munroe, John E. | Mass. . | Mass. . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4082 15 | Gilbert, John M. | Miss. . | Miss. . | 2d Lieut. 10th Infantry. |
| 4083 16 | Abbot, Stephen | Ill. . . | Ill.... | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4084 17 | Pegram, John C. | Va.... | Va. . . | 2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry. |
| 4085 18 | Jennings, Charles H. | Conn. . | Conn. . | 2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry. |
| 4086 19 | Hodges, Harry L. | Va.... | Va. . . | 2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry. |
| 4087 20 | Moran, Edward J. | N. Y. . | N. Y. . | 2d Lieut. 27th Infantry. |
| 4088 21 | Morrison, William F. | Iowa . | Iowa . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4089 22 | Williams, William H. | N. Y. . | N. Y. . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4090 23 | Valliant, Rigby D. | Ark. . | Ark. . | 2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry. |
| 4091 24 | Crissy, Myron S. | Mich. . | Mich. . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4092 25 | Foster, Victor S. | La.... | Texas. | 2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry. |
| 4093 26 | Rehkopf, Ned B. | Iowa . | Iowa . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4094 27 | Wilson, Walter K. | Tenn. . | Tenn. . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4095 28 | Terrell, John P. | N. Y. . | N. Y. . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4096 29 | Robertson, Samuel W. ... | Miss.. | Miss. . | 2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry. |

| Order of general merit. | NAMES. | Where born | Appointed from. | |
|-------------------------|---|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 4097 30 | Krumm, Herbert Z. | Ohio. | Ohio | 2d Lieut. 1st. Cavalry. |
| 4098 31 | Foley, Oscar | Mo. . . | Mo. . . | 2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry. |
| 4099 32 | Griffith, Fred D., Jr. | Cal. . . | Cal. . . | 2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry. |
| 4100 33 | Stevenson, William L | Mich. | Mich. | 2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry. |
| 4101 34 | Dockery, Albert B. | Miss. | Miss. | 2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry. |
| 4102 35 | Davis, William M. | Ga. . . . | Ga. . . . | 2d Lieut. Artillery Corps. |
| 4103 36 | Mitchell, Henry E. | N. Y. | Large. | 2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry. |
| 4104 37 | Zane, Edmund L. | Cal. . . | Cal. . . | 2d Lieut. 14th Cavalry. |
| 4105 38 | Goodspeed, Nelson A. | Vt. . . . | Vt. . . . | 2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry. |
| 4106 39 | Eby, Charles McH. | Pa. . . . | Pa. . . . | 2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry. |
| 4107 40 | Cowles, William H. | Kan. . . | N. C. | 2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry. |
| 4108 41 | McGinness, John R. | Ohio . . | Ohio . . | 2d Lieut. 6th Infantry. |
| 4109 42 | Nelly, Henry M. | W. Va. | W. Va. | 2d Lieut. 20th Infantry. |
| 4110 43 | Black, Frederick F. | Me. . . | Me. . . | 2d Lieut. 10th Infantry. |
| 4111 44 | McCain, William A. | Miss . . | Miss . . | 2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry. |
| 4112 45 | Herr, John K. | N. J. . . | N. J. . . | 2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry. |
| 4113 46 | Sheridan, Philip H. | Ill. . . . | Large. | 2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry. |
| 4114 47 | Taulbee, Joseph F. | Ky. . . . | Ky. . . . | 2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry. |
| 4115 48 | Hobson, James M., Jr. | Ala. . . | Ala. . . | 2d Lieut. 27th Infantry. |
| 4116 49 | Bower, David H. | Iowa . . | Iowa . . | 2d Lieut. 12th Infantry. |
| 4117 50 | Smith, Andrew W. | Pa. . . . | Pa. . . . | 2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry. |
| 4118 51 | Cooper, Hiram M. | N.C. . . | Ga. . . . | 2d Lieut. 10th Infantry. |
| 4119 52 | Miller, Troup | Ga. . . . | Ga. . . . | 2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry. |
| 4120 53 | Miller, Benjamin F. | Va. . . . | Va. . . . | 2d Lieut. 27th Infantry. |
| 4121 54 | Edwards, William W. | Mo. . . . | Mo. . . . | 2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry. |

NECROLOGY.

JOHN GRUBB PARKE.

No. 1408. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, December 16, 1900, at Washington, D. C., aged 73.

General JOHN G. PARKE was born on September 22, 1827, on the old homestead tract of six hundred and sixty-six acres, near Coatesville, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, which had belonged to his maternal ancestors since its original purchase from William Penn. His parents were Francis and Sarah Gardner Parke. His great grandfather, Colonel Jos. Parke, served in the Revolutionary War; and his maternal great grandfather, Dr. Joseph Gardner, was a member of the Continental Congress in 1774-75, a member of the Assembly in 1776-77-78, and was chosen Councilor in 1779. His name appears among the earliest graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.

When the boy was about eight years old his parents moved from Chester County to Philadelphia. At thirteen years of age he entered Samuel Crawford's Preparatory Academy, and, in 1843, the University of Pennsylvania. Two years later he received an appointment at West Point, where he was graduated in 1849 with the second rank in a class numbering forty-three members. He was assigned to the Corps of Topographical Engineers as Brevet Second Lieutenant, and after passing successively through all grades to that of Colonel of Engineers, attained on March 14, 1884, was retired from active service upon his own application, on July 2, 1889. He received

four brevets in the regular army, including that of Major General—all for gallant and meritorious services on specified occasions. He died at Washington, D. C., on December 16, 1900. Such is the brief summary of an active and useful life.

At the date of his graduation, the exploration of the vast region lying between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, with a view to the construction of a railroad to connect our new possessions with the older states, was attracting general attention. After some preliminary experience in determining the initial point of the boundary between Iowa and Minnesota, and in the Department of New Mexico, and especially as assistant to Lieutenant Williamson in surveys for the Pacific Railroad in the mountains of Southern California, Lieutenant Parke was charged, in October, 1854, with making a thorough examination of a route for a railroad from the Bay of San Francisco to Los Angeles, and thence across the country near the thirty-second parallel to the Rio Grande in New Mexico. This duty he performed in a manner to associate his name conspicuously with the early history of the well known Southern Pacific Railroad. His report forms Volume VII of the Explorations and Surveys published by Congress in 1857. After a short service as Engineer Secretary of the Light House Board, Lieutenant Parke was appointed Chief Astronomer and Surveyor for determining and marking the northwest boundary between the United States and the British provinces under the terms of the treaty of 1846. He was engaged on this service until the work was suspended by the outbreak of the Civil War; and again when it was resumed in September, 1866, until its completion in 1869. The demarkation of this boundary raised important questions as to the true construction of the language of the treaty; and great credit is due to the Commissioner, Mr. Archibald Campbell (a graduate of the Military Academy in the class of 1835), and to General Parke, for securing a just settlement which will vitally affect the future of a district then little known or appreciated.

The determination and demarkation of this boundary (the forty-ninth parallel of latitude), crossing as it did an almost unexplored wilderness traversed by two lofty mountain chains, was a work of so great difficulty that the following extracts from unpublished progress reports of Lieutenant Parke will now be found interesting when the lapse of half a century has worked wonderful changes in the local conditions. The general plan of operations contemplated establishing astronomical stations, about ten miles apart, to be occupied alternately by the American and British astronomers, and then connected by surveys. The parallel would then be traced and marked on the ground. Under date of December 9, 1857, Lieutenant Parke writes:

"Extensive and careful reconnaissances have been made of the country to the eastward through which the parallel is to be surveyed. They embrace an area bounded on the north by Frazers River and on the south by the Lumme and Nooksahk, and extending eastward forty miles to nearly the base of Mount Baker. Lines have been traversed both east and west and north and south through this district. The experience of the parties conducting these reconnaissances has clearly demonstrated that running and marking a parallel of latitude through this section of country will be an operation of no small moment, owing to the dense forest everywhere encountered, and which is made up of pines and firs of enormous dimensions, thick underbrush and frequent 'burnt districts,' where the huge trunks, as they lie piled one upon another, form of themselves almost impassable barriers. These difficulties, which are found here at the very shore of the Gulf of Georgia, are reported to extend to the eastern base of the Cascade Mountains, whose rugged and snow-capped ridges, independent of the forests, present serious and formidable obstacles to the prosecution of astronomical and geodetic work."

Writing from Colville on November 12, 1859, Lieutenant Parke states:

"We proceeded to make a reconnaissance of the country to the east of Skagit Station, with a view of locating astronomical stations and determining a route for a trail through to Similkameen and Okinakane

valleys, a region of country that had been heretofore unexplored and only known to a few Indian hunters. We found a mass of rugged and heavily-timbered mountains, extending north and south, and having a breadth of about seventy-five miles. Through by far the greater portion of this distance no trails were found, but by dint of constant work of four axe-men we were enabled to force a way through to the Similkameen. A good and practicable route was, however, found, crossing two summits having an elevation of about six thousand feet." * * * "The forty-ninth parallel, as far as determined during the present season, traverses a mountainous country, and excepting in a few localities the entire region is eminently unfit for occupation or settlement. The mountains are rugged and precipitous and attain great elevations, the ridges and peaks of the Cascade Mountains being covered with perpetual snow. Glaciers were discovered; and during the months of June and July snow to the depth of two feet was encountered on our route of travel. A heavy growth of pines and firs abounds throughout the entire line from the Gulf of Georgia, with the exception of short intervals in the valley of the Similkameen, Okinakane and Nehoiapitkwn. Under the forty-ninth parallel the Cascade Mountains have a breadth of about two degrees in longitude, and as the general trend of these mountains is at right angles to the line of our work, we were necessarily forced into crossing the ridges with our route of communication, involving much labor in cutting, grading, and bridging to make these routes practicable even for pack-mule transportation. The water courses are numerous and rapid, rendering the fords frequent and dangerous. A slight rise in these streams renders them impassable." * * * "A mule carrying our magnetic instruments missed his footing and rolled down a precipitous bank. The magnetic theodolite will have to be replaced and the other instruments will require repairing."

But it is with General Parke's record during the Civil War, alike honorable to himself and to the Military Academy, that we, his fellow graduates, are most interested. At its outbreak, the war found him a First Lieutenant of twelve years' experience, whose duties had been of a nature to develop mental activity, self-confidence and the habit of command. Most of these years had been spent in quasi military recon-

naissances among Indian tribes more or less hostile, which had cost the lives of two Captains of his corps, and had supplied an excellent training for service in the approaching struggle between the States.

Lieutenant Parke returned from the Pacific Coast to Washington, arriving early in October, 1861. He became Captain by regular promotion on September 9. On October 20 he made a reconnaissance near Drainsville, reporting its results to General McCall. On November 23 he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was first assigned to duty with General Stone's division, but was relieved on December 21 and ordered to report to General Burnside then at Annapolis organizing his expedition to the North Carolina coast.

The Department of North Carolina was constituted, by order of General McClellan, on January 7, 1862, and was placed under command of General Burnside. He was instructed to proceed under convoy of Flag Officer Goldsborough to Hatteras Inlet, and thence to Pamlico Sound, where he was first to seize Roanoke Island and fortify it for occupation by a small force; then to make a descent on New Berne and the railroad there; and then to throw a sufficient force on Beaufort and proceed to reduce Fort Macon and open the port to our Navy. Later he was to attempt to seize the railroad as far as Goldsborough, if circumstances favored, and Raleigh was even mentioned. His army, including two batteries, was organized in four brigades commanded by Generals Foster, Reno, Parke and Williams, and aggregated twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine men on the 31st of January. This force embarked at Annapolis on January 9, and reached Hatteras Inlet on the 13th.

Great difficulty was experienced in passing through the shallow and crooked entrance to the Sound, but by lightering this was finally accomplished by the end of January. A start for Roanoke Island was made on February 5th, and Croatan Sound between the island and the main land was reached on

the 6th. A landing was promptly effected, and on the 8th the enemy's line was carried, his water batteries were flanked and a surrender was forced. The terrain was very difficult, and General Burnside states that details were affairs of the brigade commanders, "as the face of the island precluded the possibility of any general oversight of operations on the field." The entire force of the enemy was about four thousand men, of which two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine officers and men surrendered at discretion. Five forts mounting thirty-two guns and large supplies were captured. Fort Forest, opposite on the main land, was destroyed the same night by the enemy who there abandoned eight more guns. The Union loss aggregated two hundred and sixty-four men. The three brigade commanders participating in these operations (Foster, Reno and Parke) were highly commended by General Burnside.

After some reconnaissances and completing preparations at Roanoke Island, the three brigades embarked on March 11 to attack New Berne. They landed on the 13th at the mouth of Slocum's Creek, eighteen miles below the city, and advanced at once by a very difficult road bordering the shore, where the gun-boats assisted by rockets fired from the head of the column could shell the woods in advance. On the 14th the enemy's entrenched line of field works for the defence of the city, held by eight regiments of Infantry, eighteen field guns and five hundred Cavalry, was carried by storm and the place was occupied. Nine forts mounting forty-one heavy guns, with six not in position, nineteen field guns and immense supplies were captured. The aggregate Union loss was four hundred and seventy-one men, that of the Confederates being five hundred and seventy-eight. General Parke's brigade, which had distinguished itself in the battle by piercing the center of the entrenched line, was promptly dispatched to invest Fort Macon.

On March 20, 1862, General Parke, with the Fourth

Rhode Island and the Eighth Connecticut regiments and the Fifth Rhode Island Battalion, left New Berne, steamed down the Neuse to Slocum's Creek, and up the latter to near Havelock. Here he landed and marched to Carolina City, arriving on the 22nd. On the following day the surrender of Fort Macon was demanded and refused. He proceeded to occupy Morehead City and Beaufort, and on the 29th he effected a landing on "The Banks" on which the fort was situated, thus completing the investment. The enemy fired vigorously on all approaches. Bogue Sound, separating the main land from the Banks, was so shallow that supplies could be crossed only at high tide. Meantime the Ninth New Jersey, Company C, First Artillery, and Company I, Third New York Artillery, had joined. A small siege train had been provided for the siege. On the 11th, aided by Captain Williamson of the Engineers, Captain Morris, First Artillery, and Lieutenant Flagler, Ordnance Department, General Parke made a personal reconnaissance and selected sites for the batteries at ranges from one thousand three hundred to one thousand seven hundred yards from the fort, using the sand hills so far as possible for gaining cover. Three batteries were thus established, one for three thirty-pound Parrotts, one for four ten-inch mortars, and one for four eight-inch mortars. The approaches were begun on the 12th, and pushed day and night under a heavy fire from the fort. On the morning of the 25th fire was opened from all the batteries, the fleet co-operating for a short time until the rough sea and the fire of the fort compelled a withdrawal. After a continuous fire from the batteries of about eleven hours the white flag was raised on the fort, which capitulated on the 26th. It had used twenty-one of its armament of fifty-four guns, and the lack of mortars and the urgent need of vertical fire had compelled the use of six old carronades and two ten-inch guns firing at forty degrees elevation. The Union fire was extremely effective. Out of one thousand one hundred and fifty shots regulated by well-arranged sig-

nals, about five hundred took effect within the fort, not counting shells exploded over it. The three Parrotts had disabled nineteen guns, and several traverse circles had been blown up by mortar shells exploding under them. One of the Parrotts was grazed by a shot, but was not disabled. Large supplies and four hundred prisoners were captured. General Burnside reported: "The result proves that the work was conducted by the right man." For this service General Parke received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel United States Army.

Nothing further of importance occurred in the Department of North Carolina, operations being suspended to await the result of General McClellan's advance in Virginia. The Department Return for June 30, 1862, showed three divisions under Generals Foster, Reno and Parke, a brigade under Colonel Hawkins, and some garrisons, the whole aggregating fifteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-two men present. On June 28 the President telegraphed to General Burnside: "I think you had better go, with any reinforcements you can spare, to General McClellan;" and on the 5th of July this was finally ordered. On the 6th he started for Fort Monroe with Reno and Parke's divisions, about eight thousand men, the advance arriving on the 7th.

It has seemed proper to give in some detail the facts concerning this expedition, partly because, overshadowed by more important operations elsewhere, it has attracted less attention than it deserves, and partly because the personal merits of officers are more readily appreciated from what they do on a comparatively small scale than when individuals are merged in the multitudes of a great army. It was General Parke's fortune, after this date, to serve generally under the latter conditions. His services on this expedition had won for him the grade of Major General United States Volunteers, dating from July 18, 1862.

General Burnside's troops, after leaving North Carolina, were placed in camp at Newport News, and were soon joined

by a detachment under General Stevens, coming from South Carolina. The Ninth Army Corps, with which General Parke's future services were to be closely connected, was constituted from this body by an order of the War Department dated July 22, 1862. It contained three divisions, commanded by Generals Reno, Stevens and Parke. On August 1 it was ordered to embark for Aquia. On the 4th General Burnside arrived there, and was ordered to hold the line of the Rappahannock between Fredericksburg and Pope's army. On the 9th the Ninth Corps, consisting of nineteen infantry regiments and about twelve thousand strong, was in position near Falmouth. On the 12th General Burnside sent twelve regiments under Reno and Stevens to report to General Pope, retaining General Parke with himself at Falmouth. From this date to the end of August, General Burnside seems to have been charged with dispatching to their destinations the troops arriving at Aquia from the Peninsula. General Parke acted as his Chief of Staff, and for a few days in his absence was himself in command. On August 31 the troops under General Burnside were ordered to embark for Alexandria, and on the 6th day of September they were at Leesborough near Washington.

During the momentous campaign which followed under McClellan, General Burnside held various commands, the Ninth Corps usually forming a part. Thus on the advance, and at the battle of South Mountain, (September 14th,) he commanded the right wing of the grand army, consisting of the Ninth and Hooker's Corps. At the battle of Antietam (September 16-17th) he commanded the left wing consisting simply of the Ninth Corps. During the march southward after the battle, he commanded the left wing at times, consisting of the Second, the Ninth and the Twelfth Corps. On November 7 he relieved McClellan in the command of the Army of the Potomac. The Fredericksburg campaign followed, and on January 25, 1863, he was himself superseded by General

Hooker. During all these mutations of fortune he retained General Parke as his Chief of Staff, and the latter participated in all the great battles and operations of the period.

General Halleck had suggested to General Burnside, on February 16, 1863, when the latter was at Providence, that he could resume command in North Carolina. He proceeded to Washington, and on March 16 orders were issued that he assume command of the Ninth Corps and of the Department of the Ohio. He was to take two divisions of that corps and proceed to his new station, turning over, on his arrival, the immediate command of the troops to the officer senior in rank. On March 17 General Parke was ordered to Newport News to assume command of Sturgis' and of Getty's divisions of that corps. On March 25 General Burnside assumed command of the department, that of the corps devolving on General Parke, who took station at Cincinnati. Early in June the two divisions of the corps were ordered to reinforce General Grant, then besieging Vicksburg. On June 14 they reported under General Parke for duty, and were placed at Hains Bluff, to hold and fortify the line thence to Big Black River bridge. By virtue of his rank, General Parke was in command of this isolated position on the extreme right flank of the army, where he remained until the fall of the fortress on July 4th.

General Parke's command, consisting of his two divisions and of a division of the Sixteenth Corps, took part in General Sherman's expedition against Jackson which immediately followed the surrender, forming the left wing of the detachment. The weather was extremely hot, and much of the region to be crossed in the fifty-mile march was heavily wooded. Skirmishing as it advanced, the command reached the northern front of the Confederate position on the 11th, and after a preliminary reconnoissance an advance was ordered on the 16th, which entailed a loss of two hundred and ninety-one men. The Confederates retired during the night and the town was at once occupied, one of the brigades of the Ninth Corps planting the

first colors on the State House. For this engagement General Parke received the brevet of Colonel, United States Army.

After thoroughly destroying the railroad for fifteen miles, burning the ties and bending the rails, the Ninth Corps marched back and reported to General Grant at Vicksburg on the 23rd. It was ordered to return to the Department of the Ohio, and the tri-monthly report of August 10 (en route) shows an aggregate present of eight thousand six hundred and thirty-three men. The exposures of this campaign had so affected General Parke's health that he was compelled to relinquish command temporarily on July 25th.

On August 14 he arrived at Cincinnati from sick leave, although on the 22nd he was still "in the doctor's hands." On September 15 he was ordered to resume command of the Ninth Corps (effective strength six thousand three hundred and twenty-four men) and push rapidly to reinforce General Burnside at Knoxville, then under instructions to co-operate with General Rosecrans. The Corps arrived at Morristown on the 22nd, and took part in the subsequent movements. Nothing of importance occurred until the night of November 13-14, when General Longstreet crossed the Tennessee River near Loudon, in force, and compelled the Union troops to fall back on Knoxville, skirmishing, until on the 17th about twelve thousand men were assembled within the intrenched lines. The siege followed, continuing until the night of December 4, when General Longstreet withdrew to the northward, having learned of the approach of supporting forces. He had made attacks on both banks of the Holston River, but being unprovided with a siege train had been unable to make regular approaches. During this siege General Parke had acted as Chief of Staff to General Burnside; but on December 7 he was dispatched in command of the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps (ten thousand Infantry and four thousand Cavalry) to follow the enemy supposed to be in full retreat to Virginia. He had reached Bean's Station when General Longstreet, learning that

the relief column under General Sherman was returning southward, turned and forced General Parke back to Blain's Cross-Roads. The season had become so severe, and the supplies of both armies were so deficient, that winter quarters became a necessity. Those of the Confederates were established on the south bank of the Holston, near Bull's Gap; those of the Union forces, under General Parke, near Strawberry Plains and Dandridge.

On December 12 General Foster superseded General Burnside in command of the Department of the Ohio, and in turn was himself superseded by General Schofield, on February 9, 1864.

General Parke resumed command of the Ninth Corps before Knoxville on January 26, 1864, and on March 16th was instructed by General Grant to report in person immediately to General Burnside. During this period various marches and counter-marches and some heavy skirmishes had occurred, but nothing of special importance. At the same date the Ninth Corps had likewise been relieved from duty in the Department of the Ohio, and ordered to proceed to Annapolis, Maryland, where General Burnside was preparing to reorganize it.

On January 12, 1864, General Burnside had been, by order of the Secretary of War, "assigned to recruit and fill up the Ninth Corps, of which he is commander, to the number of fifty thousand men, for such duty as may be specially assigned to said corps by the War Department."

At Annapolis, on April 19th, General Burnside announced the reorganization of the Ninth Corps in four divisions, of which the First was to be commanded by General Crittenden, the Second by General Parke, the Third by General Willcox, and the Fourth (colored) by General Ferrero. On the same date General Grant instructed the Corps to begin moving to Alexandria to take part in the contemplated advance, and on April 23rd sent detailed orders for it to follow in support of the Army of the Potomac.

The reorganized Ninth Corps (aggregate strength on April 30, twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-three men with forty-two guns,) constituted a separate army under the direct orders of General Grant until May 24th, when it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac under General Meade. Both he and General Burnside were Major Generals of Volunteers, but the latter was senior in rank. This is only one of many instances where ill effects probably resulted from the lack of the usual higher grades in the organization of our armies during this war.

On May 5 General Parke rejoined from sick leave before he was able to assume active command, and on June 12 was announced as Chief of Staff of the Ninth Corps. General Burnside states in his report of the operations from May 4th to July 30th, that he served "as Chief of Staff, or in immediate command when occasion required, always rendering efficient and gallant service." He took part in the Battle of the Wilderness (May 5-6), and in the battles round Spottsylvania (May 9-20), when his health again compelled him to accept a sick leave. He returned in time to take part in the passage of James River and the advance on Petersburg, but again broke down with malarial fever and was absent on sick leave from July 4 to August 13, a period covering all the unfortunate events attending the mine explosion on the 30th of July. On August 14th he returned and was assigned to the command of the Ninth Corps, with which he took an active part in the subsequent operations.

Petersburg is approached from the south by the Norfolk and the Weldon railroads, and by the Jerusalem Plank Road intermediate between the two; and from the west by the South Side Railroad and the Boydton Plank Road. These constituted important routes of supply for the Confederate army and Richmond, and the object of the siege was to block them effectually. The Union forces had already occupied the Norfolk Railroad and the Jerusalem Plank Road, and the sub-

sequent operations were designed to complete the investment by extending the lines to the Appomattox River westward from the city.

When General Parke assumed command of the Ninth Corps it was occupying the trenches in front of Petersburg, connecting with the Eighteenth Corps on its right, and with the Fifth Corps on its left. On August 18-21, the Union lines were extended toward the left, the Fifth Corps supported by three divisions of the Ninth seizing the Weldon Railroad at Globe Tavern. In the new adjustment the Ninth Corps held from the railroad to the plank road, connecting with the Second Corps on its right and with the Fifth Corps on its left.

On September 1 the Ninth Corps was again reorganized, the first division being merged in the second and third. The new first division was commanded by General Willcox, the second by General Potter, the third (colored) by General Ferrero. In the latter part of November the colored regiments, which had shown themselves more serviceable as laborers than as soldiers, were transferred to the Army of the James, being replaced by Pennsylvania regiments, at first organized as a provisional brigade, but later (December 15th) constituting the third division under General Hartranft. The aggregate of the Corps present for duty at the end of December was thirty thousand nine hundred and fifty-six men.

Between September 29 and October 2 were fought the series of combats known as the battle of Poplar Spring Church. The Fifth Corps (General Warren) and the Ninth Corps (General Parke), in co-operation, succeeded in extending the Union lines to Peebles' farm, a little beyond the Squirrel Level Road. This placed the Ninth Corps on the extreme left of the army, connecting with the Fifth Corps on the right. Its losses in killed and wounded in these operations, including those of the third division of the Second Corps, which had temporarily reinforced it, amounted to five hundred and ninety-one men killed and wounded. The new line was at once intrenched.

On October 27-8, under instructions from General Meade, the Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps made a strong movement—for the Ninth Corps more properly a reconnaissance in force—to the left, developing the fact that the Boydton plank road was vigorously held by the enemy. This forced the other two corps to make a southerly change of direction to Hatcher's run, where the Union intrenched line was destined to terminate. General Parke's loss was one hundred and thirty-five men in killed and wounded.

On November 29 the Ninth Corps was transferred to the extreme right of the army, holding the trenches from the Appomattox River to Battery No. 24.

On December 9 the new third division, with parts of the other two, marched twenty miles to the left, in support of the Fifth and Second Corps, then engaged in destroying the Weldon Railroad, returning on the 11th to their position on the right.

From December 30 to January 12, and again from January 24 to February 2, 1865, in the temporary absence of General Meade, the command of the Army of the Potomac devolved on General Parke as the senior in rank.

On February 5 the third division was sent to support the Second Corps at Hatcher's Run, returning on the 11th.

At 4:30 a. m. on March 25, General Gordon, reinforced by General Bushrod Johnson's division, made a determined assault on the Union position near Hare Hill, only one hundred and fifty yards from the Confederate intrenchments. It was held by the first division of the Ninth Corps, and formed part of the main intrenched line extending southward from the Appomattox River. The defences in this vicinity consisted of three forts closed at the gorge (Stedman, Haskell and McGilvery,) with seven open batteries numbered from twelve to six on the main line, and two, numbers four and five, in rear, but well commanding those in front. The field guns in all these works were served by the Artillery of the Ninth Corps, but

the siege guns (thirty-pound Parrotts, four and five-tenths inch ordnance guns, and ten-inch, eight-inch and Coehorn mortars,) were served by the First Connecticut Artillery which formed part of the siege train under the orders of General Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac.

The Confederates made a sudden and desperate assault, sweeping over battery number ten, Fort Stedman, and batteries numbers eleven and twelve, but they failed to carry the adjacent lines, from which the batteries in rear and on the flanks concentrated so overwhelming a fire that many of them were forced to take refuge in the bomb-proofs. General Parke soon brought his light batteries under General Tidball and his reserves under General Hartranft into action, and at about 7:45 a. m. this gallant attempt at taking the offensive ended in a repulse involving the loss of one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine prisoners, nine stands of colors and many small arms. The losses of the Ninth Corps in killed, wounded and missing in this action were one thousand and seventeen men, to which should be added sixty-four men of the siege train. The services of this organization had been conspicuous throughout, and one of the nine stand of colors was captured by private McDonald, of Company L, who joined in the final charge of the reserves. General Parke received the brevet of Brigadier General, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services in this action.

But the campaign was drawing to its close. By General Grant's general order of attack, dated March 24th, General Parke, subject to orders of General Meade, was to command all the force left to hold the lines of Petersburg and City Point, while all the Corps on the left of the Ninth were to be free to move. No immediate assault by the Ninth was ordered, but if the enemy showed signs of weakness it was to storm the works and follow in support of the rest of the army.

After preliminary demonstrations in the preceding night, General Parke, under his final instructions, made a vigorous

attack in front of Fort Sedgwick at 4:30 a. m. of April 2nd. The front line was carried, and columns sweeping to right and left soon occupied about eight hundred yards of this front line of intrenchments. The parapet was reversed and the captured artillery was served against the second line in rear. Firing continued all day, the enemy making repeated and desperate attempts to recover his lines, but without success. His engineers had left the gorges of the forts unclosed, and it had been possible in consequence to occupy so considerable a length of the line that the concentration of fire which had proved so effective at Fort Stedman could not be employed. Desultory firing continued during the night, including the shelling of the bridges over the Appomattox to interfere with any movements of Lee's army. At about 4 a. m. the lines in front of the Ninth Corps were discovered to be evacuated, and the city was formally surrendered to Ely's brigade of Willcox's division, which had been the first to enter it. The aggregate loss of the Ninth Corps in this, its last battle, amounted to one thousand seven hundred and nineteen men. General Parke received the brevet of Major General, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services on this occasion.

Leaving General Willcox to assume command and garrison the city, General Parke pushed on with his other divisions in pursuit, following the Sixth Corps on the River Road. On the 4th he was instructed to move over to the Cox Road, and, following the army, to picket and guard the railroad against incursions from the south. Thus at the surrender on the ninth his command was extended from Sutherland's to Farmville. On the 19th of April the Corps was ordered to proceed to Washington, and, starting on the 25th, its connection with the Army of the Potomac ceased.

Major General Parke was assigned to command the District of Alexandria, and in July, the Southern District of New York. On January 15, 1866, he was mustered out of the vol-

unteer service, and he returned to duty as Major of Engineers.

On Sept. 28, 1866, he resumed his duties as Chief Astronomer and Surveyor of the Northwest Boundary Commission, which continued until October, 1869. During this period he was also charged with various works of fortification and river and harbor improvement, and finally, on June 1, 1868, he was detailed as assistant in the office of the Chief of Engineers at Washington, a position which he held until August, 1887. The consolidation of the two Corps of Engineers in 1863 had widely extended the functions of the Engineer Department, and the increased scale on which works of river and harbor improvement were prosecuted after the war (the special division with which he was charged) rendered it fortunate for the government that the services of an officer of so wide experience were available for the position. In August, 1887, he was detailed as Superintendent of the Military Academy. The office of Chief of Engineers became vacant on June 30, 1888, and was filled by the appointment of an officer, junior in age, having three years less service in the army, and to whom fortune had denied a war record in the field during the war, but who had become General Parke's senior in rank by the accident of date of commission at the consolidation of the two Corps of Engineers in 1863. Under these circumstances General Parke, who stood next in lineal rank in the Corps, deemed it incumbent upon him to retire on his own application, as soon as the forty-year service law became applicable in his case. This he did, and on July 2, 1889, his name was transferred to the retired list in the grade of Colonel. He had served throughout nearly the entire war in the field as a General Officer, and had won four brevets for gallant and meritorious services in that grade.

On June 5, 1867, General Parke married Ellen, daughter of George Blight of Philadelphia, who survives him. In April, 1871, he became a member of the vestry of the parish of the Epiphany, and continued to serve, except during his term as Superintendent at West Point, until his death. The estimate

in which he was held by his associates is expressed by the minutes spread upon the records: "To the Church of the Epiphany his loss is indeed irreparable. For thirty years he has been one of its strong pillars, by his open-handed liberality, by his loyal and steadfast service, by his wise counsel, by his unflinching and untiring devotion to its interests; above all, by his conspicuous example of the manly Christian virtues." He was also Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation, and a manager of the Columbia Hospital.

After his retirement from active service, General Parke made his home at Washington, and was soon elected a director of the Washington and Georgetown Street Railway Company, in the affairs and management of which he remained an active and interested participant during the rest of his life. He was also a director of the National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company during the same period. He was a member of the National Geographical Society, of the Loyal Legion, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac of which he was elected President in 1889.

Such in brief was the life record of an officer always sagacious and indefatigable in the performance of his duties, respectful and loyal to his superiors, kind and just to his inferiors, and modest and unassuming to all around him. He was warm in his friendships, and was best loved by those who knew him best. Clear-headed and gallant in action, generous in victory, patient in adversity, he was the model of a true son of his Alma Mater.

HENRY L. ABBOT.

FRANK MICHLER.

No. 2355. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, May 29, 1901, at Washington, D. C., aged 52.

In the latter days of August, 1866, there arrived at Cadet Barracks, West Point, a candidate for military honors, following the profession of an honored father who, with his mother, accompanying him, a fragile, dainty, yet manly and extremely handsome youth—Frank Michler, the subject of this sketch. An interested assemblage awaited him, and, with critical eyes scanned this last newcomer, who went to swell the ranks of the Septemberites. Some of these youths have since attained to distinction; E. S. Holden, the astronomer; E. J. McClernand, Adjutant General, Army of Santiago and late Colonel of Volunteers; F. V. Greene, Major General; E. S. Dudley, present professor of law at the Military Academy, who attended his first parade shorn of only his ambrosial locks and Moses-like beard, and doubtless many others whose names cannot at this moment be recalled. By common consent the latest arrival passed muster satisfactorily. He evidently was a gentleman both by nature and education; and this first and hasty verdict was never reversed for a moment or on any occasion either in this narrow field, or in the very much larger one in which in after years he acted so important a part.

Entering the Academy September 1, 1866, Cadet Michler graduated June 15, 1870, and was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry, joining for duty, October 9th following, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. For three years he served actively on the frontier, rough work, little in consonance. if one judged superficially, with the delicate feelings, the retiring disposition of this young officer. Yet it was our great field for making soldiers and commanders. He had the inestimable advantage of a



COLONEL FRANK MICHLER.

thorough grounding in the military profession; now he had the opportunity to build practice on precept. In this exhausting labor he never faltered in the performance of his full duty. On one occasion, it is related, after a trying march incident to the style of warfare with Indians, then the common lot of the Cavalry, he went into such profound and prolonged slumber that his comrades became alarmed and medical advice was sought, but the doctor after careful examination recommended that he be not disturbed until tired nature through its own processes had restored him to wakefulness and vigor. Rugged experience like this built up the man; it ripened and made valuable the officer.

At that time the Apaches of Arizona terrorized the southwest. He was engaged in actions against them at Muchos Canon, September 25, 1872; Red Rock, December 7, 1872; Clear Creek, January 2, 1873; Tonto Creek, January 22d, and in the Mazatzel Mountains, March 19, 1873. In the General Order from Headquarters of the Army, quoted below, is set out the opinions of his immediate superiors of his service rendered in these arduous campaigns. He was brevetted First Lieutenant for his conduct during this Apache-Mojave war, a distinction he had every cause to feel proud of; brevets for gallant conduct in action, as General Scott well said, being far more honorable than rising regularly in grades, the former importing something chivalrous and noble, the height of the true soldier's ambition, the latter coming to any dotard who through influence can get a commission, retains that influence, and takes good care of his health.

But however meritorious his service in command of troops might be, nature pre-eminently fitted Michler for a staff officer, and more especially an aide-de-camp. This was due no doubt to that courtesy of demeanor, and considerate attention to everybody and everything worthy of attention that characterized his every relation in life. He not only could be, but he was efficient and at the same time polite. Even at West Point

his classmates understood all this. He did not require as did most of the Cadets the admonitions of our amiable French instructor, Lieutenant H. B. Ledyard, to make him appreciate the advantages of staff duty. He was a staff officer by instinct, a circumstance appreciated by general officers, as evidenced by the fact that more than half of his service in commission was in staff positions away from his regiment; five years with Major General Schofield, two and one-half as Adjutant of the Military Academy, eight and one-half on the staff of General Miles either before or after the latter assumed command of the Army, being Military Secretary at the time of his death.

In the general orders announcing his death the following beautiful and just tribute is paid to his worth by the Lieutenant General commanding the army who knew him intimately:

“He has reflected credit upon and added renown to the service by his constant and faithful devotion to its best interests and by his sterling integrity and high character. He was a true type of the American soldier and at all times and under all circumstances maintained the character of a knightly gentleman. Patiently and uncomplainingly he endured the various vicissitudes and privations of most severe and dangerous service. He was constantly and unostentatiously performing acts of generosity and kindness, befriending the friendless and aiding the most deserving. His amiable and gentle disposition was as conspicuous as his fortitude and gallantry.”

Those who knew Michler from the day when he first officially set foot upon West Point will appreciate how well deserved was this testimonial to his worth and memory.

W. E. B.



LIEUTENANT WALTER HATCH LEE.

WALTER HATCH LEE.

No. 3998. CLASS OF 1901.

Killed in action, June 10, 1901, at Lipa, Batangas Province,
P. I., aged 23.

“Another name has been added to the honored roll of the sons of North Carolina who have given up their lives for their country, and another son of West Point has yielded up the extreme measure of a soldier’s devotion, and by the highest test proven his loyalty to the motto of his Alma Mater: ‘Duty, Honor, Country.’”

WALTER HATCH LEE, the son of James Hardy Lee and Sarah Allen Lee (Hatch), was born on August 31st, 1878, at Glencoe, North Carolina. Glencoe is a few miles west of Asheville, at which place his father was born on August 6th, 1850, and in which place, with the exception of a few years spent in Mobile and New Orleans, his father has always lived.

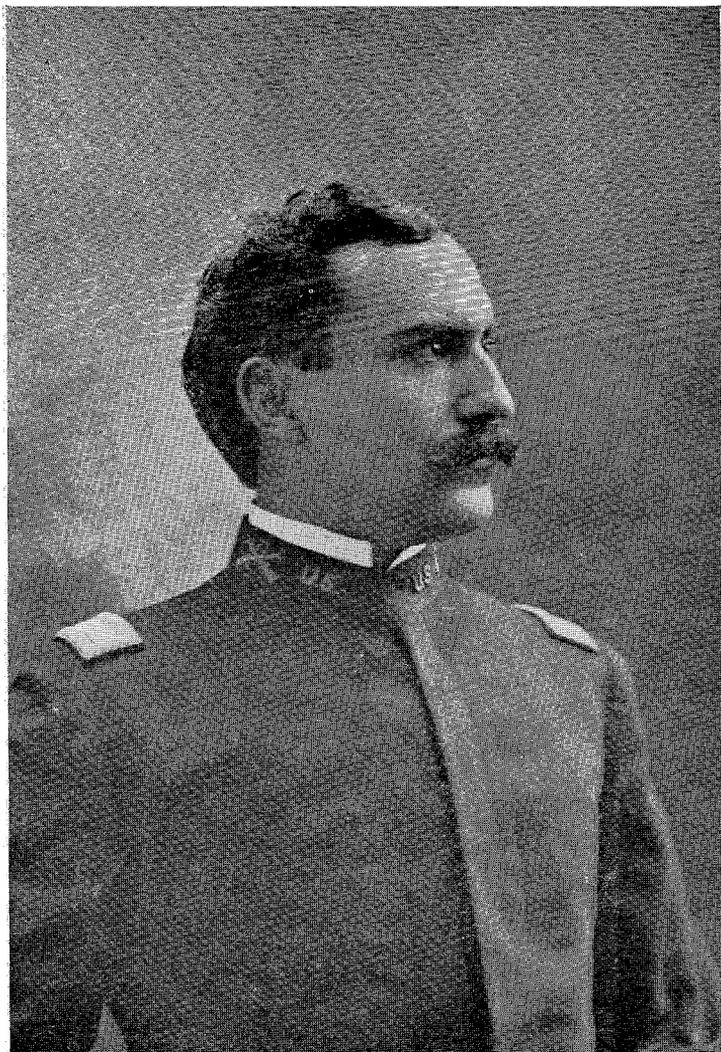
In September, 1888, young Lee entered the Ravenscroft School in Asheville, an exception having been made for him in the usual age limit of fifteen years. Though then only ten years old, his manly bearing soon won for him the respect of all his schoolmates, and his sweetness of disposition won alike the love of his schoolmates and teachers. In the fall of 1893 he entered, as a day scholar, the Bingham School, also in Asheville, from which institution he graduated on June 1st, 1897. Up to the time of Lee’s entrance, no day scholar had been entitled to hold office in the military organization connected with the school, but in recognition of his military bearing and excellent record, an exception was made in the rank of corporal, which rank Lee held during the remainder of the course, the old rule being reinforced after his graduation.

In the spring of 1897 a competitive examination was held in Asheville for the appointment of a cadet to the Military

Academy. Lee entered the competition and won the appointment. He entered the Academy on June 19th, one of the younger members of a very large class. From the very first he was a first section man, and throughout his whole career he stood near the top of the class, graduating five, one of the star members of his class.

In February, 1901, there being a great need for officers, it was decided that the first class, of which Lee was a member, should graduate immediately. On February 18th he received his diploma and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. After twenty days' leave he sailed for Manila on the United States transport Hancock, arriving in Manila Bay on April the 19th, and joining the company to which he had been assigned, on April 26th. From Manila he was ordered to Lipa, Province of Batangas, on duty in connection with the repair and construction of roads and bridges. About one week after his arrival at Lipa he accompanied, as a volunteer, a detachment of the Twenty-first Infantry, about fifty strong, under the command of Captain W. H. Wilhelm of that regiment, which went in search of some rifles reported to be in the hands of the insurgents, under Malvar, in the vicinity of a barrio about six miles from Lipa. The detachment encountered the enemy in a strong position soon after daylight on the 10th instant, and an engagement followed early, in which Lieutenant Lee was wounded in the left hand. Although three fingers of his hand were carried away he declined the assistance of a soldier, who attempted to bandage his wound, and continued firing with a rifle obtained from a disabled man, resting it across his arm, his left hand being useless. Thus he fought, until at the end of nearly half an hour he received a severe wound in the abdomen from which he expired within thirty minutes. While directing the moving of Lieutenant Lee to the rear, Captain Wilhelm received a wound from which he died two days later.

Lieutenant Cheney, in his report of this disastrous ex-



CAPTAIN ANTON SPRINGER.

pedition, in which every American officer engaged met his death, says: "I visited Lipa in person on the 12th instant. The commanding officer there, Colonel Kline, Twenty-first Infantry, spoke in the highest terms of the courage and gallant behavior of Lieutenant Lee in this his first and only engagement." Major Clinton B. Sears, in concluding his report of the death of Lieutenant Lee, says: "He died the death of a gallant soldier with his face to the enemy."

Among the recently built fortifications on the Pacific Coast, two batteries of the Fort Flagler Military Reservation perpetuate the names of two of the heroes of this fight in the far-away Philippines, of two men who have laid down their lives for their country and passed from this life to the next, giving as their last mortal countersign the immortal words: "Duty, honor, country." Battery Wilhelm, in honor of the gallant Captain of the expedition, and Battery Lee, in honor of the brave and gallant Lieutenant, Walter Hatch Lee.

* * *

ANTON SPRINGER.

No. 3664. CLASS OF 1895.

Killed in action, June 10, 1901, at Lipa, Luzon, Philippine Islands, aged 30.

ANTON SPRINGER was born at Marseilles, France, January 29, 1871, and was 30 years and 4 months old at the time of his death. He came from a distinguished French and German ancestry. His mother died soon after his birth. His father, Anton Springer, senior, came to this country in 1875 and made his home at Rome, New York. Here Anton, junior, spent his childhood and youth under the care of his aunt, Mrs. Rodner.

After graduating from Rome Academy, he entered Cornell University, class of 1892. While in college he became a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. He left Cornell before

the completion of his course to accept an appointment to the United States Military Academy, West Point, entering June 17, 1891. He was graduated June 12, 1895, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-first Infantry.

While a cadet at the Military Academy, Springer distinguished himself in athletics, particularly in horizontal bar work, sprinting, and as half-back on the football team. His brilliant football work was cut short by breaking his leg in a game.

He was one of the most popular cadets of his time at the Military Academy. He was a strong character and was recognized as a man of excellent judgment in all class matters.

He served with his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, from September, 1895, to April, 1898.

In September, 1897, he married Miss Mary E. Walworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Walworth, of Plattsburg, New York, who with a daughter Cornelia, survive him.

Upon the breaking out of the war with Spain he accompanied his regiment to Tampa, Florida, April and May, 1898, and to Cuba with the expeditionary corps, where he participated in the entire Santiago campaign, June and July, 1898, returning with his regiment to Montauk Point, New York, August, 1898.

He served with his regiment again at Plattsburg Barracks, October, 1898, to April, 1899, when he accompanied it to the Philippines where he served with it to the date of his death, June 10, 1901.

He was recommended by a Board of Officers (convened by Special Orders 255, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, 1898) for Brevet First Lieutenant, United States Army, for gallantry at Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant August, 1898.

He participated in skirmishes around Calamba, Philippine Islands, from August 9, 1898, to December 28, 1898.

He was commended by General McKibben, in 1898, for

perfect conduct, courage, and fortitude in battle, especially worthy of recognition.

In 1899 he again earned a brevet promotion. On this occasion he was recommended by General Lawton for brevet Captain, United States Army, for gallantry under fire at Guadeloupe Ridge and near Zapote River, June, 1899.

He was taken sick while in the Philippines and a strong effort was made by his relatives and friends to have him ordered back to the United States, but he preferred to remain with his regiment, notifying the War Department that his friends were unduly worried.

He was promoted Captain, United States Army, March, 1901.

While leading his men in an action at Lipa, Philippine Islands, June 10, 1901, he was killed.

The official summary of this fight is as follows. (Annual Reports of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1901, page 71.)

"June 10, 1901.—Detachments of band and Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, numbering forty-five men, under Captain William H. Wilhelm, with First Lieutenants Anton Springer and Charles R. Ramsay, Twenty-first Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Walter H. Lee, Corps of Engineers, encounter a large force of insurgents, estimated at 500, in Barrio, Sulac, near Lipa, Luzon, P. I. Americans burn five cuartels. Casualties: American—Captain Wilhelm, Lieutenant Ramsay and three men wounded; Lieutenants Springer and Lee, one Corporal and one native scout killed; insurgent unknown. All available men in Lipa are sent out in pursuit, but the insurgents disperse before their arrival at the scene of the conflict. It is believed that the insurgents comprised General Malvar's main force, with ten American deserters, under Colonel Del Macio Hernandez, former insurgent presidente of Santo Tomas, Luzon, P. I."

Captain Springer was a member of the Masonic lodge at Rome, New York, and belonged to the Society of Santiago and the Society of Foreign Wars.

In his death the country has lost one of its most gallant sons; the Army one of its best officers; and the class one of its most beloved members.

The place of burial is at Rome, New York.

CLASSMATE.

WILLIAM HERMAN WILHELM.

No. 3272. CLASS OF 1888.

Died, June 12, 1901, of wounds received in action at Lipa. Batangas Province, Luzon, P. I., aged 34.

WILLIAM HERMAN WILHELM, who was mortally wounded in action in the Philippines on his thirty-fourth birthday, was born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, the son of James Henry and Martha M. Weaver Wilhelm. He was descended from pioneer German and Huguenot settlers in the colony of Penn; among these were Rev. John Bechtel, one of the Fathers of the Reformed Church in America, who located at Germantown, Philadelphia, in 1726, and is prominently known in the ecclesiastical history and literature of that community; George Weaver, a private soldier of the provincial forces in the Indian wars of 1756-57; and Cornelius and Jacob Weygandt, father and son, the former active in the deliberations of the Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Committee of Observation and Inspection, and of its Standing Committee of Correspondence, 1776-77, and the latter a Captain of Militia of Northampton County, who was frequently in active service during the Revolutionary war. From the services of these and others, came his right to the membership he held in the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and in the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia. He was also a member of the Masonic order.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM HERMAN WILHELM.

He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at Ulrich's Preparatory School, Bethlehem, Pa., and entered Lehigh University in 1883, where he won the esteem of the faculty and students; here, by invitation, he became a charter member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, a college friendship which he specially prized.

Professor Edward H. Williams, Jr., of Lehigh, writing of him, says:

"I remember very well his coming as a freshman, and even then he was quite a popular boy, and is affectionately remembered by all who came in contact with him. He was a lovable boy and a good student. When I wish to think of a gentleman (in the best sense of the word) I think of Captain Wilhelm."

A vacancy occurring in the United States Military Academy for the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, a competitive examination was held, and Wilhelm being the successful contestant, Congressman Storm appointed him to the cadetship, and in June, 1884, he was admitted to the Academy—the youngest man in his class.

At West Point he ranked among the first in discipline, and in several of his studies, and after the first year, to the end of the course, he was an officer in the battalion of cadets, "selected from those cadets who have been most studious, soldier-like in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment."

Major General Wesley Merritt, United States Army, who was then Superintendent of the Academy, says of him:

"I knew Captain Wilhelm when a Cadet, and at that time he impressed me as an earnest, determined youth, who was duly impressed with his duties, and who was bound to make his mark in his profession. I was greatly saddened to hear of his early, though glorious death. I recollect him well, and I am not mistaken when I say he understood his position as a young soldier, and had enough of the character that makes men of youth. I remember him as an earnest, well-balanced lad who was made for success. He was popular with his classmates, and very justly a favorite with all who knew him." * * * *

He also won the esteem of his instructors for his ability,

soldierly manner, performing every duty with punctuality, attention to details, respect for his superiors, kindness to his inferiors; together with his manly, genial nature—qualities which remained with him through life.

With his classmates he was a general favorite, many of whom have borne testimony to his great popularity, amiable disposition, uniform courtesy and high standard of honor; to these the news of his death was a great shock. He was the first of his class to meet death in action.

One who knew him well, writes:

“He was a noble fellow whom I knew well as a classmate in the class of '88, United States Military Academy, and I have followed his subsequent honorable career with pride in my friend. He in his life upheld the dignity of an officer and a gentleman, and in his death typified the brave and faithful soldier.”

The tribute of another classmate is:

“There was no more popular and thoroughly beloved man in the class of '88. A gentleman always, with a pleasant smile and greeting for every one, with a strong and beautiful character, he was truly the most universally loved and respected man in his class. No one ever did or could say a thing against him. He was a cadet of the highest type and one whose presence and self were habitually known and felt in sustaining the high ideals of the Military Academy.”

One who was with him after he was wounded, says:

“His men fairly worshipped him. The army had no braver officer, and his untimely death is a great loss to the service. His task, though comparatively short in duration, is done, and it was a duty well performed. To him can indeed be applied with perfect propriety, the beautiful lines:

‘None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee, but to praise.’

“While we of '88 deeply mourn the departure from our midst, yet we are all, and can justly be proud, of having had such a one in our class.”

With the cadets generally he was held in high esteem. On the day of his death the class of 1886 held its annual reunion at Manila. Expression of regret at his death was made in the following minute:

“As a soldier, his natural place was where death met him, leading

men. He was not an intriguer for place or position, but found his duty and pleasure running parallel in scrupulously exercising the functions of his office. A man of high ideas and generous impulses, he was naturally beloved by a large circle of friends, and what is so great as friendship—the only reward of virtue is virtue—the only way to have a friend is to be one.”

He graduated June 11, 1888, thirty-fifth in a class of forty-four, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry.

He was on graduating leave at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, to September 28, 1888, when he joined his company at Fort Crawford, Colorado, and served at that post to April, 1889; with his regiment (Battalion Adjutant, April to September, 1889, and Acting Quartermaster and Commissary, September 5 to November, 1889,) in the field in Oklahoma to April, 1890; Fort Reno, Indian Territory, to May, 1890; with company in Oklahoma to August, 1890, being in command of company July 23 to August 14, 1890; on duty with Indian scouts at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, from August 16, 1890, to December 31, 1890, and commanding Indian scouts at Fort Reno and in the field January 1 to March 25, 1891; on duty at Fort Lewis, Colorado, to September 16, 1891; on leave at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1891, to January 14, 1892; with his company at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, from January, 1892, to September, 1893, being Post Quartermaster and Commissary from June, 1892, to July, 1893; at Rio Rindoso, New Mexico, to October, 1893; on leave at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, October 23 to December 12, 1893; with company at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, to October, 1894, being in command of company July to November 15, 1894; with company at Fort Sill, O. T., to March, 1895; undergoing examination for promotion at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 16 to April 6, 1895; with company at Fort Sill, O. T., to August 10, 1895; promoted First Lieutenant July 31, 1895, and joined Fourteenth Infantry August 15, 1895,

and served with it at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to October, 1897, commanding company from November 28, 1896, to March 19, 1897; on detached service in Indian Territory, November 1 to 22, 1896, and on detached service at Warm Spring Indian reservation, July 20 to August 3, 1897; at Willetts Point, New York, under instructions at the Torpedo School, from October 21, 1897, to April, 1898; whilst here, war with Spain was declared. Eager to engage in active service, he was permitted to join his former regiment (Tenth Infantry) then (April 23, 1898,) at Mobile, Ala., on its way to Cuba. Soon after reaching Tampa, Fla., (May 1) he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Simon Snyder, United States Volunteers, commanding the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, under whom he had served in the Tenth Infantry ten years previous. He remained at Tampa until September, 1898, when he received a month's leave to recuperate from the arduous duties of the summer's campaign. On October 24th he joined General Snyder at Huntsville, Ala., and on December 1st accompanied him with the Army of Occupation to Cuba (sailing from Savannah, Ga., on the "Manitoba,") and spent the winter in Sancti-Spiritus, in the Province of Santa Clara, of which General Snyder had been made the Military Governor. He returned to the United States from Havana, where he was examined for promotion, reaching New York April 5, 1899. On March 31, 1899, he was promoted to Captain, with orders to proceed to the Philippines. He left Philadelphia on April 11, 1899, and arrived at San Francisco April 15th, and on the 26th sailed on the United States transport "Morgan City," reaching Honolulu on May 4th, where he remained until May 6th. He arrived at Manila May 27th, and on the 31st joined his regiment (Fourteenth Infantry) in the trenches at Pasay, where they were continuously under fire for about a month.

On June 26th, with his company, he reached Bacoor, where they did outpost duty, and incidentally guarded a rather

important bridge. Their arrival there was the termination of a very hot campaign, begun on the 9th of June, against the Insurgents; the regiment lost heavily, and of four engagements had during that time, that at Zapote River was the most important. Here his regiment lost two officers and nine enlisted men and thirteen wounded; sixty-two Insurgents were buried in front of their position, and others were known to have been killed.

Early in August Captain Wilhelm was assigned to the Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry, and placed in command of one hundred and fifty selected men from the Twenty-first, which, with a like number from the Fourth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Infantry, began a movement against the Insurgents, which, after continuous hard fighting, led up to the battle of San Mateo (where General Lawton lost his life in December following) on August 12th. In this engagement he displayed such conspicuous bravery as to merit a recommendation from the commanding officer, Major James Parker, Fourth Cavalry, and endorsed by Brigadier General Samuel B. M. Young, who was an eye-witness to the engagement, for the "brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious services, brave action and cool and deliberate judgment while commanding his company in action under a galling fire from a superior force of the enemy protected behind strong breast-works." He was also recommended for a medal of honor for bravery in action.

Following this engagement his company lay for five weeks in the trenches near Calamba, where, on October 3rd and 23rd, they engaged the enemy with considerable loss to the Insurgents, that of the American forces being slight; in the latter engagement a rifle ball passed through his hat carrying with it a lock of his hair.

On December 26th, with the troops, he left Calamba, and the following day reached Culi Culi, there to recuperate, as the regiment was badly broken in health; upon their depart-

ure from Calamba, a complimentary concert, by the Thirty-ninth Infantry Military Band, under the command of F. Mortimer Howe, Chief Musician, was tendered him on the evening of December 24th.

After four months of quiet rest at Culi Culi, the troops, early in May, took up quarters at Pasay, and by the end of the month all the troops had been removed from there, excepting Captain Wilhelm's company (B).

Early in July, 1900, the Fourteenth Infantry, which had charge of the Binando District, San Fernando, Manila, was sent to China, and Captain Wilhelm, with troops of the Twenty-first Infantry, was placed in charge of this, the most lawless district in Manila, a perilous duty which he performed with signal ability.

Upon the return of the Fourteenth Regiment from China, in November, the Twenty-first was assigned to various points, Captain Wilhelm's Company (B) and Company "D" being ordered to Batangas Province, with headquarters at Lipa, the second largest city in the Island of Luzon.

On December 7th he was placed in command of a detachment from Companies "B" and "D," consisting of one hundred men, and fifty of Troop "M," First Cavalry, and ordered to clear out a certain section of country on Laguna de Taal; here they struck the enemy about dawn of the 7th, killing and capturing a number of Insurgents with rifles and ammunition. In this engagement Captain Wilhelm lost two men killed and one wounded, and at 5 p. m. of that day was back in Lipa, having marched twenty-eight milés. Up to this time he had taken part in eight distinct actions, and during his residence here scarcely a day passed that the enemy was not encountered.

On January 22, 1901, with a detachment of his company, he left Lipa for Guinayangan, Tayabas Province, and arrived there February 2nd. on which day he again engaged the enemy,

the mountains thereabouts being infested with a band of native robbers.

On April 24, 1901, he was appointed Regimental Commissary and was ordered to headquarters at Lipa. This position he occupied until the day of his death. On his return to Lipa, in addition to his duties as Commissary Officer, he became active in searching for the men of Malvar's command (the most important Insurgent force yet at large), and succeeded in gathering in several prisoners, arms and ammunition. He was keen for these "hikes," which were frequently made by him into the surrounding country.

It was destined that Captain Wilhelm should fight his last fight on anniversary days of more than ordinary interest to him—that of his birth, and of his graduation from the Military Academy. At 1 a. m., June 10, 1901, Captain Wilhelm, and Lieutenant Anton Springer, and Lieutenant Charles R. Ramsey, of the Twenty-first Infantry, and Lieutenant Walter H. Lee, of the Engineers, with a command of forty-five men, composed of sixteen men of the regimental band, five native scouts, and the remainder from Company "D," proceeded towards the foot-hills about six miles northeast of Lipa. Here a body of Insurgents were found intrenched with an abundance of ammunition and a force which probably outnumbered Captain Wilhelm's five to one. When within easy range the enemy opened fire, and early in the fight a bullet passed through his hat, and Lieutenant Springer was the first officer to fall, dying instantly. Lieutenant Lee was wounded, losing two fingers. Not waiting to have these dressed, he, with rifle in hand and firing as he pressed forward, received the fatal wound resulting in his death half an hour later. Lieutenant Ramsey was the next officer to fall, receiving a wound in the left breast from which he died a month later.

At this juncture Wilhelm withdrew his forces a short distance from its advanced position to get better cover, and it

was then that he received his fatal wound—just as the enemy was dispersing and before the arrival of Troop “M,” First Cavalry, and a detachment of the Sixth Cavalry, which had been sent to reinforce him.

He was wounded in the right breast, the ball, after piercing the lung and fracturing the shoulder blade, lodged in his back.

One non-commissioned officer (Corporal Rogers, Company “D,”) and a native scout, were killed, and two non-commissioned officers (Sergeants Stearns and Gregory, of Company “D,”) and one private (Cork, of the band,) were wounded. Gregory’s wound proved fatal. The Insurgents’ casualties were quite considerable.

Captain Wilhelm was immediately removed to the United States hospital at Lipa, where he died about 2 p. m. of June 12th.

On June 17th the funeral services were held at Manila. The last sad rites for the burial of the dead, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, were read by Chaplain Charles S. Walkley. Governor Taft, with the Civil Commission (which adjourned an important meeting) and a large number of officers, with some ladies and civilians, were in attendance. The floral offerings were profuse and beautiful.

The honorary pall bearers were Captains Herman Hall and Almon L. Parmeter, of the Twenty-first Infantry; Charles H. Martin and Henry G. Learnard, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and his classmates, Captains William R. Sample, Third Infantry, and Guy H. Preston, Ninth Cavalry. The bearers were six Sergeants of the Fourteenth Infantry—Captain Wilhelm’s former regiment; Company H, commanded by Captain Joseph Frazier, acted as escort, and the band of the Fourteenth headed the procession, playing a solemn funeral march. On reaching the Mortuary Chapel, where the remains lay awaiting shipment, “taps” were sounded. On June 20th, all

that was mortal of this gallant soldier was forwarded from Manila on the transport "Indiana," and reached San Francisco on July 17th, and his old home at Mauch Chunk, Pa., where his parents reside (he having been unmarried) on the 26th.

On July 30th, Captain Wilhelm's body—its features natural as if in sleep—was laid to rest. The citizens of his native place, desirous of attesting their appreciation of his noble life and achievements, and their sorrow at his death, were privileged to take charge of the funeral arrangements. The services in his old home, and at St. Paul's M. E. Church, were in charge of the Rev. Wm. Quigley Bennett, S. T. D., Ph. D., other local clergymen participating. The military escort consisted of men of the Forty-ninth Coast Artillery from Fort Columbus, New York, under command of Captain John Conklin—Sergeants therefrom acting as bearers. The local escort consisted of the citizens' committee, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Soldiers of the Spanish-American War, and various local organizations and the citizens generally. At the cemetery a dirge was played by the Trombone Choir of the Moravian Church of Bethlehem, taps were sounded by a bugler of the Artillery in attendance, and re-echoed by the adjacent hills and mountains overlooking the beautiful Lehigh Valley, over which Captain Wilhelm as a boy loved to roam.

Captain Wilhelm was richly endowed with all the qualities that make a gentleman and a soldier, and these are summed up in the following eulogy by a brother officer who knew him well:

"To the officers of the army he was 'Billy,' and we loved him as a comrade and soldier. Brave, true, devoted and loyal. Respectful to his superiors, considerate and kind to those under his command. Captain Wilhelm won the respect of every one with whom he came in contact. Courtly in his manner, obliging and willing to advise those in distress, and ever ready to assist those in want."

"A brave officer, true gentleman, loyal to his country, loyal to his

flag, loyal to the uniform he so proudly wore. Loyalty was his motto. As he lived—he died. Loyal to his country; loyal to his God.”

“He had not an enemy in the world. In battle he was brave, but not rash. For his life he cared not, but the lives of his soldiers were ever his thought. For the enemies of his country he had no consideration, until they met defeat. His prisoners of war were treated with kindness, the wounded and sick received attention and care.”

“Poor Billy Wilhelm, we loved, respected and admired you. Your memory will ever be cherished by your friends. Your bravery, loyalty and devotion to duty will ever be our pride.”

“Taps never sounded over a better, braver, more devoted and loyal soldier than dear old Billy Wilhelm.”

“God bless him.”

The esteem in which he was held by the enlisted men is indicated by the following resolutions passed by his company:

“GUINAYANGAN, TAYABAS PROV., P. I., June 24, 1901.

“WHEREAS, It seems eminently fitting that the members of Co. B should while the army in sorrow bears his remains to the grave, give formal expression to their profound grief on account of this, their irreparable loss; therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, By Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, that it is no idle, or feigned tribute to his memory to say that one of the most uninterrupted, successful careers ever known in these islands came to an end when Captain William H. Wilhelm, Twenty-first Infantry, met his death from a Filipino bullet in the far-off island of Luzon while leading his men. Thus peremptorily called into eternity while in the maturity of his powers, and at the pinnacle of his fame, with his last breath uttering words of counsel to his men, died an officer in whom all the kindlier feelings of the human heart flowed in a perpetual stream during his whole life long, and who often shared his last drop of water or hard tack with his men. He was as simple in many things as a child, and that his nature was essentially fine and lovable is proved by the character of his friends. His Colonel burst into tears when the news of his death reached him.”

“RESOLVED, That to the bereaved family of the distinguished dead, the members of Company B, Twenty-first United States Infantry, beg leave to tender the assurance of their profoundest sympathy and condolence in this their great affliction.”

“RESOLVED, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded the family of the deceased, and also to the Army and Navy Journal.”

“THOMAS CUTTMAN,

Quartermaster Sergeant Company B, Twenty-first Infantry.”

The official regimental orders announcing his death is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | "HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY, } LIPA, PROVINCE OF BATANGAS, } LUZON, P. I., June 12, 1901. } |
| GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 43. } | |

"The regimental commander announces the death of Captain W. H. Wilhelm, Twenty-first Infantry, from the effect of a wound received in a fight with insurgents on June 10, 1901."

"Captain Wilhelm was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., June 9, 1867, entered the Military Academy June 15, 1884, and upon graduation, in June, 1888, was assigned to the Tenth Infantry. He served as First Lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry, and was promoted Captain of the Twenty-first Infantry March 31, 1899. He joined the regiment in the Philippines, August 5, 1899, and has served with it continuously since."

"His whole service has been conspicuous for efficiency and conscientious devotion to every duty. At all times ready and anxious for active service, in which he displayed the highest order of courage and judgment, he was no less efficient as a staff officer."

"In his last fight, although largely outnumbered and operating over a most difficult ground, he kept his men perfectly in hand, and when he fell, left them disposed in the best possible order. In his death the service loses one of its most valuable officers."

"As a mark of respect the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

"By order of Colonel Kline.

(Signed,) C. M. TRUITT,
Captain Twenty-first Infantry, Adjutant."

The esteem in which Captain Wilhelm was held, and the value placed upon his professional ability, is evinced in the following extracts from letters:

"I first met your son shortly after he graduated in 1888. We served together on General Snyder's staff, and since he joined the Twenty-first Infantry we have been together a great deal, and I soon learned to appreciate his sterling qualities. He was a general favorite in the regiment and honored and esteemed by all who knew him, and his death has cast a deep gloom over us." (Captain Charles M. Truitt, Adjutant Twenty-first United States Infantry.)

"He died nobly, he died bravely, his death was a soldier's death to which he had dedicated his life. It has left a void it will be hard to fill." (Colonel Jacob Kline, Commanding Twenty-first United States Infantry.)

"I had admirable opportunities of knowing the splendid professional work that this officer did in the Philippines. His last service in which he lost his life, was an admirably pre-arranged plan to take a Filipino stronghold, which undoubtedly would have succeeded, as all the dispositions were made with great wisdom and discretion, had it not been for the extraordinary fact that every officer in the command was killed or wounded. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Wilhelm." (Major General Arthur MacArthur, United States Army, Commanding Division of the Philippines.)

"He was one of the most promising officers of the United States Army, and had already endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, by his genial manner, his lofty character and marked professional zeal. By his death the army has lost one of its bravest men, and his many friends a comrade of exceptional worth and attractions." (Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the United States Army.)

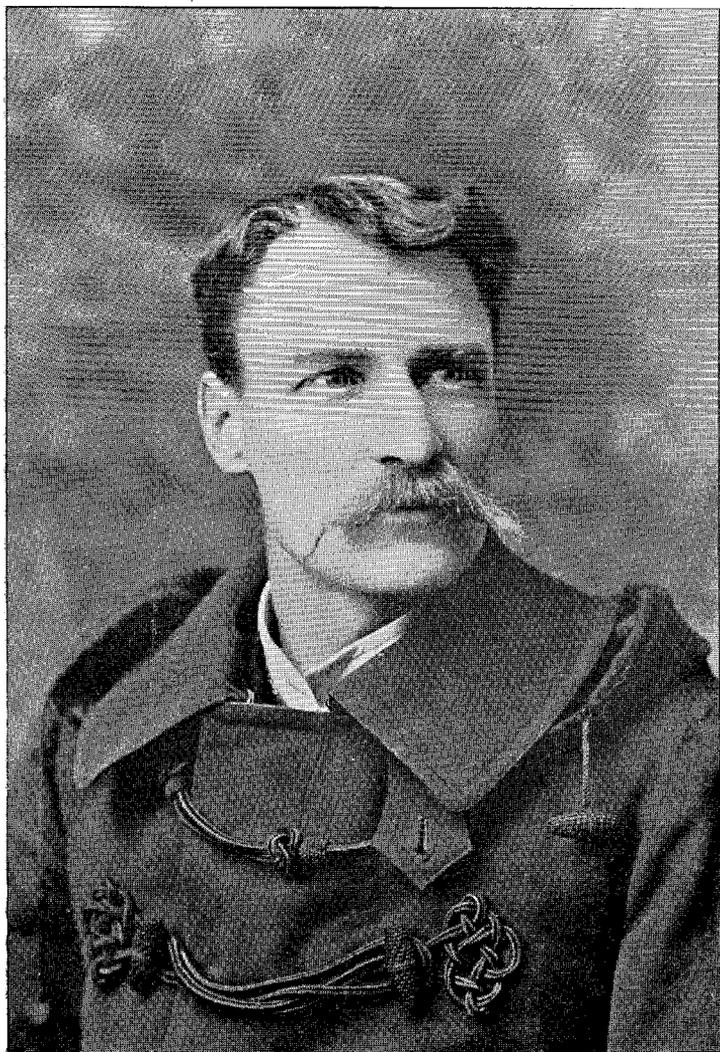
By directions of the President of the United States, War Department General Orders No. 16, February 14, 1902, a battery on the Fort Flagler, Washington Military Reservation, has been named "Battery Wilhelm" in his honor, and in the nominations made by the President, and sent to the Senate for confirmation, is that of Captain Wilhelm, for promotion to the brevet rank of Major, "for distinguished gallantry in action at San Mateo, Luzon, August 12, 1899."

No higher tribute could be paid him than that of one of his ranking officers, who knew him well:

"Captain Wilhelm, knightly soldier, kindly gentleman, sterling friend; living you were an example of all that is good in American manhood; dead your memory is an inspiration for American patriotism and self-sacrifice."

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1902.



CAPTAIN SEBREE SMITH.

SEBREE SMITH.

No. 2359. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, July 5th, 1901, at Cantonsville, Md., aged 50.

Captain SEBREE SMITH, son of Calvin and Agnes Smith, was born June 21st, 1851, at Smithville, Missouri. His father was from New England, his mother was a Virginian.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, his father, who owned a large number of slaves, was amongst the first to set his slaves free and to declare for the Union and against secession. Sebree, then a small boy, caught up the spirit of his father, and in his enthusiasm hoisted a Union flag on the top of a tall tree on his father's estate. This act of the boy caused a great commotion among the people of the neighborhood, many of whom were undecided on which side to take up arms.

The excitement occasioned by his act of bravery brought Sebree to the notice of the United States Senator from Mississippi, who some years after secured an appointment to the West Point Military Academy for the young Unionist. He entered as a cadet July 1st, 1866, and graduated June 15th, 1870. He was one of the youngest cadets ever sent out from the Academy.

He was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, June 15, 1870; served on frontier duty at Fort Richardson, Texas, October 13, 1870, to April 20, 1871; camp on Little Wichita River, Texas, January 10 to March 13, 1871; camp near Fort Sill, I. T., and Forts Harker and Hays, Kansas, April to November, 1871; Fort Riley, Kansas, November 8th, 1871, to May 3, 1872; Fort Dodge, Kas., June 28, 1872, to July 7, 1873; leave of absence to December 4, 1872, to January 10, 1873; First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, October 4, 1872; Regimental Quartermaster, May 17, 1873, to April 4, 1874; camp near Fort Hays, Kansas, July 12 to October 18, 1873; Fort Hays, Kansas, to June 18, 1874; Fort Gibson, I. T., to August,

1874; scouting, June-July, 1874; Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, August to November, 1874; expedition in Indian Territory, December 21, 1874, to March, 1875; camp North Fork of Red River, Texas, March and April, 1875; Fort Dodge, Kansas, June 1 to August 2, 1875; and Camp Verde, Ara., October 9, 1875, to March 20, 1877; in garrison at Washington Arsenal, D. C., transferred to Second Artillery February 9th, 1877, May 14 to July 18, 1877; suppressing railroad disturbances in West Virginia and Maryland, July 18 to August 10, 1877; and in garrison at Washington Arsenal, D. C., August 10, 1877, to April 29, 1878; Fort Monroe, Va., (Artillery School for Practice,) May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1880; Fort McHenry, Md., to January 16, 1881; Washington Barracks, D. C., to June 3, 1885; Regimental Quartermaster, January 20, 1881, to May 5, 1887; St. Augustine, Fla., to June 2, 1887, (leave of absence to October 1, 1887); Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to October 24, 1889, and Fort Adams, R. I., and Fort Warren, Mass., to 1898. He was promoted to Captain, Third Artillery, March 3, 1898. Between the years 1870 and 1877 he saw hard service in Indian troubles. In 1889 he received an appointment which brought him east, where he served at Forts Adams and Warren, at both of which places he was very popular. In 1898 he went to Fort Stevens, Oregon, where he was in command, but, having inadequate assistance and a great deal of hard work to do—drilling troops for the Philippines—he was overworked. This, added to his keen disappointment and worry at not being allowed to go to the Spanish war and the Philippines, induced acute nervous prostration, and he was compelled to seek rest and treatment in a sanitarium, but he never recovered his health. He was ill for two years before his death.

Captain Smith was married December 29th, 1873, to Miss Annie Watkins, of Detroit, Michigan. Seven children were born to them, four boys and three girls. Two of these (one a son, Sebree,) died in Florida, and one son was killed by a

fall. The only living son is Selwyn Dyson Smith, now a Lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry, having earned his position by enlisting as a private in United States Volunteers and taking part in the war in the Philippines. One of the daughters is the wife of Captain D. W. Ketcham, of the United States Artillery. The other two daughters are not married.

Captain Smith was very tall, being over six feet. He was a splendid horseman and marksman.

One of his army friends, who served with him a number of years ago, says of him: "We loved him for his many noble qualities. I never knew him to speak an unkind word or do an unkind act. He was a Christian gentleman without reproach, and it gives me great pleasure to bear this testimony to his character."

General James Oakes (formerly Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry), in a recent letter, speaking of Captain Smith, whom he calls his friend and fellow officer, says: "During his service with me as a member of my regimental staff, I always found him an efficient, capable and energetic officer, ever ready for duty, and always doing the right thing at the right time. If he had any fault it was his extreme modesty. He never received full credit for his many noble and generous acts in official as well as in private life."

Two hours before his death Captain Smith saw his son Selwyn for the first time in two years, (Selwyn having enlisted and been in the Philippines.) He gave his son a smile of welcome, then sank into unconsciousness which lasted until his death.

He was a devoted husband, a loving father and a noble and brave officer. Captain Smith's remains are buried at Arlington.

THOMAS B. NICHOLS,
Late Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry.

BAINBRIDGE REYNOLDS.

No. 2486. CLASS OF 1873.

Died, July 10, 1901, at Washington, D. C., aged 52.

BAINBRIDGE REYNOLDS was born September 15, 1849, at West Point, New York, where his distinguished father, General J. J. Reynolds, was Principal Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the time of his birth. He graduated number nineteen in the class of 1873 and was assigned to the Third Cavalry.

As a cadet, he was noted for his neatness of dress and military bearing as well as for his jovial, kindly disposition and was extremely popular in his class. The writer was on the most intimate terms with him, particularly during our first class year, and has many pleasant recollections of his geniality.

He died at his mother's residence in Washington, July 10th, 1901, after a protracted illness due to cancer.

Owing to the absence of the Third Cavalry in the Philippines, it has been difficult to obtain any reliable data regarding his service, beyond the bare outlines given in Cullum's Register, although a correspondence with such of the old members of the Third as happened to be in the United States brought forth many kind expressions regarding him and his service in the regiment.

The following is from a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Horton, Eighth Cavalry, whose entire service as a line officer was in the old Third Cavalry:

"Bainbridge Reynolds joined the regiment the autumn of 1873, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, a handsome, robust specimen of early manhood, ambitious and teeming with energy. The Third Cavalry then had stations along the Union Pacific railway from Fort McPherson to Fort Saunders, a line across the trails of the numerous tribes of the great Sioux



CAPTAIN BAINBRIDGE REYNOLDS.

nation on the north and the southern Indians in the Indian Territory and Texas. It was a particularly busy time for the regiment and the hard work had to be done by small commands under Lieutenants or Captains and the stations of the troops amounted to but little more than bases of supplies.

Indians were constantly making forays upon the early pioneers of western Nebraska and Kansas and eastern Colorado and parties of them were constantly stealing through the country north and south, alarming the settlers and cattlemen, even though they committed no serious depredations. Then the ruthless extermination of the buffalo by the whites was in process and irritated the Indians to desperation and retaliation. The troops of the regiment were kept on the jump and the troubles finally developed into the great Sioux war of 1876. The work was particularly hard and arduous. There were no pack trains until about 1876 and wagons could not follow the racing and chasing of depratory bands and everything had to be carried on the horse, in a severe climate and a barren country. Young Reynolds, always known by his associates as 'B,' took great pride in being an officer and was as hardy as a knot. In the garrison, immaculate in his dress, almost to vanity, and Chesterfieldan in his bearing, he threw himself into the field work with interest, great energy, and zeal, and was just as much at home in his rough scouting clothes, with coarse camp fare as the toughest one of us. The larger his command, the greater his zeal and energy. While yet a 'shavetail' Second Lieutenant, he several times commanded his troop in active service and was in command of it most of the time on the '76 campaign, handling it with marked coolness, bravery and efficiency at the battle of the Rosebud, under most trying circumstances—a battle in which 1,000 troops and 400 friendly Indians met and defeated a many times larger force than confronted our army at any time in Cuba or even in the Philippines, excepting, perhaps, at Manila, where the numerous enemy was an aggregation largely unarmed and untrained. At the Rosebud, the

enemy were fierce, daring, determined fighters and the brunt of the battle and most of the losses fell upon four troops of the Third Cavalry, of which four Reynold's troop was one.

The enemy was the same that, one week later wiped out at the Little Big Horn, the command of General Custer and its intrepid commander. Seventeen years afterwards and several after Reynolds had resigned from the service, he was tendered a brevet for his gallantry in this battle. He was under fire at the numerous night attacks on the winter campaign and in the fight at Crazy Horse village, March 17, 1876; also at the fight on Tongue River, Montana, June 9th and Slim Buttes, Dakota, September 9, 1876, in all of which he displayed the same marked zeal and bravery. He was made Regimental Adjutant the day he was available for detail and after a long tour was appointed Quartermaster. He was promoted Captain January 17th, 1889, and resigned February 1, 1891. While Regimental Adjutant and Quartermaster, the headquarters of the regiment were stationed at small posts that afforded no opportunities for special distinction and as a Captain he had but treadmill garrison routine duty in peaceful localities. My best recollections of him, in fact I served with him very little after he was appointed Adjutant, are of his early service, stirring times, that demanded the highest soldierly qualities and 'B' filled the measure as a soldier, gentleman and comrade. He steered clear of the contentions, official and private, that are bound to arise between men of forceful character in rigorous times and was popular with all. He never married, but many a gray haired mother and grayer grandmother must have pleasant recollections of his gallantries and a host of middle aged men and women recall his acts of kindness that gave them many occasions of pleasure and joy in childhood. Not many of his early comrades remain, but of them not one, certainly the writer, can indulge in a reminiscence of association with 'B' Reynolds and not have to wipe away a tear."

E. B. F.

SOLON F. MASSEY.

No. 2649. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, July 12, 1901, at Manila, P. I., aged 48.

SOLON FREDERICK MASSEY was born in the State of New York. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio in 1873, graduated in 1877, and was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Fifth Artillery; promoted First Lieutenant October 31st, 1885, graduated from the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe in 1886, and was retired for disability incident to the service in 1891. He died of dysentery at Manila, P. I., July 12th, 1901.

Massey's early life was spent in Sandusky, Ohio, where his father was a well known citizen and prominent physician. He grew up after the fashion of the time and place, fond of out-door sports, accustomed to boats, horses and firearms, and going through the various grades of the public schools, he was a quick, apt scholar and a great reader. His father's profession naturally attracted him, and he read considerable medicine. He had a natural desire to get to the bottom of things, and early developed a strong interest in chemistry. He followed up this interest by taking the course in Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1872. He then started to read medicine, but an opportunity offered of going to the Military Academy, and he reported at West Point with the class of 1877.

As a cadet, Massey was careful, obedient and studious. He was more mature than the majority of his classmates. His wider experience gave him a better idea of the necessity of discipline. He was calm in his judgment and conservative in his expressions of opinion.

In studies he stood easily among the first ten men of the class. He did not care especially for class standing. During

the four years at the Academy he did a good deal of outside reading, and devoted much time to music. A natural musician, he had been well trained as a boy, and was a good pianist and organist. For two years he had charge of the cadet choir and brought it into excellent condition. As an illustration of his musical ability, while the corps of cadets was at the Centennial Exposition in the summer of 1876, Massey made the acquaintance of the musical director, and presided at the organ in Music Hall at one of the afternoon recitals.

As a cadet, Massey was a good soldier, being a Corporal, Sergeant, Lieutenant and Cadet Adjutant in his second class year. In his first class year he was a Lieutenant, but was reduced not long before graduation. His philosophical disposition enabled him to be Adjutant as a second class man, and private as a first class man, with the same evenness of manner and deportment.

On graduation he chose the Artillery branch of the service, and for some years led the ordinary life of an Artillery Lieutenant. He served one detail as an instructor at the Academy. He served some time in New York harbor. His duties leaving him plenty of spare time, he took the course in medicine in Bellevue College, graduating with a good standing. He also attended the Columbia Law School, but a change of station prevented the completion of the course.

The taking of these courses was characteristic of Massey; he was a natural acquirer of information, the result being that he became a well-informed man along many lines.

Although a strong man from a muscular point of view, Massey did not have a good constitution, and for years suffered from some heart trouble. He was frequently unable to do duty. This condition resulted in his spending the greater part of '89 and '90 on sick leave, and seeing no hope of being able to do duty, he was retired in 1891.

After this he traveled extensively in Europe, South and

Central America. He became a good linguist, speaking French and German well, and Spanish excellently.

Always a good business man, and far-sighted in affairs, he saw the promise in the coffee-growing development of Costa Rico. He obtained an option on a good upland plantation there, and returning to the States interested some of his friends in the project. He organized the company and spent the greater part of 1895-6 and 7 on the estate as manager. The enterprise was successful. The out-door life Massey lead during these years agreed with him, and the year '98 found him in extremely good physical condition, better than he had been for years. Then came the war with Spain. Massey was very anxious to get to the front and tried in every way to do so. But he had been away from his State too long to be able to exert any influence, and was unable to get a commission, although other retired officers in the same State did. He then tried to obtain a volunteer staff appointment in Washington, but here he also failed. His disappointment over this inability to get to the war was very great.

In the meantime Santiago had fallen, and the Quartermaster's Department had to return to Spain the surrendered army. They needed a man of executive ability, military knowledge and good command of the Spanish language to superintend the work. Colonel Crosby Miller, then on duty in the Quartermaster General's office knew Massey and his capacity, and the result was Massey went to Santiago as an employe to represent the Quartermaster's Department in the embarkation of the Spanish army. The excellent manner in which this work was performed is attested by the records of the Quartermaster's Department, and also by the letters Massey received from Spanish officers of high rank, and from representatives of the steamship lines which transported the home-going troops.

When it was decided to bring to the United States the bodies of those of our people who had fallen in battle or died

of disease in Cuba and Porto Rico, Massey was placed in charge of the work, and this was performed with his customary thoroughness. Many a mother, wife, and sweetheart owes to Massey's untiring energy and zeal, her ability to visit the grave of her beloved one.

He next acted as Superintendent of Construction under the Chief Quartermaster of the Division of Cuba, at Pinar del Rio and Guanahat. This work finished, he was again put in charge of the Burial Corps to superintend the removal to the United States of the bodies of soldiers and employes who had died in Cuba.

He was then stationed in Havana for a time. When the Chinese troubles came, Massey was ordered to China, where he worked under General C. F. Humphrey, the Chief Quartermaster of the expedition, who says of him that his services were in every respect satisfactory.

When the China trouble was over, Massey was ordered to Manila and became Superintendent of Construction under the Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Philippines.

One of his first duties was to inspect the construction of the new customs house, then being erected at Manila. The trusses being put in to support the extensive office floor did not meet with his approval. The contractor argued, but to no avail; Massey declined to approve them. In his study of the question, he ransacked Manila for books, and finally obtained an acknowledged English text-book on mechanics, in which the truss in question was given as an example of an unsafe truss.

He worked with his usual energy and ability in Manila and his services were of great value to the Quartermaster's Department and to the government.

In July, 1901, the conditions were such that the government of a large portion of the Philippine Archipelago was transferred from the military authorities to a civil commission organized under the War Department. Under the mili-

tary regime, the purchase and issue of material and supplies for the Insular Government had been made by a Quartermaster of the regular army detailed for this purpose. Under civilian rule it was necessary to have a purchasing agent to buy, receive and issue the stores in question. The position was one requiring a man of good business ability, executive capacity and unimpeachable honesty. On the evening of July 4th, the day of the transfer of authority, Massey was informed by the Civil Governor that he would be appointed Purchasing Agent. It was an honorable position, and its tender was a tribute to Massey's character and ability. He was very much pleased, and those who knew him felt that the appointment was fortunate alike for Massey and for the newly inaugurated government.

But it was not to be. In a day or two signs of dysentery appeared, Massey was taken to the hospital, and died on the 12th of July, 1901. There was another funeral service at the little chapel of the morgue, and the next transport took home the body of another son of the Academy who had given up his life while working to the best of his ability for the interests of the country to which he was dedicated years ago.

Massey was a many-sided man; a soldier, a student, a traveler, a musician, a linguist, a business man. He showed in whatever he undertook, ability, executive capacity and judgment. In the solution of the problem presented to him, he was intensely practical, seeing things as they were and ready in the adaption of the means at hand to the ends desired.

In his relations to his fellow man he was considerate, loyal and just. Children turned to him naturally, and persons in distress found him a ready listener and willing helper. His affection for and interest in the Military Academy grew with each year, and his pride in the record made by the graduates was very great.

The Academy can well be proud of Massey. The opportunity to prove, in the active service of war, the possession of

those military qualifications which are the especial aim of the training of the Military Academy was denied him. But in his honor, his honesty, his straightforwardness, his devotion to duty, and in the doing with all his might the work given him to do, he was typical of the manly character the Academy endeavors to develop.

STEPHEN C. MILLS, Class of '77.

SAMUEL TOBEY CUSHING.

No. 1876. CLASS OF 1860.

Died, July 21, 1901, at Washington, D. C., aged 62.

General Cushing was born at Providence, R. I., September 14, 1839, the son of George William and Sarah (Cook) Cushing. He was descended from distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary families of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, counting among his direct ancestors such well known persons as Richard Warren and Peregrine White of the Mayflower, Captain Ben. Church, who commanded the Colonial Army during King Philip's war, Governors Jenks and Cook of Rhode Island and Colonels Jarvis and Barrett of the Revolutionary Army. In addition thereto his Cushing ancestors were the original settlers of Hingham, Massachusetts, and particularly noted as military men and judges.

Entering the Military Academy he was graduated in 1860 and assigned as brevet Second Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, then serving in New Mexico under Colonel E. R. S. Canby. With this regiment he participated in the Navajo expedition. While in New Mexico he was one of the first to study signalling with Major A. J. Myer. On the 19th of January, 1861, he became Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, passing thereafter through the several grades to Captain until on the 9th of February, 1863,



GENERAL SAMUEL TOBEY CUSHING.

he was transferred to the Subsistence Department. As an officer of infantry he served with General Patterson on the upper Potomac with his regiment and as aide-de-camp to Colonel Dixon S. Miles, commanding the regular brigade at Bull Run July 21, 1861. After that battle he was assigned to duty with Colonel Myer and commanded the Signal Camp at Georgetown, D. C., where the numerous body of acting signal officers were instructed. He was then made Chief Signal Officer of the Army of the Potomac under Burnside and Hooker, performing his duties as such with marked ability at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Under his direction the telegraph was first successfully used in war at Chancellorsville. On being relieved from that duty he was appointed Instructor of Signalling at West Point and then returned to duty as Commissary at Chattanooga. He served in that department thereby achieving an excellent reputation as a well versed staff officer particularly in the necessities and regulations of his own department. Serving in all parts of the country he went through the usual routine as supervising, purchasing, and depot commissary, participating in the Bannock Indian war of 1878. He became a Major in 1888 after a service of twenty-six years as Captain; thereafter his promotion was reasonably rapid and he became Commissary General January 28, 1898. The breaking out of the Spanish war found him much broken in health and feeling that he could not take over the very much enlarged labors thereby entailed he was retired at his own request for physical disability April 21, 1898. He was brevetted Major for services during the War of the Rebellion.

General Cushing in addition to being well versed in general and special professional reading was literary in his tastes and had an excellent acquaintance with English authors. He was much of a book lover and collector; he was a practical and forcible writer, writing well and clearly on subjects connected with his profession and with much humor and ability on general topics. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and Sons of the

American Revolution also President of the Signal Association.

General Cushing married May 27, 1869, at Austin, Texas, Miss Kate Virginia Dewey (a near relative of Admiral Dewey and the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone) a daughter of Eliphalet Campbell Dewey and Virginia Affleck, of Cadiz, Ohio; she with two children, Samuel Dewey Cushing and Sarah K. Cushing, survive him. General Cushing died in Washington, D. C., on July 21, 1901, and on July 24th was buried at Arlington with full military honors.

MAJOR H. C. CUSHING.

WILLIAM ELLERY ALMY.

No. 2823. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, August 1, 1901, at San Juan, Porto Rico, aged 44.

The service of WILLIAM ELLERY ALMY was almost entirely with the Fifth Cavalry, which he joined just after graduation, at the beginning of the Ute Expedition of 1879. He participated in the march and in the relief of the beleaguered troops at White River, Colorado, in that year, and served in Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory and Texas until 1898, during which time he graduated at the Infantry and Calvary School, acted as Regimental Adjutant, and was on the staff of General Wade as Aide-de-Camp. During the war with Spain he was Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, serving with General Wade at Tampa, Havana and St. Paul. He joined his troop in Porto Rico after being mustered out of the volunteers, and on the organization of a second battalion of Porto Rican troops, he was made a Major in the regiment. He was on duty as Adjutant General of the De-



MAJOR WILLIAM ELLERY ARMY.

partment and District of Porto Rico up to within a short time of his death.

So reads the record. It is the plain story of an officer of our army, who was always doing his duty, asking no favors, seeking no reward. His place was not fixed among exciting scenes; there was no battle lines to rally, no charging flags to lead; duty called for no victim, honor needed not a champion. While one man climbs the gilded tops of fame, a thousand do post and guard upon the barren plains of hope. His was the humbler lot.

He lived to see his morning flush into the full light of day, to see the castles of his youthful dreams blend into the mellow forms of home, and probably to know that few men could count more friends than he. He might have lived to find his pathway crowded with the graves of those he wished to leave behind. He might have lived to hear the signal of defeat, to see others crowned as victors in the race he ran to win. This he was spared.

Almy had many of the graces that adorn and attract mankind; he wore them naturally, with perfect dignity and no loss of independence. The cloak of courtesy, wit, a handsome presence, a genial manner, served not in him to hide the darker side of man; they were the shining jewels of a soul, undimmed by selfishness and unreprieved by any spectre of the past. Among those who give to life its best examples, he was one.

The mystery of the future we must not solve, but upon whatever happy camping ground the God of Battles gathers His chosen knights, we may be sure a tent is pitched for Will Almy.

EBEN SWIFT.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

No. 1512. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, August 24, 1901, at Netherwood, N. J., aged 72.

Brigadier General ROBERT WILLIAMS, formerly Adjutant General of the Army, died at Netherwood, New Jersey, on the 24th of August, 1901, in the 72nd year of his age. Of exceptionally fine carriage and handsome appearance, he was noticeable as a cadet at the Military Academy; while those who knew West Point a little more than half a century ago will recall his military bearing and sonorous voice as First Captain of the Corps in 1850-51. A fine horseman, his predilection for mounted service carried him, upon graduation, into the First Dragoons. His early service was in Oregon, New Mexico and California, with all the wild and exciting experiences of the unsettled frontier of those days. A distinguished officer, who served as an enlisted man with him for a portion of this time, has recently said that his troopers learned to love him, for he never subjected them to privation that he did not fully share himself. And it may be added that he was one who never required his men to go where he was not willing to lead. In the closing days of 1857, he returned to the Academy as Instructor of Cavalry. About this time he became involved with an intimate friend, a classmate, in a matter in which their interests and affections clashed. He felt that it was due that his position should be fully explained, and he sent a letter to his friend which failed of kindly appreciation.

The estrangement became acute. The days of dueling had not then passed, and it seemed to him that open vindication must be obtained upon the field. An incident of service brought the other party to Washington. Williams at once secured leave of absence from the Academy, went to Wash-



GENERAL ROBERT WILLIAMS,

ington and sought and found him and offered such decided affront that a challenge followed immediately and was accepted. The duel took place at Bladensburg. It was the last, or very nearly the last, encounter upon that noted field. A. P. Hill, later Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army, killed in the capture of Petersburg, Va., early in April, 1865, was one of Williams' seconds; the name of the other is not recalled. Williams was a good shot, but his opponent was known to be a dead shot. The choice of positions fell so that the latter faced the rising sun; dazzled by its rays, he fired just in advance of the word, and his bullet went crashing through Williams' hat, grazed his scalp and carried away a lock of his hair. Unnerved, steadily, Williams took deadly aim at his antagonist, then raised the muzzle of his pistol and fired into the air. He had vindicated his honor; he had given satisfaction for his affront; but he would not kill or maim the man who had been his friend. It was the chivalry of his nature. Thus amicably terminated the feud. Natural death came to his opponent not very many months thereafter, just previous to the outbreak of the Civil War. The affair was one of which Williams was not wont to speak, even to his intimate friends.

Early in 1861 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General and served in the Department of Annapolis and the Department of the Shenandoah. In the autumn he was offered and accepted the Colonelcy of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. In less than three months, aided by the very intelligent material commissioned officers, he moulded raw men into disciplined troops. The General, a regular officer, to whom he reported with his command in South Carolina, in January, 1862, remarked, within the past few days of this writing, that the drill and discipline, appearance and spirit of the regiment were perfect, and that better was never seen in the permanent establishment. He was engaged with his regiment in operations about Hilton Head, S. C., till August, 1862, and led it in

the attack upon Secessionville, James Island, S. C., in June.

In August, 1862, his regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and he served in command of it in operations in Central Virginia and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Aggrieved at injustice which he claimed to have received at this time from his immediate Commanding General, and failing to obtain redress therefor, his high spirit would not brook further irritating service under him, and he thereupon threw up his Colonel's commission and returned to duty in the Adjutant General's department. The regiment never lost the impress of its first Colonel and gave to history a gallant record throughout the war.

Duty in the War Department during the war, and, later, service as Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, and, in succession, as Adjutant General of the Department of the Platte and of the Division of the Missouri, in Indian Wars in the west, thereafter claimed his energies, till he was brought back to the War Department in December, 1890. On July 5, 1892, he was appointed Adjutant General, and from that time discharged the duties at that office till November 5, 1893, when he was retired by operation of law, under the age limit.

Dignified and high-spirited, withal modest and absolutely just, courteous and chivalric, Memory places him in the list of Nature's noblemen.

G. D. R.



GENERAL WILLIAM LUDLOW.

WILLIAM LUDLOW.

No. 2027. CLASS OF 1864.

Died at Convent Station, New Jersey, August 30, 1901,
aged 58.

A noble life, actuated by the highest ideals and filled with achievement, must always be an inspiration toward higher living for all who know it. To portray such a life adequately in a short biographical notice is impossible. At best there can be but a mere record of events with a few words as to character which, with such a subject, must seem to those who know no more, overstatements. When comrades who served with the man say with truth, "brilliant and accomplished, afraid of nothing and of no one, hating a lie and gross dissipation, loyal to his friends and disdainful of his enemies, clear in thought, quick in action and devoted to duty, General Ludlow was equal to any trust which could be given him," the brief record of the life must be read between the lines and the deeds done traced back to the high character which made them possible.

WILLIAM LUDLOW was born November 27, 1843, a direct descendent of the Roger Ludlow who was appointed by Cromwell Lieutenant Governor, in turn, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and who was the first of his family to settle in this country. The English branch of the Ludlows yet live at the family seat in Shropshire, where the first Prince of Wales was born six hundred years ago. General Ludlow's great grandfather was an Aide on Washington's staff. His father, William Handy Ludlow, served during the Civil War as Additional Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, being mustered out with the brevets of Brigadier General and Major General, and for many years subsequently was speaker of the assembly of the State of New York.

General Ludlow's mother was Frances Louisa Nicoll of Nicoll's Patent, Islip, Long Island. She was descended from William Nicoll who settled at Islip, on land granted by Charles II., in 1683, and who was the first Royal Secretary of the colony after its transfer from the Dutch.

General Ludlow's birthplace was Riverside, Islip, Long Island, on the original Nicoll patent. He was the second child of a family of five boys and one girl. Two of the boys died many years ago. The oldest son, Nicoll Ludlow, Admiral United States Navy, retired, the fifth son, Edwin Ludlow, and the daughter, Louise Nicoll Ludlow, now Mrs. Bond, are the only survivors.

William Ludlow and his brother Nicoll were nearly of the same age, and were much together as boys, leading a healthy out-door life on land and water, and receiving instruction from the rector of St. John's Church, Islip, the Rev. Henry M. Davis, a fine old gentleman and ripe scholar. Both boys were devoted to boats and boating. The elder later became a sailor, and the younger was bitterly disappointed at his own inability to enter the navy.

In 1853 he was sent to the Burlington Academy, New Jersey, and later to the University of the City of New York, where he filled the scholarship given to the family in recognition of the services of his grandfather, Ezra Ludlow, who had been the architect of the university building. He remained there until his entry into the United States Military Academy, in 1860, from which he was graduated, eighth in his class, June 13, 1864.

During his career at West Point, Cadet Ludlow showed the high spirit, fearlessness and brilliancy of mind which distinguished him during his entire life. The strict discipline of the Academy bore hard on him and the many demerits received for minor infractions of the regulations of the Academy made his class standing at graduation lower than was his rating in his studies alone.

All who knew General Ludlow well will attest that the training of the Academy in discipline and subordination was fully appreciated by him. Naturally of clear and quick judgment, and prompt in action, slowness of decision on the part of his military superiors or subordinates, when action was needed, was exceedingly irksome to him. Yet however much he chafed inwardly, he was always respectful and obedient toward the superiors and considerate to the subordinates. When in his later life, his apprehension of the necessity for prompt action and his readiness to take responsibility led him to act in advance of the receipt of the direct authority from his superiors, subsequent investigation invariably proved that the action taken was wise and had to be upheld.

At the time of his graduation, the utmost energies of the government were being exerted to bring the Civil War to an end. The young graduates were commissioned and sent at once to the front. Cadet Ludlow was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and after a short stay in Washington, awaiting orders, reported for duty early in July, wearing his uniform of cadet, to Captain O. M. Poe, Chief Engineer Department of Mississippi, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, in which he served as Chief Engineer of the Twentieth Corps until September, 1864.

July 19, 1864, his first day of service with the Twentieth Corps, he received his baptism of fire, and on the 20th he took part in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, the brunt of which was borne by his corps. Later, General Hooker, who commanded the corps at that time, recommended Lieutenant Ludlow for promotion to brevet rank in these words: "For gallant and meritorious services in laying a bridge across Peach Tree Creek, under a severe fire, which enabled me to force a passage of that stream in the face of the enemy and to fight him on the 20th of July, 1864."

The Rebellion Record shows that from this time on he

was engaged in the construction of bridges, the selection of offensive and defensive positions, and the design and construction of temporary fortifications of all classes. He also participated in many of the battles of the hard-fought Atlanta campaign, winning distinction by his service as volunteer Aide on the staff of General Corse in the defense of Allatoona Pass, October 5, 1864, one of the most fiercely-contested of the minor actions of the war. From November 15, 1864, to March 20, 1865, he was Chief Engineer of the Army of Georgia, on its march to the sea and through the Carolinas.

The official record shows that in addition to the battles already named, his services included the battles of Averysborough and Bentonville, the occupation of Goldsborough and the capture of Raleigh. For his services he received the following brevet commissions: Brevet Captain, July 20, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the defense of Allatoona Pass, Ga.; ** Brevet Major, December 21, 1864, for meritorious services in the campaign through Georgia in 1864; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign in the Carolinas. This is a noteworthy record for the first year after graduation.

After the close of Sherman's campaign he had a well-earned rest, and in November, 1865, took station at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he organized the Engineer Depot and the Company "E," which had just been added to the Battalion of Engineers. He remained in command of the depot and company until November, 1867, and during this service, in 1866, married Miss Genevieve Almira Sprigg, of St. Louis. He was commissioned Captain, Corps of Engineers, March 7, 1867. In December, 1867, he was ordered to report to Gen-

** It is evident that there was a mistake in making out the Commissions. General Hooker had recommended brevet rank for services at Peach Tree Creek. General Sherman had recommended brevet rank of Captain for gallant and meritorious services in the defense of Allatoona Pass. The Commission names Allatoona Pass and bears the date of the Peach Tree Creek fight.

eral Gillmore (Major, Corps of Engineers) for duty as his assistant, and served under his orders with stations at Staten Island and at Charleston, S. C., until November 10, 1872.

While on this duty Colonel Ludlow had plans prepared for fitting up a steamer, the *Henry Burden*, for pump-dredging. Dredging by means of a pump had been tried successfully prior to the Civil War, on a small scale, in Charleston Harbor, on plans invented by a Mr. Libby of that city in 1855, but the importance of the invention did not seem to have been appreciated fully, and the *Burden* was the first steamer fitted for hydraulic dredging on ocean bars, being the first of a class which in its later developments has reduced the cost of dredging sand and mud to such an extent as to cause material changes in methods of river and harbor improvement.

A characteristic incident which occurred about that time deserves mention. Throughout his life he kept his devotion to boats of all kinds, and the rougher the sea the greater the enjoyment. It is, then, not strange that he took advantage of an enforced journey to New York to go on a coasting schooner. During heavy weather the main sheet became jammed and there was great danger of the boom being carried away. At the risk of his life he swarmed out to the end of the boom and freed the lines, disappearing under water with each roll of the vessel.

From November, 1872, until May, 1876, Colonel Ludlow was Chief Engineer of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. During this period his most important work was in explorations and surveys up the Yellowstone and through the park, in 1873 and 1875, and through the Black Hills in 1874. This duty, with the open-air life of the plains, was very congenial. Although without adequate funds he was able to interest scientists in his work, and each expedition was accompanied by volunteer aids, Professors Grinnell of Yale and Winchell of Minneapolis, in the Black Hills,

and Professors Grinnell and Dana (also of Yale) through the Yellowstone country. Colonel Ludlow's reports, accompanied by the reports of his scientific associates, did much to enlighten the nation as to the value and resources of that region. The last report on the Yellowstone country enlarges on the natural beauty and wonders of the park and deploras the lack of care which was permitting destruction of the game. His recommendations that the charge of the park should be transferred to the War Department, and that it should be guarded by a mounted force and opened up by the building of roads and bridges, have since fully been carried out.

In 1876 Colonel Ludlow was ordered to Philadelphia as Assistant to Lieutenant Colonel Kurtz, on river and harbor improvements. He remained in that district until August, 1882. His energy and ability were quickly made manifest in improved methods of work and in a more thorough study of the district and its needs. For the first time, comprehensive projects for the improvement of all of the navigable waterways were formulated and presented.

He was in charge of the works in the interval between the death of Colonel Kurtz and the arrival of his successor, Colonel Macomb, and after the latter's relief in September, 1881. In reality, from one cause or another, he was practically in charge during the entire tour of Colonel Macomb. The effect of Colonel Ludlow's work soon became known to the citizens of Philadelphia, and when he was ordered to his next tour of duty, that of Engineer Secretary to the Light House Board, with station at Washington, a strong effort was made to have him retained. Before his departure he was presented with a handsomely-engrossed memorial, signed by the Presidents of the Board of Trade, of the Commercial and Maritime Exchanges, of vessel owner's associations, and of the great railroad and steamship corporations having headquarters in Philadelphia, as well as by the Mayor and Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, representing the best of the city. The

memorial states that it is the desire of the bodies represented by the signers "to make an enduring record of their high appreciation of the services of Colonel William Ludlow" and details his work in glowing terms.

The tour as Engineer Secretary of the Light House Board lasted from August 28, 1882, until March 8, 1883, when Colonel Ludlow was granted a special leave of absence by authority of Congress (Act of February 28, 1883,) to hold the position of Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Department, from April 1, 1883, until April 1, 1886. The Water Department of Philadelphia had fallen into a deplorable condition and required just the kind of head that it received in its new Chief Engineer. Discipline was lax, the pay-rolls were loaded with useless employes, uneconomical methods were followed, the authorized revenues were only partly collected, and the entire plant had been allowed to deteriorate until the city was seriously threatened with a water famine. Under Colonel Ludlow's management all these evils were corrected. One kind of corruption came to an end after the following incident: A contractor entered the office shortly after Colonel Ludlow's appointment to see about certain work. After some conversation he said: "Colonel, I suppose some of the boys want to smoke sometimes," and he laid a fifty-dollar bill on the desk. "Ah," said Colonel Ludlow, "you are a smoker. Have a cigar." Handing him one and taking one himself, the Colonel, talking all the while on other subjects, picked up the bill, folded it, lighted it at the open fire and passed it to the contractor. Both cigars were lighted and the remains of the costly lighter tossed into the grate. It is said that the contractor's face was a study. But the lesson was effective.

The service was re-organized and given a proper spirit by a strict adherence to the rule that none but efficient and needed employes had a place on the rolls, and that retention in place depended only on efficiency and good behavior. A canvas of the city, made to correct the Registrar's water-tax lists,

showed many non-paying water-users, and the pumping and distributing plant was placed in good condition. These measures were not universally popular, as can be appreciated by all who have attempted city reforms, and the work was not carried on without opposition of an unpleasant kind, an opposition which finally made the task so distasteful that the end of the period for which the leave had been granted was welcomed by Colonel Ludlow. The immediate effects of his work, however, are well summed up in an extract from his last report, dated April 1, 1886. After comparing the receipts and expenditures for the years 1880-1-2 with those for 1883-4-5 (those of his incumbency as Chief Engineer) he states: "While the expenditures during the later period were sixty-nine per cent. greater than for the former, the net revenue was but fourteen per cent. less. In other words, in addition to the surplus of nearly two and one-half millions, the city obtained during 1883, 1884 and 1885 new pumping plant of forty-seven and one-half million gallons daily capacity and costing \$400,000, fifty-four miles of new distributing mains costing \$500,000 more, besides extensive repairs and other improvements to existing plant, or a total value of \$1,127,258.90, at a net cost to the treasury of \$392,342.73, and the work of the department must be credited with the difference (which corresponds to the increase in the collections) after making proper allowance for the natural increase of receipts during those years due to the growth of the city."

Colonel Ludlow's interest in the city did not cease with his departure. He had worked hard on the vexed question of proper water supply, and until his death he was consulted from time to time on this question, which has been considered and agitated with the haste peculiar to Philadelphia.

On April 1, 1886, Colonel Ludlow was appointed by the President, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and held the position until January 27, 1888. He brought to the office the experience gained in his connection with the

municipal works of Philadelphia, and his energetic efforts for the improvement of Washington, combined with his strong personality, caused him to be looked upon as the real head of the city government, instead of being one of three. In his annual reports the needs of the district are strongly expressed. The measures suggested by him are now almost all accomplished facts. The solution of the difficult question involved in the extension of Massachusetts Avenue to the west across the Rock Creek Valley is a part of his work. His action in this matter was at the time bitterly attacked, but time has shown its wisdom.

After a short tour of duty in Philadelphia as Engineer of the Fourth Light House District, Colonel Ludlow's next service was in charge of river and harbor improvements in western Michigan, from December 18, 1888, until November 21, 1893, with station at Detroit. During a portion of this period (until June 21, 1892,) he was also Engineer of the Ninth and Eleventh Light House Districts of the Lakes, and after November 21, 1892, was charged in addition with the river and harbor improvements on the eastern coast of Michigan and the waters connecting the Great Lakes. While Light House Engineer, he prepared the project for lighting the narrow and difficult channels between Lake Superior and Huron, a reach in which it has been customary to stop navigation at nightfall to the great detriment of the lake commerce. On relief from this duty, resolutions recognizing his services, were sent to him by the Lake Carriers' Association of Cleveland, and by the municipal and commercial bodies of Grand Rapids.

From November 23, 1893, to April 18, 1896, he was Military Attache to the United States Embassy at London, being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, August 13, 1895. Before his return to the United States, he made an inspection tour of the maritime canals, Suez, Corinth, Kiel and in Holland.

April 25, 1895, Colonel Ludlow was commissioned Chairman of the Nicaragua Canal Board appointed by the President pursuant to a provision in the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, having associated with him Mordecai T. Endicott, Civil Engineer United States Navy, and Alfred Noble, Civil Engineer.

The Board was directed to * * * * "visit and personally inspect the route of the said (Nicaragua) canal, examine and consider the plans, profiles, sections, prisms, and specifications for its various parts, and report thereon to the President; * * and, further, to report any deviation from the general line of the route which they might find desirable. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the work, and the report was required on or before November 1 of the same year.

Rarely has any body of men been charged with a work of such magnitude and importance with such limitations of time and money. The work was done and well done. The report, when submitted, showed conclusively that the existing plans and estimates were based on insufficient data, and that the cost of the canal would be very much greater than had been stated by its advocates. This was a great disappointment to many, and the findings were questioned in and out of Congress. As Chairman of the Board, Colonel Ludlow had to bear the burden of the responsibility. In April, 1896, he was recalled from London, where he had returned after the submission of the report, and summoned before the Congressional Committee. His testimony there was so convincing that the report was accepted and made the basis for future action.

On his recall from London, Colonel Ludlow was assigned to duty as Engineer of the Third Light House District, with station at Staten Island, but on February 23, 1897, was transferred to New York and given charge of fortification and river

and harbor work, including the improvement of the entrance to New York Harbor. This gave him the opportunity which he had long desired—to advocate the opening of a deep, straight channel from the ocean by the removal of the bar of the so-called East Channel. His report on this subject was submitted April 5, 1898, and the project has since been adopted and is now being carried out.

The war with Spain having broken out, Colonel Ludlow was promptly ordered to duty as Chief Engineer on the staff of Major General commanding. This order was gladly received, since duty at home during active operations in the field would have been most distasteful. On May 4th he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and on the 5th was announced as Chief Engineer temporarily of the United States forces at Tampa, under the command of Brigadier General Shafter. During his stay at Tampa he organized, as well as conditions would permit, the engineer equipment of the Fifth Army Corps. On June 14th he left Tampa with the Santiago expedition. On arrival off Santiago he supervised the transfer of General Garcia's army from Aserraderos to Siboney, and on June 28th was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Second Division, of the Fifth Corps, reporting to General Lawton. On the 30th he assisted Generals Lawton and Chaffee to make a reconnaissance of the country from El Poso to the east of El Caney. On July 1st his brigade formed the left wing of General Lawton's command in the attack on El Caney. In his report of this battle General Lawton states: "I desire to invite special attention to General William Ludlow, commanding the First Brigade. General Ludlow's professional accomplishments are well known and his assignment to command a brigade in my division I consider a high compliment to myself. In this battle General Ludlow proved himself a capable and able commander. His coolness, good judgment and prompt action in difficult situ-

ations were remarkable. To this and his personal example on the firing line was due the decisive success of the attack on the part of the line. I recommend General Ludlow for substantial recognition."

During this battle General Ludlow wore a light-colored campaign hat, which rendered him particularly conspicuous. In speaking of the battle later, in reply to a remark on the reckless way in which he had exposed himself, General Ludlow said that he had deemed that course best, inasmuch as the troops had not had much experience under fire, and furthermore, because he knew that nothing would happen to him in that fight.

During July 2 to 10, General Ludlow's brigade moved to Santiago and was posted on the right of the line, gradually extending the American lines to the right and intrenching in succession four brigade positions, until on July 11th the brigade took its last position near the head of the bay, completing the investment of Santiago. In reporting on this movement General Lawton states: "This movement had been executed during the night and under the most trying conditions of weather. Neither of the other brigades succeeded in changing their lines to the front right because of the terrific storm which was experienced last night. General Ludlow has displayed great energy and perseverance, for which I heartily commend him, and request that it be given due consideration."

After the surrender, General Ludlow accompanied his brigade to Montauk Point. On September 7th he was commissioned Major General of Volunteers and appointed President of the Board of Officers to make regulations for the transport service. On October 13th he was assigned to the command of the Second Division, First Army Corps, at Columbus, Georgia, where he remained until, on December 13th, by direction of the President, he was appointed Military Gover-

nor of Havana. On December 21st he arrived at Havana and assumed his new duties.

Under the terms of the President's order, General Ludlow was "charged with all that relates to the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the port and city and its police, sanitation and general government, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President." Later these orders were changed by relieving him of the responsibility for the collection and disbursement of the customs revenues of the port.

Though much has been written of the condition of Havana, civic, personal and physical, at the time of the American occupation, the full realization of the work of General Ludlow has yet to come. It is not yet fully known how different from our own are the standards of living of the Spanish race and of its descendents, nor how mistrustful were the people of Cuba of American honesty of character and purpose. Much which to our American standards was improper, if not absolutely wrong, was accepted, if not as right, then certainly as an evil inseparable from any form of government. So that it was the American task not only to reform acknowledged wrongs, but also to make a new standard for fulfillment of public trusts, and to do this without offending a people proud of their descent, customs and traditions and sensitive to criticism.

The results attained during General Ludlow's incumbency as Military Governor showed the wisdom of the President's selection. The official reports disclose the vast amount of work accomplished and the far-sighted projects which his brief term of office did not permit him to carry out, along almost all of the lines which have been so ably followed by his successor. How he kept the peace between the ultra-loyalists and ultra-revolutionists of Havana, how the city was cleansed physically and morally, how a clean city government was

formed, jails and hospitals improved and modernized, municipal courts made efficient, schools started, and plans formed for the improvement of the city finances and for a modern form of city government, these and much more are a matter of history.

In his relation with the people in and out of office, he was hospitable, kindly and always courteous, guiding where possible and directing only when necessary. In these relations he was most ably seconded by Mrs. Ludlow, who at once took a leading part in the many charities in which the kind-hearted women of Havana are interested, and who, with the General, made their home the center of the social life which has such an important place in Latin communities.

With General Ludlow, the welfare of the men of his command was there, as always, a first consideration. To his officers, especially to those of his staff, he was a most considerate and helpful superior, and in the trying times of the first few months of the American occupation many a harrassed staff officer felt at once his burdens lightened on entering the General's office, by his hearty salutation: "Well, Mr. —, is your heart strong today?" From these assistants he knew how to get their utmost efforts and in return gave full and even too much credit for work well done, while standing before them and accepting responsibility when confronted with adverse criticism.

General Ludlow's readiness to meet emergencies as well as his courage were shown in his actions in suppressing the infamous newspaper "El Reconcentrado," and in his efficient measures to prevent the threatened general strike. His proclamation issued on the latter occasion sets forth the fundamental principles of self-government in clear and forceful terms, which met an immediate response both in Cuba and in the United States.

Many of the conditions in Havana were most repugnant

to General Ludlow. On one occasion, in speaking of him, a friend who knew him well, said that he thought his most pronounced trait was his hatred for a lie. This being so, the untruthfulness which, springing partly from a desire to please, is unfortunately too general in Cuba, was a constant source of irritation. So was also what may be termed the legalized robbery arising from concessions of public rights wrongfully, if lawfully, granted and found in force. What could be done by one man in changing these conditions was done, and they were borne with such patience as was attainable.

General Ludlow's sense of humor was an unfailing help to him in those days. During church festivals, the Cathedral bells were clanged in a way unknown in the United States, and made conversation and work impossible in the General's office. Repeated remonstrances to the then Bishop of Havana, who was none too friendly to the Americans, produced no effect. Finally a strongly-worded letter brought an answer in somewhat these words: "The Bishop regrets that the bells used in the divine service should be so annoying to the Military Governor, but believes that they are no worse an annoyance than the negro ball, authorized near the Bishop's palace until an early morning hour daily is to the Bishop." A hearty laugh followed the receipt of this and the matter ended.

Throughout, General Ludlow showed a thorough understanding of the best method of dealing with a race which has been long subjected to tyranny and which, though aspiring to liberty, did not comprehend its limitations and responsibilities. He was firm and just, taking action only when necessary, and then promptly and finally.

General Ludlow was honorably discharged from the volunteer service April 13, 1899, and re-appointed Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, under the new law, from the same date. On January 21, 1900, he was appointed Brigadier General, United States Army.

The Department of Havana was discontinued as a separate command May 1, 1900, and General Ludlow was ordered to the United States. In the order making the change, the Secretary of War makes mention of General Ludlow's work in the following terms:

"In discontinuing the Department of Havana * * * the President desires to express his high appreciation of the faithful and efficient service rendered by Brigadier General William Ludlow as Military Governor of Havana during the existence of the Department. The maintenance of order during and following the withdrawal of the Spanish forces, the organization of city government, the great reform of sanitary conditions, resulting in the reduction of the death rate and exemption from epidemics, reflect credit upon the responsible officer in command and his assistants, and upon the peace-loving and law-abiding people of the City of Havana."

General Ludlow's next service was as President of the War College Board, with station in Washington, D. C. While on this duty, in the summer of 1900, he inspected the French and German military establishments, with especial reference to the systems of instruction, being accorded special privileges for this purpose by the respective governments, and submitting, on his return, a valuable and interesting report. He also submitted a report on needed reforms of the United States military establishment and on a plan for the proposed War College.

His work on the War College Board having been completed, General Ludlow was ordered to active service in the Philippines, being honored before his departure by being placed in command of the regular troops participating in the parade on the inauguration of President McKinley, March 4, 1901.

During the Santiago campaign General Ludlow's health was badly impaired. Having been endowed with a splendid

constitution, he never paid any particular attention to his own physical well being, but there is now no doubt that the arduous labors incident to his work in Havana, following so closely on the severe illness of the campaign, were too much even for his strength, and that the bronchial troubles which attacked him from time to time in Havana, and which he looked upon as mere passing ailments were more deep-seated, and that he never fully regained his strength. After the journey to the Philippines the sickness became fully developed, and on May 16th he was ordered home on surgeon's certificate of disability. Though he was then regarded as very seriously ill, he himself was most unwilling to give up, and returned to the United States only in obedience to positive orders. The end came all too rapidly and he died on August 30, 1901, at his daughter's home at Convent Station, New Jersey, at an age and time when his usefulness to the nation and to the army seemed greatest.

Mrs. Ludlow, his daughter Genevieve Sprigg, wife of Clement Acton Griscom, Jr., and two grandsons, Ludlow and Acton Griscom, survive him.

General Ludlow had been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers since 1882. He was also a Companion of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and a member of various other associations.

He was buried from Trinity Church, New York, September 3, 1901, with military honors, and his ashes lie in the family burying ground at Islip, beneath a stone which bears the inscription:

"A soldier who fought the warfare of life with the same courage and bravery he displayed on the field of battle. Fearless and unswerving in what he believed to be right. Brilliant and versatile, as Engineer, Governor and Commander of troops, he achieved notable success. His life was illumined with bright deeds and with a generous humanity that lifted or

shared the burden of others. In the supreme hour of trial his splendid courage was unshaken and he died in the fullest belief of the Life Eternal."

In appearance, General Ludlow was the beau ideal of a soldier, tall, erect and graceful, with strong, clean-cut features. His manner was hearty and genial to all, unless he had reason to believe that the person addressed was unworthy. To such he minced no words and it is safe to say that rarely was he approached a second time by any one advocating an improper scheme, or in any way endeavoring to deceive. His sense of humor was great and his conversation and speeches were full of wit. In more serious themes General Ludlow was a most convincing speaker, as can be witnessed by the Congressional Committees, before whom he was so frequently called when public questions in which he had a part were under consideration.

In his writings he was clear, concise and logical, and his official reports possessed an interest rarely associated with such documents. In the letter of transmittal of his final report to the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, after regretting that time did not permit him to present them certain additional data, he says: "But the apprehension of a duty in this respect partially unfulfilled is tempered by the consideration that my reports for the years 1883 and 1884 contain a large body of important data and recommendations, of which the greater part still remain unacted upon, and that if the conduct of affairs in the future shall proceed with the deliberateness which has marked the securing of urgently-needed improvements in the past, so protracted a period will be required for their practical execution as to render superfluous any material additions thereto at the present time." Happily turned expressions and strong writing are found everywhere, and it seems a pity that his busy life did not permit him to enrich our literature in the many subjects of wider interest in which he was so well fitted to instruct.

In his thirty-seven years of active service he was allotted many and varied duties, and, never feeling that he had perfected anything, his work was always marked by increased endeavors and results. He worked hard and in perilous situations he asked no one to take a risk to which he did not first expose himself. His assistants, military or civil, were sure of praise or censure, as either might be due, and sure, too, that he would assume full responsibility for acts done while loyally working along the lines laid down. They gave him in turn a devotion and loyalty such as few men are able to inspire.

In character, his strongest traits were, perhaps, his uprightness and hatred of deceit, though devotion to duty, pureness of mind, hospitality and charity were also markedly his. He was deeply religious in his later years and carried his standards into his daily life, rarely speaking of his beliefs unless he thought they might be helpful to his hearer. In all things, he was a man and a gentleman.

In General Ludlow, ability, energy and high aims bore their fruit of continually increasing knowledge and power. It was fitting that the last duty of such a soldier should have been the formulation of far-reaching plans for changes required to increase the efficiency of the service he loved. He was not spared to see these plans carried out. His work ended in their preparation. His death seemed a loss almost irreparable. But the example of his life and work lives, and those who are left will gain from it strength to will and to do.

As a man, citizen and soldier, his country can truly say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

WILLIAM M. BLACK.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.

No. 1420. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, September 4, 1901, at Bad Reichenholl-Bavaria, aged 72.

Brevet Brigadier General CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Colonel United States Army, retired, was a son of Commodore Isaac McKeever, United States Navy. He was born in Baltimore, Md., August 31, 1829, and graduated from the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1849, entering the service as Brevet Second Lieutenant, First Artillery. His first active service was in Florida against the Seminole Indians, 1849-50. At the close of the campaign he was accorded a furlough and accompanied his father, Commodore McKeever, to Brazil and the River Plate on the flag-ship "Congress," and upon his return was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, serving in that capacity until September, 1855. He then joined his regiment at Fort Vancouver, Puget Sound, with the active service incidental to the Indian hostilities in that quarter in 1855 and 1856, taking part in the Utah expedition and in the march of the first train of artillery across the Plains, of which he always retained lively interest.

As an instance of the dangers attending even a camp-life in those days from a treacherous foe, we recall the fact that the young officer whom Lieutenant McKeever was to relieve was killed in his tent the night before he was to leave for home, and shortly afterwards the guard shot an Indian, whom he discovered by his shadow creeping into the tent, behind Lieutenant McKeever, who was writing at a table.

In 1860, on returning to the east, he obtained leave of absence to go abroad, but broke his leave and returned home promptly under apprehension of war between the North and the South, reporting for duty to General Scott, who warmly



GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.

expressed his gratification at this evidence of patriotism, it being pretty well understood that in common with other Baltimoreans he had been offered a higher position in the Southern rank.

There was never any question as to his duty or loyalty to the Constitution and flag he had sworn to uphold.

After serving as Instructor of Artillery to Major W. T. Sherman's command at Washington at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, serving as such on the staffs of General Heintzelman, General McDoell and General Fremont, with the rank of Captain, August 3, 1861, participating in the Battle of Bull Run, July 26, 1861, in the Virginia Peninsula Campaign of the Army of the Potomac he was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, Oak Grove, Glendale and Malvern-Hill, and in the Northern Virginia Campaign the Battle of Manassas.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, August 20, 1862. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, September 24, 1864, for meritorious and faithful services during the Rebellion; Brevet Colonel, March 13, 1865, for diligent, faithful and meritorious services in the Adjutant General's Department during the Rebellion, and Brevet Brigadier General, United States Army, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion; promoted Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, March 3, 1875, and Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, February 28, 1887. After continuous active services at various Departments and Divisions, he was retired by age limit on August 31, 1893.

General McKeever died at Bad Reichenholl-Bavaria, after a very short illness, September 4, 1901, and his remains brought back to his native country and buried beside his father in the family plot at Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

He married, in 1857, Fanny Chauncey, daughter of Wil-

liam Chauncey, of the City of New York. His wife died in Washington, January, 1900. They had three children, who survive them: Mary, wife of John Henry Purdy, and the Misses Helen C. and Eliza McKeever. General McKeever's mother, the widow of Commodore McKeever, United States Navy, is still living at the advanced age of ninety-four.

J. LAWRENCE MCKEEVER.

THOMAS WALTER CONNELL.

No. 3603. CLASS OF 1894.

Killed in action, September 28, 1901, at Balangiga, Samar, P. I., aged 29.

Captain THOMAS WALTER CONNELL was born in New York City the 6th of January, 1872. He was educated at the public schools of New York City and the De La Salle Institute of New York City. While a student at De La Salle Institute he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point. His career at West Point was honorable; his pastor writes of him to his afflicted parents: "In your great sorrow it must be consoling for you to feel that all who knew your dear son loved him for his tender, gentle, genial, kindly, lovable character. Of all the young Catholics who graduated from West Point since I have been pastor there is none for whom I had more esteem and affection."

Upon graduating from West Point he was assigned as Second Lieutenant of Company C, Ninth United States Infantry, being successively First Lieutenant and Captain of the same company. He took to campaigning and fighting with the sturdy good-will and genial readiness for which his race is famous the world over. His fine physique enabled him to bear



CAPTAIN THOMAS WALTER CONNELL,

hardship, and his daring nature urged him to the front. He had his share in the Cuban campaign, both of hardship and fighting, and came out of it with honors with the campaigning spirit so well developed that from that day he had his fill of the peril and duty of dangerous war. He fought through the arduous campaign in China. Just what kind of a soldier he was can be gathered from the hearty praise of Colonel Charles Coolidge, now commanding the Seventh Infantry in Vancouver. "I had learned to know him and to love him (writes Colonel Coolidge) during the intimacy of our lives in China, on the march, in the bivouac, on the field of battle. He had served with me in the Philippines and became my battalion adjutant when we went to China. When, after the battle of Tien Tsin, Captain Noyes was wounded, I took your son as my acting regimental adjutant; he continued to serve as such through the terrible march to Peking, the battle of Yangtoun, and the assault on the Imperial City of Peking; although he was in a critical condition, produced by the climatic changes of that country and really ought never to have started out with us; but his grit and determination pulled him through. His services to me at the battle of Yangtoun were inestimable and cannot be explained by mere words. Every inch a soldier, ever attentive to his duty, cool and courageous in the hour of danger, courteous and kind in his dealings with everyone, overloaded with social qualities, yet ever modest of his own accomplishments, he endeared himself to all his companions, and none knew him but to love him. In Peking last winter there was no more general favorite in the American Army, or with the English and German officers than Tommy Connell of the Ninth."

What praise could go beyond this splendid testimony? From China Captain Connell returned to the Philippines, and resumed active duty in the dangerous district where death came to him through the treachery of native officials, supposedly friends. His death matched his life; he died fighting. No nobler epitaph could be written on the tomb of a soldier. In his

youth, for he was only twenty-nine (29) honored by the affection and esteem of friends and superiors, with a bright prospect before him, the young soldier gave up his life for duty. Captain Connell was unmarried. It was one of his finest qualities, that no separation by time or distance ever took from the tenderness which he felt for the two who loved him most. He was especially his mother's boy, devoted to her, full of admiration for her from first to last—her thoughtful and loyal son. The anguish of his dying was less for himself than for the everlasting grief which the tragedy would bring to the mother's heart. The esteem in which Captain Connell was held by his brother officers can best be shown by the following from Captain Andie Brewster of the Ninth Infantry: "He was the most loyal, brave and honorable young soldier I ever knew and I know that in the rest of my service I shall always feel the same deep sense of loss that comes over me now. It is only the plainest truth to say that the service and the regiment have, in his death met with a great loss, for I have never seen in any regiment a man so loved and respected by superiors and inferiors alike. I am sure that after passing from this world my dear comrade has the reward that comes from fighting a good fight and fighting it valiantly. In the few years that he lived he did more good and was of more use to his fellow man and his country than many of us who may reach our old age. It is given to few fathers and few mothers to look back on the life of their son and see so little to blame and to be able to point with pride to a life so noble, so honorable and so courageous. He was the one man in whose head I don't believe there ever rested a mean thought." The esteem as expressed by this splendid tribute of the life and personality of Captain Connell was shared in by all those who had an opportunity to learn his qualities.

Colonel J. M. Lee, who was Captain and Major of the Ninth Infantry for over thirty years, says of Captain Connell: "He was not only respected and honored by every one who knew

him, but he was loved and adored by every officer and man in the dear old regiment, the Ninth Infantry. Tommy Connell, as we all delighted to call him, was a favorite. His name was a synonym for every quality that goes to make up the highest type of manhood. Rare, indeed, has been my good fortune to see so many virtues combined in one person as he exemplified in his daily life, modest, gentle and sympathetic as the dearest woman, he was as brave as a lion. It is useless for me to attempt to specify all his good qualities. Every noble, every endearing attribute of character seems to have been fully developed and in vigorous action. As far as it is possible for man to be, he was without a fault. He was the very soul of honor, and no ignoble act or impulse ever cast a shadow upon his resplendent character. It was my very good fortune to know him intimately. He was a Lieutenant in my company (C, Ninth Infantry) from the time I took command in 1895, until his promotion to a first Lieutenancy in 1898. As an officer he was superb in every respect,—of high capacity, untiring zeal and devotion, and of steadfast whole-souled loyalty in speech and acts. His example was such that a thousand might emulate, but none could surpass him. He was an ideal officer, and the splendor of his personal character illumined every act of his official life. He was kind and considerate beyond compare, and had a heart overflowing with sympathy for one and all. He met every demand of duty “without fear, favor or affection,” and was the perfect embodiment of justice always tempered with Christian charity.”

* * *

ISAAC ARNOLD.

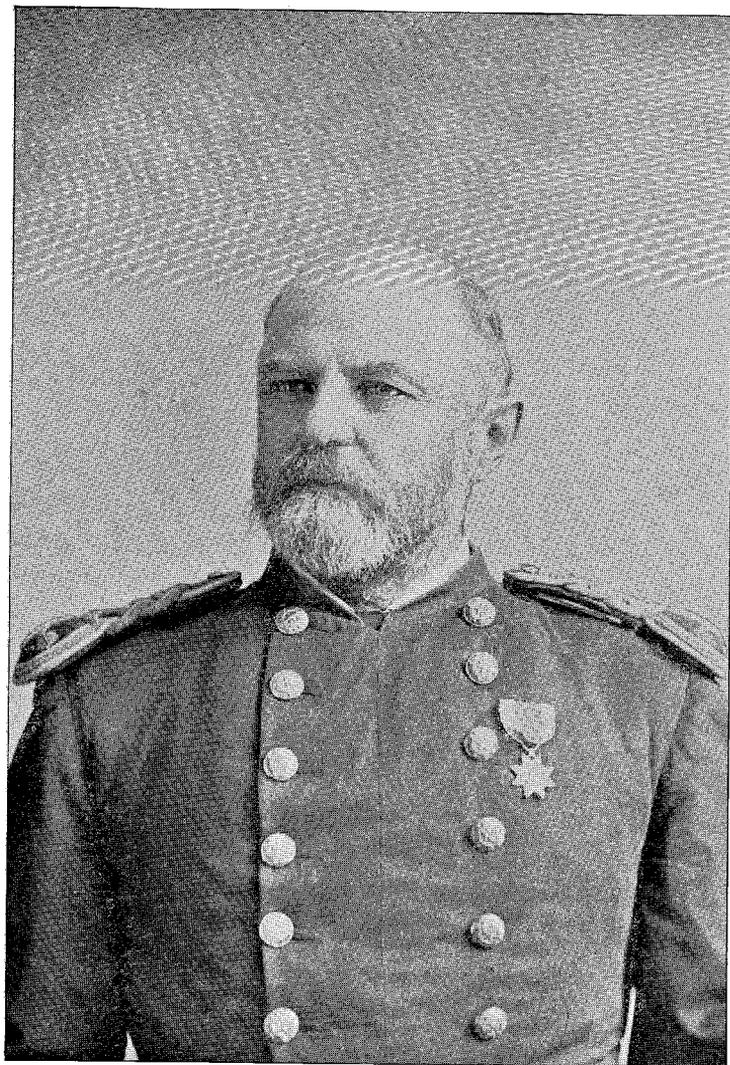
No. 1979. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, October 15, 1901, at Pittsburg, Pa., aged 61.

Lieutenant Colonel ISAAC ARNOLD, Ordnance Department, United States Army, died in Pittsburg, Pa., October 15, 1901.

He was born in Haddam, Conn., March 20, 1840. His father was Isaac Arnold, a prominent citizen of that town, and his mother's maiden name was Thomas. His ancestors on his father's side were the Arnolds and Clarks and on his mother's side the Thomases and Brainards. They were among the oldest settlers of the town of Haddam and were prominent and influential in the work of upbuilding the State from a wilderness. The names of many of them are conspicuous in the history of New England.

Young Arnold was sent to the Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., where he remained until he was appointed a Cadet to the Military Academy at West Point from Connecticut, which he entered in June, 1858. At his graduation in June, 1862, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, and was assigned to Battery K of that regiment. He served in all the campaigns and battles in which that battery was engaged from the time of his joining during McClellan's campaign before Richmond, through the Rappahannock campaign until his transfer to the Ordnance Department in 1863. The battles include Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After his transfer to the Ordnance Department he served at Washington Arsenal, D. C., from June, 1863, to January, 1864, when he was transferred to the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo. He was on duty at Springfield, Ill., arming volunteers from May to September, 1864. He was then detailed as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the South, at Hilton Head, S. C., until September, 1865. He was brevetted Captain in 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion."



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ISAAC ARNOLD.

After the war he served, as assistant, at Springfield Armory, Mass., and Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., being promoted to Captain in 1867. He was assigned to the command of the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and was the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Texas. Subsequently he served as assistant at the Benicia Arsenal, California. He then commanded, successively, the Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and again the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, being again detailed Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Texas, the Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., the Columbus Arsenal, Tenn., (which he built) the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., the Springfield Armory, Mass., and the Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., which command he retained to the time of his death.

In building Columbia Arsenal his ability as a builder was shown by the thoroughness, economy and excellence with which the various buildings were constructed. After their completion in 1892 he was assigned to the command of the Army Gun Factory in Watervliet and remained there until March, 1898, having charge of extensive and important improvements in the machinery and facilities for the manufacture, while at the same time carrying on the manufacture of field and heavy guns. He was also president of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon from 1893 to 1899. He was assigned to the command of the Springfield Armory just before the beginning of the Spanish war, and the arduous task of supplying the arms and various equipments to the volunteers called out on that occasion devolved upon him, while at the same time he was required to greatly increase the equipment of that important manufactory by the installation of new machinery and an increase in its working force.

In the performance of all the various responsibilities imposed upon him by the government, Colonel Arnold displayed faithfulness, integrity and intelligence. In addition to his many acquirements he possessed an excellent judgment, sound common sense and practicability. As a subordinate he was always ready and efficient in carrying out the orders of his

superior officers and his many good qualities, both of heart and mind, made him in many respects a model commanding officer. He was quick to recognize and acknowledge the worth and abilities of his subordinates and to give them opportunities to exercise their powers, and if success crowned their efforts he never failed to give to them the full credit for their achievements. He never attempted to parade himself dressed in stolen plumage or to add lustre to his own renown by misappropriating the worthy attainments of others. He was careful for the comfort of those placed under his authority, both by looking out for their material comforts and by doing everything within his power to make their lives agreeable and happy. He possessed a modesty which prevented his assuming any superior or inerrant wisdom. He was ready to receive and consider any suggestions or ideas and make a proper use of their merits. He was courteous and affable in his dealings with those who approached him on business matters and usually commanded their confidence and respect. He listened patiently to their statements but he was ready in detecting any attempt to mislead or impose upon him and tactful in pointing out their deficiencies to them.

His successful administration of such large government establishments as the gun factory, which he commanded for nearly six years, and the National Armory at Springfield required the exercise of exceptional ability, and the records of those establishments during the period of his command of them furnish ample evidence of his worthiness.

Immediately succeeding his assuming command of the Armory the demands of the government upon that establishment, occasioned by the Spanish war, were imperative. The manufacture of the magazine rifles was increased from 120 to 400 arms per day while at the same time thousands of the Cal. 45 arms were repaired for issue to the volunteers, and the spare parts and appendages and various other articles manufactured. In addition to this the issue of arms and equipments was being made to the regiments and other military organizations as fast

as they were required at every place where they were assembled within the limits of the country. The credit for the successful results obtained at the Armory during this period, the promptness with which supplies were forwarded and the economy in and excellence of the manufactures, is due to Colonel Arnold and will be a lasting monument to his efficiency and ability.

In social life he was a very companionable and an agreeable and intelligent conversationalist. He had a fund of good stories. He appreciated and loved good books and his retentive memory stored up the best things contained in them. He loved nature and was fond of the woods and streams. He loved the pure air and the bright sunshine. Outside from his family and his home life his chief recreation and pleasure was a day in the wood alone with nature. That was his rest and relief from cares of every kind. He was a skillful hunter and fisherman and so close an observer of nature that he mastered many of her secrets. He knew the habits of game and fish to a degree surpassed by few. His good nature and unselfishness made him a most delightful and instructive hunting companion. No one has seen him at his best who has not hunted or fished with him. He always took great delight in generously distributing the products of his gun and rod among his friends, as many who have lived within that favored circle, can testify.

Nowhere was he more happy than in exemplifying hospitality in his own home. He was genial, open handed and generous and made it a center of comfort and enjoyment. In all matters he was straightforward and frank. He was loyal to his friends and firm in his friendships and opinions. He made those who knew him best love him best.

In his family he was a loving and devoted husband and father, careful and considerate of the well being and comfort of each member of it. He was married January 13, 1864, in Hartford, Conn., to Lucetta Apgar, whose family resided in that city, and who survives him. His surviving children are Henry Isaac, born December 7, 1866, now residing in Cleveland, O.

Mary Irene, born January 29, 1872, Lawrence Lammerson, born February 13, 1877, now residing in Pittsburg, Pa., Lucetta, born August 10, 1879, and Ruth Arnold Nicholson, wife of Edgar A. Nicholson, born December 17, 1881, now residing in Bala, Philadelphia.

Colonel Arnold was buried at West Point.

* * * *

EDWIN STYLES CURTIS.

No. 2194. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, November 4th, 1901, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 58.

Having worn the "army blue," "cadet gray" and again the "army blue" for more than forty consecutive years, Major EDWIN STYLES CURTIS, Artillery Corps, United States Army, died at his post of duty—recruiting service, in Brooklyn, N. Y.,—after a very brief illness, so brief that no one outside of his immediate family knew that his end was near.

Major Curtis was the son of John Curtis and Jane Carter Beaumont, both deceased, and was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 28th, 1843.

His boyhood was spent on the banks of the Hudson, and at the last, when the vital spark that animated his mortal frame had ceased to live, his spirit having crossed the river of Death, and winged its flight upward and inward through those pearly gates to that house not made by hands, eternal in the Heavens, his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at West Point, on the banks of the same beautiful Hudson.

In 1861 young Curtis graduated at Eastman's Business College, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., his family having meanwhile moved to Red Hook, N. Y.

September 1, 1861, just after his 18th birthday, he enlisted



MAJOR EDWIN STYLES CURTIS.

in Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac, but owing to young Curtis' beautiful penmanship and business education, he was assigned to clerical duty, and in the years 1862 and '63 we find him on duty in the office of Major General H. W. Halleck, United States Army, at headquarters of the army, Washington, D. C. While so employed, he received his appointment as a cadet at the Military Academy, being credited to the State of Virginia, to date from September 16th, 1863, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service the same date to enable him to proceed to West Point.

He graduated from the Military Academy June 17th, 1867, about the middle of a class numbering sixty-three; up to that time, and for many years thereafter, the largest class ever graduated from the Academy. He was assigned to the Second Artillery. In October, 1867, he and ten of his classmates joined the Second Artillery, at San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant Curtis had just passed his twenty-fourth year; he was tall, fair, handsome, well proportioned, graceful in movement, gentle in manners, and destined to be a favorite with all, as he had been with his fellow cadets. He was in appearance an ideal soldier, and he at once entered upon the life of the officer and true soldier.

Of the eleven young officers who then joined the Second Artillery, from the class of 1867, only three now remain on the active list of the army. Major Curtis served with the Second Artillery through the several grades of Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain, until he was promoted Major Artillery Corps, United States Army, to date May 8th, 1901.

His stations were many: California, Alaska and Oregon on the Pacific, and nearly all of the states on the Atlantic Coast, also Texas, Arkansas and finally Cuba. His duties were varied; most of his military life was spent on duty with

troops; twice, however, he was selected by his regimental commander for recruiting duty; twice he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Instructor of Tactics at colleges, and once he was detailed for duty at the Military Academy.

He graduated at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., in 1872.

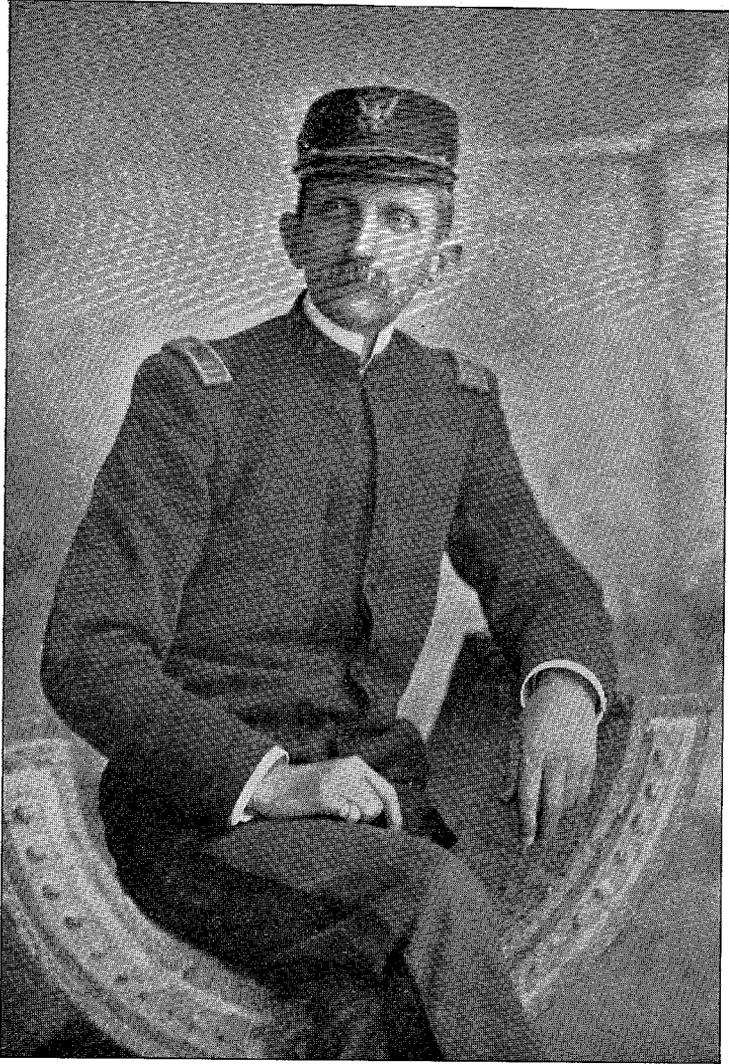
October 9th, 1879, Major Curtis married Emma Gardiner French, daughter of Rev. J. W. French, late Chaplain and Professor of Ethics at the United States Military Academy. He had five children; his widow and four children survive him: Harold Penrose, born July 12th, 1880; Marion Harwood, born October 3rd, 1882; Helen Irene, born April 4th, 1884, and LeGrand Beaumont, born May 9th, 1887. A brother, Herbert Jackson Curtis, is also living, now Postmaster at Red Hook, N. Y.

Major Curtis was a member of the New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

He was a kind and devoted husband, fond of his children and of home-life; a warm and sincere friend; loyal to those he loved, loyal to his country and loyal to his flag.

To the Past go more dead faces,
 Every year;
 As the Loved leave vacant places,
 Every year;
 Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
 In the evening's dusk they greet us,
 And to come to them entreat us,
 Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher,
 Every year;
 And its Morning-star climbs higher,
 Every year;
 Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
 And the heavy burden lighter,
 And the Dawn Immortal brighter,
 Every year.



MAJOR HENRY CLAY DANES.

HENRY CLAY DANES.

No. 2199. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, November 4, 1901, at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.,
aged 56.

HENRY CLAY DANES was born on the 24th day of March, 1845, in the village of Penn Yan, in Yates County, State of New York, and lived there until he received his cadet-ship at West Point in 1862.

His father, Francis Danes, was born in the same county and died at Penn Yan in 1895. His mother, Mary Maden Lewis, was also born in Yates County, New York, and died in 1890.

Henry Clay Danes was the only son and last of his family; his sister having died in 1873. On June 2nd, 1870, he was married to Elizabeth Miller, who lived near the city of Auburn, in Cayuga County, State of New York. They had no children.

After graduating at West Point, as Second Lieutenant, he was assigned to the Third regiment of Artillery and served both as Lieutenant and Captain in the same regiment. Most of his service was in the South; Hilton Head, South Carolina, being his first station. He also served at Columbia, South Carolina. He spent nearly four years at Dry Tortugas Island, Florida, and was also stationed at Key West, Barrancas, Tampa, Florida, and was Acting Quartermaster there, when General Sherman issued the order breaking up the post. He served at Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; San Antonio, Texas, and two tours of duty at Fort Monroe, Va. He was also at Washington Barracks, D. C.

His eastern stations were at David's Island, Fort Hamilton and Fort Ontario, New York. His western station at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Fort Baker, Presidio, Fort Point and Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Harbor, Cal.

During the war with Spain, Captain Danes was command-

ing officer at Fort Point, Presidio and had under his charge the dynamite guns, the rapid firing guns, the twelve-inch modern guns and two of the mortar batteries.

In June, 1900, he was ordered to take command of Alcatraz Island and on July 29th of the same year, he, with four batteries of the Third Artillery sailed out of the Golden Gate on the transport Hancock, bound for China. They landed at Taku, China, on August 20th, just after Peking had been taken by the allied troops.

The artillery was sent up to Tien Tsin, where it arrived August 22nd, and remained there until November 4th. While at Tien Tsin, Captain Danes with his battery (I of the Third Artillery) was selected to represent the United States in welcoming General Van Waldersee to Tien Tsin, they being the only American troops present on that occasion.

On November 7th he, with the artillery, embarked on the transport Sumner for Manila, P. I.

Arriving at Manila on November 20th, he was assigned to the station at Los Banos, on Laguna de Bay, in Southern Luzon, where he arrived on November 25th, 1900. While there the battery captured many insurgents.

On January 9th, 1901, Captain Danes with his battery was ordered to Muntulupa, Province of Reigal, which was a hotbed of insurgents and ladrones. Here Captain Danes' battery saw hard service and was often called upon to make long and difficult marches into the surrounding country and so thoroughly did the battery do its work that in a few months all the guns and arms belonging to the insurgents in this district were captured.

In May, 1902, Captain Danes received his commission as Major of the Artillery Corps. He remained at Muntulupa until September 24th, when he received orders to return to the United States. He left Manila October 1st on the transport Meade, reached San Francisco on October 28th and on November 2nd he was taken to the General Hospital at the Presidio,



GENERAL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

in a comatose condition, in which he remained until the evening of November 4th, when he breathed his last.

A post mortem proved that his death was due to interstitial nephritis. He is buried at the National Cemetery at the Presidio.

By the death of Major Danes the Army loses a most conscientious and thoroughly efficient officer. Brave, kind hearted and generous; he was beloved by both officers and men. He was a devoted husband and a true friend. Knowing him intimately as I did, both as his classmate at West Point and afterwards during his services on the Pacific coast, I can truly say

His was a most noble heart;
His soul so pure and good, no stain
Could find its resting place therein.
Brave, gentle, kindly hearted friend, Farewell.

E. P. MURPHY CLASS OF '67.

ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

No. 1845. CLASS OF 1859.

Died, November 23, 1901, at Cold Spring, New York, aged 64.

General ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, whose illness and death, in November, 1901, were the result of care and exposure during the Spanish-American war, was born in Bedford, Penn., March 24, 1837. His grandparents on his father's side came from Holland and settled in Lancaster, Penn., later moving to Bedford County. His grandfather was a large mill owner and served in the war of the Revolution as Quartermaster; his grandfather on his mother's side served as a Captain in the war of 1812.

General Arnold entered the United States Military Academy July, 1854, graduated in 1859 and served continuously in the army until his retirement in March, 1901, a period of over forty-six years. The last scout against Indians in Texas just before the States seceded in 1861 was conducted by him. He was constantly in action during the civil war, was then brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct at Gaines' Mill where he was disabled by wound, and again at Todd's Tavern, Va., and was awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry in a charge on the enemy in action at Davenport Bridge, North Anna River, 1864. Later he was recommended for honorable mention in connection with Indian service in the Department of Arizona in 1880.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, he was the second officer of the regular army commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was given command of the Cavalry Division at Chickamauga Park; subsequently he commanded the Second Division, First Army Corps, later organized and commanded the Second Division of the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville; and in Cuba (with the exception of a short period, when in command of Cavalry Brigade at Huntsville, Ala.) until honorably discharged as Brigadier-General of Volunteers May 12, 1899, when he returned to the command of his regiment, the First United States Cavalry, of which he had been the Colonel for over eight years.

Colonel Arnold was buried with military honors in the churchyard of St. Philips-in-the-Highlands, at Garrisons, New York, on November 26th. The remains were brought from Cold Spring in a gun carriage, escorted by a detachment of Cavalry detailed from West Point, while a company was drawn up in waiting at the church which was filled with officers and friends gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of one who as a soldier and man was much respected.

Colonel Arnold lived a noble and stainless life with his



CAPTAIN JAMES JOSEPH MEYLER.

whole career an open book and a constant illustration of the highest devotion to duty as a man and as a soldier. A correspondent writes:

"He was a man of singular uprightness and purity of life, greatly respected in the Army for the modesty and gentleness of his nature, the manliness of his character, his unswerving loyalty to truth and honor. As a Cavalry officer of exceptional ability he ranked among the first of that department, having the entire confidence of his superiors, the respect and affection of the men under his command. Serving through the Civil war, he well deserved the medal voted him by Congress for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle, and he filled the position of responsibility to which he was appointed from the close of the war to his retirement with conspicuous fidelity. He leaves an honorable name and a tender memory in the hearts of all who knew him."

Colonel Arnold is survived by his wife and two sons, the latter being officers in the regular army.

* * *

JAMES JOSEPH MEYLER.

No. 3175. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, December 12, 1901, at Newark, N. J., aged 35.

Captain JAMES JOSEPH MEYLER, Corps of Engineers, United States' Army, died in Newark, New Jersey, on the 12th of December, 1901. His parents were both born in Ireland; after coming to this country, his father, Nicholas Meyler, settled in New Jersey, where, in the town of Washington, his son, James Joseph, was born on the 14th of March, 1866; shortly there

after, the family removed to Newark, N. J. There James attended the parochial school attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral and graduated in June, 1879; in February of the following year he entered the Rock Hill College, Maryland, where he was pursuing his studies when, in the spring of 1883, there was held at Newark a competitive examination for the selection of a Cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point. His father telegraphed him to come home and take the examination; this he did with fourteen other competitors; of them all Meyler passed the best examination and was given the appointment. He returned to Rock Hill, passed with high honor his final examinations there; a few days later, reported at West Point and on the 1st of July, 1883, was admitted as a Cadet. During the four years' course at the Military Academy, Meyler took a high stand in every study and finally in June, 1887, graduated second in his class which contained sixty-four members. He was promoted to the Corps of Engineers of the Army in which he attained his Captaincy in July, 1898. He first served at Willet's Point, New York, where he was under instruction at the Engineer School of Application until January, 1889. He was then ordered to Los Angeles, California. Between 1889 and 1897 he served as assistant to different engineer officers and was engaged on river and harbor and fortification work in California, Kentucky and Florida; in the last named year he was again ordered to Los Angeles, where, on the 31st of December, 1898, he was placed in charge of the work upon which he had formerly been assistant and of which he retained charge until his death.

During his first tour of duty at Los Angeles he met and, on the 9th of February, 1891, married Miss Frances B. Gephard, daughter of Mr. George Gephard, of that city, one of its most highly respected and substantial citizens. Of this marriage one child, Robert Gephard Meyler, was born at Thomasville, Ga., March 5th, 1894. Captain Meyler's widow and his child are now living at Los Angeles, Cal.

In the fall of 1901 Captain Meyler was granted leave of absence and with his wife and child came to Newark, New Jersey, to visit his family. An illness which suddenly developed there, terminated fatally. His remains were taken to Los Angeles, where he was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

As a boy young Meyler was notably fond of athletic sports in which he excelled and in which he was a leader among his comrades. As a man he strongly endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact by his cheerful, sunny disposition, his patience, his unfailing good humor, his integrity of purpose, his rectitude of character. He was devoted to his profession and had before him the promise of a distinguished career when he was cut off in the very noontide of his life.

The greater part of his life's work was done in Southern California, where he had a wide acquaintance and was universally respected as an able, upright, honest man. What he had to do he did well, bringing to his work a persistence, a thorough knowledge of detail and a determination to overcome difficulties. The results of his efforts will stand as an enduring tribute to his skill and good judgment. He lived simply and cleanly, was a loving husband and father; he leaves many friends who will miss him, in whose homes and hearts his absence will be keenly felt.

Like that of many others, his part was not a large one, but he played it always manfully and better than most; he fought a good fight and has gone to his reward. God rest his soul!

* * *

BENJAMIN MINTURN HARTSHORNE, JR.

No. 3736. CLASS OF 1896.

Killed in action, January 2, 1902, near Lanang, P. I., aged 28.

The death of Captain BENJAMIN MINTURN HARTSHORNE, Seventh Infantry, near Lanang, Samar, Philippine Islands, on January 2, 1902, took another name from the roll of the class of '96 and added it to the roll of honor of our Alma Mater. Captain Hartshorne was born on July 21, 1873, at Portland, Highlands of Navesink, New Jersey, and his early life was spent in Middletown, New Jersey. His mother, Louisa Wikoff Hartshorne, nee Hendrickson, died when he was a little over two years old, and ten years later, in 1886, he lost his father, Edward Minturn Hartshorne. His school days were spent at River-view Academy in Poughkeepsie, New York, with a term at a preparatory school just before entering West Point in 1891. It is hardly necessary to say to those who knew him that he was a popular member of '96 and loved by all his classmates.

Upon graduation he was assigned as an additional to the Ninth Infantry with station at Madison Barracks, and in 1897, upon being assigned as Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-third, was transferred to the Tenth Infantry at Fort Reno. He served with the Tenth in Cuba during the Spanish war and was recommended for brevet by his commanding officers for conspicuous bravery at San Juan. But he was stricken with fever in camp and it was six months before he could rejoin his regiment in Havana. Again in Cuba the fever attacked him and much against his will he was invalided home. While at home he was promoted to his first bar, and although far from well he applied to join his new regiment—his old love, the Ninth,—in the Philippines. After seeing some severe service at many posts, to save his life, the doctors again ordered him home; but when the regiment went to China he was not to be left out of any



CAPTAIN BENJAMIN MINTURN HARTSHORNE, JR.

active service and once more joined and served with the Ninth through the China campaign.

In October of 1901, he was commissioned a Captain and assigned to the Seventh Infantry. He served at various posts in Luzon and with the Seventh went to Samar. On December 28, 1901, Captain Hartshorne took sixty men of Company M on a march to Lanang and the south. It was a wild, hard march through the jungle in the rain; the terrible sores coming on the feet and legs of the men from the Samar mud. On the fifth day of the tiresome march and in spite of point and flankers and all the precautions of a careful leader, while breaking through a dense bamboo jungle two single shots rang out from ambuscade and before the sound had ceased the gallant Hartshorne was dead, shot through the head. The sorrowing men bore his body back to Bormongan and there he was buried. His Captain's commission had arrived there the day of his death and he had never seen it.

At the head of the men who loved their Captain, he died the soldier's death with the consciousness of a work well done and a life well lived. Cuba, China and the Philippines. With what loving pride do we write his name on our roll of honor, and how sincerely has a friend of his boyhood days written :

Tender, daring and true,
Loyal, gentle and brave,
Wearing the soldier's blue
Down to a soldier's grave!

Youth and pleasure and life,
Freely, gladly he gave,
Claiming after the strife
Rest in a soldier's grave.

Thus is the power built up,
Thus does the great flag wave;
Ah, but the bitter cup
Drained at the soldier's grave!

DELANCEY FLOYD-JONES.

No. 1316. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, January 19, 1902, at New York City, aged 76.

DELANCEY FLOYD-JONES was born January 20th, 1826, at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in the class of '46. Upon graduating he was appointed to the Seventh Regiment of Infantry, then serving in Mexico under General Taylor, which he proceeded to join in September of that year.

After a few months' service with General Taylor's army, he was promoted to the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, which was transferred to Worth's Division of General Scott's army, and formed the advance in the landing, and at the siege of Vera Cruz. After the surrender of that city, his company formed a part of the garrison of San Ivan d'Ulloa. The regiment proceeded with the army en route for the City of Mexico, and for a time formed a part of the garrison of the Castle of Perrote, and the City of Pueblo. Lieutenant Floyd-Jones took part in the various engagements in the Valley of Mexico, notably in the battles of Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the taking of the City of Mexico. For his conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, he was especially commended by Captain (afterwards General) Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, on which he was brevetted First Lieutenant.

At the close of the Mexican war he was assigned to duty on the Northern Lakes, and served for a time as aide-de-camp to General Brady. In 1852 his regiment was transferred to the Pacific coast, via the Isthmus of Panama; while serving in that department he took part in the war against the Rouge River Indians, a severe but successful campaign, lasting some six months.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion he was, at the



COLONEL DELANCEY FLOYD-JONES.

instance of General Winfield Scott, made Major of the Eleventh Infantry, and joined the regiment which was being recruited at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. The regiment was made a part of the Army of the Potomac, and under his command, moved with that army in its advance upon Yorktown, and was one of the first to open the trenches in the siege of that place.

Colonel Floyd-Jones continued to serve with the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the Peninsular, Manasses, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg campaigns.

He was frequently commended by his brigade commanders, and at the battle of Chancellorsville Colonel Burbank says:

"Where all did so well, it is difficult to discriminate, but I desire to mention by name, the regimental commander, Major DeLancey Floyd-Jones, Eleventh Infantry, for the coolness with which he commanded his regiment."

In February, 1868, General George Sykes, in recommending Colonel Floyd-Jones for the brevet of Brigadier-General, says:

"This officer served under my command from March '62 until the fall of '63, and was present with the division of regular infantry in the Peninsular, Manasses, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He was often favorably mentioned in the reports of the brigade commanders, and in the fight on the Old Turnpike near Chancellorsville on the first of May, 1863, distinguished himself at the head of his regiment."

"As commander of the Fifth Corps, I had the opportunity to observe the zeal of Colonel Floyd-Jones in the campaign and battle of Gettysburg, and for those special instances and his services during the rebellion, respectfully recommend him for the brevet of Brigadier General in the army."

"Colonel Floyd-Jones is one of the few officers of his grade who have not yet received this recognition of his services, and when so many have received it whose duties in the field are not to be mentioned with those of Colonel Floyd-Jones, I think it should not longer be withheld from him."

(Signed,) GEORGE SYKES,
Lieutenant Colonel Fifth Infantry, B. M. General U. S. A."

The Colonel was brevetted for gallant conduct in the following battles: First Lieutenant for Molino del Rey, Mexico, Lieutenant-Colonel for the Peninsular campaign, Va., and Colonel for the battles of Gettysburg, Penn.

Much of Colonel Floyd-Jones' service was on the Western frontier. He retired from active duty in 1879 after thirty-three years' service, nineteen of which was in the Indian country.

The Colonel is a member of the well known family of Floyd-Jones of Long Island, and had his home at Massapequa, L. I. He was the son of Henry O. and Helen Watts Floyd-Jones. In June, 1852, he married Laura Jane Whitney, of Rochester, N. Y. His wife died a few months after their marriage, while he was on the Pacific coast.

He traveled extensively, and an outline of his journey around the world, made in 1885-6, has been published, under the title of "Letters from the Far East."

In 1896 he built and endowed a library at Massapequa. It is called the DeLancey Floyd-Jones Free Library.

Colonel Floyd-Jones was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, New York, St. Nicholas and South Side Sportsmans' Clubs, the Aztec Club of 1847, the Loyal Legion, and the Colonial Order.

Colonel Floyd-Jones died January 19th. 1902, at the Park Avenue hotel, New York City. His funeral took place at Trinity Church, New York, January 22nd. His body was interred in the family cemetery at Massapequa, Long Island.

* * *



COLONEL RICHARD C. DURYEA.

RICHARD C. DURYEA.

No. 1598. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, January 23, 1902, at Grand Haven, Mich., aged 72.

Colonel RICHARD C. DURYEA, the gallant old regular army officer, government engineer and well known citizen passed to his long reward. The Colonel had been in poor health for over a year, being afflicted with creeping paralysis. He was, however, able to be about most of the time, and the news of his death was received with surprise. The Colonel was obliged to relinquish his duties as Harbor Inspector at Grand Haven, temporarily, but had hoped again to resume the work.

He suffered an apoplectic stroke and lingered between life and death for an entire day, during which time he was unconscious. His long illness had rendered him so weak he was unable to cope with the stroke of apoplexy and the end came peacefully.

The Colonel's military career has been a long and highly meritorious one, during which he served gallantly in the Seminole war, Indian uprisings in the then frontier west and the war of the rebellion. He was born in the State of New York, September 9, 1830, and at the age of 20 was appointed from that State as a Cadet at the West Point Military Academy. After serving the usual four years' course he graduated July 1, 1853, was promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery and assigned to duty at Fort Independence, Mo., where he served until 1854, when he was transferred to Fort Moultrie, S. C. On December 6, 1855, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery and transferred to Key West, Fla. He served in Florida until 1858, during which time he participated in active hostilities against the Seminole Indians and was promoted to First Lieutenant. In 1858 he was transferred to Fort Adams, R. I., and in 1859 to frontier

duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; in 1860 in garrison at Baton Rouge, La., and in 1861 at Fort McHenry, Md., and Washington, D. C.

He was promoted Captain First United States Artillery May 14, 1861, and served with distinction throughout the rebellion. Until the latter part of 1862 he was stationed at Fort Pickens and Pensacola, Fla., and was engaged in the repulse of the rebel attack on Santa Rosa Island, Fla., on October 9, 1861, and the several bombardments of Fort Pickens, Fla., between November 22, 1861, and May 9, 1862. From September 2, 1862, to February 5, 1863, he served in the Department of the Gulf at New Orleans, La., as Senior Artillery officer under General Butler and until relieved by General Banks; served at Plaquemine City, La., from February 6th to 28th as Chief of Artillery of the Third Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, 1863. In the Teche campaign from March to July, 1863, being actively engaged in the combat of Camp Bisland, the action at Centreville, La., and the siege of Port Hudson, La. He was promoted to Brevet Major on July 8, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Port Hudson and transferred to Detroit, Mich., and made Superintendent of Volunteer recruiting service for the State of Michigan and Mustering and Disbursing officer. In the latter part of 1864 he again went to the front and was engaged in the seige of Petersburg, Va., from January 12 to March 15, 1865. He became Colonel of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery on December 26, 1864, and was placed in command of the Ohio Provisional Brigade in the Shenandoah valley campaign from March to July, 1865, and during the latter part of that year was in garrison in the defense of Washington. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel in the regular United States Artillery on March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion, and was mustered out of the volunteer service as Colonel on July 3, 1865.

From the close of the rebellion to 1870, Colonel Duryea was stationed at Fort Trumbull, Ct., when he resigned from the army and engaged in the manufacturing business; but was caught in the hard times and panic of 1873 and failed in consequence. He was then asked by General Weitzel to accept an inspectorship in the river and harbor improvements service, in which capacity he served for twenty-six years, or up to the time of his death.

Colonel Duryea had been a resident of Grand Haven for upward of twenty years. His position of Inspector of Harbor and Harbor Works called him to various ports in that district and he supervised all the important harbor construction work in that district. He was a very competent and thorough engineer and he has received various medals from Uncle Sam for his work in that branch of the army.

The deceased was a thorough soldier and confined himself to the service he was engaged upon, taking but little part in local affairs or politics.

He was married in 1878 to Miss Alice M. S. Hull, daughter of Major Alexander Hull, U. S. A., of Brooklyn, N. Y., who survives him. They have one daughter, Miss Nina Frank, born in July, 1879. Mrs. Duryea is a Daughter of the American Revolution, being a descendant of Hon. Elijah Hale, of Portsmouth, N. H., who was associated with John Paul Jones as his executive officer on the Ranger, and of Judge John H. Sherburne, of Portsmouth, who was in the revolution and lost a leg in battle.

Colonel Duryea was of French descent, his family being Huguenots who came to this country in its early history.

He lies buried in Lake Forest Cemetery, Grand Haven, Mich.

* * *

JOHN THOMAS METCALFE.

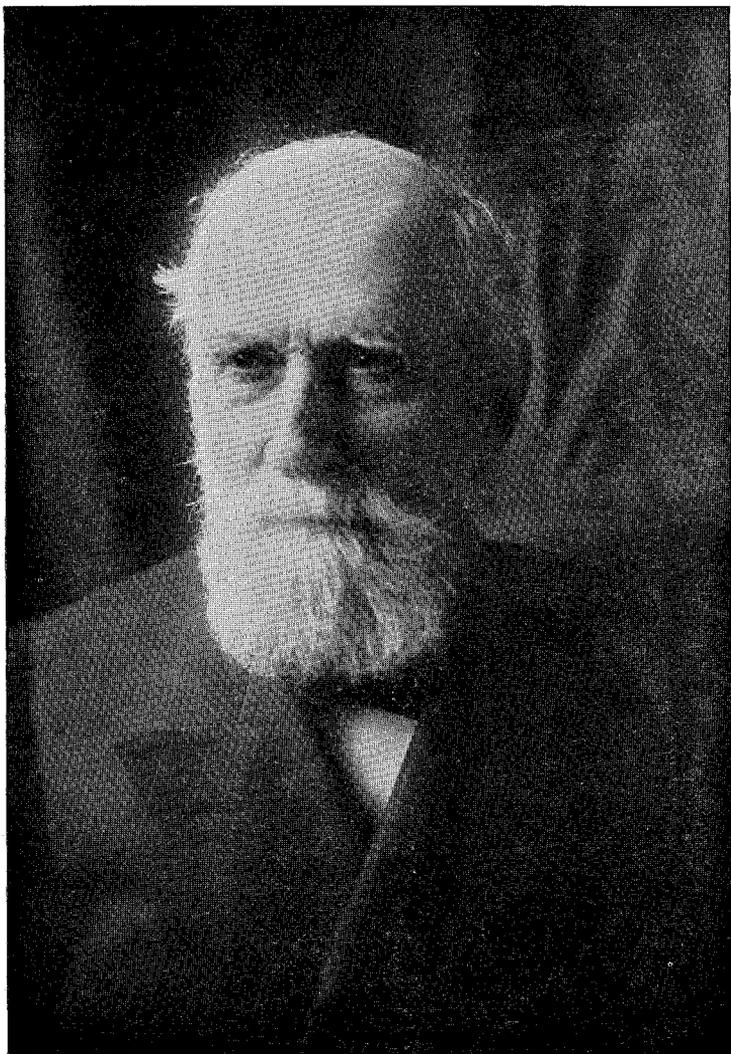
No. 947. CLASS OF 1838.

Died, January 30, 1902, at Thomasville, Ga., aged 84.

Of all the departments of literature there is none fraught with greater promise and richer advantages for society than that of biography. The study of the mental characteristics and moral features of men who have attained distinction in the battle of life, always and for very evident reasons offers facts of great value and prominent traits which lend themselves for imitation to the aspiring youth of every country. But even in the lives of those who have lived outside of that fierce light which illumines eminence, there are often to be found upon careful search characteristics calculated to elevate and advance; mental features capable of suggestion to loftier things in the lives of their successors.

The writer of this sketch, for full half a century, lived in as close an intimacy with the subject of it as is ever known between men, and in undertaking the task of writing his biography is deeply impressed with these facts; for he is imbued with the conviction that the subject of his labors was no ordinary man, but one possessed of rare gifts and remarkable characteristics.

DR. JOHN THOMAS METCALFE, the subject of this sketch, was descended from John Metcalfe, of Yorkshire, England, a graduate of Cambridge, who came to this country and settled in Virginia about 1710. The son of the above, also named John, at the age of about sixty-five, emigrated from Fanquier County, Va., about 1784, to what is now Mason County, Ky. He had three wives and nineteen children, among whom, by the first wife, was John, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and by the third wife was Thomas, the tenth Gover-



DR. JOHN THOMAS METCALFE.

nor of Kentucky. Dr. Metcalfe was named after his grandfather and his granduncle, the governor.

But the characteristics which distinguished him were not inherited from the male side of his house. They distinctly took their origin from his mother, Sarah Williams Baker, daughter of Joshua Baker, one of the early settlers of Kentucky and a contemporary of Simon Kenton, a woman whose passion for knowledge, remarkable acquirements and lofty ambitions were powerful factors in promoting the highest ideals in those who came under her influence. Had the destinies of Mrs. Metcalfe been cast in a wider and more distinguished sphere than that in which she lived, it is more than probable that she would have won distinction and inscribed her name upon the scroll of honor which preserves the memories of the great dames of America.

Her descendants still cherish letters written by her at the age of seventeen, to her brother Captain Isaac Lewis Baker, then a captive among the Indians, auxiliaries of the British forces engaged in the war of 1812. One letter in particular speaks of her cares in bringing up and teaching seven younger children in the absence of her father and the disability of her mother; reading "Aatala, a new Indian tale;" poring over "Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene;" and at the same time managing the plantation and making harnesses for weaving cloth for the people who worked upon it. Then follow exhortations to active patriotism and the statement that "Dr. Morris is giving me lessons in chemistry. The faint ideas I have of astronomy, geography and chemistry seem almost a new existence to me; but how much more gratifying must a perfect knowledge be." This from St. Mary's Parish, in the backwoods of Louisiana, in 1813.

Moved by the inspiration acquired from association with such a mother, it is not to be wondered at that her son, gifted by nature, should have developed into a man of elegant and refined tastes, a lover of "the humanities," a linguist of excel-

lent and varied attainment, a scholarly and well educated gentleman. Such he undoubtedly was, as all who enjoyed the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with him can testify. Even in cultivated London his letters used to be passed around from family to family, making their way often into the highest circles. Many times I have heard them there likened by competent judges to those of Horace Walpole.

In 1834, young Metcalfe, at the age of 16 years, entered the United States Military Academy, where he remained for four years, graduating in 1838 as Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Within eight days after this he was made Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. For information as to his life and career in West Point Military Academy, the writer of this sketch applied to a graduate of that institution who is fully informed upon the subject, and with the following result:

"His life at West Point was marked by an ebullient playfulness that detracted but little from his scholarship, although it must have affected his military standing and efficiency. Indeed, his character was rather that of the light-hearted philosopher than of the serious, concentrated soldier. He had friends in all classes, from the Superintendent, good Colonel De Russy, whose horses he sometimes borrowed for a midnight escapade to Fort Montgomery, and the cadets of all classes (for caste in its present or recent form had not yet entered that rugged Eden) to the very "policeman," who for thirty years remembered his gentleness and fun.

With all this he never tasted liquor or gambled, keeping this promise to his mother.

His knowledge of French earned him the grade of Acting Assistant Professor of French to Professor Berard. This gave him more leisure, as it exempted him from drill.

His principal friends were General McDowell, General A. B. Dyer, of the class of 1837, Generals Halleck and Lawton, of the class of 1839, and the gifted Ripley A. Arnold, of

his own class and state. All these friendships he retained to his latest years.

He early had a taste for versifying, and with skill at the guitar and a good tenor voice composed many a ditty to pass away the idle time. It was thus that he came to write the celebrated song, "Benny Havens Oh." This is generally attributed to another author, who elaborated what was in him a passing gleam of fun. This found vent in theatrical performances, for the female parts of which his delicate frame and features especially adapted him. But that he was not delicate in frame was shown by his ability to run all the way back from Fort Montgomery after one of his carouses on roast turkey and buckwheat cakes, in order to be at home by "Reveille."

In 1838 he served in command of the Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., and in the Florida War in 1838 and '39, in command of Garey's Ferry Ordnance Depot. In 1840 he resigned from the army in consequence of an attack of yellow fever, which nearly proved fatal and reduced his vital forces to such a degree that, although he returned to his home in Mississippi and enjoyed the constant medical care of his father, who was a physician, it took him a long time to recover his strength and spirits.

During this period of enforced relaxation he rode on his daily round with his father, aided him in the duties of his office, became deeply interested in his life work and decided to embrace his calling. His father had graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1816, and his uncle, Volney Metcalfe, from the same institution in 1831, and he very naturally entered it as a student and took his diploma from it in 1843.

Previous to his graduation in this country he went for the purpose of medical study to Europe. This was contrary to the custom of our time, when young American graduates go abroad for further study after passing through our own

schools. His time was divided between Paris; Dublin, at that time famous as an obstetric centre, and Edinburgh. After spending three years abroad he returned to America, took his diploma in the University of Pennsylvania and again visited Europe for further study. Upon this trip he met as a fellow passenger Marshal Bertrand, the friend and companion of Napoleon, between whom and himself a close, although brief, friendship was established.

There was something about Dr. Metcalfe which always rendered him supremely attractive, and throughout life secured for him the regard and friendship of distinguished personages. In evidence of this, I would mention the intimate relations which existed between him and Marshal Bertrand, Sir Philip Crampton, Professors Stokes, Corrigan, Cusack and Colles, and Sir Henry Marsh of Dublin, Mr. Syme, the eminent surgeon of Edinburgh, and Sir Henry Ackland of Oxford. These friendships were not evanescent, but lasted for a life time and proved to him the source of the greatest pleasure.

Ten days after his second arrival in Europe, he met with the family of Mr. James Colles of New York, a retired merchant of excellent social position, and closely connected with the Colles family of Dublin, of which Mr. Abraham Colles, the eminent surgeon, was a worthy representative. When he returned to America he was engaged in marriage to Augusta, a daughter of Mr. Colles, a lady of most charming character and great social ability, who made his home supremely happy for many years, and proved in every way a helpmate fully worthy of him.

This marriage took place in August, 1845. It had been his intention to settle in New Orleans, but upon the offer of a house in New York, from his father-in-law, he changed his plans and settled in New York, taking up his residence at 785 Broadway, corner of 10th Street, in May, 1846.

His coming to that city was not unknown, for the rumor of the brilliant young army officer who had attracted much

attention in the American circles of Paris, Dublin and Edinburgh, and who had entered the ranks of medicine, had preceded him.

At that time the leading practitioners in New York were Valentine Mott, Kearny Rogers, Stevens, John W. Frances, Parker, Delafield, and Alonzo Clark, and by these his reception was warm and flattering. By the public his success was soon made evident, for with a rapidity which has not been exceeded since that time, he rapidly accumulated a large practice and very soon assumed a position in the front rank of his profession.

Seven years after this the writer of this sketch first made his acquaintance, and at that time his clientele was very large, he was Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, one of the largest clinical schools in this country, and the question was being asked whether there was not danger of his injuring himself by overwork.

This rapid rise was followed by the acquirement of one of the largest medical practices in the city, by his being recognized as one of its chief consulting physicians, and by his being regarded as a Clinical Lecturer without a superior in the United States. As time passed, he became Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the University Medical College and Consulting Physician to many medical institutions.

His social position was, owing to very evident causes, a delightful one, for his popularity was universal. Many a time has the remark been made of him by close and candid observers, "he has a larger number of friends and a smaller number of enemies than any man that we have ever met."

But this brilliant and successful career was destined to serious interference. His marriage with Miss Colles was blessed by seven children, and he was most happy in his social surroundings. But in 1863 his wife died, and in the years that ensued she was followed by six out of his seven children.

Every one can appreciate the appalling force of such a series of misfortunes, but none but those who intimately knew the bereaved man can appreciate the effect which it would exert upon his sensitive and affectionate nature. His entire future became affected most profoundly by it and his spirits greatly depressed. Most fortunate was it that one son remained to him, who has given up his whole life to him, and by a supreme devotion made up as far as possible for his irreparable losses.

In 1867 he married Susan Scott, daughter of William Whitlock, of New York, who died in 1891.

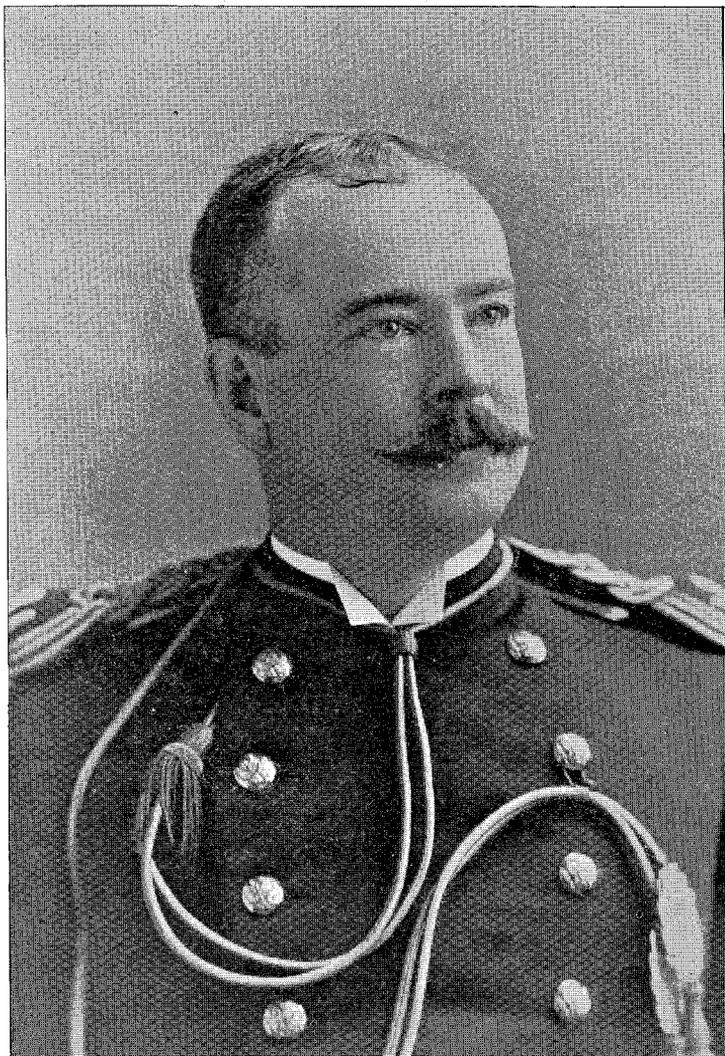
And now the writer of this sketch has arrived at the most difficult part of the task; to endeavor to estimate the character of its subject, to point out the mainspring of his being, and to account for the subtle source of the mental features which rendered him so remarkable, so successful and so much beloved. To him it appears that the basic fact was a noble, kind, generous and magnanimous nature, bearing as a superstructure a refined, loyal and truthful spirit, the result of an elevating training and perfect education beginning at the knees of a good mother.

It is the appreciation of the feebleness and inadequacy of this poor effort on his part which prompts the writer to quote the following from one who speaks from even a more intimate knowledge than his own: "With a power of sympathy, born of a sensitiveness physical, mental and moral far above the average, he was quick to perceive in others the good he always sought, not as a moralist seeking an example, but as an animal craving an element in which he might be free.

Yet as he considered evil as a disease, he was almost too ready to pity when he was wronged.

What that sympathy was to him as physician only his compeers and his patients knew. It caught harmonic signs to which grosser ears were deaf, and like an aura from soul to soul its power preceded his administrations to the body.

Without ambition save to do well, unconscious of aspir-



CAPTAIN EUGENE ALBION ELLIS.

ation, ignorant of vanity and even of pride, his self-respect was perhaps his strongest point. Neat as an ermine, he was as particular in his associates as in his attire, and so drifted naturally among his kind."

Dr. Metcalfe lived to an advanced age, departing this life on January 30th, 1902, in the town of Thomasville, Ga., which had for over twenty years been his winter home, and in which he had hosts of devoted friends.

His remains were interred in the cemetery of Cold Spring on Hudson, N. Y.

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D.

EUGENE ALBION ELLIS.

No. 2608. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, February 22, 1902, at Hot Springs, Ark., aged 47.

His host of friends were surprised and shocked to hear of the death at Hot Springs, Arkansas, on February 22, 1902, of Major Ellis, Thirteenth Cavalry. Leaving his post of duty as Collector of Customs at Guantanamo, Cuba, in high spirits and apparently perfect health, he was stricken with Bright's disease and died in less than six months.

EUGENE ALEXANDER ELLIS was born in Canandaigua, New York, August 8th, 1855, in which place he spent his boyhood, attending the public schools, and later, the Canandaigua academy. He was appointed in 1872 to the Military Academy and graduated in 1876, the youngest in his class. He was assigned to the Eighth Cavalry, joining his troop at Fort Clark, Texas.

He served with his troop and in various post staff positions at the posts along the lower Rio Grande, attaining his First Lieutenancy in October, 1882. In 1884 he was ordered to duty

at the United States Military Academy where he served as instructor and assistant professor in the department of modern languages for five years.

While there, although strict in the performance of his duties, he was a warm friend of the Cadet, and many an officer who was in the academy at that time can recall his kindness, and the pleasant afternoons or evenings spent in the north quarters of the "Old Hospital."

After a short leave, he returned to his regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota, serving in the field with his troop during the Ghost Dance murmurings which preceded the Pine Ridge Indian trouble of 1890.

In April, 1891, he was promoted to Captain, and joined his troop at Fort Yates, North Dakota, where he served with occasional field service till May, 1894, when he returned with his troop to Fort Meade.

At the outbreak of the Spanish war, he was one of the many who were sadly disappointed in not getting active field service. He was with his regiment in camp at Huntsville, Alabama, in October, 1898, and went in command of his troop to Puerto Principe, Cuba, in November of that year.

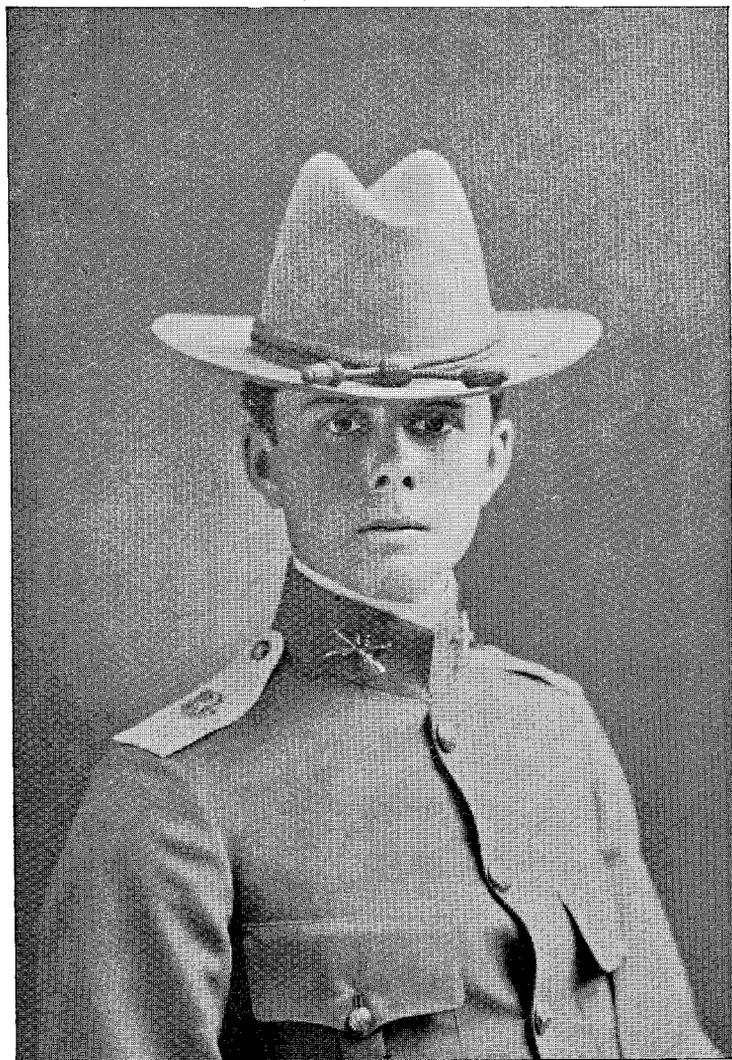
In January, 1899, he was ordered to duty as Collector of Customs and Captain of the Port of Guantanamo, Cuba.

While he had had no previous experience in this work, by his energy and industry he soon became known as one of the best posted customs officials on the island.

In March, 1901, he was promoted to Major, and assigned to the Thirteenth Cavalry.

Major Ellis in 1879 married Kate Spencer, a daughter of T. Rush Spencer, a prominent doctor of Geneva, N. Y.

Mrs. Ellis who survives him, now lives at her home in Geneva, as do her two sons, Eugene Alexander Ellis, and Hamilton Peyton Ellis. His only daughter is Mrs. Kate Spencer Truslow, now living in Guantanamo, Cuba.



LIEUTENANT ERNEST EDWIN ALLEN.

Major Ellis was a great student, and as a result of his reading and practice he received in 1894 the gold medal of the United Service Institute for an essay on "Discipline." Undoubtedly a bright future awaited him.

By his death his family lose a devoted husband and father, and the service an upright, capable and energetic officer.

* * * *

ERNEST EDWIN ALLEN.

No. 3975. CLASS OF 1900.

Died, March 4, 1902, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., aged 24.

ERNEST EDWIN ALLEN was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 22d, 1878. He was the son of Henry W. Allen, of Lexington, Ky., and Mary Banks (Mattox) Allen, of St. Louis.

From his earliest youth Lieutenant Allen was a boy of exemplary habits and high christian character and loved by all who knew him. He inherited his military tastes from his ancestors; his father having served in the Civil war and his great-great-grandfather, Colonel Holt Richeson, of Virginia, having served with distinction at the siege of Yorktown in the Revolutionary war, as well as Captain John Banks and Captain Charles Sterne.

He entered the grammar school when nine years of age. After completing the course there he entered the Manual training school, graduating with honors, at the age of 18. He received his appointment to West Point through a competitive examination offered by Congressman Seth W. Cobb. He entered West Point in June, 1896, graduating June 13th, 1900, when he was assigned to the Fourteenth United States Infantry.

On August 1, 1900, he reported for his first duty as a commissioned officer at Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio.

From there, he was ordered to join his regiment, the Fourteenth Infantry, then constituting a part of the relief expedition in Pechili Province, China. While enroute from San Francisco he was on duty over those recruits who refilled the depleted ranks of the Ninth United States Infantry, arriving in Pekin on September 22nd, 1900. Lieutenant Allen was attached to Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, and at once began the plodding duty of pacifying, cleaning and guarding that district of Pekin assigned to the American forces. This duty was so conscientiously performed that the highest praise from the representatives of other nations was reflected upon all American officers and men concerned in the work.

On October 21st, 1900, Lieutenant Allen left Pekin with his company enroute to Manila, P. I., reaching the latter place November 14th, 1900, after an exciting march and thrilling sea voyage.

Lieutenant Allen began duty in Manila at the Vaccine station but was soon transferred and attached to H Company of the same regiment stationed at Paco Police station. On February 13th, 1901, he was detailed Acting Regimental Commissary as a direct reward for unusually meritorious services.

On May 13th, 1901, he was transferred, at his own request, to the artillery corps and was assigned to duty with a company of coast artillery with which he served at Binan and Santa Rosa, Province of Laguna de Bay. On August 23rd, 1901, he departed for America under orders to report at Honolulu which orders were changed and he was assigned to the Eighth Field Battery stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. He reported for duty with that organization on September 23rd, 1901, at which place he served until his death by embolus of right pulmonary artery on March 4th, 1902.

Lieutenant Allen was very popular with all officers and men with whom he served. In his death the service lost one of its most promising and most noble characters.



GENERAL WILLIAM DENISON WHIPPLE.

WILLIAM DENISON WHIPPLE.

No. 1524. CLASS OF 1851.

Died April 1, 1902, at New York City, aged 76.

WILLIAM DENISON WHIPPLE was born in Nelson, Madison County, New York, August 2nd, 1826. He was graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1851 and was assigned to the Third United States Infantry.

In the spring of 1852 he marched across the plains from Fort Leavenworth with a detachment of troops to New Mexico, where he joined his regiment. He remained in New Mexico nearly nine years, and during that period was engaged in many expeditions and conflicts with hostile Indians. Some of these actions were noticed in General Orders from Headquarters of the Army, including the defense of Fort Defiance, New Mexico, in which three small companies of infantry, aggregating about 150 men, repelled an attack of a body of Indians numbering more than a thousand.

In the autumn of 1860 he was ordered to Texas with his regiment and in the spring of 1861 was with his company ordered out of the country and north. He was stopped at Indianola, however, appointed Acting Quartermaster and Commissary, and assigned to the duty of shipping troops out of the State pursuant to the agreement entered into by General David E. Twiggs, on the one hand, and the rebel Committee of Safety of the State of Texas, on the other. The performance of this duty was interrupted by the commencement of actual hostilities between the North and South in Charleston Harbor.

The steamship "Empire City" had taken one load of troops from Indianola, and the "Star of the West" had arrived at the bar at the entrance to Matagorda Bay to bring away the next load as soon as assembled. This was the same ship that attempted to supply Fort Sumpter but was driven off by the

rebel batteries. While she was waiting at the mouth of Mata-gorda Bay for the troops to come down from the northern posts of Texas, she was captured by a force of rebels from Galveston, the night before the day when the troops were to go on board.

General Whipple immediately chartered two schooners, put stores and water on board, prepared cabooses for cooking, got the troops aboard, and started them for sea with a steamer to tow them over the bar, but the officer in command delayed for twenty-four hours in the lower bay. This delay was fatal, for before he could get to sea his command was captured by a rebel force under Van Dorn and paroled. The command finally reached Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, where they landed and remained out of the war until exchanged.

General Whipple was arrested by the same force and, refusing to be paroled, was confined to his room at the hotel under guard. He finally succeeded in escaping from Indianola to New Orleans, thence north (traveling incognito, of course) from New Orleans to Grand Junction, Tenn., in company with a rebel regiment en route to Richmond. He occupied a seat behind the Colonel, and in conversation with him that officer kindly gave him much valuable information on military matters. He then went to Washington, where he turned over to the Quartermaster General the balance of funds for which he was accountable and which he had prevented from falling into the hands of the rebels by keeping in a place other than his safe. Having arranged this matter, he joined his company, which with other troops had been brought to Washington to defend the Capital.

Soon after this, on May 11th, 1861, he was appointed to the Adjutant General's Department. He was first ordered to duty in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, but was soon assigned to Hunter's Division of the Army there organizing, and with it participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he had a horse killed under him. After that battle he

was ordered to report to General John A. Dix at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and organized his office, thence to General Wool at Fort Monroe, who later exchanged stations with General Dix at Baltimore, he going with General Wool. The latter was relieved by General Schenck, with whom General Whipple remained as Adjutant General of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps.

As the time approached for enforcing the draft in 1863 General Whipple was selected by President Lincoln to command the post of Philadelphia and was appointed Brigadier General, U. S. V. Because of adequate preparations to meet it, there was no riot in Philadelphia. For want of the same, there was a very serious riot in New York.

After Philadelphia he was ordered to enforce the draft in the coal region of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, where there was a very turbulent population, many of the men being organized into a secret society that stopped at nothing, called the "Sons of Molly Maguire." He enforced the draft with them and about the time it was finished the battle of Chickamauga was fought, and from the coal region he was ordered by telegraph to proceed to Chattanooga and report to General Rosecrans. Before he could reach Chattanooga, General Rosecrans was relieved and General George H. Thomas placed in command of the Army of the Cumberland, and to him he was ordered to report, and so reported November 12th, 1863.

General Whipple was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland January 9th, 1864, and held that position until the official termination of the war, August 20th, 1866.

While with the Army of the Cumberland he participated in all of its campaigns, marches, battles and sieges after Chickamauga, as follows:

Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 23rd to 25th, 1863.

Operations around Chattanooga, November, 1863, to May, 1864.

Demonstration on Rocky Face Ridge, February 20th, 1864.

Invasion of Georgia, from May 6th to September 27th, 1864, including demonstration against Buzzard Roost Gap, May 8th to 11th, 1864.

Battle of Resaca, May 15th, 1864.

Action at Adairsville, May 17th, 1864.

Battles and skirmishes near New Hope Church, May 25th to June 6th, 1864.

Battles and skirmishes of Pine Top and Kenesaw Mountain, June 10th to July 3rd, 1864.

Battle of Peach Tree Creek, June 20th, 1864.

Siege of Atlanta, July 22nd to September 2nd, 1864, including assault of enemy's entrenchments at Jonesboro, September 1st, 1864.

Assault at Lovejoy's Station, September 2nd, 1864.

Battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, 1864.

Pursuit of the Rebel Army under General Hood, December 16th to 31st, 1864.

For these services he received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major General in the regular Army.

After the close of the war General Whipple's service was in the Adjutant General's Department of the Army, and he served steadily on the staff of Generals Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Schofield and Howard. On December 16th, 1854, he married Caroline Mary Cooke, daughter of David Cooke, of Philadelphia and Norristown, Pa. Two children survive,—Marion Whipple Deering, of Evanston, Ill., and Herbert S. Whipple, Captain Third United States Cavalry. He died April 1, 1902, in New York City, of pneumonia, after an illness of only four days.

In character General Whipple was gay, courteous, brave, gallant and kind. "Always humane and cultivated, though firm as an iron bar," Charles G. Leland says of him in his "Memoirs." And he goes on to relate how General Whipple

remarked one evening after the Federal occupation of Nashville that he wanted a house for his family, who would soon arrive, but could not find one for they were all occupied. "This one remark shows the man," says Leland; "I wonder how long General Butler would have hesitated to move anybody!" Nashville had very recently been taken by Federal forces under General Thomas, who had "put it under charge of General Whipple, who was in fact the ruling or administrative man of the Southwest just then."

Kindness, consideration for others, patience and good-will were marked traits that endeared him alike to friends and companions. Especially was he beloved by the young, being always sympathetic and deeply interested in their sports and welfare.

Those who served under him found General Whipple as kind as he was strict and honored the qualities that secured for them at all times and under all circumstances the most absolute justice. An old comrade said feelingly: "He was the only man I ever envied; he was such a good officer."

The church services in New York were simple and impressive, and the military funeral in Washington majestic and imposing. On a bright and beautiful day the burial took place in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., where rest many of the Nation's beloved dead.

"Now the laborer's task is o'er;
Now the battle day is past;
Now upon the further shore
Lands the voyager at last.
Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping."

EGBERT LUDOVICKUS VIELE.

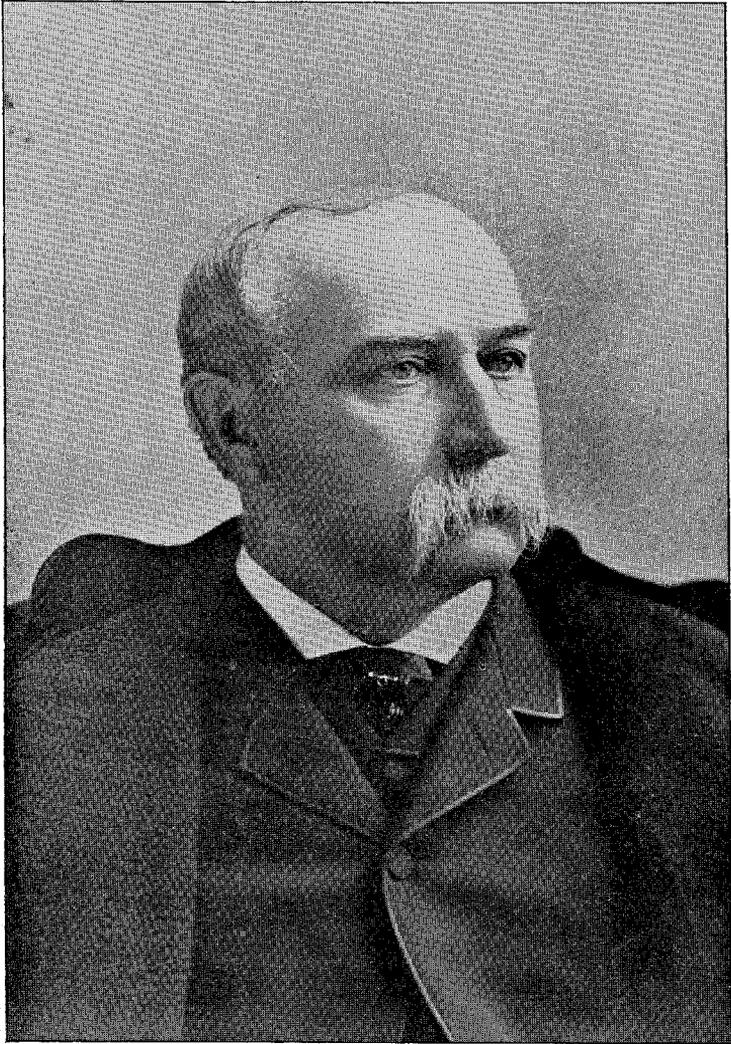
No. 1360. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, April 22, 1902, at New York City, aged 77.

EGBERT LUDOVICKUS VIELE was born at Waterford, New York, June 17, 1825. His father, John Ludovickus Viele, State Senator, Judge of the Court of Errors, and Regent of the University, came of a family which had been prominent in the colony and state since 1644. His mother, one of the Knickerbockers of Schaghticoke, made famous by Irving in the preface of his "History of New York," was Kathlyne, youngest daughter of Johannes Knickerbocker, and of the sixth generation from Herman Jansen Van Berghen, "called Knickerbocker," who, before setting sail from Holland, had the forethought to provide himself with bricks wherewith to build the house at Schaghticoke.

He entered the United States Military Academy in 1842, was graduated in 1847 and promoted in the army to brevet Second Lieutenant and served with distinction in the war of Mexico. He resigned from the army June 1, 1853, being then a First Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. He was from 1854 to 1857 State Topographical Engineer of the State of New Jersey. He was chosen to lay out Central Park, New York City, and the plan which he prepared was adopted. Subsequently he was appointed chief engineer of that important work. In 1860 he was selected to prepare the plans for Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he became a Captain of Engineers in the Seventh New York Militia. In 1861 he was commissioned Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers. He was in command of the forces on the Savannah river during the siege of Fort Pulaski, and took part in the capture of Norfolk, Va., of which city he was appointed Military Governor.



GENERAL EGERT LUDOVICKUS VIELE.

In 1863 he resigned. Among other work, he projected the present Riverside Drive and drew the attention of the government to the necessity for the Harlem ship canal. General Viele was Park Commissioner of the city of New York from January 10, 1863, to December 31, 1884. He served as a Representative in Congress from 1885 to 1887; he was invited by the British House of Lords to address them on the subject of "Municipal Improvements in the United States" in 1896; and in 1898, as a member of the International Congress of History, he delivered the closing address at the Hague Congress. He was the author of different books, among which are "Hand Book for Active Service," "Topographical Atlas of the City of New York," and of various papers on Consulting Engineering, Parks, Markets, Health, Sewerage, Drainage, Mineral Resources, etc., etc.

The career of Egbert L. Viele would fill a volume with interesting experiences and anecdotes of nearly every man in public life of more than half a century, but it is as a citizen of New York, active in every movement for the public good, and the initiator of more projects of lasting importance than almost any other man of his generation, that he will be remembered.

West Point never had a more devoted son than General Viele; as President of the Board of Visitors, as President of the Association of Graduates, and as a member of Congress he labored continually for the improvement and development of his Alma Mater. During the last few years of his life, his wife having died, and his children having grown and scattered, his affection for West Point deepened and increased, and he was never tired of working out plans for its good and its advancement. One of the last projects he undertook was to draw and develop an extended plan for the enlargement and improvement of the cemetery, which is now being carried out so far as funds will permit. During the last year or two of his life General Viele lived much at his country home

in Tarrytown, and was a constant and most welcome visitor at the West Point Army Mess; delighting in the company of the younger officers whose date of graduation was separated from his by a clear half century. His strong and engaging personality and the youth and hopefulness of his views made him a most pleasant companion.

His sudden death came as a great shock to those who had in these last years of his life enjoyed the pleasure of his companionship, and he will long be remembered by many of the more recent graduates with the warmest affection.

General Viele married Teresa, daughter of Francis Griffin and granddaughter of Joseph Sands, a descendant of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York in the time of Elizabeth. Four children survive him, Kathlyne Knickerbocker, Herman Knickerbocker, who married Mary Ashhurst, daughter of Francis Wharton, L.L. D. of Philadelphia, Egbert L., who resides in France and who has been decorated with the Legion of Honor as a writer of French poetry, and Emily, who married Thomas Nelson Strother, of Baltimore.

* * *

THOMAS GERRY TOWNSEND.

No. 2407. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, May 13, 1902, at Washington, D. C., aged 53.

THOMAS GERRY TOWNSEND, eldest son of E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General of the Armies of the United States during the Civil war, was born in Washington, D. C., on November 9, 1849.

His early life was passed in the city of his birth, and he was appointed as a cadet at large by President Johnson to the United States Military Academy in 1867.



CAPTAIN THOMAS GERRY TOWNSEND.

Among his classmates were T. C. Davenport, V. A. Goddard, F. D. Grant and F. W. Roe, of the District of Columbia, and the class became noted in history as containing the sons of the commanding general and of the Adjutant-General of the Armies of the United States. His quiet gentlemanly demeanor and lovable disposition made him a universal favorite among the cadets, and in the years that followed this reputation continued among his fellow officers in the army.

Townsend was graduated in 1871, and at that time, his father, in order to avoid giving him an assignment, left the city, and by a subordinate in the Adjutant-General's office, he was made a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, and sent to Fort Hays, Kan., and later to Fort Buford, Dak.

In 1874 he was given command of the escort of the Northern Boundary Commission, after which he returned to the Military Academy, where he served as assistant professor of drawing from 1876 to 1880, and then for several years on frontier duty, in command of escorts to the Indian commission.

He was promoted First Lieutenant in 1880, and served at Fort Garland and Fort Douglas until 1883, during which time the construction of various roads in the Uinta Mountains was under his supervision.

His next duty was at Leavenworth Military prison, where he served until 1888, after which he had garrison duty at Fort Sheridan.

He received his Captaincy in the Sixth Infantry in 1891, and was at Newport Barracks, Ky., until 1894, and then served at Fort Thomas until 1896, when he was retired from active service for disability received in the line of duty.

Captain Townsend then settled in Washington, where he remained until his death, and in recent years had charge of the accounts of the Army Mutual Aid Association, in the War Department. He was greatly interested in the various patriotic societies, having hereditary membership in the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and was an officer in the District of

Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and a vice-president in the Society of the War of 1812.

He died on May 13, at the home of his mother, and was buried from the Church of the Epiphany on the 15th, where his remains were attended by the following pallbearers: Brigadier-General G. B. Davis, U. S. Army; Colonel T. T. Knox, U. S. Army, and Colonel F. W. Roe, U. S. Army, of his class; H. Randall Webb, of the Society of the Cincinnati; Charles H. Campbell, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Marcus Benjamin, of the Society of the War of 1812; Dr. F. B. Loring, Colonel R. C. Thompson, U. S. Army, and Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. Navy.

He is survived by his widow who was Miss Clara Pell, of New York City, four sons, two of whom are now students at Princeton University, and one daughter.

* * *

CHARLES ERNEST RUSSELL.

No. 3718. CLASS OF 1896.

Died, May 26, 1902, at Santa Cruz, Laguna, P. I., aged 29.

CHARLES ERNEST RUSSELL was born in Rockport, Texas, August 3, 1873, but went with his father's family to Comanche in 1885. He graduated from the High school in 1890, being awarded the Peabody medal for superior scholarship. In February, 1892, he won by competitive examination the appointment to West Point and entered the Military Academy June 15th, 1892. While there he showed those manly Christian characteristics, that devotion to God and duty that marked his whole career, that won for him the deep respect and love which his classmates always bore him. Graduating June 12, 1896, he was



CAPTAIN CHARLES ERNEST RUSSELL.

promoted Additional Second Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry, June 12, 1896, and Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, August 27, 1896. He joined his regiment in Denver where he remained until the outbreak of the war with Spain. He served with his regiment through the Cuban campaign, participating in the battles which lead to the surrender of Santiago and immediately afterwards was stricken with the yellow fever. After peace was declared he returned to the United States, landing at Montauk Point and then going to Fort Wayne, Michigan. In September, 1898, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General G. S. Carpenter, U. S. V., and was on duty several months at Anniston, Alabama. He was promoted First Lieutenant and assigned to the Eighth Infantry January 1, 1899. He was stationed with his regiment near Havana about eight months, coming back to the United States in August, 1900. In September he embarked at San Francisco for the Philippines where he arrived October 25, 1900. He served at various stations in the provinces of Batangas and Laguna. On July 5, 1901, he was promoted Captain and continued to serve in the Eighth regiment of Infantry.

He was stricken with that terrible scourge, the cholera, and battling with it to the last he died at Santa Cruz, Laguna Province, P. I., May 26th, 1902. Thus fell a devoted son, a christian gentleman, a beloved classmate and a gallant soldier in a far-off land by a dreaded disease. He has joined that gallant band of his classmates who have given their all to their country and his name is inscribed high on that immortal honor roll of those who fell for their flag and honored their Alma Mater.

CLASSMATE.

THOMAS BRAINARD NICHOLS.

No. 2451. CLASS OF 1872.

Died at Allegheny City, Pa., June 11, 1902, aged 54.

THOMAS B. NICHOLS was born at Bedford, Canada, on June 17th, 1848. His parents were Thomas B. and Mary Walbridge Nichols. His father was a native of Vermont but his mother's father was a resident of Canada. Mr. Nichols had gone to Bedford to take charge for a short time of the school at that place, and it was while living there that Thomas was born. A short time thereafter his parents moved back to New York State, where his father later commenced the practice of medicine, after having graduated from the University of Vermont, medical department.

Thomas was always very ambitious to become a soldier. At the outbreak of the Civil war he wanted, and did attempt, to enlist as a drummer boy, and was very much disgusted when his father interferred and would not allow him to carry out his desire.

Finding that he could not go into the army, he assisted in the organization and drilling of a company of boys called the High School Cadets at his home in Plattsburg, New York. This organization is still in a flourishing condition.

In the year 1865 or '66 he went to Burlington, Vermont, to work in the insurance office of S. & H. Wires & Co. He, however, did not relinquish his desire to become a soldier, and in 1868 he secured an appointment to West Point. He entered as a cadet July 1st, 1868, and graduated June 14th, 1872, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Sixth Cavalry. At the expiration of his graduation leave, he joined his company on the 4th of October, 1872, at Fort Dodge, Kansas. He was appointed Post Adjutant October 17, 1872, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence December 19th, 1872, and

served as such until August 1st, 1873. While at Fort Dodge he was on scouts for hostile Indians during March and July, 1873.

He was appointed Adjutant Cavalry Battalion, Indian Territory expedition, Brevet Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding. Engaged in the battle of Red River, Texas, August 30th, 1874, with Kiowa, Cheyenne and Comanche Indians, and was recommended by General John A. Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, and General Miles, commanding the troops engaged, for the brevet commissions of First Lieutenant and Captain, for gallantry in this action. He was appointed A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M. of the Cavalry Battalion, Indian Territory expedition, October 1st, 1874, and was in command of G Company, Sixth Cavalry, February 15th, 1875. Was scouting after hostile Cheyennes March 3rd to May 3rd, 1875. Was in command of company enroute to Department of Arizona, May 14th, to July 17th, 1875, when it arrived at Camp Grant, Arizona Territory. Was relieved from command of company October 17th, 1875. Was Post Adjutant at Camp Grant, Arizona, July 19th, 1875, to January, 1876. Served as member of general courts martial at Prescott, Arizona, December 14th, 1875.

Early in 1876 Lieutenant Nichols obtained a leave of absence and came east. While in the east he was persuaded to give up his commission in the army and he resigned June 30th, 1876, to go into the real estate business in New York. In resigning he made the greatest mistake of his life and one that he never ceased to regret. While in the real estate business in New York in 1876-77, Mr. Nichols was elected Captain in the Twenty-second regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Leaving New York he went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he became assistant manager in the Union Mills of Carnegie Brothers & Co., as the firm was then called. During the riots in Pittsburg, in 1877, he drilled the troops that were enlisted for service to protect the property that was in danger from the rioters.

In December, 1879, he was married to Ella C. Slagle, a daughter of John S. Slagle, who was in the iron business in Pittsburg. In January, 1880, the government of the United States of Colombia, South America, wishing to establish a school on the plan of West Point, sent an agent to Pittsburg to see Mr. Nichols and if possible to make a contract with him to go to Colombia for the purpose of opening, and taking charge of, such a school at Bogota, he to have the rank of Colonel in the Colombian service. Mr. Nichols had contracted rheumatism while on winter campaigns in the Indian country, and as he suffered severely from it, he was attracted by the prospect of a possible relief from a sojourn in the warmer climate of South America; and as the offer was a very good one, he made the contract and together with his wife and his colleague, Lieutenant H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., left New York in June, 1880, and arrived at Bogota July 28th, 1880. The climate there did not have the desired effect; he still suffered with the rheumatism but he did not allow it to keep him from his work. Finding that the text books available there for his work among the army officers (who were also his pupils and in need of drilling in several branches) were bulky and expensive, he undertook to prepare and translate into Spanish from English a text book (3 vols. entitled *Lecciones para la Artellia y los Estados Mayores*, still in use in the Colombian army) that would meet his requirements, and in his efforts to get this work completed by a given time, he overtaxed his strength and brought on a stroke of paralysis on the 19th of September, 1882. This was followed in October by a second stroke. Notwithstanding, when, four weeks after the second stroke he became able to walk about and could say a few words at a time, he thought he was surely going to recover his full powers and be able to take up his work and fulfill his contract; but this hope was not to be realized, for in November an absolute prostration of the nervous system set in, and from that time until his death he did not recover his power of speech.

His wife brought him home to the United States, leaving Bogota January 16th and reaching Pittsburg, Pa., February 23rd, 1883. He had to be carried over the Andes in a hammock slung on poles and supported upon the shoulders of four men, as he was not able to walk or ride. After some time in this country he improved materially so as to be able to go about very well and to use a type-writing machine, but he could not write a readable hand. He had to have regular aid in dressing and in the preparation of his food at table and in many ways, as he could not control the use of both hands at the same time.

He was very patient, and although so afflicted himself, he was always ready to do what he could for the pleasure or comfort of others. He was passionately fond of music and never lost an opportunity to go where he could hear it, if it were possible for him to do so. He was a faithful member and regular attendant of all of the services, including the Sunday School, of the church to which he belonged, and he often expressed his sorrow that he was unable to take part in the reading and singing in which he was so much interested.

He was a member of the Western Pennsylvania Engineers' Society and an active member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was very proud of his connection with West Point, faithful to his Alma Mater and enthusiastic in his efforts to aid in the growth of the Association of Graduates of which he long ago became a member. Among other things which he was very anxious to accomplish, was the erection of a tablet in memory of his old commandant at the Point, Colonel H. M. Black. He had succeeded in raising almost enough money to pay for such a tablet, and with the aid of Captain Rivers (who was looking after the work for him at West Point), the tablet was almost ready for erection. When discussing where he would prefer to have the tablet placed, he wrote: "I would like to have it in the sally-port of barracks, where I can see it when I go to West Point," which he hoped to do for the Centennial of 1902 and the reunion of his class;

but when the time came, he had just passed into the great unknown to be at the reunion of those of his classmates who had already answered to the last roll call. He was not permitted to see the accomplishment of his wish to honor the memory of his beloved Commandant.

* * *

The relatives or friends of the following named graduates have been unable to send in biographical sketches of them in time to appear in this Annual. They are being prepared, however, and will appear in the next Annual.

GENERAL GEORGE W. GETTY.

No. 1031. CLASS OF 1840.

Died, October 1, 1901, at Forest Glen, Md.

MAJOR JOSEPH H. McARTHUR.

No. 1443. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, January 25, 1902, at Chicago, Ill.

COLONEL ALEXADNER PIPER.

No. 1498. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, February 22, 1902, at New York City.

GENERAL DAVID S. STANLEY.

No. 1544. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, March 13, 1902, at Washington, D. C.

GENERAL JAMES A. SMITH.

No. 1623. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, December 6, 1901, at Jackson, Miss.

MAJOR THOMAS J. LLOYD.

No. 2091. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, December 17, 1901, at Suffern, N. Y.

MAJOR JAMES L. WILSON.

No. 2513. CLASS OF 1874.

Died, April 14, 1902, at Aiken, S. C.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM W. FISCUS, JR.

No. 3837. CLASS OF 1898.

Died, January 12, 1902, at Manila, P. I.

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