

THIRTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 13th, 1905.

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

1905

Annual Reunion, June 13th, 1905.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 13, 1905.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the Library of the West Point Army Mess at 2:30 p. m., and Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, President of the Association, being absent, Colonel Samuel E. Tillman, took the chair.

Prayer by Henry A. Brown, Artillery Corps, Chaplain, U. S. A.

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 were read by the Secretary, the members standing.

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

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1835
HERMAN HAUPT.

1837
WILLIAM T. MARTIN.
JOSHUA H. BATES.

1841
ALEXANDER C. H. DARNE.

1842
ALEXANDER P. STEWART.
JOHN S. McCALMONT.
EUGENE E. McLEAN.

1843
SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

1844
SIMON B. BUCKNER.

1845
THOMAS J. WOOD.

1846
FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
MARCUS D. L. SIMPSON.
HENRY A. EHNINGER.
JAMES OAKES.
PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.

1847
ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.
HORATIO G. GIBSON.

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

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

1852

JAMES VAN VOAST.
JAMES W. ROBINSON.
JOHN MULLAN.
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.
MICHAEL R. MORGAN.
STEPHEN D. LEE.
LOOMIS L. LANGDON.
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.
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856

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

1857

JOHN G. PALFREY.
E. PORTER ALEXANDER.
HENRY M. ROBERT.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR.
SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.
MANNING M. KIMMEL.
GEORGE H. WEBBS.

1858

WILLIAM H. ECHOLS.
THOMAS R. TANNATT.
MARCUS P. MILLER.
ROYAL T. FRANK.
ASA B. CAREY.
WILLIAM H. BELL.
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.

1861, May.

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

1861, June.

CLARENCE DERRICK.
ALFRED MORDECAI.
PETER C. HAINS.
JOSEPH P. FARLEY.
HENRY E. NOYES.

1862

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

1863

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

1864

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

1865

CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
MILTON B. ADAMS.
*WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
DAVID W. PAYNE.

1865—Cont.

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.

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.

1867

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

1867—Cont.

LEANDER T. HOWES.
WALTER HOWE.
EDWARD DAVIS.
STANISLAUS REMAK.
EDWARD S. GODFREY.
WILLIAM J. ROE.
GILBERT P. COTTON.
JOHN H. GIFFORD.

1868

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
EDGAR W. BASS.
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. DUVALL.
JACOB A. AUGUR.
HENRY L. HARRIS.
ARTHUR S. HARDY.
DAVID A. LYLE.
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. BIRKHIMER.
WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH.
ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.
CHARLES W. LARNED.
EDWARD A. GODWIN.
SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
FREDERICK K. WARD.
PETER S. BOMUS.
EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.
ROBERT G. CARTER.
DEXTER W. PARKER.
JERAULD A. OLMSTED.
OTTO L. HEIN.
WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
JOHN B. KERR.
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.
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.

1872—Cont.

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. LeR. BROWN.
 GEORGE H. EVANS.
 HERBERT E. TUTHERLY.
 HENRY WYGANT.
 WILLIAM H. W. JAMES.
 HENRY H. LANDON.

1873

WILLIAM H. BIXBY.
 JOHN A. LUNDEEN.
 JACOB E. BLOOM.
 WILLIAM H. COFFIN.
 JOSEPH GARRARD.
 EZRA B. FULLER.
 GEORGE S. HOYLE.
 GEORGE F. E. HARRISON.
 FREDERICK A. SMITH.
 CALVIN D. COWLES.
 DILLARD H. CLARK.
 AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.
 CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.
 WILLIAM H. CARTER.
 HUGH T. REED.
 QUINCY O'M. GILMORE.

1874

ARTHUR MURRAY.
 HENRY M. ANDREWS.
 MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB.
 FRANK S. RICE.
 GEORGE L. ANDERSON.
 JOHN P. WISSER.
 JOSEPH S. OYSTER.
 EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.
 EDMUND K. WEBSTER.
 RUSSEL THAYER.
 GEORGE R. CECIL.
 FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.
 CHARLES E. S. WOOD.
 LUTHIER R. HARE.

1874—Cont.

WILLIS WITTICH.
 EDWARD E. HARDIN.
 MARION P. MAUS.
 CHARLES F. LLOYD.
 THEODORE H. ECKERSON.
 WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

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.
 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. POSTER.
 OSCAR F. LONG.
 CARVER HOWLAND.
 JAMES PARKER.
 HARRY L. BAILEY.
 GEORGE ANDREWS.
 HUGH L. SCOTT.
 LOYD S. McCORMICK.
 CHARLES L. HAMMOND.
 JOHN PITCHER.
 GEORGE PALMER.
 HAMILTON ROWAN.

1877

WILLIAM M. BLACK.
 WALTER L. FISK.
 ALBERT TODD.
 WILLIAM B. GORDON.
 WILLIAM W. GALBRAITH.
 CHARLES G. WOODWARD.
 JOHN V. WHITE.
 FREDERICK MARSH.
 FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
 FRED W. FOSTER.
 JACOB G. GALBRAITH.
 CALVIN ESTERLY.
 HENRY C. GOLDMAN.
 HENRY KIRBY.
 THOMAS H. BARRY.
 WILLIAM C. BROWN.
 CHARLES J. CRANE.
 JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
 GEORGE W. BAXTER.
 OSCAR J. BROWN.
 ROBERT T. EMMET.
 ROBERT D. READ.
 STEPHEN C. MILLS.
 JAMES B. JACKSON.
 ALEXANDER M. PATCH.
 GEORGE K. HUNTER.
 JOHN F. C. HEGEWALD.

1878

GEORGE McC. DERBY.
 JAMES L. LUSK.
 FRANK E. HOBBS.
 GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.
 JAMES S. PETTIT.
 JOHN R. TOTTEN.
 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. ELLIOT.
 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.

1879—Cont

GEORGE H. G. GALE.
 FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
 FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.
 LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.
 HENRY A. GREENE.
 JAMES O. MACKAY.
 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.
 CHARLES McCLURE.
 EDWARD H. BROWNE.
 JOHN S. MALLORY.
 WILL T. MAY.
 SAMUEL W. MILLER.
 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.
 JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
 SAMUEL W. DUNNING.
 *CHARLES E. HEWITT.
 ELIAS CHANDLER.
 GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
 GEORGE H. MORGAN.
 J. WALKER BENET.
 JAMES S. ROGERS.
 *GEORGE BELL, JR.
 CHARLES B. VOGDES.
 GEORGE H. SANDS.
 HENRY C. SHARPF.
 GEORGE W. GOODE.
 *CHARLES STEWART.
 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. W. ST.
 BRITTON DAVIS.
 WALTER R. STOLL.
 LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

1882

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

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.
 WILLOUGHBY WALKER.
 CHASE W. KENNEDY.
 HERBERT H. SARGENT.
 EDWIN A. ROOT.
 ISSAC 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.
 CHARLES H. MUIR.
 JOHN D. BARRETTE.
 CHARLES F. PARKER.
 ROBERT A. BROWN.
 JOHN M. CARSON.
 AUSTIN H. BROWN.
 ALMON L. PARMETER.
 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

HENRY C. NEWCOMER,
 ROBERT L. HIRST.
 LUCIEN G. BERRY.
 JOHN E. McMAHON.
 WALTER N. P. DARROW.
 AVERY D. ANDREWS.
 CECIL STEWART.
 CHARLES T. MENOHER.
 JOHN T. NANCE.
 CHARLES C. WALCUTT.
 DAVID J. BAKER.
 PETER E. TRAUB.
 T. BENTLEY MOTT.
 GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS
 CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.
 MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
 WALTER H. GORDON.
 JAMES L. DRUIEN.
 ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE.

1886--Cont.

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.
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. PAXTON.
JOHN A. HARMAN.
THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
GEO. McK. WILLIAMSON.
FRANCIS H. BEACH.
AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
ALONZO GRAY.
HERMAN HALL.
PIERREPONT ISHAM.
ARTHUR B. FOSTER.
CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
CHARLES GERHARDT.
SAMUEL SBAY.
JAMES T. DEAN.
ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
EDMUND WITTENMYER.
MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
MARK I. HERSEY.
SAMUEL A. SMOKE.
FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

1888

CHARLES H. MCKINSTRY.
WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
SOLOMAN P. VESTAL.
JOHN S. GRISARD.
CHAS. W. FENTON.
JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.
EDWIN M. SUPLEE.
ANDREW G. C. QUAY.
JOHN P. RYAN.
PETER C. HARRIS.
MONROE McFARLAND.
WILLIAM T. WILDER.
WILLIAM R. DASHIELL.
ELI A. HELMICK.
WILLIAM T. JETTEBRANT.
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.

1890—Cont.

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. SEVALL.
*CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
JAMES F. McINDOE.
JAY J. MORROW.
TIEMANN N. HORN.
GEORGE P. WHITE.
LOUIS C. SHERER.
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. SAFFARANS.
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.
SAMUEL A. KEPHART.
CHARLES C. JAMIESON.
JAMES A. SHIPTON.
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE.

1892—Cont.

S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD.
GEORGE McD. WEEKS.
JOHN McA. PALMER.
JAMES H. REEVES.
KIRBY WALKER.
TRABER NORMAN.
ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.
JULIUS T. CONRAD.
*WILLIAM NEWMAN.
FRANK A. WILCOX.
HENRY G. COLE.
HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.
WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
PETER W. DAVIDSON.
SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.
JOHN E. WOODWARD.
ROBERT W. MEARNS.

1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ.
MERIWETHER L. WALKER.
WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK.
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.
HOWARD R. PERRY.
GEORGE H. JAMERSON.
ALBERT LAWS.

1894

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

1894—Cont.

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

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.
HARRY BURGESS.
JENS BUGGE, JR.
HARRY H. STOUT.
CHARLES H. PAINE.
CONWAY H. ARNOLD, JR.
NATHAN K. AVERILL.
JOSEPH WHEELER, JR.
BROOKE PAYNE.
WILLIAM G. SILLS.
AUGUST C. NISSEN.
PERRY L. MILES.
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.
CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN.
LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.
GEORGE H. SHELTON.
ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.
ELVIN R. HEIBERG.
S. M. KOCHERSPERGER.
OLA N. BELL.

1896—Cont.

ABRAHAM G. LOTT.
FRANK H. WHITMAN.
FREDERICK W. LEWIS.
DENNIS E. NOLAN.
WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE.
REYNOLDS J. BURT.
*WILLIAM KELLY, JR.
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.
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.

1898—Cont.

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.
EDGAR RIDENOUR.
JOSEPH F. GOHN.
JAMES H. BRADFORD.
WALLACE B. SCALES.

1899

JAMES A. WOODRUFF.
WILLIAM KELLY.
*HORTON W. STICKLE.
LEWIS H. RAND.
ALFRED B. PUTNAM.
GEORGE W. BUNNELL.
ALBERT E. WALDRON.
FRANK C. JEWELL.
CHARLES B. CLARK.
HERMAN W. SCHULL.
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 DUYN.
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.

1900—Cont.

JULIAN A. BENJAMIN.
FRANK S. BOWEN.
ROBERT F. JACKSON.
GEORGE T. PERKINS.
GEORGE B. COMLY.
CHARLES G. HARVEY.

1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL.
GEORGE R. SPALDING.
WILLIAM G. CAPLES.
HENRY C. JEWETT.
CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.
WALTER D. SMITH.
WILLIAM P. ENNIS.
ARTHUR H. BRYANT.
FRANK P. LAHM.
GUY E. CARLETON.
CREED F. COX.
GEO. M. RUSSELL.
WILLIAM R. BETTISON.
JEROME G. PILLOW.
JOHN A. BERRY.
KERR T. RIGGS.
PRINCE A. OLIVER.
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

WARREN T. HANNUM.
ROBERT R. RALSTON.
FRED W. HINRICHS.
SAMUEL FRANKENBERGER.
STEPHEN ABBOT.
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.
BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

1903

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.
 CHARLES T. LEEDS.
 MAX C. TYLER.
 ULYSSES S. GRANT.
 OWEN G. COLLINS.
 RICHARD C. MOORE.
 EMIL P. LAURSON.
 CLIFFORD JONES.
 THOMAS E. SELFRIDGE.
 HENNING F. COLLEY.
 JAMES A. MARS.
 SAM M. PARKER
 WILLIAM M. COLVIN.
 FRANCIS H. FARNUM.
 RODNEY R. DORSEY.
 CAMPBELL B. HODGES.
 JACOB W. S. WUEST.
 E. FLEWELLYN BULL.
 CHARLES F. SEVERSON.
 CHARLES B. MOORE.
 CORNELIUS S. BENDEL.
 BURT W. PHILLIPS.
 ALBERT GILMORE.
 STUART A. HOWARD.
 EDWARD A. BROWN.

1904

WILLIAM D. A. ANDERSON.
 RALPH T. WARD.
 ROBERT P. HOWELL, JR.
 HENRY H. ROBERT.
 THOMAS M. ROBINS.
 ROGER D. BLACK.
 THEODORE H. DILLON.
 LESLEY J. McNAIR.
 JAMES G. McILROY.
 VAUGHN W. COOPER.
 CHAUNCEY L. FENTON.
 PELHAM D. GLASSFORD.
 WILLIAM BRYDEN.
 DONALD C. McDONALD.
 FULTON Q. C. GARDNER.
 FRANCIS M. HONEYCUTT.
 JOHN W. McKIE.
 JAY L. BENEDICT.
 PHILLIP H. WORCESTER.
 GEORGE V. STRONG.
 CHARLES S. BLAKELY.
 CHARLES T. SMART.
 GEORGE B. HUNTER.
 JOSEPH W. STILWELL.
 ROBERT M. DANFORD.
 JAMES B. DILLARD.
 LEO P. QUINN.
 ARTHUR W. COPP.
 QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
 JAMES K. CRAIN.
 CARR W. WALLER.
 RICHARD J. HERMAN.
 DAVID McC. McKELL.
 ALBERT H. BARKLEY.

1904—Cont.

STANLEY KOCH.
 CARROLL W. NEAL.
 HARRY S. BERRY.
 WILBER A. BLAIN.
 WALTER SINGLES.
 WILLIAM V. CARTER.
 GORDON R. CATTS.
 HENRY C. PRATT.
 CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD.
 URSULA M. DILLER.
 ROLLO F. ANDERSON.
 EDWIN BUTCHER.
 RUSSELL V. VENABLE.
 ARTHUR J. DAVIS.
 MARTIN C. WISE.
 WALTER S. DRYSDALE.
 RALPH DICKINSON.
 MATTHEW H. THOMLINSON.
 HORATIO B. HACKETT.
 JOSEPH A. ATKINS.
 CHARLES F. THOMPSON.
 ERLE M. WILSON.
 MERRILL E. SPALDING.
 JOSEPH J. GRACE.
 ROY W. HOLDERNESS.
 JOHN D. BURNETT, JR.
 JOSEPH A. McANDREW.
 EUGENE V. ARMSTRONG.
 WILLIAM F. L. SIMPSON.
 MERRILL D. WHEELER.
 LOWE A. McCLURE.
 JAMES S. GREENE.
 CHARLES F. CONRY.
 CLEMENT H. WRIGHT.
 WILLIAM R. SCOTT.
 WINN BLAIR.
 HARRY L. SIMPSON.
 GEORGE C. LAWRASON.
 ROBERT P. HARBOLD.
 JAMES B. WOOLNOUGH.
 INNIS P. SWIFT.
 JOSEPH D. PARK.
 ARTHUR H. WILSON.
 WALTER S. FULTON.
 JOHN J. MOLLER.
 HARRY HAWLEY.
 HUGH L. WALTHALL.

1905

DEWITT C. JONES.
 ALVIN B. BARBER.
 WILLIAM F. ENDRESS.
 LOUIS H. McKINNEY.
 NORMAN F. RAMSEY.
 GEORGE DILLMAN.
 ELLERY W. NILES.
 CHARLES L. SCOTT.
 FREDERICK W. ANLEY.
 LOUIS P. SCHOONMAKER.
 OWEN S. ALBRIGHT.
 FRED H. BAIRD.
 HUGH H. BROADHURST.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following Report of the Treasurer was read and adopted:

West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1905.

Charles P. Echols, Treasurer, in account with the Association of Graduates for year ending June 1, 1905.

Dr.

Balance on hand last report:

In bonds	\$10,000 00
In cash	2,710 67
Interest on bonds.....	400 00
Interest on bank deposit.....	97 86
Life membership fees.....	550 00
Initiation fees	40 00
Annual dues	100 00
Sale of annuals.....	109 50
	<hr/>
	\$14,008 03

Cr.

To printing Annual Report for 1905.....	\$ 679 12
To salary of Secretary, June 1, 1904, to June 1, 1905.....	120 00
To pamphlets and reports.....	130 00
To engravings	109 50
To miscellaneous expense:	
Book binding, printing, stationery, expressage, etc.....	256 89
To balance on hand June 1, 1905.....	12,712 52
	<hr/>
	\$14,008 03

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,

Treasurer Ass'n Graduates.

Audited and found correct,
S. E. TILLMAN.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place.

Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield was elected President of the Association, and Colonel S. E. Tillman, acting for him, appointed the following Executive Committee, Treasurer and Secretary:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Brigadier-General A. L. Mills,	Colonel S. E. Tillman,
Colonel C. W. Larned,	Colonel E. E. Wood,
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert L. Howze.	

TREASURER.

Captain Palmer E. Pierce.

SECRETARY.

Captain William R. Smith.

A discussion as to the best means of bringing the alumni together on some day in June was entered into by the members present, and the following resolution was proposed by General A. S. Webb and seconded by Captain Metcalfe. "That a committee of five, two to be non-resident members and three resident members, be appointed by the President to consider the steps to be taken to secure a larger attendance at our annual meetings with power to make the necessary arrangements for the next meeting. Carried."

There being no further business before it the meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM R. SMITH,

Captain, Artillery Corps,

Secretary.

In accordance with the above resolution the following named Committee was appointed:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Col. Chas. W. Larned, Chairman.
Col. Robt. L. Howze.
Lieut. A. H. Sunderland.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Col. W. R. Livermore.
Captain Henry Metcalfe.

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 1905.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
4339	*1	Jones, DeWitt C.	Ga.	Ga.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4340	*2	Graves Ernest	N. C.	N. C.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4341	*3	Wilby, Francis B.	Mich.	Mass.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4342	*4	Ridley, Clarence S.	Ind.	Ind.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4343	*5	Barber, Alvin B.	Ore.	Ore.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4344	6	Endress, William F.	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4345	7	Bain, Jarvis J.	Ind.	Ind.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4346	8	Emerson, Thomas H.	Pa.	Cal.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4347	9	Thomas, Robert S.	Tenn.	Tenn.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4348	10	Stolbrand, Carlos J.	D. C.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4349	11	McKay, Douglas I.	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4350	12	Powell, Roger G.	Ind.	Ind.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4351	13	Hodges, John N.	Md.	Md.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4352	14	Spaulding, Thomas M.	Mich.	Mich.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4353	15	Ehrnbeck, Arthur R.	Wis.	Wis.	2d Lieut. Corps Engrs.
4354	16	Case, Rolland W.	Mich.	Mich.	2d Lieut. 10th Infantry.
4355	17	Doe, Thomas B.	Va.	N. C.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4356	18	Donavin, Charles S.	Ohio.	Ohio.	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry.
4357	19	McKinlay, Louis H.	Minn.	Minn.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4358	20	Ramsey, Norman F.	Ill.	Kan.	2d Lieut. 9th Infantry.
4359	21	Curley, James F.	Mass.	Mass.	Dischgd. Phys. Disab'y.
4360	22	Williams, Benjamin H. I.	Canada.	Mich.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4361	23	Osborne, Thomas D.	N. C.	N. C.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4362	24	Kean, Otho V.	Va.	Va.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4363	25	Dunwoody, Halsey	D. C.	Large	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4364	26	Seagrave, David C.	Cal.	Nev.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4365	27	Dodds, William H., Jr.	Mich.	Mich.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4366	28	Gardiner, John de B. W.	Md.	Md.	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry.
4367	29	Bartlett, LeRoy	R. I.	R. I.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.

Callum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
4368	30	Lund, John	Germany.	Iowa.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4369	31	Eddy, Robert C.	N. Y.	Conn.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4370	32	Dillman, George	Wyo.	Wyo.	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
4371	33	Winston, Patrick H.	N. C.	N. C.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4372	34	Petersen, Julius C.	Ill.	Ill.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4373	35	Hammond, John S.	N. Y.	Ill.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4374	36	Grubbs, DeWitt C. T.	Ky.	Ky.	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
4375	37	Moon, Basil G.	Va.	Va.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4376	38	Walker, James F.	Col.	Col.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4377	39	Hammond, Thomas W.	Ore.	Ore.	2d Lieut. 1st Infantry.
4378	40	Roemer, Charles	Ky.	Ky.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4379	41	Niles, Ellery W.	Me.	Me.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4380	42	Titus, Calvin P.	Iowa.	Large.	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry.
4381	43	Kiehl, Philip J. R.	Wis.	Wis.	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry.
4382	44	Lyman, Clarence K.	Hawaii.	Hawaii.	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4383	45	Gibson, Adelo	Iowa.	Iowa.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4384	46	Daly, Charles D.	Mass.	Mass.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4385	47	Bishop, Albert T.	Miss.	Miss.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4386	48	Tompkins, Haldan U.	Ohio.	Ohio.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4387	49	Scott, Charles L.	Ala.	Ala.	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4388	50	Dusenbury, James S.	S. C.	S. C.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4389	51	Magruder, Lloyd B.	D. C.	D. C.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4390	52	Lewis, Robert H.	Ohio.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4391	53	Upham, Francis B.	Vt.	Vt.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4392	54	Carter, Arthur H.	Kan.	Kan.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4393	55	Miller, William C.	Fla.	Fla.	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry.
4394	56	Guthrie, Sidney H.	Kan.	Kan.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4395	57	Dallam, William A.	Pa.	Pa.	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4396	58	Dickey, James H.	Ky.	Ky.	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4397	59	Talbot, Ralph, Jr.	Col.	Col.	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4398	60	Hensley, William N., Jr. ..	Neb.	Neb.	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry.
4399	61	Bamford, Charles E.	N. J.	N. J.	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry.
4400	62	Manley, Frederick W.	Minn.	Minn.	2d Lieut. 13th Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
4401	63	Lane, Arthur W.	N. H.	Me.	2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
4402	64	Prosser, Walter E.	Ind.	Ind.	2d Lieut. Field Artil'y.
4403	65	Burgin, Henry T.	Ky.	Fla.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4404	66	Schoonmaker, Louis P.	N. J.	N. J.	2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry.
4405	67	Gardner, Carroll H.	R. I.	R. I.	Dischgd. Phys. Disab'y.
4406	68	Horwitz, Nathan.	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4407	69	Lentz, Bernard.	Wis.	Wis.	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
4408	70	Klemm, Karl D.	Mo.	Mo.	2d Lieut. 14th Cavalry.
4409	71	Hanford, Edward C.	Wash.	Wash.	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
4410	72	Corbin, Clifford L.	Ohio	Large.	2d Lieut. Coast Artil'y.
4411	73	Merchant, Berkeley T.	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry.
4412	74	Test, Frederic C.	Neb.	Iowa.	2d Lieut. 22d Infantry.
4413	75	Tipton, Arthur C.	N. M.	N. M.	2d Lieut. 5th Infantry.
4414	76	Albright, Owen S.	Mo.	Tenn.	2d Lieut. 13th Infantry.
4415	77	Baird, Fred H.	Ohio.	Ohio.	2d Lieut. 19th Infantry.
4416	78	Broadhurst, Hugh H.	N. C.	N. C.	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry.
4417	79	Early, Clifford C.	Va.	Va.	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4418	80	Holderness, Arthur W.	Wis.	Wis.	2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
4419	81	Wagh, George F.	Mass.	Mass.	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.
4420	82	O'Donnell, Louis A.	Pa.	Pa.	2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry.
4421	83	Rutherford, Allan.	N. C.	Md.	2d Lieut. 5th Infantry.
4422	84	Hawes, William H.	Pa.	Pa.	2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
4423	85	Davis, Joseph R.	Ark.	Ark.	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry.
4424	86	Russell, Oscar A.	Texas.	Texas.	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4425	87	Miles, Sherman.	D. C.	Large.	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry.
4426	88	Weeks, William S.	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
4427	89	Cummings, Avery D.	Iowa.	Idaho.	2d Lieut. 29th Infantry.
4428	90	Herring, Harry T.	Tenn.	Tenn.	Dischgd. Phys. Disab'y.
4429	91	Caffery, Charles S.	La.	La.	2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.
4430	92	Gullion, Allen W.	Ky.	Ky.	2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.
4431	93	Kunzig, Louis A.	Pa.	Pa.	2d Lieut. 3d Infantry.
4432	94	Bubb, John P.	Wyo.	Large.	2d Lieut. 16th Infantry.
4433	95	Hotz, John G.	Ind.	Ind.	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit	NAMES.	Where born.	Appointed from.	
4434	96	Mitchell, Clarence A.	N. Y.	N. Y.	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.
4435	97	Starkey, John R.	Ill.	Ill.	2d Lieut. 28th Infantry.
4436	98	Motlow, Felix W.	Tenn.	Tenn.	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4437	99	Barzynski, Joseph E.	Neb.	Ill.	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry.
4438	100	Bates, Ralph D.	Ill.	Ill.	2d Lieut. 29th Infantry.
4439	101	Merritt, William E.	Ill.	Large	2d Lieut. 8th Infantry.
4440	102	Feild, Ben W.	Tenn.	Ark.	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
4441	103	Morrisson, Robert, Jr.	Del.	Del.	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry.
4442	104	Ward, Bloxham.	Fla.	Fla.	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry.
4443	105	Clark, Paul H.	Ill.	Ill.	2d Lieut. 25th Infantry.
4444	106	Lowe, Thomas H.	Mo.	Mo.	2d Lieut. 28th Infantry.
4445	107	Sharp, Herndon.	S. C.	La.	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
4446	108	Maghee, Torrey B.	Wyo.	Wyo.	2d Lieut. 24th Infantry.
4447	109	West, William W., Jr.	Ga.	N. C.	2d Lieut. 25th Infantry.
4448	110	Maddox, George W.	Ky.	Ky.	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4449	111	Pridgen, Walter E.	N. C.	N. C.	2d Lieut. 22d Infantry.
4450	112	Reisinger, James W. H., Jr.	Pa.	Pa.	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry.
4451	113	Dunford, Rupert A.	Utah.	Utah.	2d Lieut. 26th Infantry.
4452	114	Bankhead, Charles C.	Tex.	Tex.	2d Lieut. 28th Infantry.



COLONEL WILLIAM A. MARYE

NECROLOGY.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MARYE.

No. 1977. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, May 13th, 1903, at Washington, D. C., aged 63.

WILLIAM A. MARYE belonged to a Virginia family and was born in Maryland, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from California.

The first of the name to come to this country was James Marye, a Huguenot Clergyman at Rouen, France, who was driven from his home in his native country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in the latter part of the Reign of Louis XIV. That edict, promulgated by Henry IV., remained in force for about a hundred years. It was then revoked and it is interesting to read that among those who opposed the revocation was Vauban, the great master of the modern science of military engineering. He and other illustrious men who were not of the reformed faith ventured to remonstrate against the adoption of the new law. But the memorial which they addressed to the king was ordered to be burnt by the public hangman and those who had signed it remained afterwards in deep disgrace.

James Marye, after suffering many hardships, succeeded in escaping from France and found a refuge in London, where he met with many of his compatriots and co-religionists who had had experiences similar to his own and who like himself had succeeded in saving life and liberty at the sacrifice of everything else. In their impoverished condition a number of them includ-

ing James Marye joined in a petition to the British Crown for a grant of lands to establish a colony in what was then known as the Plantations of Virginia. Their petition met with favor and they were given a grant of lands on the James River, at a place called Monacan, now known as Maniken Town. Quite a numerous body of Huguenots started out to found a settlement there among whom we find the names of Fontaine, Meaux, Maury, Fanquier, Marye, d' Aubigne, or as it is now written Dabney and others well known in Virginia at this time. The Colony does not seem to have been a profitable venture and in any event it soon broke up and the Rev. James Marye, who had married Letitia Staige in London, went to St. George's Parish, Spottsylvania, where as Rector he passed the remainder of his days. One of his descendants, Robert Burton Marye, married Mary, daughter of Major Ambrose Madison, brother of President James Madison. Another, Peter Marye, a graduate of William and Mary College, Virginia, was a Member of the House of Burgesses from Spottsylvania in 1769. He married Eleanor Green, daughter of Colonel William and Anne (Coleman) Green of Culpeper County, on December 6, 1773, and afterwards settled in that county. He was an active and enterprising man and built the first turnpike road over the Blue Ridge Mountains from Culpeper Court House into the Shenandoah Valley. One of his sons, William Staige Marye, settled in Senandoah County, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Ruffner, whose family were the original grantees from the old Colonial Government of Virginia of all the lands on both sides of the Hawksbill, a small affluent of the Shenandoah River, from its source to where it empties into that stream. He laid out the town of Luray, on land belonging to his wife's family and was instrumental in having what is now Page County segregated from the County of Shenandoah, to which it formerly belonged, and Luray became the county seat of the new county which was called after his friend, Governor Page, who was then Governor of Virginia. He was the father of fifteen children all of whom were

born at Luray and one of whom, George Thomas Marye, was the father of the subject of this sketch. George Thomas Marye was of too active a temperament to remain long in Luray and at an early age he went to Baltimore, where he first became a clerk in a wholesale dry goods house. Later he established a wholesale dry goods business of his own in that city and did an extensive trade with the South and West. While in Baltimore, he married Helen, daughter of William A. and Margaret (Meek) Tucker and his children of whom he had three, William Augustus, Ada and George Thomas, were all born there. The eldest, the subject of this sketch, was born on April 21, 1840, and was named after his maternal grandfather, whose first grandchild he was and who was one of the most active and successful business men of Baltimore, of that time.

When, in 1849, the news of Marshall's discovery of gold in the streams of the Sierras had spread throughout the country and was attracting the attention of the civilized world to the new Eldorado, George T. Marye was one of the first to feel the impulse which inspired the early gold seekers to try their fortunes on the far-away shores of the Pacific. He closed out his business in Baltimore, invested the bulk of his possessions in the purchase of such articles as he thought would be most in demand in the new country, shipped them around the Horn and himself started for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He arrived there after many trying delays and uncertainties in August, 1849, and California and Nevada were the field of his many activities for the remainder of his days. Soon after reaching California he became acquainted, and was associated in several business enterprises, with General Denver, who was originally from Ohio, but who, after an active though brief career on the Pacific Coast settled in Colorado, where the City of Denver was subsequently named after him. General Denver was an early representative of the San Francisco District of California in the National Congress and he gave the subject of this sketch his appointment to the Military Academy.

He was at that time a student at Georgetown College and his training, though covering subjects not taught at the Academy and leaving out others needed there, was of the thorough sort prevailing at Georgetown, and when he completed his course at the Military Academy in June, 1862, he was the first cadet from California to graduate from the great school at West Point.

His stay at West Point extended over what was probably the most exciting period of its existence, certainly the most exciting one to the Members of the Corps of Cadets. Those were the days just before and after the beginning of that struggle of Titans, the war between the States, and the story of the feelings, the uncertainties, the partings of those times is well told in General Farley's book, "West Point in the Early Sixties." He tells too, incidentally, in a very graphic way, how the subject of this sketch came near meeting with a fatal accident during light battery drill on the plain (p. 83). During his first-class year, Cadet Marye was Senior Captain of the Battalion and he used to say occasionally afterwards in speaking of General Mackenzie and of one or two others who had had equally rapid and deserved promotion, but particularly of Ranald Mackenzie for whom he had a warm friendship, "I was Captain at West Point but Ranald is Captain now." He was a skillful horseman and his fondness for riding a great, raw-boned, unruly animal, not generally popular in the Riding School used to increase interest in the exercises among students and spectators. He carried this propensity to ride unmanageable animals with him into the Army and the horse he rode in the Army of the Cumberland soon after graduating, was generally recognized as being more highly prized by him than it would be apt to be by anybody else.

When he graduated the War of Secession was at its height. He received his commission as Second Lieutenant of Ordinance and his first assignment to do duty was as Assistant Ordinance Officer at the St. Louis Arsenal, where he served during the

memorable year from July 23, 1862, to July 13, 1863, being detached at various times for duty at Cairo, Helena and near Vicksburg. The celebrated Siege and Surrender of Vicksburg took place during that time and he was on several occasions with General Grant during operations against that fortress and rendered the same services temporarily as were subsequently so brilliantly performed by Horace Porter when that officer joined General Grant as a Member of his Staff at Chattanooga in the fall of 1863.

He was promoted First Lieutenant, March 3, 1863, and on July 16 of the same year, he was assigned to the Department of the Cumberland in charge of the Ordnance Depots at Murfreesboro, Stevenson and Bridgeport and at Chattanooga. At that time the Department of the Cumberland and adjacent territory were the scene of very active warfare. General Rosaecrans had started from Murfreesboro and begun the campaign which culminated in his relief from the Command of the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga. The Command was assumed by General Grant who in a short time extricated the Army from its precarious situation and not long afterwards won the great Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. In all those operations the subject of this sketch had his part along the lines of his duty. He was alternately at Murfreesboro, at Stevenson, at Bridgeport, at Chattanooga and with the Army in the field.

After two years of almost incessant service in the field and in supplying the Army at the front with ordnance material from the stores in his charge, during which time ordnance supplies of almost incalculable value passed through his hands, he was ordered, June 28, 1864, to Watervliet Arsenal as Assistant Ordnance Officer to superintend the construction work going on there.

The following year he had the opportunity to make his first visit to California, being ordered to Benecia Arsenal near San Francisco, August 30, 1865. He made the trip out by the way of Panama, as the overland railway was not then open, in

company with his father and mother and sister, the two last of whom had just returned from Europe and were also going out for the first time. They arrived, after a pleasant voyage, in the early fall, and the subject of this sketch reported for duty at his post. Benecia Arsenal was then under the Command of Colonel Julian McAllister, who not long afterwards entrusted to his young subordinate the important and responsible duty of mounting the guns on such of the fortifications of San Francisco Harbor as were then being completed.

He was promoted Captain, March 7, 1867, and the last of his work in mounting guns in the fortifications around the Harbor of San Francisco was finished in the following year. He remained at Benecia until June 1, 1870, and was then assigned to duty at Watertown Arsenal near Boston, his place at Benecia being taken by his class-mate and life-long friend, Brevet Major George Wilson McKee, who had been serving with him there since 1868.

He served at Watertown until June 20, 1874, when he was transferred to Rock Island. Rock Island Arsenal was then still in the formative stage and was under the Command of its principal constructive agent and historian, Major, afterwards, General D. W. Flagler. He continued to assist his able chief in the further development of the Arsenal until June 15, 1876, when he again returned to the Arsenal at Benecia.

While stationed on this occasion at Benecia, he met his first wife, Madie Mae Marye, the daughter of James Theodosius Marye of Port Gibson, Miss., to whom he was married from his father's house at Virginia City, Nev., on January 28th, 1879, at St. Paul's Church by the Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker Bishop of Nevada at that time and now Bishop of Eastern Pennsylvania.

A few months before his marriage he had been promoted to the rank of Major, on the 28th of May, 1878. He remained at Benecia until the summer of 1880, and was then transferred to the Command of the Arsenal at Augusta, Ga. His period of

service at Augusta was continued at his own request probably longer than it otherwise would have been on account of his wife's failing health. The climate of the South was considered beneficial and, indeed, necessary to her, so they stayed on at Augusta, and until the death of his father, which occurred at San Francisco, January 24, 1883, he and his wife went with him during portions of the year to the winter resorts of Florida. His wife passed away at the Arsenal at Augusta on the 28th of November, 1885, and was interred in the family burying ground in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore; and he also raised an appropriate memorial to her in the Episcopal Church at Augusta, where she used to attend service. Not long afterwards he was transferred to Springfield Arsenal, Mass., which was then under the Command of Colonel, afterwards, General A. R. Buffington.

He remained at Springfield until 1889, and then had short periods of service in Command of the Arsenal at Benecia, and afterwards at San Antonio, Texas.

When General Flagler, under whom he had served at Rock Island Arsenal, was made Chief of Ordnance in 1890, he paid him the high compliment of assigning him to the Command of Watertown Arsenal, made vacant by his own promotion. The work going on at Watertown at that time was in part of a somewhat experimental and unusually important character. It consisted in the construction of a new and improved gun carriage and it necessarily involved the consideration of many new and unsolved problems. Colonel Marye (for he had in the meanwhile been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel) set about this work, which was to him a labor of love, with his accustomed energy and close attention to business. But in 1891, he had trouble with his eyes which were overtaxed by the nature of the work he had to do and he was obliged to apply for a leave of absence for rest and recovery. During his leave he travelled for some months abroad and on his return to this country in February, 1892, he found himself, though better, unable to

resume the work at Watertown, and he was reluctantly compelled to ask to be sent elsewhere. The following April he was assigned to the Command of the Arsenal at Fort Monroe.

On the 9th of April, 1895, while still stationed at Fort Monroe, he was married in New York, to Marie Alice Doyle, daughter of the late Samuel Doyle of Columbus, Ohio. Prior to his marriage he had obtained leave of absence for six months and after his marriage he and his wife spent the following months travelling in England, France and Switzerland. He returned to this country in October and resumed the duties of his post at Old Point. In the month of September, in the following year, he had the misfortune to lose his only child, and the only one he ever had, an infant at that time, eight months old. The child was named George Thomas Marye after its grandfather and uncle, and its death was a great grief, not only to its parents, but to all of its immediate connection as it was its grandfather's only grandchild.

He was promoted Colonel on March 5, 1900, and continued in Command of the Arsenal at Fort Monroe. In the latter part of 1901, he again experienced some trouble with his eyes and he was advised by Dr. Russell Murdock, the eminent oculist of Baltimore, to take a complete rest. Following Dr. Murdock's advice he obtained leave of absence for six months and in January, 1902, went with his wife abroad. They travelled to the shores of the Mediterranean and to Cairo and then by easy stages through Italy and France to Paris. They returned to America in the following April, and Colonel Marye found himself quite relieved of whatever trouble he had had with his eyes, but his general health was much broken, and soon after his return he was retired from active service. After his retirement he took up his residence in the National Capitol, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred through an attack of apoplexy on May 13, 1903. His remains were interred in the family burying-ground in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore.

From the time of his appointment to the Military Academy in 1857, to the time of his retirement in 1902, a period of forty-five years, he gave his services to his country and during all of that time he brought the same qualities of earnest attention and soldierly fidelity to the performance of his duties. He was of an active, energetic temperament, and endowed with great capacity for work and he was fortunate after the close of the War of Secession in having such assignments as Benecia and Rock Island, where he had plenty to do. When the War with Spain, which did not come until 1898, was threatened in the early '70s, his love of activity led him to be one of the first to apply to be sent to Cuba; and though he had the same feeling about War as General Sherman, it was not without some disappointment that he saw at that time the postponement of a struggle which he believed to be inevitable. He was strong and steadfast in his friendships, and it was always a pleasure to him to serve a friend in any way. In all his family relations he felt and inspired the warmest affection and no man was ever more sincerely mourned.

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CLOUGH OVERTON.

No. 3258. CLASS OF 1888.

Killed in battle, May 16th, 1903, at Luclatan, Island of Mindanao, P. I., aged 35.

CAPTAIN CLOUGH OVERTON, whose untimely death we here record, came of fighting stock, his father being Captain James Frank Overton, a hard rider in General Forrest's Cavalry during the War of the Rebellion. He was born in Indiana, July 2, 1867.

Captain Overton was recommended for the Artillery, but selected for the Cavalry. Was assigned to the Fourth Cavalry at Fort McDowell, Arizona. While stationed there made special study of and wrote a pamphlet on Heliographic Signalling; and also wrote on Irrigation. Contributed short stories of Mexican frontier life to the San Francisco Argonaut, that were copied largely by Eastern papers. One Eastern paper thought so well of his style, that they wanted him to act as correspondent for the Herald in the Japanese-Chinese War. From Fort McDowell his troop was sent to Fort Walla-Walla, Washington, at which station, and Portland, Oregon, he remained until 1895.

In 1893, he organized the relief expedition which rescued the Carlin party of hunters who were lost in the snows of Idaho. For his bravery and endurance in this expedition—going over the mountains on snow shoes—he received “recommendation in orders.”

From 1895 to 1898, he was Commandant of Cadets of the Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Maryland, but gave up this detail to join his regiment in the Cuban Campaign.

The faculty of the College said of him in the “Reveille” of 1903: “That he practically reorganized the military discipline at the College. He directed the military encampments held by the Battalion in 1896 and 1897, both of which he conducted with signal success and marked benefit to the discipline of the Cadet Corps and when War was declared with Spain, a large number of our Cadets enlisted and were soon promoted for their excellent military training. No Cadet came within the sphere of Captain Overton’s influence without becoming imbued with that sense of honor and bravery which goes to make a good soldier and capable officer. His fearless bravery was an inspiration to those who were with him or under his command.”

He went with the First Cavalry to Cuba and had a Captain’s Command at San Juan and Santiago. He was in Wheeler’s Brigade and was specially commended, in that officer’s report, for bravery in action.

He brought his troop back to Montauk, and after mustering out the Texas Volunteers, which he did with such expeditious efficiency as to cause special commendation, he joined his troop at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, in full command and charge of which Post he remained for two years. When the Old Chief Washakie died, much trouble with the tribe was feared, but so well had he administered all the affairs of the Indians, that no trouble occurred.

He was made Captain, February, 1901, and assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry, stationed first at Fort Leavenworth and later at Fort Grant, Arizona. While at the latter Post, General Funston commanding the Department of the Colorado, recommended that he be given Command of Fort Washakie again, specially commending his administration of affairs there.

In December, 1902, he joined the Fifteenth Cavalry in the Philippines and was killed in action May 15th, 1903, at Suclatan, Mindanao, leading an expedition against Flores, a Philippine Insurrectionist.

It was a hand to hand fight with howling savages. He had but three men against fifty, but held his ground and saved his weapons and protected the dead bodies of his men, though bleeding to death with spear wounds through arms and legs.

When the assailants came too near for him to fire, he clubbed them with pistol and carbine, and his troop still has the old carbine with broken stock and bent barrel that he wielded as a club and the automatic Luger with which he drove off the second attack, leaving the enemy dead all around.

From his father he inherited his love for the open air life and the free wild rides of the southwest frontier stations at which he spent the early years of his service. Imbued with a deep love for Nature, full of sympathy for all living creatures and of an almost girlish gentleness character, yet, in the execution of duty, he was stern willed, iron handed and daring to the verge of rashness. These soldierly qualities and his instinctive grasp

of the situation in emergencies made him the idol of his men who were ever ready to follow where he should lead.

Captain Overton served as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry, as First Lieutenant in the First Cavalry and at the time of his death was in command of troop "D," Fifteenth Cavalry. The following account of the expedition in which he lost his life is taken from the records of the War Department, (Report of 1903) :—

"April 29, 1903, Captain Overton, with his troop (D, Fifteenth Cavalry), left Iligan, Mindanao, for the purpose of making a scout to Cagayan and Tagaloan and return to Iligan, to ascertain definitely the real condition of affairs existing in that locality, and with instructions to strike any parties of outlaws with whom he might come in contact. Captain Overton arrived at Cagayan after an uneventful overland march, May 1, the garrison at that time being one company (Forty-ninth) Philippine Scouts, which in a few days was exchanged for the Forty-third Company, Philippine Scouts, from Dapitan, Mindanao."

"The cavalry troop remained at Cagayan for more than a week, protecting life and property and offering the insurgent leader, Flores, every possible opportunity for a brush, but nothing worthy of note transpired. Finally, Captain Overton, May 12, left Cagayan with his troop for a scout in the vicinity of Agusan, on the east coast of the island. Here he learned that Flores and his band were in a village up in the Suclatan Mountains. Arriving at Flores' reported rendezvous with a small detachment, he disarmed the people of their bolos, placed about 40 prisoners in a house under a guard of one man, and proceeded with one other man through the town, aiming to intercept anyone who might attempt to warn Flores of his presence. Before Captain Overton had gone far the prisoners escaped from the improvised guardhouse, secured the bolos previously taken from them (they had been piled in a heap in an adjoining lot), and a desperate conflict ensued. The result was that Captain Overton and one private were killed and one man badly wounded, the third man succeeding in withstanding the onslaught of the enraged prisoners until the return of a detachment reconnoitering in another direction. The troop, with its dead and wounded, thereupon returned to Cagayan."

Captain Overton's father was a Confederate Cavalry Officer, and led the attack at Fort Donelson. He raised and equipped the First Kentucky Cavalry, the first troops that ever went out from Kentucky to fight for the Confederacy.

The great uncle for whom he was named (Clough Overton) fell at the Battle of the River Raisin in the Indian Wars under Harrison, and there is a monument at Frankfort Kentucky, to him and the Kentucky dead in that engagement.

An early ancestor was John Overton, one of Oliver Cromwell's eight Major Generals. Another, Robert Overton, fought with Nelson, at the Battle of the Nile, just one hundred years before the Battle of Santiago.

Other and more immediate ancestors and relatives were in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, one, Judge Overton, being the Aid-de-Camp to General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

Captain Overton's mother was a descendant of one of the early Dutch Governors of New York, Governor Slaughter.

His father and mother are both living in Los Angeles, California.

Captain Overton was married at Knoxville, Tennessee, on May 2, 1898, to Jennie Long Bouscaren, daughter of Colonel Albert K. Long of Louisville, Kentucky. He leaves his widow to mourn for him but with tender memories of his unselfish life and a just pride in his brave death. A modest life, an heroic death, a shining career apparently cut short, but surely he has done his part in the upbuilding of the great Nation he served and his loss shall be another's gain.

H. J.

HARRY E. SMITH.

No. 3622. CLASS OF 1895.

Died, August 12th, 1903, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 30.

CAPTAIN HARRY E. SMITH, was appointed to the Military Academy from Minnesota, in the year of 1891, graduating No. 6 in the Class of 1895, and promoted in the Army to 2d Lieutenant of Artillery. He died August 12th, 1903, at Los Angeles, California.

* * *

LOUIS A. CRAIG.

No. 2541. CLASS OF 1874.

Died, March 22nd, 1904, at New York City, aged 53.

MAJOR CRAIG was born, March 17th, 1851, in Missouri, he attended school in Kentucky and from there entered West Point, as a cadet in 1869. Upon graduating he was assigned to the Ninth U. S. Infantry, and, like so many officers of former years, began his career as a soldier on the Plains in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains. His first station was old Fort Laramie, at the junction of the Platte and Larimie Rivers. He joined the Regiment, with his bride, at a time when the Indians of the whole frontier were slowly combining for the great campaign which terminated in 1876.

A fine rider and naturally fond of horses, he could not content himself in an Infantry Regiment and made application and was transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, during his first year of service. He joined the Regiment as it was about to march from Kansas to Arizona and before the long journey was com-

pleted he had become a general favorite of the older officers. Mounted upon a beautiful chestnut horse, which lived to serve him some twenty years, he was the beau ideal of a cavalryman.

Of fine appearance and a genial companion with a high sense of duty, he was a welcome addition to every garrison in which he served. During his service in the old Arizona days, he was stationed in nearly every part of that benighted region and always left a trail of friendships to mark his sojourn.

The cavalryman's life in those days was filled with much hardship. Incessant trailing of Indian marauders was the common lot. The writer recalls one of the many expeditions down into Mexico in pursuit of that wily and able chief, Victorio. Nearly the entire Regiment was on half rations and water was growing very scarce, we were concealed in a pass watching the broad plain beyond for dust columns, when an orderly came back from the advance guard with a message that Lieutenant Craig was very ill and wanted the writer to come to him. Following the guide through a winding gulch, we came to a low mesquite tree under which the Surgeon had placed Craig to shield him from the fierce rays of the sun. He was burning with fever and being possessed of continual thirst had used up the canteens of those with him. Being unable to retain anything a moment, though the water did him little good. He appeared glad to see me and when I asked what the trouble was, he said: "I want that canteen of cool water you always hide in your saddle pocket."

We got him back during the night to the bed of an old stream, where there were a few pools of stagnant water and he came around. It is such strains upon the soldier's constitution that implant the seeds of later suffering.

One incident of Craig's Arizona service is typical and worthy of being preserved; it was while he was serving with "Deacon" Rafferty's troop at old Fort Bowie, that the outlaw cowboys had a rendezvous on the Mexican border and made

periodical raids on both sides of the line. Upon one occasion Craig discovered one of these horse thieves near the post with another who was badly wounded, without question or suspicion he helped the wounded man to the post and put him in the hospital. Upon his recovery, one of the cowboy's friends came with an extra horse and they disappeared.

Sometime after the incident had passed out of mind, a raid was made on the post herd and a number of animals carried off. Lieutenant Craig was detailed to pursue with a party of cavalrymen and Indian scouts. He followed the trail and after several days ran into a regular out-laws' nest. As he approached a group of low abode huts surrounded by a loop-holed wall, he discovered some horsemen driving loose stock up a gulch to the hills. He detached a party to follow and with the main force rode straight for the corral gate. When he came within hailing distance, he was warned to halt his men and told he could advance to within speaking distance.

He observed that the walls were lined with out-laws, armed with Winchester rifles, and heard the orders to distribute more ammunition. When he was a short distance away the leader of the gang mounted the wall and demanded to know what he wanted; Craig replied that he had trailed stolen stock from the post and he was going to examine their herd and corral and cut out all the government animals. The out-law leader told him to take a look at the situation and warned him that if his party advanced the out-laws would open fire and kill every man in sight. At the most critical moment a face peered over the wall and one of the out-laws shouted: "Hold on boys! that's the lieutenant that took Sandy into the hospital."

The whole scene changed at once and Craig was invited to look over the herd and cut out all his animals. The incident created considerable comment at the time (1881) and General Sherman recommended that the matter be laid before the Attorney General, which was done by the Secretary of War.

Major Craig served as Regimental Adjutant for some years and gave the greatest satisfaction to his commanding officers, as well as the officers and men generally. His genial ways tended to harmony amongst the officers and his heart had a fountain of sympathy for the lapses and misfortunes of the old soldiers.

He was a Captain in the Sixth for ten years and held that rank at the outbreak of the War with Spain, when he was appointed a Major and Assistant Adjutant General. He participated in the Porto Rican Campaign as a Member of General James H. Wilson's Staff.

When the 35,000 Volunteers for service in the Philippines were organized he was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-Second U. S. Infantry. It was while on this service that he, like so many of his gallant comrades, was stricken with disease which sapped his strength and of which he died at a period when his services had become most valuable to his country by reason of his long, varied and valuable experience.

At the time of his death Major Craig had been retired from active service but a short time. His proud nature rebelled at the thought of giving up his active career but his health was failing rapidly—he passed away, and his remains are buried in beautiful Arlington, where he was laid away by the Comrades of his old Regiment in the grave he had himself selected.

A. H. CARTER.

DAVID P. WHEELER.

No. 3856. CLASS OF 1898.

Died of wounds received in action, April 13th, 1904,
at Mindanao, P. I., aged 27.

CAPTAIN DAVID P. WHEELER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wheeler, was born July 18, 1876, in Zanesville, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood days. He received his appointment as a cadet to the Military Academy through Congressman H. C. Van Voorhis, entering June 15, 1894, and graduating in April, 1898. He was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Twenty-Second Infantry and immediately sent to the Philippines for duty. He arrived there in time to see active service against the forces of Spain, and during his three years' service there he gained a splendid fighting record. On March 2, 1899, Lieutenant Wheeler was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was engaged in the action resulting in the fall of Manila in 1898, and in the Filipino Insurrection which occurred in February, 1899. He fought at Tondo and Bulacan and in the engagements of San Isidro, San Pablo, Santa Tomas and Pacol.

That his services were appreciated is shown by a telegram received at Headquarters, Department Northern Luzon, which read:

"Headquarters D. N. L., Manila, Oct. 12.

General Funston,
San Isidro.

Please express to 1st Lieut. David P. Wheeler 22nd Infantry the gratification of the Department Commander at the capture of Delfin Esquivel and other insurgents last night, near Santa Tomas.

By command of Major General Wheaton:

ALVORD, A. A. G."

After three years' service he returned to the States and was soon thereafter promoted to the rank of Captain. While in the States he was stationed for short periods at Fort Crook and



CAPTAIN DAVID P. WHEELER.

Fort Reno. During a detail in the Yellowstone National Park, he was ordered to Washington. There he was placed in charge of a large sum of money which was to be transported to the Philippine Islands and in company with other members of his Regiment in the late fall he left America for the last time. The treasure was safely landed and the Regiment was then assigned to duty in the Islands.

With a party, while reconnoitering the Moro works along the Taraca River in the Lake Lanao District of the Island of Mindanao, April 11th, Captain Wheeler was stabbed in the abdomen by a Moro. The wound was fatal and death claimed its victim two days later.

Captain Wheeler was enthusiastic in the work to which he intended to devote his life. He often spoke of it in a way that indicated to his friends that he had chosen it as his life's career. Had he lived the full measure of the average life he would beyond a doubt have achieved a name and fame far above the average.

Captain Wheeler leaves to bereave his loss, his father, Mr. Benjamin Wheeler, and an only sister, Miss Mary Warden Wheeler, who now reside in Los Angeles, California.

* * *

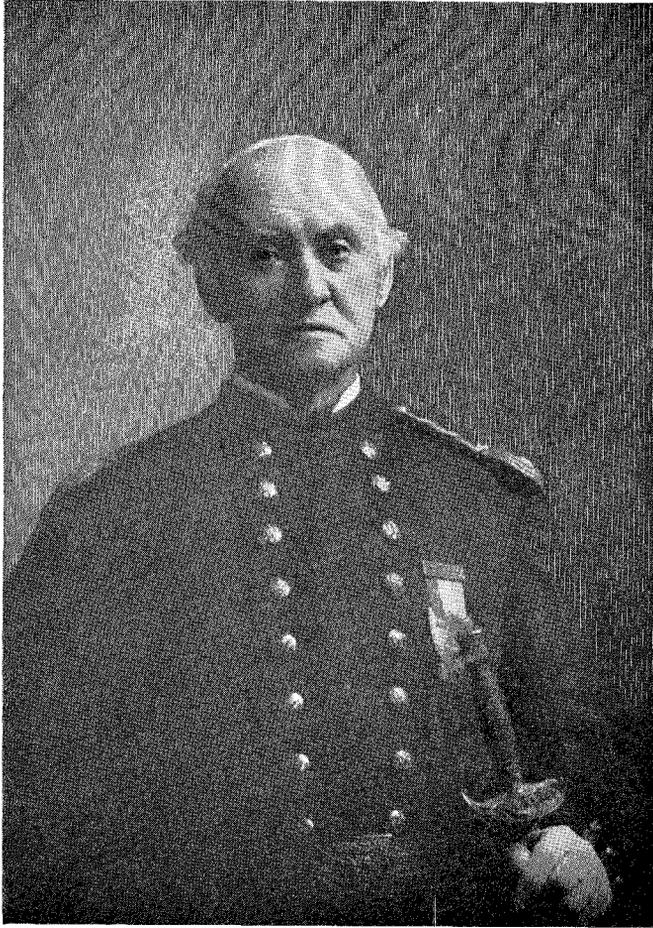
JOSEPH STEWART.

No. 1128. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, April 23rd, 1904, at Berkeley, Cal., aged 82.

To attempt to condense in a biographic sketch, a stirring, active life of more than four score years, of one who served his country so faithfully and well, as did our late comrade and friend, Lieutenant-Colonel JOSEPH STEWART, U. S. A., (retired), would be like endeavoring to compress the whole Bible into the Decalogue, the Sermon on the Mount and the Lord's Prayer as the entire book, as to try to embrace Colonel Stewart's life in one short biographic sketch. His military record of service extended over the whole of the United States and covers a period of forty years, and is worthy of the study of the military student in following the account given of the posts and stations he occupied and the transfers from one to another, and the faithful services rendered by this model of a modest, patient, loyal, brave and gallant officer, during a length of time equal to that of Moses in the Wilderness.

He was born January 29th, 1822, in Columbia, Kentucky. He was of Scotch descent, his grandfather coming to this country shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, and settled in Virginia, where his father was born, and afterwards removed to Kentucky, where Colonel Stewart himself first saw the light of day, midst the blue grass and the clover, and where the wild bees and the humming birds in his babyhood lulled him to sleep. In the early days of his boyhood, he became an expert with the rifle like the rest of his youthful companions, and in the planting of corn, his rows were as straight in line as that of a regiment formed by an adjutant for dress parade, and the corn when in full leaf and tassel, was massed like a Grecian phalanx or a Roman legion, and looked like a solid mass of grenadiers, with leaves of corn for sabres.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSEPH STEWART.

His maternal grandfather, Hon. Thomas H. Williams, Congressman from Kentucky, seeing the natural bent of the little fellow's mind, in 1838, appointed him to West Point, where he graduated in 1842, in the same class with Rosecrans and other distinguished officers, whose names are emblazoned upon the rolls of fame in the pantheon of the Republic. Immediately following his graduation at West Point, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and was assigned to the First and then to the Third Regiment of Artillery, and stationed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, where in 1845, an archery having been set up by Cupid within the garrison he received a wound, which only marriage could cure, and in 1845, he was united to Miss Octavia Cripps Fayssoux of Charleston, S. C., her father being an eminent physician of that city; and his father, Doctor Peter Fayssoux, having served as Chief Physician of the Southern Department in the War of the Revolution; an intimate friend of Colonel Francis Marion, the heroic patriot and partisan ranger.

The annexation of Texas to the United States, on March 3rd, 1845, young people in the South especially at that time, were also in favor of annexation generally, and it was the popular opinion politically, as well as otherwise, and thus Lieutenant Joseph Stewart with his loving companion embarked on their voyage of life, but soon for a few years to be separated by the storms of war which began to spread their black clouds along our Southern frontier of Texas and Northern Mexico, and the young graduates of West Point were soon to test by actual experience the theories of the art of war they had learned in the curriculum of the National Military Academy on the Hudson, and the game of strategics of military chess was to be played with living figures over a wide extended field, ocean bounded on two sides, and spanning a continent.

At that time there were but two regiments of dragoons, four regiments of artillery and eight regiments of Infantry, in the United States Army, distributed by companies along the

Atlantic Coast, the Northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, our Northern boundary and the Western frontiers. Colonels never saw more than one-fourth of their regiments at the most at any time. There were two batteries of flying artillery at first as an experiment in that, then new military arm of the service; Ringold's and Duncan's Batteries, which were soon afterwards followed by Sherman's, Brigg's, Taylor's, Steptoe's and others, as the exigencies rendered necessary. The artillery companies at the forts were constantly drilled as infantry with muskets, excepting at intervals of months between when they were exercised with the heavy guns in casements or on barbette upon the ramparts.

There was not a General in the Army who had graduated at West Point and only here and there possibly a Colonel; but Scott, Taylor, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Gaines and a few others had made their reputations in the last War with Great Britain in 1812-15, and over thirty years had passed since the Nation had been engaged in a foreign war with a civilized nation, and with the exception of the Florida and Western Frontier Campaigns against the Indians, our country had been at peace for the age of a generation.

The beginning of the Mexican War in 1846, found Colonels in command of brigades, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and Captains in command of regiments, and Lieutenants in command of companies, while the two first battles of the war, Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma were fought almost entirely by the regular army of the United States and with but very few exceptions, it was officered by graduates of West Point, when they received their first "baptism of fire," and most nobly did they prove its value to the Nation, the rank and file had confidence in their officers, who had in turn their esteem, their love and support, and were obeyed with a daring alacrity, an undaunted courage never surpassed, and some of whom were promoted to commissioned officers for their good conduct and bravery.

Lieutenant Joseph Stewart being ordered to the front, promptly complied and in long marches, over sandy deserts and cactus plains on the border of the Rio Grande in Mexican territory, maintained the high character of a United States Army Officer and a graduate of West Point, as a Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence and with but few men, he securely guarded his trust at Camargo, Mier, Ceralvo and Monterey, where I first knew him as a Lieutenant of Artillery in the latter part of the summer of 1846.

Having served on the Staff of General Taylor on the Rio Grande, he was ordered to General Scott's line to the City of Mexico, and at the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace, he was placed in charge of the artillery captured by our Army during the Battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Casa del Mata, Chapultepec and the City of Mexico, until the evacuation in July, 1848, when he rejoined his regiment and returned to the United States.

In 1855, he was ordered to California, and his valuable services at the Presidio of San Francisco, Alcatraz Island, Fort Miller, Crescent City and Monterey were duly appreciated by the citizens of this state. His gallantry in fighting the Indians at Pyramid Lake, and his constructing of Fort Churchill in the then Territory, but now the State of Nevada, was a guarantee of peace, which has ever since been maintained in that portion of our country.

The Civil War found him true and loyal to the Union and as a Member of the Military Commission at Washington, his counsel was invaluable to the Government in settling many of the difficult questions with which it had to deal.

As a Commander of United States troops at the time of the Fenian Invasion of Canada, when a considerable portion of his rank and file were sympathizers with that movement, and removed and threw away the balls of their cartridges, so that if

ordered to fire, their friends would not be hurt, he had a most trying and difficult duty to perform, but he did it faithfully and fearlessly, and the honor of the United States Government by him was preserved and maintained intact.

Again sent to the frontier, and at a remote and distant post on an island to only be approached but by sea, he was sent to garrison Sitka, Alaska, to "hold the fort," and among different Indian tribes to maintain the peace.

Like a shuttle he was sent forward and backward in the weaving of his historic web in the loom of Army life. In 1879, his wife having died, at his own request he was retired, and with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and he returned to California to spend the remainder of his days with his children at his home in Berkeley, where he resided for twenty-five years.

At the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the State Government of California, at San Jose, the first Capital, which was organized on December 20th, 1849, in that City as provided by the First State Constitution, and the celebration held on December 20th, 1899, Colonel Stewart represented General Bennett Riley, the last Military Governor of California, and Major Edwin A. Sherman represented Captain Henry W. Halleck, his Military Secretary of State. There were only three persons living, who were Members of the First State Government, General John Bidwell, State Senator; Hon. Elisha W. McKinstry, and Hon. Pierre B. Cornwall of the Assembly; the last named was not present. The son of Peter H. Burnett, the first Civil Governor, was represented by his oldest son, John, and the other oldest sons of the First Civil Government Officers, personated their fathers. All were duly sworn in, Supreme Court Judges and all. The Legislature was duly organized and ex-Senator John Bidwell and ex-Assemblyman E. W. McKinstry went through the form of casting their votes for John C. Fremont and Wm. M. Givin, Senators, as they had cast their votes fifty years before.

When the representation of the State Government of California was completed, Colonel Stewart as General Riley, Military Governor, read the latter's congratulatory address, and Major Sherman, as Captain Halleck, Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp, read the order of the day and proclamation of General Riley, surrendering all Civil and Military authority in connection therewith over the State of California.

General Bidwell, the Senator, and Judge McKinstry and Cornwall, Assemblymen, have all passed over the river since that scene was re-enacted five years ago; but it will never be forgotten by the thousands there present, and which was one of the most interesting episodes to mark the history of the State of California, and no one was more delighted than Colonel Stewart, who took part in it.

He was eminently social in disposition and tastes and united with his comrades in the Society of Associated Veterans of the Mexican War in San Francisco, of which for several years he was its honored President, esteemed and beloved by all, and as such, it was his pleasurable duty and honor to welcome President Roosevelt to San Francisco, on his first visit to California in 1903, and to receive President Roosevelt's response in which he paid full tribute to Colonel Stewart and the Veterans of the Mexican War for their valor of which California and the other vast territory, now states and territories, then by treaty acquired, was the trophy gained in that conflict against the greatest odds and without the loss of a single battle of a general engagement.*

While he lived he continued to be the President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War.

On February 8th, 1896, he was elected a Member and the Second Vice-President of the Sloat Monument Association of California, engaged in the erection of the Sloat Monument at Monterey, in honor of the memory of Commodore John Drake Sloat, U. S. N., who during the Mexican War, in obedience to

orders, landed and took possession of California by hoisting the American Flag at Monterey on July 7th, 1846. He was present at the celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of that event on July 7th, 1896, at Monterey, and when his youngest daughter, Miss Alice Stewart, represented the U. S. Army on that occasion, as Grand Maid of Honor (as did Miss Alice G. Cutts, daughter of Lieutenant Commander R. M. Cutts, U. S. N., and the great granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," as Grand Maid of Honor, represented the U. S. Navy). The corner-stone of the Sloat Monument was laid on that day by the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the State of California, when salutes were fired by the batteries of the U. S. Artillery under the Command of Major Tully McCrea and the squadron of Admiral Lester Beardslee, U. S. Navy, ordered there for that occasion.

The death of the President of the Sloat Monument Association, the late Dr. Washington Ayer, M. D., of San Francisco, left a vacancy in that office which was filled by the unanimous election of Colonel Joseph Stewart, at a meeting held for that purpose at Monterey on August 16th, 1901. He was greatly pleased to assume the duties of this office and lend his efforts to this great patriotic work, the first National Monument to be erected on the Pacific Coast; a silent witness in granite and bronze of American valor and a tribute to the memory of Commodore John Drake Sloat, U. S. N., and his compeers in the Mexican War. He was present on many occasions of the formal laying of stones and presided with dignity and ability, to the gratification of all present. His last official duty as such was when the U. S. Army, the Los Angeles County and the Admiral Samuel F. Dupont stones were laid with full Military, Naval and Masonic honors in the Sloat Monument at Monterey, on January 22nd, 1904. He was assisted by the officers and members of the Sloat Monument Association in the presence of the Veterans of the Mexican War, Grand Army of the Republic, the entire Fifteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry, a squadron of

the Ninth Cavalry, all under the command of Colonel Henry C. Ward, commanding the Post, a Naval Battalion of 300 men under the command of Captain Day, U. S. N., of the U. S. Ship Mohican, and several thousand people, who had assembled to witness the ceremonies. He there received the full measure of military honors and courtesies that were his due in the evening of his life, to his extreme gratification and delight, and it was his last duty performed as the President of the Sloat Monument Association.

He continued to preside at the monthly meeting of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War until April 14th, 1904, when he laid down the gavel for the last time as its presiding officer.

On Saturday, April 23rd, 1904, he went to sleep, never to waken again upon earth, while his heart-stricken children were overwhelmed with grief at this dire calamity of his taking off, which plunged them into the deepest sorrow.

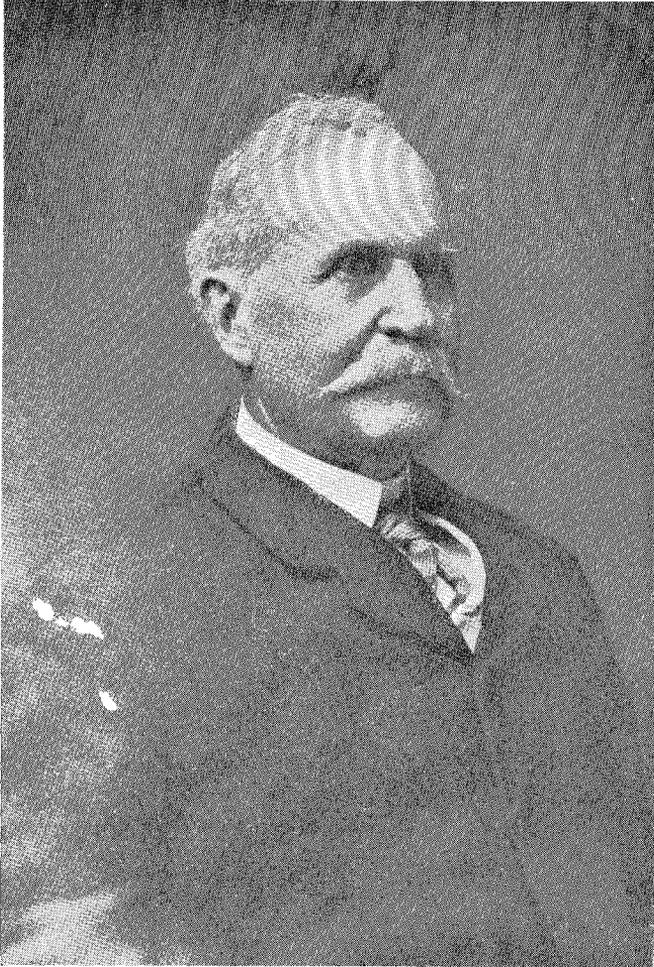
His funeral took place first at the family residence at No. 1507 Walnut Street, Berkeley, the Rev. E. L. Parsons, Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, conducting the services, and the following gentlemen by request of the family, acted as pallbearers, Colonel H. E. Noyes, Major Edwin A. Sherman, Major John L. Bromley, Major John T. Morrison, Professor Frank Soule and Professor T. Stewart Bowens of the California State University. The remains, accompanied by the family, pallbearers and immediate friends were conveyed to San Francisco, where they were met by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, under Colonel George Thistleton, its First Vice-President, the Sloat Monument Association, and a large number of friends at the entrance gate of the Presidio, where he was first stationed in California over half a century before.

The casket containing his remains, wrapped in heavy folds of the American Flag and covered with a profusion of flowers, was removed from the hearse and placed upon an artillery

caisson of a gun carriage and the procession was then formed, escorted by four Companies of Artillery, led by the Presidio Band, playing the mournful notes of the Dead March, and marching past the garrison drawn up in line, and thence to the grave in the cemetery, where the final services of the Episcopal Church for the dead were impressively rendered by the Rev. E. L. Parsons of St. Mark's Church at Berkeley. The eulogy was pronounced by Major Edwin A. Sherman, Vice-President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, who had known him longest of any man living, a period of nearly fifty-eight years. Three volleys of musketry were fired over his grave, the bugler sounded taps, and the mourning relatives, comrades and friends with sorrowful hearts returned to their homes. At the time of his death he was the oldest living graduate of West Point, the one older than he had passed away a few days before.

Colonel Joseph Stewart was married twice. After his first wife's death, he married Miss Esther Moore in San Francisco, on February 2nd, 1857. He left nine children living. By his first wife he had Joseph, Jr., William F., now a Colonel of Artillery in the U. S. Army and in command of Fort Williams, Maine, Elizabeth Patterson, and one son, Thomas, who died. By his second wife he had Frances H. (Mrs. F. G. Martin), Charles, Helen A., Edward J., Josephine and Alice. One daughter Esther, the youngest, died in early life.

He was ardently devoted to his family, and his paternal affection and care was fully returned with filial love and attachment by his children, whose practical knowledge of the geography of their own country and experiences of army life in the midst of civilization and the wilds of the frontiers, in the deserts and among the forests, was an education that future generations will acquire but little knowledge of. But his long faithful career is ended. He sleeps in his grassy bed on the plateau of the cemetery of the Presidio, in full view of the channel of the Harbor of San Francisco and in sight of Fort Alcatraz, both



COLONEL GEORGE ALFORD CUNNINGHAM.

military posts where long years before he had commanded, and where some of his children were born. The white wings and steam plumes of commerce will flit past the site where he rests all unheeded by him, and flowers will be strewn over the turf that covers his last resting place, and upon the tide that unceasingly ebbs and flows in front of the silent bivouac of the patriot dead.

"His soul to Him who gave it, rose;
God led it to its long repose,
Its glorious fest!

"And though the warrior's sun has set,
Bright, radiant, blest!"
Its light shall linger 'round us yet,

The Tribute of his Comrade,

EDWIN A. SHERMAN,

Vice-President of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War;
Secretary of the Sloat Monument Association of California;
California Pioneer of May 24th, 1849.

Oakland California, February 9th, 1905.

GEORGE ALFORD CUNNINGHAM.

No. 1784. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, May 13, 1904, at Richmond, Va., aged 66.

COL. GEORGE ALFORD CUNNINGHAM, the second son of Joseph and Emily Alford Cunningham, was born near Columbus, Ga., July 9th, 1837, and spent the early years of his life on his father's plantation at Chunnynuggee, Ala. At the age of twelve he was sent to school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from there to and from that time until his graduation from the Military Academy at West Point, was in the South only on occasional visits.

He graduated from West Point in the Class of 1857, with distinction and was assigned to the First Cavalry; in 1858, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. He served in the Utah Expedition and was in command of a Company at Camp Cooper, Texas, under Robert E. Lee, then Colonel in the United States Army, and afterwards Commander of the military forces of the Southern Confederacy.

He resigned from the United States Army, February 27th, 1861, and cast his fortunes with the Southern Confederacy, thus severing his boyhood ties, as a majority of his friends remained in the Old Army. He went at once to Montgomery, Ala., and reported for duty in the Confederate service. He served at Fort Jackson, La., until September, 1861, when he was assigned to General John B. Floyd's Army in West Virginia, where he participated in the engagements at Carnifax Ferry, Cotton Hill and Laurel Creek. He was promoted for conspicuous service in battle to Captain, Major and Colonel of Artillery. In 1862, he was transferred to Kentucky as Major of Artillery. At Fort Donelson he rushed into the thickest part of the battle and received a serious wound. Upon his return to duty he was assigned as Commandant of Fort Caswell, N. C., and of the river defenses, with headquarters at Wilmington, N. C. He continued to hold that position until nearly the end of the War. He participated in a number of engagements connected with Foster's movement against Goldsboro, where he was again seriously wounded, and in the action following the evacuation of Wilmington—the Battle of Bentonville, N. C. He surrendered with General Joseph E. Johnston's Army, in 1865.

Col. Cunningham was married in 1863, to Miss Emily Reed Branch, the fourth daughter of Thomas Branch, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., and had four children, Emily Annie, Branch, George A. Cunningham, Jr., and John Patterson, who died in infancy. His widow and sons, Branch and George, survive him; his daughter, afterwards Mrs. Theodore B. Lyman, having died in 1894.

After the War, Col. Cunningham engaged in business with his father and brother-in-law, being a member of the widely known firm, Thomas Branch & Company, Bankers, of Richmond, Va., and resided in that city until 1886, where he was widely known and had many friends. The last named year he withdrew from the firm of Thomas Branch & Company and moved to Augusta, Ga., where he was, until 1900, President of the Augusta Brick Company. Retiring from business he returned to Richmond, and resided in that city until his death.

Although of a modest and retiring disposition, Col. Cunningham was a brilliant and interesting conversationalist. By his many fine qualities of heart and mind he endeared himself to those who came most intimately in contact with him. It was certainly true in his case that "those who knew him best loved him best." While always a student and caring little for outdoor sports, he preserved to the last his military carriage and bearing, towering above his fellowmen, and his handsome appearance was commented on by all wherever he appeared.

Col. Cunningham's religious faith was clear and strong from the time of his youth. During the last ten years of his life, however, when he became a Roman Catholic, he turned his attention in the most decided manner toward things spiritual, and spent much time in prayer and meditation. His religious duties during this period furnished the chief comfort of his life, and he died in the hope of a glorious immortality.

His last illness came without premonition to himself or his family, and after lingering from December to May, in great suffering, with a soldier's fortitude, he died as he had lived—a Christian and a gentleman—on the morning of May 13th, 1904, at half past seven o'clock. His body was laid to rest in beautiful Hollywood, at Richmond. "There was, there is, no nobler, gentler, manlier man."

* * *

NATHANIEL E. BOWER.

No. 4008. CLASS OF 1901.

Killed, June 13, 1904, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., aged 25.

Instantly killed by lightning on the target range at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 13, 1904, aged 25.

Nathaniel E. Bower was born on the 30th day of March, 1879, at Mooresburg, Pa., in an old farm house on his grandfather's farm. On his mother's side his ancestry was English; on his father's side he was descended from old Pennsylvania-German stock. Nathaniel's grandfather, William Bower, belonged to the "Black Horse Cavalry," from Reading, at the outbreak of the Mexican War, but his shoulder having been dislocated at drill, he did not accompany his organization to Mexico. Nathaniel's father, Ephriam Bower, belonged to the 58th Pennsylvania regiment, and served 13 months in the Civil War. He still lives in Mooresburg.

Nathaniel, one of a family of nine children, lived with a married sister in Danville, Pa., from the age of nine to eighteen, when he left her to go to West Point. These nine years were the critical years in his life, and his sister took as much care of him as any mother could. He was put on honor in all things and never once did he fail. The strong love these two bore each other continued to the last, and never a week passed without an exchange of letters between them. It was some time before he went to West Point, that Nathaniel developed that genius for mechanics that marked him during his entire life. His mechanical bent of mind was inherited from his father. The safety bicycles had come out and he bought a second-hand one. Then he could ride out to Mooresburg—six miles; he soon saw that the hills were too hard on riders, and he conceived the idea of a "slow gear" for hills, one that would be automatic in its workings, and he whittled out a pattern of the wheel and



FIRST LIEUTENANT NATHANIEL E. BOWER.

hub and had them cast. They were quite heavy, and he had not succeeded in making his invention work just right when he entered West Point. The same idea has been developed, and is now in use in some bicycles.

Nathaniel attended the public schools of Danville, graduating from the High School as valedictorian in 1896. Then for one winter he taught school in a little country school house near Danville. The next May, he went to Shamokin to take the competitive examination, secured the appointment as principal, and entered West Point in June, 1897. As a cadet he was diligent, thorough, and painstaking.

He was graduated and appointed in the Army as Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, to date from February 2, 1901. He was ordered to New London, Conn. Here his service was marked by the same qualities which he had exhibited as a cadet, and he had the high regard of his commanding officer, and of all others with whom he came in contact.

He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, January 18, 1902, to rank from February 2, 1901. After his transfer, he served continuously with the First Battalion of Engineers. On account of his unusual energy, and his accuracy and reliability in all work given him to do, he was often detailed on special duty, such as Topographical Officer of the Battalion on its march from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley and return in September and October, 1902. Concerning his work in that connection, the Battalion Commander said in his report, "Careful attention was given to the matter of reconnaissance of the route of march, not only with a view to producing a proper map of the route traversed, as required by Department General Order, but with the further object of ascertaining, if possible, how much work could be done without delaying the march of the column. This work was under the immediate direction of Lieutenant N. E. Bower, who was detailed as Topographical Officer. It is only just to say that the excellent results obtained

were, in a considerable degree, due to the energy and efficiency of that officer," and "This map and Lieut. Bower's work in connection therewith were subjects of favorable mention in the report of the Division Commander to the War Department."

In 1903, Lieut. Bower had charge of the survey of the territory which was to be used at West Point, Ky., that year for maneuvers, and preparing a map of the same to be used during the maneuvers at that place. This work was exceptionally well done in a very short time, and the map received the favorable comments of all who had occasion to use it. Later at the Fort Riley Maneuvers of that year he was detailed as Assistant to the Chief Umpire, in which capacity he rendered valuable service. Upon his return to Fort Leavenworth, he was detailed as Assistant in the Department of Roads and Buildings at that post, and in this position he was frequently called upon to perform tasks requiring engineering skill and ingenuity of a high order, and he was always more than equal to his task. On June 1st, 1904, he was appointed Quartermaster of the Battalion. He was promoted First Lieutenant on June 13, (the day of his death), to rank from April 23, 1904. He was not married.

No time was ever wasted by him. Not being kept busy all the time by routine duties, he invented a sketching case, the one now used by the Infantry and Cavalry School, and the Staff College. As far as he was concerned, however, this invention was a mere incident. He saw the need of it, and worked it out. But his real problem was the making of a range finder. He started to work on this at New London, and always had it in his mind. At all times he was busily engaged in improving himself professionally, particularly in practical electricity, in which he was an expert. In his short service as an officer he succeeded in accomplishing much of value to the government. He was fortunate in having his work come to the notice of many officers of rank and distinction, all of whom united in the warmest praise officially. In fact the tokens of distinction



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WRIGHT P. EDGERTON.

which came to him during his short career in the lowest grade of the service might well be coveted by officers of much longer service, and much higher rank.

His example operated for good with his brother officers and with enlisted men, and will continue though he is gone. His purity of character was marked. He was careful not to preach in words, but his life was a constant sermon. Never would he say an unkind word to or concerning anyone. His religious faith was Presbyterianism, and no doubts on this subject could find lodgment in his mind. He had excellent physique, a well-balanced mind, and his morals were above reproach. He was admired and beloved by all who knew him, and well does the Chief of Engineers say in General Orders announcing the death of Lieut. Bower: "Beloved by his companions, reliable and earnest in his work, bright and logical in mind, Lieut. Bower gave great promise of a life useful to his country."

* * *

WRIGHT PRESCOTT EDGERTON.

No. 2522. CLASS OF 1874.

Died, June 24th, 1904, at West Point, N. Y., aged 52.

WRIGHT PRESCOTT EDGERTON was born in Tallmadge, Ohio, November 14, 1852, and spent his early years in that quiet little village of the western reserve with its New England atmosphere.

Amos Edgerton, his grandfather, was a teacher at Cazenovia, New York, early in the Nineteenth Century. He was occupied in the preparation of a series of text books on mathematics when he was stricken with blindness and shortly afterward died, leaving a large family of children, one of whom (Sidney) was the father of Wright Prescott Edgerton.

Owing to these unfortunate circumstances, his father was obliged at a very early age to begin his struggle in life. Possessed of much ability, perseverance and industry, he succeeded in obtaining an education, taught school and studied law.

While teaching in Tallmadge, he married Miss Mary Wright and made his home there, practicing his profession in Akron. He gained distinction as an ardent abolitionist and was a member of the Convention that formed the Free Soil Party and in 1858, and again in 1860, was elected to Congress.

In 1863, he was appointed Chief Justice of Idaho and with his family crossed the plains, traveling from Omaha, Nebraska to Bannock, Idaho by ox teams; a journey of nearly four months. This journey undertaken in the days of Indian Massacres, road agents and all the intense violence of the early days of western settlement, in the midst of the Civil War when the sentiment in our new West was so violent, was not only a thrilling experience, but one calculated to arouse all the qualities that tend to make a boy, thoughtful, patient, self-sacrificing, enduring and tolerant.

In January, 1864, Mr. Edgerton secured the division of Idaho Territory and the formation of the separate territory of Montana, of which he was elected Governor. In the then unsettled condition of society, the life of the family continued to be one of constant interest and excitement.

During the winters of 1864-5, Wright Edgerton filled the office of page to the Council of the First Legislature of Montana.

After the assassination of President Lincoln, Governor Edgerton resigned from his office, returned to Akron, Ohio, and resumed the practice of law, where he remained until his death.

Wright Prescott Edgerton attended the public schools until his admittance to West Point, July 1st, 1870.

At the Military Academy, he was beloved by all his classmates, not only for his social qualities, but for his gentleness that is always a proof of true courage of manhood. He had a keen sense of justice, duty and honor; loved and sympathized with his fellowman in all grades of life and was tolerant and charitable to the errors and faults of others. Love of humor and repartee were two of his principal characteristics. He was scholarly and refined and read widely and judiciously.

When "Pinz Edgerton" (as he was afterwards called by his classmates) reported at the Military Academy, he was almost undersized, but during the first year grew so rapidly that as he remarked at the time, his first overcoat became so short for him that "it was absolutely immodest."

His room was the "rendezvous" for the brightest, cleverest and best men of his class and many hours that should have been devoted to study, were whiled away in story telling, jokes and innocent fun. During the most trying year when mechanics demanded steady and unwearying attention, the early evening hours were devoted to enjoyment and when taps sounded, the blanket was hastily pinned over the window, the gas jets turned low and on the table beneath a very hasty preparation was made for the next day's recitation in Philosophy.

At his graduation in June, 1874, he did not have as high a standing in his class as his abilities warranted, owing to his youth, love of fun, and non-appreciation of the importance of study and application. He ranked, however, 14 in a large class and was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Second Artillery.

He served with his Regiment, first in Sumner Camp at Unionville, S. C., and afterwards in garrison at Fort Johnson, North Carolina.

He entered the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., in 1876, graduating in 1878. The monotony of his school life was agreeably varied by field duty during these two years, first in

the Hayes Election troubles, in South Carolina and at Washington Arsenal, D. C., and again in the railroad riots of 1877, in Pennsylvania. During the winter in Washington, he enjoyed the society of the Capitol and became very popular there.

After a year or more of frontier duty at San Antonio, Tex., and over two years in garrison at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and at Washington Barracks, D. C., where he was one of the officers who guarded Guitteau, the assassin of President Garfield, he entered the Engineer School at Willett's Point, N. Y., for torpedo instruction. While there, he met Miss Fannie Hel-muth, daughter of Dr. William Tod Helmuth, of New York City, whom he afterwards married.

In the autumn of 1882 he was appointed Instructor of Mathematics at West Point, where he remained five years, re- turning afterwards to his regiment with which he served at New Orleans, La. and Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. From there, he was recalled to West Point, served as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and afterwards was appointed Associate Professor, being the first officer to fill that position created by President Grover Cleveland during the latter part of his administration. In 1898 he was made full Professor which office he held until his death.

During the War with Spain, his love and loyalty to his country were so great that he could not remain at home, so while unable to obtain a command of troops, he succeeded in being ordered to Tampa, Florida, was present with the expedi- tion to Porto Rico as a voluntary aide de camp, worked hard during the summer's heat and sowed the seeds of the disease, from which he so soon afterwards succumbed.

The following notice is inserted in order to illustrate the regard and appreciation of his fellow officers.

"The sad intelligence brought by the Journal even to far away corners of the earth of the death, more than sixty days

ago, of Col. Wright P. Edgerton, Professor at the Military Academy, fills the hearts of graduates the world over with a scene of public and personal loss.

“With a type of mind that made him revere the past to a degree, yet possessed with such zeal and interest in progress of all kinds that he was never satisfied with the present, but sought constantly for improvement, and with a personal charm that made it easy for him to move men in his direction with harmony, it may be truly said that Colonel Edgerton’s services have been among the strongest and most virile and valuable influences at the Academy for a generation. So great was his modesty, and so little did he care for or claim any sort of personal credit that many of his friends even had hardly an idea of the value or extent and character of his work. The public loss to the Academy, and through it to the country, is very great.

“It is more difficult to speak of the personal deprivation that so many feel and have expressed. Those who as men more nearly his age have known the singular charm of his companionship and the magnetism of his personality, have with them memories of an association, every moment of which was a delight, that will not soon pass.

“An even greater number of young men who know him only as their teacher and professor will always remember with a strong feeling of tender gratitude the helpful sympathy and never-failing kindness he always showed to them, and which he especially extended to those who were unfortunate or down-hearted.

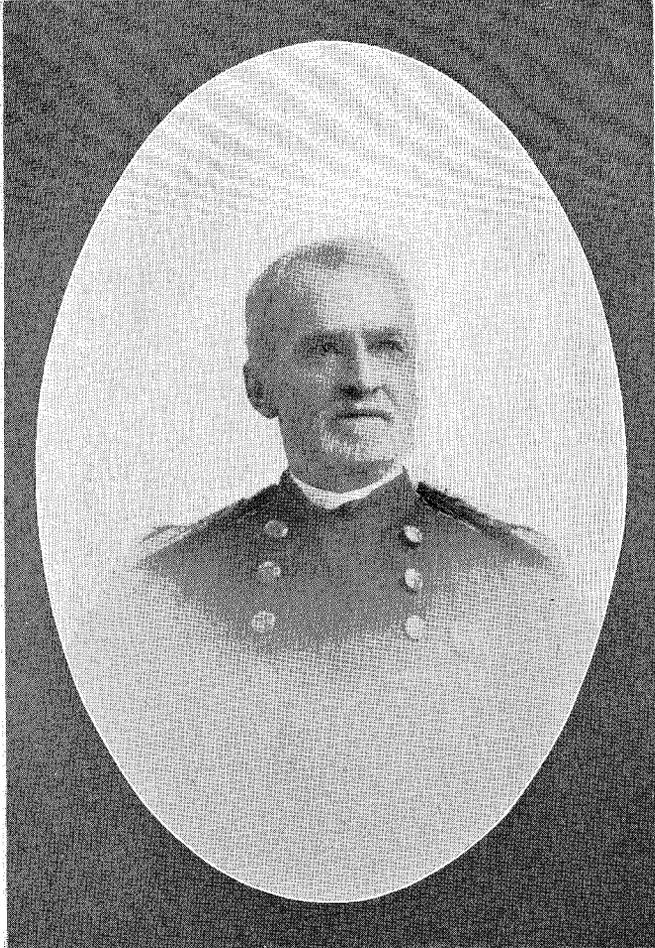
“Dying at fifty, Colonel Edgerton has left a record of constructive work of a permanent and high character that is equalled by that of few men who pass the allotted time of sixty-four years of the active list. He has left a host of tender memories in the hearts of a great many good men and good women that will be for them always a cherished possession. Lucena, Philippine Islands, August 27th, 1904.”

The character of Edgerton reminds us somewhat of that of dear old Professor Kendrick, and had he lived, would have more and more resembled that most beloved of the older Professors. His temperament was always poetic, and his taste in literature was refined, elevated and true. In his later years he cultivated a taste for art, especially landscapes, etchings and water-colors, which were his great delight. All that was in him was lovable and ennobling. At the Century Association in New York City (that brilliant society of artists, scientists and literary men) he was appreciated for his quick wit and his keen, but pleasant and kindly humor, and loved for his sociability, his gentle nature and his enjoyment and appreciation of pleasant company and good stories.

To his associates in the Army he was especially endeared. At every post at which he served all the members of the garrison and more especially his commanding officers, invariably became deeply attached to him. This is not to be wondered at, for he was most winning in his character, loyal, generous, tender and adorable.

His life work was but barely begun, yet such a character fulfills a high mission in the world by merely being a part of it. His love for his Alma Mater was very great, and what he had accomplished there is written on her tablets, and engraved in the hearts of her graduates who were associated with him, or came under his influence.

* * *



BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES SEAFORTH STEWART.

CHARLES SEAFORTH STEWART.

No. 1272. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, July 22nd, 1904, at Siasconset, Island of Nantucket, Mass., aged 81.

CHARLES SEAFORTH STEWART was born at sea, April 11, 1823, on board the American ship Thames, in N. Lat. 8 degrees, 30 minutes, W. Long. 134 degrees of the Pacific Ocean.

He was the only son of the Reverend Charles Samuel Stewart, D D., Chaplain U. S. Navy and formerly Missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and of Harriet Bradford Tiffany (Stewart). He was the great-grandson of Colonel Charles Stewart of New Jersey, Commissary General of Issues of the Army of the Revolution and member of the Continental Congress.

His ancestors were Scotch-Irish; Stewarts of Garlies and Gortlee. The father of Colonel Charles Stewart having resided upon the family demesne of Gortlee, Donegal County, Ireland.

Harriet Bradford Tiffany came also of Revolutionary stock, her forefathers having landed on the Massachusetts' coast in 1663.

General Stewart's boyhood was passed mostly at Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, and at Princeton, New Jersey, where he received his classical education at Edgehill School.

When some seventeen years of age, with his father he made the three years' European cruise as captain's clerk aboard the U. S. S. Brandywine. Soon after his return to the United States he was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, from New Jersey, entering September 1, 1842, and being graduated July 7, 1846, at the head of his class, numbering fifty-nine members, the largest class that had up to that time been graduated from the Academy.

Among his classmates were McClellan, Derby ("John Phoenix"), Jesse L. Reno, "Stonewall" Jackson, Seymour, Sturgis, Stoneman and Pickett.

Shortly after his first assignment as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn., he was on the Sound Steamer Atlantic, when wrecked off North Hill, Fisher's Island, in the early morning of November 27, 1846. A violent storm drove the ship on the rocks where she was battered to pieces, swept by the seas and the icy wind. General Stewart by coolness and good judgment as well as through good fortune was one of the few survivors that succeeded in gaining the shore.

On April 15, 1857, General Stewart married at Buffalo, N. Y., Cecilia Sophia DeLouville Tardy, granddaughter of Alexis Evstaphieve, Russian Consul General at New York. Mrs. Stewart, born October 22, 1836, died at San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1886.

Three children were born of this marriage—Charles Seymour Stewart, April 12, 1858; died, February 8, 1893. Cecil Stewart, born April 12, 1864, and now a Captain in the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry. Cora Stewart, born March 15, 1873; died, February 1, 1876.

After retiring from active service in 1886, General Stewart went to Cooperstown, New York, where still lived kinsmen and friends of his boyhood. Here he led a quiet life, interested in town and church and local charities, devoting time and labor to genealogical research in which he took a lively interest. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Loyal Legion and the American Geographical Society.

Shortly before his death the General had gone to Siasconset, Mass., for the benefit of his health. His death was due to internal injuries the result of an accidental fall, consequent to his weak-

ened condition. Not realizing that he was seriously hurt he made light of his injuries, and after being placed in bed fell asleep, passing away without suffering.

He lies in the family lot at Lakewood Cemetery on the shores of the beautiful Lake Otsego.

General Stewart's military history is briefly given in the following extracts from General Orders No. 7, War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, July 23, 1904.

* * * * *

"He was graduated from U. S. Military Academy and promoted in the Army as Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1846, and passed through all the intermediate grades to that of Colonel; receiving the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, February 25, 1865, 'for long, faithful and efficient services'; and declining the brevet of Colonel, March 13, 1865, 'for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion.'"

He served as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn., 1846-47, and of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., 1847-49; at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Engineering, September 9, 1849, to August 28, 1854; as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., 1854-57; as Superintending Engineer of the Construction of Forts Warren, Independence, and Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Mass., 1857-61, and of Great Brewster and Deer Island sea walls, Boston Harbor, Mass., 1859-61.

He served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; as Assistant Engineer, April 21, to September 20, 1861, and Chief Engineer, September 20, 1861, to November 12, 1864, of the defenses of Hampton Roads, Va.; in erecting field works at Newport News, May 27, to June 15, 1861; in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign (Army of the Potomac), being engaged as Assistant Engineer in the siege of Yorktown, April 21 to May 4, 1862, Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862 and reconnoitering with the advance of the Army under Brigadier

General Stoneman, from Williamsburg to Mechanicsville, May 7 to June 3, 1862, when sickness compelled his return to Fort Monroe, Va.; as Consulting Engineer during the defense of Suffolk, Va., April 24-30, 1863, in the construction of the defenses to cover Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., May-June, 1863, and on Major General Dix's expedition to White House, demonstrating against Richmond, June 23 to July 8, 1863; in charge of the construction of defense for the camp for Rebel prisoners of war, at Point Lookout, Md., July 17 to November 12, 1864; as Chief Engineer of the Middle Military Division, November 18, 1864, to June 16, 1865; and on special duty in Baltimore and Cumberland, Md., June 22 to August 16, 1865, and at Fort Clinch, Fla., August 17 to October 21, 1865.

Served as Superintending Engineer of the defenses of Delaware River and Bay, November 11, 1865, to April 9, 1870, and of the harbor improvements of the Delaware, July, 1866, to April 9, 1870; as Member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications on the Pacific Coast, April 30, 1870, to June 23, 1886; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of fortifications at Fort Point, Point San Jose, and Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor, Cal., April 30, 1870, to September 6, 1886, of removal of Rincon Rock, San Francisco Harbor, Cal., July 1 to November 1, 1872, of examination for sea wall or breakwater at Trinidad Harbor, Cal., 1872, and of examination at harbor of Santa Cruz, and at Estero Bay, near Santa Barbara, Cal., March to July, 1873; as Member of Board of Engineers on improvement of entrance to Humbolt Bay and Eureka Harbor, Cal., August-September, 1871, for examination of Officers of Engineers for promotion, June, 1872, and on harbor of San Antonio Creek, Cal., March to July, 1873; as Superintending Engineer of construction at fort at San Diego, Cal., April 10, 1873, to September 6, 1886, of examination of estuary in Santa Barbara Channel, July to November, 1874, and examination and survey of San Joaquin River below Stockton, Cal., July, 1874, to January 14, 1875, of removal of wreck of the "Patrician," and of Noonday Rock off

the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1874, to April 4, 1876, of improvement of San Diego Harbor, Cal., March 30, 1875, to September 6, 1886, of improvement of San Joaquin River, Cal., September 1, 1876, to June, 1880, of survey of the Colorado of the West, from Fort Yuma to Eldorado Canon, July, 1878, to April 22, 1879, examination of the harbors of San Luis Obispo, San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara, Cal., July to December 11, 1878, and survey of Trinidad Harbor, Cal., April 25, 1879, to March 27, 1880; as Engineer of Twelfth Light-house District, January 21 to March 8, 1882; on examination and survey for channel in San Diego Harbor and at Newport Harbor, and of establishment of breakwater at San Luis Obispo Harbor, Cal., August 12 to September 6, 1886; and as Member of various Engineer Boards for River and Harbor Improvements, 1866-86.

General Stewart was retired from active service, at his own request, September 16, 1886, having served forty years as a Commissioned Officer. He was appointed a Brigadier General U. S. Army, retired, in accordance with the act of Congress, approved April 23, 1904.

General Stewart's official life was pure and noble. He adopted the highest standard of duty and executed his trusts with conscientious fidelity, exacting the same from those officially subordinated to him.

His domestic life was consecrated by love and affection, exemplified in every word and deed, and the gentleness and dignity of his nature endeared him to all who knew him.

* * * * *

The Cooperstown Republican thus speaks of General Stewart's death:—

"In the death of General Charles Seaforth Stewart which occurred at Siasconset, Mass., last Friday, Cooperstown has lost one of her most esteemed citizens. During the years since his retirement from the Army which he has spent here, General Stewart has received the respect of

every resident and the deep love of all who have come anywhere near to contact with his sacrificing Christian life. Living quietly in our midst he has been a more than liberal giver to all worthy causes and many are those who have had their suffering relieved through the charity of this kindly man. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, holding at his death as he had for many years the office of clerk of the session. He will be greatly missed in all the activities of the church work. With few kinsmen surviving to mourn at his bier he will not lack for mourners for the church and community are truly mourners. General Stewart had lived a long life of usefulness and honor and life held little that was dear to him except the pleasure in doing good to and for others. A week prior to his death General Stewart went to Siasconset where he had gone every summer for many years to spend a month. He had been in failing health for some time and his friends disliked to have him go away but he insisted and went. He was accompanied on his journey and upon his arrival the hotel proprietor had a watchful eye to his welfare and occupied a room adjoining his. Friday night he was heard to raise from his bed and a moment or two after to fall. Investigation showed that he had fallen through the low window near his bed to a small piazza, from that to the ground. It is probable that he received the fall on account of his feeble condition. This occurred about two o'clock in the morning. He was conscious when found but died a few hours afterward, probably from an internal hemorrhage."

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General Alfred A. Woodhull, a warm friend through many years writes as follows, the letter appearing in the New York Evening Post of July 26, 1904:—

THE LATE BRIG-GEN. CHARLES SEAFORTH STEWART.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:—

Sir:—The death by accident on the 22nd, instant, of this accomplished officer removed an octogenarian whose admirable qualities well deserve commemoration. The son of the Rev. Charles Stewart, he was born April 11, 1823, near the Hawaiian Islands, to which his parents were sailing in the first party of American missionaries, and his infancy was spent on the Island of Maui. His mother's illness compelled their return to the United States while he was still a small child.

* * * * *

He entered the Military Academy in 1842, and was graduated in 1846, at the head of his class, George B. McClellan standing second. Both were assigned to the engineers, then, as now, the corps d'elite. That he saw no service in Mexico was not to his discredit.

for it was not his fault that he could not go where he was not ordered, but it was probably to his ultimate disadvantage. Under a law designed to correct in part the extreme slowness of promotion during peace, he became a First Lieutenant on July 1, 1853, and a Captain of Engineers July 1, 1860, and held that rank at the commencement of the Civil War after fifteen years' service. Those fifteen years had been steadily filled with responsible professional duties which required extreme accuracy, and their gravity, as in the construction of permanent defensive works, undoubtedly reacted upon his character.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in the prime of physical and mental life. His personal habits were without spot or blemish. His professional reading was wide and his general knowledge competent.

He possessed the best of those qualities distinctively grouped as "military"; conscientiousness in the discharge of duty at any cost, a single eye to the public good, complete subordination of private inclination to official demands, an immediate, hearty, intelligent, and unquestioning compliance with orders, a horror of anything that resembled self-seeking or effort at personal advancement, and his admirable equipment was covered with the cloak of extreme and sincere modesty. His view of a military career was that honors must come to him, not that he should solicit them. Therefore, notwithstanding these qualities, and indeed on account of some of them, it is probable that no one out of the service but his personal friends, and comparatively few within it, ever heard his name. It was a complaint of McClellan's and of Stewart's friends alike that the former, when holding effective influence and knowing as he surely knew his classmate's admirable qualities, failed to make him a general officer of volunteers. It was so easy to do, and so easy to have undone should it prove undesirable, that the explanation seems to be that McClellan awaited Stewart's initiative by application. But that was not Stewart's way. In 1863, Major-General Foster earnestly asked both General Halleck and Secretary Stanton for a generalcy for Stewart, and his assignment to his own command, on the specific ground that to do certain work well and at the same time quickly, he must have the best assistance. Although the request was iterated the appointment was not made. Stewart certainly had no political influence. Could that have been the fatal defect? Meantime, from his station at Fort Monroe, Captain Stewart had been helping General Phelps at Newport News, in May and June, 1861, and when active operations began on the Peninsula in the spring of 1862, he was the efficient engineering head of Sumner's Corps at the Siege of Yorktown.

At the Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, when the Union left and center were heavily engaged, he determined the existence of an accessible road to the Confederate left, over which Hancock poured his command to victory, when he acquired the epithet of "Superb." Possibly without Stewart there might not have been that success; certainly, preceding

Hancock and victory there was Stewart, the engineer. He was next attached to General Stoneman's cavalry command, actively engaged in reconnoitering the roads up the Peninsula, and broke down with illness induced thereby in June, 1862. General Sumner, commanding the Second Corps, recommended Captain Stewart for a brevet commission "for efficient and valuable services during the Siege of Yorktown and the Battle of Williamsburg," but it was not bestowed. General Barnard, the Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, in his report to the Chief of Engineers, War Department, summarizes his work at this period thus: "Captain C. S. Stewart rendered valuable services at Yorktown, and at the Battle of Williamsburg he discovered the unoccupied works on the enemy's left, ascertained the existence of and reconnoitered the route by which they might be gained, and by which Lieutenant Farquhar (who had accompanied him) led Hancock's Brigade. To him, therefore, the decided successes on that part of the field are in a great measure due. Afterwards, with the advance guard under General Stoneman, he was so unsparing of himself in his reconnaissances and reports of the character of the country, roads, etc., as to induce the sickness which compelled him to leave the field." It was peculiarly characteristic of Captain Stewart that he would never delegate to another what he could possibly perform himself, and he was indefatigable in all his official work. It was this attention to detail, and unnecessary attention at times, and this unsparing although unassuming energy, that consumed his power and limited his ultimate service. The fever incurred on the Chickahominy incapacitated him for months and left its impress for years. In the autumn of 1864, he was sent to Sheridan in the Valley for duty, and after Sheridan went to Petersburg he remained in the middle military division under Hancock. Meantime, by the consolidation of the two corps of engineers and topographical engineers and the enlargement of the combined body, he became a Major of Engineers March 3, 1863, while, as we have seen, General Foster, who knew his qualities, unsuccessfully sought his appointment as a Brigadier-General in order to give those qualities a fit field for exercise. After the War he was engaged in the routine but always responsible duties that fell to all field officers of engineers.

* * * * *

In many respects the career of General Stewart represents that of the mass of those meritorious officers upon whose intelligence, fidelity, and high sense of duty to the nation the essential character and the ultimate efficiency of every permanent military establishment must depend. They rarely are in the public eye, and they discharge their duty with assiduity because it is their duty. They shrink from notoriety and



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM AUSTINE.

from the well-intentioned but worthless praise of incompetent judges, and equally disdain the censure of the partisan and the ignorant. But in addition to those constitutional qualities, as they may be called, he was equipped with a peculiar endowment, as seen in the privacy of domestic life, of gentleness, patience, affection, generosity, gratitude, fortitude under affliction and that higher spirit which few truly attain, the fulness of the Christian life. His career, as he lived it and in its memory, furnished an example to be followed and a reputation to be cherished.

* * * * *

C. S.

WILLIAM AUSTINE.

No. 965. CLASS OF 1838.

Died, September 4th, 1904, at Brattleboro, Vt., aged 89.

COLONEL WILLIAM AUSTINE who died at Brattleboro, Vt., September 4, 1904, was up to the time of his death the oldest living retired officer in the United States Army. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in January, 1815, his real name being William A. Brown. On account of some litigation, however, his name was changed to William Austine soon after he entered the Army.

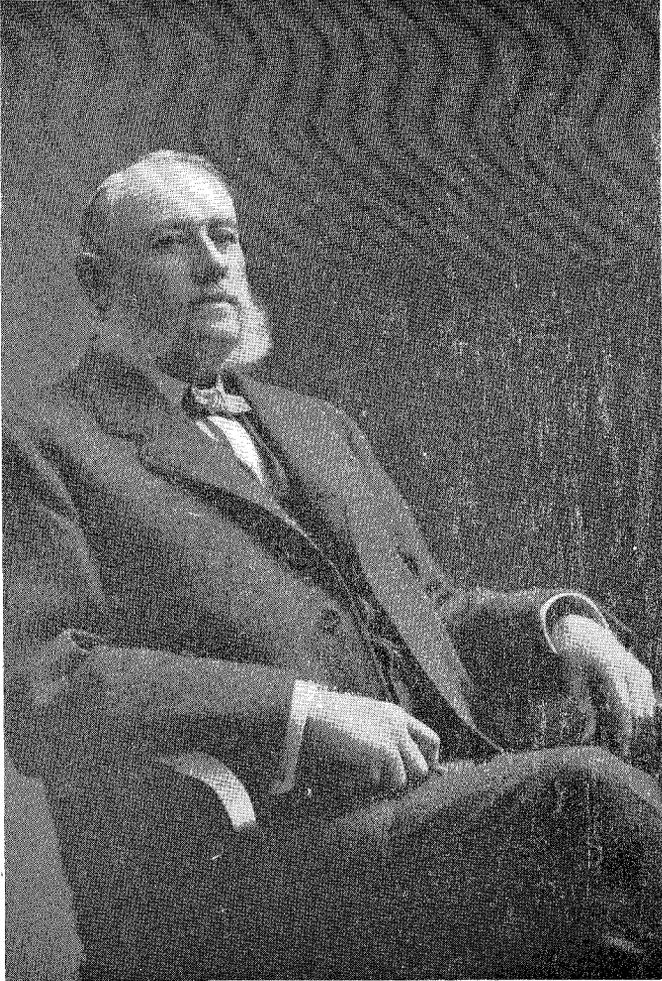
He was appointed a cadet from Connecticut to West Point, September 1, 1833, and was graduated July 1, 1838. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Second Dragoons and twelve days later was transferred to duty as Second Lieutenant of the Third Dragoons, in which regiment he remained until November, 1839. At that time he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and assigned to the Third Artillery, a regiment distinguished for the number of its officers who became famous during the Civil War .

Colonel Austine served in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians from 1838 to 1842 as Adjutant in the Third Artillery. He was in garrison at Fort Pickens from 1841 to

1842 and at Fort Moultrie, S. C., from 1842 to 1846. During the War with Mexico, Colonel Austine took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Cherubusco, as well as in the skirmish of Amazoque and the capture of San Antonio. For signal ability and gallantry in this campaign, he was promoted to Captain of the Third Artillery, August 13, 1847, and a short time after was given the rank of brevet Major for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the Mexican War he was in garrison at Fort Adams, R. I., for several years, with the exception of a short time spent in Florida, during the Indian hostilities of 1849 and 1850. Later, he was stationed at Fort Constitution, N. H., and Fort Wood, N. Y. On account of poor health he was granted a leave of absence from 1854 to 1861, spending a part of the time in travel abroad. In the latter year he assumed active duty in garrison at San Francisco Harbor, and was at that time appointed Major of the Third Artillery.

Colonel Austine was retired from active service February 20, 1862, for disability resulting from exposure in line duty, but he continued to serve as Superintendent of the Mustering and Volunteer Recruiting Service of Vermont at Burlington for three months after his discharge and was in Brattleboro in the same line of duty until November, 1866. His services were performed with great ability and were warmly commended by the department at Washington. In September, 1865, he was given the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel for long and faithful service.

During his service in the Mexican War, Colonel Austine kept a detailed journal which gives a wonderfully clear description of the different actions in which he was engaged. During one of the battles, a shell from the enemy's guns buried itself in the sand within a few yards of the Colonel, who unconcernedly marked the spot and a few months later unearthed the missile. The shell is now in the Brooks Free Library, Brattleboro, Vt.



COLONEL ALEXANDER MACOMB MILLER.

Colonel Austine was the last of his immediate family. He was kind and charitable to the poor and in his will made provision for the indigent of the church of his choice, the public school system, and a hospital in the town of Brattleboro, where he lived for more than forty years.

* * *

ALEXANDER MACOMB MILLER.

No. 2049. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, September 14th; 1904, on board Steamer Potomac, aged 60.

One of the apparent paradoxes which thrusts itself upon the notice of the student of modern conditions is the fact that in a republic, the very reason of whose existence is the freedom of the individual, the individuals standing out from among their fellows as pre-eminent in any of the branches of human activity are few. But though, the peculiarities, limitations, perhaps, of a democracy may tend to put the individual in the back-ground, and may give some show of reason to the proverbial statement regarding the ingratitude of republic, still, under no other form of government is the virtue and patriotism of each individual so essential to the permanence and happiness of the nation. The pebble cast into the lake may lie unseen and forgotten at the bottom, but the waters set in motion by its fall will not rest until they have touched the utmost shore and started a limitless reverberation.

Year after year the "innumerable caravan is joined by men whom the accident of fame has not encountered, and who die to be forgotten except by a few generations of descendants. As old Comines says of Louis XI, "Il fallait qu' il passait par ou les antres sout passes."- It is not unprofitable to glance at them a moment before time obliterates their image.

ALEXANDER MACOMB MILLER was born on November 1st, 1843, in Washington City, not very long after the death of his grandfather, General Alexander Macomb, for whom he was named. His father, General Morris S. Miller, was a graduate of the Military Academy and served first in the Artillery and later in the Quarter-Master's Department. He acted as Aid-de-Camp to General Macomb, and after the death of that officer rejoined his Regiment, which numbered among its officers the subsequently famous Sherman and Thomas. General Miller served in the Florida War, the Mexican War and later in California. He was, therefore, separated from his family for considerable periods at a time. Mrs. Miller, during some of these absences, went with her children to Utica, New York, the home of her husband's family. Judge Morris S. Miller, General Miller's father, had died in his prime, more than twenty years before, after serving his State in a legal capacity, and his Country as a Member of Congress. His widow continued to live in the home built for her by her husband. This house, formerly set in the midst of a large acreage, has become famous as the home of Roscoe Conkling, and is now owned and occupied by a son of the late Senator Francis Kernan. It was here that young Miller received some of his earliest and most lasting impressions. His grandmother, Miller, was a daughter of Rutger Bleeker of Albany, New York. She had been brought up in New York Dutch surroundings, and the religious and social traditions of her youth she maintained until her dying day. She and her sisters spoke Dutch together, and they must have been among the last New Yorkers, to do so. Mrs. Judge Miller was a devout and faithful member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and was largely instrumental in establishing the first house of worship of this persuasion in Utica. To this church she repaired with unflinching regularity on Sunday. One of the earliest recollections of her grandson was that of carrying her foot-stove to church for her in winter. Heated churches were then unknown, and as Utica has to this day maintained its reputation for cold winters, we can well imagine that in those

times a foot-stove would be quite within the range of necessities when listening to a two-hours' sermon. It was in Utica that our boy had his first glimpse of snow. It was such a novelty to him that he unhesitatingly believed the statement of a mischievous uncle to the effect that the soft, white stuff was sugar, and made haste to step out bare-footed upon the balcony of his bed-room for a sample.

An indulgent mother, an absent father, plenty of cousins to romp with and an unusually strong will, perhaps, combined to start the twig on the wrong bent. At any rate, when he was about ten years old, the uncles deemed a council of war advisable and came from it determined that "Maccomb" must go to boarding-school. So his mother took him to Dr. Reed in Geneva, and left him, with what soreness of heart we may imagine. As he sat in the library staring at a huge globe, trying to swallow the lump in his throat and to keep the tears back, and beginning to think there was such a thing as home-sickness, another boy made game of his now apparent weakness. There was a fight then and there, and after that no more home-sickness. Here in Geneva were formed lasting friendships and associations and impressions which were to be passed on to another generation.

In 1854, General Miller returned from California, and the family were once more united. Then followed a long tour of duty in Washington. During these years young Miller received his primary education, and developed those talents and tendencies which were to determine his future career. He attended school in Washington in Georgetown, and was also for a time at boarding-school in Virginia. At this last school the boys had the benefit of country life. The school was on a large farm, the products of which were sufficient to supply the institution. One of the chief delights was riding, the only pre-requisite for securing a mount being to go to the pasture and catch a colt. One boy took full advantage of his opportunities, and after a

good deal of hazing on the part of obsteporous equines he became, following the tastes and traditions of his family, a great lover of horses and a good rider into the bargain. During one of his earliest experiences in this field his unwilling steed, whom he had mounted bare-back, broke away, and after a mad race returned home with his rider hanging from his neck. Although he had lost his seat and his dignity, he might still claim to have had his rebel subject sub jugum.

At the school in Georgetown, young Miller made good progress. He inherited from his father a marked aptitude for mathematics. In the case of General Miller, the taste for this branch of science amounted almost to a passion, so that he found relaxation and amusement in the solving of "catchy" problems. The game he affected was chess, and this more than any other exacts that power, so essential to the mathematician of keeping before the attention each previous step in a process of reasoning in order to determine upon the next. The son, while perhaps not his father's equal in exactness and neatness of detail was his superior in the power of generalization and of the application of mathematical principles. His own gifts and his father's example and encouragement combined to make mathematics easy and delightful for him so that when the time came for him to go to West Point, he was well prepared in that study which is the bone and sinew of the curriculum of the Military Academy.

In the middle of the last century a knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics was still held to be necessary for the appreciation and comprehension of modern language and literature. Before young Miller had reached the age of seventeen, he knew his Caesar and Virgil, his Cicero and Horace, and had some acquaintance with Tacitus and Livy. He approached Greek, but rebelled stubbornly when he reached the verbs, and told his father he would go no further. He was permitted to have his way, and Greek remained Greek. Recitation and ora-

tory were carefully cultivated at the Georgetown school, and a hall standing to this day, is pointed out by the few of those scholars, who survive, as the scene of many a youthful oratorical triumph.

In those days Washington was very different both in appearance and in the character of its inhabitants from what it is today. Loyalty to the Federal Government was ingrained in early childhood in General and Mrs. Miller's children, being as they were the grand-children and great-grand-children of patriots, and remained throughout their lives the key-note of their actions and their mode of thought. Their play-mates, nevertheless, were often from among those for whom the center of authority was the state-government. But what do children reckon of the world-policies which sway their elders? From the circumstance of the marriage of an aunt, another of General Macomb's daughters, a large contingent of the Masons were adopted as cousins, and the Ties were close friends. The children had a code of signals arranged, and crossed over many a time for a day at Arlington in answer to a handkerchief displayed from one of the windows.

In 1861 General Miller secured for his son an appointment to the Military Academy. Young Miller entered in June of that year, and his four years' course was therefore coincident with the duration of the war. Friends and relatives predicted that he would not be able to stand the physical exercises and severe discipline of West Point, as at seventeen he was extremely thin and delicate in appearance, and, owing to a siege of malaria, his health was not perfect. His nick-name in his class was "Shanks" He was a brilliant student, his only weak point being drawing. In later life he was accustomed to laugh at his attempts in this branch. In his furlough year he went down into the field, and offered his services to one of the commanding officers in hopes of taking some part in the war. In this he was disappointed, as operations were at a standstill during his leave. One of the

sights of camp which lingered in his memory was the famous General Custer, who appeared in a uniform coat of silk velvet, the buttons of the Brigadier-General being each made of a twenty-dollar gold-piece.

The first class year was a hard one for Miller. Besides being a Cadet Officer he was Assistant Professor. His extra duties shortened his time for study, but in spite of this he was graduated third in a class of over sixty, and was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. The four years at West Point left him unusually well prepared physically and mentally for his professional career. The discipline, regimen and exercises of the Academy had strengthened and developed his body, while the curriculum of studies had served to bring out and render serviceable mental powers which were naturally above the average. He was of a very generous disposition, imperious, impulsive, proud to the point of being sensitive, affectionate and tender-hearted with enough of what is called temperament to make him responsive to the influence of the fine arts, especially music, poetry and the drama. He had lofty ideals to which he was devoted heart and soul. He was genial and social, fond of companionship.

His first detail was to service under General Newton, then in charge of the improvements in New York Harbor, notable among which was the removal of the obstructions at Hell-gate. The sojourn in New York gave him opportunities in the way of the theatre, opera and so forth, which he was not slow to embrace. He tasted everything from the minstrels to Salvini. In after years he used to tell how for the first ten days of the month he lived in luxury, then found it necessary to retrench gradually, until the last few days found him walking to the office pour raison majeure. His class-mate, room-mate and life-long friend, Lieutenant—now Colonel Wm. R. Livermore, was often his companion at the theatre. On one such occasion, when a famous French actor had been the attraction, the two young men

walked out together, still under the spell of the performance just witnessed, Miller talking excitedly until stopped by his friend with, "Why can't you speak English?" He had been spouting away in French, West Point French at that.

Among the friends and relatives with whom Mr. Miller was thrown at this time was the family of Mr. Wm. S. Wilson, his mother's cousin. Mr. Wilson, in business in the city, lived at Tarrytown on the Hudson. Mr. Miller married, in 1868, Mr. Wilson's second daughter, Anna Grant. In 1870, came orders to Milwaukee for duty under Colonel Houston in connection with harbor improvements at Milwaukee, Duluth and Superior City. The last two places were at that time little more than clearings. Indians were still numerous and the fish and game abundant. In this same year Mr. Miller's father died suddenly at the age of fifty-six. Two years later the first son, named for General Miller, died. This last sorrow left an indelible impression upon the young father's heart. Time softened his grief, but never seemed to blur his memory's picture of "little Morris," or weaken the affection which the six short months of the baby's life had rooted so firmly.

In 1872 he received his captaincy (though the commission dated from '69) and was ordered to West Point as Assistant Professor of Engineering under Professor Wheeler. Here he spent four useful, happy years. As an instructor he was considered very strict, even severe, but very successful. His section was always as well prepared for examination as the capacity of the individual cadet permitted. Captain Miller in teaching acted on the principle that knowledge is not really acquired unless it can be imparted. The correct solution of a problem was not sufficient. Every step in the process must be intelligibly explained. The cadet who was sufficiently expert as a draughtsman to draw a perfect pyramid of cannon balls and who attempted to solve his problem in solid geometry by counting them, and that other brilliant youth who being given the ques-

tion, "If the hands of the clock are together at twelve, when will they be together again?" said when his answer was approved, "Oh, I know it's right, Captain, I watched the clock," were regarded with pitying amusement. Their being "found" was a foregone conclusion. For their instructor the degree of aptitude for mathematical studies was the gauge of mentality, and that a truly great mind could exist without a liking for the science of numbers, he did not believe.

The social side of West Point in the '70's was, the older officers will tell you, pleasanter than it is now; at least, it was more informal. There was a great deal of whist among the officers, there were very successful private theatricals, and there was considerable interchange of courtesies with the owners of country places in the vicinity. In all of these Captain Miller bore his part.

After four years at West Point followed six at Willet's Point, now Fort Totten. Here outside of the torpedo school and the Command of Company "B" of the Engineer Battalion the chief labors of Captain Miller were devoted to marksmanship. He was Captain of the Company and of the Battalion Team and the latter under his coaching won the trophy at Creedmore. His appreciation of discipline and his ability to enforce it made him very successful as a coach. At this time Captain Livermore, also stationed at Willet's Point, was perfecting "Kriegspiel," and there was much interest in the war game and a general conviction as to its practical value. General Abbot, who commanded the post, encouraged it personally, and many a campaign in miniature was fought on some dining-room table, the small hours of the morning often finding the result still undecided.

With the tour of duty at Willet's Point, garrison life ended. Major Miller had now reached his prime, and henceforth he was to be entrusted with important engineering projects for which he was responsible to the Chief of Engineers alone. In all these

undertakings he was successful. For ten years he was engaged in Mississippi and Missouri River improvements, and he came to know well the two great waters and their tributaries. Perhaps the most important works under his charge were the building of the jetties for the deepening of Galveston Harbor and the new reservoir, aqueduct and filtration plant in Washington. In Galveston, he was known as "the man who gave us twenty feet of water." He was much thought of there and when he was ordered away in '97, a dinner was given in his honor. The completion of the works in Galveston and of the aqueduct and reservoir in Washington caused him the keenest satisfaction. One of his characteristics was the intense interest he had in his duties. This showed itself in a close attention to every detail, a certain impatience of delay and a desire for perfection even in minute matters. He was fond of quoting what had been said to him when he received his West Point diploma: "If you want a thing done, go and see it done; for if you tell the lieutenant, the lieutenant will tell the sergeant and the sergeant will tell the corporal and the corporal will tell the private, and it won't be done." He made himself master not only of the knowledge belonging to his profession but of much related information. Those under his direction were stimulated by his alertness, and something of his own energy was communicated to his subordinates. He was an exacting chief, but a satisfactory one, and he inspired the devotion of his men. One clerk remained with him sixteen years, and only left him because the Civil Service laws operated to prevent his retention. Another was heard to say that "Colonel Miller could accomplish more office work in one hour than some men could in three, because he made his decisions promptly and then stuck to them." Without being lenient with his subordinates he was thoughtful of their welfare and he appreciated good work.

In the course of his service of forty years, Colonel Miller covered a vast extent of the country, travelling over the Mississippi, the Missouri and many of their tributaries, a good portion

of the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, New York Harbor and the Potomac and the rivers of Virginia. He was always a great lover of flowers and deeply interested in nature, and he observed with delight the varied beauties which came under his notice during his inspection trips. The reading which occupied most of his leisure was, much of it, on the subject of the natural sciences. Darwin, Huxley and Spencer he was familiar with, and the theories of these writers for him satisfactorily explained most natural phenomena.

Colonel Miller's father and mother were both faithful and consistent Episcopalians, and their son was an active member of that church as a young man. Later in life he held views which were inconsistent with the doctrines of revealed religion, and he no longer attended church with regularity. He had the tenderest affection and respect for his mother, and it was his happiness to be able to be with her almost daily during the last year of her life. The two lessons which he strove to impress upon his children were love of truth and love of country. He insisted so strongly upon the first, and was so intolerant and indignant at the least variation from fact that his children were more afraid to tell a lie than they were to face the consequences of the truth no matter what these last might be. "If once you begin to lie to me, there is an end of everything. I never can trust you again," he would say. He not only made use of the motive of fear, in which the best educators and moralists will uphold him, but he implanted in the hearts of his children a contempt and abhorrence for what is false. His patriotism showed itself more in a hatred of the "contrary vice," and in a quiet and matter of fact performance of duty than in much talking. He always made a point of helping his boys to celebrate the Fourth of July, and the truth is he never altogether stopped being a boy himself or altogether lost the enthusiasm of youth. Not long before his death he attended the Commencement Exercises of Georgetown University. The subjects of the essays delivered were, "The Ruler," "The Citizen," "The State," and

as the young orators of the day referred in ardent words to some glorious fact in the history or the governmental system of our country, something very like tears appeared in the Colonel's eyes, and he said simply, "It's true, too." He deemed it part of his duty to the government not to ask for special duty, but to take what was sent. In his forty years' service it is safe to say that his leave of absence, all told, did not amount to over one year. At the time of the Spanish War, he hoped in vain that he would be assigned to duty in the field. That two of his sons were sent to the front was some compensation.

The last three years of Colonel Miller's life were saddened to an extent by his own failing health and by his wife's illness. In the summer of 1901, he took two months' leave. On his return he was much improved, and for a time the malady, angina pectoris, which had developed six months before, seemed to have been arrested. In 1903, he was given charge of a number of works in addition to those he had already, so that for nine months before his death his monthly reports covered twenty-four different projects. In the summer attacks of his old trouble recurred more and more. He was urged to consult a surgeon, but he was convinced it was useless. He said he wished to "die in the harness." He had his wish. The hour struck while he was starting home after one of his many inspection trips. He fell with a smile in his eyes and a cheerful word on his lips. His remains were brought back to Washington and escorted by younger men of his own corps. The next day, followed by a cavalry escort from Fort Meyer, he was borne slowly down the avenues, past the circles and squares, gay with the flowers of early autumn; amid surroundings whose beauty he had often admired. For the last time he received the soldier's salute. His sons laid him in the cemetery in Utica, where three generations of his family now rest. How many like him have lived lives of quiet performance of duty, binding their reward, not in public acclaim, but in the consciousness of having done the work set

before them. To these, as well as to the nation's heroes, we owe also a measure of gratitude and the praise of imitation.

Colonel Miller is survived by his wife and by four of his seven children: Mrs. Joseph Otten, Captain Alexander M. Miller, Ninth Cavalry, Lieutenant Wm. S. Miller of the Navy, and Rutger Bleecker Miller, a lawyer in New York City.

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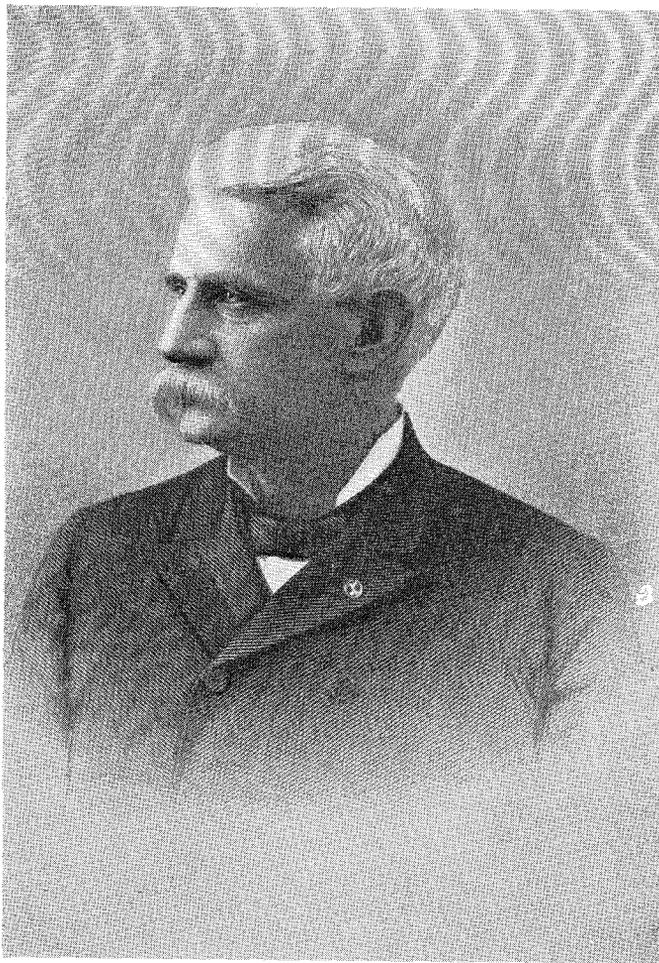
MILO SMITH HASCALL.

No. 1549. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, September 1, 1904, at Oak Park, Ill., aged 74.

General Milo Smith Hascall was born at Le Roy, in the State of New York, August 5th, 1829. His parents were Amasa and Phoebe Smith Hascall, natives of Massachusetts.

The boyhood of Gen. Hascall was passed on a farm, the rudiments of his education being obtained in the district public school. At sixteen he attended an academy, and the next year left home and went to Goshen, Indiana, where three of his brothers resided. He entered the store of one of them as a clerk, and later taught school. While thus engaged he was appointed by Hon. Charles W. Cathcart, Member of Congress, from the La Porte district, which then embraced a large part of Northern Indiana, to a Cadetship at the United States Military Academy. He went to West Point in 1848, and in 1852 he was graduated number 14 in his class of 43 members. Among his class-mates were Henry W. Slocum, D. S. Stanley, Jerome N. Bonaparte, George L. Hartsuff, Charles R. Woods, Alex. D. McCook, August V. Kautz, George Crook and Phillip H. Sheridan.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL MILO SMITH HASCALL.

He was made Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third U. S. Artillery, July 1, 1852, and was first stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., where he remained about a year. In 1853, he received his promotion to a Second Lieutenancy in the Second Artillery. He was stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va., when he resigned, September 30th, 1853. He returned to Goshen, and, as a contractor, aided in building the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, now part of the Lake Shore, and shortly afterwards became a lawyer.

While practicing law he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Court of Common Pleas. In the fall of 1859, he was elected Clerk of Elkhart Circuit Court, which office he retained until the spring of 1861, when the war of the Rebellion broke out and called him to his Country's defense. He was a member of the first company organized in Goshen, enlisting as a private soldier. He was elected its Captain, and conducted it to the State Capitol, at Indianapolis, to be mustered into the three months' service; but such was the eager rush to arms of the citizen soldiery of Indiana, that before the Goshen Company arrived, only 72 hours after the call had been made, the six regiments required of Indiana had been filled, and the Goshen patriots had to disband and return home. Governor Oliver P. Morton learning, however, that Captain Hascall was a graduate of West Point, appointed him Captain and Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Thos. A. Morris' staff, in which capacity Hascall organized and drilled the six regiments accepted, preparatory to their taking the field. When General Morris took his command to West Virginia, in June, 1861, Captain Hascall accompanied him. He was in the first engagement of the War after Sumter, fought at Philippi, W. Va., June 16th, 1861, when for the first time a rebel flag was captured. The next day Governor Morton, telegraphed Captain Hascall his appointment as Colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry. Later in the year, Hascall was ordered to Louisville, Ky., with his regiment, and he was there placed in command of a brigade. At the Battle of Shiloh, April

6th and 7th, 1862, he commanded a Division in the Army of the Cumberland. April 25th, 1862, he was made a Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.

With the Army of the Cumberland, he remained, following its fortunes and participating in its service until after the Battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862. During this battle he was in command, after ten o'clock of the first day's battle, of the entire forces on the left, and to him it was largely due that the crushing defeat suffered by our right, was prevented from causing the ruin of the whole army. On January 3, 1863, he was assigned to the Army of the Ohio.

When General Burnside began his movement to capture Knoxville and East Tennessee, in 1863, General Hascall was placed in command of the Third Division Twenty-third Army Corps. He took an active part in the capture of Knoxville, and afterwards in its defense when the Confederates attempted its re-capture. When Longstreet was finally repulsed and Sherman moved upon Atlanta, General Hascall was conspicuous in the engagements that resulted in its capture. Afterwards he was transferred to the Army of the Ohio, and placed in command of the "District of Indiana." While exercising this command he arrested Vallandigham, and suppressed many Copperhead publications, among them being the Chicago Times. On October 27, 1864, he resigned, and was honorably discharged from the service.

The following extract from a paper read by General Hascall, before the Illinois Commandery M. O. L. L. of the U. S. at Chicago, February 14, 1889, is particularly interesting to graduates of West Point:

"As we were approaching Atlanta, my division had the advance of the Army of the Ohio. The morning we came in sight of the city my advance guard captured a Rebel picket post, and one of the men captured had a morning's Atlanta paper in which was Johnston's farewell order to his troops, and Hood's order assuming command. I had been three years at West Point with Hood, he having graduated in 1853, in

Schofield's class. I knew Hood to be a great, large-hearted, large-sized man, noted a great deal more for his fine social and fighting qualities, than for any particular scholaristic acquirements, and inferred that Johnston had been removed because Davis and his advisers had had enough of the Fabian policy, and wanted a man that would take the offensive. I immediately sent word to General Sherman, and, in consequence, an immediate concentration to resist an attack was made. It was none too soon, as Hood, upon taking command, fell upon McPherson's corps with the besom of destruction, killing the gallant McPherson early in the engagement, and with his vastly superior force, beating back the Army of the Tennessee so fast that there is no telling what might have happened had we not made the concentration we did."

At the close of the War, General Hascall engaged in the banking business at Goshen. During his business career there, he was one of the most active and successful business men in Indiana. For ten years, he was, also, a large manufacturer of hardwood lumber. In 1890, he removed to Chicago, and in 1894, moved to the beautiful home at Oak Park, where he died. In his later years he was extensively engaged in the real estate business in Chicago.

General Hascall died August 30th, 1904. He left no descendants. His funeral was held from his house, 241 Maple Avenue, Oak Park, and was conducted with military ceremony under charge of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. The coffin was draped with the national flag. It was well said in the funeral address:

"In the death of General Milo S. Hascall, Oak Park has lost its most distinguished citizen. His erect, soldierly figure was well known to our citizens, but all may not appreciate the service he has rendered to our country in the past. At the great Battle of Stone River, he saved the Union Army; for an hour he held great issues in his hand, and brought forth victory from the jaws of defeat. After the War, General Hascall engaged in business and by his capacity and energy accumulated a fortune. To his business life he brought the high sense of honor which is characteristic of the true soldier. His money was made by no tricks or evasions of honesty. No man was poorer because he became richer. In the discharge of all business obligations he was singularly conscientious. Nothing is more needed today in our business world than the same sense of business honor which has characterized General Hascall. Though

called to high places he was always the most democratic of men. He was a man of strong personality and pronounced opinions. He never feared to speak his mind freely, though he made enemies thereby. He cared nothing for popularity. He was a thorough believer in and warm defender of the tenets of Universalism. An old soldier lies dead upon his shield, after many conflicts."

The following tribute by Judge Arba N. Waterman of the Appellate Court of Illinois, in a letter to Mrs. Hascall, written after the General's death, is typical of the impression made by General Hascall upon those with whom he was associated during the War:

"During the Civil War it was my good fortune to be for a time under the immediate command of your deceased husband, General Milo S. Hascall. I was the Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, and as such came to know and highly esteem General Hascall. He was a born soldier; brave, heroic, clear-sighted and determined. He had both physical and moral courage. In civil life he displayed the qualities which in War made him one of the most efficient of those who perilled life that the nation might live. His purpose was high, his aims noble, and his actions direct. The world is better for his life, and mankind have in his conduct an example for and stimulus to noble deeds."

He was married November 27, 1855, to Miss Julia A. Swift, eldest daughter of Dean and Emeline Swift of Elkhart. Two years later their only child died. Mrs. Hascall was a woman of great energy and fortitude and during the trying days of the War spent a large part of the time at the front with her husband in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. She died at Goshen, September 11, 1883. June 22, 1886, General Hascall was married in Goshen, to Mrs. Rose S. Miller, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Schwartz of Canton, Ohio. They visited Europe, in 1888, travelling in the British Islands, France, Switzerland, and other countries.

General Hascall was a Mason, a member of the Oak Park Club and of the Oak Park Society of Unity Church. He was also a member of the Phil Sheridan Post, Department of Illinois, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of

the Association of Graduates. In 1881, he was appointed by the President, a Member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, and he took a deep interest and great enjoyment in this last tour of duty at West Point. In politics he was an ardent Republican. In 1884, he was a candidate for Elector at Large of James G. Blaine for President.

General Hascall presided at the annual dinner of the Graduates in Chicago, a few months before his death. He was a magnificent appearing man, straight as an arrow, six feet tall, his hair and moustache white as snow, his features aquiline, his face strong and commanding, observing and intelligent, but kind and friendly, and full of a living humor. He was always a West Pointer; at the reunions of graduates, he was a cadet. From the time the Chicago Association of Graduates was formed he was never absent from an annual meeting. Those of us who saw the General at the last supper feared we should not meet him again until the time told of in the song that we learned in old Plebe Camp:

"When you and I and Benny and all the others, too
Are called before the final board, our course in life to view."

He was a man to meet in a lifetime. He entered the old U. S. M. A. in 1846, and became one of us, and for all that he was as a cadet and as an officer, and for his brave spirit and his friendly ways, may his memory be green.

CHAS. L. HAMMOND, '76.

WILLISTON FISH, '81.

THOMAS RANDOLPH ADAMS.

No. 2217. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, September 27th, 1904, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 58.

Born at Barbourville, Kentucky, September 23, 1846.

Died at San Francisco, California, September 27, 1904; aged 59 years.

His death was caused by a fracture of the skull—the result of being accidentally run down by a cable car.

His father, the late Hon. Green Adams, of Lexington, was several times a member of Congress before the Civil War, and also held for many years the position of District Judge in Kentucky.

His great grandfather and grandfather moved from Virginia to Kentucky in the year 1800.

His grandfather on his mother's side—Skelton Renfroe—was a soldier in the War of 1812, who was captured in one of the battles with the Indians and compelled to run the gauntlet, making good his escape, although slipping in the blood of the men who preceded him.

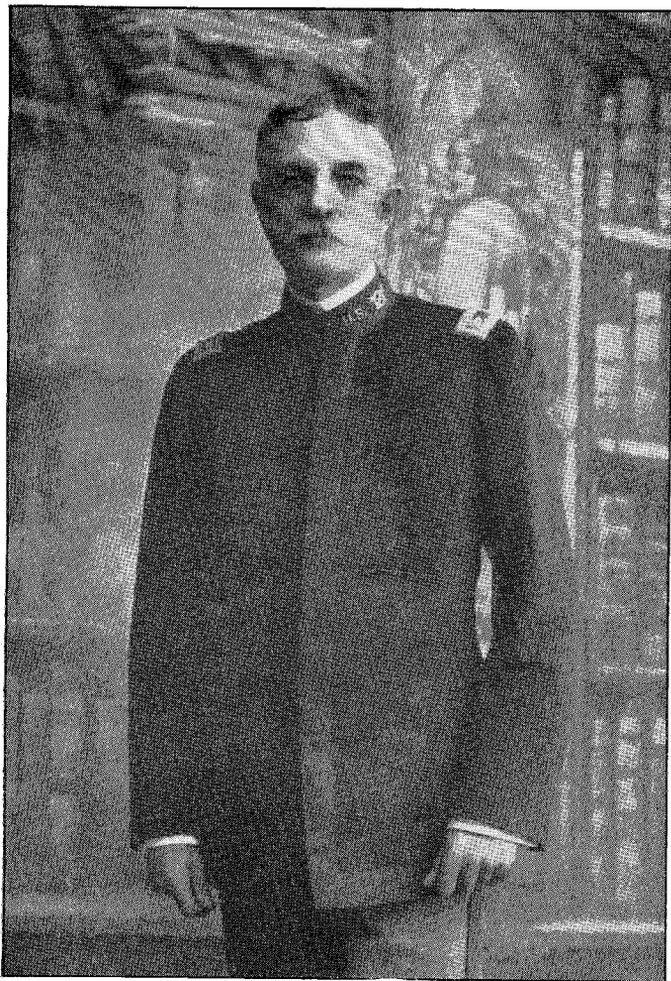
THOMAS RANDOLPH ADAMS was appointed a cadet from Mississippi and entered the Military Academy in September, 1863.

He graduated in June, 1867, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery—in which regiment he served until the Artillery Corps was organized in 1901.

Was promoted First Lieutenant on March 2, 1871, and Captain on March 8, 1898, after thirty-two years continuous service as a subaltern officer.

Was on signal duty from May, 1871, to January, 1872.

Graduated from the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, in 1886.



MAJOR THOMAS RANDOLPH ADAMS.

Was Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General W. M. Graham, from June, 1897, to April, 1898.

Served in Porto Rico from August, 1898, to March, 1899.

Aide-de-Camp to Major General J. R. Brook from May, 1900, to August, 1901.

Promoted Major, Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901, and detailed for duty in the Inspector General's Department.

Served as Inspector General of the Department of Texas, from October, 1901, to February, 1904, and of the Division of the Philippines to June, 1904, and of the Pacific Division at San Francisco to the day of his death.

He was married in 1875, and had one child; but neither wife nor child are now living.

Dear "Old Tom"—as all knew him—was a most lovable man and had a circle of friends that included every man, woman and child in the Army who had ever met him.

Soldierly in appearance, a superb horseman, the soul of honor, kind and genial in his manner, with a courtesy rarely equalled, and of abundant hospitality, he possessed all the attributes of a soldier and a gentleman.

In his untimely death a loving friend and comrade has passed away, and our heart-felt sympathy goes out to the brother and sister who are left to mourn his loss.

O. E. W.
(CLASS OF 1867).

GEORGE DAVID RUGGLES.

No. 1695. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, October 19th, 1904, at Washington, D. C., aged 71.

GENERAL GEORGE DAVID RUGGLES was the son of David Ruggles, a lawyer of Newburg, New York, and of his wife, Sarah Colden Ruggles. He was the youngest of eight children of whom only one now survives, his sister, Mrs. John A. Peck of Poughkeepsie, New York.

He was descended from Colonial families of prominence on both his father's and his mother's side. He was on his father's side a direct descendent in the eighth generation of Governor William Leete of the Colony of Massachusetts and in the ninth generation of Governor Thomas Dudley of the Colony of Massachusetts. On his mother's side he was a direct descendent in the fifth generation of Lieutenant-Governor Cadwallader Colden of the Colony of New York. Governor Colden was Lieutenant-Governor of New York at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He died at Flushing, Long Island, in September, 1776.

General Ruggles' grandfather, Mr. Joseph Ruggles, of New Milford, Connecticut, and his great-grandfather, Captain Lazarus Ruggles, also of New Milford, Connecticut, both served in the Patriot Army during the Revolutionary War, the former in the Company of which his father, Captain Lazarus Ruggles, was the captain. The latter was wounded at the Battle of White Plains. General Ruggles' ancestors on his mother's side were loyal to the British Crown but not desiring to serve against the Colonies, they refrained from participation in the War of the Revolution. His great uncles, however, served in the British Army.

His father died when he was three years old and his mother when he was but eight years old. He then became the ward of his uncle, Judge Charles Herman Ruggles, who was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York.

Under the guidance of Judge Ruggles, he received his preliminary education at the College Hill School of Poughkeepsie.

He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1851, graduating in June 1855.

General Ruggles married in January, 1868, Miss Alma Hammond L'Hommedieu, the daughter of Mr. Stephen Satterlee L'Hommedieu of Cincinnati, Ohio.

He is survived by his sister, Mrs. John A. Peck of Poughkeepsie, New York, and by his widow, Mrs. George D. Ruggles of Washington, D. C., (formerly Miss L'Hommedieu) and their four children, as follows: Captain Colden L'Hommedieu Ruggles, Ordnance Department U. S. Army; Mr. Charles Herman Ruggles, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; Miss Alma Hammond L'Hommedieu Ruggles, Washington, D. C.; Second Lieutenant Francis A. Ruggles, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry.

George Ruggles joined the Class of 1851-55 in September and for four years was a prominent member of a singularly united class. We all appreciated his genial disposition and acknowledged that he had in his boyhood many traits of a strong character, and independence in thought, which promised a successful army career. And we were not disappointed when later we reviewed his Army history.

As Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry he served at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, and at Fort Randall, Dakota, until appointed Adjutant of his Regiment in 1857; a high honor in those days. In 1858, he was Acting Adjutant-General of the Department of the West and was stationed at St. Louis, Missouri.

Until 1861, Ruggles served as Adjutant of the Second Infantry at Fort Randall, Jefferson Barracks, Fort Kearney and Fort Leavenworth and again at St. Louis, Missouri.

His service during the Rebellion was most distinguished. As First Lieutenant of the Second Infantry he was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of Miles' Brigade in Patterson's

Army (three month's service) from June 8th, 1861, to June 17th, 1861, after which he served with his Regiment at Washington, D. C., until July 2nd, 1861, when he was assigned to the special duty of the organization of the volunteer forces with the rank of Brevet Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General to date from July 1, 1861, and with the rank of Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General from August 3rd, 1861. He remained on this duty until June 28th, 1862.

When the Army of Virginia was formed under the Command of Major General John Pope, George Ruggles was appointed an additional Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel and assigned as Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of that Army. He had been recognized as one of the most efficient officers of the War Department General Staff, and this promotion and especial assignment was one of the highest rewards for distinguished service that could have been bestowed upon him.

While holding that position he was again promoted in the Adjutant General's Department. He was appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

Ruggles served as Chief of Staff and Adjutant-General of the Army of Virginia under Major-General Pope throughout the whole of the disastrous campaign of that Army, being engaged in the Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9th, 1862; skirmishes on the Rappahannock, Va., August 22nd and 23rd, 1862; Battles of Groveton and Gainesville (Second Bull Run) August 29th and 30th, 1862; and Battle of Chantilly, Va., September 1st, 1862. During this campaign he proved himself a loyal officer and performed the duty of his responsible position in a manner calculated to increase the estimation in which he was held by the War Department and to secure the respect and confidence of the Corps Commanders and the regard of his fellow officers.

When the Army of Virginia was merged in the Army of the Potomac, Colonel Ruggles was retained as Assistant Chief-of-Staff of that Army. He saw active service in the Maryland

Campaign, September 7th to November 10th, 1862, being engaged in the Battles of South Mountain, Md., September 14th, 1862, and Antietam, Md., September 17th, 1862, and in the affair at Snickers Gap, Va., November 2nd, 1862.

On December 27th, 1862, he was again assigned to special duty in the Office of the Secretary of War, where he served until March, 1863, when he was made Assistant to Major General J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshall-General, serving in this capacity until detailed on inspection duty in August, 1864.

Colonel Ruggles was assigned to General Meade's Staff as Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac, on February 1st, 1865, and retained that position until June 30th, 1865, when he was assigned to the Staff of Major General George Meade as Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Atlantic. While Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac under General Meade, he was engaged in the action of Hatcher's Run, Virginia, February 6th and 7th, 1865, in the assault and capture of Petersburg, Va., March 29th to April 3rd, 1865, and in the pursuit of the Confederate Army under General Lee, terminating in its surrender, April 9th, 1865.

For gallant and meritorious service during this campaign he was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, to date from April 9th, 1865, and for this same service Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, to date from March 13th, 1865. He was also breveted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, U. S. Army, "for gallant and meritorious services during the War."

General Ruggles served as Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Atlantic from July 1st, 1865, to February 12th, 1866, and of the Department of the East from February 19th to August 22nd, 1866, and of the Department of the Lakes from August 23rd, 1866, to January 10th, 1868, and again as Adjutant-General of the Department of the East from February 14th, 1868, to June 1st, 1868.

He was Adjutant-General of the Department of the Platte from June 30th, 1868, to January 1st, 1876, and of the Department of the Dakota from January 3rd, 1876, to September 23rd, 1880. He was on duty in the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., from October 1st, 1880, to June 1st, 1885.

He served as Adjutant-General of the Department of Texas from June 15th, 1885, to May 8th, 1888; of the Division of the Pacific and Department of California from January 19th, 1889, to October 1st, 1890; of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East from October 13th, 1890, to July 17, 1891, and of the Department of the East, to December 16th, 1892. He was on duty in the Office of the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army from December 17th, 1892, to November 6th, 1893, when he was promoted to Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of the Army.

General Ruggles was retired from active service on September 11th, 1897, but was appointed Governor of the Soldiers' Home near Washington, D. C., on April 18th, 1898, and held that position until January 10th, 1903.

The few surviving members of the Class of 1851-55, have expressed in recent letters their estimate of Ruggles' character as a cadet and as an officer. They write:

"In recalling Ruggles as a cadet, the strongest impression is that of his impulsive frank-heartedness, and his scorn of whatever was ignoble. These traits he retained in his various duties in after life, whether as the adjutant-general of an army in the field, or, after the Civil War, as adjutant-general of the Army. Not all of us are so happy as to keep through life something of the buoyancy and vitality of youth; in him it gave energy and interest to all that he did, and added a personal charm to one who was a hard-working, faithful and efficient officer.

He has gone to his rest, and we can only recall his life, and regret his loss."

From another:

"He was most scrupulously faithful to the Chief whom he served, to carry out his wishes though quite out of line with his own views and was I think very acceptable to the officers under whom he served.

He took great interest in bringing about our Class Re-union in '95, and exhibited much tact in the whole matter. His face fairly beamed with pleasure the whole time we were at the Point; it was quite an impression on me."

From another :

"It would be difficult for me to express fully my affection for dear Ruggles.

I doubt if any class ever graduated at West Point more thoroughly united than that of '55. There were in it no cliques or factions resulting from sectional or social causes. The bonds that bound its members in sincerest friendship had no weak parts, and have endured to the present, and will not weaken as long as there are survivors. In recalling the persons of our classmates my thoughts rest more particularly on that of dear Ruggles, for he was the last to die. His bright ruddy face, and compact figure, are plainly before me. He was the soul of honor and good comradeship. Having had the advantage of refined home training, he was always the punctilious gentleman. Soldierly by instinct and training, attentive to his studies, he was not averse to occasional indulgence in the innocent but forbidden pleasures that reached their greatest height at "Benny's."

His career at the Academy gave full assurance that his future service as an officer of the Army would be meritorious and honorable. Every duty devolving upon him in the several grades until he reached the highest in his Corps, was faithfully performed, and secured him the confidence and respect of the Army. His death was a severe blow to us, the six survivors of his Class. At our meeting in June, we will drink to his memory with saddened hearts."

And thus the survivors of '55 feel for the lost comrade.

General Ruggles' whole life was one of devotion to his duty as he conceived his duty for the best service of his country. Of a strong instinctive sense of right and justice, as an educated soldier, as a man of liberal culture, as an officer of wide experience, his reticence in respect to all of his relations with officers and officials of high rank was not due to any want of intelligent conception of what was best or better for the Army, but from his conception of his confidential relationship with his superiors in command.

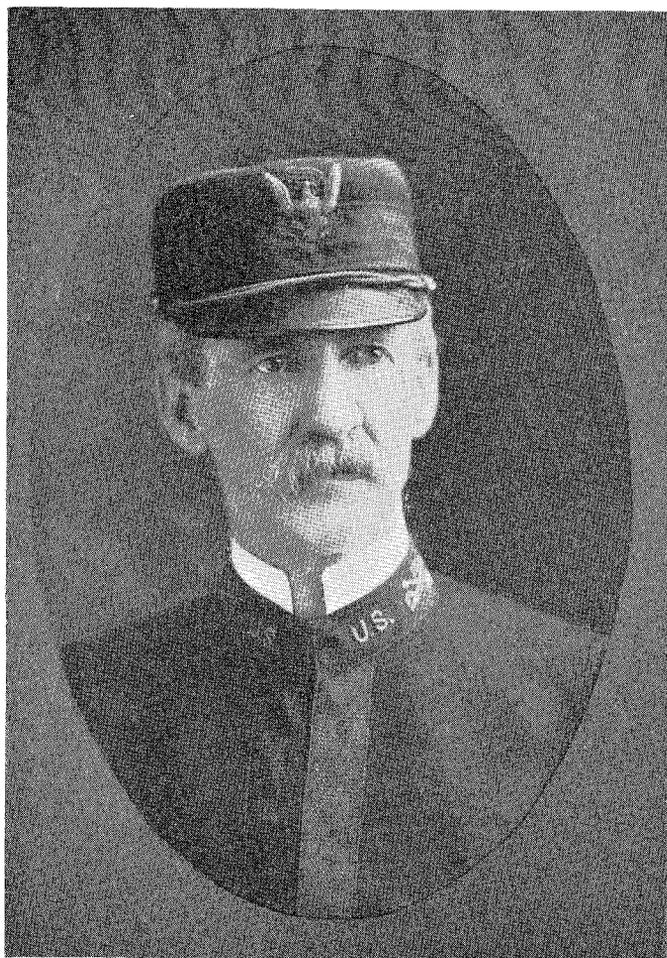
As a staff officer he was loyal and fearless; his decisions were prompt and correct.

From our knowledge of his keen sense of humor we feel that in some of his relationship to those he served he must have been sorely tried and must have had frequent temptation to speak of foibles and errors; but never have we heard from Ruggles one word of disparagement or even hints of his disagreements.

That he kept fully posted in regard to all of the military operations in which he took part was shown by the promptness with which he issued orders in the name of General Meade at the time of the affair of Fort Steadman, March 25th, 1865, when General Meade and General Webb, the Chief of Staff, were both at General Grant's headquarters. For this especial service he received the highest commendation from General Meade upon his arrival from City Point, and also the thanks of President Lincoln.

His instinctive sense of right and justice previously spoken of is well illustrated by his loyalty to the cause of General Fitz-John Porter during the long years that officer was under a cloud prior to his final vindication, and at a time when many officers of high rank and standing honestly believed that he had not been loyal. General Ruggles' position as Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the Army of Virginia at the time of the alleged misconduct of General Porter put him in possession of facts which convinced him of General Porter's innocence of the charge preferred against him, which conviction, when circumstances justified, he never hesitated to express.

As a further evidence of his sense of justice and soldierly regard for the rights of others we recall that Ruggles, at the period when he was on duty in the War Department in connection with the organization of the volunteer forces, and was holding constant and confidential relationship with the Members of Congress and Governors of States, so impressed them with his urbanity, general knowledge, and untiring zeal and with his fitness for the delicate position he held, that a number of them



CAPTAIN GEORGE H. EVANS.

voluntarily offered him their recommendation and support for the position of Adjutant-General of the Army, the same position to which he was appointed some thirty-one years later. This contemplated promotion, suggested in recognition of his ability, he refused on the ground that it was not just to officers of the Adjutant-General's Department of higher rank and longer service, who had not at that time had the opportunity to hold the position then suggested for him.

How many officers would have taken this stand when thus solicited?

This is the last tribute of those who knew him best, it is to the large-hearted, able, lovable Adjutant-General of the Army from

HIS SURVIVING CLASSMATES.

GEORGE H. EVANS.

No. 2459. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, February 13th, 1905, at Pittsburg, Pa., aged 57.

CAPTAIN GEORGE H. EVANS, U. S. Army, retired, aged 57, died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on February 13, 1905, of paralysis of the brain. He was a retired Army Officer and had served with distinction in Mexico, in an engagement with the Indians.

Captain Evans was a son of ex-Street Commissioner Charles Evans and Mary Evans, both deceased, and was born in Pittsburg, May 23, 1848. He received his early education in the public schools there and was graduated from the Central High School in 1867. He was appointed a cadet at West Point the following year and was graduated from the academy in 1872,

being assigned to the Tenth Cavalry as Second Lieutenant. He was made First Lieutenant in 1881, and in 1892 was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was stationed at a number of forts in the west during his Army career and was retired in 1898, after a service of 26 years. He received complimentary mention from General Shafter when with a detachment from the Tenth Cavalry he captured 116 horses and mules, captured two women and a number of children and killed 11 hostile Indians in an engagement in Mexico. He also received honorable mention from General Guy V. Henry as a practical engineer for having constructed waterworks in the west.

Captain Evans never married, but three brothers, Professor Edward T. Evans of the Tenth Ward Schools, Allegheny, Pa., Frank W. Evans of Grandview Avenue and R. L. Evans of 226 Ophelia Street, Pittsburg, Pa., survive him.

The funeral took place from the home of his brother, Robert L. Evans, 226 Ophelia Street, with full military honors. The services were conducted by Rev. R. H. Elliott of the Ninth Presbyterian Church and a squad of regulars from the Ninth Infantry, stationed at the Allegheny Arsenal, served as an escort. Interment took place in Allegheny Cemetery.

* * *



MAJOR-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

FITZHUGH LEE.

No. 1755. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, April 28th, 1905, at Washington, D. C., aged 69.

MAJOR-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, or "Our Fitz." as he is affectionately called by his old comrades, won high distinction as a cavalryman in the Army of Northern Virginia, and since the war has won higher distinction as a citizen, having been Governor of Virginia, the able and judicious Consul-General of the United States to Cuba, on whose mingled firmness, and tact, the whole of our people relied to maintain the honor of this great country in her delicate and strained relations with Spain.

He was the son of Captain Sidney Smith Lee of the Navy, a brother of General R. E. Lee, and was born at "Clermont," the residence of his maternal grandfather, Gen. John Mason, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 19th of November, 1835. His mother was the granddaughter of Virginia's distinguished statesman, George Mason, (the author of her bill of rights, and "Father of the Constitution" of the United States), and the sister of the Hon. James M. Mason, who so long represented Virginia in the United States Senate, and was Commissioner of the Confederacy to England during the war.

Appointed as a Cadet At Large to West Point by President Filmore, Fitz. Lee entered the academy at the age of sixteen, and graduated in 1856, being at the head of his class in horsemanship, and receiving an appointment to the famous Second Cavalry of which A. S. Johnston was colonel, R. E. Lee, lieutenant-colonel, Geo. H. Thomas and W. J. Hardee were majors, Earl Van Dorn, E. Kirby Smith, Oakes Palmer, R. W. Johnson, N. G. Evans and Chas. W. Field were captains, and John B. Hood, George Cosby, James P. Major and Fitz. Lee were lieutenants—all of whom became general officers during the War between the States.

After serving for a year at Carlisle Barracks as cavalry instructor of raw recruits, he reported to his regiment on the frontier of Texas and was greatly distinguished in several fights with the Indians, being mentioned in the official reports for skill and gallantry. In a fight with the Comanches May 13th, 1859, he was so severely wounded, being pierced through the lungs by an arrow, that the surgeons despaired of his life (especially as he had to be borne 200 miles across the prairie in a horse litter), but he recovered and rejoined his command, and led a part of his company in January, 1860, in a very notable and successful fight with the Indians, in which he greatly distinguished himself in a single combat with a powerful Indian chief.

In November, 1860, he was ordered to West Point as instructor of Cavalry Tactics, and had under his tuition Kilpatrick, Custer, and others who have since won fame.

When Virginia seceded he promptly resigned his commission, and tendered his services to his native State.

He served for a time on the staff of Gen. R. S. Ewell, and in September, 1861, he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and in April, 1862, Colonel of the 1st Virginia Cavalry. Henceforth Fitz. Lee was intimately connected with Stuart's Cavalry, and won constant reputation for dash, daring, and intelligent execution of all the duties of "the eyes and ears of the Army."

He was with Stuart in his famous "Ride Around McClellan" which gave General Lee most important information on which to plan his "Seven Days' Battles," and which was said to have "blazed the way for Stonewall Jackson's flank movement." He rendered most important service in the battles which compelled McClellan to raise the Siege of Richmond, and seek the cover of his gunboats at Harrison's Landing on the James. After the battles around Richmond, Fitz. Lee was made Brigadier-General, and his command to consist of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 9th Virginia Cavalry, and a battery of horse artillery under Captain James Breathed.

In the campaign against Pope, and the Maryland campaign, the cavalry rendered most important service, of which General R. E. Lee said in his official report: "Its vigilance, activity and courage were conspicuous; and to its assistance is due in a great measure some of the most important and delicate operations of the campaign." Fitz. Lee did his full duty in these operations. On this campaign he captured a squadron of the Second U. S. Dragoons (regulars) and finding among the officers some of his old comrades, he merely took their parole that they would not escape, kept them at his headquarters as his guests, and afterwards, through his influence had them paroled and sent through the lines on their own horses.

During these operations he learned that some Federal officers had engaged to have a dinner prepared at a certain country house, and he said to members of his staff: "We will ride down and dine with them."

Surrounding the house with a squadron of his cavalry he walked into the dining-room just as these gentlemen were about to sit down to dinner. Seeing the grey uniforms they sprang for their arms when the gallant Fitz. waved his hand and said: "Now quit your foolishness, gentlemen! This house is surrounded by my men, it is impossible for any of you to escape, but all will be lovely if you will quietly surrender! Please do me the kindness to pile your arms in that corner."

Seeing that further resistance would be useless the brave fellows submitted, and their genial captor then said: "Well! as I have captured the party ordering it, I suppose that I have captured the dinner, also, and I cordially invite you gentlemen to partake of it as my guests." Not loth to accept the invitation, they promptly took their seats with Fitz. Lee and his staff, and it was a merry party as they devoured the tempting viands, and recalled reminiscences of West Point and the "old service," and sang songs of "ye olden time," not forgetting to render again and again: "Benny Havens O!" It was indeed a bright

rift in the dark cloud of war, and none enjoyed it more than the jolly host of the dinner. He treated these prisoners as he always did his captives, with the utmost courtesy and kindness, and one of them was heard to say: "It greatly relieves the bitterness of being captured to fall into the hands of as chivalrous a gentleman as General Fitz. Lee."

At Catlett's Station, when Pope's headquarters were captured, Fitz. Lee was in the advance, and came very near capturing his cousin, Colonel Louis Marshall of the Federal Army, who escaped through the rear of the tent into the darkness of the night.

Some years after the war General Lee was at the Ebbitt House in Washington, and heard a party of U. S. Army officers telling of their war experiences. One of them was relating his experience at Catlett Station and said: "Colonel Marshall and myself had just mixed our toddies to our taste when we heard great confusion in the camp, the rebels suddenly appeared in front of our tent, we went out at the rear, and I declare, gentlemen, I have never to this day known whether we drank those toddies or not." Fitz., who had been quietly reading his newspaper, and was unknown to any of the party now came forward and said: "Excuse me, gentlemen, for interrupting your conversation, but I can remove all doubt about those toddies. I drank one of them myself, and one of my staff, the other. We came in just as my cousin and this gentleman disappeared; we saw the toddies, and were sure that they had not had time to poison them, and enjoyed them very much; and I want to thank this gentleman for his skill in mixing toddies."

A hearty laugh followed, and General Fitzhugh Lee was introduced to the party and cordially greeted.

When General Lee withdrew from Sharpsburg (Antietam) Fitz. Lee's brigade relieved the pickets and held the lines until the army had crossed the Potomac, and thus McClellan's great army was confronted by nothing save Fitz. Lee's brigade of cavalry.

On the 17th of March, 1863, Averill's division of 3,000 cavalry crossed the river at Beverley's Ford in Culpeper, and attacked Fitz. Lee who could only put 800 troopers in the saddle, but who not only successfully resisted Averill, but after one of the most hotly contested cavalry battles of the war drove him back across the river. There was a sad loss in this battle in the death of "the gallant Pelham," who had come up with Stuart on an inspection tour, but craved the privilege of "going in," and fell when leading a cavalry charge, lamented by a whole Confederate army with whom "the boy artillerist" was an idol.

In the Chancellorsville movement, Fitz. Lee protected Jackson's flank, and made a very important reconnoissance by which he located the flank and rear of the enemy, and enabled Jackson to attack it to the best advantage.

In the Gettysburg campaign, Fitz. Lee did his full duty, and in the Autumn of '63 he was made Major-General, and given command of a division of cavalry.

In May, 1863, his uncle, General R. E. Lee wrote him: "Your admirable conduct, love for the cause of your country, and devotion to duty, fill me with pleasure. I hope you will soon see her efforts for independence crowned with success, and long live to enjoy the affection and gratitude of your country."

In the campaign of 1864, Fitz. Lee rendered brilliant and important service holding in check the advance of Grant's army until Lee's infantry could occupy Spottsylvania, C. H.—assisting Stuart in repelling Sheridan's raid on Richmond,—with Wade Hampton defeating Sheridan at Trevillians, and at Samaria Church—routing Wilson at Reams Station, and capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, his wagons and his ambulances,—and operating with Early in the Valley having three horses shot from under him at Winchester, the 19th of September, and being himself severely wounded.

When Hampton was sent south, Lee was put in command of the entire Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, and only the break-up at Richmond prevented him from receiving his merited commission at Lieutenant-General, which had been decided on by the Confederate President.

His conduct of the retreat to Appomattox, after the great disaster at Five Forks, was superb.

He, Longstreet, Gordon and Pendleton were in the Conference which Lee held the night before the surrender, and he and Gordon made the next morning, the charge which was intended to break through the Federal lines and open the way for retreat on Lynchburg. Early in the morning, Gordon and Fitz. Lee made the attack which was so far successful that the Federal lines were driven back more than a mile, and two pieces of artillery captured when the Confederates ran up against the "Army of the James" under General Ord, and saw that it was impossible for them to advance further. Gordon gave Colonel Venable, whom General Lee had sent to enquire the result of the attack, the expressive message: "Tell General Lee I have fought my command to a frazzle, and can do nothing more unless heavily supported by Longstreet." When this message was delivered the Confederate chief saw that further resistance would be useless, and sought General Grant, and agreed on the terms of surrender.

Fitz. Lee, with his cavalry, cut his way out and was starting for General Johnston's army in North Carolina, when a messenger from General Lee overtook him to say that his command was included in the surrender. He then went back and surrendered.

On his way, with his staff, to Richmond, an old farmer came out to enquire the news, and was told that General Lee had surrendered. He very indignantly denied the story, and being assured that it was true, he said: "No! I tell you it cannot be true. 'Marse Robert' has never surrendered, but it

may be that that fellow Fitz. Lee, who is always cavorting around, has been cut off from the army and has surrendered." General Fitz. used to tell this story on himself with great gusto.

He "accepted the situation" after the surrender, and went to work on his farm at Richland, Stafford County, Virginia, writing to a friend, "I have been drawing corn all my life from the Quartermaster, and now I am trying to draw it from the ground."

Being called out for a speech at the commencement of the University of Virginia in June, 1866, he responded by simply saying: "In the State of Virginia there is a little village named Appomattox, C. H. There on the 9th day of April, 1865, I suddenly discovered that I had nothing more to say."

He had probably never made a speech before in his life, as he had not been reared in a school of oratory, but by practice he became a very ready and popular speaker.

On the evening of October 29th, 1879, to a packed audience in the State Capital, General Lee delivered before the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, an address on "The Battle of Chancellorsville," which won for him wide reputation as a speaker and historian. He repeated this lecture in '83 and '84 in a number of the principal cities of the South for the benefit of the Southern Historical Society, and had everywhere an ovation, and a great success—turning a very handsome sum into the treasury of the society. At the banquets and receptions which were given him on this tour he showed a readiness, tact and popular power, which marked him as having wonderful gifts as a public speaker.

But he especially won great reputation as a stump speaker in his canvas for Governor in 1885, against Hon. John S. Wise, one of the most popular speakers we ever had in Virginia. It was a very active and vigorous campaign and Fitz. Lee was elected by an overwhelming majority. This writer heard his last

speech in the campaign before an immense crowd in Richmond, and he has rarely witnessed such enthusiasm as "Our Fitz." created.

Among other things he replied to the charge made by his opponent that he was "the nephew of his uncle—rode on his saddle—and would never have been heard of if he had been named Smith, or Jones, instead of Lee." He replied, "I do not think, fellow citizens, that I ought to be blamed for being 'the nephew of my uncle' for I had nothing whatever to do with that arrangement. It is true that I was present on the occasion of my birth, but I had nothing whatever to do with my lineage, and could not prevent my being the nephew of Robert Edward Lee." After replying in other facetious language he straightened himself up and said: "But, fellow citizens, has the time come in Virginia when it must be held as an unpardonable crime against a man that he is 'a nephew of Robert Edward Lee?' The deafening and protracted cheers with which this was greeted by the crowd showed that he had made a palpable hit, and that his opponent had made nothing by his sneer.

On the 18th of April, 1871, began a most important era in General Lee's life: he was married to Miss Ellen Bernard Fowle of Alexandria, who was eighteen years old, while he was thirty-six.

I can pay no higher tribute to Mrs. Lee than to say that she has proven herself every way worthy of gracing the home, sharing the fortunes, bringing sunshine into the life, and materially influencing the destiny of our dashing knight.

It has been my great privilege to see Mrs. Lee in her home at Richland, at her home near Alexandria, at that on Capitol Square, when she graced the Executive Mansion of Virginia, and in the beautiful home in Richmond where she afterwards lived, and it has been a real joy to find in her a Virginia matron of the old school—modest and retiring, domestic and diligent in household affairs, a devoted wife, and a loving mother well worthy to guide the children of a Lee.

Mrs. Lee's full maiden name was Ellen Bernard Fowle. She was a daughter of George Dashiell Fowle, Esq., of Alexandria, Virginia, and is descended from a long line of honored ancestors.

Five children, all of whom are now living, have been born of this alliance: Captain Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., of the 7th United States Cavalry—Ellen Lee Rhea, wife of Lieutenant James Cooper Rhea, 7th United States Cavalry—Lieutenant George Lee, 7th United States Cavalry—Anne Fitzhugh Lee Broun, wife of Lieutenant Lewis Broun, Jr., 7th United States Cavalry—and Miss Virginia Lee.

All of the children were born in the home of Mrs. Lee's mother in Alexandria, except Miss Virginia, who was born in the Governor's mansion in Richmond, when her father was Governor of the State.

There can be no question that General Lee was one of the best Governors that Virginia ever had. As Governor he was very popular and, at the same time, able, indefatigable, and wise in the discharge of his duties and in solving the delicate and important problems which he had to meet during his administration.

Among those was the debt question upon which the people of the State had been sadly divided. In "ante bellum" days Virginia's bonds were always at a large premium in Wall Street and in the markets of the world.

But the division of her territory by cutting off West Virginia, the desolation of her fields, and the utter impoverishment of her people had forced her to sue for some terms of a fair compromise with her creditors, and the question had so entered into party politics as to make it very difficult to settle. It is no disparagement to others, but simple justice, to say that Governor Lee, by his able management, conservative policy and wide influence, contributed more than any other man to the final and satisfactory settlement of this vexed question. Other great ques-

tions of State policy and the petty details of his office, he met with equal wisdom, and, but for the fact that the Constitution of the State forbids an election to a second term, so unanimous was the feeling that Fitz. Lee made one of the very best Governors that Virginia ever had that he would have been re-elected by an overwhelming popular vote, even if there had been any opposition at all.

So, too, several years later he would have been elected to the United States Senate by an unprecedented popular majority had the election been by the vote of the people instead of in the hands of the politicians, who beat him by a small majority of the Legislature.

During this contest some one spoke of Fitz. Lee's superb horsemanship, and of his riding up Pennsylvania Avenue at Cleveland's inauguration, saying, "Why, he rode like a Centaur!" This being repeated to our genial friend, he promptly replied: "I do not know about riding like a Centaur, but I do know that the aforesaid cavalryman would prefer to ride like a Senator just at this time."

General Lee employed a part of the little leisure he could command after leaving the executive chair in preparing a biography of his uncle, General Robert E. Lee, which has given him wide and deserved reputation as an author, it being a book of rare interest and historical value.

He had been urged to prepare other books on the "War between the States," and would probably have done so but for the public duties which have pressed upon him and filled up his time.

Mr. Cleveland, in selecting revenue officers in Virginia during his second administration, made General Lee, General Collector, with headquarters at Lynchburg, although Lee had made no application for that or any other position, and he was discharging the duties of the office with great ability, earnestness and success when the President summoned him to Washington and tendered him the position of Consul-General to Cuba.

General Lee's service as Consul-General to Cuba was of the highest value, and so pleased the government and the country, that President McKinley when he succeeded President Cleveland refused to accept his resignation and continued him in the position.

He was cool, courteous, conservative, but firm and emphatic in insisting upon the preservation of the rights of American citizens.

Hearing that an American citizen was unjustly detained in prison he went to Weyler, the cruel and vindictive Governor-General, and courteously asked the cause of the detention of this innocent man. Weyler haughtily replied: "Cuba is under martial law. I am in command and I do as I please." Consul Lee looked Weyler square in the face and replied with unmistakable emphasis: "I want you to understand, sir, that martial law or no martial law, the rights of American citizens must and shall be respected. I demand the immediate release of this man whom you have no right to detain." Returning to his office Consul Lee put his demand in writing and sent it to Weyler, and at the same time sent a cablegram to Washington telling what he had done, and asking for a battleship to enforce, if necessary, his demand.

Secretary Olney asked of him to explain his "change of policy," and he at once replied, "I have not changed my policy, which always has been, and will be in the future, to protect the rights of American citizens. If you approve my course, send me a battleship. If you do not, then accept my resignation, which goes by this mail."

Weyler saw that Lee was in earnest and released the prisoner, and the Consul then cabled the Department not to send the battleship. The popular impression at the time was that the *Maine* was sent to Havana at the request of Consul Lee. So far from that being true when he was first informed of the purpose of sending the *Maine* to Havana he promptly urged that

it be not done, as it might produce trouble in the then excited state of the public mind. Unfortunately his cablegram was too late as the Maine had already sailed.

The after services of General Lee as Consul to Cuba were so fully approved by the administration and the country that when the final break with Spain came and he returned home, he received a great ovation in Washington and Richmond, and was tendered receptions in New York, and other places, (which he modestly declined), which showed that he was "the hero of the hour," and had won a high place in the esteem of the whole country.

When the War with Spain broke out he was made Major-General of Volunteers, and put in command of troops destined to capture Havana. He set himself diligently to work to drill, discipline and equip his command, and had his plan of campaign well worked out with every prospect of success, when the brilliant success of our Navy, and Army at other points, brought the war to a speedy close.

He was kept for a time in Cuba as Commander of the District of Havana, and gave the greatest satisfaction both to the Cubans and his government. He was then made Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and served with distinction until he reached the required age, when he was put on the "retired list" and was so continued until his lamented death.

He was made President of the Jamestown Exposition Company, and pushed its interest before Congress and State Legislatures with such zeal, tact and real ability, that he secured appropriations wherever he appeared, and had the affairs of the company in a most promising condition when death came to deprive them of his priceless services. His untiring labors broke down his strong constitution, and on his way from Boston, he was smitten with apoplexy, and died in Washington on April 28th, 1905, deeply lamented by the whole country. Want of

space prevents the quotation of extracts from papers in every section of the country which show that Fitz. Lee had won his way to the hearts of the American people.

His remains were shown the highest respect both in Washington and in Richmond, Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim conducted a funeral service at his church in Washington, his body lay in state in Richmond, and his funeral from St. Paul's Church, the old church of Jefferson Davis and R. E. Lee, was attended by one of the largest processions, military and civic, ever seen in Richmond.

He is buried in one of the most beautiful sections in Hollywood, near the graves of Jefferson Davis, his President in Confederate days, and in the same cemetery with his chief, J. E. B. Stuart, and thousands of his comrades, many of whom "followed his feather" in the dark days of war.

The Daughters of the Confederacy are raising funds to erect to his memory a suitable monument. But he really needs no bronze, or granite, or marble, to perpetuate his fame, for he lives in the hearts and memories of his people. He did much to bring about harmony and reconciliation between the once belligerent but now fraternal sections of our common country, but was true to his native Virginia, and the great principles of constitutional freedom for which she has ever contended. Gallant, genial, generous, glorious, Fitz. Lee we lay this poor tribute on thy grave, and cherish thy memory in our heart of hearts!

J. WM. JONES.

Richmond, Va., July 28th, 1905.

ABSALOM BAIRD.

No. 1415. CLASS OF 1849.

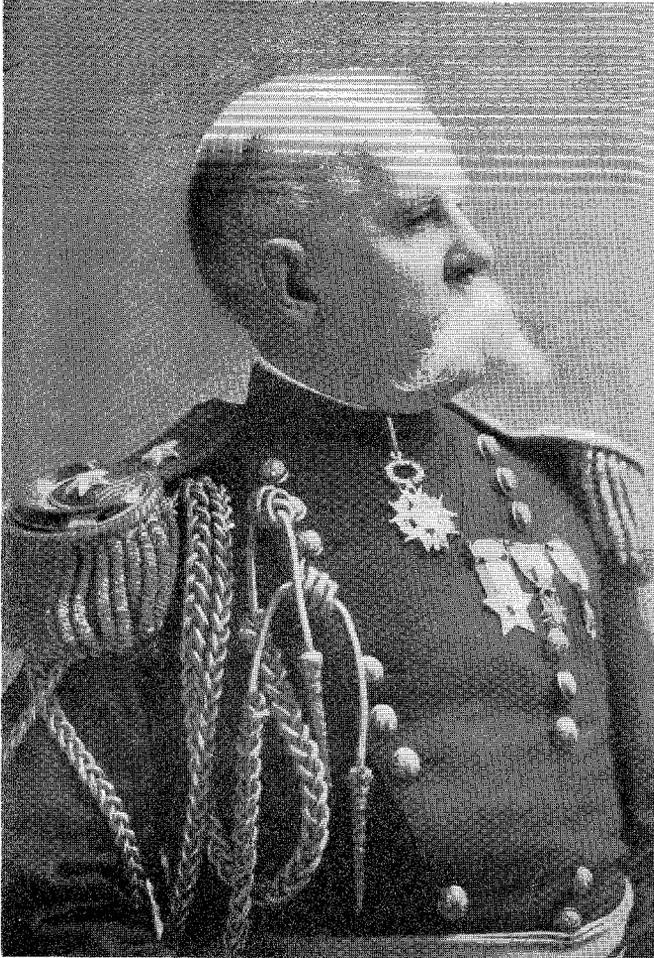
Died, June 14th, 1905, at Relay, Md., aged 80.

GENERAL BAIRD was born in Washington, Penn., August 20, 1824. His father, William Baird, was a lawyer of brilliant talents and eminence in Western Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Dr. Absalom Baird, was a surgeon in the War of the Revolution, and was present at the storming of Stony Point by the troops under General Anthony Wayne, July 16, 1779. General Baird's great-grandfather, John Baird, was an ensign in General Forbes' regiment, Provincial Forces of Pennsylvania, and took part in the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, where he was killed.

General Baird graduated at Washington College, Penn., in 1841, and studied law with Hon. T. M. T. McKennon. He entered West Point in 1845, and graduated number nine in a class of forty-three members; and was commissioned brevet 2d Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery, July 1, 1849. Among his classmates were Generals Gilmore, Parke, Benet, Saxton, Tidball, R. W. Johnson and Holabird.

On April 1, 1850, he was promoted to the First Regiment of Artillery, in which he served to the outbreak of the Civil War, taking part in the operations against Seminole Indians, 1850-'52; as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, 1853-'59, and the operations in Texas against Contreras, 1859-'60.

On January 29, 1861, while still a First Lieutenant, but in command of his battery, (Light Company I, 1st Artillery) he was ordered to Washington, in anticipation of the Civil War. He was actively engaged in the preparation of the defense of Washington until May 11, 1861, when he was appointed brevet Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, and assigned to the command of Brigadier General Daniel Tyler. In this capacity



BRIGADIER-GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD.

he was present at the battles of Blackburn's Ford and the first Bull Run. General Tyler, in his report of this battle of Bull Run, says: "My thanks are due to Captain Baird for gallant conduct and the prompt and valuable assistance he rendered me."

He was appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant General in August, 1861; and on November 12 of the same year, Major and Assistant Inspector General, and assigned to duty with General E. D. Keyes, commanding the Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and served as his Inspector General and Chief of Staff in the Peninsular Campaign, taking part in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg. General Keyes, in his report (May 14, 1862) of the Peninsular Campaign, says: "From the time of the movement to advance from Warwick Court House on the 4th till the enemy retreated beyond Williamsburg, I received the most zealous assistance from Major (now Brigadier General) A. Baird, Inspector General and Chief of Staff."

On April 28, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned to the 27th Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Ohio, General Buell, commanding, until September 1862; and took part in the capture of that important strategic point, Cumberland Gap. In his report (June 22, 1862) on that affair, General Morgan, commanding the Division, says: "Well, the Gap is ours, and without the loss of a single life. * * * * The country should be grateful to Brigadier General Baird for his able and efficient services." When the Confederate army under Bragg invaded Kentucky in the summer of 1862, General Morgan was obliged to evacuate Cumberland Gap and fall back to the Ohio River, a distance of 219 miles, over the roughest of mountain roads, and he made one of the most masterly retreats of the war. In his report on it (October 12, 1862) he says: "Especial credit is due to General Baird."

October 10, 1862, General Baird was relieved from duty in Morgan's Division and assigned to the command of the 3rd Division, Army of Kentucky, General Gordon Granger commanding, with which he served to March, 1863.

On the re-arrangement of the troops which followed the battle of Stone River, January 2, 1863, Baird's Division was assigned to the Reserve Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans. He commanded this Division to August 11, 1863, when he was assigned to the 1st Division (Rousseau's) 14th Corps, commanded by General George H. Thomas, taking a meritorious part in the operations in Tennessee, including the capture of Tullahoma, Shelbyville, Dutch Gap and Pigeon Mountain and the bloody battle of Chickamauga.

As will be remembered, the battle of Chickamauga resulted from the attempt of General Rosecrans to drive Bragg out of Chattanooga. Rosecrans' army lay along the western base of the Cumberland Mountains, north of the Tennessee, covering a front of about 150 miles. Making a feint on his left with Crittenden's Corps, he crossed Thomas and McCook at Bridgeport, Caperton, and other points, about 40 miles below the city, and thence over the Raccoon Mountains, until by September 8, his entire army was in position south of the Tennessee; Crittenden on the left occupying Chattanooga and Lee and Gordon's Mill, Thomas in front of Pigeon Mountain, and McCook at Alpine threatening Bragg's communications. As soon as the real nature of General Rosecrans' movement became apparent, Bragg evacuated Chattanooga and concentrated his army in the vicinity of Lafayette, about 25 miles south of Chattanooga, where he commanded the approaches through Bluebird, Dug and Catlett's Gaps. Much difficulty and delay attended the march of the Union troops over the mountains; and as a result Negley's and Baird's Divisions reached Davis' X Roads in front of Dug Gap before the arrival of the other Divisions (Brannan's and J. J. Reynolds') of the 14th Corps. Here

they were attacked in front and on both flanks and were in great danger of being overwhelmed by Bragg. But by the clever dispositions of General Negley, and the skilful assistance of General Baird, their Divisions were extricated after some very sharp fighting, and withdrawn to the base of Lookout Mountain where they were united with the other two Divisions.

In the battle of Chickamauga, which occurred a few days later, (September 19 and 20), Thomas' Corps was on the left, on which flank battle opened at 7:30 a. m. At this hour only Brannan's and Baird's Divisions of Thomas' Corps were in line on the extreme left. Reynolds' Division was not up, and Negley's Division was engaged at Glass Mill, nine miles away. As Bragg had disposed his army for the purpose of attacking Rosecrans' left flank on the morning of September 19, driving it back on the Union right, and the whole army away from Chattanooga and back into the mountains; and as Rosecrans planned to attack the Confederate right and interpose his army between Bragg and Chattanooga, these two flanks at once became the scene of desperate and persistent fighting.

It is not necessary to describe the battle of Chickamauga, as it is well known to all students of military history. Although by no means decisive in its results, it was one of the most, if not the most, fiercely contested and bloodiest battles of the Civil War; and in this battle Baird and his Division took an heroic part. Among the first to engage the enemy, through the exigencies of the battle it was the last to be withdrawn. Finally left alone, with the enemy in front and on his left flank, with no superior to consult, the entire responsibility of the extreme left devolved on General Baird, and it may be said without reflecting on anyone else, that because of his cool courage and his personal efforts in begging troops wherever he could get them or find them idle, and posting them where they could render the best service, the army was saved from destruction at an early hour on the second day of the battle. For his conduct on

this occasion he was specially commended to the Secretary of War by General Thomas "for the skill with which he handled his command in battle."

On the 21st General Baird was relieved by General Rousseau, and on September 25th, in forwarding a letter written by General Baird to General Rosecrans asking why he had been relieved, General Thomas wrote: "During the time General Baird has had command of the First Division he has managed it entirely to my satisfaction, exhibiting great ability and capacity for command."

Two days later General Rosecrans published the following complimentary orders: "On the return of Major General Rousseau from an important mission for the benefit of his army, he resumed command of his Division. Brig. Gen. A. Baird being thus relieved of this Division, the General Commanding tenders to him his thanks for the prudence and ability which he displayed while in command, for the unflinching courage and ability with which he carried his troops into action on the 19th, and maintained his position during the terrific fight of the 20th in the glorious battle of Chickamauga."

An incident connected with the relief of General Baird from a command which he had exercised with such skill and valor is so characteristic of the man as to be worthy of notice here. When General Rousseau arrived on Baird's line on the evening of the 21st with the order to take command, General Baird, in place of showing the least personal feeling, promptly explained to General Rousseau that in the battle just concluded he had done all he could for the success of our arms, and had managed the Division to the best of his ability, and then offered to remain with General Rousseau if he so desired, as a volunteer. General Rousseau requested him to remain; he did so, aiding him that night to cover the retreat of our forces to Chattanooga.

On October 15, 1863, General Rosecrans addressed the following letter to General L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army:

"I respectfully beg leave to make a special mention of Brigadier-General Absalom Baird who, in temporary command of a Division, handled his men with skill and bravery, sustaining probably more fierce assaults and losing a larger percentage of men than any other Division in the battle, except Brannan's. Holding the extreme left of our line, where the enemy had intended to strike us on the 19th, his were among the first troops in action, and during the entire contest nobly did his troops, under his watchful and careful eye, sustain it. I respectfully recommend that he be made a Major-General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga."

On November 20, 1863, General George H. Thomas, in recommending several officers to favorable consideration, and urging their promotion, had the following:

Brigadier-General A. Baird, for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20; and for the able manner in which he conducted the operations of his Division from the crossing of the Tennessee River till the present time. General Baird assumed control of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. August 24, 1863, gaining in a very short time the entire confidence of the Division by his judicious and considerate administration of the duties of a Division Commander."

When the announcement of General Baird's death was made, Captain William R. Lowe, now of Washington, D. C., who served on the General's Staff as an aid during the battle, wrote to the editor of the Washington Post as follows:

* * * * "At this time (about 11 a. m., the 20th) our Division was fighting in three directions—front, left and rear. After an hour's desperate fighting the Confederates gave it up, and retired, followed by some of the Division for five or six hundred yards. * * Rumors had reached General Baird of disaster on our right. General Thomas had disappeared, and no one seemed to know where he was. The four Divisions (Baird's, Johnson's, Palmer's and Reynolds') around the Kelly farm found themselves absolutely alone; and in a hasty council between the Division Commanders the suggestion was

made that as there seemed no one present to give orders the ranking officer present take command and order these four Divisions to retire from their isolated position. General Baird, be it said to his everlasting glory and honor, replied to this suggestion: 'No. We have repulsed the enemy in his attacks and he will probably try it again, and we shall again beat him, and then the jig will be up with him.' This settled the question. General Baird was the junior of the four. A short time after this council the attack on Snodgrass Hill commenced, and then we knew where General Thomas was.'

Had the four Divisions withdrawn, as proposed, the Confederate troops confronting them would no doubt have advanced against Snodgrass Hill, taking our troops in rear. It is unnecessary to point out that had this been done the disaster to our army would have been irretrievable. General Baird is entitled to the credit of having averted that disaster.

Soon after reaching Chattanooga the army was re-organized General Thomas was given the Army of the Cumberland and General J. M. Palmer the 14th Corps; the old 1st Division became the 3rd Division, and General Baird was again given command.

In the operations around Chattanooga in the fall of 1863 General Baird took an active part, and was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25. In this battle, as will be remembered, General Sherman operated against the right and rear of Bragg's army, Hooker against the left and rear, while Thomas threatened a front attack.

Observing from his position on Orchard Knob that Bragg was moving heavily against Sherman, thereby weakening his center, and believing that Hooker was on his way from Rossville, General Grant ordered Thomas to move forward his troops, consisting of Sheridan's and Ward's Divisions of the 4th Corps, and Baird's and Johnson's Divisions of the 14th Corps, with a double line of skirmishers thrown out, with a view to carrying the rifle pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Then

they were to reform with a view of carrying the top of the Ridge. Referring to this, General Grant in his official report says:

"These troops moved forward, drove the enemy from the rifle pits at the base of the ridge, like bees from a hive; stopped but a moment until the whole were in line, and commenced the ascent of the mountain from right to left, almost simultaneously, following closely the retreating enemy without further orders. They encountered a fearful volley of grape and canister from nearly thirty pieces of artillery and musketry from still well-filled rifle pits on the summit of the Ridge. Not a waver, however, was seen in all that long line of brave men; their progress was steadily onward until the summit was in their possession."

On reaching the summit, Baird's Division was wheeled to the left, and was confronted by Cheatham's Division of Hardee's Corps, which was overcome. By 12 o'clock at night Bragg's army was in full retreat, giving up all his strong positions on Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge.

On the 18th of March, 1864, General Sherman relieved General Grant, and on the 5th of May commenced the Atlanta Campaign with the Army of the Cumberland, General Thomas; the Army of the Tennessee, General McPherson; and the Army of the Ohio, General Schofield. General McPherson operated by the right, General Schofield by the left, with General Thomas in the center. The Confederate army under General Joseph E. Johnston was entrenched in Dalton, 30 miles south of Chattanooga. General Baird still commanded the 3rd Division of the 14th Corps, and so continued to July 20, 1865, taking part in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, the capture of Savannah, the march through the Carolinas and the surrender of General Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. In all the operations of the Army of the Cumberland General Baird and his Division bore a conspicuous part.

In the battle of Resaca, May 14, 1864, General Baird's Division, with a part of the 1st Division, 14th Corps, were the first troops to enter the town, after a hot fight. At the battle of Jonesboro, September 1, the 3rd Brigade (Colonel G. P. Este commanding) of his Division was ordered by the Corps Commander to support the right brigade of the 1st Division, commanded by General Carlin. Learning from a staff officer that there was some misunderstanding as to the relations thus established between General Carlin and Colonel Este, and fearful of the result should this prove to be the case, General Baird offered to go himself and give personal supervision to the execution of all orders. This he did, accompanying Colonel Este with a single staff officer and two orderlies. About 100 yards from the works the brigade received a murderous fire of musketry and canister, but charged, and without faltering the whole line swept forward, making one of the most magnificent charges of the war, and the first during the Atlanta campaign in which field works were assaulted and carried.

January 12, 1865, General Baird was assigned to duty according to his brevet rank of Major General. On June 23, General Thomas recommended that he be assigned to the command of the Department of Florida; and three days later recommended his promotion to the full grade of Major General of Volunteers "for distinguished and gallant service during the war, and particularly at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1862, the appointment to date back to that time. Much credit is due him for the courage and determination evinced by him in that terrible engagement, in which by a skillful handling of his command, and the spirit of confidence which, by his own gallant bearing he was enabled to inspire in his troops, contributed to a great extent to the successful defeat of the much superior forces of the enemy. His promotion is only a just reward of merit, and I can not too strongly urge his claims.

July 20, 1865, the 14th Corps was mustered out of service; and July 28 General Baird was ordered to report to General W. S. Hancock, commanding the Middle Department, and was assigned to the command of the District of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which he held from August 5 to September 19, 1865. Soon after he was appointed Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Louisiana, which position he held to September 1, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service and reverted to his status as a Major in the Inspector General's Department, in which he served in a subordinate capacity to September 22, 1885, when he was appointed Inspector General of the Army. He was retired by operation of law on August 20, 1888.

General Baird was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel September 20, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chattanooga; Colonel, November 24, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chattanooga; Brigadier General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta; Major General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war; and Major General of Volunteers, September 1, 1864, for faithful services and distinguished conduct during the Atlanta campaign, and particularly in the battles of Resaca and Jonesboro, and for general good conduct in the command of his Division against Savannah.

In 1867 he was designated by the President to attend the maneuvers of the French army. The French Government presented him with the decoration of the Legion of Honor which, by a special act of Congress, he was permitted to accept.

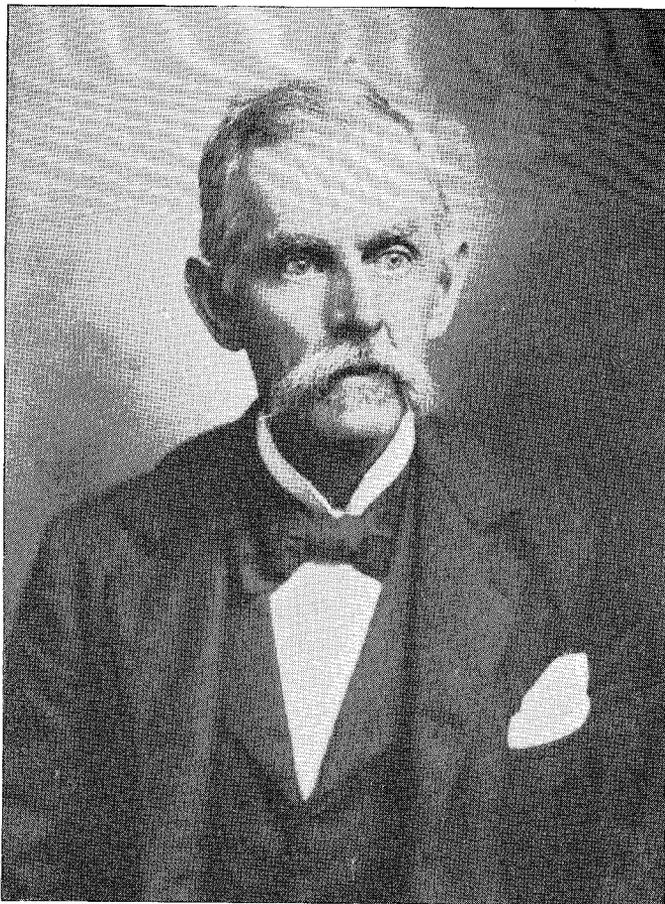
On April 22, 1896, he was awarded a Medal of Honor for his distinguished gallantry in action at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864.

In 1850, General Baird married Cornelia Wyntye Smith, daughter of Peter Sken Smith, and a niece of the Hon. Gerritt Smith, the philanthropist. Her grandmother was Elizabeth Livingston, a granddaughter of Robert Livingston. Mrs. Baird died in Washington, D. C., May 16, 1883. Captain William Baird, retired, an only child, survives his parents.

In view of General Baird's record it seems hardly necessary to write further, and yet a few words more from an old friend may be pardoned. He was an officer of the old school, a soldier par excellence. Both in the line and staff he wrought skilfully and faithfully. He always had his wits with him. He was one of the regular officers who fully understood the volunteers. Without being a martinet, he was a fine disciplinarian. He commanded by example rather than precept. He issued few orders. He never expected too much, and he never harshly criticized failure. His military education and talents were used to the best effect to instruct, encourage and protect those who, without his great advantages, were embarked with their honor and their lives in the same great enterprise. Always cool and collected, he never lost control of himself in the heat of battle, setting an example of supreme courage, moral and physical. He never neglected his men in camp or on the march, and after an engagement gave himself no rest until he was satisfied that the wounded had received proper care. He was, besides all this, a charming companion and a staunch friend. He was in every sense an officer and a gentleman, having upon all occasions a due respect for the best traditions of his alma mater and the army. As a result he won the respect of his superiors and endeared himself to all who were fortunate enough to serve under him. He died full of years and honors, beloved and respected by those who knew him best, and was laid to rest beside his wife in the Arlington National Cemetery, Saturday, June 17th, 1905.

"There shall he rest forever among the wise and the bold."

J. P. SANGER.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL BRYAN M. THOMAS.

BRYAN M. THOMAS.

No. 1819. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, July 16th, 1905, at Dalton, Ga., aged 69.

On the afternoon of July 16th, 1905, the soul of GENERAL BRYAN M. THOMAS, of Dalton, Ga., "passed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees" in the realms of the eternal camping grounds.

General Thomas was born in Milledgeville, Ga., May 8, 1836. Being of a patriotic nature and inheriting from a long line of ancestors a courageous spirit, he early evinced a desire for a military life. Leaving Oglethorpe College in his junior year, he entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., in 1854, graduating in 1858. After serving as instructor at his Alma Mater for a season and after a period at Governor's Island, he was assigned to the 5th Infantry, U. S. A., in the far West. Lieutenant Thomas, under the afterwards famous Albert Sidney Johnston, was engaged in various campaigns in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona against the Navajos and Apaches, often braving the greatest danger in charge of scouts.

When Georgia joined her sister States in secession against the Union, Lieut. Thomas resigned his commission and took up arms for the Southland that he loved so well. Going to Montgomery, Ala., then the capitol of the Confederacy, he offered his services to the President, Jefferson Davis. He was first commissioned first lieutenant in the Confederate service and stationed at Fort Gaines, Ala., as drillmaster. Soon afterwards he was appointed staff officer as inspector general of Gen. J. M. Withers' Division, Polk's Corps, of the Western Army, serving with distinction in the Tennessee-Kentucky campaigns. He was in the terrible conflicts of Shiloh, Perryville, and Murfreesboro, and was recommended for promotion for distinguished gallantry

on the field of Shiloh by both Gens. Bragg and Hardee. After the Tennessee campaign, Gen. Withers was transferred to the Department of the Gulf.

On August 4, 1864, Gen. Thomas was commissioned brigadier general and assigned to the command of a brigade composed of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments Alabama Reserves, afterwards known as the 61st, 62d and 63d Alabama Regiments. His brigade was assigned to duty at Blakely and Spanish Fort, near Mobile. After a heroic defense of several months, he surrendered to Gen. Canby in April, 1865, almost simultaneously with Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox.

With the failure of the Confederacy, Gen. Thomas, giving up the sword of war, took up the reap hook of peace and engaged in planting in Southern Georgia for a number of years. Endowed with a superior mentality, however, he, like Gen. Lee and many others, found more congenial employment in teaching; and for nearly fifteen years prior to his death he was superintendent of the public schools of Dalton, Ga. Gen. Thomas is survived by his wife (a daughter of Gen. J. M. Withers) and three children: a son (John S. Thomas, a merchant of Dalton) and two daughters (Miss Hattie Thomas, of Dalton, and Mrs. Guy Hamilton, of Mobile).

Both in public and private life the love of a great and warm heart found expression in words and deeds that bound others to him as with "hoops of steel." His chivalry was supreme. His impress upon the characters of the young who came under his tuition will be lasting. Many there are who, owing to his guidance, have risen "on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things." When the message went forth that his great heart had ceased to beat, sorrow was universal. As he lay in his casket, clad in his uniform of gray and surrounded by beautiful flowers, many people, including the hoary-headed veteran with



CAPTAIN HORACE M. REEVE.

his iron cross, the youngest school child, the business man wearing his insignia of Masonry, and the humblest negro, paid tribute to his worthy memory. As the sun was sinking in splendor over the wooded crest of Rocky Face the cortege wound its way to the heights of West Hill Cemetery. As little children, one by one, dropped a rose or lily on his casket some one said reverently: "He was the most beloved man in Dalton." Softly the darkness fell like a mantle upon the sorrowing town, while a single star shone gloriously in the eastern sky—a star bright and beautiful like the redeemed soul that had answered "Here" to the roll call of the heavenly hosts.

"Till the future dares
Forget the past, his fate and fame shall be
An echo and a light unto eternity."

HORACE MAYNARD REEVE.

No. 3479. CLASS OF 1892.

Died, August 8th, 1905, at Washington, D. C., aged 36.

The announcement in August last of the death of CAPTAIN REEVE of the Third Infantry, and a member of the General Staff, was a painful surprise to a wide circle of Army friends. Captain Reeve's varied and active services had made his name a familiar one in the Army, and his personal qualities had attached many friends.

Captain Reeve's military career, thus untimely ended, is so characterized throughout by sincere, hearty, efficient performance of the work that fell to his lot, that it presents a picture of a very fine type of the American soldier, and is worth commemoration.

HORACE MAYNARD REEVE descended from old and respectable English, Scotch, Norman and German families, distinguished in peace and in war. His father, Colonel Felix A. Reeve, now Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury in Washington, was a young man practicing law in Knoxville, Tenn., when the Civil War broke out. In the course of this war he raised a regiment for the Union, which saw service in Upper East Tennessee, and North Georgia, and at Franklin, Knoxville and Nashville. Colonel Reeve married a daughter of Horace Maynard. Horace Maynard Reeve, the subject of this sketch, was one of eight children of this union. He was born in Greeneville, Tenn., in 1869, was educated chiefly in Washington, D. C., first at the school of the Christian Brothers, and later at the Washington Public High School. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy from the First Congressional District of Tennessee in 1888 and graduated in 1892.

After graduation Lieutenant Reeve joined the Third Regiment of Infantry, and served with it, until detailed for duty at the United States Military Academy, serving from 1895 to 1898 as Instructor and as Assistant Professor in the Department of Drawing. Professor Charles W. Larned, the head of the Department of Drawing, writes of Captain Reeve's "ability as a draughtsman and knowledge of technical graphics as having but very few equals in the service."

In June 1898, Lieutenant Reeve was upon his own application relieved from duty at the Military Academy, and ordered to his regiment which he joined at Port Tampa, and accompanied it in the expedition against Santiago de Cuba. He participated in the engagement at El Caney and in the subsequent fighting in front of Santiago. On July 5th he was appointed on the Staff of General J. C. Bates. In a letter

dated "San Francisco, Cal., October 27, 1900," General Shafter, recommending Lieutenant Reeve to the consideration of the Secretary of War, says :

"While commanding the Fifth Army Corps in Cuba my attention was especially attracted to this officer because of some field engineering and map making which he executed. He was regarded as one of the best and most efficient young officers in the Army."

Lieutenant Reeve joined his regiment in December, 1898, under orders for the Philippine Islands, arrived in Manila, March 20, 1899, and served with his regiment in the Spring Campaign in Luzon. On July 1st of the same year he again joined General Bates as Aide-de-Camp, and remained on his staff until General Bates returned to the United States in the spring of 1901. Lieutenant Reeve was thus with General Bates in the campaign resulting in the occupation of the Provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Tayabas, Laguna, and Morong, and in the one in which was occupied North and South Camarines and Sorsogon as well as in the expeditions in which the north and south coasts of Mindinao were occupied. He was also with General Bates when the agreement was made with the Sultan of Jolo. Lieutenant Reeve was promoted to Captain, February 2, 1901. On a letter of Captain Reeve forwarding efficiency report for the year ending June 30, 1901, General John C. Bates made the following endorsement :

"Headquarters, Department of the Missouri,
Omaha, Neb., December 31, 1901.

Captain Horace M. Reeve, 3rd Infantry, U. S. Army, is an officer of marked ability, zeal and efficiency; gallant in action, studious, industrious, and of exemplary habits.

At the battle of El Caney he served as Adjutant of a battalion of the 3rd Infantry, then in my brigade, and was conspicuously gallant. A few days later I took him on my staff on account of his excellent topographical work, and he remained with me until his regiment was ordered to the Philippines, in December, 1898.

He rendered excellent service with his regiment in the spring campaign in Luzon in 1899, and on July 1st of that year again joined me as Aide-de-Camp, and remained on my staff until my return to this country in the spring of 1901.

He has at times performed the duties of Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster, Commissary, Engineer and Ordnance Officer, and always with marked efficiency.

(Signed) J. C. BATES,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army."

Captain Reeve served a second tour at the United States Military Academy from August 1901 until August 1902, when he again entered the staff of General Bates. He became a member of the General Staff of the Army upon its organization in 1903.

On October 8, 1903, Captain Reeve was designated as Military Attache of the Embassy of the United States at the City of Mexico, and he reported to the Ambassador in the City of Mexico, October 31, 1903. During the succeeding year he traveled extensively in the Republic of Mexico, most of the time on pony-back, but found the high altitudes so injurious to his health that on November 3, 1904, he applied for and obtained sixty days' leave of absence, and visited Washington. He afterwards returned to Mexico, apparently much benefited by his visit to a home climate, and resumed his active duties as attache and his travel studies.

He returned to Washington in June, 1905, for a temporary rest, and to write a report of his observations abroad, and while engaged in this work was stricken with a malignant attack of typhoid fever. While it is doubtful whether this disease was contracted at home or abroad, it is certain that his vitality had been sapped by residence in a tropical climate. Unable to finally muster up sufficient strength to meet the continued ravages of the disease, he passed away through sheer weakness, August 8, 1905, at his father's home in Washington City.



GENERAL THOMAS H. BARBER.

Captain Reeve was tall and slim in figure. His face was thin, his hair dark, his eyes gray and penetrating. Among friends he talked copiously and well, and he enjoyed the confidences of friendship. His expression was habitually grave, and the lines of his face showed an energetic will. He had the nicest sense of personal honor. His temperament had in it something of idealism, which threw a glamor on the work appointed, and its discharge was always performed with enthusiasm. There was much to be hoped for from Horace Reeve had his life been spared.

G. B.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS H. BARBER, U. S. V.

No. 2178. CLASS OF 1867.

Died March 10, 1905, at New York City, aged 60.

THOMAS H. BARBER was born in London, England, the 6th of May, 1844. Died in New York City 16th of March, 1905. His father was Thomas Hunt Barber and his mother Maria Thompson.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the First New York Congressional District July 1, 1863, and was graduated June 17, 1867, a coincidence in the two dates that is full of significance to the student of the military history of our country. Assigned to the First Artillery as Second Lieutenant, he served in garrison at Fort Hamilton, New York, October 1, 1867, till February, 1870.

He was at the Military Academy at West Point, as Assistant Professor of the French language, February 28th, 1870, to January 17th, 1873, and Principal Assistant Professor July 10th, 1872, to August 21st, 1876. Promoted First Lieutenant First Artillery July 10th, 1872.

Spent summer leave of 1872, granted officers on duty in Academic Department, U. S. Military Academy, in Europe. Traveled in Ireland, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Switzerland. From August 28th, 1874, to April 30th, 1875, in charge of the Department of French during the absence of the Professor of the French Language in Europe.

On Signal duty at Fort Whipple, Va., from Sept. 4th, 1876, to June 21st, 1878.

On duty with Company at Fort Adams, R. I., until May 1st, 1880. Detailed during summer of 1879 to make surveys of certain government military reservations in Newport Harbor, R. I. On leave of absence in Europe January 17th, 1880, April 7th, 1881.

Traveled extensively in England, Scotland, France, Spain, Italy, Germany and Switzerland.

Returned to duty with Company at Fort Adams, R. I.

Directed to report for special duty at Yorktown, Va., Sept. 22nd, 1881.

Detailed as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. S. Hancock Oct. 22nd, 1881, Yorktown, Va.

Endorsement of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock on letter of resignation:

"Lieutenant Barber has proved to be an intelligent and accomplished staff officer of an exceptional class, and one difficult to be replaced. He was recommended to me by his superior officers for the excellent reputation he bore as a line officer and was in consequence appointed to the position of A. D. C. on my staff."

While on leave of absence during the summer of 1883, accompanied the Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology of the U. S. Military Academy on a geological examination of the Big Horn and Shoshone Mountains and Yellowstone Park, escorted by a cavalry detachment with

pack train. During various leaves of absence traveled in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and in all the States and Territories of the United States, except Alaska and Idaho. Resigned July 1st, 1885.

From Nov. 30, 1886, to Dec. 31, 1891, General Barber served in the National Guard of the State of New York, holding the commissions of Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade; Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment; and Brigadier General and Inspector General.

When the Spanish War came upon us, General Barber was selected by Governor Frank S. Black to command the First New York Volunteers. The list of applications for regimental commands was measured by feet and influence rather than by inches and competency. General Barber positively refused to permit political pressure to be applied in his behalf.

"That appointment," declared Governor Black, "was made purely on merit. I wish I had a dozen officers like General Barber."

The General found himself in command of anything but a harmonious and co-operative regiment. The Albany contingent had favored one of its own officers for the Colonelcy, and its disappointment crystallized in the dissemination of scandalous reports against the command and malicious rumors against the commander, whose motives in the assignment of the regiment's field of action were impugned—a condition that was intensified by the soldierly reticence of the Colonel and was only removed after the regiment had been mustered out and the official correspondence released.

It is doubtful whether any other Colonel of Volunteers during the Spanish War was better endowed with the all around abilities necessary for command in the field than General Barber. He had served twenty-two years in the

Regular Army, five in the National Guard and rounded out his long years of service with the Volunteers. He understood their idiosyncrasies, valued their spirit of independence and dignity at its true worth, made liberal allowance for their crude interpretation of discipline and practiced forbearance and conciliation toward many delinquencies brought before him. He never even in National Guard days lost sight of the ideal standard of discipline inculcated at West Point but in its application he exercised the tact of the experienced diplomat and obtained results where sterner methods would have produced discord and dissension. In serious and important affairs the inflexibility of his will was never shaken. These qualities so happily combined stood him in need during his service in the National Guard. He accomplished many commendable reforms against annoying political interferences and capsized traditions that for years had militated against the development and progress of the State Military organization. As Colonel of the Twelfth, and while in temporary command of the State Camp at Peekskill, he established an innovation at mess which in spite of the mutations of sixteen years is still observed. At the first call the companies form on the color line and at the second call march to mess under command of the senior line officer, who drops out at the next meal, thus affording before the week's tour of duty is over, the Junior Second Lieutenant an opportunity to display his qualifications for commanding the Regiment.

Like all model soldiers, General Barber was lacking in every essential necessary for the successful politician. Competent as he was to command troops, he was deficient in the mysterious art of commanding men. Knowledge of human nature was denied him, as manipulation for political ends was abhorrent to him. In all the conventionalities General Barber represented all that was strongest and best in manhood. Devotion to his friends that strengthened with years, devotion

to his family, devotion to his church, and a cool, calm courage both moral and physical that was never put to the test without emerging triumphantly, were sterling characteristics ever in evidence, typifying the ideal soldier, gentleman and Christian. An uncompromising enemy to all the baser attributes of human nature, his life throughout is marked by a consistency only to be found in the noblest characters and by a steadfast endeavor for the just and the right that forms a priceless heritage to all who knew him well.

HUGH HASTINGS.

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