

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

JUNE 10th, 1903.

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

1903

Annual Reunion, June 10th, 1903.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10th, 1903.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the Chapel of the Military Academy, at 3:00 p. m., Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, President of the Association, in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain United State Military Academy.

The roll call was dispensed with.

The reading of the necrologies was dispensed with; the names of the graduates who had died during the past year being read by the Secretary, the members standing.

The members whose names are marked with a * below were present.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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

+Oldest living graduate.

1848

JOSEPH C. CLARK.
JOHN C. TIDBALL.

1849

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

1850

EUGENE A. CARR.
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.
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.
THOMAS M. JONES.

1854

G. W. CUSTIS LEE.
HENRY L. ABBOT.
THOMAS H. RUGER.
OLIVER O. HOWARD.
HENRY W. CLOSSON.
JUDSON D. BINGHAM.

1854—Cont.

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.
RICHARD LODOR.
JEREMIAH H. GILMAN.
JAMES McMILAN.
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 R. 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. WHITTEMORE.
 JOHN M. WILSON.
 EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
 ALEX C. M. PENNINGTON.
 ALFRED T. SMITH.
 WESLEY MERRITT.
 ROBERT H. HALL.
 EDWARD B. D. RILEY.

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.

1861, May

HENRY A. du PONT.
 ADELBERT AMES.
 ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.
 JOHN W. BARLOW.
 HENRY C. HASBROUCK.
 J. FORD KENT.
 EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.
 CHARLES H. GIBSON.

1865

CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
 A. MACOMB MILLER.
 MILTON B. ADAMS.
 WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
 DAVID W. PAYNE.
 WILLIAM H. HEUER.
 WILLIAM S. STANTON.
 THOMAS H. HANDBURY.
 ALFRED E. BATES.
 HENRY B. LEDYARD.
 JOHN P. STORY.
 APPLETON D. PALMER.
 WM. 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.

1861, June

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

1862

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

1866

CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.
 BENJAMIN D. GREENE.
 JAMES B. QUINN.
 FRANK SOULE.
 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.

1863

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

1867

JOHN C. MALLERY.
 CLINTON B. SEARS.
 WILLIAM E. ROGERS.
 LEWIS M. HAUPT.
 JOHN E. GREER.
 JOHN FITMAN.
 FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
 FREDERICK A. HINMAN.
 CHARLES SHALER.
 CROSBY P. MILLER.
 THOMAS H. BARBER.
 JOHN McCLELLAN.
 EUGENE P. MURPHY.
 SAMUEL R. JONES.
 SEDGWICK PRATT.
 GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
 LEANDER T. HOWES.
 WALTER HOWE.
 EDWARD DAVIS.
 STANISLAUS REMAK.
 EDWARD S. GODFREY.
 WILLIAM J. ROE.
 GILBERT P. COTTON.
 THOMAS R. ADAMS.
 JOHN H. GIFFORD.

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. FECHET.
 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. DUVAL.
 JACOB A. AUGUR.
 HENRY L. HARRIS.
 ARTHUR S. HARDY.
 WORTH OSGOOD.
 R. H. LINDSEY.
 CHARLES BRADEN.
 CHARLES MORTON.
 MARTIN B. HUGHES.
 WILLIAM GERHARD.

1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
 WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
 *EDWARD S. HOLDEN.
 CARL F. PALFREY.
 JAMES ROCKWELL.
 EDWARD E. WOOD.
 WILLIAM R. QUINAN.
 *EDGAR S. DUDLEY.
 CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.
 CHARLES W. BURROWS.
 WILLIAM E. BIRKHIRMER.
 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.
 ROBERT G. CARTER.
 DEXTER W. PARKER.
 JERAULD A. OLMSTED.
 OTTO L. HEIN.
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
 CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
 ISIAH H. McDONALD.
 JOHN CONLINE.
 LOVELL H. JEROME.

1871

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.
 ANDREW H. RUSSELL.
 GEORGE S. ANDERSON.
 GEORGE B. DAVIS.
 CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
 WALTER S. WYATT.

1871—Cont.

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.
 GEORGE E. POND.
 ADDIS M. HENRY.
 THOMAS C. WOODBURY.
 RALPH W. HOYT.
 CHARLES H. WATTS.
 JAMES ALLEN.
 WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
 WILLIAM H. MILLER.
 GEO. Le R. BROWN.
 GEORGE H. EVANS.
 HERBERT E. TUTHERLY.
 HENRY WYGANT.
 WILLIAM. H. W. JAMES.
 HENRY H. LANDON.

1873

WILLIAM H. BIXBY.
 JOHN A. LUNDBEN.
 JACOB E. BLOOM.
 WILLIAM H. COFFIN.
 JOSEPH GARRARD.
 EZRA B. FULLER.
 GEORGE S. HOYLE.
 GEORGE F. E. HARRISON.
 FREDERICK A. SMITH.

1873—Cont.

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.
 FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.
 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.
 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. SCOTE.
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 V. WHITE.
FREDRICK MARSH.
FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
FRED W. FOSTER.
JACOB G. GALBRAITH.
CALVIN ESTERLY.
HENRY C. 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.

1878—Cont.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.
JAMES S. PETTIT.
JOHN R. TOTTEN.
LEWIS D. GREENE.
JOHN T. BARNETT.
ABNER PICKERING.
JOHN C. F. TILLSON.
*J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS.
FRANK de L. CARRINGTON.
CHARLES G. STARR.
BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.
ROBERT N. GETTY.
NAT P. PHISTER.
WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT.
JAMES F. BELL.
ABIEL L. SMITH.

1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
THOMAS L. CASEY.
THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.
*GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER.
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.
HUNTER LIGGETT.
THOMAS J. LEWIS.
HENRY DeH. WAITE.
WALTER L. FINLEY.
WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS.
ROBERT W. DOWDY.
JAMES A. IRONS.
EDWARD H. BROWNE.
JOHN S. MALLORY.
WILL T. MAY.
SAMUEL W. MILLER.

1879—Cont.

CHARLES W. TAYLOR.
 PERCY PARKER.
 NATH'L. 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.
 ELIAS CHANDLER.
 GEORGE H. MORGAN.
 J. WALKER BENET.
 JAMES S. ROGERS.
 GEORGE BELL, JR.
 CHARLES B. VOGDES.
 GEORGE H. SANDS.
 GEORGE W. GOODE.
 GEORGE R. BURNETT.
 JAMES W. WATSON.
 PERCY E. TRIPPE.

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.

1882

EDWARD BURR.
 OSCAR T. CROSBY.
 GRAHAM D. FITCH.
 EUGENE J. SPENCER.

1882—Cont.

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.
 CHAS. 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.
 HARRY C. HALE.
 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.
 JOHN T. KNIGHT.

1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN.
 WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.
 C. DeW. WILLCOX.

1885—Cont.

CHARLES H. MUIR.
 JOHN D. BARRETTE.
 CHARLES F. PARKER.
 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.
 PETER E. TRAUB.
 T. BENTLEY MOTT.
 GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.
 MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
 WALTER H. GORDON.
 JAMES L. DRUIEN.
 ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE.
 JAMES H. FRIER.
 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. VAN C. LUCAS.
 CHARLES B. WHEELER.
 EDWARD C. YOUNG.
 RICHMOND P. DAVIS.
 GEORGE O. SQUIER.

1887—Cont.

ERNEST HINDS.
 WIRT ROBINSON.
 JOHN M. JENKINS.
 EDGAR RUSSELL.
 GEO. F. LANDERS.
 HARRY E. WILKINS.
 OSCAR I. STRAUB.
 ALFRED M. HUNTER.
 CHARLES H. MARTIN.
 P. D. LOCHRIDGE.
 THOMAS H. SLAVENS.
 NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.
 *WILLIAM C. RIVERS.
 HERMAN C. SCHUMM.
 JAMES C. BOURKE.
 WILLIAM WEIGEL.
 ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
 ROBERT G. PANTON.
 JOHN A. HARMAN.
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
 GEO. McK. WILLIAMSON.
 FRANCIS H. BEACH.
 AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
 ALONZO GRAY.
 PIERREPONT ISHAM.
 ARTHUR B. FOSTER.
 CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
 CHARLES GERHARDT.
 SAMUEL SEAY.
 JAMES T. DEAN.
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
 EDMUND WITTENMYER.
 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. WILLCOX.
 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.
 WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.
 JOHN R. M. TAYLOR.
 FRANCIS E. LACEY.
 CHARLES CRAWFORD.
 FRANK D. WEBSTER.
 JAMES E. NORMOYLE.
 EDWARD V. STOCKHAM.

1890

CHARLES KELLER.
 HERBERT DEAKYNE.
 JAMES HAMILTON.
 THOMAS W. WINSTON.
 GEORGE MONTGOMERY.
 HIRAM McL. POWELL.
 FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.
 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. SEWALL.
 *CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
 JAMES F. McINDOE.
 JAY J. MORROW.
 TIEMANN N. HORN.

1891—Cont.

GEORGE P. WHITE.
 LOUIS C. SHEPHER.
 JOHN W. FURLONG.
 RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
 ROBERT J. FLEMING.
 EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
 HAROLD P. HOWARD.
 ELMER LINDSLEY.
 JOSEPH T. CRABBS.
 JOHN W. HEAVY.
 HARRY J. HIRSCH.
 CHARLES DeL. HINE.
 JOSEPH FRAZIER.
 ROBERT L. HAMILTON.
 HOLLIS C. CLARK.
 GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS.
 PALMER E. PIERCE.
 WILLIAM P. JACKSON.
 ALBERT B. DONWORTH.
 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 CRAMBERLAINE.
 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.
 HENRY G. COLE.
 HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.
 PETER W. DAVISON.
 SAM'L 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.
 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. SCHUZZ.
 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.

1895—Cont.

CLYDE E. HAWKINS.
 LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.
 MORTON FITZ SMITH.
 FRANKLIN S. HUTTON.
 JOSEPH S. HERRON.
 GEO. B. PRITCHARD.
 THOMAS F. DWYER.
 FINE W. SMITH.
 DAVID S. STANLEY.
 BENJAMIN T. SIMMONS.
 GIRARD STURTEVANT.
 OSCAR J. CHARLES.

1896

HARRY F. JACKSON.
 ROBERT E. CALLAN.
 EUGENE P. JERVEY.
 LE ROY ELTINGE.
 JAMES W. HINKLEY, JR.
 JOHNSON HAGOOD.
 ALEX. M. MILLER, JR.
 LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.
 GEORGE H. SHELTON.
 ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.
 ELVIN R. HEIBERG.
 S. M. KOCHERSPERGER.
 OLA N. BELL.
 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.
 HOUSTON V. EVANS.
 HENRY C. WHITEHEAD.
 GEORGE S. GOODALE.
 FRANK C. BOLLES.

1897

JOHN C. OAKES.
 SHERWOOD A. CHENEY.
 FRED. W. ALTSTAETTER.
 HARLEY B. FERGUSON.
 CHARLES D. ROBERTS.
 *ROBERT S. ABERNETHY.
 JOHN K. MOORE.
 *FRANCIS H. POPE.

1897—Cont.

EDWIN O. SARRATT.
 ALBERT J. BOWLEY.
 MATTHEW E. HANNA.
 LAURENCE S. MILLER.
 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.
 THOMAS Q. ASHBURN.
 JOHN G. WORKIZER.
 WILLIAM D. NEWBILL.

1898

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

1899

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

1899—Cont.

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.
 CHARLES M. BUNDEL.
 STUART HEINTZELMAN.
 FRED'K W. VAN DUYNÉ.
 GRAYSON V. HEIDT.
 JAMES HANSON.
 FRED R. BROWN.
 WILLIAM T. MERRY.
 LAURENCE D. CABELL.
 CLYFFARD 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.
 ARTHUR P. S. HYDE.
 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.

1901—Cont.

CREED F. COX.
 GEO. M. RUSSELL.
 WILLIAM R. BETTISON.
 JEROME G. PILLOW.
 JOHN A. BERRY.
 KERR T. RIGGS.
 PRINCE A. OLIVER.
 CHARLES BURNETT.
 ARTHUR J. LYNCH.
 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.

1902—Cont.

JOHN C. PEGRAM.
 EDWARD J. MORAN.
 WILLIAM F. MORRISON.
 RIGBY D. VALLIANT.
 WALTER K. WILSON.
 JOHN P. TERRELL.
 WILLIAM L. STEVENSON.
 HENRY E. MITCHELL.
 EDMUND L. ZANE.
 HENRY M. NELLY.

1903

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.
 ULYSSES S. GRANT.
 EMIL P. LAURSON.
 JAMES A. MARS.
 WILLIAM M. COLVIN.
 FRANCIS H. FARNUM.
 CAMPBELL B. HODGES.
 E. LLEWELLYN BULL.
 CHARLES F. SEVERSON.
 CHARLES B. MOORE.
 EDWARD A. BROWN.

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, Treasurer and Secretary :

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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

TREASURER.

Captain Charles P. Echols.

SECRETARY.

Captain William R. Smith.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Edward S. Holden, Class of 1870, and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Captain W. C. Rivers as Secretary, on his relief from the United States Military Academy, the Association of Graduates desires to express its sense of the value of the work done by him during his tour of duty, which has brought the records of graduates, both North and South, to such completeness; to tender to him its thanks, and to express its sincere wishes for his success in his new duties.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM C. RIVERS,

Captain 1st Cavalry, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—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 :

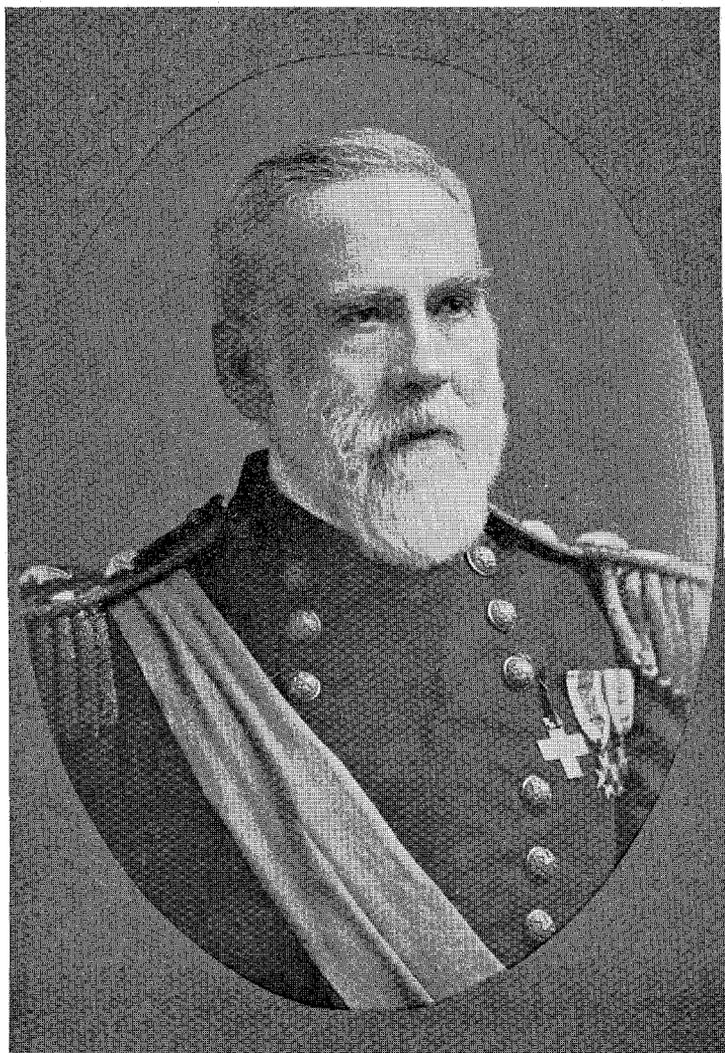
CLASS OF 1903.

Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where Born.	Appointed From	
4122 1	MacArthur, Douglas	Ark ..	Wis ..	2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs.
4123 2	Leeds, Charles T.	Mass .	Mass .	2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs.
4124 3	Fiske, Harold C.	N. Y .	N. Y .	2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs.
4125 4	Tyler, Max C.	N. D .	N. D .	2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs.
4126 5	Telford, Charles	Utah .	Utah .	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4127 6	Grant, Ulysses S.	Ill. . .	Large.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs.
4128 7	Schley, Julian L.	Ga. . .	Ga . .	2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs.
4129 8	Brown, Levi G.	Miss..	Miss..	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4130 9	Rose, William H.	Pa. . .	Pa. . .	2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs.
4131 10	Williams, Ferdinand	Md. . .	Md . .	2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs.
4132 11	Collins, Owen G.	Ill. . .	Ill . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4133 12	Moore, Richard C.	Mo. . .	Mo. . .	2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs.
4134 13	Baker, Scott	Ind. . .	Ind. . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4135 14	Adams, Lewis M.	Pa. . .	Large.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engrs.
4136 15	Smith, Frederic H.	Ohio .	Ohio .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4137 16	Nichols, William M.	Conn.	Large.	2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry.
4138 17	Howze, Marion W.	Ala. . .	Ala. . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4139 18	Aleshire, Olan C.	Ill. . .	Ill. . .	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4140 19	Laurson, Emil P.	Ill. . .	S. D . .	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry.
4141 20	Shnyder, Frederick E.	Pa. . .	Pa. . .	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
4142 21	Lynch, George A.	Iowa .	Iowa .	2d Lieut. 17th Infantry.
4143 22	Murphy, Grayson M. P.	Pa. . .	Large.	2d Lieut. 17th Infantry.
4144 23	Cochou, George W.	N. Y .	N. Y .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4145 24	Patterson, Charles H.	Pa. . .	Pa. . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4146 25	Turtle, Lewis	W. Va	Large.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4147 26	Kilbourne, Henry S., Jr.	N. Y .	Large.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4148 27	Jones, Clifford	Ga . .	Ga . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4149 28	Hawkins, Wilford J.	N. Y .	Conn.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4150 29	Brinton, Louis C., Jr.	Pa. . .	Pa. . .	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.

Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where Born.	Appointed From	
4151 30	VanNatta, Thos. F., Jr.	Kan.	Mo.	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry,
4152 31	Selfridge, Thomas E.	Cal.	Cal.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4153 32	Colley, Henning F.	Iowa.	Iowa.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4154 33	Bunker, Paul D.	Mich.	Mass.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4155 34	Mars, James A.	Ill.	Ill.	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
4156 35	Morrison, George L.	Ohio.	Va.	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
4157 36	Tyler, Orville N.	Md.	Md.	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4158 37	Shannon, James A.	Minn.	Minn.	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4159 38	Pope, Allan M.	Mass.	Mass.	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
4160 39	Gray, Quinn	Texas.	Texas.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4161 40	Powers, Reynolds J.	Tenn.	Ala.	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry.
4162 41	Parker, Sam M.	Texas.	Texas.	2d Lieut. 29th Infantry.
4163 42	Lyon, Robert M.	Neb.	S. D.	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry.
4164 43	Montgomery, John C.	Ky.	Ky.	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4165 44	Jones, James S.	W. Va.	W. Va.	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
4166 45	Dice, Louis R.	Ohio.	Ohio.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4167 46	Colvin, William M.	Mo.	Pa.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4168 47	Zell, Edward M.	Cuba.	N. J.	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4169 48	Farnum, Francis H.	Pa.	Pa.	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry.
4170 49	Grey, Benjamin E.	Ky.	Fla.	2d Lieut. 29th Infantry.
4171 50	Hunt, Elvid	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. 28th Infantry.
4172 51	Rodney, Dorsey R.	Del.	Del.	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
4173 52	Milton, Alexander M.	Va.	Va.	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4174 53	Johnson, Hugh S.	Kan.	Okla.	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
4175 54	Hinkle, Francis M.	Ind.	Ind.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps.
4176 55	McClellan, Benjamin F.	Miss.	La.	2d Lieut. 28th Infantry.
4177 56	Hodges, Campbell B.	La.	La.	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry.
4178 57	Wuest, Jacob W. S.	Ohio.	Ohio.	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry.
4179 58	Garber, Max B.	Iowa.	Iowa.	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry.
4180 59	Samuelson, Leo I.	Ill.	Texas.	2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.
4181 60	Hoffman, Corbit S.	N. J.	N. J.	2d Lieut. 1st Infantry.
4182 61	Boyd, Carl	Ga.	Ga.	2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry.
4183 62	Gallagher, Walter V.	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. 13th Infantry.

	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where Born.	Appointed From	
4184	63	Winfree, Stephen W.	Mo...	Mo...	2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
4185	64	Graham, Ephraim M.	Tenn.	Tenn.	2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry.
4186	65	Butler, Clifton M.	Ore...	Ore...	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry.
4187	66	Bull, E. Llewellyn	N.Y..	N. J. .	2d Lieut. 22d Infantry.
4188	67	Carrithers, Truman W. . .	Ill. . .	Ill. . .	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4189	68	Rozelle, George F., Jr. . .	Ark. . .	Ark. . .	2d Lieut. 22d Infantry.
4190	69	Ahrends, Arthur E.	Ind...	Ind...	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4191	70	Severson, Charles F.	Ill. . .	Large.	2d Lieut. 24th Infantry.
4192	71	Grier, Harry S.	Pa. . .	Pa. . .	2d Lieut. 25th Infantry.
4193	72	Taylor, Reuben C.	Col. . .	Ala. . .	2d Lieut. 19th Infantry.
4194	73	Moore, Charles B.	Ark. . .	Ark. . .	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry.
4195	74	Lynn, Clark	Ind. . .	Ill. . .	2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.
4196	75	Bendel, Cornelius S.	Cal. . .	Cal. . .	2d Lieut. 19th Infantry.
4197	76	Boyers, Robert E.	Ohio .	Ohio .	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.
4198	77	Phillips, Burt W.	Ohio .	Ohio .	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4199	78	Ristine, Ben F.	Ind. . .	Ind. . .	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
4200	79	Gilmor, Albert	Md. . .	Large.	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry.
4201	80	Guild, George R.	Neb. . .	Neb. . .	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry.
4202	81	Howard, Stuart A.	Ohio. .	N. Y. .	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry.
4203	82	Franklin, John F.	Tenn. .	Tenn. .	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry.
4204	83	Russell, William C.	Ill. . .	Ill. . .	2d Lieut. 8th Infantry.
4205	84	Boughton, Roland W.	Mich. .	Mich. .	2d Lieut. 1st Infantry.
4206	85	Upham, John S.	Wash. .	Cal. . .	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.
4207	86	Gregory, Keith S.	N. Y. .	N. Y. .	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
4208	87	Madison, Irving M.	Minn. .	Minn. .	2d Lieut. 12th Infantry.
4209	88	Farmer, Ellery	Mo. . .	Mo. . .	2d Lieut. 26th Infantry.
4210	89	Bowman, Everett N.	Cal. . .	Iowa. .	2d Lieut. 13th Infantry.
4211	90	Preston, Homer N.	Minn. .	Minn. .	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
4212	91	Gaston, Jesse	S. C. .	S. C. .	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.
4213	92	Brown, Edward A.	Mass. .	Mass. .	2d Lieut. 5th Infantry.
4214	93	Smith, Charles F.	N. D. .	Large.	2d Lieut. 13th Infantry.
		*Ponte, Andres	Venezuela	Venezuela	

*Receiving instructions under the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 9, 1899.



GENERAL GEORGE W. GETTY.

NECROLOGY.

GEORGE W. GETTY.

No. 1031. CLASS OF 1840.

Died, October 1, 1901, at Forest Glen, Md., aged 82.

General GEORGE W. GETTY, who died October 1, 1901, at Forest Glen, Maryland, was born in the District of Columbia in 1819; was appointed from that District and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, as a cadet, in 1836; was graduated and promoted in the army to be Second Lieutenant, Fourth Regiment of Artillery, July 1st, 1840, and remained continuously in the army for a period of nearly forty-three years.

His first service was in the State of Michigan, where he was engaged during the fall and winter of 1840-41 in removing the Pottawatamie tribe of Indians from that State to their reservation west of the Mississippi River, and on the northern frontier during the Canadian border disturbances, 1841-42.

Promoted First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, October 31, 1845. Served in the war with Mexico, 1847-48, being engaged in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, August 19-20, 1847; battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847; the storming of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, September 13-14, 1847.

Brevetted Captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco." Served in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1849-50.

Promoted to be Captain, Fourth Artillery, November 4, 1853. Served in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856-57, and on frontier duty in Kansas, 1857-58, in quelling disturbances in that State; on frontier duty, Platte Bridge, Nebraska, Fort Laramie, Nebraska, and Fort Randall, Dakota, 1858-61. Served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861-66; in command of an artillery battalion at Cincinnati, Ohio, May-August, 1861; in command of the artillery in the engagements with Confederate batteries on the Potomac River near Budd's Ferry, Maryland, November and December, 1861.

Transferred to the Fifth Regiment of Artillery (new regiment) May 14, 1861; appointed Lieutenant Colonel, staff, additional Aide-de-Camp, September 28, 1861; served in the Virginia peninsular campaign, Army of the Potomac, March-August, 1862, in command of four batteries of field artillery, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862; battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, and battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; in the Maryland campaign, Army of the Potomac, September-November, 1862, being engaged in the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862; battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and the march to Falmouth, Virginia, October-November, 1862.

Appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers September 25, 1862. Served in the Rappahannock campaign, Army of the Potomac, December, 1862, to March, 1863, being engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862; in the operations about Suffolk, Virginia, on the line of the Nausemond River; in command of Third Division of the Ninth Army Corps during the defense of Suffolk, April 11 to May 3, 1863; in command of storming column in the assault of Hill's Point works and battery, April 19, 1863; in making reconnaissance and commanding in engagement on Providence Church Road, near Suffolk, May 3, 1863, and in command of troops constructing intrenched lines covering Norfolk and

Portsmouth, Virginia, May 13 to June 23, 1863; in command of expedition from White House to South Anna Bridges, July 1-8, 1863.

Brevetted Lieutenant Colonel (regular army) "for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Suffolk, Virginia."

Promoted to be Major, Fifth Artillery, August 1, 1863.

Acting Inspector General of the Army of the Potomac, January 27 to March 18, 1864. Served in the Richmond campaign, Army of the Potomac, in command of the Second Division of the Sixth Army Corps, being engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864, where he was severely wounded while in the command of the division.

Brevetted Colonel (regular army), March 5, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia." On the march from White House, Virginia, to James River, June, 1864, and in the siege of Petersburg, and expedition to Ream's Station and Weldon Railroad, June 28 to July 10, 1864; in the defense of Washington City, July 11-12, 1864, and in pursuit of the army under General Early to the Shenandoah Valley, July 13 to August 9, 1864. Served in the Shenandoah campaign, August 10 to December 2, 1864, being engaged in the action of Charlestown, August 21, 1864; battle of Opequan, September 19, 1864; battle of Fisher's Hill, September 22-23, 1864, and battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Served in the siege of Petersburg, December 12, 1864 to April 2, 1865, being engaged in the assaults of March 25 and April 2, 1865, upon the enemy's works.

Brevetted Major General of Volunteers, August 1, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Virginia."

Brevetted Brigadier General (regular army), March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Petersburg, Virginia." In the pursuit of the army of Northern Virginia, April 3-9, 1865, being engaged in the battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, and was at the capitulation of General R.

E. Lee with that army at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9, 1865; was on the march to Danville, Virginia, and to and about Washington, D. C., April 10 to June 28, 1865.

Brevetted Major General (regular army), March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the War of the Rebellion." Served in command of the First Division Provisional Corps, June 28 to July 17, 1865; in command of the District of Baltimore, Maryland, August 9, 1865 to January 29, 1866; in command of the District of the Rio Grande, Texas, February 19 to August 31, 1866, and of the District of Texas, August 31 to October 9, 1866.

Appointed Colonel, Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry (new regiment), July 28, 1866. In command of the District of New Mexico, April 11, 1867, to February 11, 1871. Transferred to Third Regiment of Infantry, March 15, 1869. Transferred to Third Regiment of Artillery, January 1, 1871, and to Fourth Artillery, July 17, 1882. In command of Third Artillery from March, 1871, to March, 1877; in command of the United States Artillery School, by special assignment by the President, from March 1, 1877, to October 2, 1883, when, having reached the age limit, he was retired from active service.

The remaining eighteen years of his life was passed quietly on his farm near Forest Glen, Maryland. His love for farm work was diversified by reading military books, which seemed to be of unfailling interest to him. He was deeply interested in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, but unfortunately his failing eyesight prevented following the reports of the conflict and thereby obtaining the full and comprehensive knowledge which he desired.

Of his service in the Civil War I know nothing, excepting in so far as it is a part of the history of the country, my own service having been mainly in the southwest and his with the army in Virginia. From frequent conversations with him, however, in which he very modestly stated some bare facts that I wished to elicit, and from conversations since with dis-

tinguished officers of the Sixth Corps, and especially the Vermont Brigade, I am convinced that next to General Sheridan himself, the final victory at Winchester was due to General Getty. The General himself never made this assertion, or anything approaching it, and seldom or never mentioned his service unless in reply to direct questions. It was probably due to this modesty and to a shrinking from anything like applying for advancement, that the totally inadequate promotion he received is due. He never mentioned this, much less complained, even when President Arthur indicated to him in person that he would be selected for one of the two vacancies of Brigadier General then existing or about to occur, neither of which he received.

In 1867 I was ordered to New Mexico to join the Thirty-seventh Infantry, which General Getty commanded, in addition to commanding the District of New Mexico by brevet assignment as Brigadier General, and was detailed as his personal aide and subsequently appointed Adjutant of the regiment. In the years that followed, and afterwards when both he and I were transferred to the artillery arm, and until about 1874 or 1875, my personal and official relations with him were most intimate and the most valuable military experience in my career.

While General Getty's unique services during the war were not adequately recognized with promotion, he was well known at the War Department and throughout the army as an officer of sound and ripe judgment, of sterling integrity, and one who could be depended on in any emergency however critical. Without reflecting on any one, it may be said immediately after the war, conditions in New Mexico, then a remote territory, were very bad. It was well understood at the time that General Getty's mission was to correct them, and that he had been specially selected for that purpose. He carried out the work successfully in the face of much opposition, great difficulties, and under novel and unusual conditions, with the same

equanimity, firmness, kindness and tact with which he met and overcame all obstacles throughout his career. It is not necessary to cite specific instances, but from this time on and at frequent intervals he was selected for duties which few officers were as well fitted to perform or where others had failed.

The predominating trait in his character was an enviable and unerring sense of rectitude, which enabled him to discern at once the right and wrong of any question presented to him, no matter how plausibly, and with entire disregard of mere expediency.

In dignified and courteous bearing and address he was of a group typified by Lee, Thomas, Sedgwick and others, produced by the Military Academy prior to our Civil War; a type of soldier infinitely higher and finer than that of the beaux sabreurs of history or romance.

General Getty leaves a wife and six children. He was married in 1848, at Stanton, Virginia, to Miss Elizabeth Graham Stevenson.

W. A. KOBBE.

JAMES ARGYLE SMITH.

No. 1623. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, December 5, 1901, at Jackson, Miss., aged 70.

This distinguished officer, patriotic citizen and cultured gentleman was born in Maury County, Tennessee, on July 1st, 1831, and died at Jackson, Mississippi, on December 5th, 1901. He became a cadet of the Military Academy of the United States at West Point on July 1st, 1848, and graduated from that institution on July 1st, 1853, on which day he received the appointment of Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the United States army. He served as such during parts of 1853 and 1854, on frontier duty at Fort Riley, Kansas,

and at Fort Atkinson, Kansas, for part of 1854, and in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, parts of 1854 and 1855.

On March 3d, 1855, he was promoted to the place of Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, on frontier duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, and in that year was in the famous Sioux Expedition, and was engaged in the action of Blue Water, on September 3d, 1855. He was at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, parts of the years 1855 and 1856; at Fort Pierre, Dakota, in 1856; engaged in quelling the Kansas disturbances in 1856, and was in the march to Bridger's Pass, Utah, in 1857, in which year he was at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and took part in again quelling Kansas disturbances, in 1857-1858; was in the Utah expedition and the march to California, both in 1858; was at Benicia, California, in 1858, and in the march to Colorado River, 1858-1859. He was at Camp Prentiss, near San Bernardino, California, part of 1859; at Fort Yuma, California, 1859-1860, and at Fort Crook, California, 1860-1861.

He was promoted to the First Lieutenancy of the Sixth Infantry on December 2nd, 1859.

The foregoing, on its face, presents mere dry details, but the experiences they embody show great dangers, privations, suffering and hardships, every possible strain of human courage, patience and endurance. Under all this, in camp, in barracks, on the terrible marches and in numerous battles, this officer showed himself the thorough soldier from crown to sole. There was none braver than he, none with more patriotism, fortitude or devotion to duty.

On May 9th, 1861, he resigned from the army of the United States in order to cast his lot with the South, in the great conflict of arms between the States. Into this contest he brought the same heroism, the same patriotic ardor he had shown in his service under the flag of the Union. Believing that the old confederation was a compact between sovereign states, it was, as he saw it, and as it was in fact, his first duty

to stand by his own and the other seceding states. Right nobly did he illustrate the sincerity of his convictions. Enlisting as a private soldier he was soon called to command and so bore himself as to elicit from the famous Major General Patrick R. Clebourne the eonium that he was one of the very best Brigadier Generals in the Confederate service. This was said by General Clebourne in his tent, near Shelbyville, Tennessee, to the writer.

The writer has also seen the man in battle. It seemed to require conflict to develop his powers. His equanimity was never disturbed. The greater the danger the more imperturbable he became, until the danger became a thing of contempt, and yet no point of vantage over the enemy was ever overlooked.

Immediately on the tender of his services he was appointed Captain of Infantry in the regular army of the Confederate States, and in March, 1862, he was promoted to the office of Major because of patriotic service, and as such was Acting Adjutant General on the staff of Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, until made Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment of Tennessee Infantry. In this capacity he served at Shiloh, and Colonel Preston Smith, then commanding the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of the Mississippi, in his report of that battle, makes special mention of the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Smith.

In the great battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga he signally distinguished himself for valor and tactical skill, for which he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. In a report of the battle of Chickamauga made, in front of Chattanooga October 10th, 1863, Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk says:

“Colonel Smith, of the Third and Fifth Tennessee Regiments, acted with his usual courage and skill. He has since been promoted. Promotion could not have fallen upon one more worthy.”

From the start to the finish of the Confederate War this superb officer's conduct was marked by the utmost personal intrepidity, cool strategy and continual solicitude for the welfare and comfort of his soldiers.

Perhaps the most striking and valuable service of his whole military career was rendered at Missionary Ridge. There, when disaster came upon us and our army was, as a whole, in great danger, he led his brave Texas brigade against Sherman's entire corps, thus protecting our flank, and checked the attack which threatened the only avenue of retreat of the Army of the Tennessee. This, and the consequent bringing up of the rear of this orderly retreat, presented a spectacle of stubborn fighting for specific purpose not surpassed in the history of that war. In this engagement General Smith was very severely wounded, but we find him again in command of the remains of his gallant brigade, on July 22nd, 1864, at Atlanta, capturing three lines of the enemy's works in his front, nineteen pieces of artillery and two stands of colors. There he was again severely wounded. Such deeds speak their own panegyric.

Subsequently he commanded Mercer's Georgia Brigade in Clebourne's division, which division he commanded after General Clebourne was killed at the battle of Franklin, and so he and General Bate were the commanders of the two divisions of the shattered remnants of Cheatham's corps which went into the North Carolina campaign of 1865. Here, with the certainty in all minds that the cause was lost, his indomitable devotion was unabated, and he writes from Graniteville, N. C., on February 11th of that year, to General Wheeler:

"I am here with Clebourne's division, Cheatham's corps—1200 men; communicate with me;" and a few days after we find him in command in the hot little battle near Bentonville.

So, to the very end of the great conflict, we see JAMES ARGYLE SMITH, as patriot and soldier, equal to all demands

upon his skill, courage, endurance and soldierly valor. When the flag was furled, he returned to Mississippi, his adopted state, and entered upon the duties of peaceful citizenship, as farmer, teacher and editor. With fortune gone and no training except to arms, he was resolute and undismayed. He held the elective office of State Superintendent of Public Education from 1877 to 1884, and an important federal office under Mr. Cleveland's second administration, in charge of the Indian Agency at Yankton, S. D.

When death came to him in the bosom of his family, he met it with the equanimity of a Christian philosopher.

A FRIEND.

WILLIAM WATSON FISCUS, JR.

No. 3837. CLASS OF 1898.

Died, January 12, 1902, at Manila, P. I., aged 27.

The subject of this sketch was born at Apollo, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, June 7th, 1875. His ancestry can be traced back to France, his great grandfather having settled in Pennsylvania in 1744, which State was represented by the family in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the War of the Rebellion. His father William W. Fiscus, served throughout the War of the Rebellion, and it was natural that the son should follow in the footsteps of his parents and be found in the army of the United States when another war electrified our country and brought all of its latent forces into action.

Lieutenant FISCUS' parents moved, when he was two years of age, to Leechburg, Pennsylvania, and it was in the public schools of that place that he laid the foundation for his future career. Later the family moved to Kittanning, Pennsylvania, where he continued his studies and spent the greater



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM W. FISCUS, JR.

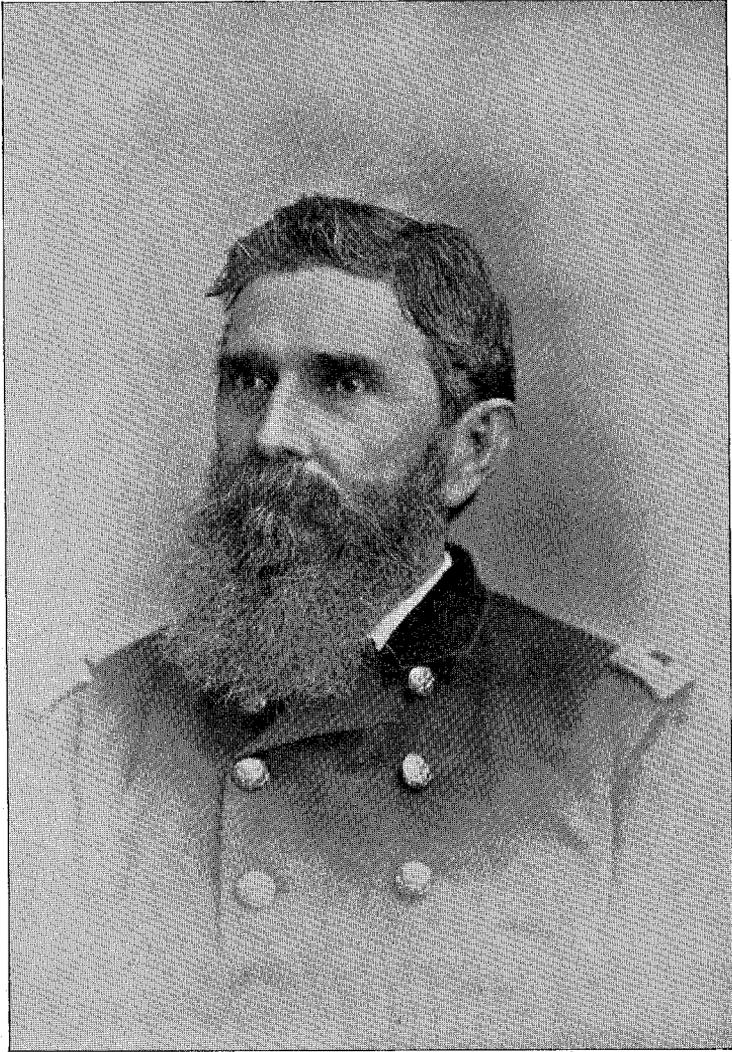
part of his boyhood days. While attending school he attracted attention by his aptitude, studious habits and interest in manly sports.

From 1889 to 1892 he served in the capacity of clerk for his father in the sheriff's office of his city, and this period of his life is remembered by his boyhood friends for the unfailing courtesy with which he treated all with whom he came in contact, and the seriousness with which he undertook to fit himself for the problems of the future. It was on account of his early preparation that he was able to grasp the opportunity, when it presented itself, of fulfilling the dreams of his boyhood for a military career. Thus it was that on his seventeenth birthday, June 7th, 1892, he secured the coveted appointment to the Military Academy, by competitive examination, in which fifteen candidates contested for the honor of representing the Honorable George F. Huff's congressional district, the twenty-first.

He continued his studies at the Kittanning High School, graduating June 7, 1893, and entering upon his cadetship a week later. He was taken severely ill with typhoid fever while at the Academy, and while to all appearances he regained his health, the disease nevertheless left him in a condition favorable to future attacks. His class was graduated in April, 1898, in advance of the regular commencement, in order to supply a small portion of the many officers needed for the increase in the army. Choosing the infantry, so as to be sure of seeing active service, he was assigned to Company "B," Second Infantry, with which company he went to Cuba. Soon after landing in the island, the fever again laid hold on him, and he was sent as soon as possible to Fort Wadsworth, New York, where he lingered for weeks between life and death. Having recovered sufficiently to again seek service, he was transferred to Company "K," Nineteenth Infantry, and joined that regiment in Puerto Rico, January 2nd, 1899. In June, 1899, his regiment being under orders to proceed to

the Philippine Islands, he returned with it to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and in July sailed from San Francisco. He accompanied the headquarters of the regiment to Cebu, Island of Cebu, and within a few days after landing distinguished himself in action by leading his company in a frontal attack, up a steep mountain, against entrenched insurgents. For this he was complimented in orders. From that time until detailed as instructor at West Point, in July, 1900, he was a marvel of tireless energy in the field, and was discontented unless continually on the march. After a year's duty at the Military Academy, the old longing for active service became irresistible, and he was relieved at his own request and ordered to join his regiment. His second tour of duty took him to the Island of Bohol, where he exhibited the same activity in the field as before. While on an official visit to the district headquarters at Tagbilaran, Bohol, he was taken ill with fever and severe headaches. Despite everything that kind hands and surgical assistance could do for him, his illness terminated in cerebral hemorrhage, and the death, which he had so often dared, in the defense of his country, called him at the threshold of a useful career. He died January 12, 1902.

To those of us who served with him under all conditions of service, he will always be remembered for his activity in the field, and his studious habits in garrison, for his faithfulness to his friends, and for his devotion to duty. Well did he merit the remark of his regimental commander in an obituary order, "he was of the material from which the ideal soldier is made."



MAJOR JOSEPH H. McARTHUR.

JOSEPH H. McARTHUR.

No. 1443. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, January 23, 1902, at Chicago, Ill., aged 77.

JOSEPH HUNTER McARTHUR was born in the old French town of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, on February 15, 1825. His father, John McArthur, was of Scotch ancestry. He was a native of Vermont, but went early in life to Staunton, Virginia, where he edited a magazine, one of the first published in the United States. Like many a Scot, he was of a roving disposition. Coming to Missouri, he embarked in business, and soon afterward was married to Mary Ann Linn, who had come to Ste. Genevieve with her brother, Dr. Lewis F. Linn, a man of note in the history of the West. Of the eight children born to them, Joseph Hunter was the youngest.

Mary Ann Linn was born in Louisville, Kentucky. Her grandfather, Colonel William Linn, was with Washington at Braddock's defeat, and later made a perilous trip to New Orleans for powder to be used in the defense of Fort Pitt. This journey was made with flat-boat, cordelling all the way, and required six months for its accomplishment. Her father accompanied the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Rocky Mountains. They were brave, loyal men, who left to their descendants the heritage of a good name.

In 1836 the father of Joseph H. McArthur died, and his mother, still a young woman, left with four small children, bravely faced her responsibilities. Soon after she took her little family to Wisconsin, where the territorial government was being organized. The first session was held at her house, and her half brother, General Henry Dodge, was the first territorial governor. After several years' residence in Wisconsin, the young McArthurs were sent back to Missouri to school. Here, at Ste. Genevieve, Joseph and his brother Wil-

liam had the rare advantages of an educational academy conducted by Professor Joseph Herlich, a native of Switzerland, and a ripe scholar.

Through the individual efforts of Mrs. McArthur, General Andrew Jackson, then President of this country, and a warm personal friend, appointed the elder son, William Pope, to the Naval Academy, and the younger, Joseph Hunter, to West Point. Both completed the required courses with honor to themselves and gratification to their friends. After his graduation, William was sent to Florida, where the Seminoles were carrying on a warfare. He was afterward ordered to the Pacific Ocean, and made the first survey of California and Oregon, which is still a standard reference. His promising career was cut short by his death, which occurred on his homeward voyage. He was buried on the Island of Toboga, in the Bay of Panama, where the government erected a monument to him.

Joseph Hunter McArthur graduated from West Point in June, 1849, and was immediately ordered to Benicia Barracks, California, where he remained a year, then was recalled to New York and for a time was on duty at Governor's Island. While here he married Miss Julia Woodworth, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Samuel S. Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket," and was almost immediately ordered to Texas with recruits and supplies. He continued to serve on frontier duty, with the exception of a year or two of recruiting service in Boston, until the breaking out of the Civil War, when the command was disbanded by General Twiggs. His regiment was the old Second Cavalry, Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston; Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee. This regiment contained more men who loomed gloriously up into prominence during the war, and whose names are now a part of the imperishable records of the history of the nation, than any regiment of men in any war, perhaps, in the world.

Captain McArthur joined his family now at San Francisco, and started for Washington, where he renewed his oath of obligation, and he reported for duty just after the first battle of Bull Run. He was assigned to the duty of mustering in and drilling a regiment of Rush's Lancers at Philadelphia, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Rush being Colonel. This regiment was finally employed on police duty in Washington, and Captain McArthur petitioned to be transferred back to his own regiment, the Second Cavalry of Regulars. His request was granted, and he joined the regiment, then a part of General McClellan's command, which was entering upon the memorable Peninsular Campaign. The record of the old Second Cavalry was never more brilliant. Only the skeleton of it remained when the army was recalled, Captain McArthur, the only officer not killed or wounded.

In the dreadful swamps of Chickahominy, this brave officer met a foe far more cruel and relentless—typhoid or swamp fever—and lay dangerously ill in hospital in Washington. Immediately upon convalescing he reported for duty, had a relapse, and came out at last with a wrecked constitution, and facing the unwelcome truth that the strenuous life of a soldier was over for him. He was engaged in recruiting service for a time, and was on duty at various government posts, but his health steadily failing he was permanently retired with the rank of Major.

The death of Mrs. McArthur, in 1874, was a great blow to him. She had been a brave and uncomplaining companion through all the hardships of frontier life, and a ministering angel in his hours of suffering. He accompanied her remains to San Francisco, and laid her to rest by the side of her mother.

To Major McArthur and his wife were born seven children: Selim Woodworth, February 20, 1853, at Phantom Hill, Texas. Frederick William, January 3, 1856, at Ft. Mason, Texas; Lewis Linn, January 23, 1858, at Boston, Mass.;

Benjamin Russell, July 8, 1860, at San Francisco, California; Mary, November 13, 1864, at Dodgeville, Wisconsin; Joseph Hunter, March 23, 1866, at Dodgeville, Wisconsin; Julia, January 12, 1869, at San Francisco, California. Of these only one survives.

The climate of California not agreeing with him, Major McArthur returned to his home in Chicago. Here, on December 17, 1879, he was married to Miss Frances L. Covert, daughter of Deacon Stephen Covert, of LeRoy, New York, and niece of the Rev. John Covert, a clergyman and educator well and favorably known throughout the West, who made him a devoted wife.

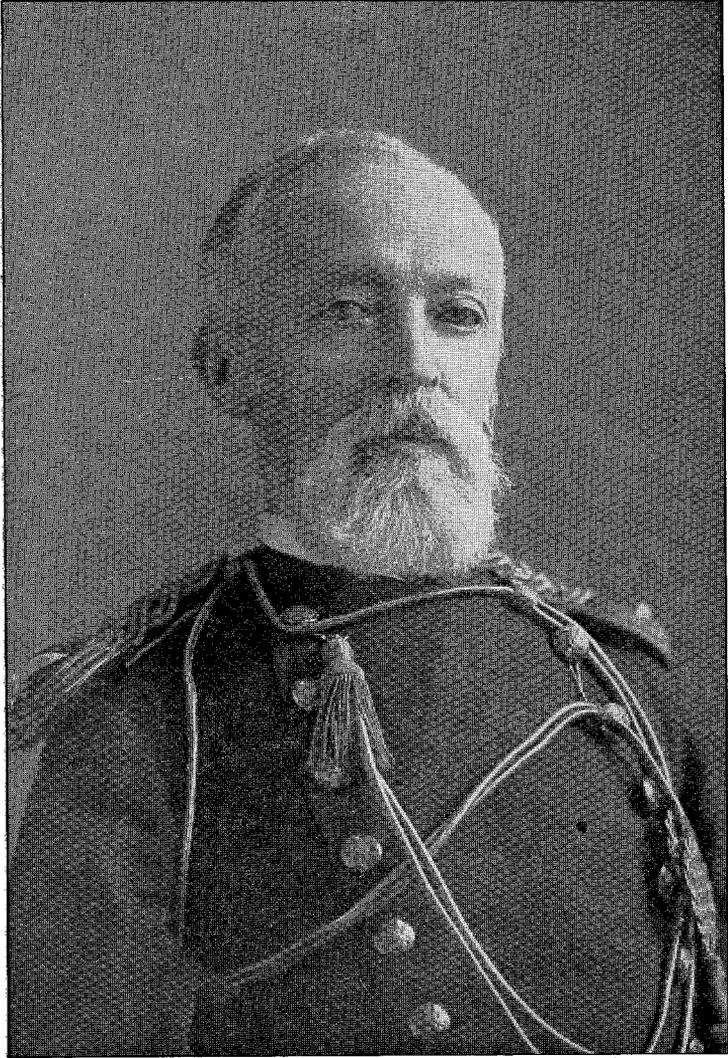
Major McArthur was a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church, a constant and faithful attendant upon its services, and an earnest and consistent Christian everywhere. One by one the ties that bound him to life were severed. The death of three of his children, two sons of great promise and an idolized daughter, cast a deep sorrow over his declining years; and finally, weary of his burden of suffering, he closed his eyes in the last sleep on January 23, 1902.

He was a loving husband, a devoted father, a true and loyal friend.

Of a positive nature, and a man of strong convictions, he possessed a tender heart that ever responded to the call of suffering and sorrow. His memory will long be cherished by those who knew him best.

He left a widow and one son, Dr. Lewis L. McArthur, a prominent surgeon of Chicago. Few of his old companions in arms are left—nearly all have responded to the roll call on the other side of the river.

“Requiescat in Pace.”



COLONEL ALEXANDER PIPER.

ALEXANDER PIPER.

No. 1498. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, February 22nd, 1902, at New York City, aged 73.

COLONEL ALEXANDER PIPER was born on May 11th, 1828, at Harrisburg, Pa. His paternal grandfather was Colonel John Piper, who was born in Ireland, December 30th, 1729. Colonel John Piper came with his father's family, in early life, to the Cumberland Valley, Pa., where they settled not far from Shippensburg. Shortly after his marriage, Colonel John Piper removed to Bedford County, and located on what is now known as Piper's Run, in Colerain Township. During the French and Indian War he served conspicuously, and was commissioned June 20th, 1763, a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Provisional Regiment. He was one of the Provincial Justices of Bedford County, in 1773. At the outset of the War for Independence, he was an outspoken patriot, and represented Bedford County in the Provincial Conference, held at Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia, June 18th, 1776, which called the first Constitutional Convention. In July, 1776, he had command of the First Battalion of Bedford County Associators, and was in active service that year. On the 21st of March, 1777, he was commissioned Lieutenant of the County, a position he filled for a period of three years, during the most trying period of the War. The Committee of Safety, on the 21st of October, appointed him one of the Commissioners to seize the personal effects of traitors. From November 27th, 1779, to November 11th, 1785, he represented Bedford County in the Supreme Executive Council. He served as a member of the General Assembly from the years 1785 to 1789, and was opposed to the calling of the convention of that year to which he was elected a member. On the night of November 6th, 1787, his residence in Philadelphia, which he occupied while in attendance upon the

Assembly, was stoned by a mob to show their opposition to the Constitutional Party, of which he was a member. In 1797 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and April 25th, 1801, was commissioned a Major-General in the Pennsylvania Militia.

At the time of Colonel John Piper's death, which occurred at the ripe old age of eighty-six, the local newspapers said of him: "Mr. Piper was firmly attached to the principles of the Revolution, in which he bore his share with great credit as an officer; and the cause of political freedom, which was based on the Revolution, found in him an undeviating and ardent supporter." Colonel Piper married, about 1770, Catherine Lusk, born in 1748, in Cumberland County, Pa. She died August 20th, 1822, in Bedford County, Pa.

Alexander M. Piper, Colonel Alexander Piper's father, was born in 1786, in Bedford County, Pa. He commanded a company in the War of 1812, and died 1868. He married Ann Espy Elder, a daughter of Samuel Elder and a grand-daughter of Rev. John Elder, minister of Paxtang and Derry, and who was known as the "Fighting Parson of Pennsylvania," and of whom William H. Egle, M. D., said, in his resume of the history of the church of Paxtang and Derry: "He was a man whose whole life reads like a romance. I regard him as the most prominent figure in our early provincial history. He towered far above all men in the era in which he lived, and his name and fame will long endure. The heroes of New England are but pigmies compared with this giant."

From such fighting stock was born a man who well sustained the reputation of both families for their fighting qualities, and who served his country in a manner that his family and friends may always refer to with pride. His first school years were spent at Mr. Alfred Armstrong's Academy, and he was for a short time at Dickenson College. His last years were with Captain Partridge and son, who had a military school at Harrisburg, Pa. Among his schoolmates were the

Porters, Shunks and Hammonds. Members of each of these families are familiar and conspicuous figures in our country's history. Whilst a pupil of this school, he received his appointment to West Point, and, as Captain Partridge said, he was prepared to enter the second class if the regulations would permit. This, of course, was not possible. Congressman Alexander Ramsey, afterwards Governor Ramsey of Minnesota, gave Alexander Piper his appointment to West Point.

Alexander Piper was a lovable, affectionate, modest boy, and he never lost these traits of character, as his class-mates at the Academy, the students under him when instructor there, and his many associates and subordinates, both enlisted and commissioned, can attest. His dear old mother shortly before her death at the age of ninety-two said, "Well, I have never had one hour's worry or solicitude about Alexander. He was always a good son."

He entered the Military Academy July 1st, 1847, and was graduated fifth in his class, July 1st, 1851. He was always a hard student, very quiet, exceptionally neat, and very erect in carriage.

When he graduated he was promoted a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and was assigned to the Third Artillery at Ft. Independence, R. I. In 1852 he served at Ft. Adams, R. I., and at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and in August, 1853, returned to West Point as Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics, but he remained only until April of 1854, when he went to Ft. Monroe, Va.

In 1854 he was ordered to the far West for frontier duty at Ft. Yuma, California; Ft. Vancouver, Washington, and Ft. Dalles, or, as it was then known, The Dalles, Oregon. While serving at The Dalles he was promoted to a First Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, on January 31st, 1855. His command was one of those which opened up Oregon and Washington and protected the pioneers by establishing lines of communication and building many block-houses. In 1855 and 1856 he

was engaged in Indian hostilities almost constantly in Washington Territory.

On March 28th, 1856, he was in a skirmish with the Indians at the Cascades, with General Sheridan, who was then a Lieutenant.

In 1856 and 1857 he was at Ft. Walla Walla, Washington, and Ft. Umpqua, Oregon, and in 1860 went on an expedition to the Upper Klamath Lake, Oregon. A classmate who served with him in 1855, 1856 and 1857, writes of Colonel Piper's experience as follows:

"A command was formed in May of 1855 from the posts of Ft. Vancouver and Ft. Dalles to go to the valley of the Boise River (now Idaho) to find out and punish some Snake Indians, who had killed emigrants the fall before. I went with the detachment from Vancouver. I returned the latter part of September, and as I walked up to the quarters the first man to greet me was Aleck Piper. He had been ordered there to join his company—L, Third Artillery. As this company was a part of the Snake River command, he had to await its return to Ft. Vancouver. Soon after I arrived, the company came back, and Piper joined and became its commanding officer. A few days after, an Indian Agent having been killed, and the band sent out to punish the Yakimas having been repulsed, an expedition was fitted out at Ft. Dalles to go against them. Piper and Company L was with it. We went into the Yakima country, and returned to Ft. Dalles with nothing done, the expedition not having been well handled.

"The day we struck the Yakima River, and while marching up its right bank, the Indians, in large numbers, were seen on the left bank. Major Rains, the commanding officer, ordered the troops to cross, but the current was so swift at the fordable places that this was impossible, though it was thoroughly tried and attempted by many. Among these was Company L, led by Piper, who was mounted. It was soon demonstrated that it was impossible to get across, but in

doing this one of the men in Piper's Company was swept off his feet and only saved from drowning by the gallantry and efficiency of Piper, who rode into the rapids and rescued the man. It was a courageous and gallant act, and was much talked about among all the command. It was really the one notable act of the expedition.

"Sheridan, in his Memoirs, in speaking of this expedition, says: 'Lieutenant Piper joined the command with a mountain howitzer. He and I landed on the island with the first boat load, and after disembarking the howitzer we fired two or three shots to let the Indians know we had artillery with us, then advanced down the island with the whole of my command, which had arrived in the meantime; all of the men were deployed as skirmishers except a small detachment to operate the howitzer. Near the lower end of the island we met, as I had anticipated, the entire body of Cascade Indians—men, women and children—whose homes were in the vicinity of the Cascades. They were very much frightened and demoralized at the turn events had taken, for the Yakimas, at the approach of Steptoe, had abandoned them, as predicted, and fled to the mountains.'

"On the return of the expedition, the troops returned to their respective posts, and Piper and I were at Vancouver all winter. In the spring of 1856 he went with his company to join the expedition of Colonel George Wright against the Spokane Indians. Before the command got far away from Ft. Dalles, the portage of the Cascades between Ft. Dalles and Ft. Vancouver was captured by the Indians, and Colonel Wright had to return and recapture it, which he did by a Battalion of the Ninth Infantry under Major Steptoe, and one piece of artillery commanded by Piper. Then the command went back and had a most successful campaign against the Spokanes, whipping them into subjection. I think Piper wintered in Vancouver."

At the breaking out of the Civil War, Lieutenant Piper was ordered East, and was offered by the President an appointment as Captain, Eighteenth Infantry, May 14th, 1861, but he declined to leave that branch of the service in which he had been brought up, and was then appointed Captain Third Artillery, May 14th, 1861. From June to September of 1861 he was stationed in the defense of Washington, but during the month of July he was assigned by General McDowell as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of General W. T. Sherman's Brigade, the Third Brigade, First Division, McDowell's Army, which was organized in response to that clamor of the press, "On to Richmond." In the Manassas Campaign of July he was engaged in action at Blackburn's Ford, July 18th, and Bull Run, July 21st, and in his report of July 25th, Sherman says, "Lieutenants Piper and McQuessin, of my personal staff, were under fire all day, and carried orders to and fro with as much coolness as on parade." On September 11th, 1861, he was again ordered to West Point as Principal Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, and remained at the Alma Mater until June 16th, 1862, when he was ordered to the front in command of the Light Artillery Battery, which was at the Point. He then reported to Major-General Pope, as Chief of Artillery, and during the Northern Virginia Campaign on August 30th, 1862, was brevetted Major "for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign in Northern Virginia." From September, 1862, to January, 1863, he was detailed as Assistant Inspector of Artillery at Washington. January 7th, 1863, he was appointed Colonel, Tenth New York Artillery Volunteers, which was raised and organized from the neighborhood of Sackett's Harbor, New York. This regiment was raised in response to President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men on August 2d, 1862. He led these raw recruits to the defense of Washington, and there drilled them into shape, and out of chaos came order. Among his private papers there are complete drawings and notes of

the equipment, made by himself, of Forts Greble, Carroll, Snyder, Stanton (where the Tenth New York Artillery was stationed), Ricketts, Wagner, Baker, Davis, Dupont, Meigs, Mahan, and the battery at Benning's Bridge. He remained in the defense of Washington from January, 1863, to the spring of 1864.

On May 27th, 1864, the Tenth New York Artillery took transports for Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, and were soon part and parcel of General Grant's great army at Cold Harbor. From the siege of Petersburg they were hurried to Washington, when Early was threatening that city. They were also in the Shenandoah Valley with Sheridan, in January, 1865; again in the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, occupying a long front line, with its right resting on James River. It was here that the Tenth New York Artillery bore a conspicuous part in the great closing contest.

For gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Petersburg, Colonel Piper was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, June 15th, 1864. From July 23rd to November 10th, 1864, he was Chief of Artillery of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and from December, 1864, to July, 1865, he was Chief of Artillery of the Middle Military Division. Colonel Piper was mustered out of the Volunteer service with his regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y., July 6th, 1865. The members of the Tenth New York Artillery loved and admired their commanding officer, and at several reunions of the regiment implored him to be present. The kind and gentle disposition so conspicuous in his youth made him loved by his New York Regiment during the War, and his firm, unswerving discipline made even those whom he punished admire him. As a token of their admiration for their commanding officer, the members of the Tenth Artillery presented him with a very handsome watch, and he never failed to show with pride this token of their appreciation.

After the War, Colonel Piper was again ordered to the Military Academy as Principal Assistant Inspector of Artillery Tactics, and served there from July 24th, 1865, to August 28th, 1872. During this tour of duty he was married, November, 1870, to Adelaide Cozzens, daughter of William B. Cozzens, who was for so many years associated with the Academy, and was the proprietor of Cozzens' Hotel.

On his return from a leave of absence in Europe in 1873, without solicitation of any kind, President Grant offered him a Majority in the Paymaster's Department, but he again declined to leave the artillery, as he preferred promotion in the corps in which he had served so long.

On his promotion to Major, Fourth Artillery, December 20th, 1875, he was stationed at Fort Hamilton, and remained there until 1876, when he was again returned to the Academy as Principal Instructor in Artillery Tactics, remaining there until 1881.

Four years as a cadet and thirteen and a half as an Instructor at the Academy identified Alexander Piper with the Alma Mater almost as closely as were the professors of that period. His ideas of right and wrong and strict obedience to orders were well illustrated during his last tour of duty at the Academy, when General O. O. Howard, the Superintendent of the Academy, issued an order directing that no soldier should walk on the sidewalk in front of the officers quarters. Colonel Piper promptly took the middle of the roadway and walked there until called upon for an explanation, when he stated that he was a soldier, and was proud of it though he was also an officer. The order was rescinded.

November 8th, 1882, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, First Artillery, but was at once transferred to the Third Artillery, and in January, 1884, was transferred to the command of the First Artillery, and August 10th, 1887, he was promoted Colonel of the Fifth Artillery, succeeding Colonel John Hamilton in command of the regiment and Fort

Hamilton, where he remained until he retired upon his own request, after forty years' service, July 1st, 1891. After his retirement he and Mrs. Piper made their home at the Park Avenue Hotel, in New York, and it was through the burning of that Hotel on February 22d, 1902, that Colonel Piper was overcome with smoke and lost his life.

IN MEMORIAM

COLONEL ALEXANDER PIPER,

DIED 1902.

At a meeting of the Tenth New York Artillery, residing in this city, Wednesday evening, February 26th, 1902, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The sad intelligence has come to us, surviving members of the Tenth New York Artillery Volunteers, of the death in New York City last Saturday morning of Colonel Alexander Piper, our former beloved commander, therefore,

RESOLVED, That, notwithstanding the many years that have passed since the War of the Rebellion and the severing of the ties that had for years bound us together, our high regard for him as a soldier and a gentleman had in nowise grown less but, on the contrary, had strengthened with time.

RESOLVED, That, speaking for all the living members of the regiment, we tender to his wife our deepest sympathy in her sorrow and loneliness.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be sent to Mrs Piper, and that copies be furnished the daily papers of this city for publication.

E. A. CHAPMAN,

H. D. PAYNE,

I. L. HUNTINGTON,

Committee.

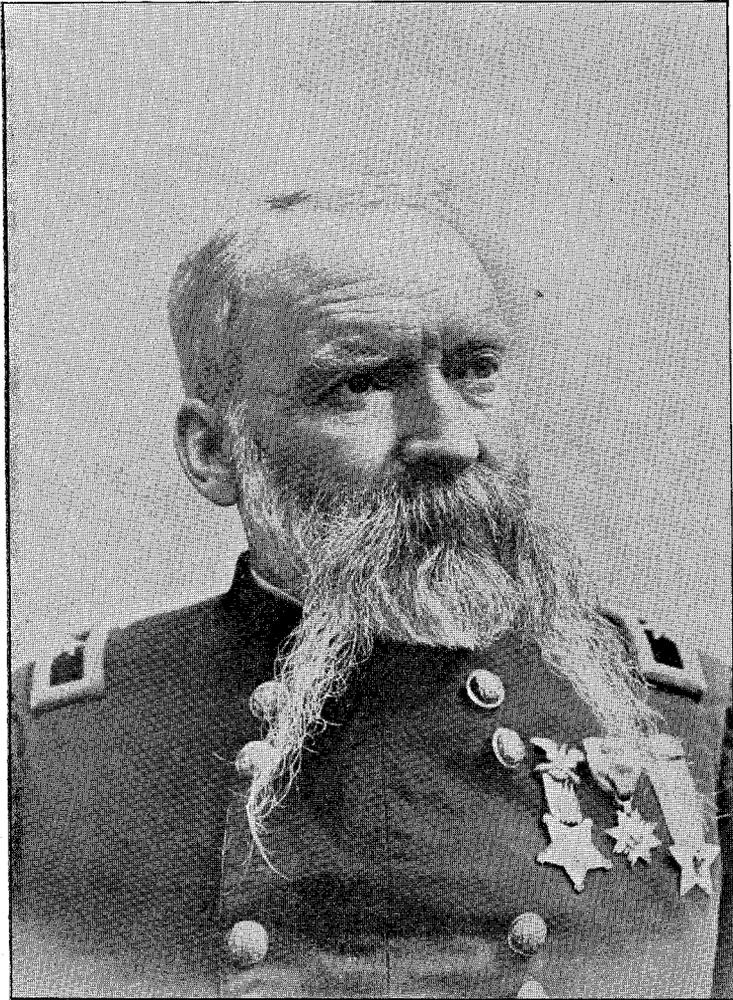
Watertown, N Y., Feb. 26th, 1902.

DAVID SLOANE STANLEY.

No. 1544. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, March 13, 1902, at Washington, D. C., aged 74.

DAVID SLOANE STANLEY was born June 1, 1828, at Chester, Cedar Valley, Wayne County, Ohio. His father was a farmer. After the death of his parents he studied medicine under Dr. Firestone, at Wooster, Ohio, but gave up that study when he received his appointment as a cadet. He was a son of John Bratton Stanley and Sarah (Peterson) Stanley; great grandson of Marshall Stanley; great ² grandson of Nathaniel Stanley, private Spencer's Connecticut regiment in the War of the American Revolution, and a grandson of Conrad Peterson, private Virginia line. He married, April, 1857, Anna Maria Wright, daughter of General Joseph Jefferson B. Wright, Assistant Surgeon General United States Army, and to them were born seven children—Florence, Josephine, Sarah Elizabeth, Anna Huntington, Alice, Blanche Huntington and David Sheridan. Elizabeth and Anna married, respectively, Captains David J. Rumbough and Willard A. Holbrook, United States Army. The father's ancestors came from Lancastershire, England, and settled in Connecticut about 1650, in the neighborhood of New Britain. Later a part of the family removed to Pennsylvania and Ohio. The mother's family were of Coventry, Connecticut, subsequently of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where the family resided for several generations. Mrs. Stanley's grand-uncle was Samuel Huntington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The children, by ancestral blood of their father and mother, are connected with the War of the American Revolution, as follows: Grandchildren of John Bratton and Sarah (Peterson) Stanley; great grand-children of William and Margaret (Bratton) Stanley;



MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID S. STANLEY

great ²grand-children of Marshall and Thamor Stanley; great ³grand-children of Nathaniel Stanley, private Spencer's Connecticut regiment; great grand-children of Conrad Peterson, private Virginia line; grand-children of Joseph Jefferson B. and Eliza (Jones) Wright; great grand-children of Amasa and Elizabeth (Huntington) Jones; great ²grand-children of Joel Jones, Lieutenant Colonel Connecticut militia.

From 1852, when Stanley graduated with distinction at West Point, to 1884, he passed through all the grades, in the regular service, from Second Lieutenant, by brevet, to Brigadier General, excepting that of Lieutenant Colonel; and in the volunteer service he was among the earlier Brigadier Generals, reaching the grade of Major General in November, 1862,—in all ten commissions. In addition, he received in the regular army four commissions, by brevet: Lieutenant Colonel, December 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River; Colonel, May 15, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Resaca; Brigadier General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Ruff's Station; and Major General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin. His distinguished labors embraced numerous skirmishes, actions, expeditions, pursuits and battles. He commanded companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, an army corps, districts and departments. He was appointed Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Mississippi, in Dec., 1863; and subsequently Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, wherein he commanded the cavalry, with special distinction, in the Stone River, Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished bravery at the battle of Franklin, where he was severely wounded while commanding the Fourth Army Corps. In that battle, "when he discovered the break in the (Union) line, although a Corps Commander, he placed himself at the head

of a brigade, and, leading the charge, drove the enemy back, and re-established the continuity of the line."

On June 1, 1892, he was retired from active service, being 64 years of age. On September 13, 1893, he was assigned, by the President, as Governor of the National Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., and so served until April 15, 1898, when he resigned the position.

Prior to the secession of Texas, the military department embracing that State was a most important command, "almost five-sixths of the whole army and field batteries of the nation." That force was surrendered by the department commander, and, as a part of it, the First United States Cavalry—subsequently the Fourth—with Captain Stanley commanding the companies in the field. Stanley refused to recognize the surrender, and promptly ordered the regiment to Forts Arbuckle and Washita, Indian Territory, and Fort Wise, Colorado Territory; and thus prepared to defend his honor, during March and April, 1861, "against not only the hostile arms, but the more dangerous seductions of the" insurgent emissaries. In May, leaving four companies at Fort Wise, he moved six to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in June actively skirmished through Missouri and Colorado. In late July he commanded the cavalry attached to Brigadier General T. W. Sweeney's force, and attacked the greater part of General Price's Confederate force, at Forsyth, Missouri. For some hours the conflict was doubtful, until Stanley, at the head of four companies of his regiment, charged the center and cut through, capturing two pieces of artillery and many prisoners, utterly routing the Confederate force, which, demoralized, retired into Arkansas, losing through desertion about 5,000 men. In the charge Stanley's horse was shot.

On July 25, while commanding the cavalry in the Army of the Missouri, he led 250 men, including 40 volunteers, in the charge upon the Confederate rear guard, at Springfield, with

the result that the entire rear guard, over two thousand, was destroyed. On August 2nd, his dash and bravery were again attested, at Dog Spring, Missouri. On August 3, in recognition of his most valuable services, he was assigned to the command of the Fourth Cavalry, the designation given by Congress to the former First Regiment. He was in the battle of Wilson's Creek, guarding supply trains, August 10, 1861; retreat at Rolla, August, 1861; skirmish at Salem, September, 1861. September 28, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General United States Volunteers, in recognition of his ability and distinguished services.

As the war advanced, the Fourth Cavalry became a unit in the Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. The instruction and *elan* given by Stanley to that noble regiment proved of great value to it, as well as to the command with which it served. That command "held a central position in the grand field of the operations of the Armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee. * * * It received the surrender of over 30,000 men and officers; captured over 80,000 stand of arms; nearly 20,000 horses, and took in battle, by direct charge, 75 pieces of artillery, including 15 heavy siege guns; and, as a division, * * * captured the second strongest fortified city in the Southern Confederacy." * * * "The cavalry arm of the service in the West, early in the Civil War, developed and perfected into a mighty engine of warfare, while in the East it was neglected, ridiculed, dwarfed and stunted, until just before the final overthrow of the enemy." * * * In the East it was kept too much "within the leading strings of the other arms of the service."*

NOTE.—"Minty and the Cavalry," by Captain Joseph G. Vale, Brigade Inspector United States Volunteer Cavalry. That history of campaigns in the western armies refers, frequently, to the services of General Stanley, and embraces a valuable and interesting sketch of Stanley's services, by Brigadier General John Green Balance, late United States Volunteer, now Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army.

On August 31, 1864, during the Atlanta campaign, the Fourth and Twenty-third Army Corps were too far from the main army to receive orders from General Sherman or General Thomas, and despatches were received, from Sherman, that the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps must act on the morrow, under the orders of the highest commander present; that General Stanley was that highest commander, and accordingly General Schofield was directed to report to him. Before Schofield had time to report, Stanley appeared at Schofield's camp, evidently much disturbed by the order, and said that Sherman was wrong; that he did not want the command, and was not entitled to it, and, therefore, urged Schofield to accept the chief command, thus that he might act under Schofield's orders. Schofield replied that Sherman's order was imperative, and that he could not relieve him from the responsibility of executing it; it was all wrong, but there was no present remedy. Later, at Lovejoy's, Sherman requested Schofield to give him a written statement of his dissent from the decision upon the question of relative rank. The statement was submitted, by Sherman, to the War Department, and in due time the decision by that department was rendered. It sustained the view of the law as taken by Schofield and Stanley, and reversed that of Sherman. As has been said, by General Schofield, it was by virtue of that decision that he, instead of Stanley, had command of the force that, in the following November, 1864, opposed Hood's advance from the Tennessee River, and repulsed his fierce assault at Franklin.

The incident illustrates Stanley's well-founded magnanimity. Considering that the order emanated from so distinguished a soldier as Sherman, not every officer would have acted as Stanley did. He went promptly to Schofield, who was his friend; but had he been his enemy, he would have gone as promptly, for he was ever actuated by greatness of mind, elevation and dignity of soul, and disdained injustice,

meanness and revenge,—ever ready to act and sacrifice for noble objects.

At Spring Hill—where Stanley was attacked by cavalry as well as infantry—Schofield confidently trusted Stanley's one division to hold that place until the army should reach it. Schofield has said: * * * "The serious danger at Spring Hill ended at dark. The gallant action of Stanley and his one division at that place in the afternoon of November 29 cannot be overestimated or too highly praised. If the enemy had gained a position there in the afternoon which we could not have passed round in the night, the situation would then have become very serious. But, as I had calculated, the enemy did not have time to do that before dark, against Stanley's stubborn resistance." * * * Schofield has often referred to Stanley as "conspicuous for gallantry at Spring Hill, and at Franklin, where he was wounded."

At Spring Hill he made temporary cover for his troops with intrenching tools, improvised for the most part on the spot, by splitting the canteen of every other man and using the parts as scoops to throw up the earth.

He fought at Franklin on three occasions: the skirmish there December 15, 1862; the action there April 10, 1863, and the momentous battle there November 30, 1864.

His marked courage was established early in his military career, notably in the Cheyenne Indian campaign of 1857, at the battle of Solomon's Fork, where White Antelope, the celebrated Cheyenne chief, attacked him and snapped a pistol in his face. The pistol, however, failed, and Stanley drew his pistol and killed the Indian chief. It was a hand to hand conflict!

At Forsyth, Mo., in June, 1861, he was in the thickest of the fight, and his horse was shot from under him. In that engagement he foreshadowed that eminent coolness, courage and gallantry which ennobled his services from 1861 to 1865.

At Iuka, General Rosecrans commended him for gallantry. He saved the day at that place; also the day at Corinth.

Stanley ever had the highest respect for authority, and its support, the moral order of the people. He prayed that the latter might never be relaxed, so as to make necessary the government by armies. And he held fast to the sublime enunciation that: "Civil sovereignty is co-eval with men. The relations of authority, submission and equality lie in the human family, and from it are extended to commonwealths, kingdoms and empires. The civil authority resides materially in society at large; formally in the person or persons to whom society may commit its exercise. Immediately, therefore, sovereignty is given by God to society; mediately through society to the person who wields it. Both materially and formally, mediately and immediately, sovereignty is from God, and within its competence is supreme and sacred. Civil allegiance to sovereignty is, therefore, a part of Christianity, and treason is both a crime against lawful authority and a sin against God, who has ordained that authority. * * * It is a part of the Christian religion to obey "the powers that are." * * * All nations have their progress, and the progress of a nation is like the growth of a tree, bearing its fruit in due season. If the trunk of a tree be wounded, the vigor of the tree is stayed. Anything which crosses the healthy development and growth, be it a tree or human society, is fatal to its perfection." * * * "The good and pure see God's power in the storm, in the cataract, in the earthquake. They see His wisdom in the laws which govern the boundless universe; His beauty in the flower, in the sun-beam, and in the many-tinted rainbow. But the wicked and impure use this very creation only to outrage and blaspheme the Creator."

Stanley advocated that the best subjects are those who are first loyal to the creator of heaven and earth; and that they best keep the laws of the land who do it for conscience sake.

He resolutely asserted that loyalty is part of Christianity, and that "the time is coming when true fealty, and true loyalty, will be found only in those who are loyal and true, first to the Heavenly King, and after this to the representatives of his authority upon earth." * * * "Beware of disobedience! Beware, also, not of actual disobedience only, but of that tardy slothful negligence by which one may provoke! Do your little duties with great exactness; for if you will faithfully do your lesser duties, your greater duties will take care of themselves." Nothing should be regarded as an accessory; but everything as a principal.

The virtues necessary to command shown eminently in Stanley, though not to the prejudice of true zeal. In correcting faults, he observed the well-stated rule: "Correction ought to be full of sweetness, but yet strong enough to be effective and to root out defects; it ought to have the softness of a silken arrow, which does not penetrate; it should be of steel, but this steel must be tempered in charity, which * * * can be piously severe, patiently angry, and humbly indignant,—which punishes, but with chastisement full of mercy."

Early in Stanley's military career he aided in the survey of a railroad to the Pacific, along the thirty-fifth parallel. The route became known as the Atlantic and Pacific, westward from Albuquerque, New Mexico. Nineteen years afterward he organized and commanded the Yellow Stone expedition, of 1872-73, to explore and guard the Northern Pacific Railroad. His reports of the latter expedition have proved valuable—they pointed to the future population and wealth of what, at the time, was almost an unknown region. It has been noted, as an interesting coincidence, "that he should have been instrumental in locating the routes of two great railroads." But his West Point education fitted him for the tasks. His standing, number nine, in the large class of 1852, was distinguished,—number four in engineering, five in mineralogy and geology,

three in chemistry, seven in philosophy, and sixteen in mathematics. He had as competitors such men as Casey, Alexander, Rose, Ives, Mendell, Slocum, Bonaparte, Hascall, Mullan, Hartsuff, Woods, McCook, Kautz, Crook, Sheridan, Bowen and others.

Stanley's distinguished services are enduringly recorded in the archives of the Department of War; are outlined in Cullum's register of the officers and graduates of our beloved Alma Mater; and further outlined in the records of the Congress of the United States through a report (No. 1245, 52d Congress, 1st session) from the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives. Therein the following important battles and actions, in which he well sustained a part, are enumerated:

Near Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, February 27, 1859; Forsyth, Missouri, June 27, 1861; Dug Spring, Missouri, August 31, 1861; Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861; New Madrid, Missouri, March 13, 1862; Island No. 10, Mississippi River, April 7, 1862; Farmington, Mississippi, May 28, 1862; siege of Corinth, Mississippi, May 30, 1862; Iuka, Mississippi, September 19, 1862; Corinth, Mississippi, October 3-4, 1862; Franklin, Tennessee, December 15, 1862; Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, to January 4, 1863; Bradyville, Tennessee, February 13, 1863; Snow Hill, Tennessee, March 10 and 30, 1863; Franklin, Tennessee, April 11, 1863; Middleton, Tennessee, May 22, 1863; Shelbyville, Tennessee, June 27, 1863; Elk River, Tennessee, July 2, 1863; Alpine, Georgia, September 9, 1863; Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864; Cassville, Georgia, May 17-19, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 15-28, 1864; Pine Mountain, Georgia, May 28 to June 30, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, January 20 to July 2, 1864; Rugg's Station, Georgia, July 4, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 19-21, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22 to September 2, 1864; Lovejoy's Station, September

2, 1864; near Nashville, Tennessee, November 24-29, 1864; Spring Hill, Tennessee, November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, (where he was wounded); at the mouth of Powder River, Montana, August, 1872, and a number of small skirmishes.

In the Congressional report, he is referred to in communications from Generals Grant, Sheridan, Schofield, Thomas, Hancock, Pope, Howard, Augur, Crook and Terry, as a brave, gallant and accomplished officer, serving through the Civil War with conspicuous merit in the exercise of large commands, contributing much to the successful overthrow of the war; as fully competent for all the requirements and responsibilities of his position, evincing constant care as an efficient and faithful commander; as one noted for special skill, desperate fighting, able generalship, and as possessing rare qualities eminently fitting him to be a leader of men.

"Some men are in pursuit of honors; but others have honors in pursuit of them." Stanley was of the latter class.

Following the views of eminent men as to the healthful solution of important questions, Stanley deprecated "a policy which combines, in a most extraordinary way, the disadvantage, both of yielding and of resistance, without gaining the advantages of either course." And he believed that in the discharge of duty "we must not go 'cap in hand' to the opponent." But that we should go, in order to good relations, "boldly with cap on head," * * * 'With hindward feather and with forward toe.'

Stanley's love for the United States Military Academy was intense. His address to the graduating class of 1885 was scholarly and instructive, as part of a ceremonial which marked the importance of the occasion when the cadet pathway was about to join the great rough roadway of the life so well known to officers of the army. As stated by him, the class was to pass from tutelage to that independence and freedom

of life compatible with the profession of arms and the articles of war. Touchingly did he add that the Superintendent and Academic Staff were not longer to be their sponsors,—that thence forward future records would be mainly in their own hands. Through practical words, relative to the origin, rise and perils of our Alma Mater, he made apparent the rise and progress of the Academy, thereby to indicate valuable results, with some hints to the end that the reputation of the Academy might be kept true to its past history. He referred to the War of the American Revolution, and the need felt by its leaders relative to officers skilled in the science of war, and then traced the Academy, from the efforts of the Father of his Country, through the first official recognition and ensuing steps, from 1790 to 1802, when, for the first time, our Alma Mater had, in name, a legal existence. It continued to grow in favor, and, in 1812, the part played by the graduates was conspicuous and gallant,—they were well to the front; one-half of them were either killed or wounded,—and in 1814 our flag floated in honor of numerous victories. He quoted the words of Scott, the grand old hero: "But for our graduated cadets, the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country, and a peace, without the loss of a single battle."

Passing, briefly, the Indian Wars and the great Civil War, Stanley referred to the action of a select committee of the House of Representatives, in 1837, which contemplated: * * * "That all acts now in force authorizing the enlistment or appointment of cadets * * * be, and are hereby repealed, from and after the thirtieth day of June next; and all such cadets, now in service or under the instruction of the United States, shall be disbanded or dismissed." The select committee held that constitutional principles, principles of sound policy, and principles of fiscal economy, were opposed to cer-

tain features of West Point. Great emphasis was rested on the "unfruitfulness of the system of military education." Repudiation was had of the principle, held by many eminent statesmen, that "in proportion as our own military establishment is small, the government ought to be careful to disseminate, by education, a knowledge of the art of war; and that, in the event of war, the knowledge of cadets who had returned to civil life will not be lost to the country." And, after that repudiation, these words are recorded: * * * "Make it a known condition of filling up the army of the United States, at any juncture of danger, that the citizen soldier's wishes are not to be consulted in the selection of your officers, and that, so far from it, all his wishes and feelings are to be violated by placing over him men whose education, habits, temperaments and feelings, he has been accustomed to regard with a feverish dislike, and what will be the consequence? Either a failure in filling up the desired ranks, or the earliest discharge of their muskets will be to rid themselves of their obnoxious commandants, and to devolve the duty of command upon some more congenial comrade." * * *

The report ignored the views of Presidents Washington, John Adams, Jefferson and Madison, and the enunciations of War Secretaries Dearborn, Crawford and Calhoun, aside from sound words from other eminent statesmen. Stanley, in final reference said: "So much for this wonderful report, which I will dismiss by saying that ancient governments, whose armies have filled the world with the splendor of victory, realized the importance of discipline and military science; skill in the individual officers; that science in war does more than force; that neither numbers nor blind valor insure victory; and that he who, with a small army, could not execute great things, was liable to be effaced from the list of great generals. Therefore, I may say that the Moderns, who would have destroyed this institution, had retrograded from the ancient teachings.

Fortunately for the Academy and the country, our Presidents, their War Ministers and boards of visitors, have not accepted the erroneous theory that military science can be imbibed by intuition, but, on the contrary, they have held that some previous education is necessary to qualify a man to exercise the art of war, and that mental, more than the physical, qualities of man determine the issue of the contest. Further, they have expressed the opinion that the Academy was the basis of an army nucleus which would furnish the country with well educated and trained officers, devoted to its service, and capable of defending the frontiers, extending our fortifications, carrying on great systems of internal improvements, guarding against the imposition of foreign peoples, and, above all, of developing the undiscovered resources of great states."

The "Tinsels of Scholarship," so termed by a committee of Congress, have proved to be, in the estimation of the country, golden honors of unequalled brightness. * * It has been well said, "that as the hills of the Hudson have constantly answered, in faithful reverberations, to the sounds of the morning and evening gun, so the hearts of the American people have continually responded, with equal fidelity, to every effort of the public authorities for the inculcation of military science."

Stanley's further words, as to all true officers, were: "From what I have said, as to our graduates, do not understand me as underrating the many distinguished officers of the army who have been schooled in practical war, and, on that instruction as a basis, have made themselves efficient officers. Nor do I disparage the more youthful ones from civil life. All true officers—be they graduates or not—look to the acquirements and character of the officer, and he is esteemed accordingly."

In the concluding part of his address, in touching upon the future life of the class, he embraced the following injunctions: "It is one of the fundamental principles of government

that every citizen is bound to defend it when the necessity arises; and this principle applies much more strongly to you, whom the country has educated. I beseech you to obey orders; be studious in habit, and mark your duties with fidelity; observe strictly the articles of war; owe no man,—live according to your means; and be not drinkers or gamblers. * * * Learn something every day. * * * Read not as a matter of amusement, but to learn, and as a matter of duty and habit. Follow the advice of Carlyle, to read into the very essence and core of books. * * * * As a true guide to service in the army of your country, I beg you, in the words of the illustrious Soldier of the Cross, St. Paul, to 'be instant in season, out of season; reprove, entreat, rebuke with all patience and doctrine. * * * Be thou vigilant; labor in all things; * * * fulfill thy ministry. Be sober.' So that, as he has said, you may say at that solemn hour, which will surely come: 'I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith. For the rest, there is laid up for me a crown of justice, which the Lord, the just judge, will render to me at that day.'"

The words of St. Paul, as quoted, warrant me in saying that this sketch of Stanley would be incomplete without an outline of his religious life. In what I may say, I shall embrace inculcation, familiar to Stanley, through quotation from doctrinal writers.

Prior to his entrance to the Military Academy, and for some years after his graduation, he was, in religious belief, a Protestant. The dangers of war had impressed him deeply, through his experience in battle, and caused him to realize the nothingness of this world, the shortness of earthly life, and the duration of eternity. Was he prepared for the latter? To this question he gave the profound consideration which its importance demanded. What would it avail should he gain the whole world and lose his soul? His thoughtful attention

to the subject led him to the Catholic Apostolic Church; and in connection with that—the most important step of his life—I have the following from the Most Reverend John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, who, in the Civil War, was the Chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers:

* * * “I myself had nothing to do with his conversion, or his reception into the church. I became acquainted with him only a few weeks after he was received in the church. Father Tracey, who had been, before the war, pastor of the church at Huntsville, and who had given up his charge to become the personal chaplain of General Rosecrans, was the one who instructed and baptized General Stanley. It was in the autumn of 1862. Mass was celebrated in the public square of Iuka. There was a very large attendance of the army; and before the mass General Stanley read his profession of faith and received conditional baptism. General Rosecrans was his sponsor. The news of the incident spread at once through the whole army. I was stationed with my regiment, the Fifth Minnesota, near Corinth. I remember very well hearing the news and taking note of the excellent impression produced by it. Not many weeks later I met General Stanley, and he told me that he was most happy in realizing that he had obeyed the calling of his conscience; and that by so doing he was nearer to his God, and ready to meet Him, if death came to him in the performance of his duty on the battle field.

One Sunday morning I was preparing the altar for the celebration of mass in the camp of the Fifth Regiment, when Stanley was seen coming forward to assist at the Holy Sacrifice. I remember him well, kneeling on the ground among the rank and file of the regiment, prayer book in hand and edifying deeply, by his visible piety, all who were around him. Catholics and non-Catholics expressed their respect for him on account of his open profession. Catholics, in a special manner, were drawn to a more fervent practice of their religion by the

noble example which they had witnessed. When he was, in later days, on duty in the northwest, he occasionally passed through St. Paul. Whenever he was here on Sunday he was most punctual in attending mass. I met him frequently when he lived in Washington, and found him to be, in profession and practice, a most loyal Catholic.

The last time I shook hands with him was one day in Lafayette Square, towards the close of the Spanish War. 'How was General Stanley able to remain at home when war was raging?' I asked, and the reply was, 'To an old soldier this has been no war, made up as it is of what we would have called morning skirmishes.'

The effect of my personal relations with General Stanley was that I loved and esteemed him, most sincerely, as a noble soldier, a cultured gentleman, a true friend and devoted Christian. He may have had a few frailties! But, how small they were when seen together with his great qualities of mind and heart!" * * *

George Deshon, a graduate of 1843—second in the class with Franklin, Peck, Reynolds, Hardie, Clarke, Augur, Ulysses S. Grant, and other noble souls—served in the Topographical Engineers and Ordnance, and was, for some eighteen months, Assistant Professor of Ethics during Stanley's cadetship. He resigned in 1851, and subsequently, as Roman Catholic priest, became a member of the Congregation of Redemptorists, and thereafter a member of the Paulists. Now he is the Very Reverend Superior General of the latter congregation. Inferably Stanley was led, through observation of that eminently distinguished graduate, to that study of Catholic doctrine which, eventually, made him a Catholic. Deshon was an attractive man, and led men to love and admire him. Among his particular admirers was Grant. The latter, when President, had Deshon as his guest during his visits to Washington; and during the visits they were to each other, as they had been at West Point—"Sam" and "George."

Stanley believed, with the Christian world, that "Prayer moves an arm that is almighty; and that arm governs the world!" Accordingly, he did not fail to supplicate—through the universal prayer of the Catholic Church—our God of might, wisdom and justice, through whom laws are enacted and judgment decreed, to assist with the holy spirit of counsel the President of the United States, that his administration might be conducted in righteousness, and be eminently useful to the people; and that the light of divine wisdom might direct the deliberations of Congress, to the end that they might tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge, and the perpetuation, to the people, of the blessings of equal liberty. And, in his supplications, he embraced the governors of states, and all judges and other officers appointed to guard our political welfare; also all our brethren and fellow citizens throughout the United States—that they might be preserved in that union and peace which the world cannot give. For all, he asked unbounded mercy and the blessings of this life.

The almighty arm of prayer has, notably, its recognition in the concurrent resolution of the Congress, and the proclamation of the President under that resolution, in July, 1864,—both based on penitential and pious sentiments at a time when the gloom and grief of the United States were intensified. A day of humiliation and prayer by the people was then proclaimed, that they might repent and confess their manifold sins, and implore the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe not to destroy, nor suffer us to be destroyed, as a people; and that the mind of the nation might be enlightened to know and do His will, humbly believing it to be in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained, as a united people, among the family of nations; and that effusion of blood might be stayed, unity and fraternity restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

Stanley understood the nature of charity, as well enunciated by an eminent writer: * * * "As we have no rights over ourselves, and are bound to love ourselves with a rational love—that is, with the love of knowledge, the knowledge that God has made us; and according to the laws which He has imposed upon our nature, so we are also bound to love our neighbor as ourselves; that is to say, he also is a creature of God, he is the property and possession of God, just as I am, and I am bound to pay to him the same respect, the same love, and the same honor, that I am bound to pay to myself. If I see that his soul can be saved by the loss of my temporal life, the law of Charity prompts me to lose it. If I were to see that his temporal life could be saved by the expense of my own, and even by the loss of my own, the law of Charity bids me, if it does not bind me, to risk it. If the risk of my own life were necessary to procure him some great and signal good, charity would counsel me even to risk my life for it. But there is one thing that I may not risk, neither to gain any temporal good for myself, nor to gain any temporal good for another—I may not risk my spiritual life and my eternal salvation! The rational law of love for myself there comes in to limit my freedom. And though I may die for my neighbor to save his soul, or even his life—the life of the body—I may not risk my spiritual life, or my salvation, for anything whatsoever. This, then, is the nature of charity." * * * And the words of St. Paul: "that charity is 'the bond of perfection;' that is to say, like as a golden thread that sustains a string of pearls, and runs through them all, or as a clasp of gold holds a vestment together, so all the graces of the Holy Ghost, which constitute the sanctification of the soul, are sustained, and completed, and clasped together by charity. * * * 'Faith, hope and charity. But the greater of these is charity' * * * because charity makes faith and hope perfect." * * *

Stanley held to his true greatness; and never did he covet false glory! Though living in an age when "the material civilization of the world has been piled up to a gigantic height," he stood among the many great and good, "to testify that there is an order higher still; that as the soul is more than the body, and eternity than time, so the moral order is above the material; that justice is above power; that justice may suffer long, but must reign at last; that power is not right; that no wrongs can be sanctioned by success; nor can the immutable laws of right and wrong be confounded."

He did not fail to assert that it is part of the Christian religion to obey "the powers that are," and that there are two distinct and separate powers—the spiritual and civil—with "distinct and separate spheres, and that within these spheres, respectively, they hold their power from God," from whom all power comes. This tenet is illustrated by the forcible entry of French troops, in 1809, into the Quirinal Palace. In the hall of the palace stood the Holy Father, Pius VII; before him stood General Radet, the commander of the troops. For the moment they stood in silence. Afterward someone asked Radet: "Why did you not speak?" He replied: "I felt to be myself as long as I was ascending the stairs, and was in the midst of the Swiss and the soldiers. When I came to stand in the presence of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, my first communion rose up before me!" In time he recovered self-control and said: "Holy Father, by command of the Emperor, I must call on you either to abdicate your temporal dominion or to go with me to prison." The Holy Father answered: "You have done right to fulfill the command of your master, the Emperor, because you have sworn fidelity to him; and I must do my duty which binds me to my Master. He has committed to me the Temporal Power of the Holy See, as a trust in behalf of the Universal Church, and resign it we ought not, we will not, we cannot." The Holy Father thus rigidly protested

against the despoilment of the patrimony of St. Peter's successors!

Stanley, when exercising command, held rigid views as to obedience: "Beware of disobedience! Beware, also, not of actual disobedience, but of that tardy, slothful negligence by which we may provoke!" He said to the graduates of 1885: "I beseech you to obey orders; mark your duties with fidelity; observe strictly the articles of war; do exactly as you will promise in your oath of office—that is to say, obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over you, according to the rules and articles of war. Do not waste time in construing orders; it is extremely improbable that any officer of the army will give you an illegal order; if he does, you will receive all due protection."

Stanley did not hate any man! He did, however, hate the evil in the man, as he hated the evil in himself; and he condemned both alike. He was tolerant towards the person, but intolerant of the evil in him! When he spoke of that evil, as was his wont, he used words most positive. Yet he stoutly strove to follow the injunction: "Bear the same heart toward your neighbor which you desire your neighbor to bear toward you. Be conscious of your own dignity, and be conscious of the dignity of others. Let us learn to have a delicate conscience to understand promptly, and to correspond, if we can, proportionately." Such was his line of thought that he studied character—that intellectual, and, as expressed by a thoughtful writer, "moral texture into which, all our life long, we have been weaving up the inward life that is in us. It is the result of the habitual or prevailing use we have been making of our intellect, heart and will. We are always at work, like the weaver at the loom; the shuttle is always going, and the woof is always growing. So we are always forming a character for ourselves." * * * "If a man is habitually proud, or vain, or false, and the like, he forms for himself a character like in

kind." As a result he could read men by their faces—not simply by looking at their God-made features, "but at a certain cast and motion, and, shape and expression, which their features have acquired; in brief, the countenance, which is the index of character, and which stands, in its delineation, good or bad, just as the shuttle ever going invariably in the heart has made it." The fruit of the loom will be ripe and perfect, or defective, just as man's free will—the motor for the shuttle in the heart—shall have produced it.

* * * "What they are within they are without. Countenance is transparent, and the soul shines through. And they who are calm and bright, have a gentle expression; why is it so? Because things that are bright, and calm, and sweet, and beautiful, God and His goodness and the world to come, the hopes that bear them up, the trust which they know can never fail—these diffuse over their whole mind and heart, the brightness and sweetness of the realities which are ever before their sight."

Stanley had in view the famous inscription, "Know Thyself," as engraved on the front of Appolo's Temple at Delphi, of which it has been said that it is so beautiful in expression, and so profound in sense, that it could not have come from man, and must have come from heaven. And, in this connection he accepted the words of advice * * * "you would be much better if you know yourself, than if, neglecting yourself, you should lose your time studying the course of the planets, the nature of man, the structure of animals, and all the wonders of heaven and earth. Some know many things and know not themselves, though true philosophy consists in self-knowledge. * * * Its principal effect is to produce in us humility, to the acquisition of which it contributes wonderfully, and of which it is the origin * * * for if we consider ourselves, interiorly, with the laws of truth, the sight of our great poverty and profound misery must humble and make us vile in our own eyes."

Accordingly Stanley endeavored to find the means to acquire self-knowledge; and soon ascertained that we must consider ourselves attentively, and "study and comprehend that, of ourselves, we are nothing." He considered our miseries as manifested through our falls, and corporeal pains and innumerable maladies; and "the experience of our miseries, the infirmities of our bodies, and the weakness of our souls," taught him the necessity for humility, and that he, of himself, was nothing, had nothing, and could not do anything. He thus escaped the spirit of pride, to which our natures incline us; and, resultingly, he could say—with a high sense of hope: "The Lord is the protector of my life, who shall make me trouble? Though I should walk in the midst of the shadows of death, though whole armies were ranged in battles against me, I shall fear no evil because thou art with me!" With a character as indicated, Stanley left this world.

The funeral services, at St. Matthew's Church, were solemn and impressive. The holy mass of requiem, the mourning habiliments of the altar, and the appropriate vestments of the priest; the music, melodious and pathetic; the flowers and lights; the delegations from patriotic societies; the throng of mourning friends; the large military escort of cavalry, artillery and engineers. All, simply and suitably, marked the occasion.

At the National Soldiers' Home hundreds of veterans, inmates of the home, bordered the roadway between the entrance to the park and the grave; all standing with bowed heads—some in tears. The solemn commitment services were followed by the volley of musketry, the Major General's salute and "taps." So closed the earthly honors extended to the remains of the eminently distinguished officer, who had served so well—as a soldier of the cross, and as a soldier of his country. He who had studied the question: "Whither am I going; whither leads my way?"

I knew Stanley intimately, dating from West Point where, for three years, we were together as cadets. There, for some time, he was the leader of the choir of the Cadet Chapel, and at his instance I became a member of the organization. Inferably he had to do with an invitation to me from his classmates—Sheridan and Kautz—to tent with them during the encampment of 1849. All of us were from Ohio. After the Civil War we were together in Texas. For a part of the time he was the Commanding General of the department, while I was the Adjutant General. We were close friends, officially and socially—were together on duty and off duty; walked, rode and visited with pleasant association. Once, when I was seriously ill, he and his family extended to me the close attention and affection of their home. Again we were intimately associated during and after his governorship of the Soldiers' Home. I enjoyed the charming hospitality of his house, and he was often my guest. After his relief as governor, he said to me: I long to visit Europe, and particularly the Holy Land. If I do so, I must go soon, else it will be too late. I have reached that time when I experience the natural effect of years; in the natural order I have not much time left. He made the tour, and I shall ever treasure his recitals connected with it. He spoke of art and artists, and scenes in the Holy Land; in connection with the former he referred to paintings of a religious character. I now recall his last hours—during which, undoubtedly, he thought of the other world and its "Hall of Judgment;" and I associate his thoughts with the dream of the artist, Hans Memling, in his picture (painted 1467), portraying the "Last Judgment," as referred to in the words of Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, as follows:

* * * "In the central portion of the triptych is enthroned our Lord—

'With calm aspect and clear,
Lightning divine, ineffable, serene.'

Calmly grave of expression, seated on a radiant rainbow, a great golden ball for his foot-stool. Behind him is the flaming sword of Divine Justice, while four lovely angel-figures, floating aloft, bear the instruments of his passion. The Blessed Virgin kneels at one side, St. John Baptist at the other, and the twelve Apostles are grouped about, stately figures with fine heads, their flowing robes well painted. Below stands St. Michael, a glorious knight-militant in golden armor, his wings beautiful with peacock feathers.

‘In stature, motion, arms,
Fit to decide the empire of great Heaven,’

he holds the scales, weighing the good and bad. At one side of the triptych is the way of the Blessed, where St. Peter welcomes them, and

‘A glorious company, men and boys,
The matron and the maid,
Around the Savior’s throne rejoice,
In robes of light arrayed.’

Radiant is the sight of those redeemed souls, as with floating garments they sweep up the golden stairs toward the Gate Beautiful. Wonderful is the contrast on that other side, where the lost souls, finding not a blessed future, are tortured according to the vigorous mediæval ideas of hell, a place of physical torture so intense as to well-nigh work madness.”

I was near Stanley during his last illness, and conversed with him not many hours prior to his last breath. During that interview he said to one of his daughters—who was sadly distressed, knowing that the end was near—“Be brave, my child, I fear not!” Calmly and courageously he yielded to the embrace of death, believing in the mercy of the Supreme Judge, who “is able to cast up a very large debit and credit account in a great ledger, and strike a true balance.” He hoped to ascend “the golden stairs to the Gate Beautiful!” At that, my last interview with him, may I not say that, in retrospect, he reviewed his cadetship, and the dangers of battle and hazardous service of the officer, through which he had safely passed? I couple with his dying hours the words of Fitz-James O’Brien, “The Countersign”—that particularly important word intrusted to Stanley, for the first time, in his early cadet life:

"Alas! The weary hours pass slow;
 The night is very dark and still,
 And in the marshes far below
 I hear the bearded whip-poor-will.
 I scarce can see a yard ahead;
 My ears are strained to catch each sound;
 I hear the leaves about me shed,
 And bubbling springs burst through the ground.

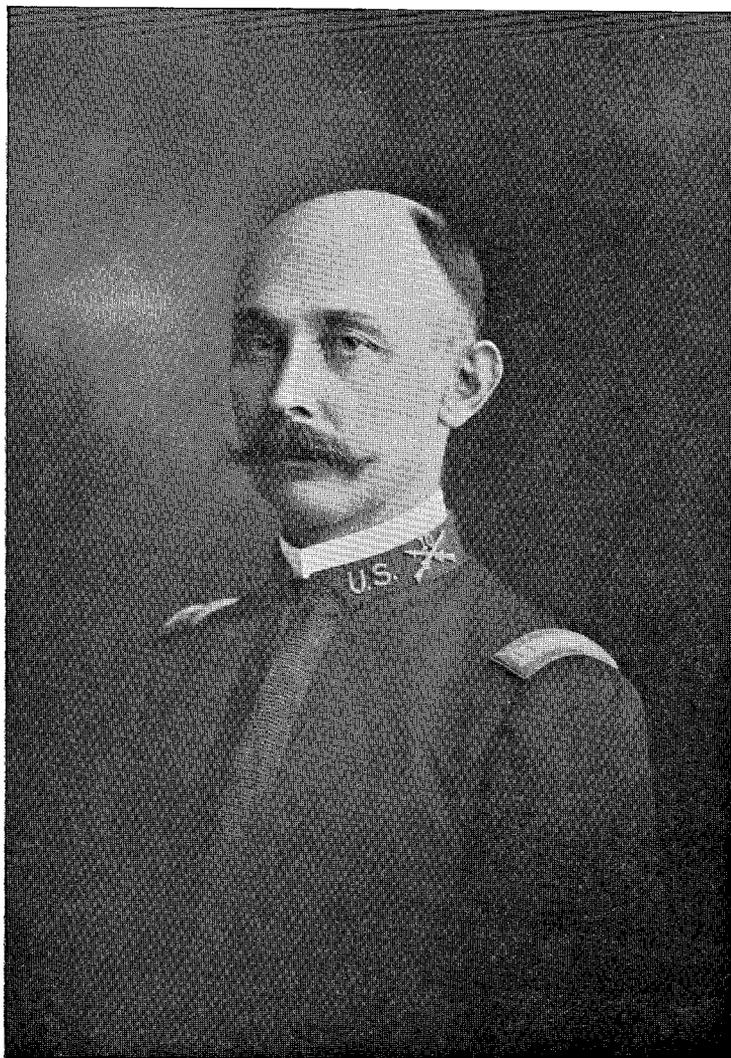
Along the beaten path I pace,
 Where white rags mark my sentry's track;
 In formless shrubs I seem to trace
 The foeman's form, with bending back.
 I think I see him crouching low;
 I stop and list—I stoop and peer,
 Until the neighboring hillocks grow
 To groups of soldiers far and near.

With ready piece, I wait and watch
 Until my eyes, familiar grown,
 Detect each harmless earthen notch,
 And turn guerrillas into stone;
 And then, amid the lonely gloom,
 Beneath the weird old tulip trees,
 My silent marches I resume,
 And think on other times than these.

* * * * *

So rose a dream—so passed a night—
 When distant in the darksome glen,
 Approaching up the sombre height,
 I heard the solid march of men;
 Till over stubble, over sward,
 And fields where lay the golden sheaf,
 I saw the lantern of the guard
 Advancing with the night relief.

'Halt! Who goes there?' my challenge cry;
 It rings along the watchful line.
 'Relief!' I hear the voice reply.
 'Advance and give the countersign!
 With bayonet at the charge, I wait—
 The corporal gives the mystic spell;
 With arms at port, I charge my mate,
 And onward pass, for all is well.



CAPTAIN JOHN H. SHOLLENBERGER.

But in the tent that night, awake,
I ask, if in the fray I fall,
Can I the mystic answer make
When'er the angel sentries call?
And pray that Heaven may so ordain,
That when I near the camp divine,
And hear the challenge, loud and plain,
I then may have the countersign."

Stanley had the countersign! He had remembered it, knowing well that after his last battle and passage through the camp of death, he would be rejected from the silent kingdom of expiation, and purification, and refused admission to the "Camp Divine," and communion with the "Saints of God, in the Heavenly Court around his Throne."

He was not rejected; not refused! The "living shuttle in the loom of time" had woven a garment "which blessed and divinified his soul!"

THOMAS MACCURDY VINCENT.

JOHN H. SHOLLENBERGER.

No. 3002. CLASS OF 1883.

Died, July 4, 1902, at Manila, P. I., aged 43.

The subject of this sketch, the late Captain JOHN H. SHOLLENBERGER, of the Tenth United States Infantry, was born in the village of Hamburg, Berks County, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of May, 1859. His father was Augustus Roi Shollenberger, one of the prominent business men and leading citizens of the community, and of the sturdy, honest, unpretentious stock known as the Pennsylvania Germans.

His mother, Ellen J. Shollenberger, was the daughter of Charles Keller, for many years a prominent citizen and hotel keeper of Hamburg, also of Pennsylvania German ancestry.

The brother of Mrs. Augustus R. Shollenberger, and uncle to Captain Shollenberger, was Colonel Charles Keller, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1865. Colonel Keller, after seeing service in various regiments in the South and at Western frontier posts, was ordered to the Philippines as Major of the Eighteenth Infantry, in 1898, where he did valient service for his country. He was ordered home on sick leave in 1901, and died of chronic nephritis, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in the early part of that year.

Captain Shollenberger's boyhood days were happy but uneventful, and he grew up a sturdy, honest lad, with that love of honesty, thrift and industry that is so strongly characteristic of the Pennsylvania Germans. He attended the public schools of the village and always ranked high as a student, being extremely careful and conscientious in his work. During the summer vacation he assisted his father in his work, at the same time continuing his studies and mapping out for himself an extensive course of good, solid reading. He was particularly well grounded in the fundamental principles of education, taking high rank as a mathematician.

With the exception of a short time in 1878, when he was employed in a furnishing goods store in Philadelphia, he attended the public schools of Hamburg, finally graduating from the High School of that borough in the spring of 1879. He was an exceedingly temperate man in his habits, and it is said of him that both before and after he entered the United States army he never used tobacco or alcoholic stimulants in any form.

The Captain was a great lover of outdoor sports, and of athletics in any form, never missing a post game of baseball or foot ball, and frequently acting as umpire or referee in the contest between companies of the Tenth and other regiments at the various posts at which he was stationed.

While still a student of the public schools of his native village, he became a close student of the military history of his country, and this love of military history was but a stepping stone to a love of military life, and so it was but natural that on the 6th of November, 1878, at the age of 19, he became a member of Company E, Fourth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania. He was carried on the roster of said company until its annual inspection in September, 1879, when he received an honorable discharge, by reason of his appointment on the 9th of June, 1879, to a cadetship at West Point.

Resolutions commending his services in the National Guard as an efficient soldier and congratulating him on his appointment to a cadetship to the United States Military Academy were unanimously passed by his fellow members of Company E.

His military life while a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was uneventful, but on several occasions, while home on a furlough from the Academy, he attended brigade and division encampments, and was always enthusiastically received by his former comrades.

In May, 1879, a vacancy at West Point having occurred in the Eighth Pennsylvania Congressional district, of which Berks County was a part, the Honorable Heister Clymer, who was the Congressman, announced a competitive examination, to fill the vacancy, to be open to any young man in the district who filled the requirements as to age and mental and physical conditions. There were nineteen young men who aspired to the vacancy, and after a rigid physical and mental examination, by a board of examiners, of which General David Gregg, the famous cavalry leader, was president, it was announced that Captain Shollenberger had secured the highest general average, and he was accordingly certified to the Secretary of War by Congressman Clymer to fill the then existing vacancy in his district, at West Point.

The examination was held in the City of Reading, Pennsylvania, and it may be of interest to his many friends in the army, to show the esteem and regard in which he was held by his fellow townsmen, that, when he returned to his native village, on the day following his success at the competitive examination, almost the entire village met him at the railway station, and headed by a band and the military company of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, of which he was a member, escorted him in triumph to his home.

Again, when his death was announced, his native village was shrouded in gloom, and the flags on the public schools were placed at half mast.

Captain Shollenberger was admitted to the Academy in June, 1879, and in July, 1880, during his second year as a cadet, was summoned home by the serious illness and death of his mother.

In June, 1886, while serving as Second Lieutenant at Fort Lyon, Colorado, he was again called to his home across the continent to attend the funeral of his worthy father.

On the 7th of July, 1885, Captain Shollenberger was married to Miss Margaret E. Price, of Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, the wedding ceremony being performed by the bride's pastor, Rev. T. T. Mutchler, assisted by the uncle of the groom, Rev. Benjamin D. Zweizig. The wedding was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends, from various sections of the country, and after a pleasant wedding trip, which, of course, included a visit to his Alma Mater, the bride and groom settled in their new home at Fort Lyon, Colorado, where Lieutenant Shollenberger was then stationed. Mrs. Shollenberger had been for several years one of the prominent teachers of the public schools of Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, and was greatly beloved on account of her many excellent qualities.

The father of Mrs. Shollenberger was Mr. James Price, one of the prominent citizens of Birdsboro, and long con-

nected with the Brooke's Steel Company. Mr. Price died in 1888, at the age of 60 years. Mrs. Shollenberger's mother is still living at a good old age.

Captain and Mrs. Shollenberger were blessed with three children during their very happy married life of seventeen years, as follows: Helen Olga Shollenberger, born October 8, 1886; Anita Price Shollenberger, born May 31, 1888, and James Augustus Shollenberger, who is proving a worthy son of a worthy father, born November 2nd, 1892. The children all survive and are proving a great comfort to their widowed mother. The eldest daughter, Helen, graduated as the valedictorian of her class, from the Birdsboro, Pennsylvania High School on the 30th of May, 1902. The other children, Anita and James, are still attending the public schools of Birdsboro.

In June of this year (1902), Mrs. Shollenberger and her children moved from Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, to the city of Philadelphia, where they have taken a house at 4140 Poplar Street, and where they will be glad to see any of their old friends.

Captain Shollenberger's married life was a very happy one, and as he was a man of strong domestic traits, the family circle was always an ideal one. He was a genial host, a kind and affectionate husband, and to his children always an indulgent parent and boon companion. Although an excellent disciplinarian, he was kind and considerate to those under him, and it was remarked, at the time of his death, by one of his former Quartermaster Sergeants, that Captain Shollenberger was the most considerate and thoughtful man of the rights and feelings of others that he had met in his service of over thirty years in the United States Army.

Captain Shollenberg had his life insured in the Army Mutual, Massachusetts Mutual and New York Life Assurance companies, and this, in addition to the savings and invest-

ments of himself and wife during his career in the army, have left his family in comfortable circumstances.

Captain Shollenberger died at Iligan, on the morning of the fourth of July, 1902, and his body was disinterred from its temporary resting place January 30th, 1903, and reached Manila March 15th. On its arrival in this country, it will be placed in the receiving vault at the National Cemetery, Arlington, and final interment, with the military honors of his rank, will be accorded his remains. The War Department has assigned plot No. 354, western division, as his final resting place in the cemetery, and in this beautiful spot he will rest, taking his last sleep, surrounded by many of his comrades of the army and navy who have died during and since the Spanish-American War in defense of their country.

Perhaps a no more fitting way could be taken to close this brief sketch of Captain Shollenberger's life, than to quote from the general orders issued at Iligan, Mindanao, P. I., headquarters of the Tenth Infantry at the time the Captain resigned the Quartermastership of the regiment, which he had held for so long a time, and again at the time of his death, a month later. These quotations will explain themselves, for they are an index to the character of the men :

ILIGAN MINDANAO, P. I., June 3, 1902.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

"At his urgent request, the resignation of Capt. John H. Shollenberger, as quartermaster of the regiment, is accepted. The Regimental Commander regrets exceedingly that the condition of Capt. Shollenberger's health is such as to cause him to resign a position, which he has filled with such marked ability and in such a pleasing manner; and wishes to thank him for the uniform courtesy, devotion to duty, consideration for the interests of the service and kindness to individuals that he has at all times displayed."

By order of COLONEL LINCOLN, (Now Brig.-Gen. retired.)

HENRY KIRBY,
Captain and Adjutant, 10th Infantry.

General order No. 2 was issued at the time of his death, and no more fitting tribute could be paid to his sterling integrity, kindness of heart and his worth as a man and a soldier than the words quoted below :

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

ILIGAN MINDANAO, P. I., July 8, 1902.

"With deep sorrow, the Regimental Commander announces the death of Capt. John H. Shollenberger, 10th Infantry, which occurred suddenly at his quarters, in this town, at 3:45 o'clock, on the morning of July 4th, 1902.

Capt. Shollenberger was a man of sterling worth, correct habits, kindly disposition and honesty of purpose, who was ever ready to lend assistance to the unfortunate, or stand out against any wrong doing or injustice from whatever source; who never sought or courted the smiles or influence of place or power, but who carefully and zealously guarded every interest of his country and the regiment intrusted to his care. He died as he lived, with every account correct to a cent. His untimely death will be keenly felt by those who knew him and loved him, and the sympathy of the entire regiment is extended to his bereaved family."

By order of LIEUTENANT COLONEL DUGGAN.

HENRY KIRBY,
Captain and Adjutant, 10th Infantry.

CHARLES RIDGELY BARNETT.

No. 2235. CLASS OF 1868.

Died, July 5, 1902, at Battle Creek, Mich., aged 58.

CHARLES RIDGELY BARNETT was born in Warrensburg, Missouri, September 4, 1844. His father, William H. Barnett, was of French extraction, his ancestors coming to the United States nearly 100 years before the Revolution. Some of them served in the first war with England. Through his mother, Mary Jane Delaney, he was a direct descendant of the Shelbys, one of the oldest families of Kentucky, Governor Shelby being

the third Governor of that State. Shortly after his birth, Charles Ridgely Barnett moved with his parents back to Kentucky, their native State. He was fourth of a family of twelve children, and was named for Charles Ridgely of Maryland, who had been a college mate of his father at Princeton, between whom there existed always an intimate friendship. When twelve years of age, his father allowed Charles, at the latter's earnest request, to go to Nashville, to live with his mother's sister and her husband, John D. James, "in order," as young Barnett expressed it, "to learn to take care of himself and be a business man." Mr. James was a banker, and it was to the training received in his uncle's banking house that Colonel Barnett always attributed such success as he had in the business world.

His father died when he was eighteen years old, leaving the family practically dependent upon young Barnett for guidance and support. He accepted the responsibility, and from that time onward fulfilled loyally and generously every obligation towards them—caring for his mother and educating his brothers and sisters. He was nineteen when his mother secured him an appointment at the United States Military Academy at West Point. At first young Barnett demurred strongly against giving up his business career, in which by this time he was well started. But finally he decided to accept the appointment, a step he never regretted, and from that time the service always had his deepest interest and devotion.

On January 30, 1878, Colonel Barnett married Sallie Falls Shoemaker, second daughter of Samuel Moore and Augusta Eccleston Shoemaker (Moore), of Baltimore, Md. Samuel M. Shoemaker, as the name suggests, was of German origin, though his ancestors came to this country early in the seventeenth century, landing in Philadelphia and remaining there many years. Augusta Chambers Eccleston comes of English stock, and the family name is well known in Maryland, her

father for a long time having been a Judge of the Court of Appeals of that state.

To Charles R. and Sallie F. Barnett three children were born—Eccleston, December 13, 1878; Charles Ridgely, on June 23, 1881, and Ruth, on October 3, 1882. Had Colonel Barnett chosen a commercial rather than a military career his success would have been equally assured. In the latter part of 1881, he obtained a year's leave of absence, and entered the service of the Adams Express Company in Baltimore as Assistant Manager. On account of the poor health of his father-in-law, Mr. Shoemaker, Colonel Barnett took complete charge of his business and personal affairs. At the end of his leave, Mr. Shoemaker insisted most strongly that Colonel Barnett should resign his commission in the army and remain permanently with the Adams Express Company. Colonel Barnett, however, refused to give up his chosen vocation and returned to the service. He went West immediately, where he remained, serving at various posts until 1888. He then returned to Baltimore, and in 1889, at the earnest solicitation of his friend, William T. Walters, of Baltimore, he obtained another year's leave of absence, and being elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, he entered the service of that company as Vice-President. After a year's service in this position, he received flattering offers to become President of this company, Mr. B. F. Newcomer, the President at that time, being anxious, on account of ill health, to retire. His love for the army, however, was too strong, and he refused this, and also an offer to accept the Presidency of the First National Bank of Baltimore, resuming his duties in the Quartermaster's Department at the New York depot, and from that time until his death he was closely identified with his corps, the War Department recognizing his marked executive ability and taking advantage of it. He was Depot Quartermaster at Washington from November, 1894, to April, 1895. He was made Major, Quar-

termaster's staff, February 11, 1894, and on July 16, 1898, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster United States Volunteers. During the Spanish War he was stationed at Jeffersonville, Indiana, the largest depot of supplies in this country, and rendered notable service during the period of the contest with Spain. The heavy work exacted of him and the responsibility attaching such a great distributing centre as Jeffersonville in that eventful period caused a physical and nervous breakdown, from which he never wholly recovered. On November 13, 1898, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, staff, Quartermaster's Department in the regular army, and on December 15, 1898, he was honorably discharged from the volunteer service. In 1901 he was ordered to the St. Louis department, where he was stationed at the time of his death, July 5, 1902. He thus completed his service.

The great characteristic of Colonel Barnett was his passionate love for the service and for West Point. Although eminently successful in every business undertaking, and sorely tempted by flattering offers to continue in the commercial world, his love for the army overcame these, and the department, recognizing his ability and usefulness, was always ready to place him in high and responsible positions. A few years before his death he was appointed head of an important commission to arrange and equalize rates of the government with the various railroads, and the work of this board under his direction accomplished much for the good of the service. To show how his services were recognized by the department, in the official bulletin announcing his death, the following language was used:

"Colonel Barnett had suffered from ill health for many years, and on March last obtained leave of absence in order to try the benefit of the treatment of the Battle Creek sanitarium. Colonel Barnett was an excellent officer, performed his duties with energy, zeal and ability, and was in every way a man of refinement and culture."

* * *



COLONEL ROBERT JOHNSTON.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

No. 1477. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, July 8th, 1902, at Geneva, N. Y., aged 72.

ROBERT JOHNSTON had the inestimable birthright of an honorable lineage, being a member of one of the old patriotic families of Virginia. He was born at Richmond July 2, 1830, the son of Captain James McCaw and Maria Friend Johnston. His father was a man of military tastes and experience and served as captain of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, one of the oldest military organizations in the United States.

The son, bereaved at an early age by the death of the father, was nurtured by a devoted mother and received his education under her direction in the private schools of Richmond. At the age of fifteen he entered his stepfather's business, evidently intending at that time to devote himself to a business life. But an event happened shortly afterwards that changed the nature of his career. Through the friendship of his uncle, Dr. Robert Johnston, with Congressman James A. Seddon of Virginia, he was offered an appointment to the United States Military Academy. His inherited military instincts led him promptly to accept the appointment and he entered the Academy July 1, 1846.

His course at West Point was dominated by the idea that mere scholastic ambition was unworthy of a soldier. His ambition was to be the best soldier at West Point and his desire was realized when he was made first captain of the corps of cadets. He was the youngest man in his class.

Upon his graduation, he was assigned to duty as a Second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons, with headquarters at Santa Fe, New Mexico. In obedience to orders to join his regiment at once, Lieutenant Johnston traveled by railway and steamboat to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and thence across the plains on horseback to Santa Fe. The horrors of this trip left

an indelible recollection. The country was then in the midst of the excitement incident to the passage of the Omnibus Bill, and New Mexico had no government other than the military authority. Moreover, an epidemic of cholera was raging, and during the journey down the Ohio River, the boat on which Lieutenant Johnston was traveling, used to stop each midnight to bury the dead. He often related that one day while seated at the dinner table he saw a man die in the stateroom opposite his chair. His destination was reached, however, in safety, in October, 1850.

During the following six years his life was the well known hard, isolated life of a frontier cavalryman fifty years ago. Campaigning occupied the summers and often the greater part of the winters. In addition, the army officers had charge of the construction of post roads, and were responsible for the protection of the settlers and travelers from the Indians and outlaws. While he was in New Mexico, Lieutenant Johnston became intimately acquainted with Kit Carson, the famous government scout, and with Maxwell, who accompanied Fremont on his path-finding expedition. On one occasion Carson became surrounded in the mountains by Indians who were intent on killing him. He succeeded, however, in sending a messenger to the military post at Santa Fe for assistance. Lieutenant Johnston was detailed to go to his relief and arrived in-time to save Carson and his party from death.

In the spring of 1855 the men of Troop H, to which Lieutenant Johnston was attached, attempted to mutiny while halted in the plaza at Taos, New Mexico. The Captain having absented himself, Lieutenant Johnston assumed command, and by bold and vigorous action succeeded in restoring military discipline. On account of this occurrence the officers of Troop H were subsequently ordered to appear before a court martial. Lieutenant Johnston's conduct was completely vindicated by that tribunal, the evidence showing that he had quelled the mutiny almost single handed.

Among the members of Troop H was one Stevens. During the mutiny Stevens attempted to shoot the Major of the regiment, but was disarmed and arrested by Lieutenant Johnston. For this crime Stevens was sentenced to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. He escaped from the prison, however, and became a member of John Brown's band in the Kansas border warfare. Subsequently he followed Brown to Virginia and shared his fate at Charleston.

In 1856 Lieutenant Johnston was ordered to Albany, New York, on recruiting service. He remained on duty at Albany until the spring of 1858, when he was hurriedly ordered to join his troop then stationed in Washington. Hostilities had broken out with the Indians in that territory, and the government sent out an expedition from New York by sea to assist in quelling the disturbance. Lieutenant Johnston proceeded with this expedition to Washington. He served in Washington and Oregon until 1861, with headquarters at Walla Walla and The Dalles. While stationed at Walla Walla, he took part in an expedition for the purpose of surveying and constructing a road to Salt Lake City.

In March 1861, Lieutenant Johnston came east upon a leave of absence. During this leave of absence, Governor Letcher signed the ordinance of secession for Virginia, and Lieutenant Johnston, deeming it his duty to offer his services to his native state in the impending conflict, immediately resigned his commission in the army and hastened to Richmond.

Almost immediately upon his return to Virginia he was appointed Colonel of the Third Virginia Cavalry. He served with that regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia, during the year 1861. In 1862 he was appointed Instructor of Cavalry Tactics, and attached to the headquarters of the Confederate Army operating in the Peninsula. Just before the seven days' fight he was attacked with malarial fever and was completely disabled for several months. Upon his recovery he

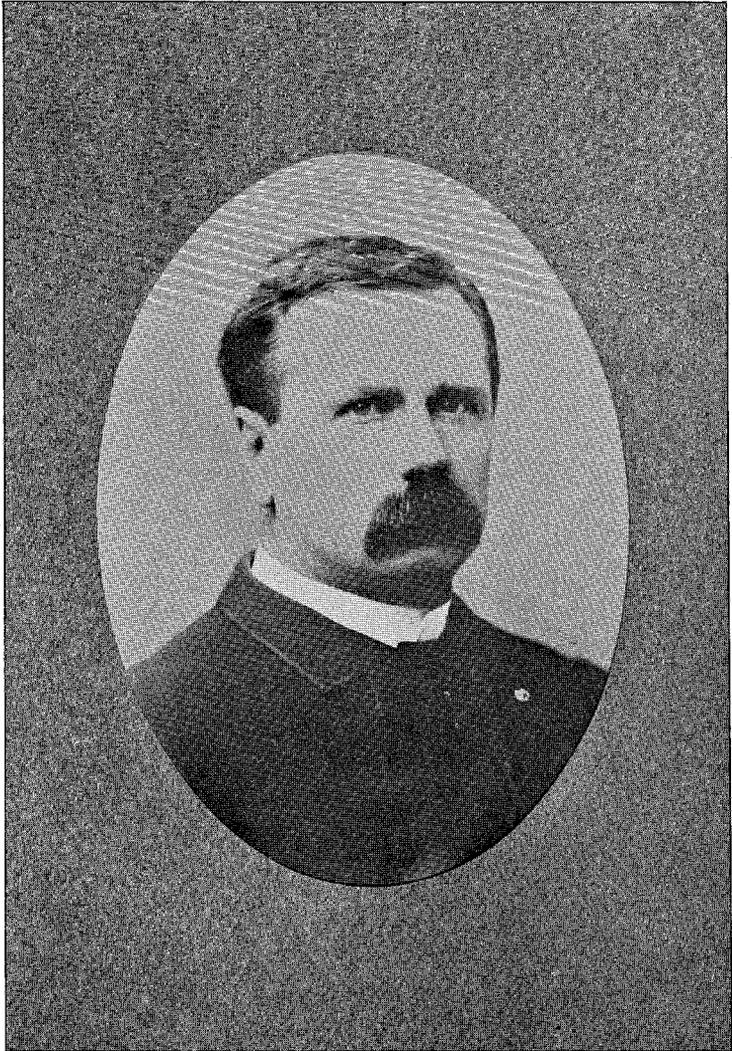
was temporarily attached to General George E. Pickett's division. He served with this command until after the battle of Fredericksburg, when he was again detached and ordered to Richmond.

During the rest of the war Colonel Johnston served at headquarters at Richmond, except for a short period during the siege of Petersburg, when he was detailed to participate in the defense of that city. Colonel Johnston's active military career ended with the capitulation of Richmond.

At the conclusion of hostilities, in 1865, Colonel Johnston rejoined his family and removed with them to Suspension Bridge, New York, where he had accepted the position of Instructor in Mathematics and Tactics in De Veaux College. His connection with De Veaux College continued until 1870, when he removed to Geneva, New York. Geneva then became and continued his home until the time of his death.

While stationed at Albany, in 1857, Col. Johnston married Miss Catharine Sanders Van Rensselaer, daughter of Judge John S. Van Rensselaer, of Albany. To them were born seven sons and one daughter, Robert, Dunkin V. R., Russell M., Catharine V. R., Leonard K., James M., Charles V. R. and Malcolm S. The death of his eldest son, in 1887, was a severe affliction to Colonel Johnston.

During his thirty-two years' residence in Geneva, Colonel Johnston was one of our best known and most esteemed townsmen. In his private life he returned to the ideals of his childhood, always wearing the long coat and slouch hat peculiar to the Southern gentleman of a generation ago. It was his custom, when in health, to walk much about the streets of Geneva, and his exquisite courtesy and fine military bearing commanded the respect and admiration of all the residents of Geneva. In the smaller circle of personal friends it was a privilege to come in contact with the kindness of heart, the courtliness and native elegance which were his by nature. Colonel Johnston was an insatiable reader, and his special



MAJOR WILLIAM P. BUTLER.

fondness for the physical sciences, military science and English literature had led him to acquire an exhaustive knowledge of those subjects.

After a prolonged illness, Colonel Johnston died July 8th, 1902, and his body was laid to rest in the Rural Cemetery at Albany, New York, there to await the resurrection of the just.

ARTHUR J. HAMMOND.

WILLIAM PATTERSON BUTLER.

No. 2124. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, July 13, 1902, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 59.

The class that entered in 1862 included fewer names that ever before had graced a muster roll. The war was still too young. One stalwart fellow had campaigned in West Virginia as a private in an Ohio regiment. Two Presidential appointees had seen some stirring sights in front of Washington in the early days of the Army of the Potomac; one of them, indeed, having been left for dead on the field of First Bull Run, but only one of those reporting in June had drawn a sword as an officer. A tall, curly-haired, blue-eyed young man, in a big slouch hat, who took all the concentrated "devilg" of the day with consummate good nature and placid indifference, turned out to be the ex-Commissary Sergeant and Acting Battalion Adjutant of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry.

Eighty-six names were on our class roll in September, and thirty-nine of these endured to the end. Starting alphabetically in the first section, William P. Butler was there at the finish, being graduated ten, and missing the Engineers by a single file, was assigned at once to the Ordnance. In the interim he had won the chevrons of Corporal, or Sergeant

Major (during camp, was later color bearer), and finally First Lieutenant, Company D. He had won besides the thorough respect and affection of his own class, and the manifest esteem of the entire battalion.

He came of remarkable stock. His father was Noble Butler, a Chester County Pennsylvanian, who moved early to Louisville, and was soon distinguished for scholarship and famous as the author of a book studied in every school of the southwest—Butler's Grammar. Noble Butler's wife was Lucinda Harney, of Indiana, close kin to General William S. Harney of the old army, and the blood of these two worthy names throbbed in the pulses of the boy born to them at Louisville, on April 16th, 1843,—“Bill” Butler, of the class of '66.

Few men in Kentucky were more widely known in the early 60's than Noble Butler, for his scholars were legion, and every scholar honored him. Pure of heart, upright and gentle, said they all, and these traits, added to the good judgment and kindly common sense of the mother, lived intensified in the son. Pure of speech, too, was our Butler in days when Civil War was raging and men were hot in word and deed. Cool, even-tempered, deliberate and scrupulously just, he was one of the “Elders” of the class from the very start, a leader and counselor to the end.

For six years following his graduation, Butler was stationed at Rock Island Arsenal, and there, on the 22nd of June, 1869, was married to Florence Rodman, daughter of General Thomas J. Rodman, who, in his day and generation, was probably the most distinguished officer and inventor of the Ordnance Department. The reduction of the army, the stagnation of promotion, and tempting offers and business opportunities in the neighboring city of Rock Island combined to induce Butler to resign his commission and enter civil life. It seemed for some years as though he had chosen well. His

affairs prospered. He was honored by election to civil office, and thrice served as mayor of the city. He was able to keep in touch with his old profession through the citizen soldiery of Illinois, then in need of expert instructors. First as Major and later as Lieutenant Colonel, he taught and disciplined, but business interests led to his removal with his growing family to Chicago, and the severing for a long time of his connection with the state troops, a matter of regret then and thereafter, for those of our graduates in civil life, who had turned their experience to valued account in connection with the "uniformed militia," were in large number promptly rewarded by the government at the outbreak of the Spanish War.

From 1882, for a decade, at least, it seemed as though fortune attended the removal to Chicago. Butler's main business interests were centered in The Illinois Gas Company, of which he was president and manager. All over the west his system of village illumination was slowly finding favor, and everything promised abundant reward, until the successful introduction of electric lighting. Then soon came the financial crash of '93, and finally Butler found his Illinois ventures practically worthless. Four children had been born to him by this time, and the first great sorrow that had come to him and his devoted wife was the loss of their first born, their baby boy, who lived but eighteen months. Now, after twenty years spent in earnest effort, he deemed it necessary to look to other fields, and with his wife and three daughters removed to California in 1896.

Always a reader and thinker, Butler had kept up his studies in mineralogy, and for a time found occupation in locating gold mines in Oregon and California, speedily gaining recognition as an expert in his knowledge of rare metals—osmium, platinum, etc., but he was far from the state wherein his soldiery was known; others were occupying the offices he had filled in the National Guard, and he himself was deep

in the wilderness when the war with Spain broke out in '98. Merritt's expedition to the Philippines was organizing at San Francisco in June and July when, earnest in his tender of service, eager again to draw sword, Butler appeared at the camp, sorrowing to find that he was but one of many graduates to whom the War Department could offer nothing. Unlike the great struggle in which he had first enlisted, in which the nation had sore need of every trained man and mind, this was but a pygmy affair. The government had no greater embarrassment than its riches. Hundreds of swords were tendered to one that could be taken, and the saddest face I saw in San Francisco was that of the beloved classmate who had come hoping to share in the honors or perils of this first great venture of our arms across the seas, and could only bid his luckier comrades good-bye and God speed.

We never met again. He returned to the mountains and the mines, winning soon a moderately lucrative berth in the Waratah Minerals Company of London, spending long weeks in exploration in saddle and by stage, content at least in the thought that again fortune was faintly smiling, and he could soon see ample provision for the loved ones at his fireside. And in his renewal of hope his energy outmastered his strength, and after some long and exhausting journeys through the wilds of Oregon, he was prostrated by a painful illness that demanded his final return to San Francisco. Mercifully he was given strength to endure the torment of the long, trying journey, but the effort had been too much for his exhausted frame. An apoplectic seizure followed within a day of his restoration to wife and daughters, and for four months he lingered, the object of their fondest care—stifling for their sake all sign of suffering—his fine, clear intellect unclouded—living, yet failing, cheerful, hopeful, even happy to the end. Dying on the 13th of July, 1902, our classmate was laid away in the shadow of the flag, under escort of his companions of

the military order of the Loyal Legion, at the Officers' Cemetery at the Presidio.

In compliance with the custom of our honored association, these data are noted. For years Butler always spoke of Louisville as his home, and one of his kindred, a sister, still lives there. In like manner, probably, the Rodmans regarded Rock Island—it was so long the General's station and command. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Butler were Thomas Rodman, January 15th, 1872, at Rock Island, died August 4th, 1873; Florence Harney, born October 16, 1873, at Rock Island; Martha Ella, born November 1st, 1878, at Rock Island, and Lucinda Noble, born November 18, 1882, at Chicago. Their present home is his last residence, No. 2615 Devisadero Street, San Francisco.

Of him, and of his patient, brave, unflinching work, it is difficult to speak without emotion. So much of promise had cheered the birth of each successive venture; so much of unmerited disaster had clouded the outcome. The last years were full of anxiety and struggle, of hard and ceaseless toil, yet through all he passed uncomplainingly, unrepining, ever gentle and tender to those dependent on him, ever just and generous to his fellow men, ever courteous and chivalric to women. His was a rare spirit, full of sweetness and of light, tinged at times with that wistful humor that has been likened to the bright side of a tear. If, as the poet has proclaimed in heart-stirring verse: "*Laborare est orare*,"—to labor is to pray, then, indeed, was Butler's earnest, devoted life one long petition. As for his name, like that of the honored father in whom he had such pride, no one ever knew or heard it, save as the synonym for long, stainless and unswerving integrity.

WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

No. 2072. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, September 13, 1902, at San Felipe, P. I., aged 59.

Colonel WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY, Fifth Cavalry, died at San Felipe Neri, Rizal, P. I., September 13th, 1902, from the effects of injuries received from a fall which occurred on the 6th of the same month.

Colonel Rafferty was born in New Germantown, Huntertown County, New Jersey, on the 16th day of February, 1842. He was appointed from that State to the United States Military Academy at West Point, on July 1st, 1861, and was graduated from that institution June, 1865. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth United States Cavalry June 23, 1865; was promoted to a First Lieutenancy May 1st, 1866, and to a Captaincy May 14th, 1868. He became Major of the Second United States Cavalry November 20th, 1889, and Lieutenant Colonel in the same regiment June 28th, 1898. He was appointed Colonel of the Fifth United States Cavalry October 18th, 1899, and continued in command of that regiment until his death.

This is a brief record for one who has spent forty-one years of his life in the service of his country, but one must read between the lines to see the full value of this gallant soldier's services to the government.

The greater part of his life was spent on the western frontier, and he participated in many of the numerous Indian campaigns following the Civil War. He was brevetted Major, February 27th, 1900, for gallant services against Indians on the Little Wichita River, Texas, October 5th, 1870, and in the Hatchet Mountains, New Mexico, April 28th, 1882.

He commanded the only mounted cavalry that took part in the Santiago campaign. It was a squadron of his own regiment, the Second Cavalry, and rendered excellent service.



COLONEL WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

Colonel Rafferty's work in Cuba and Porto Rico, and his later work in the Philippine Islands, were all characterized by his usual ability and devotion to duty. When the Asiatic cholera appeared in Manila, March 20th, 1902, Colonel Rafferty was one of the first to realize the importance of protecting the water supply of the city from cholera contamination. A few days later he was given general supervision of the work, and all troops in the vicinity of the Mariquina Valley, from which the water supply is drawn, were placed under his command. Early in April he visited the valley and made a careful inspection of the ground. He at once decided that more men were needed to properly perform the work. His theory was that if the cholera could be kept out of the Mariquina Valley, then the water supply could not become infected. He asked for more troops immediately, and in the last week in April, Companies "D," "E," "F" and "G," Twenty-eighth Infantry, were installed in the valley. Company "D" was sent to Mariquina, Company "E" to Montalbon, and Companies "F" and "G" were centrally located at San Mateo, with Troop "I" of the Fifth Cavalry.

A rigid system of patrolling was at once instituted, and the valley was cut off from communication with the outside world by a strict quarantine. All traffic between inhabitants of that region and surrounding towns was prohibited. The cholera held on for months, but with iron determination, Colonel Rafferty kept up the fight and prevented the disease from getting a foot-hold in the basin of the water supply. Though the people clamored to have the quarantine restrictions removed, and though the officers on duty with the troops continued to report their men exhausted with the heavy guard duty and other work, still he would not yield.

By the middle of August, five months after the outbreak, the rainy season was well on, and the heavy rains had so swollen the Mariquina River that the danger of infection was

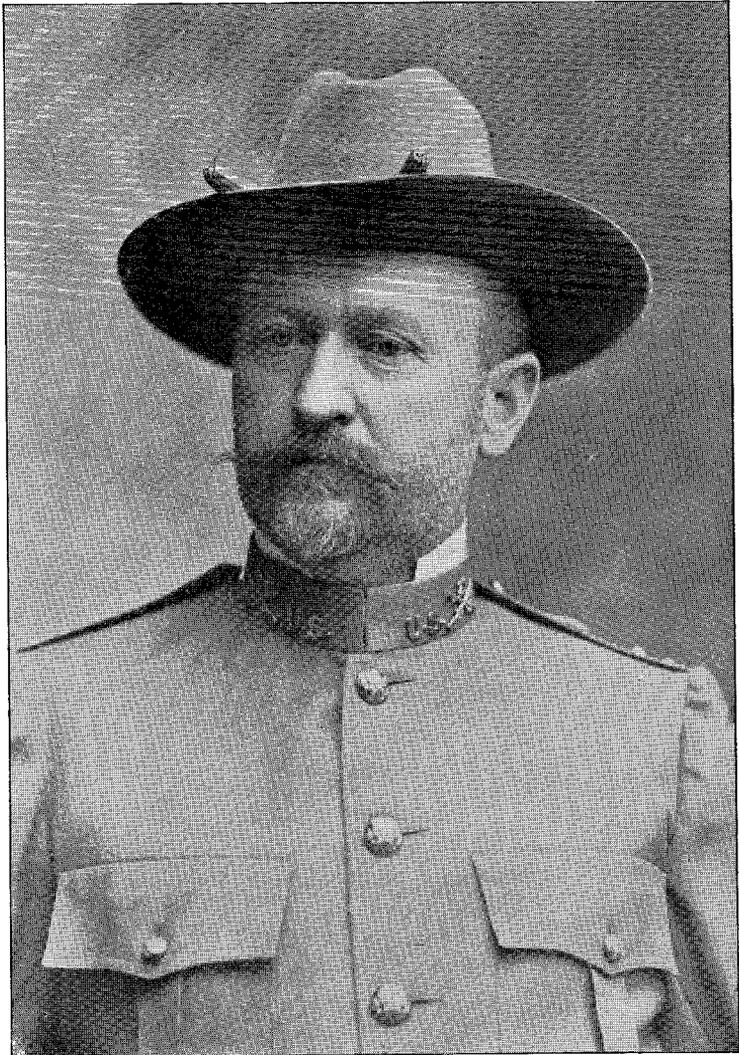
very slight. Even then the work was still continued, though some of the quarantine regulations were modified to allow people to get necessary food and to plant their rice crop. The results attained show that Colonel Rafferty's vigilance has been well rewarded. After a course of eight months in a tropical city of over 300,000 inhabitants, the disease has died away, with a record of only 3,300 deaths, most of which were among the lower classes. Only about 200 Americans died all told, and 90 per cent. of these were among men whose habits or occupations led them to be much among the lower people.

With a pure water supply, Manila has been able to laugh at the dread scourge. In 1882, the cholera epidemic raged in the city and carried away over 30,000 people. A comparison of these two results will lead one to see the value of the good work done.

Though Colonel Rafferty's long struggle against Asiatic cholera had not the dash and brilliancy of battle, still it was against a foe none the less deadly than the bullet, and his success in this work is a fitting crown to a long and useful life spent in the service of his country.

Colonel Rafferty was married to Miss Ezekiels, of Tucson, Arizona Territory, 1891, and has two children. His widow and two children survive him, as does also his brother, Major Ogden Rafferty, Surgeon United States Army.

Colonel Rafferty was a devoted husband and father, and was singularly happy in his domestic relations. He was naturally of an affectionate disposition, and the fact that he could not have his family with him made his services in the Philippine Islands very irksome to him, particularly after the departure of his brother, Major Rafferty. Nevertheless, he had no thought of shirking his duty, but expected to remain with his regiment until, by the ordinary course of events, it should be sent to the United States. His devotion to his work was his leading characteristic. During his long service, he was at no



MAJOR CHARLES H. BONESTEEL.

time on detached service for any prolonged period; but his record shows that he was invariably for duty with the regiment to which he belonged. Colonel Rafferty, aside from his military qualities of devotion to duty and gallantry, was also a kind and courteous gentleman. His consideration for those under him was remarkable, and he always tried and generally succeeded in smoothing the way for his subordinates.

From the time he was hurt, September 6th, until his death, September 13th, he was unconscious, except for a short time at first. He therefore suffered but little. Funeral services were held at the chapel in Manila, on September 15th, Chaplain Dalton of the Fifth Cavalry officiating. The remains were then escorted by a squadron of his regiment to a launch, by which they were conveyed under suitable guard to the Transport Logan for shipment to the United States.

N. F. McCLURE.

CHARLES HARTWELL BONESTEEL.

No. 2615. CLASS OF 1876.

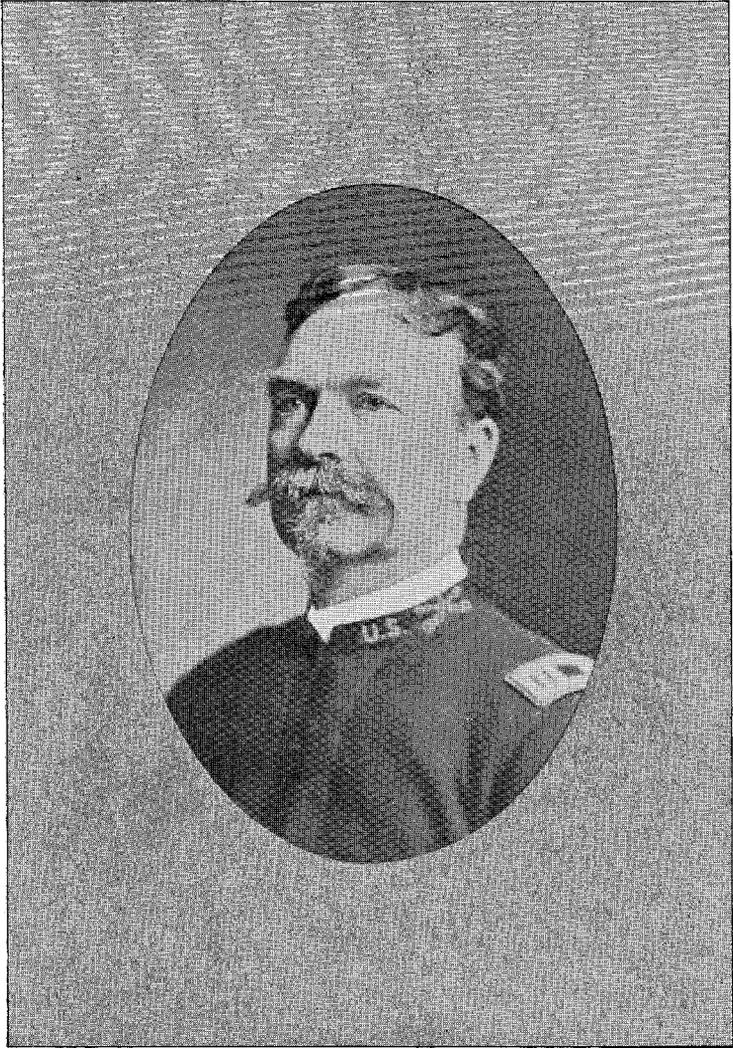
Died, September 24, 1902, at sea, aged 51.

Major CHARLES HARTWELL BONESTEEL, Twenty-third United States Infantry, class of 1876, who died September 24, 1902, at sea on board the United States Transport "Sherman," returning from the Philippines, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, August 29, 1851, being a son of John Nicholas Bonesteel and Sophia Hartwell. He was a great great grandson of Nicholas Bonesteel, who, on account of religious persecution at Palentine on the Rhine, came with a party of Huguenots to this country in 1712, and settled in Dutchess County. Nicholas Bonesteel, 2nd, was in the Sixth Albany County Regulars, and his son Jacob Nicholson was an officer in the War of 1812.

Major Bonesteel was appointed a cadet to the Military Academy from Dakota, July 1, 1872, and was graduated June 15, 1876, and assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Twenty-first Infantry. Joining his regiment in the fall of the same year at Vancouver Barracks, State of Washington, he served at various posts on the Pacific Coast during the eight years following. During this time he served at various frontier posts in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. For several years he had charge of telegraph construction work, and superintended the building of several hundred miles of military telegraph. Transferred with his regiment to Nebraska, in 1884, he participated with credit in various expeditions and campaigns against hostile Indians, notably those against the Cheyennes in Southern Kansas, and the Sioux in South Dakota. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Twenty-first United States Infantry, July 7, 1883, and became a Captain in the same regiment, June 27, 1897. From 1894 to 1898, he served in Northern New York.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he accompanied his regiment, in command of his company, to Cuba, and took part in the Santiago campaign. For gallantry in the attack on San Juan Hill, he was recommended for the brevet of Major. Returning to the United States in August, 1898, he served at Camp Wyckoff and Plattsburg Barracks, New York, until 1899, when his regiment was ordered to Manila. After two years of arduous service in the Philippines, he was transferred to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and returned to the United States to assist in the organization of that regiment. After but a few weeks' stay, he returned to the Philippines in command of a battalion of his regiment and served thereafter in the Zulu Archipelago. He was promoted Major May 9, 1902, and assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry.

Three years of constant service in a tropical climate had weakened his naturally rugged constitution, and on his way to his new regiment he succumbed to brights disease when within a few days' sail of the shores of home.



CAPTAIN ALFRED M. FULLER.

Major Bonesteel was married, June 14, 1882, to Mary, eldest daughter of General O. D. Greene, United States Army, and Kate Rich (Greene), who, with three children born of the marriage, survive him. These latter are Catherine, born December 28, 1883, now the wife of First Lieutenant Charles B. Stone, Twenty-first United States Infantry; Charles Hartwell, born April 9, 1885, and May Greene Hartwell, born July 17, 1895. The aged parents of Major Bonesteel reside in Brooklyn, New York.

Of a kindly and genial temperament, Major Bonesteel was a devoted husband and father, a sterling and true friend, and a brave and patriotic soldier. His untimely death, when almost in sight of home and family, after nearly three years' absence on foreign service, came as a shock, not only to his family, but to his many friends throughout the service as well.

His remains were sent to Bridgeport, Connecticut, the place of his birth, where, with full military honors, they were interred in the family plot.

* * *

ALFRED MEASON FULLER.

No. 2639. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, October 4, 1902, at Chicago, Ill., aged 50.

ALFRED MEASON FULLER was the only surviving child of Jane Ewing and Amzi Smith Fuller, and was born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, July 10th, 1852.

He was descended on the maternal side from the Ewings of York County, a widely known family of ability and influence, planted in Eastern Pennsylvania prior to the war of the Revolution; and from Dr. Alfred Meason a physician of acknowledged capability and skill in Pennsylvania.

His father, Amzi Smith Fuller, was a lawyer, and, during his active career, was ranked with the leading barristers of Pennsylvania. He entered the civil war as a Captain, Pennsylvania Volunteers, U. S. A., and attained the rank of Colonel and Judge Advocate. At the close of the war, he settled in Greenbrier County, W. Va., where he died November 2, 1900. He is buried at Arlington. He was the son of John Fuller, a prominent member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for a number of years, and a descendant of Dr. Bela Smith, an esteemed physician of English birth, and one of the first to locate west of the Allegheny mountains.

Lieutenant Alfred Meason Fuller visited Europe soon after entering the army, and was aide to the Commanding General at the review of the French troops, in Paris, in honor of President Grant.

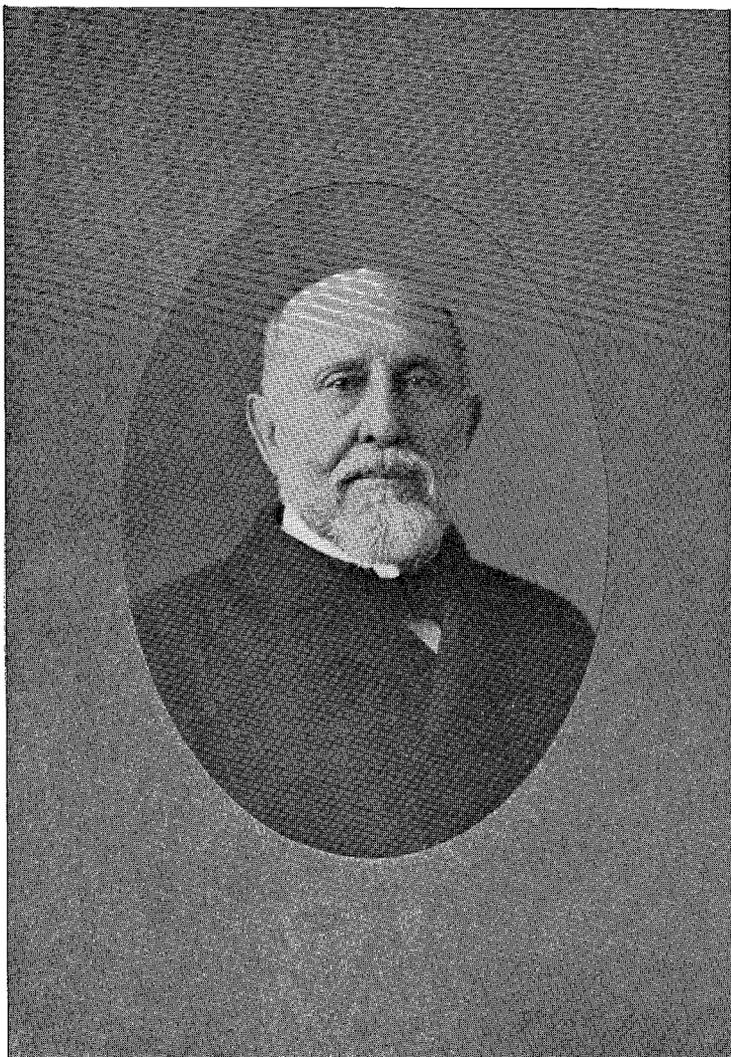
While on duty for four years in Washington, he entered the Law School of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., graduated in 1894 with degree L. L. B.; re-entered and graduated in 1895 with the degree L. L. M.

In 1887 he married Minnie Jones, a daughter of John Jones, a retired banker, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

The names and dates of birth of children were as follows: Alfred Meason Fuller, born May 14th, 1889; Walter Jones Fuller, born March 22nd, 1894; and Lawrence Appleton Fuller, born September 20th, 1899.

In September last he had just returned from New York to his station, Fort Sheridan, Ill., after placing his son Alfred in school, not feeling well, but not considered in a dangerous condition, until Dr. Gilmore of Chicago, an old time friend, visited him at the fort and pronounced him critically ill.

Captain Fuller was then removed to a hospital in Chicago, dying soon after, of Typhoid fever, October 4th, 1902. Death was so unexpected, that his mother, after notification by telegraph, as soon as danger to life became manifest, coming from



COLONEL GEORGE H. MENDELL.

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as quickly as possible, reached the bedside of her son an hour after all was over.

He was buried in Arlington with his father.

From regimental general orders dated October 5th, 1902, we quote as follows:

"After twenty-six years of service in the Second Cavalry, Captain Fuller became its senior captain shortly before his death."

"His service was zealous, faithful and distinguished."

"He bore the brevet of First Lieutenant for gallant services as Second Lieutenant of Troop F, against Indians on the Rosebud, Montana, May 7, 1877, where he was wounded."

"As an officer of unswerving devotion to duty, and as a man of unimpeachable honor, his comrades will ever bear him in honored remembrance."

From long personal contact with Captain Fuller, the writer gladly pays his sincerest tribute to the warm-hearted, courageous, ever hospitable, generous, accomplished comrade, the subject of this sketch, and now so sadly lamented.

D. C. PEARSON.

GEORGE HENRY MENDELL.

No. 1538. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, October 19, 1902, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 71.

GEORGE H. MENDELL was born in Youngstown, a village in West Moreland County, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1831. To this place his parents had come shortly after their marriage, from Worcester County, Massachusetts. He was the oldest of four children, three boys and one girl, that reached the age of maturity. When George had reached the age of six, his father moved with his wife and young children to Blairsville,

Indiana County, Pennsylvania. Here for a few years the father followed the occupation of teacher. In those days there was no common school system in operation in that part of the country, and such education as the children received was provided for under private tuition.

In 1843 when the subject of this sketch was about 12 years of age an academy was established in Blairsville which offered facilities for the youths of the vicinity to receive instruction in the higher branches of education, which would prepare them for entrance to college. Being well grounded in elementary English education he entered this academy and devoted the greater part of his time from 1843 to 1847 in the study of Latin and Greek, a knowledge of which language in those days was an absolute essential preparatory to entering upon a collegiate course. His knowledge of Mathematics at that time was very limited as compared with his proficiency in the dead languages. In his life career which he was soon to enter upon this knowledge was only indirectly of service to him.

In the course of a few years, owing to an entire disuse and the turn of his thoughts to the acquisition of knowledge having more direct application to the affairs in which he was immediately engaged, it passed almost entirely from his memory, or to the dim and hazy recollection of things long past. During his last year at this academy, and when but 15 years of age, he was promoted to instructor, for which services he received further instructions without tuition fees.

His parents were not wealthy and with other children to provide for and educate, he fully realized, at this early age, that if he was ever to have the full benefit of a collegiate education he must depend largely upon his own individual resources. At the age of 16, while yet a mere stripling, weighing about 80 or 90 pounds, he was appointed to instruct a country school for four months in the Fall and Winter. The scholars numbered

about eighty and in age ran from young children to men and women of twenty-five. This was his first experience in contact alone with the real affairs of life. He found the duty pleasant but not without its trials, due to insubordination of boys older, larger and stronger than himself. He realized that order and subordination must be maintained, or failing in this he must give up the school. At the end of the full term of four months the school was closed, and he retired with a consciousness of duty well performed and, what was more to the point, to the satisfaction of the school trustees, and with \$60.00 in his pocket. This incident of the youth is characteristic of the man throughout his life. No duty ever devolved upon him that was not well and conscientiously performed.

It was during these days of his early youth that he was constantly reflecting upon the possibilities of a wider and higher sphere of usefulness among men, and upon the means of preparing himself for such a position. His mind was quick and active and even then accustomed to reflect upon the future and work out each proposition that presented itself, to its logical conclusion.

To a youth of such a temperament endowed with a not over robust body of slight physique, the selection of a profession, or calling in life was a subject for long and profound reflection. His mother, who was a woman of more than ordinary strength of mind imbued with sturdy religious principles, would gladly have seen him select the calling of a minister in the Presbyterian church, but his turn of mind at that time, while not irreligious, was scarcely fitted, according to the beliefs then prevalent, for a career of this character.

He thought of the profession of an actor, also of an advocate in courts, and of the medical profession, but in every direction in which he turned his thoughts there appeared what seemed to him formidable if not insurmountable obstacles. His physical constitution seemed to forbid a life calling for

much expenditure of muscular tissue for he had but little of this to expend. The great question with him was how to obtain the means for preparing himself for a profession. First the college course, and later the study of a selected profession, it being always plain to his mind that his parents could not supply the means for the maintenance during these years of preparation.

During this period while engaged in these reflections he read in one of the rare periodicals of the day, a very pleasing account of the Military Academy at West Point. This turned his thoughts in the direction in which he was eventually to find his life's work.

He made inquiry as to the conditions of entrance and eventually received an appointment as cadet from the Honorable Mr. Buffington, who then represented his district in Congress. When he spoke to his father and mother of his intentions to try to obtain the appointment they neither encouraged nor discouraged him, thinking that it was but a boyish fancy not likely ever to be realized.

There were then as now many communities in which but little is known of the advantages of a West Point education, and the capabilities of the National Military Academy for imbuing young men with a spirit of conservative patriotism that has been of incalculable value during the enlargement of our territory and on occasions when the integrity of our institutions have been menaced. There were many good pious souls then as now who firmly believe that West Point is the foster mother of all the vice and degradation that drift into the rank and file of the army and bring upon it the vituperation of the unthinking good people who see only the bad things of this world.

When young Mendell had received his appointment and was about to depart for West Point, one of his good friends and pious neighbors remarked to him that he was a model suicide,

averring that he would prefer to put his own son in the grave rather than to enter him at West Point. Such was the reputation of the army, of which they knew nothing, among this narrow and pious people.

Notwithstanding all these objections and discouragements he had succeeded in obtaining the desired appointment with no other aid than that due to his own exertions, and had in this wise fully determined upon his life career.

On June 15, 1848, he presented himself with his credentials for admission to the Military Academy, and having passed the preliminary examination, on the first of July was duly a cadet. There were about one hundred applicants for admission at that time of which number eighty-one were admitted.

In imagination he had pictured this chosen body who were to be educated at the nation's cost to serve their country, as the gilded youth of the land, but was somewhat disappointed on first coming in contact with them. They were practically the same motley band that assembled within the classic walls of that institution every June even to this day. Recruited from polite homes with refined surroundings, from among sturdy young men of honest parentage—many from farms, some plainly from the most humble stations and walks of life, others of refined manners well clad, students or graduates from colleges, and some very coarse, dull, and ignorant of the ordinary rudiments of an education such as might be obtained at a common country school.

In the course of the next four years, by processes peculiar to West Point, this motley aggregation of youthful humanity was weeded and sifted and arranged so that at the end of that time but forty-three of this number were able to leave the institution with the much coveted certificate of graduation and go forth for duty in the service of their country, far different in appearance, thought and education from what they were when they entered.

At the time when such young men enter the Military Academy, the future being veiled, their careers and the part that each may take in shaping the history of their country, is not open even to conjecture. The last person in that crowd of eighty-one whom the wand of man's prophesy would have been likely to point out for special distinction, was an insignificant looking youth with long arms and small physique named Philip H. Sheridan, who graduated in the following class. Within this small frame, as after events proved, were all the instincts of the born soldier to be directed and trained by the curriculum of West Point into the successful General of his age. His advancement after graduation was due to himself alone and not in the slightest to family or political favor. His best friends were his unerring military instinct and his tireless activity.

Among others who entered the Military Academy with Mendell, and afterwards became men of reputation in the Civil War, were Slocum, Stanley, Crook, Kautz, and McCook. Casey who became Chief of the Engineer Corps, became distinguished after the Civil War.

Mendell was among the youngest and smallest of those who entered with his class; and also among those standing near the head of the class in studies. At the end of his fourth class year he was first in general standing. His room-mates were Newton F. Alexander, who graduated second but died in 1858 from fever, at Biloxi, Miss., Slocum and Van Voast, all men of capacity and diligent students.

They lived in what was the old North Barrack at that time, in a large room on the ground floor, with large cracks in the walls through which the outer air freely circulated. The small grate generously provided by the government for warming this room diffused only a little heat within a narrow radius during the bitter cold winter days. The tables were of cast iron and greedily absorbed all the bodily heat created by the

circulation of the blood. The lamps were of tin or pewter with bowls for oil about the size of a hen's egg, and a candle power below the ordinary lowest limit of measurement in our day.

There was always a generous rivalry between Alexander and Mendell in their studies. For a time he was ahead, which fact spurred Alexander to greater exertions. Mendell relates that one cold morning in the winter being awakened by the man who came in to start the fire before day-light, he peeped from under his blankets and saw Alexander, wrapped in his heavy overcoat sitting at the table and with the aid of the feeble light that the pewter bowl afforded, studying his lessons. He sank back to the grateful warmth of his bed with the reflection that one who thought it worth while to study under such discouraging conditions could not be beaten.

It was not long before this labor produced its result and Alexander was ahead.

Upon graduation Casey was at the head of the class, Alexander second and Mendell third. His diploma contained a recommendation for each branch of the service beginning with the Engineers. Here another turning point of great moment in his life came to the front for decision. At that time the Engineers and Topographical Engineers were separate branches of the service. Should he choose the Engineers, the Topographical Engineers, the Ordnance Corps, the Artillery, or the Infantry? He did not consider himself good enough horseman for the Dragoons or the Mounted Riflemen.

The Topographical Engineers at that time had charge of the geodetic and hydrographic survey of the Great Lakes, of explorations, for much of the country which now contains populous states was then comparatively unknown. It was also charged with the geodetic determination of important boundary lines, and with river and harbor improvements which works were then only in their incipency.

After due consideration he finally concluded to cast his lot with the Topographical Engineers.

During the Civil War the two branches of Engineers, between which there had always been much jealousy, were by law consolidated into one Corps of Engineers, and the term Topographical Engineers disappeared from the Army list.

On the first of July 1852, he was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers, being then three months short of 21 years of age. Upon his graduation in June he was granted leave of absence and did not receive orders for duty until November.

His first station was Detroit, Mich., where he remained eighteen months, six months of which he spent in the field engaged on the survey of Lakes Michigan and Superior. Although his stay in Detroit was comparatively short, the impression which the generous hospitality and kind treatment received at the hands of the citizens of that beautiful city, made upon his impressionable mind, were treasured among his pleasing memories and made subjects of delightful conversation throughout all the remaining years of his life.

In the early part of 1854 Lieutenant Mendell received his first order for duty upon the Pacific Coast, where the most important part of his valuable service to the government was to be rendered, and where he was eventually to take his final rest amid the results of his labors and with the regrets of hosts of cherished friends.

On March 11, he took steamer from New York for Aspinwall, thence across the Isthmus to Panama and by steamer again to San Francisco, California, where he arrived on the second day of April. His first experience here from a financial point of view, was anything but encouraging to a young man with no other pecuniary resources than the meagre monthly pay of a Second Lieutenant in the Army.

For his first night's sojourn in the only available lodging house in the city he paid two dollars, and for his breakfast on the following morning, consisting of a cup of coffee and two eggs, he paid one dollar. These startling facts at once pro-

duced in his reflective mind a train of Arithmetical calculations as to the duration of existence under an income of less than three dollars a day.

The result appeared to afford a poor showing for life in the latter half of the month, as he had nothing but the previous month's pay with which to commence. Fortunately General Wool, the Department Commander, to whom he had been ordered to report for duty, had no immediate need of his services in the city, and he had no difficulty in procuring an order to proceed to Benicia, where a military post had been established, and where it was possible to secure, by means of pork and beans to be procured at the Commissary, at least a hope of surviving throughout the whole month.

Here he found himself one of the several young fellows at the barracks living with the most elementary surroundings in a way which now would be considered scarcely human. The barracks adjoined the Arsenal at Benicia, which was at that time commanded by Captain Charles P. Stone of the Ordnance Corps, who afterwards came into prominence during the Civil War, and at its close in the service of the Khedive of Egypt. His assistant at the Arsenal was Lieutenant W. T. Welcker, Ordnance Corps. After a few days Lieutenant Mendell being thoroughly satiated with his experience at the barracks, was invited by Welcker to share his quarters and table ministered to by a soldier and his hibernian wife, which invitation was accepted with but very little persuasion. The change, although only to moderate conditions of life, was a great improvement upon the haggard and doleful life of the barracks. Such were the conditions of early army life in and about San Francisco Harbor, and the make-shifts to which intelligent and refined young officers were compelled to resort in order to eke out a precarious existence in the honorable service of their country.

The friendship thus commenced between these two Lieutenants lasted until death separated them in 1900 by calling

Welcker, then an honored Professor in the University of the State of California, to his long home. They were married in after years to sisters and the most cordial affection united for always the two families.

In July 1854, Colonel J. K. F. Mansfield, Inspector General of the Army, visited Benicia on a tour of inspection of the Army posts in California and Oregon. Lieutenant Mendell made application for orders, which were granted by General Wool, to accompany Colonel Mansfield upon this trip. They started for Fort Redding near the town of Shasta, taking Grass Valley and Nevada City en route, for the purpose of gaining some information regarding the gold industry in those localities then on its early stages of development. From Fort Redding they went to the Coast following the Klamath and Mad Rivers to Humboldt Bay where they visited Fort Humboldt, a post garrisoned by two companies of the Fourth Infantry.

Leaving this post they retraced their steps eastward and striking to the northeast reached Fort Jones, situated near the mining town of Yreka, thence they went to Fort Lane near Jacksonville, Oregon.

The next post to the northward was Columbia Barracks, now known as Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia river and a few miles distant from Portland, Oregon. At that time Portland was but a small village located in the primeval forest on the Willamette River at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels.

The country passed over was but sparsely settled. Here and there a hardy pioneer had cleared a few acres and built a cabin, and at rare intervals a few had congregated together with aspirations and hopes that some day their location might be within the limits of flourishing cities. A large proportion of the inhabitants were of the rough and rugged type of emigrants from Pike County, Missouri, not noted for any particular regard for cleanliness of surroundings or comforts of

living. The usual sleeping place of Colonel Mansfield's party was under a sky canopy, and their food the rough rations issued to the soldiers. At intervals during after years it came within the line of Mendell's official duties to travel over much of this same territory, and note the growth of these clearings into wide and fertile farms, the log cabins into commodious and comfortable residences, the hamlets into large and flourishing cities, and railroads take the place of the trails over which mules laboriously packed the supplies for his party.

A short stay at Columbia Barracks garrisoned by the Fourth Infantry gave them once more a taste of the sweets of civilization.

The post was under command of Colonel B. L. E. Bonneville, then well advanced in a life full of varied and exciting experiences. His interesting recital of these together with the pleasant hospitality and companionship of the officers at the post, made an impression upon the mind of the young Lieutenant that was ever after a delightful remembrance. Here he met amongst others Captain C. C. Augur and Lieutenant Macfeely, both of whom ten years afterwards had become distinguished Generals in the Civil War.

From Columbia Barracks they went to the Dalles on the Columbia River, and thence to Steilacoom on Puget Sound. Returning to Portland they embarked by steamer for San Francisco. Here with a feeling of deep regret he parted from Colonel Mansfield, for whom he cherished a most respectful and affectionate esteem. They met again a few years afterwards at West Point. Mendell deeply mourned the gallant death of his early friend at Antietam, and ever regarded him as the highest type of the Puritan gentleman.

Shortly after his return to San Francisco, Lieutenant Mendell joined the party of Lieutenant J. G. Parke, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and was engaged in a survey, or rather, reconnaissance of a route for a railroad from San Francisco

to the southward and eastward from San Diego along the general route of the road now existing by way of San Luis, Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and thence to Yuma and the Gila River.

It is of no profit to follow Lieutenant Mendell through all his duties at this early period of his service. Suffice it to say that during his first tour of duty upon the Pacific Coast he was with expeditions against hostile Indian tribes, engaged in surveys and reconnaissances, in the construction of military roads, and upon such duties generally as fall to the lot of young engineer officers in a wild unsettled country.

In 1859 he was directed to report for duty to the superintendent of the Military Academy, and was assigned to the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, then in charge of Professor William H. C. Bartlett, that man of extraordinary intellectual power whom all graduates that passed through his course for 37 years learned to love and esteem for many estimable qualities, and whose work has been largely instrumental in giving to the West Point Military Academy the high standing that it now enjoys among the institutions of learning throughout the world.

After the June examination in 1863, he joined the army operating against Richmond and was in command of the Engineer Battalion.

For gallant and meritorious services in the exercise of this command he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, and shortly afterward Colonel.

From September 21, 1864, to July 3, 1865, he was again on duty at the Military Academy. This time as Instructor in Practical and Military Engineering.

To those cadets who had the good fortune to come within the sphere of his duties at West Point he will ever be remembered as considerate of their shortcomings, appreciative of their industry and abilities, just in his markings, and untir-

ing in his elucidations of the difficult points that came up in their course of studies in his department.

He always took great interest in everything pertaining to his Alma Mater and was an early and steadfast friend of the association of her graduates.

Upon being relieved from duty at West Point he served for a brief period of about fifteen months in charge of the military defenses of New Bedford, Mass., but with longings always for the Pacific Coast.

The first of January 1867, found him again in San Francisco, which city he was permitted to retain as a station until his retirement, and as a home to the end of his life.

At this time he was made a member of the Board of Engineers organized under the directions of the Secretary of War for the purpose of planning and constructing works of defense for the Pacific Coast of the United States. He remained one of the most active and influential members of this Board until it was discontinued, twenty years after, by the same authority that created it.

To this Board were given the consideration not alone of the defensive features of this portion of the country, but of many other subjects of vital importance to the interests of commerce and of the government. In the proceedings of the Board his views and opinions always carried great weight, and among its records are many clear, logical and able reports written by his hand.

He was a member of many other special Boards created to consider important and intricate problems affecting the commercial welfare of the Coast and the interests of the government, such as the opening of the mouth of the Columbia River to deep draft vessels, the improvement of that river at the Cascades and at the Dalles. In connection with this work he was sent to Great Britain and the continent to examine works of similar character to be found there.

He was on Boards which had under consideration the improvement of the entrance to Yaquina Bay, Coos Bay, Humboldt, San Pedro, the selection of harbors of refuge, canal joining the waters of Lake Washington with those of Puget Sound, the selection of a Naval Dry Dock for the Pacific Coast, the establishment of harbor lines in various localities, in fact for almost everything of an engineering character in which the government was interested upon the Pacific Coast, for nearly thirty years.

He had charge of the construction of the defensive works of San Francisco harbor and of the mouth of the Columbia River. These have been several times changed in their minor characteristics since their inception, to keep pace with the improvements that are constantly being made in defensive armament to correspond with improved modes of attack. The locations of these works and the general principles involved in their construction remaining always practically the same.

He kept himself well informed as to the most recent improvements in this line and never hesitated to make his works conform to modern practice, as far as his influence and authority would suffice.

He delighted in the contemplation of abstract engineering problems, and brought to bear upon the practical solution of those that came within his control the results of his profound reflection and mature judgment.

He was the first president of the Mining Debris Commission appointed under a law of Congress for the purpose of so regulating the operations of hydraulic mining in the State of California, that the debris from these might not fill the beds of the streams and cause overflow of the adjoining lands to the detriment of agricultural interests, and to the navigable waters of the state.

On the 12th day of October, 1895, having reached the age of 64, Colonel Mendell was, by operation of law, while still in the

very prime of intellectual vigor and mature judgment, placed upon the retired list of the army.

He was in many matters of importance of an engineering character consulted by the authorities of the State of California and the City of San Francisco. He was a member of the California Academy of Sciences, of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, of which he was the first President; and also of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

On December 31, 1899, he was appointed by the Mayor of the City of San Francisco, Cal., to the position of President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Works of that city, which position he held at the time of his death. To the duties of this office he brought to bear his ripe engineering experience, his methodical methods of transacting public business, and all the sterling integrity and honesty with which he had been accustomed throughout life to discharge every public trust committed to his care. By his methods he gained the respect and confidence of his subordinates and associates in office, and an increase of the high esteem in which he was already held by all honest, pure minded and unprejudiced citizens of the city.

About a year prior to his death he had suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia from which he recovered with difficulty.

This left his constitution in a weak and shattered condition. On the evening of Friday, October 17, 1902, while looking at the eclipse of the moon from the door step of his residence, he caught a slight cold which his heart in its weakened condition was unable to throw off. On the following Sunday morning, October 19, he passed quietly and peacefully away. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn his irreparable loss.

In 1858, Lieutenant Mendell was married to Ellen Adair, daughter of the late John Adair, Esq., Collector of Customs at Astoria, Oregon, and grand-daughter of General John Adair, Governor of Kentucky, Senator and Representative in Congress, a revolutionary soldier who re-entered the service of

his country in the war with England in 1812, and commanded the Kentucky troops at the battle of New Orleans. This union of two congenial spirits proved a happy one. Through forty-four years they lived in affection and love, devoted to each other and to their children. At the end of that time while resting on her arm and being administered to by her loving hand Colonel Mendell, with his mind clear and his eyes looking in her anxious face closed them to all earthly things, while his pure spirit took its flight to the better realms, there to await the coming of hers.

"Now cracks a noble heart. Good night,
Sweet prince;
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

Colonel Mendell was always kind and considerate to his subordinates, and respectful to the wishes of his superiors. Of reflective turn of mind that which came to his notice, whether by reading or observation, was well digested and stored within the recesses of his memory. He was well informed not only in all matters pertaining to his profession, but upon the current topics of the day. In conversation he was delightfully entertaining and instructive. In judgment he was accurate, and in logic clear, so that his opinions whether verbally expressed or given in written reports, always commanded the interest of those to whom they were addressed.

Strictly honest in all his dealings with men, incorruptible, and scrupulously careful to the most minute detail, of every government interest committed to his charge. No advantage was ever taken by him of positions that he might occupy to advance the interests of himself or friends; nor did he ever give ear to or heed the admonitions or solicitations of the aspiring politician.

A life long friend and fellow officer^o of the Corps of Engineers writing of Colonel Mendell, says: "I have known him since 1849 when I went to West Point, and our acquaint-

tance began with my first appearance as a "plebe" in the squad he supervised as drill-master. He was then as he always was, a man who did his duty well and thoroughly; but there was a gentle way in his manner, tone and expression, which proclaimed him as he always was in every relation of life, a gentleman, the highest type of man.

I do not know that I can say more in praise of my dear friend than that, after an intimate acquaintance of more than 53 years I have always found him to be a real Christian gentleman, and I believe this will be the verdict of every one who knew him. His mental ability none can deny. It was great, far beyond the average."

From his boyhood days he was inclined to thoughts of the hereafter, a trait imbibed doubtless from the strong religious bias of his mother. It was not until the year 1867 that he joined himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Without ostentation, he was a true and sincere Christian, devoting in a quiet way much of his time and means to christian and charitable purposes.

Pure in thought and action and always honest and sincere of purpose. No one ever heard from him a word that could not have been spoken in any company, or the utterance of a vindictive or uncharitable sentence to the prejudice of any one.

To another of those faithful servants of the Republic the night of death has closed down upon his long and honorable career.

T. H. HANDBURY.

CLARENCE EDMUND BENNETT.

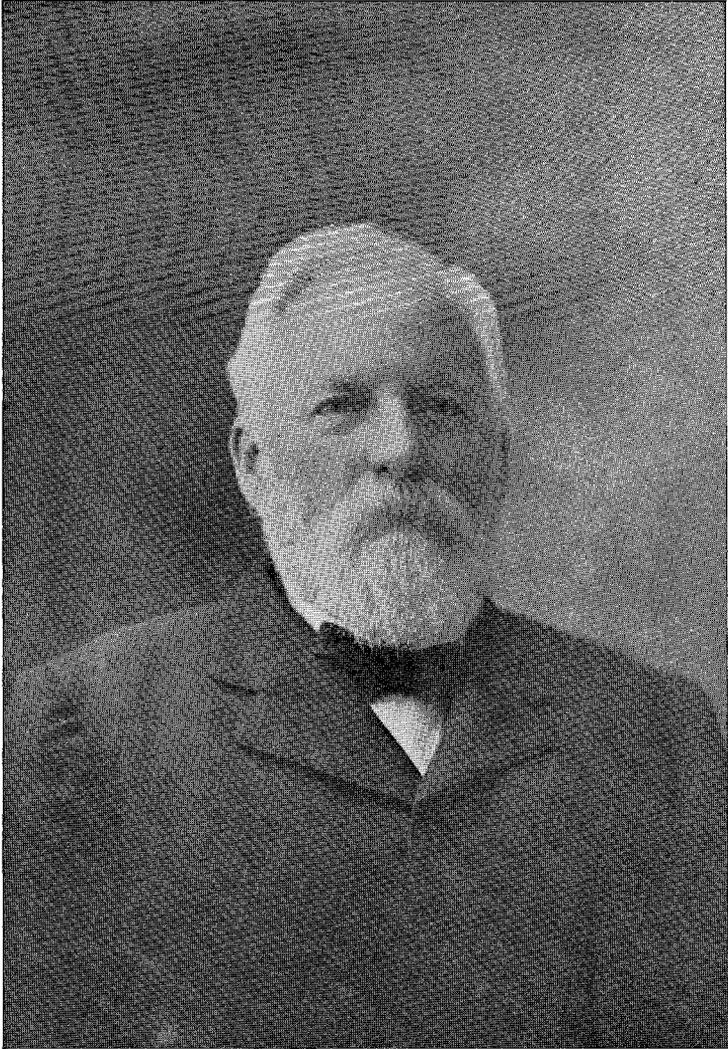
No. 1701. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, November 4, 1902, at Ft. McPherson, Ga., aged 69.

The subject of this sketch Colonel CLARENCE EDMUND BENNETT, was born at New Isbon, Otsego County, New York, December 22, 1833. His father was Harmon Bennett, and his mother was Amaintha Taggart. His uncle, Henry Bennett, was Congressman for the State of New York, and his great grandfather, Isaac Leeley, joined the Continental Army and fought all through the war.

On June 17th, 1860, Colonel Bennett married Liotha Whitlock, whose father, Harvey Whitlock, was a physician, and served during the Civil War, and his father, Hubbard Whitlock, served in the war of 1812. Colonel Bennett and Liotha Whitlock had four children: (1st) William Clarence, Captain Sixteenth Infantry, born San Bernardino, Cal., December 3rd, 1861, married Anna D. Cochran, and has one child, William Clarence, Jr.; (2nd) (Doctor) Irvin Edmund, born September 19th, 1866, San Bernardino, Cal., married Lily Rainnie; (3d) Ida May, born September 14th, 1869, Winchester, Va., married Captain C. H. Muir, United States Army, and has two children, James Irvin and Helen; (4th) Daisy, born August 13th, 1877, Fort Yates, Dakota, married Lieutenant Geo. M. Grimes, United States Army.

He was appointed from New York a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1851, and graduated July 1, 1855, being promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He served in garrison at Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, and did frontier duty as Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Infantry at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, from 1855 to 1857. He was with the Utah expedition from 1857 to 1860, as Adjutant of the Tenth Infantry the greater part of the time, and was also sta-



LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLARENCE E. BENNETT.

tioned at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. He resigned September 10, 1860.

He was appointed Major of the First California Cavalry February 9, 1863; was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy December 31, 1863, and was brevetted Colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. He was honorably mustered out August 15, 1866. He was re-appointed to the army as Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry, February 23, 1866. On July 28, 1866, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry; was made Captain of the Seventeenth Infantry, January 22, 1867, Major of the Nineteenth Infantry November 28, 1893; Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh Infantry, June 27, 1897, and was retired December 2, 1897. He served under General Albert Sidney Johnson in the Utah expedition of 1857, acting in the capacity of commissary officer, and was largely instrumental in the suppression of the Apache outbreaks in the early days of Arizona. He later saw hard service in the opening up of Dakota and Minnesota, for twenty-six years, as Captain of the Seventeenth Infantry.

Colonel Bennett died at the residence of his eldest son, Captain William C. Bennett, Sixteenth Infantry, Fort McPherson, Georgia, November 4th, 1902, and his body was interred in the family lot at Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

FRANK HARRISON PECK.

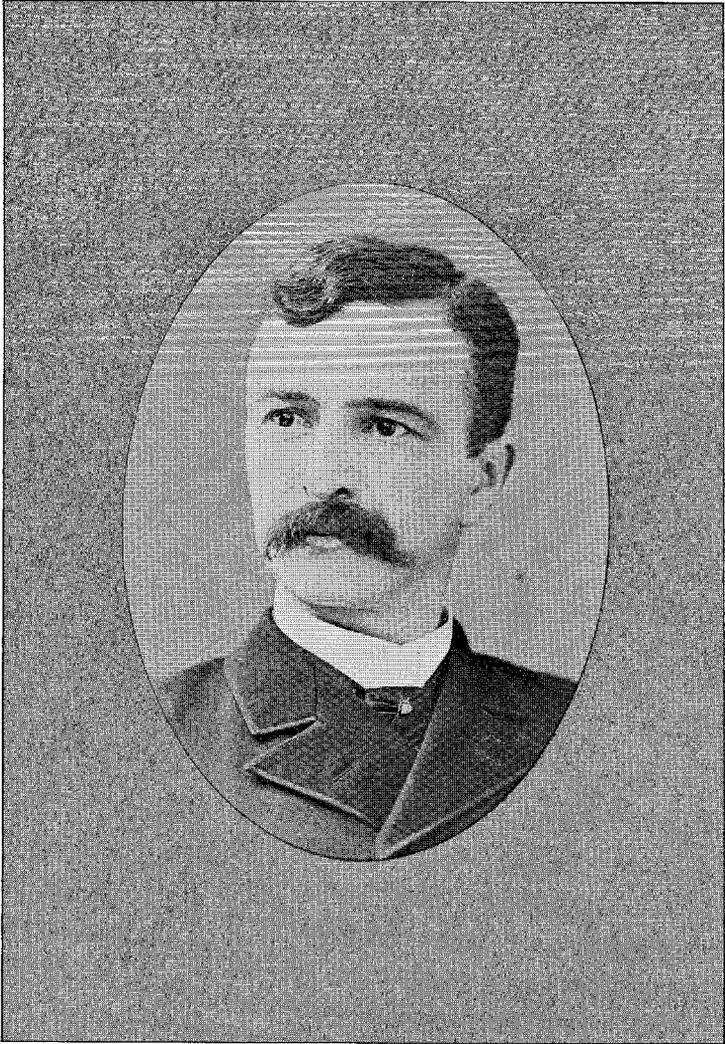
No. 2835. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, December 21, 1902, at Watertown, N. Y., aged 46.

Captain FRANK H. PECK, a son of Abner W. Peck, was born in Jefferson County forty-six years ago. He was educated in the common schools and in St. Lawrence University. He entered the United States Military Academy on a competitive examination in 1876 and graduated number 9 with the class of 1880. He immediately resigned his Lieutenancy in the army and for a couple of years engaged in civil engineering in the west. He returned and became Instructor of Mathematics at the St. Lawrence University. While filling this position he began the study of law, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar. Two years later he was elected District Attorney of Jefferson County, New York, and re-elected in 1889. His service in this position showed that he was one of the ablest young members of the bar in the county and he soon established his reputation as a trial lawyer.

At the declaration of war with Spain in 1898, Captain Peck offered his services to the government. Though he had been educated at West Point and was familiar with military tactics, he enlisted as a private in the Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry. In a short time, due to his ability he was promoted to Captain and was Adjutant of the Regiment when it was mustered out. Captain Peck was generous, big-hearted and a man of marked mental ability. He was frank and outspoken, honest, fearless and true to his friends. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of acquaintances.

He is survived by his father, A. W. Peck, two sisters, Miss Flora Peck and Mrs. George Lance, a foster brother, Carson Peck, and one son.



CAPTAIN FRANK H. PECK

There was another brother, Fremont P. Peck, who went to West Point, was graduated, but had his career cut short in its beginning by the bursting of a Hotchkiss gun at Sandy Hook February 19, 1895.

Captain Peck was twice married, the first time to Miss Lottie Mitchell, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Isaac Mitchell, of Stone Mills, and the second time to Miss Margaret Hubbard, daughter of Jane and Elner Hubbard, of Clayton.

The Jefferson County Bar Association held a meeting to take action on the death of Captain Peck, and the following memoriam by General Bradley Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., was offered:

On the twenty-first day of December, 1902, Captain Frank H. Peck died at the age of 46 years. The announcement of his death was a shock to the entire community, ending in a feeling of profound sorrow. It was difficult to realize its truth. But a day or two before his well-marked figure was upon the streets of this city, showing characteristic vigor and manly bearing; and in the county court sitting in this very place he was performing his duties as a lawyer with signal ability and faithfulness, giving no sign that he was about to depart to return no more.

But if Captain Peck's death was a shock to the people in general, it was one of greater intensity to his kindred, who loved him, and to his fellows of the bar of Jefferson County, who had a more intimate acquaintance with his mental gifts and acquirements than others with lesser opportunities to know them, and who was by us, because of his exceptional abilities, esteemed, respected and admired. In this forum tests are applied which bring out in bold relief the true nature of the man and which with exactness measures his intellectual strength. Here our deceased associate brought into play the resources of a critical mind well grounded in the principles of our jurisprudence. Here we witnessed the bright scintil-

lations of his genius and his devotion and faithfulness to the interests committed to his charge. And though he be gone,

“We are fellows still,
Serving alike in sorrow.”

The death of such a man should not be permitted to pass unheeded or unnoticed. It should not be with him, as with the inanimate stone, that when tossed upon the placid surface of lake or pool, sinks into its depths, only a bubble upon the surface marking where it went down, to be for “a moment seen, then lost forever.” No; there should be a pause in our activities, brief though it be, that our sentiments respecting the deceased may find expression and a memorial spread upon the records of the court, that may assist to keep his memory fresh through the years of the future.

He died in the midst of his usefulness, ere yet he had reached midway in a career which his abilities and scholarly attainments pointed out as possible to him, and wherein he might have acquired far greater fame.

In the sequestered retreat of the farm where he was born and his boyhood passed, he learned from the teachings of enlightened parents, and from books, of the great world beyond—of its history and of the achievements of men who had borne and were bearing a leading part in the world’s affairs. His ambition was awakened. He became a student in the district school, the nursery of scholars; thence for a time at the St. Lawrence University at Canton. But he had a predilection for military life. His proficiency as a scholar and fine physique secured him an appointment and admission to the Military Academy at West Point. The curriculum of the academy, which includes Mathematics, Engineering, Astronomy, Chemistry and other subjects relating to science, as well also the art of war and military discipline, gave him a solid basis for his subsequent education in the law, which, after his graduation, he decided to take up for a life profession. At

this time, 1880, except perhaps desultory Indian fighting on the western plains, there were no war clouds lowering along the horizon of our country. In a piping time of peace it is easy to perceive that inactive garrison life would have few attractions for one ambitious as was the deceased for a career of usefulness and honor, and he resigned his commission and after brief employment as instructor in St. Lawrence University began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and in 1886 was elected District Attorney of Jefferson County, serving with great credit in that position and being honored with a re-election in 1889.

His mind was analytical. He was not content with a superficial knowledge of any subject it was important for him to be familiar with. Hence in the practice of law he was aided by a thorough understanding of the elementary principles upon which our laws are founded. In the trial of a cause that involved the investigation of a question that depended for its solution upon the application of scientific principles he was equipped and ready for the ordeal. Experts found in him both learning and skill to enable him to test the value and accuracy of their opinions. He became one of the best trial lawyers at our bar and the general estimate of him by both laymen and lawyers was that he possessed one of the brightest minds in our section of the state. He was neither a poet nor an orator. Sentiment and imagination are the parents of poesy, and these he did not possess in sufficient degree to give his thoughts expression in verse. That enthusiasm and generous flow of soul that are essential to effective oratory were not his to command. He depended more upon reason and logic and direct statement as the weapons with which to convince other minds than his own, rather than upon soul-stirring appeals to passion and sentiment. And yet he had great skill in debate, and in the addresses to court and jury could clearly and forcibly present the strong points of his case.

When the war with Spain was declared by our government, the heroic spirit within him was aroused. His ancestors were of patriotic stock, having served under General Washington, and a maternal uncle having served on the staff of General Taylor in the war with Mexico. Promptly he tendered his services to the government, the inspiration of patriotism and military ardor leading him to lay aside his law books, his cases and briefs. But applications for commissions were so numerous, making slight the prospect for an appointment, that his impatient spirit would not brook delay, and so he enlisted as a private soldier and joined his company regiment. His abilities were at once recognized and promotion soon followed, first to a Lieutenancy and finally to a Captaincy. He served in the Philippines and his record was an honorable one. With the mustering out of his regiment he returned to the practice of his profession in this city. His recognition was immediate, retainers and professional employment came to him rapidly, and when the last summons came he was in the full tide of professional success. His prominence was not the result of circumstance or accident. He won his way by strenuous labor and study. He won success; it was not thrust upon him. In this regard other young men may imitate him with profit.

He has gone. No more will he come and go among us. We shall miss his cordial greeting and companionship. His brilliant qualities will long be remembered. That he had faults is but to say that he was human; these it is not for us "to draw from their dread abode;" they are buried in the grave with him. "Beyond the smiling and the weeping," to quote the first words of the hymn so beautifully sung at his funeral, beyond this vale of tears, beyond the cares, the disappointments and struggles pertaining to this mortal life, Captain Peck has gone, and let us hope to a land where none of these hindrances to the soul's happiness exist; to a home of eternal



CAPTAIN ROBERT MCGREGOR.

joy, and where we shall meet him to renew the ties here severed when our appointed hour shall come. He was ever genial and courteous in his intercourse with his fellowmen, and his admiring and devoted friends were legion. Beyond the duty of paying this feeble tribute to his memory there is nothing left to us but to mourn his untimely taking off, and to commend his soul to the mercy of God, the father of us all.

* * *

ROBERT MCGREGOR.

No. 3287. CLASS OF 1889.

Died, December 23, 1902, at Manila, P. I. aged 38.

ROBERT MCGREGOR was born in Algonac, near Detroit, Michigan, on December 19, 1864. He was the third child and the elder son of Duncan Gregor McGregor and Martha McDonald McGregor, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Canada. In his early youth his parents removed to Bay City, Michigan, in which place he grew up to young manhood. At the age of sixteen he was graduated from high school, and for a period of four years thereafter, he had practical experience in the lumber business, and during part of the time took a course at a business college. In 1884 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Soon after he won in a competitive examination his appointment to West Point, and he entered the Academy on June 14, 1885.

His ability and character soon made themselves felt, and he won a prominent position both in the records of the academy and in the respect and affection of all with whom he was associated. He was graduated sixth in a class of forty-nine members, on June 12, 1889, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers.

He was married at Willets Point, New York, on June 5th, 1894, to Miss Caroline W. King, daughter of the late Colonel W. R. King, Corps of Engineers. Of this happy union were born two children, a son, Duncan Gregor, on April 17, 1895, and a daughter, Margaret Murray, on March 16, 1898.

The records of the War Department show that during his career McGregor performed various responsible and important duties, involving service with troops, construction of fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and work as member of various boards of engineer officers.

It is sufficient to say here, that everything he did was thoroughly and skillfully done, that he loved his work with his whole soul, and that he brought to it, whatever it happened to be, the enthusiasm, energy, sound judgment, knowledge, and above all the conscientious devotion to duty, that made him a strong man among strong men.

The last two and a half years of his life were spent in the Philippine Islands, where he made an enviable record. His last service was rendered in the performance of the arduous and responsible duties of Sanitary Engineer of the Civil Commission of the Philippine Islands, and Engineer for the city of Manila.

He died of acute appendicitis at Manila on December 23, 1902. His remains were brought to the United States, and he was buried in Arlington National cemetery on March 13, 1903.

The estimation in which he was held and the value placed upon his worth as an officer and man, is thus expressed by the Chief of Engineers in the order announcing his death:

"Firm and resolute in character, correct and discreet in judgment, possessed of the highest sense of honor, of deepest religious conviction, and ready to assume responsibility when irresolution meant disaster, Captain McGregor had, on reaching the Philippines, the scene of his last experiences, the pro-



CAPTAIN WILLARD E. GLEASON.

mise of a most distinguished future. Although his sudden death has brought his career to an untimely end, his sterling qualities as a man, his love and devotion to his family, and his ever faithful discharge of the duties of the soldier will endear him for all time to his corps, to the army, and to his country."

It is very difficult to speak or think of Bobby McGregor in the past tense. He was so full of life and energy, he excited so positive an influence within his sphere, that it is not easy to grasp the fact that his career is thus untimely ended.

The future seemed to hold out a brilliant promise for him, for he was enthusiastic in his profession, and he possessed ability and strength of character not excelled by any of his fellows. His cutting down in the beginning of his prime was a tragedy, the reason for which is one of the mysteries of an inscrutable Providence. He met his death with the sublime courage of one whose faith is strong and to whom God has given peace. He will ever live in the memory of all who knew him, and the example of his pure and honorable life will not cease to work for the good, the true, and the just.

C. H.

WILLARD E. GLEASON.

No. 3486. CLASS OF 1892.

Died, January 9, 1903, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., aged 36.

Captain GLEASON was born June 10th, 1867, in Van Wert, Ohio. His father, Julius Alonzo Gleason, had a most honorable record in the Civil War. Entering the service as Sergeant, Company H, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 8th, 1861, he was promoted First Sergeant July 7th, 1862, and Second Lieutenant September 27th, 1862; First Lieutenant April 20th, 1864, and Captain January 18th, 1865.

He was mustered out November 21st, 1865, having served throughout the war and participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville. It can easily be seen why the son of such a father should have inherited a love for a soldier's life.

From his earliest years, the Military Academy was the goal for which Willard Gleason worked and studied; first in the High School at Van Wert, and then at the Ohio State University. Although a Republican, he obtained from a Democratic Congressman the appointment as alternate to the Academy, and passed the examination, but so, also, did the principal. In a few months, however, the latter resigned, and his alternate securing the coveted appointment as principal, realized his fondest hopes on entering the Academy June 16th, 1888. Four years later, June 11th, 1892, he was graduated, standing number thirty-seven in a class of sixty-two members.

On August 10th of the same year he was married, in his native town, to Miriam Mendenhall Baker, whom he had known from early boyhood, and at the expiration of the usual leave following graduation, he brought his bride to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, joining the Sixth Infantry, with which he served, through peace and war, until his death. He remained on duty at Fort Thomas until the outbreak of the Spanish War, and in the Kentucky garrison his only child, Charlotte, was born September 20th, 1895.

When the Fifth Army Corps was being formed, he went with the Sixth Infantry to Tampa, and thence to Cuba, where he shared the glory of his regiment in the charge of San Juan Hill and the operations around Santiago. For his part therein he was recommended for the brevet of Captain, to date July 1st, 1898, by the board of which General Schwan was president, he having already received his regular promotion to First Lieutenant, April 26th, 1898. He returned from Cuba, August

14th, 1898, with his regiment which, after a month at Montauk, New York, moved on to the old station, Fort Thomas, where it rested for a short period, and was then transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where Lieutenant Gleason was assigned to charge of the General Mess, Exchange and Bakery. He was Adjutant of the Third Battalion of his regiment from April 12th, 1899, to June 16th, same year, and a short time later was made Adjutant of the First Battalion, which position he continued to hold until promoted to a Captaincy.

In the spring of 1899 he accompanied the Sixth Infantry to the Philippines, and was landed with part of his battalion at Iloilo. From August of that year until January, 1900, he served with "A" and "C" companies of his battalion in and about Cebu, taking part in several skirmishes with the insurgents, and on the 4th of January again landed in Iloilo with these companies, joining, ten days later, the column of General Hughes, which then started on the long march that covered the western and northern coasts of the Island of Panay, participating in the skirmish at Antique. The expedition ended at Calivo, on the northern coast of Panay, the two companies of the Sixth Infantry being left there as a garrison and the other troops returning to their former stations.

At Calivo, where his wife and child joined him, Lieutenant Gleason remained for over a year, acting as Quartermaster, Commissary and Adjutant, and filling various duties of a civil nature. His services were of great importance to the little command that had been left to rid that section of the insurgents who infested it.

On February 2nd, 1901, his promotion to a Captaincy, which still kept him in his own regiment to the delight of his many friends, was almost immediately followed by his transfer to headquarters at Bacolod, Negros Island, and appointment as Regimental Quartermaster, to date June 11th, 1901. A month later he was appointed Chief Quartermaster, Third Dis-

trict, Department of the Visayas, with station at Bacolod. On May 18th, 1902, he sailed with his regiment for the United States, arriving at his station, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, early in July. After spending a leave of absence in Van Wert, he rejoined in September and immediately took up the arduous duties of Quartermaster of the post, but two months later was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long and gallant fight for his life, he died January 9th, 1903.

He was laid to rest amidst the familiar scenes of his early years, where he was admired and respected by all, and the town of Van Wert will always, with pride and affection, honor his memory as one of its most promising sons.

Captain Gleason was a soldier whose career was a success from the start. At West Point he was a general favorite in his class and regarded as one of its substantial men. Though a close student, he was fond of athletics and outdoor life, and being of fine physique, became a member of the Academy foot ball team, and played for two years, assisting it to win the victory in that memorable game of 1891, when the Naval Academy team was defeated for the first time.

As an officer, his ability and loyalty brought him important positions, which he filled with the greatest credit, and his conscientious work and unswerving devotion to duty added lustre to the regiment with which his life was identified.

His cheery disposition and sunny temperament never forsook him even in the trials and discomforts incident to his varied experiences, and readily won the esteem of his men, while to his brother officers his staunch friendship was an invaluable prize.

The tender care and thoughtful consideration with which he cherished and guarded his family, his constancy to the high ideals that ever led him on, were in keeping with his upright, honorable life, and his spotless record is a silent tribute to his worth.



COLONEL CHARLES CHAMPION GILBERT.

CHARLES CHAMPION GILBERT.

No. 1292. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, January 17, 1903, at Baltimore, Md., aged 81.

Colonel CHARLES CHAMPION GILBERT was born March 1st, 1822, at Zanesville, O., where he passed his boyhood. He was the eldest son of Charles Champion and Deborah Cass (Silliman) Gilbert. The former was the son of Hon. Samuel Gilbert, and was born in Gilead, Connecticut, in 1797; the latter was the daughter of Wyllys Silliman and Deborah Webster Cass, both of Zanesville. Colonel Gilbert's grandfather, Henry Champion of East Haddam, Connecticut, was a Captain in a Connecticut regiment in the French and Indian War, and in the Revolution he was Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Commissary of Connecticut troops. In May, 1839, he went east to enter Yale College, traveling by stage via Wheeling and the Cumberland Road, for five days and four nights, before reaching Frederick, Maryland, where he was able to take cars to complete his journey to Baltimore. A year at Yale was succeeded by a period of rustication for causes not entirely disconnected with hazing a professor, and he eventually returned to his home and entered the Ohio University at Athens, where he prepared for his work at West Point, to which he was appointed as a cadet in the spring of 1842.

Cadet Gilbert passed easily through the four years' course, graduating No. 21 in his class, in June, 1846. His high military standing as a cadet is evidenced by the fact that he was in succession senior Corporal, senior First Sergeant and First Captain of the corps. The war with Mexico had just begun and Gilbert applied for the Third Infantry, then on the Rio Grande, with General Taylor, and was assigned to it. In September he started south to join, accompanying a detachment of troops down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Or-

teans and thence across the Gulf to the mouth of the Brazos, at that time the landing place for the army, and here the news of the battle of Monterey was received.

After numerous delays enroute, and having been promoted, in the meantime, to Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, Lieutenant Gilbert joined his regiment encamped at Monterey.

Colonel Gilbert's journals written during this campaign chronicle the names of numerous men with whom he was associated, that later were to be historical, and included Grant, T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, Twiggs, Jefferson Davis, A. S. Johnston, Geo. H. Thomas, Worth, Geo. B. McClellan, Fitz John Porter, "Joe" Hooker and others.

A condition that was not uncommon before the Civil War is recalled by a comment at this time concerning the Colonel of his regiment who had been absent sick, living on his plantation in Louisiana and drawing full pay for fifteen years. There was then no retired list.

From Monterey part of the army marched to Tampico, where, embarking on transports, it sailed for Vera Cruz, in the siege and capture of which Lieutenant Gilbert participated, and for several months remained there with his company as part of the garrison occupying the city and the castle of San Juan de Ullao. In January, 1848, the command marched to the City of Mexico, captured the preceding September by General Scott. In order to simplify the problem of supply, it was General Scott's policy to divide his army into several commands and station these at available towns and haciendas round about Mexico City, and soon after arriving there, Lieutenant Gilbert found the company to which he was attached, part of a force detailed to march to Cuernavaca, a city some thirty-five miles south of Mexico, where he remained for several months doing garrison duty. This column consisted of seven companies Seventh Infantry, the Fifteenth Infantry, a regiment of Georgia volunteers and Lovell's battery. In May

General Scott gathered his scattered command at Mexico City and in June the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo having been signed, the army marched back to Vera Cruz, whence, as fast as transports were available, it returned to the States and went into camp at New Orleans; from there the volunteers were sent home and the regulars distributed to posts on the frontier.

In the distribution the First Infantry was assigned to the Rio Grande, with headquarters at Fort Brown, and re-embarked on October 15th for its new stations, landing at the Brazos and marching over to the Rio Grande, thence up the river by steamers.

Two companies, to one of which Lieutenant Gilbert belonged, went into camp and established what has since been known as Ringgold Barracks. While stationed here a large part of his spare time was occupied in hunting, as all kinds of game abounded in the neighborhood. Indian hostilities soon began, however, the Lipans making the first outbreak, and for over a quarter of a century following, troubles were always brewing with the Texas Indians.

In January, 1850, Lieutenant Gilbert received an order to report for duty as Assistant Professor in Ethics and English at West Point under Professor Sprole. He remained on this duty until the summer of 1855, when he was ordered to join his regiment in Texas. He was promoted First Lieutenant June 10th, 1850.

During these five years at the Point, Lieutenant Gilbert was thrown into association with many men who have made their mark in military affairs in the United States, and a few of whom have gone into history. The list includes R. E. Lee, McClellan, Hardee, G. W. Smith, W. B. Franklin, Fitz John Porter, S. B. Buckner and J. E. B. Stuart, besides the well known names of the academic staff of that period.

On December 8, 1855, Lieutenant Gilbert attained his captaincy.

For the next five and one-half years he did garrison duty, scouted, hunted and campaigned in Texas and Indian Territory. March 4th, 1858, he married, at her home, Miss Mattie Prather, of Louisville, and took her out to frontier life at Fort Duncan. Miss Prather was the daughter of James Watson and Elizabeth (Cary) Prather. The former was born in Hagerstown, Md., and the latter was of the Cary family of New Orleans.

During this five years he was stationed at Ringgold Barracks, Forts Duncan, Clark, McKavett, Camp Cooper and Fort Cobb in Indian Territory. In the spring of 1861, the rebellion having broken out and Texas troops having taken possession of most of the United States posts in that state, those in Indian Territory were abandoned, and all the troops were concentrated and marched north, arriving at Fort Leavenworth May 21st, where many southern officers resigned and went home, their states having seceded.

The battalion of the First Infantry was attached to the forces operating in Missouri, and was engaged at Springfield, and with General Lyon at the battle of Wilson Creek, where the latter was killed and Captain Gilbert was wounded.

While on a short leave to recover from his wound, Captain Gilbert was "gobbled" by the authorities at Louisville and assigned to duty August 21st as Inspector General and Ordnance Officer on the staff of General Robert Anderson, commanding the department, and was retained as Inspector General by General Sherman and General Buell, in succession, as they came into command of this department.

In October Captain Gilbert was offered by Governor Dennison the Colonelcy of the Seventh-Eighth Ohio Volunteers, and accepted it, subject to approval of the War Department, which, although promised by Secretary Cameron, was

postponed and finally fell through because he was of more immediate value as Inspector General, though only a Captain in rank. Colonels were plenty, but Inspectors were few. From Louisville he accompanied General Buell's staff to Nashville and thence, in April, to Pittsburgh Landing, where Buell's command arrived in time to reinforce General Grant. "For gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Shiloh," Captain Gilbert was brevetted Major in the regular service under date of April 7th. He continued on duty as Inspector General of the Army of the Ohio until August 16th, 1862, when he was ordered to return to Louisville to assist General Nelson in organizing the 30,000 new levies coming to the department under President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men. On August 30, General Nelson's command was defeated at Richmond, Ky., and the General wounded. Following this fight, under date of September 1st, and for the same kind of services that had won him a brevet at Shiloh five months before, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. On this same day, and at the request of General Nelson's brigade and regimental commanders, General H. G. Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, appointed Captain Gilbert a Major General of Volunteers, and assigned him to temporary command of Nelson's division. This kind of appointment was unusual but not unknown. Fremont had made several such, among them that of General Lyon, who commanded under that appointment when killed at Wilson Creek. Although General Wright was but a Brigadier General himself, the appointment stood, and General Gilbert did duty under it until after the battle of Perryville. On September 29th, in the reorganization of the Army of the Ohio, General Gilbert was assigned to command the Twelfth Division, and immediately after was transferred to command of the Third Corps of that army, by command of General Buell. On this same day General Nelson was shot and killed in the Galt House by General Jefferson C. Davis.

On October 1st the Army of the Ohio moved out from Louisville, the objective being Bragg's army, with which it came in contact October 8th, on the bloody field of Perryville, in which the First Corps, McCook's, was badly cut up. General Gilbert's services here won him another brevet grade in the regular service, that of Colonel.

In this campaign there were many misunderstandings and failures to co-operate, and the War Department, not satisfied with General Buell's management, relieved him from command the last of October, appointing General Rosecrans in his place.

On October 21, the Third Corps was broken up and General Gilbert's service under his appointment as Major General by a Department Commander came to an end. He was immediately assigned to duty commanding the Tenth Division, under his commission as Brigadier General, which had been issued September 9th. This appointment was made specifically for "gallant conduct at Springfield, Mo., and Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn." There now remain on the army list but six names of men who were appointed general officers during the Civil War, whose commissions state in words that they were bestowed as a recognition of gallant or distinguished services. These names are Generals Miles, Merritt, Brooke, J. W. Forsyth, Grierson and Carr.

The current session of Congress expired March 4th, 1863, leaving many unconfirmed military appointments, and among them those of Generals Gilbert and H. G. Wright; the conviction is forced upon the mind that the hostility to General Buell was sufficiently active to include officers who had been identified with and friendly to him. General Gilbert was not relieved from his command, however, until the middle of June, when he reverted to his regular rank of Captain First Infantry and started east via Louisville to join his company in Grant's army. Before joining, however, he was promoted Major Nine-

teenth United States Infantry (July 2nd, 1863,) and in August was assigned to duty as Assistant Provost Marshall General for Pennsylvania, with station at Philadelphia. General Gilbert was kept on this duty until the end of the war, his field being changed in January, 1865, to the district covered by Rhode Island and Connecticut. He passed the summer mustering out the returning troops. On January 23d, 1866, Colonel Gilbert was relieved from duty at Hartford and ordered to join his regiment in Arkansas, where the command of the post at Camden fell to his lot, and for two years he struggled with the problems of reconstruction. July 8th, 1868, he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel Seventh Infantry, and in September joined that regiment at Jacksonville, Florida. In April, 1869, the Seventh Infantry was ordered to the Department of the Platte, where it was consolidated with the Thirty-sixth, and stationed in Wyoming, Colonel Gilbert being assigned to command at Fort Bridger, where he was stationed until the following spring. During this time he made several exploring trips to the Uintah Mountains, then almost entirely unknown to the whites. In March, 1870, the Seventh was ordered to Montana, and in April Colonel Gilbert started with the companies stationed at Fort Steele for Omaha, where they took steamer on the Missouri for Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, where this battalion had been assigned station, and where they arrived in mid-June after a tiresome passage of seven weeks from Omaha. The Sioux were assembled in large numbers at Buford and celebrated the arrival of the new garrison by attacking some wood choppers at work. One of the companies was sent to their assistance immediately on landing, and a short but lively skirmish followed.

In April, 1872, the Buford battalion joined the remainder of the Seventh Infantry in Western Montana, and Colonel Gilbert was ordered to Fort Shaw. Reconnaissances and surveys were being made at this time for construction of the

Northern Pacific R. R., and a strong force of troops was sent out to guard this work. The next six years the Seventh spent in Montana, engaged on surveys and in numerous exploring trips, scouts and campaigns against hostile Indians, in which Colonel Gilbert bore his part. In October, 1878, the Seventh Infantry headquarters and six companies were ordered to Fort Snelling, Colonel Gilbert in command, General Gibbon, Colonel of the regiment, being detached and in command of the Department of Dakota. Just a year later the garrison was ordered out on a half hour's warning, to take the field against the Utes, who had gone on the war path in Colorado. At Rawlins, Wyoming, four troops Third Cavalry and a number of casuals were added to Colonel Gilbert's force. The ruins of the burned agency on White River were reached after a hard march of nine days, covering 175 miles, where the column reinforced General Merritt's force already there. The Indians promptly sued for peace and active pursuit was suspended. Winter overtook the command in camp and it burrowed under ground and lived in dug-outs until April, Colonel Gilbert being in command, after General Merritt's return to his station in January. The command comprised six companies Seventh Infantry, five companies Fourth Infantry, four companies Fourteenth Infantry and four troops Fifth Cavalry. In June, 1880, Colonel Gilbert took the Seventh back to Fort Snelling. In January, 1881, being then at Louisville on sick leave, Colonel Gilbert was ordered to Davids Island on recruiting duty. On May 19th he received his promotion to Colonelcy of Seventeenth Infantry, headquarters at Fort Yates, Dakota, and was ordered to join there without delay, as there were 3,000 Indian prisoners of war to be sent there. These were what were left of the Sioux, who, after participating in the battle of the Little Big Horn, where General Custer was killed, and in the campaign of the following year, had taken refuge in Canadian territory; starved out, they had finally yielded to

the representations of General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, and had come in and surrendered. About fifteen hundred gave themselves up at Poplar Creek, Montana, in February, 1881, whence they were marched to Fort Buford and from there taken by boats to Fort Yates the following summer. As prisoners, these Indians remained under Colonel Gilbert's charge for several months, but were finally turned over to the Interior Department and assigned places on the reservation.

On August 22nd, 1883, an important Indian Council met at Fort Yates, where Colonel Gilbert was still in command, to confer with a commission sent by the President to adjust Indian complaints. Senators Dawes and Logan addressed the Indians, and Sitting Bull tried to assert himself as the head chief of the Sioux Nation, but was recognized by neither the commission nor the other Indians.

Fort Yates was Colonel Gilbert's last station on the active list. In the year 1886 he reached the age of sixty-four, and by operation of law was retired from active service.

The remaining years of his life were spent in travel, and at Chicago and Baltimore. At the latter place he died January 17th, 1903, at the age of 81, and is buried at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Gilbert survives him and makes her home at Louisville. Six children came to bless their wedded life, of whom there survive: Charles Champion, born November, 1859, who is a lawyer of recognized ability in Chicago; he married, February 12th, 1891, Alma Koehler, of Decatur, Ill.; Watson Prather, born February 9th, 1861, lives at Fort Yates, North Dakota; Isabell Cass, born June, 1862, married, 1882, Lieutenant (now Major) John C. Gresham, Seventh Cavalry (Class of 1876), and is the mother of three children.

A long and eventful life passed in the service of his country, in which he served through two major wars and numerous Indian campaigns, makes his record one to be

respected and studied by the younger generation of men growing up in the service. A soldier who though missing, through no fault of his own, the crest of the wave of success that landed some of his associates upon the pedestal of world-wide military fame, and yet who, faithful to his duty, won three brevets for "gallant and meritorious service" in as many hard fought battles, and who was promoted Brigadier General of Volunteers for the specific reason stated in his commission of "gallant conduct" in two separate battles, may well be taken as a pattern and example to guide the aspirations of his juniors.

As a commander he was a strict disciplinarian of the old school whose discipline hurt none who fulfilled his duty, and overlooked few who failed therein. To his friends and subordinates off duty social, generous and kindly, without affectation or condescension, gifted with an abiding sense of humor, rich in reminiscence of men, battles and the personal history of the army, his acquaintance was a privilege that will live long in the remembrance of the younger men brought up under his guidance, and his record may well serve as an inspiration for all that follow in his profession.

L. D. GREENE, Class of '78, Capt. U. S. A.

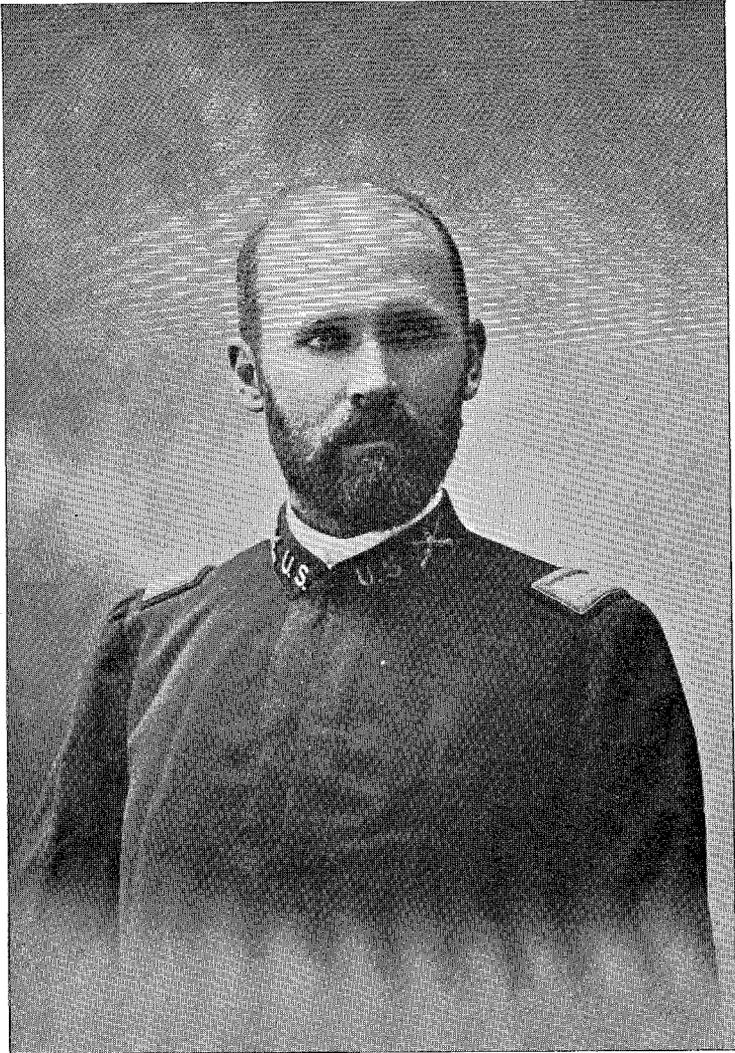
JOHN JANUARY HADEN.

No. 2650. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, January 30, 1903, at Cocoanut Grove, Fla., aged 50.

At Cocoanut Grove, Florida, on January 30th, 1903, there entered into the mystery, which men call death, one of the gentlest, purest spirits which it has ever been the writer's privilege to know—Captain JOHN J. HADEN.

Captain Haden was born in Howard County, Missouri, May 9th, 1853. His father was James H. Haden, and his



CAPTAIN JOHN J. HADEN.

grandfather, Joel Haden, was a distinguished minister among the Disciples of Christ, a religious movement inaugurated by Thomas and Alexander Campbell in the early part of the last century. His Haden ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War.

His mother, Miss January, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, was one of Kentucky's most accomplished and charming women. She was closely related to the Marshall family to which Chief Justice Marshall belonged. Her January ancestors were Huguenots. Much of Captain Haden's unusually refined nature was due to his mother's influence.

In 1864, while yet a boy of eleven, he went with his mother, brothers, and sisters to Texas, his father being an officer in the Confederate service and stationed in Texas at that time. The family located near Corsicana, and here, although his opportunities were not the best, he managed to obtain a good education. He was well advanced in Greek, Latin and Mathematics when a mere boy, and he was a great reader. He received his appointment to West Point through Colonel R. Q. Mills, and entered the Academy July 1, 1873, graduating June 14, 1877. He was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, June 15th, 1877.

As a cadet he was very quiet, but was recognized as one of the ablest men in the class. He stood near the head of the largest class that had ever graduated at that time. He was a good soldier, and was Sergeant during his second class year, Lieutenant and Quartermaster during his first class year. Six months before graduating he had a severe case of measles, that affected his eyes and lungs, and probably caused him to have rather delicate health the rest of his life. He joined his regiment at Fort Verde, Arizona, December 17th, 1877. In February, 1878, he went into the field in the Bannock campaign, which lasted until the autumn. He was stationed at Fort Yuma, California, later, and while there developed pul-

monary consumption, which was so advanced that it was thought he could not live a year. He was sent to San Diego Barracks, where he soon began to improve and afterwards got well.

In 1881 he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, where he remained four years. While there he had charge of the laboratory work in chemistry for two years, in which he took a thorough course.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant in April, 1885, and resumed frontier duty in August. In August, 1886, he went into the field in the Geronimo campaign. In a letter to a friend, dated Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, September 28, 1886, he gives a vivid description of this campaign. He says: "It was very much the hardest service I have seen, but I would not have missed it for anything. Leaving Fort Grant the day I wrote you, I went at once to Fort Huachuca. Got there in time to join a cavalry scouting party under very promising circumstances. We had what we considered the best of authority for the belief that Geronimo was only ninety miles away, and that he would not move for several days. *

* * Well, we made that ninety miles, almost without a stop; but, alas! Geronimo was gone! * * * At the end of our ninety-mile ride, I found at the Mexican village of Cuchuta, Captain Lawton, whose command I was ordered to join. I joined him at once, and he gave me a pack train and sent me off seventy miles for a company of infantry that I was ordered to command, ordering me to overtake him. * * * I was anxious to be in at the death, and so in eight days I marched with my men over two hundred miles, a great part of the way not even having a trail to follow over the mountains. We overtook Captain Lawton the day before the surrender. Then we all came up to Fort Bowie and Geronimo was started off."

In August, 1887, he went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as a student in the school for officers. Here he stood at the

head of the class and was made instructor in the engineering department. In the spring of 1888 his health failed again. He suffered from malaria. In the fall the work proved too much for his eyes. He lost the sight of one eye, and but for timely treatment would have become totally blind. He obtained a six months' sick leave of absence, and at the end of that resumed frontier duty at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. It was during his service at the State University of Missouri that Lieutenant Haden met Miss Florence Powers, of Warrensburg, Missouri, a student in the university, whom he afterwards married, January 7th, 1890, at Warrensburg, Missouri.

Lieutenant Haden was promoted Captain of the Eighth Infantry, September 16, 1893. In 1895 he was on leave of absence in Europe, his health, which was never robust, having become impaired by his hard service in the West, especially his eyesight. He was retired from active service August 27, 1896. Soon afterward he moved to Cocomanut Grove, in semi-tropical Florida, hoping in that mild climate to repair his wasted health. There on the shore of Bay Biscayne, on a pine ridge overlooking the bay, he built a comfortable and commodious home, surrounding himself with a great variety of tropical and semi-tropical fruits, plants and flowers, in which he took great delight. His scientific training, his knowledge of several modern languages, his ardent love of nature, all fitted him for a life of quiet domestic enjoyment. And such was the life he lived in the few brief years that were allotted to him in the home he himself had built up in the wild, untamed lands on which he located. He interested himself largely in experimenting with various kinds of fruits raised in other tropical countries, to test their adaptation to the soil and climate of Southern Florida. Suited to each other in their intellectual and moral tastes, he and his wife lived together as nearly an ideal married life as one often sees in this world. He looked forward with sweet anticipation to spending the remainder of his days there by the beautiful bay, of which his residence commanded a fine view, and amid the groves of tropical fruits which his own hand had planted. He loved to

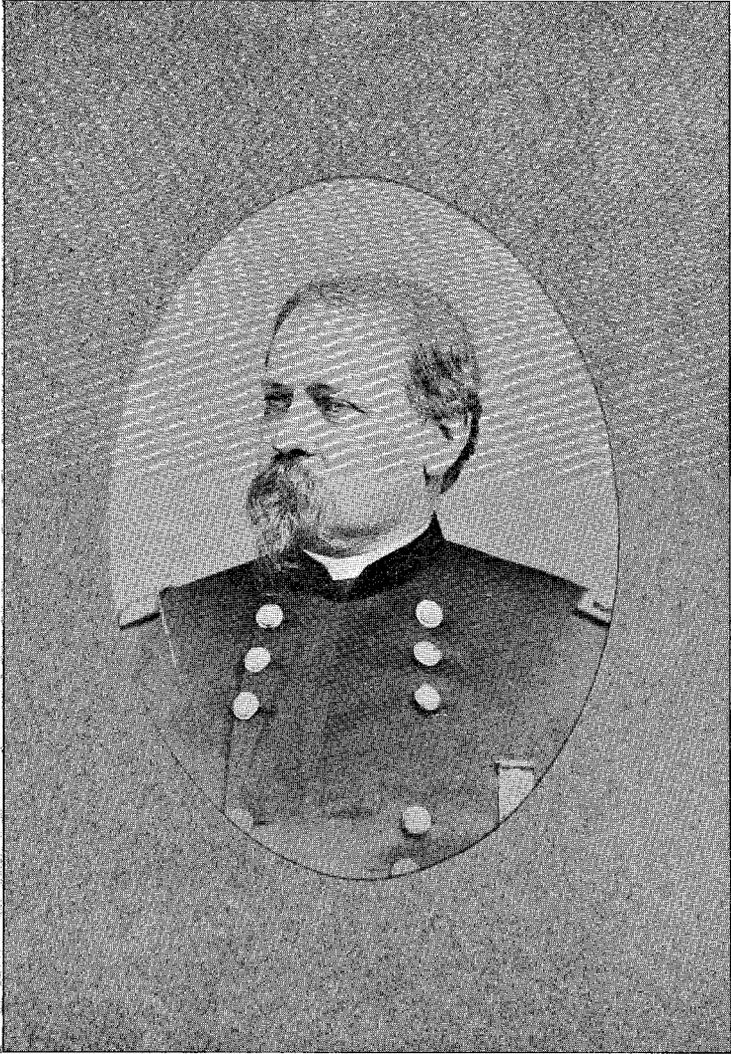
sit upon his broad veranda fronting the bay, toward the close of the day, and watch the fishing boats coming home, with their white sails glistening in the evening sunlight, and look far out beyond Cape Florida, where the wilder waves of the ocean lifted their white crests to the light as they were turned back by the intervening land. In these scenes he saw his own life imaged—the turbulent period of war symbolized by the breaking waves beyond the Key; his quiet, domestic life by the sheltered bay, whose quiet waters laved the shore in front of his cottage.

It would be difficult to speak in exaggeration of the character of Captain Haden. He was a man of both culture and conscience; of power held in rigid self-restraint. He loved God and his fellowmen. He loved his country ardently, and gave it faithful and efficient service. He seemed to have a tenderness toward all living things, whether animal, plant or flower. He was in sympathy with every movement that looked toward blessing the race. He had a fine sense of justice and a high ethical standard. He won the respect and esteem of the best people in the community by taking an active and intelligent interest in whatever was related to the higher life of the people.

After a lingering illness, in which he made a brave struggle for recovery, his kind, unselfish heart ceased to beat, January 30, 1903. His death was deeply lamented by the community in which he had lived, and with all of whose interests he was identified. The body was taken to Washington, D. C., by his faithful wife, and interred, according to his expressed wish, in the beautiful cemetery at Arlington, where sleep the remains of so many of our country's brave defenders.

Brave soldier, devoted husband, honored citizen, upright, noble, unselfish man, faithful, loyal-hearted and loving friend, farewell! If, as we believe, the earth is but the vestibule to the larger and more magnificent temple of life, we shall see thee again where character ripens into destiny, where earth's fondest hopes come to fruition, and where love shall hold its own in the joy of eternal companionship.

J. H. GARRISON.



GENERAL WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH.

WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH.

No. 1234. CLASS OF 1845.

Died, at Philadelphia, Pa., February 28, 1903, aged 79.

The publication of the Rebellion Records puts within the reach of every student the official reports of the various campaigns and battles, but something more is needed. They deal but slightly with mens' motives, and still less with their personal peculiarities. They give only here and there any idea whatever of the origin of the plans and rarely any adequate description of the topography of the theatre of war, or of the difficulties to be overcome. They describe but superficially the organization, equipment, armament and supply of the troops, and leave their trials, hardships and extraordinary virtues largely to the imagination. They are entirely silent as to the qualities and idiosyncrasies of the leaders. Neither romance nor personal adventure finds any place within their pages, and fine writing is entirely foreign to their purpose. They are for the most part dry and unemotional in style, and are put together so far as possible chronologically in the order of their importance without the slightest reference to literary effect. While nothing is more untrustworthy generally than personal recollections of events which took place over a third of a century ago, those which are supported by letters and diaries are of inestimable value in construing and reconciling the official reports. But this is not all. The daily journals and other contemporaneous publications are quite important and cannot be safely left out of account. All must be taken into consideration before the final distribution of praise and blame is made, or the last word is written in reference to events or to the great actors who controlled or took part in them.

In the list of the most notable men of the day the name of Major General WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH must be recorded, for

he was not only a conspicuous officer connected with important events throughout his life, and especially during the Great Conflict, but he was a singularly virile and independent character who exerted great influence over all with whom he came in contact. He was strong, self-contained and deliberate in speech, and having been an industrious student and an acute thinker all his life, his opinions always commanded attention and respect. It so happens that his services brought him into the very focus of events on more than one occasion. It also happens that I was more or less intimate with him from the date of my entry into the Military Academy, where I had the good fortune to receive his instruction in mathematics, to the date of his death. I first met him in the field, while I was serving temporarily on the staff of McClellan, and he was commanding a division in the Antietam campaign, and next at Chattanooga, whither I was sent in advance of General Grant after the disastrous battle of Chickamauga. Shortly afterwards he was transferred to Grant's staff as Chief Engineer, and we messed and served together, in the closest intimacy throughout that campaign, and until I was assigned to duty in the War Department in charge of the Cavalry Bureau. I saw him frequently afterwards, while I was commanding a division of cavalry and he an army corps, in Grant's operations against Richmond. During this latter period we were exceedingly intimate, and when we were not serving together an active correspondence was kept up between us. It is a source of pleasure and satisfaction to me that this intimacy became still closer after General Smith was appointed agent of the United States and assigned as a civil engineer in charge of the river and harbor works on the Delaware and Maryland peninsula, with his office at Wilmington, Delaware. This long and close intimacy, extending as it did over the greater part of a lifetime, has afforded me an ample opportunity of studying his character and familiarizing myself with the facts of his military career, and with the point

of view from which he considered his relations to the men and events with which he was connected.

A man of great purity of character and great singleness of purpose, he took an intense interest in whatever his hand found to do. He felt deeply on all professional questions, and was both a tender and affectionate friend and an unrelenting enemy. He was a bold and resolute thinker who indulged in no half way measures. The bolder his plans and the more dangerous his undertakings, the more careful was he in working out the details, and the more attentive was he in supervising their execution. He left nothing to chance, and yet he was a rapid worker. Methodical in his habits, untiring in his application and deliberate in his manner, he was always ready, always on time and nearly always successful. In following him through the vicissitudes of his active life it will be seen that he was one of the most interesting personalities of his day. He played a bold and distinguished part in the war for the Union, quite out of proportion to the actual command which fell to his lot. Indeed, it may well be doubted if any other single officer exerted a more potential or beneficial influence than he did upon the plans and operations in which he took part. He was most highly esteemed by all with whom he served, and received unstinted praise for his suggestions and assistance, and yet strangely enough he became involved in several notable military controversies, which so enlisted his interest and wounded his pride as to materially change his career and cause him great unhappiness, during the later years of his life.

It may be truly said that he came to know by experience the dangers of friendly criticism, and that even the most patriotic and unselfish men in these modern times, like those of antiquity, "have their ambitions which neither seas nor mountains nor unpeopled deserts can limit;" their egotism and personal interests "which neither victory nor far-reaching fame can suppress;" their secret motives and purposes which

“cause them to injure one another when they touch and are close together.” After all, Generals and statesmen are but fallible men, the most magnanimous of whom are watchful of their rivals, and love not those who despitely use them. In the vindication of his claims that he has rendered some service to his country, General Smith has made several valuable contributions to current American history, and has in addition left a manuscript volume of personal memoirs upon which I shall draw as occasion offers, and which will doubtless be published in due time. They were written during the last two years of his life and throw an interesting light, not only upon his own deeds and character, but upon the life and services of his friends and co-temporaries. They are conceived in a kindly and charitable vein which does credit both to his heart and to his understanding.

WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH was born at St. Albans, in Northern Vermont, on the 17th of February, 1824. He came of good New England stock, which emigrated from Massachusetts to the valley of Lake Champlain before the beginning of the last century. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors and relations were notable people, and took prominent parts in the troubles of a thinly-settled frontier, and especially in the French and Indian war, and in the Committee of Safety, as well as in the militia and volunteers during the Revolutionary War. They fought at the battle of Lake George, at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and at the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington. They were the companions of Stark, Seth Warner and Ethan Allen, and appear to have borne themselves bravely and well upon all occasions. They were by name Robinsons, Saffords, Fays, Butlers and Smiths. There is a well-founded tradition that his father's family, which came from the old hill town of Barre, Massachusetts, were known during the earlier colonial days as Smithson, but before emigrating to Vermont dropped the second syllable for the sake of simplicity, and always thereafter called them-

selves Smith. William's father was a respectable farmer at or near St. Albans. His uncle John was a lawyer and a judge of distinction, and during the excitement growing out of the Canadian rebellion of 1837, was elected to Congress in 1838. He was a Democrat and the only one up to that time ever elected from the State. During his term of service he gave the appointment of cadet at West Point to his nephew William. His cousin John Gregory Smith, also a lawyer of distinction, was Governor of Vermont, and for many years president of the Vermont Central and Northern Pacific Railroads. His grandmother Smith, also from Barre, was the sister of a certain Captain Gregory of the Highland regiment serving in Boston before the Revolution. Through this connection the General always believed he received a strain of McGregor blood, for many of that clan took the name of Gregory after their immigration to the colonies.

His own mother was Sarah Butler, a direct descendent through Isaac of Samuel Robinson, believed to be descended from the celebrated puritan pastor, John Robinson, of Leyden, who was long recognized by even those who differed with him on questions of doctrine as "the most learned, polished and modest-spirit that ever separated from the Church of England." To the prepotency of this distinguished divine, General Smith often, in a tone half banter and half seriousness, attributed not only his habit of mature reflection and love of learning, but his "moderation combined with firmness" upon all questions which engaged his attention.

Be all this as it may, it is certain that his family were straight Anglo-Saxons, who came into New England under the pressure of religious and political disturbance at home, and brought with them the sturdy virtues and ineradicable prejudices of their race. It is equally certain that this race, whatever its origin and however it may have been compounded and produced, has thriven and expanded in America, and that our country is indebted to it for not only its greatest scholars,

divines and statesmen, but for its greatest soldiers as well. General Smith belonged both by nature and education to the soldier class, and before this sketch is concluded I hope to show that in the highest walks of his profession he had few equals and no superiors.

Like many another youth, his latent love of arms and his determination to go to West Point were aroused by seeing a company of regular soldiers, and making the acquaintance of its officers, at his native town. They were sent there to maintain order and prevent violations of the neutrality laws during the Canadian disturbances in 1837-8. From the day of his cadetship he received the sobriquet and was always thereafter designated familiarly by his more resolute friends as Baldy Smith in contradistinction from other officers of the same patronymic.

He was a faithful student and became in turn a cadet-corporal, color-sergeant and lieutenant. When it is recalled that he received these honors from that prince of soldiers Captain (afterwards Major General) Charles F. Smith, then commandant of cadets, and in whose presence it is said no graduate of his time could ever appear without involuntarily assuming the position of a soldier, it will be understood that young Smith was brought up under proper influences and sent forth with the highest ideals of his profession. He graduated with honors in 1845, fourth in a class of forty-one members. He was commissioned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and served with it continuously till, for convenience and simplicity of administration, it was merged with the Corps of Engineers after the outbreak of the Rebellion. At the request of his chief, he gave up two-thirds of the usual graduating leave of absence to lend a hand to an under-manned surveying party on Lake Erie. His services were from the first of the scientific and useful rather than of the showy sort. They brought him a wide range of valuable experience, extending from the surveys of

the great lakes to explorations of Texas and Arizona, covering a period of seven years, two of which were spent under Joseph E. Johnston and William H. Emory, then of the same corps, in establishing the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. During his service in that region he located the stage and wagon route from San Antonio to El Paso, surveyed a part of the Rio Grande Valley, and familiarized himself with the topography and resources of Northwestern Texas and the state of Chihuahua in Mexico. Later he was transferred to Florida and made surveys for a ship canal across the peninsula from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico. Subsequently he had charge of the Eleventh District in the light-house service with his headquarters at Detroit. He then became Assistant Secretary, and finally on the retirement of Captain Franklin, Engineer Secretary of the Light House Board. He had previously asked for service with the army in Mexico, but this had been denied. His service in Texas and Florida had brought him in contact with a number of officers who afterwards became distinguished in the Civil War. Among the most notable of these were Buell, Joseph E. Johnston, McClellan, Meade, Burnside and Emory. His light house service gave him a friendly association with Commodore Shubrick and Captain (afterwards Admiral) Jenkins of the navy, General Totten of the army, Professor Bache of the coast survey and Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, and opened to him a wide acquaintance with the scientific thought of the day. While connected with the light house board he planned and supervised the construction of four first-class light houses, one for Montauk Point, two for Navesink Highlands and Sandy Hook, and one for Cape Canaveral. These were all works of the highest class, fully abreast of the world's best practice at the time.

His experience in connection with the light-house board prepared the way for a piece of specially useful service to the country during the exciting period

just prior to the outbreak of actual hostilities between the North and the South. His position gave him access to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the chief of the department to which the light house board belonged. The storm then brewing showed itself in that board, made up, as it was, of Northern and Southern men, as well as elsewhere, and being intensely loyal, he took measures to protect and supply the principal light-houses on the southern coast. It will be remembered that Howell Cobb of Georgia was succeeded by General John A. Dix of New York as Secretary of the Treasury, and that the latter aroused the drooping hopes of the country by his celebrated order: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." Smith was privy to and encouraged the issuance of that order. Immediately afterwards General Dix gave him *carte-blanche* over the light house service, in pursuance of which he visited all the important southern light stations, winding up at Key West. He found that place cut off from communication with Washington, and liable to fall at once under the control of the Secessionists. The Collector of Customs was a southern man and disloyal. The people of the town were in sympathy with him, and were doing all they could to overawe Captains Hunt and Brannan, who were stationed there with a small force of artillery. They were loyal and able officers. Both rose to distinction afterwards, but having been left without instructions they were at a loss as to their proper course till Smith arrived with the latest news from Washington. His clear and determined counsel gave them heart and encouragement, under which they made good their hold upon the fort and the island. They were reinforced in due time, which enabled the government to hold this important strategic position at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico till the termination of the war put an end to all danger. Before returning to the north, Smith visited Havana, where he obtained valuable information for future use.

So far Smith's work had been preparatory, and one of the most useful features of it was his tour of duty at West Point. His services in the south, and especially at Corpus Christi, had brought on a severe attack of malarial poisoning, ending in congestive chills and shattered health, followed by sick-leave and a return to the north. Before he had entirely recovered he was ordered to West Point, as principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics. This was in 1855, but his illness had so seriously affected his head as to make it impossible for him to discharge the duties of his position in a manner satisfactory to himself. As one of his pupils, I failed to discover any lack of knowledge or prespicacity on his part. To the contrary, he impressed the sections which he had charge of as a very clear-headed man with remarkable powers of mind and great aptitude as a teacher. It is now known, however, that the close attention and the mental exertion which his duties required of him gave him such pain as to make it imperative that he should be relieved, and this was done at his own request at the end of a year's hard work and suffering. The injury he had received was unfortunately never entirely overcome. Throughout the whole of his subsequent life he was subject to recurrent attacks of malaria, accompanied by pain in the head and tendency to mental depression, which disabled him entirely at times, and upon one most important occasion compelled him to leave the field, when his interests and his inclinations demanded that he should remain. I refer now especially to the time when he was assigned by General Grant to the command of the Army of the James, to succeed Major General Butler, ordered back to Fortress Monroe. It will be remembered that this order was never carried into effect, but that General Smith, who was suffering from one of his attacks, took leave of absence, much to the concern of his friends, and went by the way of Fortress Monroe to New York. There was no great movement under way at the time, but before his leave

of absence had expired he was notified that the order in question had been countermanded. Various explanations were given for this action, and I shall recur to it again. But it is believed by those who were interested in General Smith, and had confidence in his unusual capacity for high command, that his relief was largely, if not altogether, due to intrigue, which he could easily have defeated had he been on the ground in actual command of the army to which he had been assigned.

But to return to his services at West Point. It was during this year that he greatly widened his knowledge of military history and the art of war. Although far from well, he led the studious life of a scientist, and in the daily companionship of Silvey and Holabird, two officers of distinguished talent and learning, he obtained new and broader views of professional subjects. He had early become noted as having an investigating mind which could not be satisfied with superficial knowledge, and for a sound and conservative judgment which gave great weight to his conclusions. He was most deliberate and methodical in his habits of thought, and had a most tenacious grip upon the thread of his argument. His manners and movements, while free from every appearance of hurry and excitement, were habitually so well ordered that he was enabled to cover a great deal of ground in a small space of time. Always a close student of the higher branches of his profession, and belonging to an elite corps which had no part in the command of troops, he became a proficient in military organization, administration and logistics, and also in strategy and grand-tactics, as taught in the books, long before the outbreak of the war for the Union, but it is to be observed that he never became especially skillful in minor tactics, nor in the daily routine of company or regimental service. He was, however, so profoundly devoted to the military profession in a larger way, that at times he gave to those less learned than himself the idea that he was a pedant in knowledge and a martinet on duty. With imperturbable self-possession, great lucidity of statement and a decidedly deliberate and austere

manner, he was widely recognized as a masterly man, who won easily and without effort the respect and admiration, not only of the youths who fell under his charge at West Point, but afterwards of the men and officers who came under his command from the volunteers. To such as are acquainted with West Point life, or with the relations existing between officers and men in the army, no higher evidence can be given of Smith's real abilities and strength of character. It is a creditable fact that no cadet can cheat his way through the Military Academy, and that no officer, however plausible, can for any considerable time deceive or impose upon the cadets with a pretense of knowledge or a show of character he does not possess. The same is true perhaps in a less degree of the volunteers and their officers. Occasionally a cadet or an officer may be so modest or unobtrusive or so slow of development as to escape the critical observation of his associates, but in most cases he becomes sufficiently known to justify a correct estimate of his character and a fair prediction, under favorable opportunities, as to his probable course and success in life. Of William F. Smith it may be truthfully said that he made his best friends among the cadets he taught and the subordinates he commanded, not one of whom ever deserted him in trouble or adversity, denied the greatness of his talents or questioned the elevation of his character. His troubles and differences were always with those above him, never with those under his command.

As is frequently the fate of the strong man gifted with an analytical mind, and an outspoken contempt of pretense and sham, it was Smith's misfortune upon more than one occasion to arouse the animosity and opposition of those having higher rank than himself. Direct and vigorous in his methods, he never hesitated to give his views to such as he believed to be entitled to them, without reference to whether they would be well received or not. Loyal and truthful by nature, he always held others to the high standard which he set up for

himself. Brought up to a rigid observance of military discipline, it is not to be denied that he was exacting in a high degree, with those over whom he had been placed in command. While he never permitted those below him to vary from his instructions, it is perhaps true that like most men of talent, he was somewhat impatient of restraint, especially in cases where he felt himself to be abler than his commanding officer, or better acquainted with the actual conditions of his work, and yet no man knew better than he when the time for discussion and the exercise of discretion ended and that for obedience and vigorous action began. If at any time later in life he seemed to forget the true rule for his own guidance, it must be inferred that he was sorely tried by the ignorance and incompetency of those above him, or had overestimated their forbearance or friendship for him, or their zeal for the public service. Always highly conscientious in his purposes and independent in his thoughts, it was but natural that he should "scorn to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow fawning." Not always as patient and conciliatory with his equals as a less virile or rugged nature would have made him, he occasionally aroused antagonisms and made enemies, as such characters always do, and those enemies were not slow to impugn his motives, nor to do what they could to mar his career. Withal, it will appear from a careful study of his life and services as set forth in the records, and as explained by his own writings, that his critics have signally failed to impair his reputation or to deprive him of the fame to which his brilliant achievements so justly entitle him.

The culmination of the political agitation for the dissolution of the Federal Union, and the commencement of actual hostilities between the government and the seceding states, found William F. Smith a captain by law after fourteen years of continuous service, a few months over thirty seven years of age, and in the full maturity of his faculties. As before stated, his health was not altogether stable, but it was suffi-

ciently re-established to enable him to throw himself heartily into the struggle. Although a Democrat in politics, as far as he had any party connection, his sympathies were all with the Union and the National Government, and impelled him to lose no time, but make haste, on his return from Key West and Havana, to obtain such employment as might be open to him. The first duty that was offered him was in New York, where he was engaged for several weeks in mustering volunteers into the United States service. Shortly afterwards, on the 24th of April, 1861, he was married to Miss Sarah Lyon, whom he had first met two years before, and during a short trip which he took to his native state he offered his services to the Governor. The latter had already raised and organized two regiments, but without hesitation promised Captain Smith the next, as soon as it was called for.

Meanwhile he was subject to duty as an engineer officer, and as such was ordered to report to Major General Benjamin F. Butler at Fortress Monroe, where he arrived on the 1st of June, 1861. While there he conducted several important reconnoissances in the direction of Yorktown and Big Bethel, and thus became acquainted with a region in which he was to play a most important part. His services lasted something less than two months, and became still more notable from the fact that they introduced him to the acquaintance of General Butler. They were brought suddenly to an end by the reappearance of his old trouble, which made it necessary for him to take a sick leave. The surgeon who had him in charge also directed him to seek the tonic climate of Brattleborough in his native State. According to promise, his good friend, the Governor, took the first opportunity to send him his commission as Colonel of the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteer Infantry, to date from July 16th, but owing to the scarcity of regular officers, he had previously been ordered to duty on the staff of General McDowell, though his health did not permit him to join in time to take part in the forward movement

which ended in the disastrous battle of Bull Run. As soon as his strength was sufficiently re-established he repaired to Washington, and in the rush and excitement which prevailed after the return of the army to that neighborhood, he was engaged in helping to fortify and defend that city till the danger was past and the requirements of his regiment made it necessary for him to take command and begin its preparation for active service. There was some reluctance on the part of the War Department at that time, to permit the detachment of officers belonging to the staff corps, for the purpose of commanding volunteers, but this was overcome without much difficulty in his case, and he began his career as an Infantry Colonel opportunely at the time that McClellan was re-organizing the defeated army. Deeply impressed with the importance of stimulating the pride of the volunteers, and of keeping alive the heroic traditions of their State by all proper means, Colonel Smith recommended that the Vermont regiments should be brigaded together, and fortunately this was approved by General McClellan. The Green Mountain men had won great renown in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars by virtue of their separate services and the marked individuality which characterized them. It was a happy thought to keep them together during the War of the Rebellion. The sequel showed that it was not only highly beneficial to the national cause, but that it added greatly to the fame of Vermont. As the war was a sectional one in its origin, many of our best officers believed that the regiments should be formed into brigades and divisions, without reference to the States from which they came. They held that an army formed in this way would more rapidly develop the national spirit and become a more efficient military machine than one formed on State or sectional lines, and the general practice to the end, in the Union army, was in accordance with this idea. The Vermont brigade, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont Regiments, was the one notable exception to

this practice, and the result was in every way satisfactory. It preserved its identity till the end of the war and became famous as one of the best and most distinctive organizations that ever upheld the Union cause. It was composed almost entirely of native Vermont men, racy of the soil, hardy, self-reliant and courageous, and always ready for the serious business of warfare. It owed its early and enduring discipline to Smith, who was appointed Brigadier General on the 13th of August, and from that time forth it never ceased to have a place in his affections. From the first he took a special pride in his regiment, and devoted himself earnestly to its instruction and discipline, for the perfection of which it soon became noted, but in those days of rapid changes, when the loyal States were sending forth their volunteers by the hundred thousand, brigades soon grew into divisions, and divisions into army-corps and armies. General Smith was at the right age, and had already achieved such a high reputation as a scientific and competent soldier, that he was called upon after only a few weeks' service as a brigade commander to take charge of a division of three brigades. Looking about him with anxious care for a suitable successor, he assigned the command of the Vermont Brigade to Brigadier General William T. H. Brooks, a graduate of West Point from Ohio, but a grandson of Vermont. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Indian Wars, in which he had gained great experience, and from which he became justly famous as one of the finest soldiers of his time. A man of striking countenance, great physical vigor and dauntless courage, he was an ideal leader of the Vermont men and at once won their confidence and respect. It is one of the traditions of the times that under him "The Iron Brigade," as it was lovingly called, was never repulsed and never failed to accomplish the task before it. Its "skirmish line was stronger than an old-fashioned line of battle," and when it covered the advance, the columns behind it had all they could do to keep up. From the Brigadier

General to the lowest private, they not only knew their business, but just when they should be called upon to take the lead. It was one of the privates who, during the pursuit of Lee from the field of Gettysburg, perceiving that the cavalry was making but poor progress, said from the ranks as General Sedgwick was passing: "I 'low you want to get to Williamsport tonight, don't you, Uncle John?" "Yes, my man," said the General. "Well, in that case you had better put the Vermont brigade to the front." The suggestion was at once adopted, and under the cover of their sturdy advance the desired camp was reached that night without a check or a halt by the way.

The other two brigades of Smith's division were commanded, respectively, by Winfield Scott Hancock and Isaac I. Stevens, two soldiers of the highest quality, and both destined to achieve undying fame. When their subsequent career is considered it may well be doubted if there was ever a division in the Union army commanded by abler men than Hancock, Stevens, Brooks and Baldy Smith. During the formative period of the Army of the Potomac, when all were drilling, all studying tactics, all teaching guard duty and all striving hard to establish a satisfactory state of military discipline, Smith varied this irksome work by an occasional review, or by the still more exciting exercise of a reconnoissance in force, thus adding practice to precept, and bringing regiments and brigades to act together. In all this he handled his division skillfully and well, and consequently soon had the satisfaction of showing those in authority over him that it was in admirable spirits and condition.

How far he favored the policy of delay for the purpose of increasing the army's strength and perfecting its organization is not certainly known, but it must be admitted on his own testimony that he belonged to the coterie of officers who fully trusted and supported McClellan in the determination to make complete preparation before moving against the enemy.

Nor is it known what part he took in the selection of the line of operations ultimately adopted by McClellan for the capture of Richmond. Perhaps this is not important, for neither the duty nor the responsibility of the choice was his. It is not likely, however, that he was consulted for his acquaintance with McClellan was not at first close or intimate. At a later period he joined his friend General Franklin, then generally acknowledged as one of the leading military men of the day, in a letter to the President recommending the transfer of the Army of the Potomac from the vicinity of Fredericksburg to the James River, as near to Richmond as practicable, and urging its re-enforcement by all the troops that could be gathered from the departments of the Atlantic seaboard. Without discussing here the origin or the wisdom of this proposition, it may be remarked that it was supported by such an array of arguments and influence as would doubtless have secured another trial for it, in the face of its failure under McClellan, had the condition and strength of the army, and the resources of the country been considered by the administration sufficient to meet all the requirements of the civil and military situation.

At a still later period after General Grant had come to the head of military affairs, had decided to take personal charge of operations in Virginia, and was seriously considering the appointment of General Smith to the immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, it became known to me, through a letter from the latter, that he strongly favored a "powerful movement from the lower James River, or even from the sounds of North Carolina." I was at that time serving in Washington, as the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, and upon receipt of the letter laid it before General Rawlins, Grant's able Chief of Staff, but without my concurrence or approval, for such consideration as he might think best to give it. It was received at a juncture when the selection of a proper plan of operations was conceded to be a matter of the gravest importance. It is an interesting fact that the plan in question

did not receive the support of Rawlins, although both he and Grant, fresh from the victory of Chattanooga, were warm friends and admirers of General Smith as a strategist. Rawlins, with unerring instinct, took strong grounds against it, for the reason, as he vigorously expressed it, that he could not see the sense of going so far, and taking so much time to find Lee with a divided army, when he could be reached within a half day's march directly to the front, with the entire army united and reinforced by all the men the government had at its disposal. Knowing that this was Grant's argument as well, I have always supposed that his final decision to advance directly from Culpepper Court House against Lee's army, and to retain Meade in immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, while the entire available force of Butler's Department should advance directly from Fort Monroe under the command of General Smith, was due partly to Smith's decided opposition to the overland line of operations, and to his tenacious adherence to the principal features of the plan which he and Franklin had recommended to Lincoln. Meade's approval of the direct line of advance, and his cheerful support of Grant's plans as explained in detail, aided by Butler's assurances of hearty co-operation, doubtless had much to do with the retention of those officers in their respective places, and in the assignment of Smith, much to his disappointment, to a relatively subordinate position on the line he had so openly preferred. It may also account in some degree for the failure of these distinguished generals to work as harmoniously with each other to the common end, as was necessary to ensure success.

Before following this interesting subject to its conclusion, the part actually played by General Smith in McClellan's Peninsular Campaign should be briefly recounted. After the Army of the Potomac had been transferred to the lower Chesapeake, by water, instead of landing at Urbana or on the estuary of the Rappahannock, as was at first intended, out of

fear of the Merrimac, which had played such havoc with the wooden frigates of Goldborough's fleet, it was disembarked at Fortress Monroe. It necessarily lost some time here before it could be reunited and begin its march up the Peninsula. It had hardly got well under way, when much to the disappointment of the country it found itself stopped for thirty days by an insignificant stream and a weak line of entrenchments held by a few guns and a single division of Confederate Infantry, under the command of General Magruder. The so-called "Siege of Yorktown" followed, and General Smith, chafing at the unnecessary delay, set about studying the situation in his own front, with the keen eye of an experienced engineer. Having the year before familiarized himself with the lay of the land near Fortress Monroe, he was quick to grasp every condition which favored an advance. A careful reconnoissance of his immediate front enabled him to surprise a crossing of Warwick River and to carry a section of the fortified line beyond. This was done by a detachment of the Vermont Brigade, which made a gallant effort to maintain the lodgement it had gained, but as it was not supported by McClellan, it was withdrawn after suffering a loss of 165 men killed, wounded and missing. This was the first engagement in a campaign destined to cost the lives of many brave men and to end in disaster to the national arms.

After making a heroic stand and holding McClellan and his overwhelming force at bay for nearly a month, Magruder abandoned his lines and fell back to Williamsburgh on the road up the Peninsula to Richmond. He was slowly followed by McClellan's army, Smith's division having crossed the Warwick at Lee's mill, led in the pursuit, coming up with the enemy, strongly posted in a new line of fortifications covering the town of Williamsburgh. Smith's engineering skill and his quick intelligence served him again most fortunately, and with the aid of Captain West of his staff soon enabled him to find the weak spot in the enemy's position. This time it

turned out to be on his extreme left, where he had failed, probably through lack of troops, to occupy the extensive works which had been previously constructed. Realizing intuitively the futility of a front attack, Smith threw Hancock's brigade promptly to the right and under cover of the woods, succeeded without serious loss or delay in occupying one of the works from which, with his division, he could easily have swept the whole line had he not been restrained by the presence of his seniors. Unfortunately McClellan was in the rear, but Sumner and Heintzelman, corps commanders, were soon upon the ground, and with ill-timed conservatism declined to sanction the proper movement to reinforce Hancock, for fear that it would bring on a general engagement before the army could be properly closed up and placed in position to participate. Smith, recognizing the great advantage certain to arise from pushing through the opening he had already found, besought Sumner for permission to go with the rest of his division to Hancock's assistance, but this was denied. As other troops arrived on the field, he moved to the right to make place for them, with the hope that he might be permitted to continue his march unobserved till he had come up with his advanced brigade, but orders were sent which arrested him before he had accomplished the object he had in view. All day long he was held in the leash with certain victory in sight. McClellan arrived late in the afternoon, but before he could get a satisfactory understanding of the condition of affairs, night came on. Consequently nothing decisive was done that day and a great opportunity was lost. The wily Magruder, seeing that his left had been turned, and that his position was untenable, abandoned his works under cover of darkness and fell back towards Richmond. Obviously this result was due, first, to the fortunate discovery made by General Smith and his engineer, and to the successful turning movement of Hancock, based thereon; and, second, to the certainty that if properly reinforced by the rest of Smith's division, and by other divis-

ions, if necessary, as it surely would be as soon as the national commander had come to comprehend the real condition of affairs, the Confederate forces would be taken in flank and rear and overwhelmed.

This was Smith's last chance at anything like independent action. During the remainder of this ill-starred campaign he played the part of a division commander, in a large army engaged in a complicated series of movements and battles, and of course had no control over the general plans or operations. There is no evidence that he was ever consulted by anyone except his corps commander, Franklin, who was himself a subordinate. The army did not work well together as a whole. The corps commanders had been selected and appointed by the Secretary of War, without regard to McClellan's wishes; several of them were veterans, who received their assignments because of seniority rather than for special aptitudes, and this naturally begot a disposition on the part of the division commanders, who were generally younger and perhaps more ambitious men, to look carefully after their own troops and leave larger affairs to their seniors. At all events, Smith's principal care henceforth was to handle his own division and look out exclusively for its requirements, and this he did prudently and well, especially during the Seven days' battle, and during the change of base from the York to the James River. His brigades, led as they were by very able men, were more or less constantly and successfully engaged. They took a most creditable part in the battles of Goldings Farm, Savage Station and White Oak Swamp. Throughout the whole of this trying time of incessant marching and fighting Smith remained watchful and wary, directing his division through every difficulty, extricating it from every peril, and finally conducting it, without material loss, but with increased confidence in itself and in its leader, to the new base which had been selected for the army. His cool and confident bearing, and his skillful conduct throughout this campaign, won

for him the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army and the rank of Major General of Volunteers. It was during a night march from Malvern Hill that he encountered General Fitz-John Porter, whom he always regarded as a first-class soldier, and with whom upon this occasion he had a conversation, the facts of which go far to justify this high estimate. Noting that Porter seemed greatly depressed he asked what was the matter. In reply, Porter told him that as soon as he had become certain the evening before that the enemy had been broken and beaten back, and had withdrawn in disorder from the field, he had gone to McClellan on board the boat which he had occupied with his headquarters, and had begged him with all the arguments he could bring to bear, and all the force he could command, to assume the offensive at dawn. He said he had spent half the night in advocacy of this policy, expressing the confident belief that if adopted it would result, not only in the destruction of Lee's army, but in the capture of Richmond. He had no doubt that our own army, encouraged by the sanguinary repulse it had finally inflicted upon the enemy, would respond to every demand which could be made upon it, and would thus surely turn a series of indecisive combats, which the country must regard as defeats, into a magnificent victory. Smith's testimony shows this splendid conception to have been no afterthought with Porter, as it was with those who subsequently came to understand the facts of the case, but coming as it did hot from a desperate battle field, must be regarded as the inspiration of true military genius, while the fact that McClellan rejected it must always be considered as the best possible evidence of his unreadiness. Smith does not say specifically that he approved it, but the context of his narrative leaves but little doubt that he thought favorably of it and would have given it hearty support.

In the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, and its transfer to Washington, Smith and his division necessarily played an unimportant part. With the

rest of the army they joined Pope in front of Washington, and did their part towards making the capital safe and unassailable, but they were not again engaged till they met the enemy in the bloody but successful action at Crampton's Gap, in the South Mountain. The division also took part three days later in the battle of Antietam, but notwithstanding McClellan's claim that the battle was a "master piece of art," neither Smith's troops, nor the corps to which they belonged, were seriously engaged. This was not the fault of either Franklin or Smith, both of whom were greatly displeased with the disjointed and irresolute manner in which the Union forces were handled and the battle was fought. The most that can be said is that both General Smith and his division did all that was asked of them, not only in the battle of Antietam, but in following Lee's army back to Virginia. These operations are now justly regarded as discreditable to the generalship by which the national army was controlled during that period of its history. While they ended McClellan's military career, they afforded but little chance for any of his subordinates to gain distinction, and those who escaped responsibility for supporting his policy of delay had good reasons to regard themselves as fortunate.

The withdrawal of McClellan and the accession of Burnside to command was followed by a re-arrangement of the Army of the Potomac into three grand divisions, and a re-assignment of the leading Generals. Franklin was placed in command of the Third Grand Division, consisting of the First Corps under General Reynolds, and the Sixth Corps under General Smith. In the abortive Fredericksburg campaign which followed, these corps had the extreme left of the Union line, but it should have been evident from the start that with the opposing armies separated by a broad river occupying a deep valley, from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half between the opposite crests, the movement which was to bring on the battle must necessarily be fought under extra-

ordinary disadvantages to the attacking army. In the minds of those who were to carry out the details of the movements, success must have seemed hopeless from the first. Burnside was overcome by the weight of his responsibilities, and between tears at one time and sleep at another, his fatigued mind failed to evolve for itself, or to accept from others a definite and comprehensive plan of operations. He seemed at successive times to have had hopes of surprising Lee, of breaking his center and left, of seizing two important points in his main line of defence and of turning his left, but withal it is certain that he gave to none of these operations sufficient attention to justify the slightest hope that it could be successfully carried into effect. Lee was on the alert with his army of 78,000 men, well and compactly posted in a commanding and almost impregnable position along the wooded heights which overlooked the valley of the Rappahannock from the south. Burnside had 113,000 men of all arms, well organized and commanded by the ablest Generals in the service. His preponderance of force was therefore close to fifty per cent., but unfortunately that was not enough to outweigh the natural and artificial obstacles, the heights, stone walls, entrenchments, open fields and river to be overcome by the advancing army. The task was a hopeless one from the start, and to make matters worse, Burnside, who at best had but a vague and vacillating comprehension of the work before him, seems to have lost what little head he was endowed with before his operations were fully under way. The result was unfortunate in the extreme. Two Grand Divisions succeeded in crossing the river without material opposition, but soon found themselves confronted with difficulties they could not overcome. Franklin, under instructions, took two days to get into position, but when his two corps had reached the place assigned them on the old Richmond Road, with the aid of Smith and Reynolds, he looked over the ground and made up his mind that the only chance of victory was offered by an assault upon the enemy's right

center, with the full force of his two corps, amounting to 40,000 men. Burnside, at his invitation, came to that part of the field, and after listening to the views of the three Generals, either of which was vastly his superior as a soldier, approved the plan and promised to give a written order for its execution. Franklin waited all night for the order, telegraphed for it twice, and finally sent an officer for it, but it never came. A different order directing him to seize the heights at Hamilton's House, nearly three miles from his right division, and to keep the whole of his command in readiness to move at once, was sent instead. Sumner received an order equally inane, in reference to Marye's Heights. The resulting operations which should have been carefully co-ordinated and vigorously supported, were weak and indecisive. As the day wore away Lee took advantage of the opportunities which had been offered him, and assumed the offensive. There was much severe but desultory and disconnected fighting. The Union Generals, officers and men did their best, but Burnside was on the opposite side of the river and could neither give intelligent orders nor act promptly upon the suggestions which were sent to him from the field. There was no chance for maneuvering. It was from the first head-on, face-to-face fighting, with no hope of victory for the assailants. The Union losses were over 12,500 men killed, wounded and missing, of which 4,962 belonged to Franklin's Grand Division, while Jackson's corps which confronted him lost 5,364.

A full description of this mid-winter campaign would be out of place in the life of General Smith, and the same may be said of the abortive Mud Campaign six weeks later, which had for its object the passage of the Rappahannock by a movement above Fredericksburg. Both Franklin and Smith took an important part in this ill planned and poorly executed undertaking. The weather and the roads were against it, and it soon came to an end quite as pitiful, though not so costly, as its predecessor. Following these failures, Burnside, in futile

desperation, prepared an order relieving Franklin, Smith and several other officers from duty, and dismissing Hooker, Brooks, Newton and Cochrane from the service. He made no further charge against these officers than that they had no confidence in himself, and this much was probably true, but it would have been equally as true of any other Generals serving at that time in the Army of the Potomac. The President, instead of approving the order, relieved Burnside and assigned Hooker to the command. Sumner and Franklin outranking Hooker were relieved from further service with that army, while Smith was transferred to the command of the Ninth Corps, which he held but a short time, owing to the failure of the Senate to confirm him as a Major General. This was brought about by misrepresentation, made to the Senate committee on the conduct of the war, but as the action of the Senate and its committees in reference to confirmations were secret, no correct explanation can now be given of the allegations against Smith, but they were generally attributed to Burnside and his friends, and although they were not properly investigated nor supported, they resulted in reducing Smith to the rank of Brigadier General and depriving him of the high command which he would have otherwise continued to hold.

It is worthy of note that before these changes were made, and while the Army of the Potomac was still floundering in the mud under the inefficient command of Burnside, Franklin and Smith joined in the letter previously referred to, advising the President to abandon the line on which the Army of the Potomac was then operating, with such ill success, and after reinforcing it to the fullest extent, to send it back again to the line of the James River. This letter was doubtless written in entire good faith, but at a time when it was impossible for the government, even if it had so desired, to carry out its recommendations. Its only immediate effect was to arouse the antagonism of Mr. Stanton against these two able officers, and

to deprive the country for a while of their services. A wiser and more temperate Secretary would have filed and ignored it, or sent for the officers and explained why he deemed their advice to be impracticable at that time. That, however, was not Mr. Stanton's way. Although intensely patriotic, he was imperious and overbearing to high and low alike, and preferred to banish and offend rather than to listen and conciliate.

The winter of 1862-3 was the darkest period of the war for the Union. The failure of Burnside's plans and the defeat of Hooker at Chancellorsville severely tried the discipline and organization of the Army of the Potomac, and filled the loyal North with alarm, while it correspondingly encouraged the Confederate government and raised the confidence of its army. As soon as the winter was over and the roads were settled Lee assumed the initiative, drove Hooker back from the Rappahannock, crossed the Potomac, advanced confidently to Chambersburg and pushed his cavalry to Harrisburg and York. Hooker had also proven himself to be incompetent, and desperate as the measure was, the Washington government relieved him in the midst of an active campaign, and entrusted the army and its fortunes to the direction of Major General George G. Meade, a loyal and gallant soldier, who checked the high tide of rebellion at Gettysburg on the 2nd and 3rd of July, 1863. During this campaign Smith, who was on leave of absence when it began, offered his services, without conditions, and was at once sent to Harrisburg to assist Major General Couch, who had been assigned to the command of the Pennsylvania and New York militia. Taking command of a hastily organized division, he moved against the enemy, then threatening Carlisle, with all the assurance of a veteran, and while the prompt retreat of the enemy prevented any severe engagement, the movement was entirely efficacious. With the true instincts of a soldier he pressed on in the direction of the Confederate army, and took part in its pursuit from Gettysburg back to Virginia. Curiously enough, instead

of commending and thanking him and his raw division for their gallant services, the Secretary of War ordered his arrest for taking his command beyond the limits of Pennsylvania, for the special defence of which they had been called out, but fortunately the remonstrance of General Couch caused this order to be recalled, and the gallant General again withdrew from the field, as soon as the scare was over and the militia was permitted to return to its home.

It will be remembered that the news of Lee's defeat and his retreat from Gettysburg reached the country on the 4th of July, and that the same day was made triply memorable by the capture of Vicksburg with Pemberton's entire army of 30,000 men. These two striking events threw the country into the wildest enthusiasm. Even the most despondent now became confident that the Confederacy would soon be destroyed, and that the triumphant Union would be finally re-established. But this confidence was destined to be rudely shaken. Later in the summer, taking advantage of the lull in operations elsewhere, the Confederate leaders sent Longstreet's splendid corps from Virginia, and all of Johnston's army and paroled prisoners that could be got from Alabama, to reinforce Bragg, who had been driven from Middle Tennessee to Northern Georgia. Turning fiercely upon his overconfident pursuer, as soon as his reinforcements were at hand, he struck a staggering blow at Chickamauga, which not only came near giving Chattanooga back to him, but filled the northern states with consternation. The war was not only not ended, but had burst forth with renewed vigor. Reinforcements in large numbers were hurried forward from all parts of the country to Chattanooga. Hooker, with Howard's and Slocum's corps, were sent out by rail from Virginia, while the greater part of Grant's Army of the Tennessee was withdrawn from the lower Mississippi, where it was resting after the capture of Vicksburg, and marched over land from Memphis to the same place. The separate departments in the

Mississippi Valley were consolidated into a military grand division, under the supreme command of General Grant, and what turned out to be of almost equal importance was the fact that Brigadier General William F. Smith was relieved from service in West Virginia, where he had been recently assigned to duty, and sent to contribute his part towards strengthening the national grasp upon the vast region of which Chattanooga was justly considered the strategic center. Whatever the government at that time may have thought of him as a commander of troops, it is certain that it was willing to recognize and use his experience and marked intellectual resources as an engineer officer to their fullest extent. As it turned out, it could not have paid him a greater compliment, nor given him a better opportunity for distinction. His fame had gone before him, and on his arrival at Chattanooga, although he preferred the command of troops, he was assigned at once to duty as Chief Engineer of the Department and Army of the Cumberland. Fortunately this gave him the control, not only of the engineer troops and materials, and the engineer operations of that army, but carried with it the right and duty of knowing the army's condition and requirements as well as all the plans which might be considered for extricating it from the extraordinary perils and difficulties which surrounded it.

Although efforts have been made of late years to minimize these perils and difficulties, it cannot be denied that the situation of that army was at that epoch an exceedingly grave one. It had been rudely checked, if not beaten, in one of the most desperate and bloody battles of the war, and shut up in Chattanooga by Bragg's army on the south, and by an almost impassable mountain region on the north and west. Its communications by rail with its secondary base at Bridgeport, and with its primary base at Nashville, had been cut and rendered most uncertain. Its supplies were scanty and growing daily less, while its artillery horses and draft mules were dying by hundreds, for lack of forage.

The only safe wagon roads to the rear were by a long and circuitous route through the mountains north of the Tennessee River, and were so rough and muddy that the teams could haul hardly enough for their own subsistence, much less an adequate supply for the troops. All the contemporary accounts go to show that Rosecrans, while personally brave enough, was himself more or less shaken and excited by the great disaster which had overtaken his army at Chickamauga. He had been caught up and swept from the field in the wreck of his right wing, and notwithstanding his unfortunate and ill-timed retirement to Chattanooga, and his failure to rejoin the organized portion of his army, which under General George H. Thomas, held on firmly to its position against every attack, those who knew Rosecrans best still believed him to be a most loyal and gallant gentleman who was anxious and willing to do all that could be done to save his army and maintain its advanced position. But there is no satisfactory evidence that up to the time he turned over his command to his successor, he had formed any adequate or comprehensive plan for supplying it or getting it ready to resume the offensive. Every General in it knew that it needed and must have supplies, and that the only way to get them, without falling back, was to open and keep open "the cracker line" to Bridgeport. But how and when this was to be done was the great question.

Much has been written upon this subject; a military commission has had it under consideration; the records have been consulted; a report has been made, and comments upon it have been issued by General Smith and his friends. Even the Secretary of War has passed judgment upon it, and yet it can be safely said that nothing has been done to disturb the conclusion reached at the time, that General Smith alone worked out the plan as to how, when and by what means the short supply line by the way of Brown's Ferry and the Look-out Valley should be opened and maintained. He certainly

secured its adoption first by Thomas and afterwards by Grant, and finally when he had arranged all the details of the complicated and delicate operations, and had prepared all the materials and boats which were required, he personally commanded the troops and carried that part of the plan which was based on Chattanooga, to a successful conclusion. When it is remembered that Rosecrans had left Chattanooga, that he had been succeeded by Thomas, and that Grant himself had arrived on the ground and taken supreme command, before the first practical step had been taken to carry the plan into effect, and that the plan itself involved a descent and passage of the Tennessee by night, the defeat of the enemy's outposts, the laying of a pontoon bridge across a broad and rapid river, the rebuilding of the railroad, and its maintenance within easy reach of the enemy's front for twenty-five miles, and that all this was done without the slightest mishap and with but little loss, and that it resulted in relieving the army from want and in putting it in condition to resume the offensive as soon as its reinforcements had arrived, some fair idea may be had of the value of General Smith's services and the part he actually performed in all this. If General Rosecrans had actually conceived and worked out all the details of the plan, which cannot be successfully claimed, there would still be enough left to the credit of General Smith to immortalize him, but when Grant, Thomas and all the officers who were present and in position to know what was actually done gave Smith the praise, not only for conceiving it, but carrying the plan into successful effect, there is but little room left for further controversy. If any additional testimony is needed as to the part that Smith played at Chattanooga, it is found in the fact that Grant made haste to attach him to his own staff and to recommend him for promotion to the grade of Major General to take rank from the date of his original appointment, declaring in support of his recommendation that he felt "under more than ordinary obligations for the masterly manner in which he dis-

charged the duties of his position." Later he recommended that Smith be put first of all the army on the list for promotion, adding: "He is possessed of one of the clearest military heads in the army, is very practical and industrious," and emphasizing it all with the highly eulogistic declaration that "no man in the army is better qualified than he for the largest military commands."

It is noteworthy that about the same time General Butler made an application to have General Smith re-assigned to his command, but the Secretary of War, having forgotten his order for Smith's arrest at the close of the Gettysburg campaign, wrote: "The services of William F. Smith, now Chief Engineer in the Army of the Cumberland, are indispensable in that command, and it will be impossible to assign him to your Department." But this was not all. General George H. Thomas, the soul of honor and fairness, on the 20th of November, 1863, although General Smith had already been transferred from his own to the staff of General Grant, formally recommended him for promotion in the following comprehensive words: "For industry and energy displayed by him from the time of his reporting for duty at these headquarters, in organizing the Engineer Department, and for his skillful execution of the movements at Brown's Ferry, Tennessee, on the night of October 26th, 1863, in surprising the enemy and throwing a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee River at that point, a vitally important service necessary to the opening of communications between Bridgeport and Chattanooga."

Certainly no language could be more clear and unequivocal than this, and yet, as though General Thomas wished to remove all chance of doubt as to whom the highest credit was due, he declared in a later and more formal official report: "To Brigadier General William F. Smith, Chief Engineer, should be accorded great praise for the ingenuity which conceived and the ability which executed the movements at Brown's Ferry." While even the best memory so long after

the event is but little to be depended upon for details, it may serve, especially when supplementing the records, to strengthen the conclusions therefrom. In this instance it should be stated that it was perfectly well known to the late Charles A. Dana, then present at Chattanooga as Assistant Secretary of War, and also to myself, who was serving at that time on General Grant's staff as Inspector General, and was in daily contact with all the leading officers, that it was General Smith, and General Smith alone, who conceived and carried out the plan actually used for the capture of Brown's Ferry and the re-establishment of the direct line of communication between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. Indeed, there was no question in that army, or at that time, in regard to the matter. Rosecrans was never mentioned in connection with it, while Smith's praise was in everybody's mouth till the close of the campaign, not only for the Brown's Ferry movement, but, what was still more important, for the plan of operations against Bragg's position on Missionary Ridge. He it was who personally familiarized himself with the *terrain* in the field of operations, which, with the mountains, valleys, rivers and creeks, that gave it its unique character, was the most complicated and difficult one of the entire war, if not the most complicated and difficult one upon which a great battle was ever fought. It was he alone who worked out every detail of the combinations and movements by which the great victory of Missionary Ridge was won. I state this upon my own knowledge and not upon hearsay. Moreover, it was conceded that Smith was easily the leading strategist in that host. He knew all the details of the ground and all the difficulties to be overcome, better than any other man. He studied them more closely, and with more intelligence than any other man, not only because it was his duty to do so, but because he was conscious of the portentous fact that the safety and success of the army depended upon the discovery and adoption of a feasible plan of action. Grant, the Generalissimo, had neither

the time nor the opportunity to gather the facts. He was neither an engineer nor a close calculator of the chances. He necessarily depended upon the Chief Engineer, and the criticism which was sure to come from others, to gather and sift the data upon which final action must be based. Thomas was there from the first, able, methodical and invincible, a great field tactician, but not specially distinguished for his knowledge of engineering, grand tactics or strategy. Sherman came afterwards. He was bold, active and energetic, and had a fine eye for topography. He knew as well as anyone what could be done and what could not be done by an army, but he came too late for original investigations, or to do anything more than to accept the part assigned to him, and from an examination of the ground say whether or not he could carry it out. The simple fact is that Smith was, beyond any question, the first mind among them all for working out just such problems as confronted the leaders of the Union army at Chattanooga, and that task was by common consent assigned to him. The responsibility was Grant's. His judgment and resolution must decide and execute, but it was Smith's place to gather the facts and work out the details of the most complicated military problem that was ever presented for solution, and it can hardly be too much to say that he discharged his task with such patience, skill and success as to justly entitle himself to be known in history as the Strategist of Chattanooga. Were his distinguished associates living, it cannot be doubted they would willingly concede that honor to him. In their official reports and correspondence at the time they went far out of their way to give him praise, and although Grant finally withdrew his friendship from him, for reasons which will be given hereafter, he never in the slightest degree withdrew or modified the praise he had awarded him for his services in the Chattanooga campaign.

But to return to the details of the plan of operations. It was Smith who discovered the possibility of turning Bragg's

position on Missionary Ridge, by the Army of the Tennessee. After personal examination of the lay of the ground he suggested that the army coming up from Bridgeport through Lookout Valley should cross to the north side of the Tennessee by the bridge at Brown's Ferry, and after passing to the east side of Moccason Point, under cover of the woods, to a position opposite the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, should re-cross the Tennessee River, by a bridge to be thrown under cover of darkness, and land on the end of Missionary Ridge with the obvious purpose of marching along the ridge and rolling up and destroying Bragg's army, or taking it in reverse and driving it from its line of supply and retreat. As early as the 8th of November, Mr. Dana, writing to the Secretary of War, speaks of a reconnoissance made by Thomas, Smith and Brannan on the north side of the river opposite the mouth of Citico Creek, near the head of Missionary Ridge, which he thought at that time "proved Smith's plan of attack impracticable," but further investigation proved that a passage could be made higher up the river, and when Sherman was taken to the place that had been selected, examining both the place for the bridge and its approaches, on both sides of the river, with his usual care, he closed his field glasses with a snap and turning to Smith said with emphasis: "Baldy, it can be done!"

And it was done without halt or fault, just as it had been planned. Sherman's entire army, except his rear division that had been cut off by a break in the Brown's Ferry floating bridge, was brought upon the field just in the way suggested and by the means which had been provided by General Smith. I assisted in transferring the troops to the south side of the Tennessee River at the point of crossing, by the use of the river steamer Dunbar, which had been put under my command so as to make certain that a sufficient force should be on the ground in time to cover the construction of the bridge. The bridge was laid successfully and the army was transferred without delay. Every stage of the movement pointed to an onward and vic-

torious march against Bragg's position, and a complete victory was finally achieved, but much to the surprise and disappointment of all, it was not attained at the time nor in the way that had been expected. The prearranged plan, so far as it concerns Sherman's army, had no other legitimate purpose than to land it on Bragg's exposed right flank and double him up or drive him from his regular line of supply and retreat. And there is nothing more certain than that there was no man in authority on either side who intended the battle to be fought as it was actually fought, or who seriously expected the victory to be won in the way it finally was won by Thomas' army, and not by Sherman's. It is here worthy of remark that for nearly a quarter of a century both Grant and Sherman believed and contended—in fact both died in the belief—that Sherman's lodgement on the foot-hills at the end of Missionary Ridge, and his unsuccessful attack from that place, caused Bragg to so weaken his center by withdrawing troops from his center and left, to resist Sherman, that Thomas met with but little resistance when he advanced to the attack about ten hours later, in obedience to Grant's personal order. But it has been shown by irrefutable testimony, and is now conceded, that there is not a word of truth in this supposition—"that nothing of the kind occurred," and that in face of all statements and suppositions to the contrary, however natural they may have seemed at the time, "not a single regiment, nor a single piece of artillery," not even "a single Confederate soldier was withdrawn from Thomas' front to Sherman's on the final day of the battle. All the Confederate reports are clear and specific on that point." The simple fact is that the plan of operations for Sherman were clear and perfect, and they were carried out in their initial stage without fault or accident, but their execution in the final and vital stage was marred by Sherman and his subordinates, who never reached the point from which they could strike a fatal blow, or from which they could have taken possession of Bragg's communications with the rear.

That Sherman was entirely satisfied with Smith's part in carrying out the plan, is shown beyond dispute by his report "which bears willing testimony to the completeness of this whole business. All the officers charged with the work were present and manifested a skill which I cannot praise too highly. I have never beheld any work done so quietly, so well, and I doubt if the history of war can show a bridge of * * 1350 feet, laid down so noiselessly and well in so short a time. I attribute it to the genius and intelligence of General William F. Smith." The genuineness of this praise is strikingly attested by General Grant, who almost immediately after the battle again urged the Secretary of War to give Smith the promotion which he had previously recommended. Unmistakably referring to the part taken by Smith in making and carrying out the plans which had yielded such notable results, he wrote, among other things: "Recent events have entirely satisfied me of his great capabilities and merits. I hasten to renew the recommendation and to urge it." Shortly afterwards he followed this letter by another asking for Smith's assignment to the command of East Tennessee, to succeed the luckless Burnside, with whom he was dissatisfied, but in so doing he intimated that it would be agreeable to him if the government should, in pursuance of a personal suggestion sent to the War Department about the same time by Mr. Dana, give General Smith even a higher command. It is now well known that Grant had in mind the command of the Army of the Potomac, and not only then, but frequently afterwards, assured General Smith of his support for that great position. The friendship of Grant, Sherman and Thomas, for Smith, was at that time genuine and unmistakable. Neither of these great Generals had ever served with him before. He was a comparative stranger to them, and that he should have come amongst them under a cloud as he did, and should in less than two months have won such unusual praise and recommendations, is stronger testimony than their words themselves to the

masterful part he had played at Chattanooga, and in recognition of which the President made haste to promote him again to the rank of Major General, at that time the highest grade in the service. It is to be regretted, however, that the vacancy made by his previous non-confirmation, having long since been filled, and opposition having arisen on the part of other Generals already promoted and confirmed, the President did not feel justified in dating his new commission back to the date of his original appointment. The action of the President, the Secretary of War, who concurred in it, and the Senate, which acted upon it this time without reference to the military committee, set the seal of government approval in the most signal manner upon the services and abilities of General Smith. No subsequent action or criticism can deprive him of this great and unusual honor.

But a new and far less fortunate era was about to open upon General Smith's career. Grant's work in the west had reached its close, and his extraordinary successes had secured for him the full rank of Lieutenant General, with the command of all the armies of the United States. It at once became known to me, and to others serving on his staff, that it was from the first, and till he went east to take charge of his new duties, Grant's intention to assign Smith to the command of the Army of the Potomac. He had come to trust his intelligence, his judgment and his extraordinary *coup d'oeil* implicitly, and to regard him as a strategist of consummate ability. He made no concealment of his confidence in him, nor of his intentions in his behalf, and there can be but little doubt that he would have carried those intentions in effect could he have done so without injustice to others. But it is also true that after going to the eastern theatre of war and conferring with the President, Secretary Stanton, General Meade and General Butler, the Lieutenant General completely changed his mind, not only as to the proper plan of campaign for the Army of

the Potomac, which he had not previously studied, but as to the disposition to be made of Smith and the other leading Generals. In all this he had the sagacious advice and support of General Rawlins, his Chief of Staff, and perhaps of other influential persons. Exactly why he did so, or what were the details of the argument which brought him to his final conclusions, is still one of the most interesting unsettled questions of the war. The general argument has already been indicated, and that was doubtless strengthened by Mr. Lincoln, whose homely but astute reasoning convinced him that the better and safer line of operations was overland against Lee's army wherever it might be encountered, and not through a widely eccentric movement by water to a secondary base on the James River and thence against Richmond. It is also doubtless true that finding Meade, who had shown himself to be a prudent and safe commander, if not a brilliant one, not only favorable to the overland route, but deservedly well thought of by the President, the cabinet and the army, while Smith, on the other hand, if not openly opposed to this plan of operations, was somewhat persistent, as was his custom, in favoring a campaign from the lower James, or even from the sounds of North Carolina, Grant reached the conclusion that it would be better to retain Meade in immediate command of the principal army, and to place Smith over all the troops that could be mobilized from Fortress Monroe in Butler's department. Whatever may have been the open or secret influences at work, or the reasoning based upon the facts, this was Grant's first decision, but it is to be observed that the plan as adopted was afterwards fatally modified by permitting Butler, notwithstanding his partiality for Smith, as shown by his recent request for his re-assignment to his department, to take the field in person, with Smith commanding one of his army corps and Gillmore the other. In other words, Grant was not altogether a free agent, though the government had ostensibly given him a free hand. Of

course, Smith knew that in any case he could not be permitted to make all the plans, even if he held the first subordinate command, and it is always possible that he had not specially endeared himself to the leading officers of the eastern armies, but there can hardly be a doubt that he would have given efficient and loyal support to Grant without reference to the plan of operations which it might be found necessary to adopt.

Without pausing to recapitulate the arguments for and against the line and general plan of operations actually selected by General Grant, or to consider further his choice of subordinate commanders, it may be well to call attention to the fact that the organization and arrangements made by him for the control and co-operation of the forces in Virginia, are now generally regarded by military critics as having been nearly as faulty as they could have been. It will be remembered that Meade, with a competent staff, had immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, but was followed closely wherever he went by General Grant and his staff. At the same time Burnside, with the Ninth Corps, having an older commission than Meade, and having been once in command of the Army of the Potomac, was for reasons which must be regarded as largely sentimental, permitted to report directly to and receive his orders directly from Grant, while Butler with two army corps operating at first at a considerable distance and later in a semi-detached and independent manner, made his reports to and received his instructions directly from Grant's headquarters. The arrangement, as might have been foreseen, was fatal to coherent and prompt co-operative action, and the result was properly described by Grant himself as comparable only to the work of a "balky team." It was in the nature of things impossible to make either the armies or the separate army-corps work harmoniously and effectively together. The orders issued from the different headquarters were necessarily lacking in uniformity of style and expression, and failed to secure that prompt and unflinching obedience that in operations

extending over so wide a field was absolutely essential, and this was entirely independent of the merits of the different generals, or the peculiarities of their Chiefs of Staff and Adjutants General. The forces were too great; they were scattered too widely over the field of operations; the conditions of the roads, the width of the streams and the features of the battle fields were too various, and the means of transport and supply were too inadequate to permit of simultaneous and synchronous movements, even if they had been intelligently provided for, and the Generals had done their best to carry them out.

But when it is considered that Grant's own staff, although presided over by a very able man from civil life, and containing a number of zealous and skillful officers from both the regular army and the volunteers, was not organized for the arrangement of the multifarious details and combinations of the marches and battles of a great campaign, and indeed under Grant's special instructions made no efforts to arrange them, it will be apparent that properly co-ordinated movements could not be counted upon. When it is further considered that Meade, Burnside and Butler, as well as the corps commanders, were left almost invariably to work out the details for themselves, it will be seen that prompt, orderly, simultaneous and properly co-operating movements on an extended scale, from different parts of the same theatre of operation, and that properly combined marches and battle movements were almost impossible. As a fact they rarely ever took place, and it is not to be wondered at that the best officers of every grade in the armies operating in Virginia found much throughout the campaign, from beginning to end, to criticise and complain of. Nor is it to be thought strange that many of their best movements were successful rather because of good luck than of good management, or failed rather because of their defective execution, than by the enemy's better arrangements or superior generalship, though it is evident that the Con-

federates kept their forces better in hand and operated more in masses than did the Union Generals. Their organizations were simpler and more compact, their Generals were better chosen and better supported. Operating generally on the defensive and fighting behind breastworks whenever it was possible, it was all the more necessary to bring overwhelming forces to bear against them, in order to ensure their final overthrow. In addition to the defective organization and inefficient staff arrangements which have been mentioned, neither the Union government nor the Union Generals ever made provisions, or seemed to understand the necessity, for a sufficient preponderance of force, to neutralize the advantages which the Confederate armies enjoyed, when fighting on the defensive, or to render victory over them reasonably certain.

Looking back over the long series of partial victories, vexatious delays and humiliating failures, and considering the inadequate organization and defective staff arrangements for which Grant was mainly responsible, it is evident that the terrible losses in the Union army in the overland campaign were due quite as frequently to the latter causes as to incompetency or lack of vigor on the part of the subordinate commanders. The blind grapplings in the forests of the Wilderness could not be helped, when both armies were marching through it, for they could not see each other through the tangled underbrush till they were almost face to face, but it is now certain that if the marches of the Union army corps had been properly timed and properly conducted, they could have reached the open country before the Confederate corps could have engaged them. But when the insensate assaults of fortified positions, which occurred in endless succession, from Spottsylvania Court House to Petersburg are considered, it will be impossible to find a sufficient excuse for them. They were the direct result of defective staff arrangements and the lack of proper prevision. In a few cases they were due to positive incompetency on the part of subordinate commanders,

while in several notable instances there was a woeful lack of responsible oversight and supervision on the part of those whose duty it should have been to exercise both. Before the campaign was half over it had come to be an axiom among both officers and men that a well-defended rifle trench could not be carried by a direct attack without the most careful preparation and fearful loss. Such undertakings were far too costly, and far too frequently ended in failure, to justify them when they could be avoided. But no experience, however frequent or bloody, no remonstrance however forcible, could eradicate the custom of resorting to them occasionally. Rawlins was utterly opposed to them, but the repeated advice of more than one trusted and influential staff officer was to assault fortified positions. Their favorite refrain is said to have been "Smash 'em up! Smash 'em up!"

It was with special reference to the application of this method of procedure at Cold Harbor, where General William F. Smith and his gallant corps, just back from Butler's abortive movement to Bermuda Hundred, where by steadiness and good management, they had saved the expedition from dire disaster, by finding a weak point in the enemy's line, which they had broken through, and needed only the support that intelligent co-operation and supervision would have given them to enable them to gain a complete victory, but which, being withheld, resulted in their repulse with terrible loss, that the gallant and invincible Upton, then coming to be widely recognized as the best practical soldier of his day, shortly afterwards wrote: "I am disgusted with the generalship displayed. Our men have in many instances been foolishly and wantonly sacrificed. * * * Thousands of lives might have been spared by the exercise of a little skill; but as it is, the courage of the men is expected to obviate all difficulties. I must confess that so long as I see such incompetency, there is no grade in the army to which I do not aspire." Later referring to the same battle,

he adds: "On that day we had a murderous engagement. I say murderous, because we were recklessly ordered to assault the enemy's entrenchments knowing neither their strength nor position. * * * I am very sorry to say that I have seen but little generalship during the campaign. Some of our corps commanders are not fit to be Corporals. Lazy and indolent, they will not even ride along their lines, yet without hesitancy they will order us to attack the enemy, no matter what their position or numbers." As the assault on Cold Harbor was a general one, it follows that it must have been ordered by someone higher in authority than either Smith of the Eighteenth or Upton of the Sixth Corps.

It was doubtless in allusion to this and to similar instances that the veracious and outspoken Humphreys, at that time Meade's Chief of Staff, and afterwards the peerless commander of the Second Army Corps, wrote: "The incessant movements day and night for so long a period, the constant close contact with the enemy during all that time, the almost daily assaults upon intrenchments having entanglements in front and defended by artillery and musketry in front and flank, exhausted officers and men." Although all the orders which brought about this unfortunate condition of affairs must have passed through the Chief of Staff, it is obvious that they could not have originated with him, but must have come from higher authority.

If the imperturbable and painstaking Smith, fresh from the triumphs and confidences of Chattanooga, should have lost his patience under these distressing circumstances, and declared to General Grant, frankly and fearlessly as was his duty, that "there had been a fearful slaughter at Cold Harbor," surely it should not have been laid up against him, to be given out later as one of the reasons for relieving him from the command of the troops of the Department of the James, to which he had been assigned after this criticism had been made. If in the same interview Grant had acknowledged, as it is alleged he did, "that there had been a butchery at Cold Harbor, but

that he had said nothing about it, because it could do no good," his remembrance of the circumstance to the prejudice of Smith, must be regarded as an after-thought which had its origin in some cause not yet fully explained. It is probable that Smith's criticism was repeated to others, and that it came too close to both Meade and Grant to be passed over lightly. Be this as it may, it must now be acknowledged that it was fully justified, and quite independent of both Smith and Upton, it was approved by the army, and had a wide circulation at the time throughout the country. It was shortly after the assault in question, while I was commanding a division of cavalry, that I visited Grant's headquarters. During the conversation which followed the Lieutenant General asked: "What is the matter with this army?" To which I replied: "It will take too long to explain, but I can tell you how to cure it. Give Parker (the Indian Chief) a tomahawk and a scalping knife and send him out with orders to bring in the scalps of general officers." During this same visit and frequently afterwards Rawlins, in a white rage, inveighed against the desperate practice of blindly assaulting fortified lines, and denounced in unmeasured terms all who favored them or failed to make adequate preparation for success, where any just excuse could be found for resorting to them. It is worthy of remark, without reference to the origin of the practice, or to the person who was responsible for it, that General Grant alone had the power to stop it, and that later there was a noticeable change in the Army of the Potomac for the better in that respect, although it should be noted that Sherman followed this unfortunate example in his desperate but unsuccessful assault of the enemy's impregnable fortifications on Kenesaw Mountain, for the purpose, as he frankly explained, of showing that his army could also assault strongly fortified lines.

That this costly practice could spring up and obtain such imitation in our army is a striking commentary upon the lack

of intelligent supervision over the practical details of its daily operations. It affords ample justification for again calling attention to the fact that in this respect the Confederate Army was much better off and more fortunate than the Union Army. Its Generals, although not without fault, were much more careful in the management of their military details than ours were. Jefferson Davis was himself an educated soldier of great capacity, and selected none but educated and experienced military men for high command. While Lee's staff was far from faultless in organization, he had supreme authority in the field, with no army or independent corps commanders between him and the troops. His army corps were led by Generals of the first rank, who took their orders directly from him, and no unnecessary time was lost in their transmission or execution, nor was there any uncertainty as to whose duty it was to work out and superintend the details.

But whatever may be said in further elucidation of this important subject, I cannot help expressing the regret that General Smith, who had shown such rare talents in another field, for planning and executing the most complicated movements, should not have had in this an opportunity to add to his fame, instead of being sent out as a subordinate to a General who, however great his talents, had developed no special aptitude as an army commander. In this connection it should be recalled that Generals Barnard and Meigs, at the request of General Grant, shortly after the fiasco of Bermuda Hundred, had been sent by the Washington authorities to make an investigation of General Butler's fitness for command in the field, and had with due deliberation reported that while "General Butler was a man of rare and great ability, he had not had either the training or experience to enable him to direct and control movements in battle." It was doubtless the verification of this report to Grant's satisfaction that caused him finally to relieve that

General from duty in the field, and in doing so to incur his active and threatening hostility. Meanwhile however valid and important, in either a military or a political sense, the considerations may have been which sent Butler out in command of an army with such men as Smith and Gillmore as his subordinates, the arrangement was unfortunate from beginning to end, and from its very nature it was foredoomed to failure. It is to be observed that while these admirable soldiers were constantly with their troops moving against or confronting the enemy, Butler was generally at Fortress Monroe, or at a more central point some distance in the rear, and when his orders were not ill-timed or inapplicable to the case in hand, they were not infrequently deemed impracticable, or at cross purposes with the views of those whose duty it was to carry them into effect. The simple and incontrovertible fact is that General Butler's presence with that army was from the start embarrassing if not absolutely unnecessary. It interposed an intermediate commander between the Generalissimo and the troops in the field, and however good his intentions or great his abilities, his principal influence was necessarily to derange and delay the orderly conduct and development of the campaign. It was productive of no good whatever, and was besides in direct violation of the rule of experience which teaches that better results are to be expected with one poor commander in full authority than with two or more good ones pulling against each other.

The chief conclusion to be reached from these considerations, and from a study of the records, in connection with the writings and unpublished memoirs of General Smith, is that his conduct during the continuance of the arrangement was not only blameless, but that the failure of Butler's army to play an important and decisive part was due primarily, if not entirely, to Butler's own misunderstanding or mismanagement of what was entrusted to him; or to the inherent defects in the organization and staff arrangements of the Union forces

operating in Virginia. Under the conditions as they actually existed, effective co-operation and control, it has been shown, could not have been reasonably expected, and for this the verdict of the military critic and historian must be that the Lieutenant General who had ample power, if he chose to exercise it, was primarily responsible. Under the incontrovertible facts of the case this conclusion cannot be avoided.

It will be recalled by those who have read "Butler's Book," that in addition to a number of trivial offenses, General Smith was charged with the more serious one of having failed through negligence and an untimely cessation of operations, to capture Petersburg, when it was claimed that all the conditions were favorable to success. It should also be recalled that when the President, several weeks after this failure had taken place and all the necessary explanations had been made and considered, had, on Grant's recommendation, relieved Butler from further service in the field and had assigned General Smith to the command of the Eighteenth Corps, composed of the troops from Butler's department, serving with the Army of the Potomac, but before General Smith had received the order he had applied for and been granted leave of absence on account of illness, or as he explained, "because of his old trouble with his head," the Lieutenant General was by some means never fully or satisfactorily explained, induced to restore Butler to his former command and to dispense entirely with the services of General Smith. He authorized Colonel Comstock of his staff to inform Smith that he had been relieved "because of the impossibility of his getting along with General Butler," who was his senior in rank. But General Grant assured me about this time that it was with great regret that he had taken this action; that he had tried in vain to utilize Smith's great talents; that he had been too free in his criticisms; and that Smith himself had made it necessary that either he should be relieved or that Meade, Burnside and Butler should be deprived of command and be sent out of the

army. Some conversation was had as to whether he should not have given the preference to the alternative as a means of simplifying the organization and increasing the efficiency of the army, but nothing whatever was said as to the source of the information or of the pressure upon which the fatal action was taken. I have always supposed, however, that it was based upon exaggerated reports made by officers of Butler's staff with whom General Smith dined and spent the night on his way home, and that General Butler presented the reports in person, without the knowledge or consent of either General Meade or of General Burnside. It also seems to be probable that had General Smith deferred his leave of absence till he had seated himself firmly in his new command, or had been sent for and allowed to make his own explanation, he would have been spared the humiliation, which ended his military career, while the country would have continued to receive the assistance of one of its greatest military minds.

General Smith, by his military writings, has not only refuted the unjust criticisms of General Butler's Book, but he has modestly and conclusively set forth his own military services during the various campaigns in which he took part. He points out with pardonable pride the friendship which sprang up during the Chattanooga campaign, between himself and General Grant. He makes it clear that his failure to capture Petersburg was due to a number of causes more or less potential and altogether beyond his control. First among them was the physical exhaustion of himself and his troops; second, an order which he received through the signal corps from General Butler, who was all day June 15 at the Point Lookout Signal Station, to stay his advance; and, third, the failure of General Hancock, whose corps was within supporting distance, to take up the movement and give the finishing stroke to the day's work. To these should be added the defective staff arrangements by which the various forces in the field of operations were controlled, the inadequate strength of

Smith's command, which was inexcusable where such a vast force was within call, the lack of engineer officers and of exact information as to the character of the ground over which the troops were compelled to operate, and the total absence of proper support and co-operation on the part of the Army of the Potomac. Above all, it should be kept in mind that the enemy held the defensive and had interior lines upon which he could throw his troops from point to point on his threatened front, with greater celerity than the attacking force could be concentrated by outside lines and across wide rivers against it. When Smith began his movement against Petersburg, which was to be in the nature of a surprise, the greater part of Grant's army was still north of the James River, and both Meade and Hancock allege that they were not notified that a new effort was to be made to capture Petersburg by Smith alone, after Butler had tried and failed with his whole army to isolate and cut it off from Richmond by the movement to Bermuda Hundred. Both of these able officers declare that if they had known in time that Petersburg was to have been captured, Petersburg would have been captured. This simple statement, without reference to its truth, which has never been questioned, is conclusive evidence that the staff arrangements and the organization of the machinery of command were fatally defective, for had it been otherwise, every officer who could have been called upon to take part in the movement, or could have been expected to co-operate with it, would have been so clearly instructed as to make his duty entirely plain.

General Smith, in explanation of why he was relieved from command in the field, not only reflects strongly upon the conduct of General Butler, but endeavors to show that General Grant "was forced" to restore Butler to full command, in order to prevent the exposure of his own conduct, yet it necessarily leaves both the question of fact and motives in the dark. Certain letters which passed between Smith, Grant, Raw-

lins and Butler have been quoted, for the purpose of illustrating the character of the persons concerned. They will be found in the records and they throw much light upon the subject, but still leave the reason of Smith's removal from the command in obscurity. It cannot be denied that Smith was a man of great talents and conspicuous services, with unusual powers of caustic criticism, who had been badly injured by the way in which his connection with the Army of the James had been severed. His views and conduct had been impugned, not only then, but afterwards, in both the newspapers and the personal statements of the day, and hence it was but natural that he should retort with an appeal to facts of a private nature more or less commented upon at the time, to throw light upon official action and to vindicate his own conduct. He strenuously contended that he was under no obligation to conceal any important fact of the case connected either personally or officially with those who were using him unkindly to the prejudice of the public welfare, especially where those facts were believed to be a potential factor in influencing their official acts and in shaping history. It must be confessed that Grant's explanations of his later attitude towards Smith, and of the reasons for relieving him and restoring Butler to command, were not always stated in the same terms. He ignores the subject entirely in his memoirs, but it so happens that Mr. Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War, was sitting with General Grant when Butler, clad in full uniform, called at headquarters and was admitted. He describes Butler, with a flushed face and a haughty air, as holding out the order, relieving him from command in the field, and asking, "General Grant, did you issue this order?" To which Grant replied in a hesitating manner, "No, not in that form." Mr. Dana, perceiving at this point that the subject under discussion was an embarrassing one, and that the interview was likely to be unpleasant, if not stormy, at once took his leave, but the impression made upon his mind by what he

saw while present was that Butler had in a measure "cowed" his commanding officer. What further took place neither General Grant nor Mr. Dana has ever said. Butler's Book, however, contains what purports to be a full account of the interview, but it is to be observed that it signally fails to recite any circumstance of an overbearing nature. It is abundantly evident, however, from the history of the times and from contemporaneous documents published in the Records, that neither the working arrangements by which Butler commanded an army from his headquarters at Fortress Monroe or in the field while the major part of it, under the command of Smith, was co-operating with the Army of the Potomac, nor his relations with his subordinates, were at all satisfactory. In the nature of the case, they could not be. Butler and Smith, while starting out as friends, early came to distrust each other. Smith, who was on intimate terms at general headquarters, made his views fully known from time to time, and especially in a frank and manly letter of July 2, 1864, to both Rawlins and Grant, and judging from the correspondence of the latter with Halleck, both sympathized with Smith at first. It was evidently at Grant's request to Halleck, then acting as chief of staff and military adviser at Washington, that Smith was assigned to the Eighteenth Corps, and at Grant's request that he was relieved from it, without explanation. The undisputed fact is that the countermanding order was issued after a personal interview between Grant and Butler, the details of which are only partly known, and that no explanation consistent with the continuance of friendly relations between Grant and Smith has ever been given.

The inference to be drawn from the records, the correspondence, the conversations and the writings of all the parties thereto, is that the representations of Butler, and especially his comments upon Smith's criticism of the battles and management of the campaign, were the principal factors in convincing Grant that the

best way out of the complications was to relieve Smith and restore Butler to full command. This way had been foreseen and suggested by Smith himself, for he had asked more than once to be relieved from further service in the field on account of ill health, which made it impossible for him to undergo exposure to the hot sun, but his request had been denied, doubtless from a sincere desire on Grant's part to have the advantages of his services in the solution of the complicated problem which yet confronted the army. Had this request been granted when made, or had it been granted afterwards, and placed on the ground of a personal favor for the benefit of his health, which might well have been done, General Smith has frankly admitted that he would have had no shadow of excuse for anything but thanks. But when he was relieved without notice or any assignment of cause, as he was starting on sick leave, and the order was concealed from him till he had returned, a suspicion at once arose in his mind as to the motives which inspired it, and the suspicion seems to be a sufficient justification for General Smith's telling the world all he knew in regard to those who were responsible for the action of which he complains. His military criticism, however indiscreet, had always been frank and manly. Its soundness had been approved by some of the best officers in the service, including Grant himself, but it must be observed that the latter in his final report of the campaign, takes pains to make the point, evidently to forestall criticism, that he held himself responsible for only the general plans of the campaigns and operations, and that in accordance with an invariable habit, he left the details and the actual conduct of the battles to his subordinate commanders. The wisdom of this arrangement is not here in question, though much might be said against it. Its effect, if admitted, as a sound rule of action, must be to transfer the responsibility for a very bloody and costly campaign to the shoulders of Meade, Humphreys, Burnside Butler, Sheridan, Hunter, and in a number of cases even

to those of corps and division commanders, instead of leaving it where it more justly belongs, on the shoulders of those who were responsible for the working organization of the army, and for the details of its staff arrangements.

General Smith's true place in history does not depend solely on these considerations, nor on his own contributions to the history or criticism of the war. Fortunately for him the military committee of the house of Representatives of the Fiftieth Congress on its own motion, long after all these incidents had been closed, investigated his military career, for the purpose of deciding upon his fitness for the retired list, and on April 20, 1888, it submitted to the House of Representatives a highly favorable report, from which the following extract is taken :

"On October, 1863, he [General Smith] was transferred to the west, where he in turn became Chief Engineer of the Department of the Cumberland, on the staff of General George H. Thomas, and of the Military Division of the Mississippi, on the staff of General Grant. As such he devised the plan of operations by which the Army of the Cumberland was saved from starvation and capture at Chattanooga, and was duly credited with the same by General Thomas. He also devised the plan of operations by which Bragg's army was overthrown and driven back from Missionary Ridge, for which services he was again appointed and this time confirmed as Major General of Volunteers, also as Brevet Brigadier General, United States Army."

After referring to other incidents of his life, which have been considered more fully in this account of his public services and need not be repeated here, this report added, although General Smith had resigned from the army many years before, that he was "fully entitled at the hands of the government to be retired for a lifetime of hard and conspicuous service, in which he has displayed the most incorruptible honesty, the most outspoken patriotism and devotion and the highest

ability. It has been the good fortune of but few men in any age or in any country to save an army and to direct it to victory, from a subordinate position. Such service in Europe would secure honor and riches. In ours it should certainly result in an assignment to a place on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Major General, and the appropriate pay for the remaining years of his life. The committee therefore unanimously recommend the passage of the bill." The final action taken in this case, while highly creditable to General Smith, was not as liberal as the House Committee thought it ought to be. The Senate Committee, while concurring in the commendation of the General, in conformity to its own practice cut his rank on the retired list down to that of Major, which was the actual grade he held at the date of his resignation from the army. It was a piece of ungracious and niggardly economy, for the services which entitled him to retirement were those of a General officer, and as he was actually promoted from Brigadier General to Major General in recognition thereof, the House of Representatives was clearly right in recommending his retirement with the higher grade. General Smith, who had not in any way asked for this recognition, was strongly inclined to decline it, but on the solicitation of his friends he finally concluded to accept it.

At the end of the war General Smith, notwithstanding the differences which had arisen between him and his official superiors, received the brevet of Major General for "gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion."

After his relief from further service in the field, General Smith remained, awaiting orders, at New York, till November 24th, 1864, at which time he was assigned to special duty under the orders of the Secretary of War. This detail was voluntarily tendered and took him to New Orleans, where he was engaged in looking into the military administration of the department, under Butler and his successors, and in reference to which he made several confidential reports which have never

been given to the public. Perceiving that his military career was practically at an end, and that he was not likely to receive satisfactory recognition on the reorganization of the army, he resigned his volunteer commission on the 4th of November, 1865, and took a leave of absence as a Major of Engineers, from December 15th, 1865, to March 7th, 1867, on which later date his resignation from the army was accepted. He had meanwhile taken employment as President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, and had visited Florida, Cuba and Spain for the purpose of obtaining an exclusive concession for a term of years, for laying, maintaining and operating an ocean telegraph line from Jacksonville to Havana. He was most successful in his negotiations, and in the construction and management of his lines, till 1873, when he and his associates sold out under advantageous terms to the Western Union Telegraph Company. For the next two years he resided abroad, mostly in England, with his family. During this time he visited nearly all the countries of western Europe, where he met and made the acquaintance of many leading men in the highest walks of life.

In May, 1875, General Smith was appointed one of the police commissioner for New York City, which place he filled till December 31 of that year, when he was appointed president of the board. He held this office till March 11th, 1881, during which time he took an important part in elevating and perfecting the police service. He was, however, too honest and independent to get on harmoniously with the politicians, and after an open breach with a number of them, including the Mayor, he resigned his position and retired to private life.

While engaged in this service he took an active interest in the presidential campaign. It will be remembered that the closeness of the vote between Mr. Tilden and General Hayes, and the high degree of tension between the opposing parties and their managers, filled the country with alarm, in the midst of which General Smith was consulted by the friends of Mr.

Tilden, with the view of devising measures against the possibility of a subversion of the government by military or arbitrary power, but fortunately the device and action of the Electoral Commission averted all danger of that sort. The timid and vacillating behavior of Mr. Tilden during the emergency and afterwards was, however, a powerful factor in the estrangement of his supporters, and did much to bring about the nomination of General Hancock by the Democratic National convention. General Smith and his friend General Frankin took an active interest in the canvass and convention, and although they were soldiers without political experience, it is believed that their endorsement of Hancock and their work in his behalf was one of the most powerful influences in securing his nomination. They had been his life-long friends and his comrade during the great conflict, and hence felt justified in giving him their most earnest support.

At the close of the presidential campaign, the result of which was necessarily disappointing to General Smith, he was compelled, by unfortunate investments, to look about for an occupation. His friend, General John Newton was then Chief of Engineers and the system of Internal Improvements, which had long been favored by the Republican party, was being carried forward by bountiful appropriations from Congress. Many officers and civil engineers were required for the supervision of the various river and harbor works, and General Smith, having had wide experience, was, by the act of his friend, appointed Government Agent, and placed in charge of the works on the Peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, with his headquarters at Wilmington, Delaware. On March 1st, 1889, he was, in compliance with a special Act of Congress, put upon the retired list of the army, with the rank of Major. This at once raised the question whether he could draw the pay appropriate to his retired rank, and at the same

time receive pay as a Government Agent. After argument by his friend, the Honorable Anthony Higgins, the United States Senator from Delaware, the case was decided in his favor, on the theory that an "agent" was not an officer, within the meaning of the law. The decision in this case was similar to that made in the case of Quartermaster General Meigs, who was employed to supervise the construction of the Pension Office in Washington, after he had been placed on the retired list. Under the decision General Smith continued to perform the duties and draw the pay of Agent, till 1901, when he voluntarily gave up the appointment and definitively retired from business of every kind. For the last ten years or more he resided in Philadelphia, where he enjoyed the acquaintance and society of his chosen friends to within a few weeks of his death, which occurred on the 28th day of February, 1903, four years subsequent to the death of his wife.

He retained his wonderful intellectual powers, absolutely unimpaired, to the date of his final illness. With keen wit, sparkling repartee and a mind always on the alert for fresh information and the beauties of literature, he remained a delightful and instructive companion to the end. Firm in the Christian faith and fully satisfied that life had nothing further in store for him worth waiting for, he took his departure into the Silent Land composed and free from regret, like a strong man going to sleep. He left a son and daughter with many friends and hosts of companions scattered throughout the country to mourn his loss. His native State had filled his heart with pride and satisfaction by giving place on the walls of its capitol to a bronze effigy and tablet with a laudatory inscription celebrating his virtues and his most distinguished services, and handing down his memory to future generations as one in every way worthy of their respect and admiration.

I cannot close this sketch without repeating in part my personal testimony to the strength and elevation of General Smith's character. He was blessed by a singularly

clear, orderly and comprehensive mind, and was most industrious and persistent in its use. Somewhat phlegmatic and deliberate in temperament and manner, he gave the impression occasionally that he was lacking in push and energy, but such was not the case in fact. During his services on the Rio Grande he suffered, as previously related, a malarial attack from which it is now evident he never entirely recovered. Under exposure to the summer sun, he was liable to a recurrence of the symptoms, especially those pertaining to the head, and this may have made him more or less irascible at times. Military habits are at best not calculated to develop a mild and patient behavior, nor to beget a spirit of resignation to unjust or arbitrary treatment, especially if it comes from above, and is not merited. General Smith was the last man to lay claim to a saint-like character, but according to those who knew him best he possessed a just and charitable disposition, which made him fair towards his equals and most considerate towards his subordinates. He was, however, above all things, logical, and as a close student of his profession, he invariably followed the established principles of the military art to their legitimate conclusions. In the presence of great military problems and responsibilities such as those with which he had to deal at Chattanooga, he became absorbed and reticent, and had but little to say except to those with whom it was his duty to talk. There the solution was so clearly his own that no one thought of disputing it with him till years afterwards. But in the conduct of operations against Lee, there were so many roads open, so many commanders in the field, and so many plans of operations suggested, that no one man except Grant, could hope for the honor of directing all the movements. That became his exclusive function as soon as he was made Lieutenant General, but unfortunately, as has been shown, he and Smith began drifting apart from the day of their arrival in the East, and long before the great task before them was accomplished they had by their own peculiarities, looking at the

problem from different points of view, and aided doubtless by the misrepresentations of others, become hopelessly out of harmony with each other. This is not the place to pronounce final judgment between them. They knew each other well, and although Grant had said towards the close of their friendship, "General Smith, while a very able officer, is obstinate, and is likely to condemn whatever is not suggested by himself," he had shown an earnest desire that his great talents should be utilized. On the other hand Smith, who was intimately acquainted with both the strength and the weaknesses of Grant's character, had every confidence in the soundness of his judgment, when left free from prejudice and misrepresentation, to act upon a full statement of the facts. Neither had hitherto shown himself to be particularly sensitive to criticism from the other, and both were in the highest degree patriotic and loyal to the cause. They had worked harmoniously and with marked success together in the West. Not a shadow had come between them. The case must therefore have been a most difficult and complicated one which made it impossible for them to work together in the same manner and to the same end in the East. The severance of their relationship, to whatever cause it may be attributed, is profoundly to be regretted, not only because it prematurely ended the military career of General Smith, but because it must have injuriously affected the fortunes of General Grant as well as of the country and its army at a time when both sorely needed the help of every capable soldier. These results are all the more to be deplored because no one can study the circumstances connected therewith, without reaching the conclusion that they were materially influenced and brought about by the hostile interests if not by the actual misrepresentations of others.

JAMES HARRISON WILSON.

WILLIAM BUEL FRANKLIN.

No. 1167. CLASS OF 1843.

Died, March 8, 1903, at Hartford, Conn., aged 80.

Major General WILLIAM BUEL FRANKLIN entered the Military Academy as a cadet July, 1839; was graduated first in the class of 1843, and brevetted Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. Among his classmates were Father George Deshon (who is still living and on duty as a Catholic Priest in the City of New York), General Isaac F. Quinby, General James A. Hardie, General Christopher C. Augur, General Ulysses S. Grant, General Joseph H. Potter, and General Rufus Ingalls.

General Franklin died at his home in Hartford, on Monday, March 8, 1903. He was in failing health for two years previous to his death. Of his family there are still surviving two brothers, Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, United States Navy, retired, and Colonel Walter S. Franklin, of Baltimore, Maryland, late United States Army. The General was born in York, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1823. His father, Walter S. Franklin, was Clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington. His great grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. His great grandmother, Mary Rhoads, was the daughter of Samuel Rhoads, who served in the First Continental Congress, representing Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of William Buel, of Litchfield, Connecticut, a descendent of William Buel, of Windsor, Connecticut. Upon leaving the Military Academy, he was appointed to the Topographical Engineers and assigned to duty in field work in the West. He was engaged for a time in a survey of the Northwestern lakes, and accompanied General Kearny's expedition to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. He was assigned to duty in the Topographical Bureau in Washington, and remained on the Atlantic Coast until the Mexican War. At

this time he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, having previously served on his brevet rank. He was assigned to duty as Topographical Engineer on the staff of General Taylor, when hostilities against Mexico commenced. He was brevetted for gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista. From the close of this war, and for two years thereafter, he was Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy. He was afterwards engaged in the construction of coast defence works for two years, and for four years in the Light House service, chiefly on the New England coast. In March, 1857, he was appointed Secretary of the Light House Board, and in the same year promoted to be Captain in the Corps of Topographical Engineers. He was assigned to duty in November, 1859, as Superintendent of the Capitol and Postoffice Buildings in Washington, and in March, 1861, as Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. In the meantime he built the first bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island. When the Civil War became inevitable, and had, in fact, commenced, he was appointed Colonel of the Twelfth United States Infantry, May 12, 1861, and on the 14th of the same month Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was assigned to the command of a brigade in Heintzelman's division under McDowell. He served at Bull Run, where his command lost heavily. In the reorganization of the army, which followed the affair at Bull Run, he bore a conspicuous part and was ordered to the command of a division which subsequently became a part of McDowell's Corps.

The Army of the Potomac took the field in the spring of 1861, under the immediate command of Major General George B. McClellan, who held also at the time the Command-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States. From this latter duty he was relieved, without previous notice, the very day he moved on the enemy's position near Manassas, by the President's War Order No. 3, which he first saw in the newspapers. General Franklin was at this time in command of a division con-

sisting of the brigades of Kearny, Slocum and Newton, thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one battery of artillery. The movement towards the enemy's position at Manassas was merely a blind, as an immense fleet of transports had been already gathered in the Potomac to convey the army to its true destination. The embarkation was rapidly and successfully made. McClellan's plan, as modified in Washington, was to land at Old Point, in Hampton Roads, with the main body of the army, and to move upon the works at Yorktown; while McDowell's corps, which was to be the last to embark, was to remain on the transports, and, under cover of the gunboats, run the batteries of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, and take the Yorktown works in the rear. At the last moment, and as McClellan was in front of the entrenchments at Yorktown ready to assault, he was informed that McDowell's corps had been detached and ordered to remain in the defenses of Washington for the protection of that city. This changed the whole situation and the plan of campaign as previously understood. It may be noted here that the formation of the army into corps was the work of the President and the War Department, and in the assignment of divisions, McClellan was not consulted, nor were the division commanders. McClellan had announced his intention of creating the corps formation after the troops and their commanders had been tried in the field. Franklin's division was assigned to the First Corps under command of McDowell. Subsequently he was ordered to join McClellan on the Peninsula with his division, which he did, and after remaining a few days on the transports, was landed at Shippen's Point on the York River. With the evacuation of Yorktown, the Confederates fell back to the Williamsburg line. Franklin, in the meantime, was re-embarked and proceeded up the York River, landing at the White House, where he had a sharp affair with the left flank of the retiring Confederate force. At this time two provisional corps, the Fifth and Sixth, were created by order of General

McClellan. General Franklin was assigned to the command of the Sixth Provisional Corps, which consisted of his own division and that of General Slocum. General William F. Smith (Baldy) succeeded him as division commander.

Franklin's troops were heavily engaged during the battle of Gaines' Mill on both sides of the Chickahominy. When the flank movement to the James River commenced, he was left to cover the withdrawal of the army and protect the passage of the White Oak Swamp. At Savage Station he was sharply attacked by troops from the direction of Richmond, and repulsed them with heavy loss. During the night, under orders, he crossed the White Oak Swamp and was directed by General McClellan to take command at the point of crossing, and to cover the withdrawal of the enormous wagon trains and other material that had been parked between the White Oak Swamp and the James River. He maintained the position all day, while the other corps of the army were hotly engaged on the Charles City Road leading from Richmond. Late that night he resumed his march to the James, arriving there the next morning in time to participate in the battle of Malvern Hill in the afternoon. In the second Bull Run campaign, under Pope, he landed with his corps at Alexandria, and although almost without artillery and with scant transportation, he moved out in the direction where General Pope was supposed to be. Thus far only bulletins of victory had reached Washington; but there were bitter evidences encountered on Franklin's march, of the reverse. In the afternoon it became evident that Pope's army was routed. Franklin took position at Wolf Run, where he left Slocum's division all night to cover Pope's retreat. A few days after, McClellan was restored to the command, and the Army of the Potomac, reorganized as if by magic, moved out to intercept Lee, who had already crossed the Potomac for the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. As usual, most emphatic orders had been issued, that Washington, like a sick baby, must not be uncovered.

Franklin's command was ordered to follow the line of the Potomac and cross the Monacacy near its mouth. After a brisk skirmish at Jefferson Pass of the Catoctin, he moved towards Crampton's Gap, which was the nearest pass in the mountains to Harper's Ferry. The rest of the army, under the command of General McClellan, moved on the National Road from Frederick, through Boonsboro, to the South Mountain at Turner's Pass.

Franklin's march was vigorously pushed, and his artillery was urged forward at every point to give notice to the garrison at Harper's Ferry that relief was approaching. On the morning of the 13th of September, the big guns at Harper's Ferry were no longer heard, and it was evident that Miles had surrendered the post which he had informed McClellan, about twelve hours before, that he could hold beyond question for forty-eight hours longer. On the morning of the 14th of September, General McClellan attacked at South Mountain, and at the same time General Franklin assaulted Crampton's Pass. His attack was brilliant in the extreme, and absolutely successful.

A prominent officer, who held the first of the enemy's lines, informed us that night, that he had been told that the troops coming toward his position were Pennsylvania militia; but when the head of Slocum's division, after moving from the little village of Burkittsville out into the open in plain view of the enemy and in full range of their guns began to deploy, a couple of shells landed in the very head of the deploying column. The men answered with laughter and jeers and, strange to say, very few were seriously hurt. Immediately, said this officer, an aide was sent in all haste to General Howell Cobb, to inform him that these were no Pennsylvania militia, that it was the old Army of the Potomac, and to hurry up reinforcements. Reinforcements were hurried up, but the Sixth Corps had carried the Pass before they arrived. Crampton's Pass has always been one of the pet memories of the

Sixth Corps. The following day, after the corps had passed into Pleasant Valley, which extended from the Potomac on the left to Sharpsburg or Antietam on the right, it was confronted by Stonewall Jackson's command, extending from the hills upon either side clear across the valley, well intrenched and in strong position. The passage of the mountains took the greater part of the day. Reconnoissances made that night developed the strength of Jackson's line. In the meantime McClellan, having carried the pass at South Mountain, crossed with the rest of the army and advanced toward Antietam. This brought him within easy communication with Franklin. The guns of Harper's Ferry had long been silent, and there was no longer necessity for rapid march or action; the place was lost. McClellan had personally advised the withdrawal of the garrison and the abandonment of the post, the troops to join him as he advanced. This recommendation was contemptuously disregarded by Halleck. The greater part of the day Franklin confronted Jackson, awaiting the movements of the main body of the army. Late in the afternoon it was evident that the Confederate troops in his front were withdrawing. McClellan, upon being so advised, ordered Franklin either to follow and attack or to join him at Sharpsburg. Franklin believed the latter course the best, and upon ascertaining that Jackson had absolutely passed the river for the purpose, no doubt, of joining Lee, he marched toward Antietam, connecting with the main body early the next morning. His arrival on the field of Antietam, where the battle had already commenced, was singularly timely and averted what might have been a disaster on the right, where Sumner and Hooker had been severely handled.

The battle of Antietam had been described as the bloodiest battle of modern wars. This is true. It was the first time that these two great contending armies met upon a single field and closed the fighting in a single day. There were no entrenchments on either side, save where here and there the

men burrowed on their own account. It has often been claimed that the result should have been more decisive; but it certainly seems that there never was, in the history of the world, so complete a decision of so great a question as was had on that day and field. Had the battle gone against us, the geography of the western world would have been changed, and "government of the people, by the people and for the people," would have ultimately perished. At this time the army, which had parted with its knapsacks and all that they contained, in the Peninsula, when they were sent aboard the transports—where they possibly still remain if the boats are yet afloat—was in the most deplorable state of nudity. There was not a whole pair of shoes in any regiment, division or brigade, nor trousers with two legs, or drawers with one, or a coat with any sleeves, so much so that the inspecting officers, who made a diligent inspection, were ordered to take no account of clothing. The arms and accoutrements, I may say, however, for I was one of the unfortunate officers detailed on inspection duty then, were as complete and as clean and in as good order as if they had just left the arsenal; but the shoes were the things most in demand. The Quartermaster General of the army, preparing the way for the removal of McClellan, had asserted point blank in a report to the Secretary of War, that countless thousands of shoes had already been furnished, and that the Army of the Potomac was properly shod, from the Major General commanding down. According to the customs and conclusions of the Washington departments, this settled it as a fact; for, had not the Quartermaster General signed the necessary papers, and, therefore, were not the shoes on the feet of the men? Can you resist such reasoning?

It is true that, days afterwards, countless thousands of fairly good army shoes were found in freight cars, sidetracked upon various railroads, some of them on lines many miles out of the direct routes between the depots of supply and the Army of the Potomac.

To add to our misfortunes the hoof disease broke out among our horses. It was said to come from the limestone water of the Maryland streams and the dust of the Virginia pikes. Be that as it may, almost every horse in the cavalry, artillery and trains was "*hors du combat*." Animals were purchased or impressed from all directions, and when the succeeding campaign was opened, the cavalry had recovered its efficiency. In an unfortunate day and moment the customary change of commanders was made in the Army of the Potomac, and McClellan was relieved. Burnside, his successor, after considerable unnecessary delay, whereby the principal object of the movement, then in progress, was lost, reorganized the army into grand divisions, assigning General Franklin to the command of the Left Grand Division, consisting of the First Corps under General John F. Reynolds, and the Sixth Corps under General W. F. Smith, and a division of cavalry under General Gregg. McClellan's plans were altered, and the army was directed toward the line of the Rappahannock. Burnside claimed that he expected to cross that river at Fredericksburg, and by a sudden coup, pounce upon Lee's communication south of that river. There pontoons were needed and had been promised by General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, so said Burnside, but Halleck denied it. Whether this be so or not, it is very certain that pontoons were not there; so the Army of the Potomac lined up on the river from the Falmouth Heights to the Potomac at Belle Plain, with bases there and at Acquia Creek. Lee, in the meantime, settled down on the heights on the other side, fortified, and awaited results. They came. On the 10th of December, Franklin was ordered to cross the river below Fredericksburg, at a point now known as Franklin's Crossing, at daylight on the 11th. He built his bridges and crossed. The story of these operations is almost too pitiful to relate. They led to much recrimination between commanders, to unlimited lying by and before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and at last, after the ridiculous

mud march had collapsed, to the relief of General Burnside, and the appointment of General Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

This Committee on the Conduct of the War was a human vulture; shielded behind congressional immunity, it preyed upon the reputations of the living and the dead alike. It censured McClellan for Antietam; it condemned Meade for Gettysburg; yet these were, beyond question, the two greatest and most important victories of the war. It praised Burnside for Fredericksburg and Hooker for Chancellorsville, the two most shameful defeats the Army of the Potomac ever suffered. Futhermore, for these two reverses it threw all the blame on two of the subordinate generals who achieved the only successes that came to our arms on those disastrous fields.

Here is the order upon which the whole question in controversy hinged. Franklin received it at eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th of December. It was verbally communicated to him half an hour before, by General Hardie of Burnside's staff:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December, 13, 1862, 5:55 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac:

"General Hardie will carry this dispatch to you, and remain with you during the day. The general commanding directs that you keep your whole command in position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road, and you will send out at once a division at least to pass below Smithfield, to seize, if possible, the heights near Captain Hamilton's, on this side of the Massaponax, taking care to keep it well supported and its line of retreat open. He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from General Sumner's command up the Plank road, where they will divide, with a view of seizing the heights on both of those roads. Holding these heights, with the heights near Captain Hamilton's, will, he hopes, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. He makes these moves by columns distant from each other, with a view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general

movement during the fog. Two of General Hooker's divisions are in your rear, at the bridges, and will remain there as supports. Copies of instructions given to Generals Sumner and Hooker will be forwarded to you by an orderly very soon. You will keep your whole command in readiness to move at once, as soon as the fog lifts. The watchword, which, if possible, should be given to every company, will be "Scott."

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff."

Yet notwithstanding the terms of this order, General Burnside, after many inconsistent statements made verbally and in writing to officers and others of higher rank and authority, finally settled down to the absurd contention, which he swore to before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, that this order, to send one division forward in a particular direction and keep its line of retreat well open, and hold the whole command—seven divisions—in readiness for a rapid movement in another, was intended to be, and was, the order for a general attack upon the enemy's lines in his front, and that it was to be the main and principal assault to be delivered that day by the Army of the Potomac.

When General Burnside's order was delivered to General Franklin, a gloom fell upon the corps and division commanders to whom it was communicated; as all of them had confidently expected that they would be permitted to deliver the general assault. They were greatly disappointed. The one-division scheme, with its line of retreat well open, was a damper.

Franklin had earnestly urged upon Burnside, and was supported by Reynolds, Smith, Meade and other division commanders, to make the main attack in their front at Hamilton's Crossing. If the First and Sixth Corps were massed during the night, and Stoneman's Corps of Hooker's Grand Division crossed over the river to protect the bridges, the attack could not fail; and if successful, would bring us in the rear of Lee's

position at Marye's Heights and on his communications. This was on the afternoon of the 11th, when General Burnside visited General Franklin in person, and with the officers I have named and others, rode and reconnoitered the whole position. He seemed strongly impressed with Franklin's proposal, that is, that the main attack should be made in Franklin's front, while Sumner assaulted Marye's Heights chiefly as a diversion, and to prevent reinforcements being sent to Jackson on Lee's right where Franklin was to attack. During the ride on that afternoon nothing else was discussed. When Burnside was leaving for his headquarters at Falmouth, Franklin suggested that, if the plan proposed was to be adopted, orders should be sent at once, and Stoneman ordered across the river during the night to protect the pontoon bridges, so that other necessary movements might be completed before daylight. Burnside's reply, as he rode off, I remember as distinctly as if it were yesterday: "All right, Frank; I will send you your orders as soon as I get back to my headquarters." Thereupon, as it was now quite dark, General Franklin and General Smith turned into the one Sibley tent which had been brought from the other side of the river after nightfall, Franklin remarking: "'Baldy,' we will have to be up very early in the morning, so we had better take what sleep we can get." He instructed me to call him as soon as orders were received from General Burnside. At 12 o'clock no orders had been received. I called the General and informed him to that effect. He directed me to ride to the head of the bridges where a field telegraph (one of those discs with a revolving handle to press upon the letters) had been placed. The sergeant in charge was so badly frozen that he could not work it. The night was bitterly cold. I managed, however, to spell out to General Parke, Burnside's Chief of Staff, that no orders had been received. He answered: "They are now being prepared; will be sent when ready." I rode back and communicated this to General Franklin, and he instructed me again to call him when the orders came. About

five o'clock in the morning, or just about daylight, I called him again and informed him that no orders had been received. He directed me to ride again to the bridge head and communicate with General Parke. I did so in the same words, and received the same answer. At a few minutes before eight o'clock in the morning, General Hardie arrived and gave the verbal order above quoted. The written order arrived by an aide some half hour later. In the meantime the preparations went on for the movement as directed. General Meade's division was the nearest to the point of attack. He was supported by General Gibbon on the right. The rest of General Reynold's corps was within easy distance.

After carrying the first line of the enemy's works, Meade came upon a second and stronger line and was compelled to fall back. He did so in good order, while Gibbon advanced in the woods upon his right, covering the withdrawal.

Franklin's losses were heavy, and the gallant young General Bayard, true representative of that heroic and historic name, who commanded the cavalry, was killed at Franklin's headquarters while reporting there for orders.

On the evening of the 12th a council of war, consisting of General Burnside and the Grand Division Commanders, was held at the Lacy House. It was a rickety old house in its interior. While the great chiefs were consulting in the back parlor, the younger officers who accompanied each one to the headquarters, were holding a council of their own in the front room, separated from the other by folding doors that did not very well connect, each one, affecting to represent his chief, offering the advice which it was supposed his chief would give. Much that went on in the inner room among the commanders could be heard in the other, and I can say upon very good authority that the council was not harmonious. General Burnside announced that he intended to renew the attack on the following day on the same lines, and he stated that he would lead the Ninth Corps in person against the position where

General Sumner, with the Second and Fifth Corps, had failed. This suggestion made General Sumner intensely indignant. Franklin announced, however, that he was in position to renew the attack at any time, and believed it could be done with success as he had originally proposed. Subsequently Burnside thanked him, and said that he was the only one of the Grand Division Commanders who "held up his hand."

The next day nothing was done, and on the 14th a flag of truce was asked to bring in our wounded and bury our dead. Our losses were very heavy, and very few of the wounded who fell between the lines were surviving. Their cries, however, had been singularly painful during the previous night, and their comrades clamored for permission to go to their aid. General Franklin obtained authority from General Burnside to send out a flag. I was detailed as the flag officer. General Lee at first refused to permit the truce unless it was requested, in writing, by Burnside. He consented, however, upon the suggestion that General Franklin was acting by authority of General Burnside. He requested this statement in writing from General Franklin. It was brought to him, and for two hours the work of bringing in the dead and wounded went on.

Burnside ordered the withdrawal of the command that night. It was accomplished under cover of a wintry storm.

Bayard was still lingering in great pain at the Barnard house. He was in such condition that to remove him would kill him, and we were all much concerned, but as the last brigade was crossing the Rappahannock and the pickets were coming in, he crossed the great "River of Life," and "all the trumpets sounded on the other side." His body was brought over and sent to his home.

Then came the "Mud March," where the very stars in their courses fought against us, and saved us, perhaps, from another disaster even greater than Fredericksburg. The rains came down so incessantly that the army was practically paralyzed, so deep was it in the mud. Then came, as on other

occasions during the history of the Army of the Potomac, the usual change of commanders, and Hooker succeeded Burnside.

The events recited led to General Franklin's retirement from service with the Army of the Potomac, on the recommendation of General Burnside, who was himself relieved from command. Shortly afterwards General Franklin was sent to the Department of the Gulf, where he took command of the Nineteenth Corps; serving under General Banks. The most conspicuous event of his service in the southwest was the Red River expedition. This expedition, wherever planned, was senseless, and met with what it deserved—disaster. General Banks was so overcome with the result, that he told General Franklin he intended to proceed to New Orleans and tender his resignation, leaving General Franklin in command of the army. Against this Franklin, with the loyalty which was of his very nature, protested, urging that General Banks was entitled to his best services as next in command, and should have them; that to offer his resignation now meant ruin to him and would be an injury to the cause. Thereupon Banks proposed that Franklin, acting under him, should take the active control of all operations that followed. During this period Franklin rescued Admiral Porter's fleet by the building of a dam, the credit for which has been claimed by every officer who served under him in its construction. Several promotions followed; but no recognition ever came of the fact that Franklin had planned and designed and superintended the building of the work, and thereby floated the fleet over the bar. Yet such was the fact. He was wounded in this campaign and left shortly after on sick leave. On his way home, the train on which he rode between Baltimore and Philadelphia, was captured by guerilla cavalry under Gilmore near the Gunpowder. Franklin was taken prisoner and by the courtesy of his captor, owing to his wound, a buggy was provided for him, in which he rode all the rest of the day under guard. In the evening he escaped during a halt, while the guards were inattentive. Not-

withstanding his wound, he journeyed and wandered all that night, scarcely knowing in what direction. The next morning he was sheltered by a Union resident, who managed to send word to Baltimore where General Lew. Wallace was in command. General Wallace was asked to send an ambulance to bring him in. He not only sent an ambulance, but a squadron of cavalry and two regiments of infantry. This practically ended General Franklin's military service in the field.

He visited General Grant at one time by invitation, while that officer was at City Point operating against the lines of Petersburg. While there, General Grant informed him of his desire to restore him to an active and important command; presumably the command which Sheridan subsequently received. Whatever action General Grant proposed in the case was negatived in Washington. Franklin was made President of a Retiring Board in Washington, and served in that capacity until his resignation from the army shortly afterwards. He was elected by Congress, in 1880, as one of the Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, and served as president of the board for twenty years, until his health compelled his retirement. He served also for a short term as Adjutant General of the State of Connecticut, and also as Presidential Elector. He was appointed United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, and received from the French Government the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The limit allowed me for this sketch, I fear, has been already passed, but a word as to the character of the man seems necessary. I quote the admirable memoir sketch of him written by Colonel J. L. Greene, of Hartford, and published in the "Courant" of that city.

No words of mine could add anything to the absolute accuracy of this delineation.

"There are men whose influence upon their times and whose impress on men's memories come from the unusual development and activity of certain specific but limited abili-

ties, or from special traits of character. An unusually energetic exhibition of even a moderate amount of these may make their possessor strikingly prominent under favorable circumstances, the more so perhaps for their onesidedness. There are those, again, whose mark is made, not by a few strong points of either mind or character standing out from the background of an otherwise commonplace personality, but by mental powers of unusual breadth and force and traits of character of unusual value, and yet all so full rounded and balanced, so harmonious in blending and in exercise, so free from defect in structure and from noise in action, that not until by long opportunity men have measured them and their work with other standards of being and doing, do their strength and beauty stand revealed in full and impressive majesty.

General Franklin was distinctly of this type. Physically, intellectually and spiritually, he was built upon a magnificent model. As a scholar of the first order in his chosen lines of study, and sympathetic with all intellectual life and effort, as a man of action, clear in insight and in thought, broad and strong in his grasp, certain in judgment, definite, direct, prompt and vigorous in action, peculiarly diligent in attention to duties of whatever magnitude, pure and high-minded, with an integrity that never left his vision at fault and a courage that never hesitated, wise, prudent and strong, simple, kindly, of perfect but unconscious dignity, he presented a rare balance of great gifts. He graduated from West Point at the head of a class remarkable for its membership of men who made themselves famous later on. Among those intimate with his professional capacity and attainments there was never a question that these were of the highest grade. He was one of the few men deemed entirely competent to the highest military command, while his character as a man rendered complete the trust reposed in him. All his qualities marked him for a great commander. Added to those already mentioned, he had—

what so few possess—coupled with a perfect sense of responsibility, that confidence which is not born of conceit nor of any undue consciousness of power and often goes with the humblest spirit; the confidence that, having done all possible to prepare for the issue, one can trust his courage and integrity to spend might to the uttermost and life itself, and to face defeat unflinching, in its final hazard; the calm intelligence that knows when the hour of supreme trial has fully come, and the courage that rises to its entire responsibility to take and, if need be, suffer all consequences. Less happy in his assignments to duty than many lesser men, his was often the hard honor of saving their wreckages instead of leading them to the victories they knew not how to win. Jealousy, intrigue and complaint were each alike impossible to him. His great soul was patient and steadfast. His patriotism was untouched by any personal considerations. And so he took the duties which the ambitions of others and the diverse influences of the troubled times left for his employment, and went his straightforward way, true man, true knight, and true lover of his nation. Few men of his time could have contributed more from a military point of view to its inner history of influences, measures and actions. It must be always a matter of profound regret that he has not left such knowledge behind him.

So quietly and unostentatiously was all his work done that only upon a full and detailed survey can the great magnitude of it all, and the great importance of its many parts and the invariable high standard of its excellence, be appreciated. But those who knew the strength and uprightness of his mind and character, the kindness of his heart, his noble simplicity and personal dignity, his ready devotion to every patriotic interest and duty, the loyalty of his nature and the purity and unaffected piety of his life, know that one of the bravest of gentlemen, one of the purest of patriots, one of the most cherished of friends and one of the knightliest of men, has answered to his name.”

To me, associated with him for so many years, on his staff in the Sixth Corps and the Left Grand Division of the greatest army of the nineteenth, or of any other century, and for more than twenty years in the administration of the National Soldiers' Home—the most magnificent tribute ever paid by a grateful republic to its citizen soldiery—his death, though not untimely, but in the fullness of years, leaves a great vacancy on the earth. But let no one believe that because of this sentiment of love and devotion I have in any respect exaggerated or over-rated his service to his country and mankind. In all things that concerned himself and his deserving work, it was ingrained with him to understate rather than overstate the truth. This example I have endeavored in this sketch to follow.

* * * *

SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

NO. 1082. CLASS OF 1841.

Died March 18, 1903, at New York City, aged 81.

No man who has served in the United States Army could boast of more distinguished ancestry than the subject of this sketch, who was justly proud of being the descendant of two such great heirs of fame as Alexander Hamilton, the successor of Washington as General-in-Chief, later becoming the most brilliant of American statesmen, and Philip Schuyler, perhaps the most patriotic and self-sacrificing of Major Generals during the Revolutionary days.

SCHUYLER HAMILTON was the eldest son of John Church Hamilton, fourth son of Alexander, who served as aide-de-camp to General Harrison in the second war with Great Britain. He was born at the country seat of his maternal grandfather, Baron Von den Heuvel, in Bloomingdale, now a



GENERAL SCHUYLER HAMILTON.

part of New York City, July 25, 1822. Before he was fifteen, he was appointed from his native state a cadet at the United States Military Academy, entering the institution in 1837, and graduating four years later Number 24, in a class of fifty-two, of which Hamilton was the last survivor. Among his classmates were Buell, Lyon, Sully, Tower, Wright and Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg. Others not of the class of 1841, with whom he became well acquainted at West Point, was his future brother-in-law, Henry W. Halleck, Canby, Franklin, Grant, Sherman and George H. Thomas. Appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Infantry, Hamilton was on duty for several years at Fort Atkinson, Iowa, and Fort Crawford, Wisconsin, later becoming Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics at the Military Academy. In the Mexican War he was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey and in the following year was brevetted Captain for gallant conduct at Mil Flores, where he was severely wounded by being run through with a lance which passed entirely through his body and from which he never ceased to suffer for more than half a century. Lieutenant Hamilton was Aide-de-Camp to General Winfield Scott from the close of the Mexican War for a period of five years, and in May, 1855, resigned from the army and went to California, where he was associated in business with Generals Halleck and Sherman.

When the Civil War began he joined the New York Seventh Regiment as a volunteer private, accompanying that organization in April, 1861, to the defense of Washington. In May, Hamilton was appointed Military Secretary to General Scott, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, later becoming Assistant Chief of Staff, with the rank of Colonel, to General Halleck on his appointment to the command of the Department of Missouri. In November he was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to the command of a division in General Pope's army, then operating against New Madrid and Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, resulting in the capture of

both town and island. The surrender of the latter was hastened by the cutting of a canal, suggested by General Hamilton. This and other meritorious services during the campaign against Corinth, gained for him promotion to Major-General of Volunteers. Owing to protracted illness and the advice of his medical advisor, Hamilton resigned from the service in February, 1863, and spent several years on a farm at Branford, Conn., measurably restoring his shattered health. The order accepting his resignation was in the following words: "The President, with much regret, accepts the resignation of Major-General Schuyler Hamilton because of the ill health and disability he incurred in the service of his country, wherein he was highly distinguished for ability and good conduct."

It was Hamilton who strongly urged General Scott to appoint Halleck and Sherman to positions in the regular army in 1861, and later prevailed on his brother-in-law, when in command of the Department of Missouri, to appoint General Grant to the command of the army to operate against Forts Henry and Donelson. His former chief and friend, General Scott, appointed him one of the executors of his last will and testament.

In June, 1871, General Hamilton memorialized the Secretary of War with a view of being restored on the army list as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel United States Army by virtue of his commission as military secretary and additional aid-de-camp with these ranks, and he continued the petition, December 11, 1886, to the Secretary of State and to the Congress of the United States to have his record as an army officer corrected, but even the urgent request of the commanding officers under whom he had served and the influence of friends outside army circles failed to move the government.

What appeared on its face to be an act of simple justice to a brave officer, who asked to be placed on the retired list of the United States Army with his rank confirmed, was denied, and the faithful soldier lived unrewarded by the gov-

ernment to which he had given 16 years of acknowledged valuable service and suffered 56 years of continuous pain from wounds and illness resulting from such service.

General Hamilton was for years Hydrographic Engineer for the Department of Docks, New York City, and occasionally contributed to the press interesting Civil War reminiscences of President Lincoln, Generals Scott and McClellan, Secretaries Seward and Stanton and other prominent public characters with whom he constantly came in contact while on duty in Washington, as a member of the General-in-Chief's staff. He was the author of a "History of the National Flag of the United States," and on June 14, 1877, the centennial anniversary of its adoption, the General delivered an admirable address on "Our National Flag." In 1902, he commissioned a literary friend to collect the military writings of General Halleck, which has been done and, together with a biography of the General-in-Chief, will soon be published in an attractive illustrated volume.

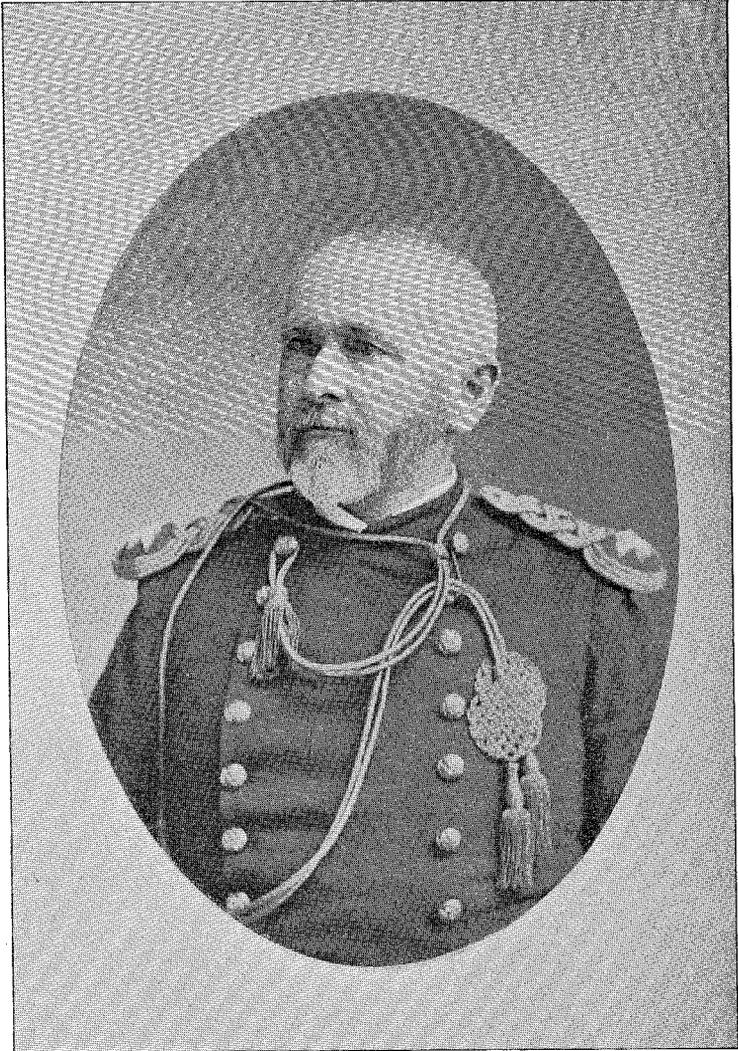
During the last year and a half of Hamilton's life he was a confirmed invalid, confined to his house, No. 24 West Fifty-ninth Street, facing the Central Park of New York, and for more than half the period confined to his couch, but to the last the General enjoyed his cigar and book, and living over again his army experiences with a friend. He was certainly the most cheerful man for one suffering so much from painful bodily infirmities that I have ever met. But a brief time before the end came "To house with darkness and with death," he jestingly remarked that he was preening his wings for flight, and referring to a Bermuda winter voyage the writer was soon to take, said: "Well, before you return, I shall be across the river with Scott and Grant and Sherman." He died March 18, 1903, and was survived by a son, who bears the same name.

In his *Memoirs*, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, writing of the closing scenes of the Mexican War, says of his Aid-de-Camp Lieutenant Schuyler Hamilton: "This gallant, intel-

ligent officer being sent out with a detachment of cavalry from Chalco to an iron foundry, some fifteen miles off, beyond Mira Flores, to make contingent arrangements for shots and shells—we having brought up but few of either, from the want of road power—returning fell into an ambuscade, and though he cut his way through, was, while slaying one man in his front, pierced through the body with a lance by another, and then thrown *hors de combat* for the remainder of the campaign. In 1861 he, as a private, was in one of the first regiments of volunteers that hastened to the defense of Washington;—again became one of my aid-de-camps, and, in succession, a distinguished Brigadier and Major-General of Volunteers in the Southwest.”

Under date of July 20, 1903, Dr. George Deshon, one of the two survivors of the class of 1843, writes: “I was stationed at West Point with General Hamilton I think in 1845, and remember that he was always pleasant and cheerful—a good companion and great favorite. We were exactly of the same weight (one hundred and thirty pounds) and were very frequently weighed to see which would beat the other. I have met him several times since the Civil War and always found him the same unaffected pleasant gentleman as before.”

JAS. GRANT WILSON.



COLONEL LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON.

LARHETT L. LIVINGSTON.

No. 1597. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, March 26, 1903, at Washington, D. C., aged 72.

It falls to the lot of few men to win the love of their fellow men as did Colonel LIVINGSTON. He was amiable, discreet, just, and who, associated with him, will forget that gentle smile, bespeaking the kind heart of the officer and commander. Nor did this indicate weakness of will-power; he was at home in all the details of his profession; conscientious and self-exacting in the performance of every military duty, and thoroughly alive to the interests of the government entrusted to his care. He illustrated, in his daily military life, the advantage that flows to the command from having officers instructed in all details of the profession, commencing at the rudiments. There was not one thing connected with company administration that he was not as familiar with as he was with his personal affairs. He made a study of the art of cooking, for instance, and, applying his very useful and practical knowledge thus acquired in the company kitchen, the soldiers' ration was made to go further and do more in the way of preparing appetizing dishes than elsewhere was dreamed of. He was not afraid of work; on the contrary, he courted it. Well does the writer of this sketch, who served with him as company subaltern, and afterwards as Adjutant of the regiment he commanded, remember this. The duty that devolved upon him, by virtue of his office, he attended to, and never imposed it upon another. One circumstance illustrating this, while he was Colonel, is distinctly recalled. It was during that period about 1891, when the army, after many years of peace, and with Indian wars waning, was running mad over reports and inspections of various kinds. The most remarkable of all these forms for reports, that which out-Heroded

Herrod himself, emanated from the Inspector General's Department, containing an enormous number of questions to be answered, and matters for commanding officers to report upon (doubtless several thousand) of more or less, conspicuously the latter, interest to military administration. Nothing could have been easier than for the Colonel to have turned over the preparation of this report in nearly all its vast details to a subordinate. But that was not his way of performing military duty. His rule of conduct was to act his part himself, and let others act theirs. As a result, he patiently and conscientiously labored, during all his leisure office hours, month after month, in personally making the researches necessary to acquire the information needed in making out this form, extending everything upon the form itself in his own handwriting.

Another pre-eminent trait of his character, and one that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, but which was especially appreciated by his subordinates, was his sense of fairness, and that love of justice which led him to see to it that, in his military relations, fairness was meted out to all. The following circumstance of many that might be recalled, illustrates this: It was his custom, as commanding officer of one company post, to retain complete control of the police party—members of the old guard and the prisoners; one day, upon parade of the command for the Department Inspector, the police party was not anywhere present for inspection, either in ranks or at the guard house, a fact duly reported upon by the Inspector, "extract notice" of which came back to the post commander for remark. Forgetting for the instant his practice above mentioned, about control of the police party, and recalling the name of the Officer of the Day on the occasion, he placed responsibility, in his explanation to the Department Commander, for the omission, upon his Lieutenant, the Officer of the Day. At the time he did not for a moment doubt that this was exactly right. But, with that love of fair play that was so eminently a part of himself, and not intending

that the subaltern should be condemned unheard, he notified him of his action, to the end that he might furnish the Department Commander, if he so desired, with any statement of facts tending to either relieve him from or mitigate responsibility for his assumed dereliction. The subaltern made quick work of the whole matter by recalling the facts connected with the habitual control of the police party, which placed it wholly outside of his jurisdiction. With a graciousness that could flow alone from a kind and upright heart, the commanding officer acknowledged at once the correctness of his subaltern's position, and dispatched to the Department Commander another letter, recalling the statements made in his first, explaining how he himself alone was responsible for the police party not being at inspection, and asking to have removed at headquarters every unfavorable impression affecting his subaltern that his previous communication might have engendered. To do this in the manner in which it was done, and in the language employed, bespoke his greatness of soul. To him it mattered nothing at department headquarters what came out of this circumstance; his reputation and standing there, as one of the most conscientious and efficient post commanders, was established; but to his subordinate, just commencing his military career, and unknown at headquarters, it meant a great deal. It was by traits of character like this, and by such a course ever consistently pursued, that Colonel Livingston bound those to himself with whom he was officially associated, by chords of love that death cannot sever. And how glad those at a distance thus attached to him are, that when the dark shadows of death gathered around there were present near him some of his and their old companions in arms, drawn by the ties of affection, to pay a last tribute to the life and memory of this most estimable gentleman and soldier.

Colonel Livingston graduated from West Point July 1, 1853. He not long afterwards was assigned to the Third Artillery, in which regiment he served in every grade except

Major, and almost continuously, until retirement, February 12, 1895.

The Third Artillery being one of the first regiments to be sent to the Pacific Coast after the Mexican War, young Livingston went there with it, taking the overland route from Fort Leavenworth via Salt Lake. He made the overland trip twice before the War of the Rebellion broke out. Some of his experiences remind us of the incidents attending the recent cholera epidemic in the Philippines. During the fifties, medical science could not cope as it now can with that dread disease. It was a gruesome story that the Colonel related regarding the deaths, burials and the resulting demoralization that threatened the very existence of the command, and which nothing but his vigilance, the care, and the firm exercise of authority on the part of the officers prevented leading to disastrous results.

He came East with the regiment at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and served first under McClellan in the Peninsula. He was brevetted Major for gallantry at Malvern Hill. In falling back from Malvern to Harrison's Landing, a singular incident occurred, illustrative of the times and the immediate situation. Everybody was dead tired from the exhaustions and the campaign just ending—heat, marching, fighting. The two armies confronted each other, but a narrow space separating them. McClellan, to steal a march on his adversary, moved off silently, the Confederates, apparently, being unconscious of it. Towards morning Captain Livingston awoke oppressed by the stillness of his surroundings. Investigation showed that the army had gone off and left his battery alone but a short distance from the Confederates. There was no sign anywhere of Union troops. Noiselessly as possible the men were awakened, horses hitched, and with hearts in mouth and prayers that daylight would be deferred yet a few moments longer, the battery cautiously and stealthily as possible moved out of the enemy's unconscious grasp.

He served as Chief of Artillery, first of General Stoneman's division, and afterwards of the Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, during the fall campaign of 1862, being present at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 11th-15th.

Colonel Livingston was never a robust man. The hardships of campaign proved to be too much for his constitution. Compelled by ill health to relinquish command in the field, he was assigned to duty as mustering and disbursing officer at the great depot, Elmira, New York, where his technical knowledge of military administrative affairs rendered his services as valuable to the government as they probably could have been at the front.

It was during this period that an effort was made to have him appointed Colonel of a New York volunteer regiment. It failed, however; he had, by the firmness with which he administered affairs at Elmira, protecting the interests of government, maintaining discipline, and eliminating the domination of demoralizing influences, offended certain persons of strong political interest, who successfully utilized it to prevent his receiving this appointment, of which no Captain in the army could have been more worthy, or one who, if appointed, could have made a greater success of it.

Thus, in such strenuous times as those were, even could such unworthy considerations triumph over obvious best interests of government as these were being vindicated on the battle field.

When he returned to the army, it was under his classmate General Sherman, in the Shenandoah campaign, as commander of the Horse Artillery Brigade and as Chief of Artillery. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet for gallantry at the battle of Smithfield, Virginia.

He married, while stationed at Fort Miller, San Joaquin Valley, California, the daughter of Doctor Joseph Eaton, United States Army, Miss Mary Eaton, sister of the late

Colonel Joseph H. Eaton, Pay Department. Mrs. Livingston and three daughters survive him, Florence, widow of the lamented Captain Sidney Edwin Stuart; Gertrude, wife of Lieutenant James Hamilton, United States Army, and Laura.

The felicities of the domestic circle happily supplemented with him the career of military duty faithfully performed.

WM. E. BIRKHIMER.

EDWARD WRIGHT BRADY.

No. 2307. CLASS OF 1869.

Died, May 3, 1903, at Washington, D. C., aged 57.

Captain EDWARD WRIGHT BRADY, who died in Washington, D. C., on the 3rd day of May of this year, was a member of the West Point class of '69. He was born December 2, 1846, and was, therefore 57 years old at the time of his death. Captain Brady was the seventh child of John and Mary (Wright) Brady. He was born in Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, and with the exception of a few years spent in Texas, always made this town his place of legal residence. Captain Brady came of rugged pioneer stock and early in life displayed a love of adventure. This spirit found illustration when a mere boy. In the winter of 1862 he left his home and joined his brother, Thomas J. Brady, then Major of the Eighth Indiana Infantry, serving in southeast Missouri, where he distinguished himself by recklessness to danger and fatigue that very soon resulted in his being sent back home. He remained at the family homestead less than a year, however, when he was again seized with an irresistible impulse to enter the army and this time he managed to get himself mustered in as a private in the Twenty-First Indiana Infantry, afterwards the First Indiana Heavy Artillery. He formally joined

the army February 24, 1864. The year or more of Captain Brady's active service in the War of the Rebellion was spent in the lower Mississippi Valley. For the most of the time the base of operation of his command was Mobile. He saw considerable hard service and acquitted himself with signal credit.

He served in the regiment named until April 26 of the following year—1865, when he was induced at the instance of the Honorable George W. Julian, the famous member of Congress from the Hoosier State, to enter the Military Academy at West Point. On that date he was discharged from the service. His career at the Academy was not greatly different from that of other young men of active minds and stalwart physique. He graduated with honor in the class of '69 and was soon afterwards assigned to military duty in Texas.

Disliking the routine of military life at frontier posts and enamored with the prospects of a political career, he resigned from the army during the stirring days of the Davis rule—1875 to 1878 in Texas—and threw himself with all his accustomed vigor into the political activities of the period. He was prominently identified with the work of organizing the State Constitutional Convention of Texas and was a conspicuous figure in the proceedings of that body. He was especially interested in framing those provisions of the constitutions which would insure to the State forever the benefits of the best common school system that could be devised. He is looked upon as the "Father of the Texas school law" as it stands today. He had made a close study of the subject and the Texas school law as finally framed is modelled upon the admirable school system of his native state—Indiana.

Upon the collapse of Republican rule in Texas Captain Brady drifted back to Indiana, where he took charge of his brother's newspaper at Muncie, the "Muncie Times." He displayed signal ability in an editorial capacity and was soon called to Washington to assist in the work of conducting the various newspaper enterprises in which his brother General

"Tom" Brady, had become interested. He was in turn editor of the "Washington Critic" and "The Capitol" and was connected in an important capacity with the "National Republican." After General Brady had disposed of his newspaper properties in Washington, Captain Brady, in association with M. D. Helm and others, started an illustrated literary and humorous paper called "The Hatchet," which for a few years was nationally almost as widely known as "Puck" or "Judge" and was an exceedingly bright publication.

Captain Brady liked Washington life and made his home in the national capital from about 1881 down to the time of his death. For the last fifteen years he devoted himself almost exclusively to literary work and to newspaper correspondence. He was connected at various times with a number of newspapers, including the "Baltimore News," "Philadelphia Inquirer" and "Indianapolis Journal," besides contributing frequently to the "Washington Post" and other local newspapers.

Captain Brady was an encyclopedia of information on American political history. In all Washington there was probably not a man whose knowledge covered so wide a range of facts or who had them at better command than Captain Brady. This fact was well known to his professional associates, although he never obtruded his knowledge and made no pretense of superiority in that direction. To those who enjoyed his confidence he was ever willing, however, to honor drafts upon his inexhaustible fund of knowledge, giving his time freely to reply to inquiries and look up references, etc. He was rather slow, however, in establishing friendships, and although universally esteemed and honored by the newspaper men of Washington not all of them were taken into close relationship. Those who were on this footing with him appreciated fully the man's character, his abilities and attainments.

Although a man of unusual determination and force of character, positive almost to the point of rudeness sometimes

in his expression of opinions and in the maintenance of a position taken, it has been said of him, and truly, that he did not have an enemy in Washington. This is a rare tribute to one of his rugged type and bespeaks the inner-kindness of his nature. He was a man of high principles and his keen sense of honor was never questioned.

Captain Brady was a very large man physically, weighing during his later years nearly 300 pounds, although quite active on his feet up to the last. In his prime he was possessed of enormous physical strength and remarkable endurance. He had an iron constitution and was too indifferent, if anything, to the ordinary rules of health. Had he been less so he might have lived many years longer. In all his life Captain Brady probably never knew the meaning of the word fear as applied to himself. He was naturally and inherently courageous. In his early days when playing soldier through the hills of Missouri and later when he entered earnestly and regularly into the arena of battle this courage took the form of utter recklessness. Stories are many illustrative of his absolute disregard of danger. In his case it was not bravado but inability to understand the possibility of meeting with injury or death, or to see why he should be afraid even though he were to be killed or wounded. He was ever singularly free, however, from any display of aggressiveness. His was rather the reserve courage of one who has been tried and gone through every test, emerging therefrom with nerves so seasoned that it never occurred to him to make a demonstration to prove his bravery.

It was Captain Brady's secret regret throughout the later years of his life that he yielded to the temptation to quit a military for a political career. He never made complaint, however, but to his intimate friends he admitted he made a grave mistake in taking the step he did in Texas. Had he remained in the military establishment he would have attained high rank and would, almost without doubt, have become a Major-General.

At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he made tender of his services to his country and his appointment as a Brigadier-General in the Volunteer Army was under serious consideration by President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger. The appointment was not made, however, greatly to Captain Brady's disappointment. He would, undoubtedly, have rendered valuable service had the government availed itself of his tender.

Captain Brady was buried with military honors at Arlington, the home of the soldier-dead at Washington. His funeral was attended by a great number of his newspaper and army friends.

Captain Brady was unmarried. Two brothers survive him.

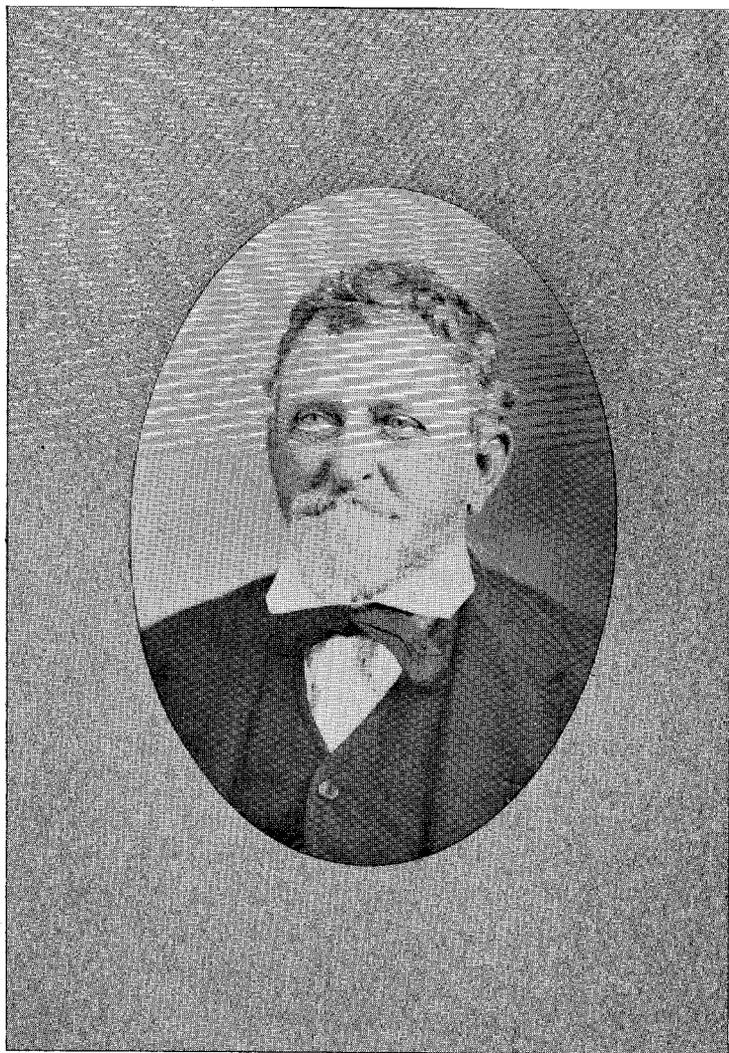
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ROBERT PLUNKET MACLAY.

No. 1058. CLASS OF 1840.

Died, May 20, 1903, at Bayou Fordoche, La., aged 83.

ROBERT PLUNKET MACLAY died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. C. N. Smith, at Bayou Fordoche, La., May 20th, 1903. Born February 19, 1820, at Armagh, Mifflin County, Pa., he was educated at Lewiston Academy before entering the United States Military Academy, in 1836. He graduated in 1840, and is the last representative of his class. Upon graduation he was assigned to the Eighth Infantry and served in the Florida War of 1840-42, and in garrisons in Florida at Forts Brooke and Marion until 1845. As First Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, he went to Texas in 1846, and was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in the latter of which he was wounded. Going on recruiting service for a year, on account of his wounds, he



GENERAL ROBERT P. MACLAY.

returned to the seat of war, in 1847, and was engaged in the defense of Pueblo. He was stationed at posts on the Texas frontier until his resignation from the army, in 1860.

In the Civil War, his first appointment was that of Major of Artillery in the Confederate service, and his first duty was in the Trans-Mississippi Department; afterward he was on the staff of General J. G. Walker, commanding a division of Texas troops. He served in this capacity until the death of General Randal, and the command of whose brigade he succeeded. In 1865 he was appointed Brigadier General in the Confederate service.

General Maclay married, in 1852, Miss Virginia Medora Nutt, of Natchez, Mississippi, and after her death he married a second time, his second wife being Miss Mary Allen, of New Orleans, whose death he survived by eight months.

* * *

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 publication. They are now being prepared, however, and will appear in the next Annual.

GENERAL JOHN H. FORNEY.

No. 1557. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, September 13, 1902, at Jacksonville, Ala.

GENERAL ALEXANDER McD. McCOOK.

No. 1565. CLASS OF 1852.

Died June 12, 1903, at Dayton, O.

COLONEL EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

No. 1730. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, April 1, 1903, at Washington, D. C.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

No. 1748. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, March 30, 1903, at Nashville, Tenn.

COLONEL WADE H. GIBBES.

No. 1874. CLASS OF 1860.

Died, June 12, 1903, at Columbia, S. C.

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.

MAJOR ROBERT P. P. WAINWRIGHT.

No. 2573. CLASS OF 1875.

Died, November 19, 1902, at Manila, P I.

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