

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

JUNE 11th, 1906.

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

1906.

Annual Reunion, June 11th, 1906.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11, 1906.

The business meeting of the Association was held in Cullum Hall at West Point at 2 p. m., with Colonel C. W. Larned in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Edward S. Travers, Chaplain, U. S. Military Academy.

The roll call was dispensed with.

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

Prayer by the Chaplain.

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

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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.

1846

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

1847

ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.
HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1849

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

1850

EUGENE A. CARR.
WILLIAM L. CABELL.

1851

ALEXANDER J. PERRY.
JOSEPH G. TILFORD.

1852

JAMES VAN VOAST.
JAMES W. ROBINSON.
JOHN MULLAN.
JOHN P. HAWKINS.

1853

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL.
WILLIAM R. BOGGS.
WILLIAM S. SMITH.
MATHEW 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

RICHARD LODOR.
JEREMIAH H. GILMAN.
JAMES McMILLAN.

1857

JOHN C. PALFREY.
E. PORTER ALEXANDER.
HENRY M. ROBERT.
SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.
MANNING M. KIMMEL.

1858

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

1859

FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
MARTIN D. HARDIN.
FRANCIS J. CRILLY.
CALEB H. CARLTON.

1860

HORACE PORTER.
JAMES H. WILSON.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.
JOHN M. WILSON.
EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
ALEX C. M. PENNINGTON.
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.

1865

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

1865—Cont.

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. HAAPT.
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.
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.
 JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
 JAMES W. POPE.
 CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
 FRANK W. RUSSELL.
 THOMAS J. MARCH.
 LOYALL FARRAGUT.
 CHARLES F. ROE.
 DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869

ERIC BERGLAND.
 *SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
 DANIEL M. TAYLOR.
 WILLIAM P. DUVAL.
 JACOB A. AUGUR.
 HENRY L. HARRIS.
 ARTHUR S. HARDY.
 DAVID A. LYLE.
 WORTH OSGOOD.
 R. H. LINDSEY.
 CHARLES BRADEN.
 CHARLES MORTON.
 MARTIN B. HUGHES.
 WILLIAM GERHARD.

1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
 WINFIELD S. CHAPIN.
 *EDWARD S. HOLDEN.
 CARL F. PALFREY.
 JAMES ROCKWELL.
 EDWARD E. WOOD.
 WILLIAM R. QUINAN.
 *EDAR S. DUDLEY.
 CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.
 CHARLES W. BURROWS.

1870—Contd.

WILLIAM E. BIRKHMIR.
 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.
 HENRY R. LEMLY.
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
 JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.
 GEORGE RUHLEN.
 FRANK WEST.
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
 JACOB R. RIBLETT.
 GEORGE E. POND.

1872—Cont.

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 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. GILLMORE.
 JOSEPH F. HUSTON.

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

1875

SMITH S. 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.
 THOMAS S. McCALEB.

1876

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
 HEMAN DOWD.
 ALEXANDER S. BACON.
 WILLIAM CROZIER.
 HENRY H. LUDLOW.
 JOHN T. FRENCH.
 LEONARD A. LOVERING.
 WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.
 GRANGER ADAMS.
 EDWARD E. DRAVO.
 HERBERT S. FOSTER.
 OSCAR F. LONG.
 CARVER HOWLAND.
 *ERNEST A. GARLINGTON.
 *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.

1877—Cont.

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

1878

GEORGE McC. DERBY.
 FRANK E. HOBBS.
 GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.
 JOHN R. TOTTEN.
 LEWIS D. GREENE.
 JOHN T. BARNETT.
 ABNER PICKERING.
 JOHN C. F. TILLSON.
 J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS.
 CHARLES G. STARR.
 BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.
 ROBERT N. GETTY.
 NAT P. PHISTER.
 WILLIAM J. ELLIOT.
 JAMES F. BELL.
 ABIEL J. SMITH.

1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
 THOMAS L. CASEY.
 THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
 CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.
 GUSTAV J. FIEBEGGER.
 WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.
 GEORGE H. G. GALE.
 FRANCIS H. FRENCH.

1879—Cont

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. SHARPE.
 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.
 FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
 PARKER W. WEST.
 BRITTON DAVIS.
 WALTER R. STOLL.
 LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

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.

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.

1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN.
 WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.
 C. DeW. WILLCOX.
 CHARLES H. MUIR.
 JOHN D. BARRETTE.
 ROBERT A. BROWN.
 JOHN M. CARSON.
 AUSTIN H. BROWN.
 ALMON L. PARMENTER.
 WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
 HENRY P. McCAIN.
 WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
 LOUIS M. KOEHLER.
 ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
 SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
 GEORGE I. PUTNAM.
 EDWARD R. GILMAN.

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.

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.
ARTHUR B. FOSTER.
CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
CHARLES GERHARDT.
SAMUEL SEAY.
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.
MUNROE McFARLAND.
WILLIAM T. WILDER.
WILLIAM R. DASHIELL.
ELI A. HELMICK.
WILLIAM T. LITTEBRANT.
CHARLES G. FRENCH.
MATTHEW C. BUTLER.

1889

EBEN E. WINSLOW.
CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER.
CHESTER HARDING.
EDMUND M. BLAKE.
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.
EDWARD 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. KBECH.

1891

SPENCER COSBY.
JOHN S. SEWALL.
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.
WILLIAM H. BERTSCH.
ELMER LINDSLEY.
JOSEPH T. CRABBS.
JOHN W. HEAVY.
HARRY J. HIRSCH.
CHARLES DeL. HINE.
JOSEPH FRAZIER.
ROBERT L. HAMILTON.
HOLLIS C. CLARK.
GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS.
PALMER E. PIERCE.
WILLIAM P. JACKSON.
ALBERT B. DONWORTH.
GORDON VOORHIES.
GUY H. B. SMITH.
WALTER M. WHITMAN.
JACQUES deL. LAFITTE
JOHN J. BRADLEY.
HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.
HERBERT N. ROYDEN.
LEWIS S. SORLEY.

1892

JAMES P. JERVEY.
FRANK E. HARRIS.
GEORGE BLAKELY.
FRANK W. COE.
*WILLIAM R. SMITH.
HENRY H. WHITNEY.
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. DAVISON.
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. SMEDBERG.
ROBERTSON HONEY.
JOHN M. MORGAN.
AMOS H. MARTIN.
WALTER C. BABCOCK.
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. SXTON.
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.
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.
FRANK B. WATSON.
OSCAR J. CHARLES.

1896

HARRY F. JACKSON.
ROBERT E. CALLAN.
EUGENE P. JERVEY.
LE ROY ELTINGE.
JAMES W. HINKLEY.
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.

1896—Cont.

OLA W. BELL.
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.
WILLARD 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.

1900—Cont.

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

1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL.
GEORGE R. SPALDING.
WILLIAM G. CAPLES.
HENRY C. JEWETT.
CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.
WALTER D. SMITH.
WILLIAM P. ENNIS.
ARTHUR H. BRYANT.
FRANK P. LAHM.
GUY E. CARLETON.
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.
COPLBY 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.
 GEORGE W. COCHEU
 CLIFFORD JONES.
 WILFORD J. HAWKINS.
 THOMAS E. SELFRIDGE.
 HENNING F. COLLEY.
 PAUL D. BUNKER.
 JAMES A. MARS.
 SAMUEL M. PARKER.
 JAMES S. JONES.
 WILLIAM M. COLVIN.
 FRANCIS H. FARNUM.
 DORSEY R. RODNEY.
 ALEXANDER M. MILTON.
 CAMPBELL B. HODGES.
 JACOB W. S. WUEST.
 E. LLEWELLYN BULL.
 CHARLES F. SEVERSON.
 CHARLES B. MOORE.
 CORNELIUS S. BENDEL.
 BURT W. PHILLIPS.
 BEN F. RISTINE.
 ALBERT GILMOR.
 STUART A. HOWARD.
 JOHN S. UPHAM.
 HOMER N. PRESTON.
 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.

1904—Cont.

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.
 STANLEY KOCH.
 CARROLL W. NEAL.
 HARRY S. BERRY.
 WILBER A. BLAIN.
 WALTER SINGLES.
 WILLIAM V. CARTER.
 GORDON R. CATTS.
 HENRY C. PRATT.
 CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD.
 URSA 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.
 ROBERT B. HEWITT.
 WILLIAM F. L. SIMPSON.
 MERRILL D. WHEELER.
 LOWE A. McCLURE.
 JAMES S. GREENE.
 CHARLES F. CONRY.
 CLEMENT H. WRIGHT.
 WILLIAM R. SCOTT.
 WINN BLAIR.
 EUGENE V. ARMSTRONG.
 HARRY L. SIMPSON.

1904—Cont.

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. MCKINLAY.
 NORMAN F. RAMSEY.
 GEORGE DILLMAN.
 ELLERY W. NILES.
 ADELNO GIBSON.
 CHARLES L. SCOTT.
 FREDERICK W. MANLEY.
 LOUIS P. SCHOONMAKER.
 OWEN S. ALBRIGHT.
 FRED H. BAIRD.
 HUGH H. BROADHURST.

1906.

HAROLD S. HETRICK.
 WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.
 FREDERICK B. DOWNING.
 HENRY A. FINCH.
 EDWARD D. ARDERY.
 FREDERIC E. HUMPHERYS.
 CHARLES K. ROCKWELL.
 GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.
 RICHARD C. BURLINSON.
 JAMES W. RILEY.
 LLOYD P. HORSFALL.
 CHARLES G. METTLER.
 CHARLES B. GATEWOOD.
 MORGAN L. BRETT.
 ARTHUR D. MINICK.
 HENRY W. TORNEY.

1906—Cont.

FORREST E. WILLIFORD.
 EARL McFARLAND.
 JOSEPH A. GREEN.
 ALEXANDER G. PENDLETON, JR.
 JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.
 FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.
 WALTER S. STURGILL.
 JOHN C. HENDERSON.
 HAROLD W. HUNTLEY.
 ROY F. WARING.
 WALTER M. WILHELM.
 EDWARD W. WILDRICK.
 PAUL R. MANCHESTER.
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
 GEORGE W. DEARMOND.
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
 FRANK M. ANDREWS.
 OSCAR WESTOVER.
 HARRY D. R. ZIMMERMAN.
 EDWIN DEL. SMITH.
 JOHN S. PRATT.
 JOSEPH C. KING.
 MATT E. MADIGAN.
 WILLIAM E. LANE, JR.
 RALPH McT. PENNELL.
 GEORGE G. BARTLETT.
 HENRY B. CLAGETT.
 CLYDE R. ABRAHAM.
 PIERRE V. KIEFFER.
 GEORGE L. CONVERSE, JR.
 HARRY A. SCHWABE.
 GEORGE H. PAINE.
 DONALD A. ROBINSON.
 RENE E. DeR. HOYLE.
 GEORGE E. TURNER.
 PHILIP MATHEWS.
 RICHARD H. JACOB.
 RALPH A. JONES.
 CALVERT L. DAVENPORT.
 HORACE F. SPURGIN.
 ROBERT N. CAMPBELL.
 HOWARD K. LOUGHRAN.
 MAX A. ELSER.
 WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN.
 MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON.
 WILLIAM W. ROSE.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following report of the Treasurer was read and adopted:

West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1906.

Palmer E. Pierce in account with the Association of Graduates for the year ending June 1 1906.

DR.

Balance on hand last report:

Bonds	\$10,000.00	
Cash	2,712.52	\$12,712.52
Interest on bonds and deposits		484.29
Life membership fees		470.15
Initiation fees and dues		34.00
Sale of Annuals		29.75
Sale of U. S. bonds, 10,000 Reg. 4s. 1907		10,368.75
		\$24,099.46

CR

Printing Annual Report for 1905		526.53
Reports of Superintendent, Board of Visitors and Register, U. S. M. A.		87.55
Stationery		60.10
Book of Record, expressage, etc.,		14.51
Clerical hire		78.75
Salary of Secretary		120.00
Purchase of \$10,000 bonds City of New York, Reg. 4s. 1955..		10,818.63
To balance on hand, cash \$2,393.39, bonds, City of New York, \$10,000		12,393.39
		\$24,099.46

(Cash \$2,393.39 Newburg Savings Bank.)

PALMER E. PIERCE,
Treasurer, Asso. Grad. U. S. M. A

Audited and found correct:

WM. B. GORDON,
Lieut. Colonel, U. S. Army.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place.

General Horace Porter, LL. D., was elected President of the Association, who 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.

The name of Frank deL. Carrington of the Class of 1878 was dropped from the rolls of the Association.

COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Col. Chas. W. Larned Captain W. R. Smith,
Col. Robt. L. Howze, Lieut. A. H. Sunderland.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Colonel W. R. Livermore, Captain Henry Metcalfe.

The report of the above named Committee, appointed under General Webb's resolution of June 13, 1905, "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," was read and adopted. This Committee was continued and the name of Captain W. R. Smith added to the resident members.

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 1906.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4453	*1	Hetrick, Harold S.	2d Lieut. Corps Engin'rs
4454	*2	Johnson, William A.	2d Lieut. Corps Engin'rs
4455	*3	Loving, James J.	2d Lieut. Corps Engin'rs
4456	*4	Downing, Frederick B.	2d Lieut. Corps Engin'rs
4457	*5	Daley, Edmund L.	2d Lieut. Corps Engin'rs
4458	6	Finch, Henry A.	2d Lieut. Corps Engin'rs
4459	7	Arderly, Edward D.	2d Lieut. Corps Engin'rs
4460	8	Humphreys, Fredric E.	2d Lieut. Corps Engin'rs
4461	9	Rockwell, Charles K.	2d Lieut. Corps Engin'rs
4462	10	Morrow, George M., Jr. ...	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4463	11	Burleson, Richard C.	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry
4464	12	Riley, James W.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4465	13	Horsfall, Lloyd P.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4466	14	Mettler, Charles G.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4467	15	Gatewood, Charles B.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4468	16	Pelot, Joseph H.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4469	17	Brett, Morgan L.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4470	18	Minick, Arthur D.	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry
4471	19	Torney, Henry W.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4472	20	Williford, Forrest E.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4473	21	Bradshaw, James S.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4474	22	McFarland, Earl	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4475	23	Green, Joseph A.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4476	24	Pendleton, Alexander G. Jr	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4477	25	Wainwright, Jonathan M.	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry
4478	26	Dickman, Frederick T. ...	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry
4479	27	Sturgill, Walter S.	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry
4480	28	Henderson, John C.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4481	29	Lewis, Charles A.	2d Lieut. 9th Infantry

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4482	30	Huntley, Harold W.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4483	31	Chaffee, Adna R., Jr.	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry
4484	32	Waring, Roy F.	2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry
4485	33	Wilhelm, Walter M.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4486	34	Wildrick, Edward W.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4487	35	Donahue, Walter E.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4488	36	Manchester, Paul R.	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry
4489	37	Gillespie, Alexander G.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4490	38	Olmstead, Dawson	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry
4491	39	Sneed, Byard	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry
4492	40	DeArmond, George W.	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry
4493	41	Quekemeyer, John G.	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry
4494	42	Andrews, Frank M.	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry
4495	43	Westover, Oscar	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry
4496	44	Zimmerman, Harry D. R.	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry
4497	45	Smith, Edwin DeL.	2d Lieut. Artillery Corps
4498	46	Parker, Cortlandt	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry
4499	47	Pratt, John S.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery
4500	48	King, Joseph C.	2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry
4501	49	Fox, Hally	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry
4502	50	Shute, Martyn H.	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry
4503	51	Madigan, Matt E.	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry
4504	52	Lane, William E., Jr.	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry
4505	53	Cook, Fred A.	2d Lieut. 2d Infantry
4506	54	Pennell, Ralph McT.	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry
4507	55	Barlett, George G.	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry
4508	56	Clagett, Henry B.	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry
4509	57	Abraham, Clyde R.	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry
4510	58	Kieffer, Pierre V.	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry
4511	59	Converse, George L., Jr.	2d Lieut. 14th Cavalry
4512	60	Schwabe, Harry A.	2d Lieut. 13th Infantry
4513	61	Maul, John C.	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry
4514	62	Paine, George H.	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry

Column Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4515	63	Robinson, Donald A.	2d Lieut. 29th Infantry
4516	64	Hoyle, Rene E. DeR.	2d Lieut. 5th Infantry
4517	65	Turner, George E.	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry
4518	66	Mathews, Philip	2d Lieut. 5th Infantry
4519	67	Jacob, Richard H.	2d Lieut. 26th Infantry
4520	68	Jones, Ralph A.	2d Lieut. 8th Infantry
4521	69	Davenport, Calvert L.	2d Lieut. 19th Infantry
4522	70	Spurgin, Horace F.	2d Lieut. 29th Infantry
4523	71	Campbell, Robert N.	2d Lieut. 29th Infantry
4524	72	Loughry, Howard K.	2d Lieut. 9th Infantry
4525	73	Schultz, Hugo D.	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry
4526	74	Elser, Max A.	2d Lieut. 25th Infantry
4527	75	Byrd, George R.	2d Lieut. 17th Infantry
4528	76	MacMillan, William T.	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry
4529	77	Thompson, Marcellus H.	2d Lieut. 28th Infantry
4530	78	Rose, William W.	2d Lieut. 16th Infantry

NECROLOGY.

WILLIAM PASSMORE CARLIN.

No. 1469. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, October 4th, 1903, near Livingston, Mont., aged 73.

GENERAL CARLIN was born on his father's farm, nine miles northwest of Carrollton, Ill., November 23, 1829. His father was William Carlin, the younger brother of Governor Thomas Carlin. His mother, Mary Goode Carlin, a member of the large family of Goode, natives of Virginia. General Carlin, at the age of sixteen, was appointed a cadet at West Point by President Franklin Pierce, on the request of Stephen A. Douglas. Graduating with his class in 1850, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, taking active part in the campaigns against the Indians in Minnesota in 1851, '52 and '53. Later he was in the campaigns against the Sioux on the plains and participated in the campaign under Colonel Albert Sydney Johnston against the Mormons and Indians in 1858. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was Captain of the Sixth Infantry, on special service as recruiting officer at Buffalo, N. Y.; while so serving, many of the prominent citizens of Buffalo called upon him to drill them in military tactics, among the number being Grover Cleveland. Early in the War General Carlin tendered his services to Governor Richard Yates, who promptly appointed him Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, which soon joined General Fremont. His first battle was October 31, 1861, at Frederickstown, Mo., where Jeff C.

Thompson's forces were defeated. After a campaign in Arkansas he joined the forces in front of Corinth. His regiment was engaged at Perryville. At Murfreesboro he commanded a Brigade in Jeff C. Davis' Division, losing 627 in killed and wounded. He participated with great credit in the desperate Battle of Chickamauga. For Murfreesboro he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and Major-General for Chickamauga. At Chattanooga his was the only Brigade sent up Lookout Mountain from the East to reinforce Hooker at the Craven House. He took a brilliant part in the storming of Missionary Ridge. He commanded a Division in Sherman's Army on the "March to the Sea," being engaged in the last Battle of the War at Bentonville, N. C., in which his Division bore a most conspicuous part, largely sustaining the brunt of the first day's engagement.

After the War he commanded various posts, and was retired for age when in command of the Department of Vancouver.

He was a quiet, affable gentleman, a determined and brilliant soldier, popular alike with his troops and his superior officers, an enthusiastic member of our Society, and throughout his service and in every battle a leading contributor to its splendid history. He was buried at Carrollton, Ill. There was an immense attendance, the leading State officials being present and the veterans of the surrounding region.

* * *



GENERAL GEORGE H. STEUART.

GEORGE H. STEUART.

No. 1405. CLASS OF 1848.

Died, November 22, 1903, at South River, Md., aged 76.

GENERAL GEORGE H. STEUART, a Brigadier-General in the Army of the Confederate States, died on November 22nd, 1903, at his home on South River, Maryland, about seven miles from Annapolis. He was 76 years old and his demise was caused by a hemorrhage of the stomach.

General Steuart entered the United States Military Academy in 1844, and after graduating was promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Second Dragoons. He was placed on frontier duty and spent seven years in Texas.

During this time he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Second Dragoons, in 1849, and First Lieutenant of the First Cavalry in 1855. While in the Lone Star State he was stationed at twelve different forts or barracks, and was one of the escorting party to Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman on his inspection tour throughout the State. In the latter part of 1855, Lieutenant Steuart was again detailed on frontier duty, this time at Fort Leavenworth, and during a Sioux expedition of the same year he was made Captain of K Company, First Cavalry. In 1856 he took part in a Cheyenne expedition and was in a skirmish near Fort Kearney, Nebraska, August 26th. The years 1857 and 1858 were spent at Fort Leavenworth, after which Captain Steuart joined a Utah expedition. In 1858 he was stationed in Kansas and during the following year was one of a scouting party along the Arkansas river. The years 1859 and 1860 found him in expeditions against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians.

At the inauguration of President Lincoln, Captain Steuart commanded a troop of cavalry that acted as an escort to the President. On April 22nd, 1861, he resigned from the army and went to Richmond to join the Confederacy.

At Harper's Ferry in May, 1861, General Joseph E. Johnston placed him in command of eight incomplete companies.

On June 16th, of the same year, the First Maryland Regiment was organized, with Arnold Elzey as Colonel, George H. Steuart as Lieutenant-Colonel and Bradley T. Johnston as Major. After the first battle of Manassas, Colonel Elzey was made a Brigadier-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Steuart, a Colonel and Major Johnson Lieutenant-Colonel.

On March 17th, 1862, Colonel Steuart was promoted to Brigadier-General and assigned to the command of a Cavalry Brigade with Jackson in the Valley of Virginia.

He led his Brigade during the Valley Campaign and on June 1st, he was transferred to the command of the Second Brigade of Jackson's Division of Infantry, composed of five Virginia Regiments. At the battle of Cross Keys, June 8th, 1862, he was badly wounded in the shoulder by a grape shot, and during the rest of the year lay in a hospital on sick furlough.

In January, 1863, he was assigned to the command of a Brigade of Infantry in Ewell's Corps, consisting of two North Carolina Regiments, three Virginia Regiments and the Second Maryland Infantry, of which Colonel James R. Herbert was chief officer. He commanded this Brigade in the march through Maryland and Pennsylvania to Gettysburg and carried by assault the difficult height of Culp's Hill on July 2. It was there that the Second Maryland lost its field officers, Herbert and Goldsborough were wounded and its Senior Captain, William H. Murray, was killed. Out of 350 men who went into action 195 were killed or wounded. After Gettysburg, General Steuart remained in command of his Brigade with the Army of Northern Virginia, and led it in the battles with the Army of the Potomac in the Wilderness and along the line of the Rappahannock. On May 12, 1864, his

Brigade, consisting of a part of Johnston's Division, was holding the lines, when they were assaulted and carried by Hancock's Corps. In this struggle Major-General Edward Johnston and Brigadier-General Steuart were captured and sent to a military prison on Lake Erie. From there General Steuart was sent to Charleston to be put under fire and was exchanged from there in 1865.

Upon returning to the Confederacy and reporting for duty he was placed in command of a Brigade in Pickett's Division and remained intrenched below Petersburg until General Lee's evacuation in April, 1865. On this retreat General Steuart held his men together and none appeared in better condition at the surrender of Appomattox. The General was a strict disciplinarian.

After the war, General Steuart returned to Baltimore and took charge of his father's estate which consisted of very large real estate interests. In 1892 he retired to his country estate, Mount Steuart, near Annapolis, and gave his entire time to looking after his farming interests.

Covered with the Confederate battle flag, a worn and torn relic of the days of civil strife, under which he had led his Marylanders to victory on many a hard fought field and followed by his comrades in arms, many of them wearing the Gray of his beloved Southland, the remains of Brigadier-General George Hume Steuart, the last survivor of the nine Confederate General Officers from Maryland, was borne to his last bivouac in Greenmount Cemetery.

The body of the dead soldier was taken from his late home, Mount Steuart, on South River, and was met on the outskirts of Annapolis by the George H. Steuart Camp of Confederate Veterans. The cortege proceeded to St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member, and services were conducted by Rev. J. C. McComas. The body was brought to Baltimore accompanied by members

of the General's family. At the main entrance to Greenmount Cemetery, the funeral procession formed and took up the march to the grave. A fife and drum corps led the cortege playing the dead march from Saul. Then came Company I. of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard in full uniform and under command of Captain N. Lee Goldsborough, who was in General Steuart's command during the war. Immediately in the rear came the officers and members of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, with the Maryland colors at their head. Following them came eighty of the old soldiers from the Confederate Soldiers Home at Pikesville, wearing their gray uniforms and preceded by the tattered battle flag of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry. It seemed eminently fitting that the old soldier who had so gallantly worn both the blue and the gray should have received his last earthly honors from men in both uniforms. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Dr. William M. Dame, Chaplain of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland, Rev. Edwin Barnes Niver, Chaplain of the Naval Reserves, and Rev. Thomas Atkinson, and Rev. Randolph H. McKim, of Washington, D. C..

At the conclusion of the services and after the grave was filed, the Brigadier-General's salute of eleven rounds was fired from the cannon. Hardly had the echoes of the last shot died away among the trees when the sweet sad notes of taps floated on the breeze.

General Steuart married in 1858 Maria Kinzie, daughter of Colonel Robert A. Kinzie, United States Army, and granddaughter of John Kinzie, founder of the City of Chicago. She was the niece and adopted daughter of General David Hunter, United States Army. General Steuart left surviving him two daughters, Mrs. Edmund W. Davis, of Narragansett Pier, R. I., and Mrs. Rudolph Liebig, of Atlantic City, daughter-in-law of the late Dr. Liebig, the well-known chemist.

General Steuart's family is closely identified with the history of Maryland. He was the son of General George Hume Steuart and Ann Jane Edmondson, daughter of Thomas Edmondson.

General Steuart, Sr., was a graduate of Princeton and a lawyer.

In the war of 1812 he raised and commanded a company that became a part of Colonel Sterrett's Fifth Regiment.

He was severely wounded while resisting the advance on North Point. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a Major-General in command of the Maryland Militia. He went south, but took no active part in the struggle. The grand-father of the Senior General Steuart was Dr. George Steuart, the first of the family to settle in America. Dr. Steuart came to Annapolis in 1721 from Perthshire, Scotland. He was at various times Judge of the Land Office, of the Court of Admiralty and member of the Legislature and Colonel of the Horse Militia, under Commission from Governor Horatio Sharpe. Dr. Steuart was a graduate of the University of Edinburg and was descended from Kenneth II. who was crowned King of Scotland in 854. Dr. Steuart was the first of the family to change the spelling of the name from Stewart to Steuart.

* * *

CALEB HUSE.

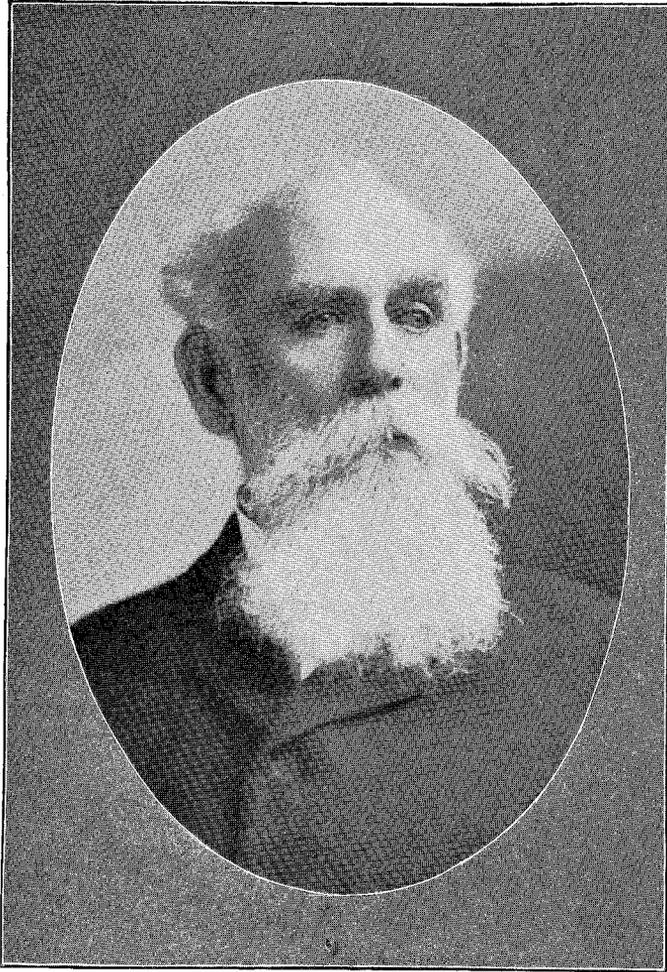
No. 1500. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, March 11, 1905, at Highland Falls, N. Y., aged 74.

CALEB HUSE was born in Newburyport, Mass., February 11, 1831. He was a descendant of Abel Huse, who settled in Newberry in 1635, and of Lieutenant Samuel Huse, who fought in the War of the Revolution. In 1847 young Huse, then a lad of sixteen, was appointed to the United States Military Academy, and graduated in 1851 seventh in a class of forty-two members. He was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery and stationed at Key West, where he married Miss Harriet Pinckney. The following year he was ordered back to West Point as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and remained on duty there until 1859. During part of this time he was in charge of his department, and as a member of the Academic Board he signed the diplomas of a large number of graduates of that institution. Here he served under Colonel Robert E. Lee, and became one of the most ardent admirers of that great man and soldier.

In 1859 he went to Europe on leave and made a special study of ordnance. On his return to the United States he was appointed on an army board to test the merits of rifled cannon.

In 1860 Lieutenant Huse was granted leave of absence to accept the position of Commandant of Cadets and Professor of Chemistry at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. His success here was immediate; and when the State Legislature was hesitating over the appropriation necessary to carry on the military organization of the University, serious doubts having been expressed of the discipline and efficiency of the corps of cadets, the entire battalion was taken to Montgomery and paraded before the Governor. During the trip not a



COLONEL CALEB HUSE.

single breach of discipline occurred, and the members of the Legislature were so delighted with the bearing, conduct, and drill of their young soldiers that the appropriation was passed without a dissenting vote. Huse resigned from the army February 25, 1861.

On the breaking out of the war Caleb Huse was confronted with a grave and to him a very momentous question. Had he consulted his interests, he would have left the State of his adoption and received high command from his native State of Massachusetts, where he was looked upon as one of the most promising young officers of the army. But Huse was moved by only the highest principles in everything he did, and selfish interests weighed as little with him on this occasion as they did in the ordinary affairs of life. He thought the South was right in its contention, and he placed his sword at the disposal of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis, having just been Secretary of War, knew Huse well by reputation, and saw what excellent service he could render through his familiarity with European artillery. He was accordingly sent abroad to buy guns. The account of his trip through the Northern States and his recognition by Caleb Cushing, who, though he had a strong suspicion of his mission, did not betray him, makes a very interesting story. So efficiently and tactfully did he perform his duties abroad that before long he was intrusted with buying not only artillery but all kinds of munitions of war. In this way he was closely associated with Captain Bullock, of the Confederate Navy, the uncle of President Roosevelt. He handled great sums of money, and was accountable to no one except the authorities in Richmond. He made this very clear to Mr. Mason in a brief and pithy interview.

The end of the war left Huse in Europe with a large family and in poverty. At one time he came near going to Egypt, where a number of Confederate officers had found

employment under the Khedive; he also thought of settling in the Argentine Republic; but he gave up these schemes, and when amnesty was declared returned to the United States to try to make a living. He had no profession, and his training did not fit him for business. Finally, in 1876, he started a school in Sing Sing, New York, to prepare candidates for the Military Academy. He succeeded fairly well, and in 1879 moved his school to Highland Falls, near West Point, where he settled down for the remainder of his life. He died on the 11th of March, 1905.

Colonel Huse was a man of charming personality, who endeared himself to all who knew him. Up to the time of his last illness he retained his boyish enthusiasm and cheerful hopefulness. During the funeral all the shops in Highland Falls were closed and the people followed him to the grave. Among the pallbearers were General A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Colonel C. W. Larned, Professor of Drawing, U. S. M. A.

His widow and eight children survive him—three sons and five daughters.

H. P. H.

JAMES CLARK BUSH:

No. 2568. CLASS OF 1875.

Died, June 11, 1905, at St. Warren, Mass., aged 54.

JAMES CLARK BUSH, the eldest child and only son of William Henry Bush, of New Haven, Conn., and Eliza Ann Clark, daughter of John Clark, of Waterbury, Conn., was born at Waterbury, October 31, 1850. He was married January 8, 1880, at Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., by the Reverend William Paret, rector, to Eleanore Adams Stanton, elder daughter of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, of Washington, D. C.,



MAJOR JAMES CLARK BUSH.

Attorney General, Secretary of War, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. His wife, one daughter, Eleanor Adeile Stanton Bush, born December 20, 1882, at Fort Schuyler, New York, wife of Weston Percival Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon Medical Corps U. S. Army, and one grandchild, born May 29, 1904, at Fort Gregg, Philippine Islands, Eleanore Maria Chamberlain, survive him.

Major Bush inherited the qualities of his ancestry, English and Dutch. His paternal grandfather was for two years in the Army in the War of 1812. One great-grandfather served through the entire War of the Revolution and was pensioned; four other ancestors served during portions of that war; others gave eminent service during the Colonial period in various ways,—one with printing press, one with engineer's compass, four named amongst the forefathers, and two,—Elder Brewster and Stephen Hopkins,—signers of the Mayflower Compact, and several were divines.

His education began in New Haven, at Mr. Fabrique's School, General Russell's Commercial and Collegiate Institute, and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Financial reverses coming to his father necessitated his college course ending in the Junior year. He was serving on the engineer staff of the Air Line Railroad when the opportunity presented, by competitive examination, to enter West Point. It was always a regret to him that through neglect of his language studies he just missed the class eminence which would have put him in the Engineer Corps, the branch that he believed his natural bent best fitted him for. While serving at Fort Brook, Florida, and Fort Monroe, Va., as Second Lieutenant, the surveys and maps of those Reservations that he made by order were highly commended.

During his second year at the Artillery School, Lieutenant Bush married. When the class term ended, April, 1880, General Henry Abbott, Corps of Engineers, gave an illustrated account of the Submarine Mine and Torpedo work being done

under his direction at Willetts Point. Lieutenant Bush immediately applied for permission to take a course of instruction there, a course not at that time open to artillery officers. General Sherman did not approve, and the request was refused. In June Lieutenant Bush went abroad and was present at the French Army Manœuvres in 1880. A year later, while stationed a second time at Tampa, Fla., he learned that the course of Torpedo instruction had been opened to such artillery officers as desired to pursue that branch and renewed his application. He went to Willetts Point, January, 1882. The friendship of General Abbott begun there was one of the most valued of his life.

In October, 1887, Lieutenant Bush, then stationed with his Company at Fort Columbus,—the present Fort Jay, Governors Island, was elected to be Treasurer and Assistant Editor of the Military Service Institution. He believed that the magazine of that institution, then a Quarterly, was not filling its full measure of possible usefulness, and wished to have it a bi-monthly, with a new department devoted to foreign reprints and reviews, which would bring to the notice of the members, many of them officers stationed at Posts where foreign news came rarely,—such mention of what was being done by European officers as would stimulate interest, to the benefit of the United States Service. He undertook personal responsibility for any loss to the Institution should his innovation prove too expensive for the funds of the Institution and refrained, later, when made Editor, from taking the compensation attached to the position, that he might be free to do what he believed would best serve the interests of his charge. That he judged wisely as to the work the magazine might do is proved by the history of the Military Service Institution during the ten years that he spent working for it by day and by night, without two months' leave in the entire period. He asked to be relieved in the summer of 1898 that he might take command of his Company at Tampa, Fla.

From that time his whole energy was given to the care of the soldiers under him, "his children," as he came to call them, and that they appreciated his devotion was testified when he left his Company, at Fort Adams, Newport, under orders for the Philippines. A beautiful silver loving cup, the design a projectile on a circular base, inscribed as the gift of his men, seemed to him almost the only proof that his life's work had not passed unappreciated. While stationed in Manila he did his last literary work, "Historical Sketch Concerning the Walls of Manila," 1904, which was published in the Annual Report of the Commanding General of the Philippines Division for 1903.

On his return to the United States he felt that his life would not be long, but refused to ask for a much needed rest until he could see his new charge, the historic old Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, in better condition than he found it on taking command. The delay was fatal. He died, a soldier at his post, the drawn sword dropping from his hand, and lies with comrades at West Point, where his military life began, amidst such surroundings as seemed to his family most fitting, for he was a soldier student, with exquisite taste and love for all things beautiful. Death by apoplexy came June 11, 1905, at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

One of Major Bush's distinguishing traits was his love for refined beauty. He enjoyed lace, embroidery, glass, porcelain. He took great pleasure in the visit to Japan, that illness while in the Philippines necessitated, making the most of his opportunities to see the Japanese soldiery, the Russian war being then in progress. He hoped to return there for a long stay as he enjoyed watching the "little brown people"—his own words, whom he looked upon as an attractive menace to the United States, and he learned of their unchecked successes with forebodings.

* * *

LYMAN HALL.

No. 2917. CLASS OF 1881.

Died, August 16, 1905, at Atlanta, Ga., aged 45.

LYMAN HALL was born February 18, 1859, at Americus, Ga., where he passed the first thirteen uneventful years of his life and where he began his education, at the Americus Public Schools. He then went to Mercer University in Macon for three years, leaving before his Senior Year and returning home to enter commercial life.

In 1877, however, he received an appointment to West Point, whence he was graduated with distinction in the Class of '81. His record at the Military Academy had been an unusually excellent one and his class rank high, but, owing to an injury received on parade ground during drill, he found it necessary to abandon a career in the Army. This disappointment was of the keenest, but he turned resolutely to the work naturally presented to a brilliant young graduate,—the work of a teacher.

After two years at the old Georgia Military Academy in Kirkwood, near Atlanta, he became Professor of Drawing and Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the South Carolina Military Academy in Charleston, S. C. During these years in Charleston, he married Miss Annie Toomer Jennings of that city, who with four children, two daughters and two sons, survives him. 1886 saw him once more at the Georgia Military Academy as Professor of Mathematics.

These years in the class-room were so successful that in 1888, when the Georgia School of Technology opened its doors, Dr. Hall was selected to fill the Chair of Mathematics in the new institution; and so satisfactory was his work in this capacity that when Dr. Hopkins resigned the Presidency of the school in 1896, Lyman Hall was unanimously elected to succeed him.

From that time till his death, the lives of the school and its President are so interfused that the record of one is essentially the history of the other. The new President bent all his energies to the up-building of the institution and achieved a success rarely granted a man of even his brilliant abilities and self-sacrificing devotion.

Besides the up-building of the school, he found time to write several Mathematical text-books, to enter actively and inspiringly into the life of the local Military Companies, to keep abreast of the movements and affairs of state and nation, and to know intimately the prominent men of his own and neighboring States. He became widely recognized as one of the South's leaders in thought and education, and as an embodied force making always for the intellectual and industrial advancement of his native Southland. In recognition of these facts, Washington and Lee University conferred upon him in 1903 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Marked as was the success of his accomplishment, however, it proved in the end to have been purchased at too dear a cost. Overwork and overstrain wrought their inevitable result. On the 16th of August, 1905, in the very prime of his manhood and the height of his achievement, Lyman Hall died,—sacrificed to his ideal.

It is easy to underestimate the meaning and worth of a life like Dr. Hall's; its work is so quiet, so steady, so little in the public eye, and is so devoid of the emphatic and spectacular. Nonetheless, he has left a self-written record equalled by few of his contemporaries; and those who have eyes to see may read his true and full autobiography in the Georgia School of Technology as it stands today.

* * *

HERMAN HAUPT.

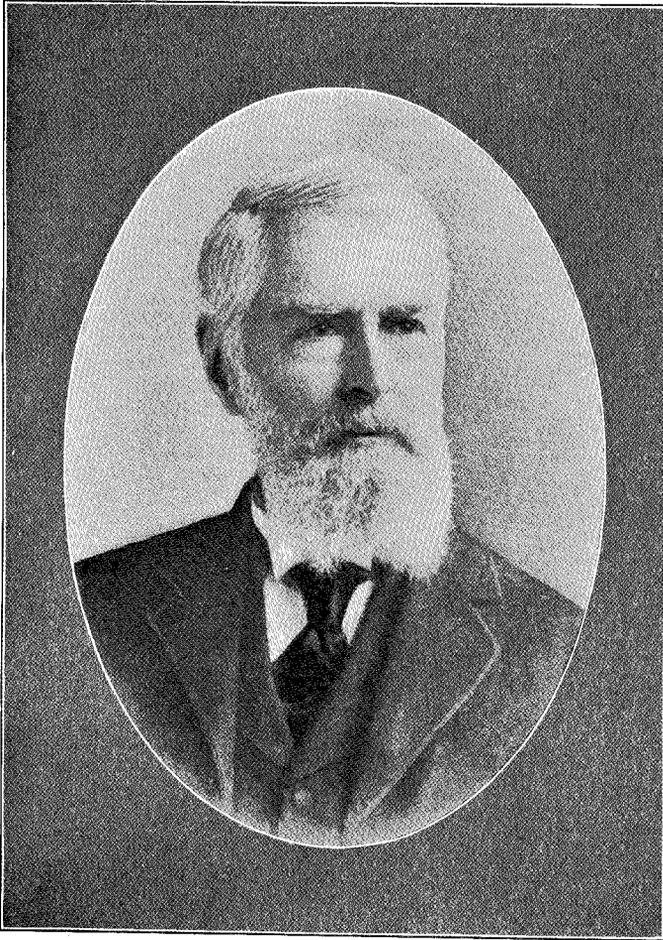
No. 816. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, December 13th, 1905, on the railway between Jersey City and Newark, N. J., aged 88.

Descendant of the adventurous race that peopled New Sweden, and inheritor of the traditions and creed of the Lutheran vikings, Herman Haupt gave in his long life and striking personality an illustrious example of the force and faith of his forefathers. They of the Colonial period, companions and followers of the Hollander, Peter Menewe (Minuit), and of the Swede, Reorus Torkilus, set for their children and children's children for many generations a sample of life and living that found in this man a worthy exponent. Steadfast in their belief, sturdy in their energies, absolutely honest in their actions, and modest and gentle in all things, they left a heritage in whose benefactions Herman Haupt most worthily shared.

The "Old Swedes' " Churches,—one at Wilmington and one in Philadelphia,—the ancient Zeller homestead in the Pennsylvania Valley of Lebanon, and the picturesque sanctuary at LaTrappe, stand today, memorials of them we commonly call "the dead," who yet live again in other lives.

The Haupt family emigrated from the region of Germany watered by the Moselle River early in the eighteenth century, making their home in Pennsylvania; in that State, in Bucks County, Jacob, father of Herman Haupt, was born in the year of American Independence, 1776. He died in 1828, leaving a widow with five children. Mrs. Haupt, mother of Herman, was left by her husband's death in destitute circumstances; but she was a woman of extraordinary vigor of character. She opened a small store in Philadelphia, and, by industry and rigid economy, became prosperous. Herman was born in Philadel-



GENERAL HERMAN HAUPT.

phia March 26, 1817, and obtained his education up to the time that he entered West Point at a private school, paying for his tuition by (what he himself called) "onerous services."

In 1830 he was appointed a cadet by President Andrew Jackson; being then only 13 years old his warrant was dated one year ahead. He entered the Academy at the age 14, reporting in a suit of clothes made by his faithful mother's own hands. He was graduated in 1835, being commissioned Brevet Second-Lieutenant in the Third Infantry. Among his classmates were Generals Meade and Grier, Horace Brooks, Marsena R. Patrick, Professor Henry L. Kendrick, and others, who, with the subject of this brief memoir, give to that class the fitting name,—*"distinguished."* Of that class Herman Haupt was for some time the sole survivor, and for nearly a year the oldest living graduate. Now;—

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few."

Resigning his commission in the army, young Haupt became Assistant Engineer, under H. R. Campbell, locating and surveying various lines of railway in the State of Pennsylvania. At this period the State of Pennsylvania owned, constructed, managed and controlled many of its public highways; and, in 1836, although then but 19 years of age, Haupt received a high appointment in the engineering service, doing much excellent work in that capacity. The following year,—being then just 21, he was married to Miss Anne Cecilia, daughter of his pastor, Benjamin Keller, of Gettysburg. A woman of rare accomplishments, extremely intellectual, beautiful and charming in manner, she bore him eleven children, sharing his varied fortunes for more than fifty-three years. Of the children born to them, one, Professor Lewis M. Haupt, the third son, is a graduate (Class of '67) of the Academy.

In 1840 Herman Haupt, being then engaged in the construction of the York and Wrightsville Railroad, initiated many of the methods of strain calculation as applied to practical bridge construction, which have since been adopted and developed throughout the civilized world. At first the theoretical work thus undertaken was necessarily largely tentative, and the results achieved were found only after long labor, research, experiment and verification in detail. Not one Engineer, with the single exception of Benjamin H. Latrobe, appears before this time to have calculated the strains of a trussed bridge; the office of the counter-brace was either not understood, or its use unknown, and the fact of different points of the same system having vastly different strains was generally unrecognized.

Beginning with extensive experiments on the resistance of timbers, Haupt discovered that these strains were capable of being represented by conic-section ordinates; this led directly to the establishment of formulæ for determining strains on any given position of beam. From experiments with models of his own handiwork, Haupt proceeded to verify his conclusions by an extended series of observations, so successfully that, in 1841, he published anonymously a small pamphlet entitled,—“Hints on Bridge Construction,” which immediately attracted attention and led to some controversy.

On completing his work on the York and Wrightsville Railway, Haupt built a residence near Gettysburg, establishing there a preparatory school of high class for boys, known then, and afterwards, when in other hands, it became a school for girls, as Oak-Ridge Academy. Haupt did not remain long at the head of this school, but continued to occupy the dwelling after his appointment as Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the Gettysburg Pennsylvania College. This house has a peculiar interest, for it was situated on the historic Seminary Ridge, and from the sloping lawn in its front the first gun was fired of that terrific cannonade preceding Pickett's charge.

In 1844, while engaged in preparing a text book on the general topic of civil engineering, he became so interested in the intricate problems of strain calculation as applied to bridges, as to renew his former endeavors, devoting his entire energies to a more extended and very much more scientific consideration of this subject. The result was the preparation of a manuscript,—the “General Theory of Bridge Construction.” The customary fate of innovators was, however, his; one publisher after another declined to undertake the publication of the work, and it was not until 1851, five years after it began its weary round of offering, that it was brought out, being then published by the firm of D. Appleton & Company. This—a pioneer volume on the subject—soon became a text book, received and used as such, not only in this country, but in England.

In 1846 the Pennsylvania Railroad was chartered. Of this line the very able and far-sighted John Edgar Thompson was made Engineer-in-Chief. From a subordinate position in the Engineering Department on the line, Haupt rose quickly to become in effect Director of Location and Construction; and later, when the first division was approaching completion, to the office of General Superintendent. With the view of giving to the Pennsylvania every advantage in ways of efficiency and economy, Haupt made an extended tour throughout the Eastern States, studying the details of practical operations in railway service, and the minutiae of operations. The results of these tours were embodied in an extended plan of organization and management, accompanied with plans, forms and blanks adapted to every exigency. This report, modified in details to meet the demands of growing traffic and modern requirements, to this day,—in its essential principles,—remains in active use on this, one of the best,—if not the very best managed railways in the world.

Soon after he became General Superintendent, Haupt, finding much in railway management that was crude, haphazard

and unscientific, took the initiative in the direction of a better and more comprehensive method of management. To attain this end, especially in unifying and classifying rates, at a meeting, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, of railway presidents and other high officials, he proposed various changes of management, organization and mutual understanding. This was the first of a long series of similar meetings;—the precursor of all those multifarious conferences, out of which have grown, not only very much that has proved good, but also much that time's proof has shown to be evil. It is safe for the narrator to say that if process and method and conclusion had all been left in hands as worthy as Haupt's, the imminent spectacle of the great transportation companies, rivaling the national authority in power, and exceeding it in wealth, would never have arisen to defy the processes of Courts, an affront to free institutions. With such men to have guided the process of consolidation, mergers would not now be a menace, rates and rebates have found adjustment in equity, and "agreements between gentlemen" been kept in perpetuity, not only for the benefit of stockholders, but to the great advantage of the public.

In 1853 Haupt resigned his position on the Pennsylvania system to become chief engineer of the Southern Railway of Mississippi. With keen instinct he saw in Thomas A. Scott, then an obscure local agent, the man of genius for affairs of traffic. By Haupt's urgent recommendation, Scott was advanced to the Assistant Superintendency, a promotion amply justified by subsequent events. After six months' service in the South, Haupt returned to the Pennsylvania, now to be its Chief Engineer, and to continue in that office until the completion of the line to Pittsburg. During this period he was chosen by the City of Philadelphia director of the Pennsylvania Company, to represent that city's interests,—a very distinguished mark of confidence in his ability and integrity.

While Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Haupt was asked to investigate and report upon the feasibility of a tunnel on the line of the Troy and Greenfield R. R., in Massachusetts, since become famous as the "Hoosac Tunnel." Having reported favorably he was urged to take the lead in carrying through that enterprise. It was with reluctance, and only after long deliberation that he consented to assume the direction of the construction. But, having consented, (in an unhappy moment for his peace and fortune), it was to throw all his abounding energy and the large credit built up by years of successful endeavor, into the new venture. It would be profitless to recount at any length the innumerable difficulties that Haupt met only to overcome, or to more than briefly mention the fact of the one great obstacle,—the prerogative of the sovereignty of the State of Massachusetts,—before which neither energy in action, nor rightfulness of a just quarrel could hope to prevail. Involving the whole of a considerable property, and for a time even something of a more than considerable reputation, for twenty years he appealed, and always in vain, for a just accounting, and reimbursement of all that he had lost. For twenty years the craft and subtlety of private citizens and the stolid obstinacy of the Massachusetts General Court, combined to frustrate Justice. What malice and indifference failed to effect merest accident accomplished; by pertinacity, the aid of the very highest legal talent of the Massachusetts' bar, and the strength of his case, Haupt succeeded in having a bill passed by the Massachusetts Legislature for his relief and for the prosecution of the tunnel work. By sheer accident a retiring Governor failed to sign the necessary order, and the incoming executive,—poorly advised, worse informed, but—it is to be hoped—sensitive for the interests of the Commonwealth,—refused his sanction.

Deeply in debt because of his devotion to the task he had undertaken, and his confidence in obtaining final justice, Haupt was compelled to stand aside, beholding, with the bitterness of

regret, but without a particle of rancor, not only the fruits of years of arduous toil go unrewarded, but to face the inevitable loss of prestige.

By its sovereign power the State undertook the work of constructing the Hoosac tunnel. What had been planned by Haupt to take few years and few millions, now began its long and laggard career, under State supervision, involving in the end many years and many millions. The very name, "Hoosac tunnel," at the first meaning all that was hopeful, energetic and successful, became a very by-word for delay, incompetency and failure. The satirical Oliver Wendell Holmes, in some clever verse on Millennial improbabilities, mentions casually, as not to be hoped for in his generation, the day when the first train of cars

"rolls through the Hoosac tunnel's bore."

Thrust aside from the employment of civil life to which he had given all his thought and every dollar of an ample fortune, Haupt now turned with equal ardor to another and even higher duty. Conditions existed on the battle lines of Virginia quite unique in warfare. Never before had military operations been conducted in which transportation by railway played so important a part. A Bureau of Military Railroads became a necessity. Summoned, because of his great experience, in April, 1862, by Mr. Stanton, to Washington, he there began the herculean task of organizing and directing the system of transportation of the Union Armies in the field. The service required of Haupt was to prepare the way for a junction of the Army of General Irvin McDowell with the greater one under McClellan, then operating on "The Peninsula." The Fredericksburg Railway, which it now became necessary to put in order for the transportation of troops and supplies, consisted of but little more than its imperfect roadbed; the franchise had long since departed to the shades of a confiscated Eld; the "right-of-way" the Federal Army proposed to hold by the

strong hand; but as to more material matters, none at all remained; on retiring from Acquia Creek the Confederates had burned every tie and every bridge, and destroyed or carried away every rail.

At once Haupt set out in quest of General McDowell, to whom he carried credentials from the Secretary of War. He found McDowell on a small steamer near Belle Plain and proceeded to explain his plans. McDowell listened and approved. As Haupt was hastening away to begin the work of reconstruction, the General said to him pleasantly: "How is it, Haupt, that you don't seem to know me?" Haupt replied that he was not aware of ever having met him. "Well," said the General, "that hurts my feelings. Don't you remember when I reported at West Point in 1834 that you took me into your tent and gave me a lot of fatherly advise?" Haupt had only a hazy recollection of having befriended a forlorn plebe during his first-class camp. He smiled, saying that he did recall a "fat boy from Ohio." McDowell laughed heartily, and explained that he was that "fat boy."

Amid a dreary desert of "hazing" and lonesomeness, the chubby lad from Ohio had found, and now gladly recalled, a verdant oasis in the kindly overtures of the first-class cadet. It was a simple thing to do, but typical of Haupt's ways through life. "So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Returning to Washington after this reconnoissance, Haupt was commissioned Colonel, and immediately set about his task. He gathered materials, collected men, assigned them to their duties, and from the Potomac southward, mile after mile, relaid tracks, and, and where ravines and rivers interposed, with marvelous speed threw across them improvised viaducts. The bridge across the Ackakeek, begun May 23rd., was finished the next day. Of the bridge across the Potomac Run, the following is the statement made by General McDowell before a Court of Enquiry:

"The Potomac Run Bridge is a most remarkable structure. When it is considered that in the campaigns of Napoleon, trestle bridges of more than one story, even of moderate height, were regarded as impracticable, and that too, for common, military roads, it is not difficult to understand why distinguished Europeans should express surprise at so bold a specimen of American military engineering. It is a structure which ignores all the rules and precedents of military science as laid down in books. It is constructed chiefly of round sticks cut from the woods, and not even divested of bark; the legs of the trestles are braced with round poles. It is in four stories, three of trestle and one of crib work. The total height from the deepest part of the stream to the rails is over eighty feet. It carries daily from ten to twenty heavy railway trains in both directions, and has withstood without injury several severe freshets and storms.

The bridge was built in nine working days, during which time the greater part of the material was cut and hauled. It contains more than two million feet of lumber. The original structure which it replaced, required as many months as this did days."

The most remarkable thing about this bridge was that it was erected entirely by unskilled labor, common soldiers from the ranks having done the work of skilled mechanics. Soon afterwards competent carpenters were procured, and the time of construction of other bridges considerably reduced.

Haupt's relations with McDowell were always of the most friendly character; but General Pope (who relieved McDowell on June 20th), was an officer to whom "proper channels" were of more vital consideration than celerity or efficiency; in his opinion the "proper channel" for providing transportation was the Quartermaster's Department; he was unable to perceive any advantage in having what he regarded as a divided authority, or co-ordinate jurisdiction. Under ordinary circumstances this theory of conducting operations in the field would have been more than tenable; it would have been essential. But the circumstances were the reverse of ordinary, and an extraordinary man was demanded to grapple with and master them. Haupt's services were rather unceremoniously dispensed with; he went as willingly as he had come, and, at his home at

Cambridge, Massachusetts, sat down, like a modest modern Belisarius, cherishing no animosities, but calmly awaiting the progress of events. He had not to wait in idleness long; early in August a telegram came from the War Department, in these incisive words, more explanatory of the situation, and of the estimate in which Haupt was held, than many paragraphs of comment or explanation:

"Come back immediately; cannot get along without you; not a wheel moving on any of the roads."

(Signed.) PETER H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

On August 18th, by General Orders, signed by Col. Geo. D. Ruggles, Pope's Chief of Staff, it was directed that: "All railroads within the limits of the Army of Virginia are placed under the exclusive charge of Colonel Herman Haupt."

This authority was followed by one more controlling:

Washington, D. C., August 19th, 1862.

"Ordered; That the department of Colonel Herman Haupt, formerly Aid-de-Camp to Major-General McDowell, and Chief of Construction and Transportation in the Army of the Rappahannock, is hereby extended to embrace all the railroads which are or may hereafter be included within the lines of operation of the Army of Virginia; and the instructions of May 28 1862, (which gave the fullest and most complete powers) are continued in full force."

(Signed.) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

The situation in front of Washington at this period is one too often written of, too often disputed about, even wrangled over, to be more than guardedly touched in these few pages of unpretentious biography. McClellan, after Malvern-Hill, had retired to his base at Harrison's Landing. The campaign upon which the people of the North had counted to redeem all former failures, had ended in supine inaction; Heintzelman, in the far front, had looked from his saddle over the ramparts of Richmond, seen the tenuous line of gray, its sole defenders;

and imploring to be allowed to enter the Confederate capital, been ordered to retire. The leaders of the South, astonished beyond measure that the capital remained their own, gathered with alacrity fresh courage, while Lee, released from the tether, gathered his forces to hurl them across the Potomac into the North itself. To oppose him Pope gathered swiftly his severed and scattered detachments. Then, in quick succession, followed Cedar Mountain, Centerville (the Second Bull Run) and Chantilly. On the last day of that fateful August, Pope, outgeneralled, unsupported, and defeated, retiring behind the defences of Washington, tendered his resignation, and McClellan once more confronted Lee.

During all the latter part of this dreadful month Haupt was indefatigable in his exertions. For days, with hardly any food and still less sleep, he was here, there, and everywhere, rebuilding bridges, forwarding refugees, caring for the wounded, advancing supplies and munitions. No hardship daunted, no labor, however lacking in dignity, deterred him; he was Quartermaster, Commissary, Chief of Transportation, anything, at any place or any time to do his part for the succor or salvation of the Union Army. Stanton, with all his tyrannies and his prejudices, had a keen grasp upon character; half frenzied with the deplorable failures at the front, he yet acknowledged with great cordiality Haupt's inestimable services, thanked him for them in the presence of Lincoln and the entire Cabinet, and the following day sent him his General's commission.

Previous to and after the battle of Antietam, under McClellan, and afterwards under Burnside; acting, however, always under orders direct from Washington, Haupt continued in sole charge of the Military Railroads. His relations with his superiors, the President, Stanton and General Halleck, were invariably cordial and friendly. If, as happened now and then, some misunderstanding arose, or some temporary clashing of authority between himself and some General in the field, the

matter seldom went so far as to produce difficulty, and never to cause ill-feeling. Haupt was one who would brook no interference of a magnitude liable to clash with his duty; he was strong in his opinions and perhaps not always too careful to apply the convenient "ointment of hypocritical pretense," but he never sought occasion to make difficulty, and seldom found it necessary to resent undue interference. His manners were those of a courtly gentleman, while to any legitimate appeal to his sympathies, he was always ready to attend. That no serious trouble ever arose between him and any Army or Corps commander is singular enough, and constitutes of itself a high compliment to Haupt's discretion. The nearest approach to discord was in the case of Burnside, who, gentleman and soldier, heart and head, yet could assert himself very forcibly when occasion arose. At one time,—I believe at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg,—a conflict of jurisdiction seemed impending, Burnside's wrath blazing out hotly at what he regarded as undue interference on Haupt's part. "This is a nice condition of things," he thundered, "if the General in command of an Army is to be snubbed by a Brigadier." A little reflection convinced Burnside that he had been wrong, and there the matter ended.

Haupt was always extremely particular to regard every prerogative of officers of higher rank than himself, except always in the line of his own individual responsibility. On one occasion a member of the Christian Commission had, for some reason failed in obtaining a pass to the front, where a large quantity of hospital stores urgently required attention. The Reverend gentleman came to Haupt in great distress and succeeded in convincing him of the necessities of the case. The fact remained, however, that permission to go to the front had been refused. Haupt's sympathies were strongly enlisted, but he could not grant a pass that had been refused by his military superiors. He got over the difficulty by writing out an appoint-

ment for the clergyman as "brakeman." The good man took the slip of paper with a bewildered air; "brakeman," he said, hesitating, "really, General, I know nothing of a brakeman's duties." "You know enough," replied Haupt, serenely, "to ride out on a train to the front, don't you?" "Oh, yes," he thought he knew enough to do that; "but afterwards?" "Afterwards," said Haupt, smiling, "if you don't feel up to braking when you get to the front, or don't fancy the job, why, you can resign."

The same diligent devotion to his duty which had characterized General Haupt under previous Army Commanders, was displayed by him while Hooker held the command; and when, in June, 1863, Hooker was relieved, his services were rendered with equal fidelity to General George G. Meade.

The result of the campaign of Chancellorsville had been so entirely favorable to the Confederates that Lee at once resolved again to try the issue of invasion, and to carry the War across the Potomac "into the enemy's country." To the present generation of the youth of America the incidents of the great Civil War, now shrouded in the mists of over forty years, are as "a tale that is told"; to them the horror and the gloom of the four years drenched in fraternal blood are now as though they had never been, and the blue and the gray to Americans no more discordant, belligerent than to Britons the roses,—red and white—of the rival lines of Plantagenet.

Calmly now may we speak,—may we even criticise—the elements, in counsel or in action, that in the war summer of 1863 combined to gather direction and authority, action and strategy, till, as in a lens, they focussed on the field of Gettysburg. On the one side a practical despotism, essentially military, an Army, devoted, heroic, under one leader, strong, beloved, revered; on the other scattered forces, divided counsels, commanders displaced and replaced, and even on the very verge of the impending conflict, given over to a new chief untried and unknown.

When the order was issued relieving General Hooker and placing General Meade in the supreme command, Lee had already occupied the Cumberland Valley of Maryland, and had even penetrated into Pennsylvania. Although never in actual command of troops in the field, Haupt had that unerring military instinct to discern the design of the invading Army. Too often has history borne testimony to the ease with which an alert and vigorous commander, possessed of the love and confidence of his troops, can hurl himself upon successive fragments of an Army many fold his own in numbers, to annihilate each in turn. Such at this time was the condition of the forces of the Union. From Washington, and acting strictly within his orders, Haupt went to the front, now located no longer on Virginia's continuous battle field, but at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania's capital. He found there a most deplorable situation. A few thousand untried militia had been hastily collected, shivering at the prospect of confronting the entire Army of the Confederacy, that, advanced through Chambersburg and Carlisle, lay, in all its great strength, close to the opposite bank of the Susquehanna. While deliberating with Governor Andrew G. Curtin and Colonel Thomas A. Scott, word was brought that Lee had abandoned his position and was on the move, this time towards the South. All but Haupt saw in this movement a retreat; he alone grasped the situation as it really was; a movement in concentration; the drawing back of the arm to deliver the blow. Lee, he could not doubt, aware of the scattered position of the several Corps of the Union Army, had determined to strike in detail, trusting in that truest of war maxims, that fortune rests at the moment of action with them having most guns and heaviest battalions.

During the last days of June and the first of July Haupt's energy was tireless; repairing tracks, rebuilding bridges, gathering and distributing supplies, providing for the wounded and telegraphing almost hourly, advising of the movements of

the enemy, and (albeit perhaps a little beyond his legitimate "sphere of influence,") counselling his military superiors to action by him deemed advisable. More especially was this manifested when, after the third day of Gettysburg, Lee's Army defeated, but not disorganized, rolled back from Seminary Ridge towards the Potomac River.

In a most forceful letter dated July 6th, and addressed to General Halleck, at Washington, the following paragraphs show the spirit in which General Haupt wrote:

"McDowell used to say that I was always seeking to anticipate positions for a year ahead and provide for them, but if this be a fault. I think it is on the safe side; better look too far ahead than not be ready.

Excuse my suggestions; they may be, and probably are, of no value whatever. I have neither your judgment, experience, nor sources of information, but I am anxious to do something to finish up the war. I feel better satisfied with myself if I make them than if I do nothing."

The situations after Antietam and Gettysburg have often been compared; after both battles the Confederates, stopped, if not hopelessly defeated, by the Union Army, were hemmed in upon the northern side of the Potomac, beyond which, of necessity, if only because of the question of subsistence, their course inevitably lay. Here, however, the resemblance between the two conditions ended; no such crushing blow had been delivered by McClellan at Sharpsburg as that before which Pickett and Pender and Longstreet and Pettigrew reeled back at the historic wall of Seminary Ridge. Enthusiastic in every fibre of his being, Haupt yet kept his faculties cool enough in an emergency; he saw clearly that prohibitions and inhibitions combined to deter McClellan; which, after the third day at Gettysburg, he believed to be wholly lacking. Haupt believed, honestly and thoroughly believed, that Meade ought to have followed up his victory immediately and strenuously, and he did not scruple to say so. He has left a record of his views on this occasion, worth while perhaps, in the light of subsequent events, to quote:

"Lee's army had been badly beaten; it was fatigued, much more than ours, from forced marches and charges; it had suffered great losses; it must have been, to a great extent, dispirited and demoralized, and, it was reasonable to suppose, very short of artillery ammunition which could not be supplied north of the Potomac.

In this condition retreat was interrupted by an impassable river. The army was in a trap. It must either find means to get across that river, fight another battle, or surrender.

Meade's army could have reached the Potomac certainly in less than two days; it was less fatigued than its enemy; it would be marching towards its base of supplies via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; no large supply of rations was required and, as General Ingalls reported, they had an abundance; they had, I understood, two pontoon trains for bridges, and there was no large, if any, force of the enemy on the south side of the Potomac, for Lee had carried with him into Pennsylvania all his available forces.

Now, it is possible that if Meade had attacked Lee in a strong defensive position, the enemy would have fought desperately so long as their scant supply of ammunition lasted, and our losses might have been heavy, although I cannot believe that the result would have been disastrous even then.

But this was not necessary. Meade could have taken position below Lee on the river, covering Washington and his base of supplies at the same time. He could have chosen a spot readily defensible against attack, and thrown a part of his force, by means of his bridges across the river, keeping them within supporting distance. This force could safely have been spared and, if necessary, in case of attack, could have been recalled. A force on the south side with a small amount of artillery would have effectually cut off all reinforcements and supplies, and the construction of bridges under fire would never have been attempted. Lee would never have renewed the attack if Meade had occupied a defensible position; he would have sent in a flag of truce and capitulated then and there."

These views Haupt did not hesitate to express in the strongest terms. Meade, notoriously a man averse to criticism, and habitually intolerent of suggestions from subordinates, was Haupt's classmate and friend; but all his life long friendship sufficed only that Meade good-humoredly permitted him to talk on, taking no offence at all his plain speaking. It is history that Meade would not pursue, or could not, at all events did not, and the war was prolonged two long and dreadful years.

The consequences of the interference of the State of Massachusetts in the project initiated by Haupt of a tunnel on the line of the Troy and Greenfield Railway were now again severely to be felt. Never for an instant had Haupt relinquished his determination to seek and obtain redress for the losses he had sustained by the State's unwarrantable interference. During a portion of the time since he lost control of the enterprise, the commissioners appointed to continue the work, had been engaged with more or less activity nibbling at the heart of the Hoosac Mountain, while Haupt, at such intervals as he could secure from his patriotic duty, sought relief at the hands of the Massachusetts Legislature. Tireless in this as in his public work, his pertinacity seems to have aroused something very like enmity on the part of more than one high State official. Haupt was quite incapable of seeking the sort of thrift which follows fawning; in no measured or incomprehensible terms he denounced the spoliation to which he had been subjected, sparing none in his bold comparisons between the work done by himself and that done by the State's commissioners. He criticised their business extravagance and their engineering blunders, and made himself so obnoxious to the political powers at Boston as to cause them to retaliate after their own fashion, and in the end to bring about Haupt's compulsory retirement from his position at the head of the Military Railways.

Biography, even this unpretentious paper, written only for the comrades of the dead who once wore the gray and gold, ought not to swerve from the right line of truthful narrative; eulogy should be tempered by fact, and detraction silenced. Haupt had made enemies; by his outspoken criticisms, by his honest frankness, and perhaps also by a certain pertinacity of purpose or even some lack of tact which—at first irritating—at last stung and galled the one man in authority in the "Old Bay State" in whose hands lay the issues of justice. After

so many years it is well to mention no name, to revive no rancor of the long ago, and above all, to endeavor to draw charity's veil over acts seemingly indefensible :

"In men whom men esteem as ill
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I do not dare to draw the line
Between the two where God has not."

The fact remains that Massachusetts, through her executive, appealed to the Government at Washington to prevent General Haupt from continuing his efforts to obtain recognition at Boston. Mr. Stanton was placed in the extremely awkward dilemma of being compelled to choose between his views of individual right and of public policy. Untrammelled by controlling influences to the contrary, Stanton was naturally a fair-minded man, but he was also a man prone to attention to these controlling influences. To him the welfare of an individual, his rights, his character, were as nothing if they stood in the way of successful political achievement, at this juncture,—as perhaps he honestly believed,—of the successful prosecution of the War for the life of the Union. Compelled to choose between Haupt and Massachusetts, he chose Massachusetts, without hesitation, and doubtless without a scruple. On September 14th, 1863, General Haupt was relieved from further duty in the War Department.

For several years thereafter General Haupt followed his profession of consulting engineer in Pennsylvania. By invitation of the Royal Polytechnic Society of Cornwall, he visited England in 1867, and the explanation he gave of his system of mining and tunneling was received with the utmost satisfaction, the Society awarding him its very highest honors for the rock drill of his invention, the type of drill first employed on the largest scale in piercing the St. Gothard, and which there demonstrated its wonderful efficiency.

Experimenting and reporting upon preservative processes and the use of wood pavements; locating the Shenandoah Railway; as General Manager of the Richmond and Danville system; organizing the Southern Railway and Steamship Association; it was in these responsible employments that the years were spent until,—in 1878,—Haupt undertook, and carried through to success, the location and purchase of a right-of-way for the conveyance of crude petroleum from the Allegheny Valley to tide water. As a prelude to actual operations a long series of elaborate calculations, based upon data obtained by practical observation, was essential. Haupt collected the data and, having solved many and difficult problems, reported the feasibility of the project. His employers, The Pennsylvania Transportation Company, at once charged him with the far more difficult duty of carrying through the Tidewater Pipeline.

Even as long ago as this year, 1878, the power of the Standard Oil Company was being manifested to absorb, or thwart or destroy its rivals—ponderous or pigmy—that dared oppose its progress towards monopoly. Advised of the attempts in contemplation to secure a rival right-of-way to the Seaboard, the great Standard Trust, in alliance with the Trunk Line Railways, brought all the formidable powers it possessed to the crushing of its competitor. Henry Harley, head of the enterprise, was forced into bankruptcy, and for a time it seemed that the project was effectually foiled.

At this juncture two men appeared to champion the undertaking,—B. D. Benson and D. McKelvy, oil producers of Titusville, Pa., both of large wealth, and, what was more to the purpose—of great audacity. Mr. Harley's Company held the only charter in existence for a trunk pipe line. There was no law by which any rights of transit could be acquired by condemnation. It seemed a hopeless task; but, with the powerful backing of Benson and McKelvy, Haupt undertook it. His

strategic abilities, which under favoring circumstances might have made him a great Captain, now found ample room for exercise on the fields of peace.

Taking none into his confidence, Haupt at once proceeded to organize a host of surveying parties, all of which but one were mere "demonstrations in force," acting for no other purpose than to deceive the enemy—the Standard Oil—as to the line selected for acquisition. With marvellous adroitness Haupt proceeded to acquire by purchase or favor the line selected. Several rivers, one or two canals, hundreds of highways, and thousands of farms must be traversed. With no warrant in law for his proceedings, secrecy was of the utmost importance, and this till the last he preserved inviolate. Mile after mile, rood after rood, and, towards the close, almost inch by inch, Haupt secured his few inches in breadth of the right-of-way. For hundreds of miles, over mountains, down the valleys, across large rivers, little by little title was acquired. One break alone in all that vast distance would have been fatal; and yet in the end he secured all that was required. At the very last, in the City of Baltimore, it seemed for a time that the work had been effectually blocked, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad refusing to permit the line to cross its tracks. There happened, however, to be a bridge, the property of Baltimore County, and it was across this bridge, with the consent of the County Commissioners, and in defiance of the railway, that the last link in the Tidewater Pipeline was laid. By this link the last obstacle was removed, and the huge kraken, whose tentacles had reached out, feeling in the dark for its prey, was completely baffled.

As a piece of work in the science of affairs, the acquisition of this right-of-way was a marvel of dextrous management, practically unique in the annals of transportation.

Until the spring of 1881, when the General was appointed General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, he was engaged constantly in furthering the interests of various busi-

ness undertakings; as Consulting Engineer he made numerous reports as to the efficiency of pneumatic motors, and upon certain patented processes for the treatment of iron ores, and the treatment of castings and forgings to prevent corrosion. As General Manager of the Northern Pacific, Haupt carried that line through to the Pacific Ocean, and the entire system placed upon a secure basis. In 1884 he was elected President of the Dakota & Great Southern R. R., and in that year was one of ten to locate and offer for occupancy the town site of West Superior, now grown to be a thriving city of near 50,000 inhabitants, and one of the largest shipping ports on the Great Lakes.

During all the years subsequent to the Civil War, almost, it would appear, as a relaxation from more pressing and more arduous duties, Haupt found time to investigate operations, and to prepare papers relating to a great variety of subjects, all of which testify to his industry, his talent for details, his ingenuity and thoroughness, and some of which have had lasting results. The Meigs system of elevated railroads; the Holly system of steam heating; and, more important than all, his remarkably ingenious plans for improving the navigation of shoal and rapid rivers, were all treated by him with singular ability. His calculations, based upon a series of direct experiments, in connection with Holly system, resulted in new formulæ relating to the transmission of elastic fluids, and discharges under pressure, given in elaborate tables of permanent value.

In 1893 General Haupt published a volume giving data and estimates in regard to the construction and operation of interurban and suburban lines of transit. His conclusions were that compressed air as a motor-power was safer, cheaper and better than any other known means of propulsion. In 1901 he published a volume of Reminiscences, a work of much value to the historian of the Civil War for the period covered, contain-

ing, as it does, innumerable reports, letters and telegrams, relating, not only to operations on the military railroads under General Haupt's jurisdiction, but incidentally to military movements in general. These are from Haupt to almost every man of prominence in control of affairs, both at Washington and in the field, and from them to him. The side-lights these papers throw upon the darkest period of the great conflict have their meanings, and serve often to explain matters concerning what has been, either by inadvertance or design, concealed or mystified. This book is accompanied by photographs which add greatly to its value. In it also, temperately and in a tone of fairness, Haupt gives his opinions from personal observation of the chief men in positions of high command. Of Secretary-of-War Stanton, Haupt says:

"He was a man of marked ability and strong characteristics. He was, I believe honest, patriotic and fearless."

Inasmuch as it was by the arbitrary act of Mr. Stanton that General Haupt was compelled to retire from the Army and his service as Chief of Military Railways, this simple expression of opinion does high honor to the narrator, showing him to have been incapable of cherishing what in some—perhaps many—men, would have been a righteous indignation, or in others even a rather natural rancor.

Of General Halleck it was perhaps natural that Haupt should write "smooth things," for Halleck had always stood firmly as his friend, but his estimate of this officer, based as it was upon long and intimate acquaintance, ought to have weight, in due fairness somewhat to counteract an impression on the public mind as to Halleck's conduct and capacity. That the General-in-Chief at Washington had at times unduly, improperly, and perhaps wantonly exercised his authority towards Army Commanders, may not be beyond question; that he not only refrained from interference at several crises of the Armies of Virginia and of The Potomac, but exerted himself to avert

interference, seems evident from the specific incidents quoted by Haupt in these brief sketches. Halleck's words (speaking to President Lincoln) were: "I hold that a General in command of an Army in the field is, or ought to be, the best judge of the situation. He should be allowed full liberty to exercise his own discretion and not be trammelled with orders from those who are not in a situation to know all the conditions which influence a decision." His instructions to General Hooker were: "Do not manœuvre in such a manner as to leave the capital exposed; keep as near the enemy as you can; use your cavalry to obtain information as to his position and movements; if he spreads out, strike as opportunity offers; it is more important to defeat and destroy the Army of the enemy than to take Richmond."

General Haupt says: "I formed a very high opinion of General Halleck's sound judgment, prudence and discretion."

This estimate of Halleck Haupt also applies with greater force and with more minuteness of detail, to General McDowell, and his conclusions regarding these two are that if Halleck had come into control earlier, and McDowell been permitted to remain in command longer, favorable results of Army operations would have come sooner.

Of Generals McClellan and Pope, Haupt's verdict coincides with that which the civilian mind has since rendered against both these commanders; a verdict not materially different from that brought in by military men, except perhaps in the one charitable essential in the latter case, of a "recommendation to mercy." In a democracy it is perhaps a form of heresy to deny the infallibility of the voice of the people; certainly it is worse than heresy,—it is folly,—to oppose it. Pope hated newspapers, and for reporters had neither affection nor information; he met his reward promptly in lampoons and ribaldry; McClellan, on the contrary, deferred gracefully to the representatives of the press, and the press lauded him as the "Young

Napoleon;" he was "magnetic," which Pope was not, and the Army adored him. In the earlier and simpler years of the republic, Alexander Hamilton, furious at the elevation of Thomas Jefferson, burst out: "The people! The people, sir, is a beast,—a great beast."

General Haupt's views of military necessities and proprieties, as given at considerable length in comments upon the character and conduct of the great commanders with whom his relations were more or less intimate, are calm, considerate, charitable, and, above all, singularly just. Others, besides those above mentioned—Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Grant, and many more, in the War Department, in subordinate positions in the Army, and civilians whose duties bore some relation to military movements, are sketched, in merest outline, but with the firm touch of one who held his crayon unshaken by prejudice, untrammelled by envy. They are cartoons worthy of admiration for their simplicity, and of study for their correct perspective.

The closing years of General Haupt's life were spent, as his earlier ones had been, in active employment and energetic exertion. At the time of his death, which occurred suddenly on the morning of December 13th, 1905, while on a train of the Pennsylvania Railway, he was occupying the position of President of the American Nutrient Company, of Jersey City.

A public character for over sixty years, a participant in the very fore-front of business and of Army life, engaged in many and diverse undertakings, writing often and voluminously, and never hesitating to express his sincere convictions, it would indeed have been singular if General Haupt had passed through the many and trying years without a wound, or ended life without a scar. The wounds were there, few for so long a battle, but of them all, in his last hours, not a scar remained. Enemies he made and detraction often dogged his steps; but enmity, hatred and malice of others he had long outlived. A stanch

defender of his just rights, tenacious in maintaining, and fearless in asserting, he was yet without petty animosities or revengeful thoughts. Long surviving his associates of early life, Herman Haupt died at peace with all the world. He survived too, in great measure, a very considerable renown, leaving to his children a heritage, better than either fortune or fame,—the unsullied character of a Christian gentleman.

WILLIAM J. ROE.

JOSEPH WHEELER.

No. 1843. CLASS OF 1859.

Died, January 25th, 1906, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 69.

JOSEPH WHEELER, soldier and statesman, youngest son of Joseph and Julia Hull Wheeler was born at Augusta Ga., Sept. 10, 1836. At the age of twenty-six years he had become a distinguished army corps commander, won a world-wide fame as a brilliant and successful general of cavalry and had been honored by resolution enacted by the Confederate Congress thanking him for gallantry and skill in battle.

A work by Rev. E. S. Buford and Colonel William S. Hawkins, published in 1865, says :

General Wheeler bore a prominent part in the great battle of Shiloh, Farmington, the fights around Corinth, the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma and Chickamauga, the battles preceding and incident to the siege of Knoxville, the battles of Ringgold, Rocky Face, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, New Hope, Dallas, Pickett's Mill, the various battles around Kenesaw Mountain, the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Chattahoochee and Decatur, the battles around Atlanta, the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. Besides engaging in these great battles, and being under fire in over four hundred skirmishes, General Wheeler has commanded in more than a hundred battles, many of which, consider-



MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

ing the numbers engaged, were the most severe recorded in the history of cavalry. Always in the front of battle, he was wounded three times, sixteen horses were shot under him, eight of his staff officers were killed and thirty-two wounded. From 1861 to the surrender of 1865, rising from Lieutenant to Lieutenant-General, brave, skillful, enduring and full of energy and dash, it was to him four years of work, adventure romance and heroism."

This remarkable military career, followed by ten elections to the United States Congress and his able speeches and valuable service, during nearly twenty years in that body, his recent gallant service as Major-General in the Army of the United States, commanding at the battle of Las Guasimas, the first victory in the Cuban War, and his eminent and brave conduct in the battles of San Juan and Santiago, and later his service in the battles and skirmishes of the campaign in the Philippines against Aguinaldo in 1899, mark him as a unique and interesting character in American history.

His first Wheeler ancestor in America was Moses Wheeler, born in Kent Co., England, January 5, 1598.

This Moses Wheeler and Richard Hull, born in 1599, John Fuller, born in 1611, Nicholas Smith, born in 1631, Thomas Dyer, born in 1612, Peter Johnson, born in 1608, Edward Wooster, born about 1621, Edward Riggs, born in 1585, John Jackson, born in 1602, Edward Jackson, born in 1604, Francis Nichols, born in 1595, Thomas White, born in 1599, William Peck, born in 1601, Thomas Clark, born in 1599, William Parker, born in 1618, Gregory Baxter, died 1659, Thomas Battlestone, died 1640, Andrew Ward, born about 1600 and John Newdigate, born in 1580, were all American ancestors of General Wheeler, and were among the earliest and most substantial settlers of Boston, Newton and Roxbury, Mass., and of Stratford, New Haven, Derby, Fairfield and Wallingford, Conn., having settled in those locations prior to the year 1640.

The ancestry of some of these earlier settlers had preserved family records for several centuries. John Newdigate claimed through his great-grandfather, Sir William Newdigate, who was born in 1485, to be the seventeenth in descent from Sir John de Newdigate, time of King John. The mother of John Newdigate was Joanne, daughter of Gualther de Hoo, of Suffolk, England, who died 1588 and was a large landholder of a famous English family. He claimed in thirteenth generation from Sir Robert Hoo, knight, who died 1000. (See Newdigate and Hoo family charts.) This Gualther de Hoo was seventh in descent from Sir Robert Hoo, who married Beatrix, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Andeville, in Normandy, and died in 1310.

Lord Thomas Hoo, who died in 1455, was fifth in descent from this same Robert Hoo. His daughter Anne, born in 1425, married Geoffrey Boleyn, and their great-grand-daughter, Anne Boleyn, married Henry VIII. and was the mother of Queen Elizabeth.

This Geoffrey Boleyn was also the ancestor of Lord Nelson, Viscount of the Nile; Lord Hundson, The Earl of Kimberly, and Lord Wodehouse.

Andrew Ward claimed descent through many generations from Osbert de Warde. His wife, Esther Sherman, was great-great-grand-daughter of Thomas Sherman, who died in 1564. Andrew Ward's father, Sir Richard Ward, married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Gunville, and through them the Ward family claimed descent from Sir Richard Capel, Sir John Hare, Lord Neville, Sir John Arundel and Sir William Lumley, all of whose families have very ancient records.

After attending local schools and the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Conn., Joseph Wheeler entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1859. He was promoted to Lieutenant, United States Army, in the cavalry arm of the service, and his first duty was at the school

for cavalry practice at Carlisle, Pa. He then served in Kansas and New Mexico in several scouting expeditions against Indians. On February 27, 1861, he resigned his commission as an officer of the United States Army, and on April 3, was appointed a First Lieutenant of Artillery in the Confederate Army.

Notwithstanding his youth, being but twenty-four years of age, and his still more youthful appearance, he soon earned the confidence and respect of his commanders and on September 4, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama Infantry. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862, and was preeminently distinguished from the first to the close of the battle. General Bragg complimented his skillful manœuvres and determined gallantry, which very largely contributed to the capture of Major-General Prentiss and his division, together with much of the division of Major-General Wallace. General Bragg in his official report spoke of "the noble service of Colonel Joseph Wheeler" and by his order Wheeler was designated to command the rear guard when at the close of the second day's fighting the Confederate Army retired from the field.

This bloody battle was the commencement of the career of this brave young officer. General Chalmers in his report of the battle spoke of Wheeler in very high terms and commended "his gallantry in leading a charge and bearing "the colors of his command."

Major-General Withers, his division commander in his report of the battle of Shiloh, says:

"Wheeler proved himself worthy of all trust and confidence, a gallant commander and accomplished soldier."

A campaign of almost constant battle followed, continuing to the close of the war in 1865.

One of the most difficult operations of warfare is to successfully command the vanguard in the advance and the rear guard in the retreat of an army, and it is especially a dangerous and difficult duty to successfully command the rear guard of a retiring army when it is pursued by one largely superior in numbers and equipment. This truism has been pointedly emphasized by many military writers, and the rule has been laid down that the most intrepid general of an army should be selected for this hazardous and all-important duty.

It was, therefore, a marked compliment to General Wheeler that he was always selected for duty of this character. His success in covering the retreat of the Confederate Army from the field of Shiloh April 7, 1862, may have suggested his being designated to command the rear guard of the Confederate Army, 50,000 strong, when on May 30, 1862, it was withdrawn from the front of General Halleck's tremendous force of 107,000 men with which that general was manœuvering in an attempt to encircle the Confederate right flank and cut off the avenue of retreat.

General Wheeler's successful conduct of this work and his equally successful command of the salient outpost of the army at Corinth which for more than a month had been in constant contact with the enemy, determined General Bragg to place Wheeler in permanent command of the cavalry of the army and from that time he commanded the advance in every forward movement of the western army, and commanded the rear guard in every retreat with the exception of Hood's Nashville campaign in the winter of 1864. In service of this character General Wheeler won great distinction. He led in Bragg's advance into Kentucky in August and September, 1862, and by desperate fighting held back Buell's large army until General Bragg had effected the capture of Mumfordsville with its fortifications, cannon, munitions, supplies, and over 4000 prisoners and arms.

Volume 16, War Records, page 536, General Thomas J. Wood speaks of a fight, in which he says:

"Colonel Brown was killed outright in the handsome cavalry charge executed by General Wheeler yesterday afternoon."

Ib. page 6, General Halleck's official report says:

"Major General Buell left Louisville, October 1, with an army of about 100,000 men in pursuit of General Bragg."

General Wheeler, with his cavalry, fought the advance of this great army until October 8, when it was met by General Bragg at Perryville.

In this terrible battle General Wheeler commanded the cavalry and by gallantry and skill did much to contribute to this great Confederate victory.

General Polk's report of the battle of Perryville says:

"Colonel Wheeler and the brave officers and men under his command exhibited the same dauntless energy and courage for which they have become distinguished.

He kept a very large force of the enemy at bay, and made a most brilliant charge, driving the enemy before him and capturing a battery."

General Bragg having determined to leave Kentucky, he on October 13, by special order No. 14, War Records, Vol. 16, pt. 2, p. 940, charged General Wheeler with the duty of covering the rear of the army and holding the enemy in check.

Bragg's army was less than 35,000 strong while General Buell vigorously pursued and constantly attacked with his well equipped army of 95,000, a large portion of which was active cavalry. Wheeler's task was hazardous and difficult, but it was performed with superb gallantry and skill.

At one hour he was fighting dismounted behind hastily built barricades and an hour later he was mounted and charging upon and defeating the enemy's advancing columns.

It was constant and severe fighting from daylight until dark.

At one time, 8 P. M., October 15th, 1862, General Kirby-Smith wrote to Bragg a most desponding letter in which he said:

"I have little hope of saving any of the trains and fear much of the artillery will be lost."

It was due to the brilliant fighting of the cavalry that this disaster was averted and although Bragg's army was burdened by immense trains of supplies which had been obtained in Kentucky, not a gun or wagon was lost and the enemy never succeeded in approaching within gunshot of the infantry columns.

General Buell, the Federal Commander, was bitterly censured for allowing Bragg and his army and trains to escape, and for this he was deprived of his command, and the War Records contain letters from Bragg, Polk and Kirby-Smith commending General Wheeler in most laudatory terms.

Pollard in his history of the second year of the war, p. 510, says:

"The retreat was admirably covered by General Wheeler from the battle at Perryville to Cumberland Gap. This general conducted his movements in the same masterly manner that had characterized him in the previous part of the campaign. From Altamont to Cumberland Gap he encountered the enemy twenty-nine times, seriously damaging him and saving much of our infantry from capture."

General Rosecranz succeeded General Buell in command of the army and reached Nashville early in November. General Wheeler confronted Rosecranz with his cavalry and engaged in many affairs, some of which were considerable cavalry battles.

A letter from General Bragg November 27, thanked General Wheeler for a successful engagement and in a dispatch to the Secretary of War reported a victory in which General Wheeler captured wagons and supplies.

On December 25, Rosecranz moved forward to attack Bragg at Stone river in front of Murfreesboro and it became the duty of General Wheeler to retard his advance until the army was concentrated and ready for battle. This involved constant fighting and General Bragg in his official report of the battle referred to it in these words:

"To the skillful manner in which the cavalry was handled, and the exceeding gallantry of the officers and men must be attributed the four days' time consumed by the enemy in reaching the battlefield, a distance of only twenty miles from his encampments, over fine macadamized roads."

General Bragg also in his official report speaks of Wheeler's two attacks upon Rosecranz's rear, and says:

"General Wheeler captured hundreds of prisoners and wagons loaded with supplies."

In closing his report he says:

"General Wheeler was pre-eminently distinguished throughout the action, as well as for a month previous in many successful conflicts with the enemy."

General Bragg also recommends General Wheeler's promotion, and "ascribed to his gallant lead the just enhancement of the reputation of the cavalry."

On January 19, 1863, he was commissioned a Major-General. General Bragg's dispatches to Richmond of January 17, 21 and 22, 1863, report that General Wheeler had "destroyed a railroad bridge in Roscranz's rear, captured a gunboat and five government transports." Also "swimming the Cumberland river, capturing and destroying an immense collection of subsistence stores" and "capturing 400 prisoners."

He took a prominent part in the battles of June and July during the retreat of General Bragg to Chattanooga.

The battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20 followed. On the 20th General Wheeler defeated the right flank of General Roscranz's army, penetrated to his rear, and on the

21st defeated General Watkins after a severe battle. During the three days General Wheeler captured 2450 prisoners, wagon trains, supplies and eighteen stands of colors and guidons.

On September 30, with 3800 men, General Wheeler crossed the Tennessee river in the face of a division of cavalry under the distinguished General George Crook. He defeated that officer and after another severe battle captured substantially all of Rosecranz's ordnance and supply trains, consisting of about 1200 wagons and 6000 mules and horses. These trains had nearly arrived to the rear of Roscranz's and were loaded with ordnance and commissary supplies.

General Wheeler then stormed and captured the fortifications at McMinnville, capturing 687 prisoners with their arms, and cannon, and the supplies for half of Roscranz's army. He then captured many locomotives and railway trains, captured forts which guarded the railroads and destroyed many important railroad bridges and thirty miles of railroad track and trussing.

General Wheeler was almost constantly attacked by Rosecranz's cavalry, 9000 strong, making it necessary to fight the pursuing column and then turn, attack the forts and stockades and do the work of destroying bridges and the timber trussing and track.

It was an almost continuous campaign of great victories and resulted in almost reducing Rosecranz's army to starvation.

President Davis and General Bragg extended their thanks to General Wheeler, and General Bragg in a general order to the army recited his successes and closed the order in these words:

"The thanks of the commanding General of the Army are tendered to General Wheeler and to the brave officers and men under his command for the successful expedition to the enemy's rear."

In November, General Wheeler fought in the Knoxville campaign, and on November 13 and 15 he defeated four brigades of Federal cavalry.

On the 19th General Bragg telegraphed the War Department:

"General Wheeler attacked and dispersed the enemy, pursuing them into the works at Knoxville and capturing three hundred prisoners."

General Wheeler reached Missionary Ridge Nov. 25th, covered Bragg's retreat on the 27th, together with General Clerburne, fought and defeated General Hooker at Ringgold Gap.

General Wheeler engaged in many minor affairs during the winter and spring. On May 3d, Sherman commenced the terrible campaign from Dalton to Atlanta.

During this campaign General Sherman's army was one of the largest since the time of Napoleon. Sherman's Memoirs, page 15, gives its strength, April 10, 1864, present and absent 352,265, and present for duty 180,082, and pages 16 to 21 aggregate present 219,907.

Large detachments were necessary to guard his railroad, and on page 47 he states his losses during May were 9,299 and that his effective force in Georgia on June 1 was 112,819, showing that the largest force actually confronting Johnston did not exceed 122,118.

Pages 16 to 21 he states his cavalry on April 10, 1864, to be 35,525 present and absent, 22,069 present and 18,327 present for duty. His cavalry received large accessions, but also suffered heavy losses in killed, wounded and captured. In October Major-General James H. Wilson became Chief of General Sherman's cavalry. He reports in War Records, Serial No. 79, page 443, that:

"The last returns show a nominal force of nearly 60 000 men."

He, however, specially complained of the relative small force of effective cavalry then with Sherman's army.

Sherman's Memoirs, page 30, on April 24, 1864, General Sherman wrote General Grant:

"Johnston's army is estimated at from 45,000 to 60,000 men."

Page 47, Sherman puts Johnston's army on May 1, at 42,856, his reinforcements during that month at 21,000 and his losses, killed, wounded and missing in May at 8,368, leaving him 55,818 and on page 49 Sherman says:

"I always estimated my force at about double his."

This campaign involved the cavalry in daily battle. At one time defeating attempts of Sherman's cavalry and infantry to turn General Johnston's flanks, at another fighting dismounted side by side with the Confederate infantry and at another time dashing into Sherman's rear, cutting his railroad and capturing his trains and supplies, and always when possible seeking battle with the cavalry of the opposing army.

The most important action of this character was General Wheeler's victory July 28-31, 1864, over a picked body of Sherman's cavalry 10,000 strong, commanded by Generals Stoneham, Garrard and McCook. After desperate battles and running fights this great body of cavalry was defeated and their trains and cannon, and 3,200 prisoners with their arms and horses, including one Major-General and five Brigade Commanders, were captured and 1,800 were killed, wounded or missing, the entire Federal loss being not less than 5,000.

In reporting this great victory to the Secretary of War, General Hood states that General Wheeler "routed and captured or destroyed the whole force, with their horses, equipments and artillery. Too much credit cannot be given General Wheeler for the energy and skill displayed."

General Hood in his history called "Advance and Retreat," page 202, also says:

"It becomes my duty as well as pleasure to make acknowledgments of the valuable services of the cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee, during my operations in Georgia and Alabama. I am confident that when the history of our struggles is written General Wheeler and his command will occupy a high position."

In his dispatch reporting the battle of July 22d, General Hood said:

"General Wheeler's cavalry attacked the enemy's redoubts, capturing his camp."

General Johnston especially commended his brilliant raid on Sherman's rear on May 24th, and when it was proposed to transfer General Wheeler, General Johnston telegraphed to President Davis:

"General Wheeler is necessary to the efficiency of the cavalry of the West."

When General Wheeler's continued brilliant and efficient service had proven the wisdom of Johnston's earlier choice, and Wheeler had been recommended for promotion, Johnston wrote President Davis in terms of appreciation:

"It is needless to remind you of the fidelity, zeal, courage and success with which General Wheeler has commanded his corps."

General Hardee in a letter to the War Department making the same recommendation said:

"You well know Wheeler's merit, but as I have served long with him, it may not be amiss to add that I have not met anyone in the war more devoted to the cause, or anyone more zealous, conscientious, and faithful to the discharge of his duties."

On August 10, 1864, General Wheeler was again in General Sherman's rear defeating an opposition, destroying bridges, trestles, railroad tracks and trains and capturing 1,800 beef cattle, 400 horses and mules and immense supplies, with a portion of his command escorted to our lines and delivered to General Hood. With the remaining force, 2,000 strong, he continued his success, crossed into Tennessee, attacked and

defeated the forces sent against him under Major-Generals Rosseau, Stedman and Milroy and Brigadier-Generals Granger, Starkweather, Croxton and Colonel Straight, captured forts and stockades, burned bridges and trestles and destroyed railroad tracks on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad within seven miles of Nashville. On returning he again destroyed the railroad and captured trains and supplies upon Sherman's line of communication south of Dalton. He then joined General Hood in his movement in Sherman's rear.

November 15, 1864, General Sherman, with 65,000 men, commenced his campaign from Atlanta to Savannah. General Hood, with the Army of Tennessee, was then at Florence, Alabama. General Wheeler with his small force had arrived in the vicinity of Atlanta the preceding day and for the next three weeks fought Sherman's advance, a battle of greater or less magnitude occurring every day. He successfully defended the cities of Macon and Augusta, where the arsenals and other manufacturing establishments, essential to the existence of the Confederacy were located, and signally defeated the cavalry under Kilpatrick on November 22, 23, 27 and 28.

General Sherman seemed to have had a special desire to capture Macon, Augusta and Savannah. War Records, Serial No. 76, page 793, he, on Sept. 4, 1864, wrote Major-General Halleck:

"Keep my army to its standard 100,000 men and I pledge you to take Macon and Savannah before spring or leave my bones."

In speaking of the battles during these military operations, President Davis's book, page 571, says that General Wheeler displayed:

"A dash and activity vigilance and consummate skill which justly entitle him to a prominent place on the roll of great cavalry leaders. By his indomitable energy, operating on all sides of Sherman's columns. he was able to keep the Government and Commanders of our troops advised of the enemy's movements, and, by preventing foraging

parties from leaving the main body, he saved from spoilation all but a narrow tract of country, and, from the torch, millions worth of property which would otherwise have certainly been consumed."

General Wheeler battled again almost daily during the campaign in the Carolinas in the winter and spring of 1865. For his defence of the city of Aiken and his defeat of General Kilpatrick on February 11, General Wheeler received the thanks of the State of South Carolina. On March 10, General Wheeler again utterly defeated General Kilpatrick, capturing his camp, artillery, wagons, equipage and 300 prisoners and horses.

The battle of Averysboro was fought March 16, 1865, by Generals Hardee and Wheeler. In referring to General Wheeler's service General Hardee said:

"I always thought highly of General Wheeler, and at Jonesboro I needed him so badly I determined never, if possible, to fight without him. Wheeler's defence of the Union Causeway was the salvation of our army at Savannah when besieged by Sherman and I would never have felt safe if any one but he had been defending it.

At Averysboro, when my troops were falling back, almost overwhelmed by largely superior forces, Wheeler came up, personally re-established my skirmish line and, joining his troops with mine, changed disorder into victory."

The last considerable battle of the Army of Tennessee was fought between General Sherman and General Johnston on March 19 to 21 at Bentonville, N. C. General Johnston's force was but one-fourth that of General Sherman's and yet for three days he successfully resisted General Sherman's assaults. On the 21st General Mower, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, attacked and doubled back Johnston's left flank and penetrated to his rear so as to command the only bridge by which General Johnston could cross Mill Creek and retire from the field. It was the only possible avenue of escape for the Confederate Army. General Wheeler instantly realized the desperate character of the situation and placing himself at the head of his Alabama brigade and his

regiment of Texas Rangers, he charged General Mower's solid lines of battle, broke through the line and caused the entire infantry corps to retire, and thus opened the Confederate avenue of retreat. It was as brilliant and effective a charge of cavalry against infantry as often occurs in battle and it enabled General Johnston to retire with the utmost deliberation and without the loss of a man or material of any kind.

During this movement General Wheeler and his cavalry fought back Sherman's columns until the entire Confederate Army had safely crossed the bridge.

The work above referred to by the Rev. E. S. Buford and Colonel Hawkins closes with the following summary of General Wheeler's military operations:

"General Wheeler was often called upon to engage forces many times his superior, in order to retard the enemy while covering retreats, or to create a diversion while important movements were carried on in other localities. Operations of this character, which are the most difficult the service presents, were conducted by General Wheeler with such skill that he invariably accomplished the desired object. As a commander of the cavalry of an army, General Wheeler has been more successful than any other officer in the Confederate armies. In no instance has any army met a reverse or been otherwise than successful in its undertakings while he commanded the cavalry of that army. The only disasters which were visited upon the Army of Tennessee occurred during his absence upon other duty.

When General Grant assaulted General Bragg on Missionary Ridge, Wheeler was with Longstreet at Knoxville, but he reached our army in time to cover the retreat, check the advance of Grant's victorious columns and engage in our victory at Ringgold Gap. When Atlanta was wrested from us, Wheeler was raiding in Tennessee, and during Hood's disastrous campaign in Tennessee, Wheeler was fighting Sherman in Georgia. At Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and the movements and fighting incident thereto and during Johnston's brilliant battles from Dalton to Atlanta, General Wheeler commanded the cavalry, and by his skilled management contributed much to the success of our army.

General Wheeler's raid in the rear of the Federal army incident to the battle of Murfreesboro, his immediate crossing the Tennessee river after the battle of Chickamauga, in the face of superior numbers

of the enemy, under the famous Federal General George Crook; his attack and defeat of that officer, and the capture and destruction of Rosecranz's wagon trains, of more than a thousand wagons loaded with ordnance and commissary supplies, and the capture and destruction of his depots of military stores were marvelous feats of chivalric daring and skill."

And in brilliancy, boldness, skill and energy, few military achievements equal General Wheeler's great victory of July, 1864, in which he utterly routed and defeated a column of Sherman's cavalry, ten thousand strong, commanded by Generals McCook, Stoneham and Garrard. The official reports of General Chalmers, Withers and Bragg speak in the highest terms of his gallantry at Shiloh. Polk's Kirby-Smith's and Bragg's reports speak of his very distinguished services at Perryville and the Kentucky campaign: Bragg and Jefferson Davis of his services at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga; Generals Johnston, Hood and Hardee and President Davis of his operations in the many battles in the Georgia and Carolina campaigns.

General Basil W. Duke's "History of Morgan's Command," pages 344 and 345, says:

"General Wheeler possessed, in an eminent degree, all the attributes of the gentleman. He was as brave as a Palladin, just, high-toned and exceedingly courteous, full of fire and enterprise, vigilant and energetic, thoroughly instructed in the duties of his profession and perfectly conversant with the elaborate details of organization and military business."

General Duke also speaks of "his eminent fitness as the commander of a large body of cavalry, permanently attached to the army."

And General Robert E. Lee, in speaking of the most noted commanders, said:

"The two ablest cavalry officers which the war developed were General Stuart, of Virginia and General Joseph Wheeler, of the Army of Tennessee."

In 1866 General Wheeler married Daniello, a daughter of Richard Jones, whose father, Harrison Jones, was wounded, losing a leg at the battle of Guilford Court House. Her mother was a daughter of Governor Early of Georgia, who comes from an Irish family of very distinguished lineage.

Ebenezer Adams, Richard Cooke, Matthew Edloe and Francis Smith, all of whom were among the first settlers of Virginia, were also her ancestors. Mrs. Wheeler died May 19, 1896, leaving two sons, Joseph and Thomas, and four daughters, Lucy, Annie Early, Julia Knox and Carrie Payton. Thomas served as a midshipman, U. S. N., in the Santiago Squadron during the Cuban war, and was drowned September 7, 1898, in an attempt to rescue a brother officer. Joseph, a graduate of West Point, was distinguished in the battles of San Juan and Santiago in the Spanish war and afterward as a Major he won distinction in twenty battles or minor engagements in the Philippines, and is now a captain of artillery. Annie Early was a volunteer with Clara Barton, and distinguished herself by organizing, equipping and superintending the Yacht Club Hospital at Santiago, Cuba, during the months of July, August and September, 1898.

General Wheeler's career since 1865 is briefly told in the Register of Graduates of the Military Academy by Major-General Cullum, U. S. Army, edition of 1900, p. 114:

Civil History—Lawyer and planter; member of the 47th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th Congress (senior member of Congress on the Democratic side of the House); author of "Cavalry Tactics, 1863;" "Account of Kentucky Campaign, 1862," Century series; "Military History of Alabama and Accounts of Battles in which Alabama Soldiers Engaged;" "History of the Santiago Campaign, 1898;" "History of Cuba, 1496 to 1899;" published volumes of Wheeler's speeches 47th Congress, 1883; 49th Congress, 1886; 50th Congress, 1888; 51st Congress, 1890; 52d Congress, 1892; 53d Congress, 1894; 54th Congress, 1896; 55th Congress, 1898;" "History of, and Effect upon Civilization of Wars of the Nineteenth Century;" monograph of the lives of Admiral Dewey, Stonewall Jackson and

numerous articles for magazines and other periodicals. Degree of LL. D. conferred by Georgetown College, June 1899. Member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Foreign Wars, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the Sons of the War of 1812, the Society of Santiago and the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish American War. Regent Smithsonian Institution, 1886 to 1900. Member of Board of Visitors to Military Academy, 1887, 1893, and 1895; was Vice President of the Board in 1887 and President of the Board in 1895.

MILITARY HISTORY, 1890-1900.

Major-General U. S. Volunteers, May 4, 1898. Assigned to command Cavalry Division, U. S. A., at Tampa, Fla., May 14, 1898; Landed at Daiquiri, Cuba, June 23, 1898; Planned and commanded in battle of Las Guasimas, June 24, 1898; Engaged in the battle of San Juan, July 1-2, 1898; In command of the cavalry Division, Fifth Corps, in Cuba, from June 22 to surrender of Santiago, July 17, 1898; (Commended in General Orders of July 4, 1898, Fifth Army Corps, for conduct in said battle.) Engaged in all the conflicts in front of Santiago (in command of Cavalry Division) which terminated in the surrender of the Spanish army and the City of Santiago, July 17, 1898.

Senior member of the commission which negotiated the surrender of the Spanish army and the City of Santiago to the American army; In command of troops at Montauk Point, Long Island, Aug. 18 to Sept. 7, 1898, and Sept. 23 to Sept. 27; In command of the Fourth Army Corps, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 7 to Dec. 3, 1898; En route to Manila, July 6 to Aug. 21, 1899; In command of 1st Brigade, 8th Corps in Luzon, Philippine Islands, Aug. 1899 to Jan. 15, 1900; Engaged in and commanded troops in skirmishes with the enemy, under the Insurgent General Tomas Mascardo, at Santa Rita, Sept. 9 and 16; Commanded the forces which carried the enemy's intrenchments at Porac, Sept. 28, and was in immediate command on the field in the engagement at Angeles, Oct. 11 and 16; was also engaged in and commanded several minor affairs, Oct. 10 to 20 inclusive; Commanded brigade in the advance upon Mabalacat, Nov. 8, and the attack upon and capture Bamba, Nov. 11, and in the advance upon Tarlac, Nov. 12 and 13; Commanded in expedition to San Miguel de Camiling, Nov. 22 to 26, the enemy retreating as approached by our troops. Also commanded expedition to Sulipa, Nov. 29, and the expedition to San Ignacia and Moriones, Dec. 3 to Dec. 6; By direction of the President, made an inspection of the Island of Guam, Feb. 8 to 12, 1900.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL UNITED STATES REGULAR ARMY,
JUNE 16, 1900.

In command of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago, Ill., from June 18, 1900.

General Wiliam T. Sherman was very emphatic in commending General Wheeler's high qualities, and often repeated:

"In the event of war with a foreign country Joe Wheeler is the man to command the cavalry of our army."

President Roosevelt is warm in praise of General Wheeler's services in Cuba, and gives him credit for much of our success in that campaign, and especially for his bold and determined stand against retreating from San Juan Hill.

In his history of the Rough Rider Regiment which he commanded in Cuba, President Roosevelt, in speaking of the events on the night of the battles of San Juan, July 1, 1898, says:

"A very few words from General Wheeler reassured us about retiring. He had been through too much fighting in the Civil War to regard the present fight as very serious, and he told us not to be under any apprehension, for he had sent word that there was no need of retiring, and was sure we could stay where we were until the chance came to advance. He was second in command, and to him more than any other man was due the prompt abandonment of the proposal to fall back—a proposal which, if adopted, would have meant shame and disaster."

"Shortly afterward General Wheeler sent us orders to intrench."

In speaking of the fight at Las Guasimas, in which General Wheeler commanded, President Roosevelt said:

"General Wheeler was in command ashore; he was told to get in touch with the enemy, and being a man with the 'fighting edge,' this meant that he was certain to fight. No general who was worth his salt would have failed to fight under such conditions; the only question would be as to how the fight was to be made. War means fighting; and the soldier's cardinal sin is timidity.

General Wheeler remained throughout steadfast against any retreat from before Santiago."

General Shafter's order to the Santiago army, dated July 4, 1898, upon the battle of San Juan, says :

"To Major-General Wheeler of the Cavalry Division was probably given the most difficult task, that of crossing a stream under fire, and deploying under the enemy's rifle pits. These he almost immediately charged and carried in the most gallant manner, driving the enemy from his strong positions to the shelter of the stronger works in the rear. This was only accomplished by the most persevering and arduous efforts, officers and men exposing themselves to the deadly fire of the Spanish troops."

General Kent's official report of San Juan battle says :

"I desire, in conclusion, to express my gratitude to Major-General Wheeler for his courteous conduct to me, and through me to my division, under the trying circumstances enumerated.

Though ill and suffering, General Wheeler was so perfectly at home under fire that he inspired all of us with courage."

After his retirement from active service in the United States Army on September 10, 1900, General Wheeler made his first trip to Europe. He took great pleasure in attending the manœuvre of the French Army in 1901 and in visiting the battle fields of Napoleon. He was very much pleased with England where his reception was most cordial and where he formed a friendship with Field-Marshal, Lord Roberts whom he much admired.

During the winter of 1904-05 he spent several months in Mexico where every honor was shown him and the friendship then formed with President Diaz was one of the pleasantest features of his late years.

The following winter, while visiting his sister in Brooklyn, he was stricken with pleurisy.

At first his condition did not appear to be dangerous, but on the third day pneumonia developed and on the seventh day he died; Thursday January 25, 1906.

During these last days, the gentleness and sweetness of his disposition changed not at all and even as death approached he thought only of others and not of himself.

At most times his mind was quite clear but at others it wandered back and he heard the bugle call and the battle cry.

From many lands came messages of sympathy and sorrow and from his mother country every high tribute of love, honor and reverence for the memory of her son.

The following Sunday the escort presented arms as the casket of the dead soldier, draped with the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars entwined, was borne forth and placed upon the caisson followed by the riderless horse.

Between two long lines of people standing with uncovered heads the procession moved to the service at the Church of Saint Thomas in New York.

Thence the body was taken to Saint John's Church in Washington and lay in state with a guard of honor till Monday afternoon when the service was held, attended by the Chief Executive and other principal officers of the Government.

Then the escort of blue and of gray took up the march for the grave at Arlington where the bugle sounded its last call and the rifles rang out their last salute for Joseph Wheeler.

* * *



COLONEL JOHN BEARDSLEY.

JOHN BEARDSLEY.

No. 1094. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, February 18, 1906, at Athens, New York, aged 89.

COLONEL JOHN BEARDSLEY, who died at his home in the Village of Athens, New York, February 18, 1906, and where he was buried, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, October 12, 1816. He was a son of Levi and Nancy Nichols Beardsley. He was educated in the Academy at Fairfield under Dr. Chassells; he was a close student and usually led his classes in the recitation room, especially in Mathematics and Latin. During his four years' study in the Academy he taught a public school two winters in the adjoining town of Salisbury.

In 1837 he was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy from the then Sixteenth Congressional District of New York, represented by the Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr. He graduated with his class in 1841 and was assigned to the Eighth United States Infantry as Second Lieutenant. Immediately after Lieutenant Beardsley's graduation from West Point he returned to Athens and married Miss Mary Eliza Coffin on July 7, 1841. Miss Coffin was a daughter of Captain John B. Coffin, a well known steam boat Captain on the Hudson river, and his wife, Electa Skinner.

Colonel Beardsley's first service was with his Company in the Seminole Indian War in Florida under General Harney and then in the Mexican War under General Worth. He was in every engagement with his Company from the taking of Vera Cruz to the battle of Molina del Rey, in which he was severely wounded, in the storming of the enemy's works, for which he was Brevetted Captain on the 8th of September, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the close of the Mexican War, he remained on duty with his Company in

Texas until 1854, when in consequence of impairment of his eyesight, and trouble with the wound received at Molino del Rey he resigned his commission in the Army on December 31, 1853. After his resignation Colonel Beardsley took up life on his farm about two miles north of Athens. While engaged in farming pursuits Governor Morgan appointed Captain Beardsley as Colonel of the Ninth New York Cavalry Regiment in October 1861. The Regiment was at that time lying in Albany, having been raised in the Counties of Chautauqua, Cattarauga and Wyoming. The Regiment consisting of three Battalions, about one thousand men, without arms, left Albany on the evening of November 26th by steamer down the Hudson for Jersey City; thence by cars to Washington, where it went into camp on Meridian Hill near 14th St., November 29th. This camp was named Camp "Fenton" in honor of the Honorable R. E. Fenton, Representative in Congress of the Chautauqua District. During the winter the Regiment was encamped at this place drilling in movements and formations of Cavalry on foot. This Regiment was, however, somewhat demoralized owing to a delay to mount it and a request from Colonel Hunt that the men should volunteer to serve in his batteries, which they refused to do, but Colonel Beardsley ordered the Major commanding the First Battalion to report at once with his command to Colonel Hunt for duty. The other two Battalions were armed with muskets and served as guards to the ammunition and supply trains attached to the Batteries under Colonel Hunt. This rendered the Field, Staff and Company Officers supernumerary. The men served in the Batteries at the siege of Yorktown and until the Army reached White House when the men refused to serve any longer in the Batteries and demanded to be mounted. General McClellan ordered the Ninth New York Cavalry, then at White House landing, May 22, 1862, to be mustered out of service. The

Regiment at once embarked for Washington, expecting to be mustered out of service, but instead it went into camp at the head of 7th St., Washington. Here the ordinary routine of camp duties was observed under Colonel Beardsley until the 21st of June, when the Secretary of War ordered the Ninth New York Cavalry to be mounted. The Regiment was mounted and moved to the front early in July to take part in General Pope's campaign. Colonel Beardsley reported to General Sigel who detached him from his Regiment and put him in command of a Cavalry Brigade to scour the country south and west of Bull Run, watch the mountain passes, etc. He continued on this duty up to the second Bull Run battle and shared in the general rout. Immediately after the battle he came back to the Regiment and assumed command and remained with it until he resigned his commission at Acquier Creek, on the Potomac, April 8, 1863.

On leaving the Army in 1863 Colonel Beardsley returned to his farm and continued to live on it until 1868 when he sold it and moved into a residence he owned in the Village of Athens where he lived until he died at the age of eighty-nine.

Colonel Beardsley survived his wife, Mary E. who died February 15, 1899, but leaves to mourn his loss a son, Frank, and a daughter, Mrs. Grace Conklin. Colonel Beardsley was highly respected by all who knew him for his excellent qualities of mind and heart. The following poem was written by a friend in commemoration of his eighty-fifth birthday.

TO "THE COLONEL."

Well done, dear Colonel, and no dotage yet,
After four-score and five full years of life!
Beyond the prime, yet hale and hearty still
Every rich faculty but lower strung.
In pleasing harmony with life's deep'ning tones,
Thus sweet'ning hearts that all about thee wait;

Thy look, thy smile, thy kindly, welcome voice—
 Well done! The envious old age is thine,
 The harvest ripe after the toils of Spring,
 Its sowing that which now thou dost but reap.
 Well done—in youth, young manhood and in prime!

Here pledge I thee, and wish thee still returns
 Of this thy Natal Day—commemorate
 With faculties their coming to enjoy!
 May they add sweetness to thy latest cup,
 And deepen love in all who hold thee dear!
 May God's best gifts encompass thee and may
 His Peace that passeth knowledge dwell in thee,
 Making thy way perfect, thy reward sure;
 And after well-fought fight give victory,
 The crown that passeth not away, reserved
 Eternal in the Heavens against that Day,
 When every soldier brave shall hear His voice,
 Well done, good, faithful one, take thy reward!

* * *

THOMAS JOHN WOOD.

No. 1235. CLASS OF 1845.

Died, February 25, 1906, at Dayton, O., aged —.

On a bright winter day on the banks of the Hudson where many a time the roll of the Class of 1845 had been called, the crash of three volleys sent its echoes through the hills, the last sad notes of Taps were sounded and for the first time in all these years the roll of 1845 was again complete.

Sixty-one years before, in the full pride of youth, the members of this class had left the shades of their Alma Mater and taken up the battle of life. Soon the roll was broken; the Mexican war called for its quota and they answered "Here," inside of the enemy's lines at Molino Del Rey, Thomas J. Wood's room-mate, Frank Farry, died gallantly leading a storming party.



MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS JOHN WOOD.

Years rolled by and more voices were hushed, but their memories were cherished by the survivors. Who can forget Crittenden captured in one of the early attempts to free Cuba, who when ordered to kneel down before the firing party answered "A Kentuckian kneels only to his God," and met his death like a hero. Then came the greatest drama that the Class of 1845 had to face, the war between the States, and the friends of yesterday became the enemies of today and manfully fought the battle to the bitter end. This is no time or place for extended notice of their work; the roll speaks for itself. William F. Smith, Fitz John Porter, Gordon Granger, Kirby Smith, Stone, Bee, Russell, all did their duty and no man did a fuller share than the subject of this memoir, Thomas John Wood.

But the war was now over and again the years rolled by, one by one the old guard fell away until in 1892 when the surviving members of '45 held a dinner in New York, only six answered the roll—W. F. Smith, E. K. Smith, Porter, Hatch, Coppee and Wood.

Ere another year had gone by Kirby Smith answered the last summons and one by one they passed away.

Well does the writer recollect a morning several years ago when the news of the death of W. F. Smith appeared in the paper, and the remark of General Wood's: "well, I am the only one left, Baldy Smith is gone."

But now on this bright winter day all is changed, once more the roll is complete, once again every member of the Class of '45 answers "Here" for the last member of the class has "crossed over the river and rests under the trees" and sleeps peacefully on the banks of the Hudson in the little cemetery at West Point.

Such in brief is the story of a class and of a life, now for a more complete sketch of the man.

Thomas John Wood was born in Mumfordsville, Hart County, Kentucky, Sept. 25, 1823. His ancestry was traced to the early settlers of Virginia and on both father's and mother's side were numbered many soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian Wars. His father, Colonel George T. Wood, was one of the prominent men of his day in Kentucky and his mother was a sister of Gov. Charles Helm, of that state.

His boyhood days were spent along Green river and he often in later days used to say that the earliest friend he could remember outside of his family was that other distinguished graduate of the Military Academy, General S. B. Buckner or "Bolivar" Buckner as he used to call him.

After receiving the rather meagre schooling of the West of those days, in 1841 he received an appointment to the Military Academy from Hon. Willis Green, the member of Congress from the Hart County District.

Then began his connection with West Point and the Army, never broken for 65 years.

During General Wood's first year at the Academy he roomed with Cadet U. S. Grant.

In 1845 he graduated as one of the star men of his class and after a brief term of service at the Academy was offered his choice between his graduation leave and an assignment on General Taylor's staff in Texas. He at once accepted the latter and reported for duty to General Taylor at Corpus Christi and began his active work as a soldier.

Being an honor graduate he had been assigned to the Topographical Engineers and served in that capacity with General Taylor, occupying a tent with General, at that time Lieutenant George G. Meade, also of the Topographical Engineers.

The trouble with Mexico soon changed from diplomacy to war and in the spring of 1846, General Taylor advanced toward the Rio Grande, meeting the Mexican Army drawn up

across his route at Palo Alto. Lieutenant Wood had been detailed by General Taylor to bring up the heavy guns from Point Isabel and it was found necessary to use oxen for that purpose, four yoke to a gun, and it was with great difficulty that the ox-guns were brought into position. General Taylor in his official report says "The eighteen-pound battery, which played a conspicuous part in the action of the 8th was admirably served by Lieutenant Churchill, 3rd Artillery, assisted by Lieutenant Wood, Topographical Engineers.

This engagement at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, was Thomas J. Wood's first experience under fire and by a strange chance the first man he saw killed in action was Major Samuel Ringgold, a distinguished graduate of the Academy, who was struck down immediately in the rear of Lieutenant Wood's ox-gun battery.

Then followed the battle of Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May and the retreat of the Mexicans across the Rio Grande, leaving Texas completely in the possession of the American Army.

During the summer of 1846 General Taylor crossed to Rio Grande and advanced toward Monterey, where after three days hard fighting the Mexican Army was so surrounded that General Ampudia was forced to surrender. In this action Lieutenant Wood served on General Taylor's staff.

In October, 1846, Lieutenant Wood was transferred to the 2nd Dragoons and served as Adjutant to Colonel Charles May during the campaign of Buena Vista. The story of this brilliant action where General Taylor with but 4,600 men successfully checked and defeated 22,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna, their ablest leader, is a familiar one to all. Suffice it to say at present that Lieutenant Wood did his full duty, making a brilliant reconnaissance and penetrating inside the Mexican lines before the action, and of his conduct during

the battle Colonel May in his official report says: "to Lieutenant Thomas J. Wood, my Adjutant, my thanks are particularly due for the prompt manner in which he conveyed my orders and for the energy and zeal he displayed throughout the battle."

This action was the last important event on the northern line and Lieutenant Wood remained with General Taylor's Army until after the capture of the City of Mexico when he was ordered to Vera Cruz and acted as escort to the United States Representatives which concluded the Peace of Guadalupe Hidalgo with Mexico.

The War with Mexico now being finished, the 2nd Dragoons were ordered to the frontier of Texas and for the next five years Lieutenant Wood was engaged in the endless task, now happily a thing of the past, of guarding the frontier. Often stationed at one company post, sometimes the only officer at the post, he proved himself the same vigilant active officer in small things that the trying days of the Civil War showed him to be in great things.

During part of this period he was aide-de-camp on the staff of General Harney and for several years Adjutant of the 2nd Dragoons.

In 1849, he was ordered to West Point as an assistant professor but after a very brief service was relieved at his own request as he preferred duty with his regiment.

The group of able men who led the Texans so successfully through their bitter fight for independence were still on the stage in Texas and Lieutenant Wood was thrown into intimate relationship with them and during his later days told stirring anecdotes of Sam Houston, Lamar, Green and many others.

In 1851 he was promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy in the 2nd Dragoons and in 1854 he was sent to New York where he spent a year on recruiting service.

In March 1855, two new Cavalry Regiments were added to the Army, then called the 1st and 2nd Cavalry, since changed to the 4th and 5th.

Thomas J. Wood was commissioned as the 2nd Captain of the 1st Cavalry and after recruiting a good part of his company in Kentucky, proceeded to Fort Leavenworth where the new regiment was to rendezvous.

When the roster of this new regiment is scanned by the eyes of today it seems hard to believe that only a few brief years would tear it to fragments and find the whilom friends enemies, leading armies and corps and divisions, in place of of the battalions and companies of Fort Leavenworth days, E. V. Sumner headed the roster as Colonel, Joseph E. Johnston was Lieutenant-Colonel, W. H. Emory and John Sedgwick the Majors; George B. McClellan, Delos B. Sackett, Samuel Sturgis, J. E. B. Stuart, Thomas J. Wood and many other distinguished men were the company officers.

But there was as much work to be done in the Kansas frontier as there had been in Texas. The Indians were a constant menace, the Mormon question presented many difficulties and soon the struggle in Kansas itself between the pro-slavery and free soil factions gave the troops stationed on its borders many anxious hours.

In all this work Capt. Wood and his troop of Cavalry took a prominent part, for in all of Thomas J. Wood's military life from the day he left the Academy to the time that he went on the retired list one fact stands out pre-eminent—wherever work was to be done, the War Department always found use for him. It was never a case of "waiting orders" but always on duty with troops.

During the years 1856-57, he was chiefly engaged in trying to keep peace between the two conflicting factions in Kansas.

About the same time his troop escorted Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston while running the Kansas boundary and was out with the expedition six months.

Several troops of the regiment were in the expedition and there was quite a rivalry between them as to which troop would lose the least number of horses. Troop "C," Capt. Wood, surpassed every other troop by not losing a horse although it required the devotion of one trooper, who led his horse, which was completely played out, for two months to make the record and frequently General Wood used to dwell with great pleasure on the devotion of Jackson, 2nd to his horse and his troop.

In 1858 the 1st Cavalry took part in General A. S. Johnston's Utah expedition and in the fall of the year Capt. Wood was sent with two troops to Fort Washita in the Indian Territory where he remained in command of the post until the fall of 1859 when he obtained a year's leave for travel in Europe.

This might be said to end the first chapter in the life of Thomas J. Wood, fifteen years service on the frontier, constantly in the saddle, a faithful subaltern, a capable staff officer, an energetic troop commander, ready now by training and discipline for the higher commands and the graver responsibilities of the Division and Corps commander.

After a very complete trip over Europe which included being present as one of the official guests at the Coronation of Charles XV. as King of Norway at the old capital of Trondhjem, January, 1861, found Captain Wood in Alexandria.

Here he was notified by the War Department that all leaves had been recalled and he at once hastened to the United States, arriving in New York in March.

The situation was a most trying one. The Southern Confederacy had been established and two hostile sections

confronted each other. A Southern man by birth, Captain Wood faced the most painful and important crisis in his career but he never faltered for one moment in his duty to the Government.

In all his immediate family in Kentucky, his father and he were the only Union men. Colonel George T. Wood, his father, was one of the three members of the Military Board which took charge of the raising of troops for the Union after Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, had cast in his allegiance with the Confederacy and through the entire war Colonel Wood was a bulwark in the Union Line in the State of Kentucky. Captain Wood, immediately after landing in New York, went to Washington and was promoted Major in the 1st Cavalry but never joined the regiment.

For a month moderate men both North and South, Major Wood among the number, endeavored to bring about some compromise that might prevent war but the last hope was dissipated when Fort Sumter was fired on.

The President's first call for troops followed immediately and Major Wood was ordered to Indianapolis to muster in the quota from Indiana.

In that duty Major Wood spent six busy months and mustered into the United States service over 40,000 men. Governor O. P. Morton, the great War Governor of Indiana, was so much pleased with his work that when Major Wood requested to be relieved from the detail to go into the field, Governor Morton insisted that he stay and complete the quotas.

In May, 1861, Major Wood was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 1st Cavalry and on October 11, 1861, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, largely on the recommendation of Governor Morton and ordered into the field, his first command being a brigade at Camp Nevin, Kentucky.

During General Wood's service at Indianapolis he had met Miss Greer, of Dayton, Ohio, a niece of Colonel Edward A. King, of the Army, and they were married in Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1861.

The winter of 1861-62, was largely devoted to training and organizing the new troops and before the campaign of 1862 opened, General Wood was placed in command of the Sixth Division in the Army of the Ohio, then under command of General D. C. Buell.

This Army had been under the command of General W. T. Sherman who had been relieved by Secretary Cameron after the celebrated interview at the Galt House in Louisville when General Sherman had shown his wonderful military talent by telling the Secretary how many men it would require to finish the war and had been laughed at and called a crazy man for his prophecy. Time proved Sherman nearly right, for even the number he wanted did not prove sufficient for the task.

At this celebrated interview General Thomas J. Wood accompanied General Sherman at his request as his witness and afterwards, again at General Sherman's request, wrote an account of the interview which General Sherman used in his autobiography.

In the campaign of 1862, Wood's division took part in the advance on Nashville, ending in the occupation of that city.

The Army of the Ohio then marched toward Pittsburg Landing to join the Army of the Tennessee. Sunday morning, April 6, '62, as Wood's division was pursuing its march the booming of cannon from the southwest brought tidings of progress of battle. The march-step was quickened. At 11 o'clock A. M. an order was received to cut loose from the baggage-train and to press forward, by forced march, to the Tennessee river—the assistance of the division being needed.

This was at once done, and through the Sunday afternoon the foot-sore troops pressed on. About nightfall the rain began to fall in torrents but the troops were to know no rest. The roar of artillery told that the battle was still on. All night long—through darkness, rain and mud, wading streams swollen by the rain—the division pressed forward and reached the Tennessee river shortly after daylight the morning of the 7th. The division had marched 24 hours without food or rest, and had accomplished more than 30 miles. As rapidly as steamboats could be obtained, after the arrival of the division at Savannah, the troops were embarked and hurried forward to Pittsburg Landing. The bulk of the division reached the battle-field between 12 M. and 1 P. M. April 7; and though the tide of battle had, by this time, been turned in favor of the National arms, the division, after its wearisome night march, had the proud satisfaction of joining in the pursuit of the enemy, and the night of the 7th bivouacked farther to the front than any other of the National troops. The writer has often heard General Wood say that he considered the night march of his division to Shiloh most creditable as showing the willingness and devotion of both officers and enlisted men.

General Wood's division took part in the advance and siege of Corinth but the troops under his command were not seriously engaged during this campaign.

During the summer of 1862, an effort was made to repair and guard the Charleston and Memphis Railroad and General Wood was employed for several months in this duty, an endless undertaking as the line of the road running East and West exposed it to the raids of the numerous bands of Confederate Cavalry.

In the last days of August, 1862, he was however able to repay General Forrest for his summer's work by striking and scattering his Cavalry Command near McMinnville, Tenn.

The advance of Bragg across the Tennessee river and his subsequent march into Kentucky drew the Army of the Ohio back to the Ohio river. During this period General Wood displayed his usual vigilance, and information obtained by him through a spy, gave the Union Commander his first insight into Bragg's plans for his Kentucky campaign.

But too much time had already been lost and it was impossible to save from capture the Union Garrison at Mumfordsville although after his first success Bragg found the Union troops so close at his heels that he was obliged to forego his attempt on Louisville and turn into Eastern Kentucky. It is a strange coincidence that Mumfordsville which General Wood tried to save from capture was his birthplace and the home of his father, who had been driven away from it at midnight by the Confederate advance.

After a brief respite at Louisville to re-equip the troops General Wood's division took part in the advance against Bragg which ended in the battle of Perryville in October, 1862, and the retreat of the Confederates from Kentucky.

The last days of 1862, found the Army of the Cumberland advancing from Nashville confronted by its old adversary, the Confederate Army of the Tennessee and General Wood in command of his old division in the left wing of the Army.

During the advance to Stone river General Wood led the left wing and his division had several brilliant skirmishes with the opposing Confederates.

But Stone river marked the limit of the Confederate retreat; beyond it Bragg's Army was found drawn up in line of battle. General Wood's division was on the extreme left of the Union Line and with that vigilance which always marked him in the field he was not content with the ordinary picket line, but sent men out in front of it with orders to

climb into trees and keep close watch on the Confederate Lines. Between midnight and daylight these scouts reported to him that the enemy was moving large bodies of troops from his right to his left. This information seemed so important to General Wood that he at once sent the picket officer to the Commanding General. If this valuable information had been acted upon the right of the Union Army would not have been crushed by these very troops early the next morning, but one of the mysteries of war occurred, the Commanding General sent this information to the Commander of the right wing but it was never received. With dawn came the rush of the Confederates on the right, pushing it back, brigade after brigade; soon the centre was involved and doubled back until only the extreme left of the Federal Army held to its ground of the morning and this position was grasped by Wood's division. General Wood with but two brigades, Hascall and Wagner's, Harker's having been sent to the aid of the right, never faltered in his position. General Bragg in his telegram sent to Richmond the evening of the battle said: "After ten hours hard fighting have driven him from every position except his extreme left (i. e. Wood's division) where he has successfully resisted us," and General Polk in his official report says: "His extreme left (i. e. Wood's division) alone held its position. It was well chosen and ably defended." About ten o'clock in the morning General Wood was struck by a minie ball in the left heel but he did not dismount from his horse or have the wound dressed until seven o'clock in the evening when the days fighting was over.

A few weeks sick leave was now forced upon him by his wound but the middle of February found him again in command of his loved division.

The next active service in which General Wood took part was the so-called Tullahoma Campaign and the subsequent advance to the Tennessee river during the months of July, August and September, 1863.

On September 5th, General Woods' division crossed the Tennessee and were the first National troops to occupy Chattanooga on September 9th.

After leaving Wagner's brigade as a garrison General Wood advanced as far as Lee and Gordon's Mills where he remained until the 19th of September.

The impression in the Union Army at the time was that Bragg would not hazard a battle but a reconnoissance made by Harker's Brigade under General Wood's direct command revealed the enemy in heavy force across Chickamauga Creek.

The next few days were anxious ones for the force at Lee and Gordon's Mills. The Union Army was still scattered and no supporting bodies near. General Wood's orders were to hold on at all hazard and if forced back defend every inch of the road to Chattanooga.

But Bragg did not attack and Rosecrans concentrated his force in time for Chickamauga.

About three P. M. on the 19th, General Wood, still at Lee and Gordon's Mills, received orders to support Van Cleve's right but no information was given as to where Van Cleve was stationed, but knowing that it was always safe to march to the sound of the cannon he at once led his two brigades towards the left along the Lafayette Road. But before Van Cleve was located General Wood encountered Davis's division, hard pressed and forced back by the Confederates and deeming the situation a critical one, he at once put his force in action in support of Davis and succeeded in checking and holding the Confederate advance. The fighting was in the woods and in the corn fields at close range and was of the hottest character. In leading a charge of Buell's brigade, General Wood's horse was killed. The 26th Ohio in that brigade lost over two hundred men out of three hundred and twenty-five men taken into action and so many of Estep's Battery horses were killed that the pieces had to be drawn

out of action by the men. With this bitter fighting the action on the extreme right ceased and the men rested on their arms for the battle that the morning was sure to bring. During the night there were many changes in the Union Line and when completed General Wood's division was placed on the right of Brannan with Davis and Sheridan's division on his right. Up to eleven o'clock General Wood had not been seriously engaged although there had been severe fighting on the extreme left. At this time General Wood received the following order:

"Headquarters D. C., Sept. 20th, 10:45 A. M.

Brigadier-General Wood, Commanding Division:

The General commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible, and support him.

Respectfully, etc.,

FRANK J. BOND,

Major and A. D. C."

A simple order but around it has sprung up controversies innumerable, until it has become as famous as the celebrated 4:30 order of the 2nd Bull Run Campaign. General Rosecrans, who issued the order, bitterly censured General Wood for obeying it and for forty years the conflict has gone on. Some years ago General Wood wrote a statement of his position and in justice to him the following extracts are given.

"During the month of October, ultimo, there appeared in the New York Tribune a communication from General Rosecrans.

The ostensible object of the communication appears to be to inform the public what were the relations between himself and the lamented President Garfield, while the latter was his Chief of Staff and to settle the question as to who wrote his (General Rosecrans) orders. I say the apparent purpose was to settle the relations with his late Chief of Staff but it

seems doubtful whether this is the real object of the communication, since General Rosecrans has gone out of his way in the communication to make a most unwarranted attack on me.

To refute General Rosecrans unwarranted and unnecessary attack on myself, I will give you a copy of the paragraph in which it occurs:

“When Thomas sent to ask that Brannan’s division should be sent to his assistance, I directed his Aide to tell General Thomas that Negley’s division was already on its way to him; that Brannan’s should follow; to hold his ground at all hazards, and, if necessary, I would support him with the rest of the Army. Then, directing his Aide to go to General Brannan, whose division had *only one brigade* on the line between Reynolds’ and Wood’s, I told Major Bond to order Wood *to close on Reynolds and support him*. This was the order said to have been so indefinitely worded as to have opened the fatal gap in our lines.

A few more words as to the sequel of these simultaneous orders will show whence arose the pretence of ambiguity in Wood’s order, which was hatched into life by the War Department as one of the many calumnies which it foisted into history; and how the fatal gap was opened in the Union lines in lieu of which Wood’s division was to have closed had Brannan withdrawn *his brigade* from the space between Wood and Reynolds. When Brannan received his orders to withdraw, finding the enemy opening the attack on his front, like a capable commander, he sent to report the fact to General Thomas, asking, if under these circumstances, he should still withdraw, and was answered, ‘by no means.’ When Wood received the above order *the enemy’s attack was also opening on his front, but instead of sending to me, in plain view, not 660 yards off, to report this fact, or to General Brannan to inquire why his troops still held the ground which Wood was to*

close over and touch Reynolds, he withdrew his entire division from the line, marching round behind Brannan, to the rear of Reynolds', and out of action, and thus opened the fatal gap in the Union lines which General Jeff. C. Davis, with soldierly instinct, having only two brigades, attempted to close, but was too light for his work."

The foregoing extract embraces the part of General Rosecrans' communication which refers to me and I state that it is incorrect in every particular. It is proper to observe, (the italics in it are mine), which I have made to call special attention to its statements, implications and insinuations. I will now demonstrate the truthfulness of this characterization of the extract from General Rosecrans' communication to the Tribune. Before doing so a few words of explanation are necessary to a proper understanding of this historical and military question.

Between midnight and daylight of the 20th September, 1863, my division was moved from the ground on which it had fought during the afternoon of the 19th as far as a mile to the westward and northward. After this movement, and after the men had rested a brief space, I had the division aroused, and orders were given for the men to get their breakfast. After the sun arose a dense fog hung over the ground, covering everything with obscurity. As the sun descended and the fog became dissipated a staff officer came to me—I think the officer belonged to General Rosecrans' staff—and said I was to move my division to the front on the new line of battle, and occupy the position then held by General Negley's division, which was to be withdrawn to take a position elsewhere. Learning as well as I could (and I was impressed with his ignorance of the position of General Negley's division) where General Negley's division was, I moved my division into the new line of battle to relieve General Negley's division. In making this movement I encountered General

Rosecrans and his numerous staff. When I met General Rosecrans, as I was making this movement, the only orders he gave me were to relieve Negley's division in the line of battle, and to firmly connect my left with Brannan's right. No information was given as to the position of the other divisions in the line of battle. So anxious did General Rosecrans seem to be that my left should connect with General Brannan's right, he sent to me several times after I had gone into position to inquire whether I had firm connection with Brannan, and to insure this connection I stationed a staff officer at Brannan's right to see it was preserved.

And here I will inquire whether, if General Rosecrans knew at any time of anything to break this connection, was it not his indisputable duty to inform me of it? Returning to the staff officer stationed to preserve the connection with Brannan's division, I will say that he never informed me of any movement of Brannan out of line or any hint of it. Such was the position of my division, with my left finally connected with General Brannan's right, when I received an order—a true copy of which I will give in the course of this narrative.

But here it is proper to refute one of General Rosecrans' statements. He says at the time I received this order, the attack was opening on my front. General Emerson Opdycke, then Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, on the line of battle at the time the movement was made, says, in a reply to General Rosecrans' statement: "It is an utter perversion of historic truth. For more than an hour before the movement commenced not a rebel had been seen on our front." Colonel M. P. Bestow, the Adjutant-General of my division, has written me, since the appearance of General Rosecrans' letter, that his statement that my division was engaged at the time the order was received is absolutely incorrect. He says no enemy had been seen for an hour, and "that we were dismounted, sitting on the ground waiting for

events." I hold a letter from Captain Cullen Bradley, Chief of Artillery of my division, written also since the appearance of General Rosecrans' communication, corroborating most fully the statements of General Opdycke and Colonel Bestow. These gallant officers, whose courage was signalized on many battlefields, were immediately with my division and know whether it was engaged when the movement was made. They say, without qualification, it was not. With the refutation of General Rosecrans' accusation that my division was engaged with the enemy when the order to support Reynolds was received, the gravamen of the accusation, and indeed, of the whole controversy, falls to the ground, and I would, perhaps, be fully justified in taking no further notice of General Rosecrans and his incorrect statements. But I do not intend to do this. I intend to refute these statements in full.

I. General Rosecrans says that Brannan had but one brigade in line at the time I was ordered to support Reynold's. General Brannan says, in his official report, furnished me by the War Department since the appearance of General Rosecrans' October letter, that he had two brigades in line. It might be suggested that this was simply an inadvertance in General Rosecrans. If so, the just criticism is, one so careless in giving historical facts is hardly worthy of credence. But the truth is this statement was made for an important purpose. It was done to insinuate adroitly that there was only a short gap between my position and that of General Reynolds which I could possibly see across and readily bridge over. But he fails utterly to tell the reader that the position was in a dense wood, in which no one could see more than a hundred yards in any direction, and that he had wholly failed to inform me, when I relieved Negley's division or in the order to support Reynolds, that his division was the next in line to General Brannan's.

2. General Roscrans says at the time I received the order he was in plain view, not 600 yards off. He might have been only 600 yards off for all that I knew then, or know now, for the matter of that, but that he was in plain view is absolutely incorrect. We were in a dense wood which prevented our seeing a hundred yards in any direction. But does not General Rosecrans give away his whole case as to the charge against the War Department of hatching up a conspiracy against him on the ground of the ambiguity of the order, when he suggests that I ought to have referred it back to him? And does not this suggestion put General Rosecrans in an awkward position. Think of the commander of a great army, engaged in a great battle for life and death, attempting to shield himself from his blunders by suggesting that his orders should be referred back to him for explanation.

3. General Rosecrans does not directly say that I was informed that General Brannan had been ordered to withdraw from his position on my left but he most deftly tries to produce this impression; else why does he say "Why did he not send to inquire of Brannan why his troops still held the ground which Wood was to close over and touch Reynolds?" If this statement has any force at all it must rest on the assumption that I was informed that Brannan had been ordered to withdraw from the line of battle. I was not informed that Brannan had been ordered to withdraw from my left; hence why should I send to ask "Why his troops still held the ground" or "refer my orders back to General Rosecrans for interpretation." But there is more than a reasonable suspicion that the whole story of Brannan being ordered to withdraw from his position is an entire mistake.

I respectfully submit the following propositions for the consideration of every intelligent man.

First. If so important a matter as the reception of a very important order by a subordinate had occurred, and he

had felt he should not obey it, and had referred it back to the authority giving it, is it not reasonable to suppose some reference to such an event would be found in the official report of such subordinate commander? I think that every intelligent and impartial man will answer this question affirmatively.

Second. If the report of the subordinate commander contains no reference to any such transaction, is not the conclusion more than probable that no such occurrence ever happened?

A close reading of General Brannan's official report of the participation of his division in the battle of Chickamauga fails to disclose any reference whatever to any order to withdraw from the line of battle.

Having refuted General Roscrans' preliminary statements, I am brought face to face to consider the momentous and central question of, first, what did General Roscrans' order to me direct and require; and, second, what was my duty under the order, in the circumstances in which I was placed when I received the order? I recall to mind—first, I was not engaged with the enemy when the order to support Reynolds was received; second, there was no intimation that Brannan had been ordered to withdraw from the line of battle—no intimation that Reynolds was next to Brannan. So situated, with not a hostile gun being fired on my front, I received the following order:

Headquarters, Sept. 20, 10:45 A. M.

Brig-Gen. Wood, Commanding Division, etc:

The General commanding directs that you close upon Reynolds as fast as possible, and support him.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and A. D. C.

It was addressed "Brigadier-General Wood, Commanding Division" "Gallop." The "gallop" was a direction to the orderly, or staff officer, bringing the order that he was to proceed expeditiously.

Recalling to mind all the circumstances of the situation, my first impulse, on the receipt of the order, was: this order requires a hazardous movement to be made, no less than the opening of the line of battle in the presence of the enemy; but these occurred to me: first, the commanding General knows this as well as I do, and he will provide for it by ordering troops in reserve to supply my place; second, there was a precedent for the movement that I was then ordered to make in the withdrawal of Negley's division and its replacement by mine at an earlier hour of the day; third, I most honestly believed a great crisis in the battle had arrived on another and distant part of the field of battle, to stem which my division was required, and hence I was ordered to go to meet it.

With these convictions controlling, I received the order to support General Reynolds; and to carry out the order to support him, I made the only movement that was possible to execute the order. Reynolds being distant from my position, and his position being unknown to me, and being ordered to support him, how was I to do it except by going to seek him? I challenge the most astute intellect to do the thing other than I did it. And I now state most explicitly that, in moving my division as I did, I supposed and believed I was doing exactly what the order required me and what General Rosecrans desired me to do. Whoever may have considered the order ambiguous, I certainly never did. When it was put into my hands by the orderly who brought it to me and read by me, its meaning was clear and undoubted. It clearly told me that I was to withdraw my division from the line, and, passing northward and eastward immediately in rear of the line of battle (and in doing this I was not at any time one hundred yards from the line of battle,) to find General Reynolds' position, to close upon him and support him. This was the construction I was forced, by the order

itself and the circumstances of the situation, to place on the order; and I will frankly add that eighteen years of sober reflection and calm retrospect have simply confirmed the conviction that I not only placed the right but the only possible construction on the order.

To rightly understand what it was my duty to do when I received the order, two important factors as controlling my decision must be constantly borne in mind, viz, first my division at the receipt of the order, was not engaged with the enemy; the incessant roar of battle coming from the left told in unmistakable terms that our troops in that direction were heavily engaged, and had been for two hours and a half. Suppose that Reynolds had needed support—and the order clearly indicated that he did—and I had neglected to move to his support as ordered, and by reason of my failing to do so disaster had fallen on his division, and through it on the army, I ask, in all earnestness, what defense could I have offered for neglecting to go to his support, as the order so clearly directed me to do. No punishment would have been too severe for me had I failed to do so. Further, the very wording of the order indicated the movement I was to make. To close upon is the movement, in tactics, of one body in rear of another in front of it. To close to the right or left on another body of troops is another and entirely different movement.

Having gone so far in the examination of historical facts, and fully prepared by the way, I am brought, face to face, with General Rosecrans' charge that, by the movement I made, under his imperative order, I moved my division out of action. This is absolutely incorrect. As already stated, in making this movement I was not a hundred yards from the line of battle. To execute the movement I drew my division just as far back—no further than was necessary—to enable it to pass just in rear of the line of battle in its course to seek Reynolds and support him, as I was ordered to do.

In doing this I ran across that grand old soldier, and still nobler gentleman, George H. Thomas. On meeting him, I asked him where Reynolds was to be found. He replied; "You are right in rear of him," and added, "Why do you wish to find him?" I exhibited to him the order I was moving under. He at once said: "Reynolds is doing well enough; if you have anything to spare, give it to Baird, who holds the extreme left and is hard pressed." I replied; "Will you take the responsibility of changing General Rosecrans' order?" He said he would. I then asked him to give me an aide-de-camp to conduct me to the support of Baird. My recollection is that he designated Major Willard, now a Paymaster in the Army, as the staff officer to conduct me to Baird's position. Going with Willard to the head of the division, I put him in charge of the brigade commanded by that noble, patient, and true soldier, Sydney Barnes, of Kentucky, and told him to lead it to the support of Baird on the extreme left of our line. This being done, I went to the two succeeding brigades to conduct them in the same direction. When I arrived at their head I found the space in rear of them swarming with rebels. With this situation there was no time for deliberation. I immediately faced the two brigades to the rear, and with a part of them charged the rebels with fixed bayonets, drove them back, and held them in check till a new line of battle, in the form of a crotchet or retired wing, could be formed.

(General Wood always felt that this advance of his in the neighborhood of the Dyerfield, which temporarily checked the successful onslaught of the Confederates, was of the greatest importance as without it the Confederates would have taken our centre and left in rear and reverse and won a crowning victory.)

This new line consisted of Reynolds' steady division on the left, my two brigades in the centre and the two brigades of the gallant Brannan on the right, prolonged at a critical

moment in the afternoon by the arrival of General Steedman with two brigades of his division. Here, amid a crescent of flame, the direct attacks of the left wing of the Rebel Army were successfully resisted all through that September afternoon by the troops holding the new line. This magnificent defense was witnessed by Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga, and Garfield, who left his chief to come to the field where the fight was on.

(General Garfield said afterwards that when he rode up to the rear of Wood's line, he found General Wood dismounted and was about to follow his example when General Wood stopped him and advised him to stay on his horse, saying: "the men are holding their own and I hope they will, but they may break and if they do, you had better be mounted." This was typical of Thomas J Wood, the soldier, he was on foot to encourage his men and to show them that he was with them to the last but he could think of his friend and advise him to stay on his horse. He was struck twice during the afternoon but fortunately neither bullet inflicted any severe injury.

If General Rosecrans' statement that I took my division "out of action" means that I took it where it was not useful in any further action, it is entirely incorrect.)

The above extracts are taken from an article written by General Wood in answer to one by General Rosecrans, criticising his actions at Chickamauga, and in concluding the article General Wood gives in full, communications from General Gordon Granger and General Rosecrans himself to the War Department, both written shortly after the battle, recommending his promotion for his conduct at Chickamauga. He also cites the action of the board composed of Generals Sherman, Meade and Thomas which recommended his brevet as a Brigadier-General, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickamauga.

When night fell, Wood's division held its position unshaken and Snodgrass Hill was given up, not because the men were beaten, but in obedience to orders to retreat given by General Rosecrans in Chattanooga.

The investment of Chattanooga followed, and General Rosecrans was relieved from command and General Thomas succeeded him and the old 20th and 21st Corps were consolidated into the 4th, thus reducing the number of higher commands, but General Wood was retained, and given the command of the 3rd Division, 4th Army Corps.

November 23, 1863, found the united National Army under the command of General Grant confronting Bragg's forces at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

General Grant's original plan of battle provided that the main attack should be made by General Sherman against the Confederate right near Tunnel Hill, sweeping the ridge and taking the enemy's intrenchments, both at its base and on its crest, in flank and rear. Difficulties encountered in passing the river delayed General Sherman from making the attack on the 20th, the original day set, and the 23rd still found him not in position for attacking. Under the circumstances General Wood was ordered to practically make a reconnaissance in force against the Confederate lines on Orchard Knob. Advancing rapidly from Fort Wood the lines swept over the low ground and soon the reconnaissance became an attack and with a gallant dash the division carried Orchard Knob and captured many of its defenders.

General Wood from Orchard Knob immediately signalled General Thomas who was standing in the parapet of Fort Wood, "I have carried the first line of rebel works," to which General Thomas replied: "hold on, don't come back; you have gained too much; intrench your position."

This movement which ended in unexpected success was of the greatest importance in the later events of the campaign,

as it was from the front of Orchard Knob that the divisions started which broke the Confederate centre on the 25th. In addition Walker's division was withdrawn from Lookout Mountain to Missionary Ridge to re-enforce the centre and thus Hooker's attack of the next day met with that much less resistance. Orchard Knob also became General Grant's headquarters during the remaining days of the fighting at Chattanooga.

On November 24th General Hooker carried Lookout Mountain and drove the Confederates back onto Missionary Ridge.

The 25th found General Sherman in position and the attempt was made to roll up the Confederate right, but in vain, no progress was made. The repeated assaults were seen by the officers grouped on Orchard Knob and between two and three o'clock in the afternoon it was apparent that no progress was being made.

As the events which followed immediately after are much mooted, a short extract written by General Wood himself is of importance.

"At the moment when it became evident General Sherman was making no progress I chanced to be standing near General Grant. He turned to me and remarked in substance, 'General Sherman is meeting with very heavy opposition, and we must do something for his relief.' I replied: 'it seems he is being roughly handled, and we ought to all we can to aid him.' General Grant then went on to say: 'I think if we advance and take the rifle-pits opposite our front at the base of Missionary Ridge, the movement will so menace Bragg's centre on the crest that he will withdraw force enough from Sherman's front to permit him to carry his point of attack.' To this I simply expressed coincidence of opinion, and added my confidence that we could readily carry the rifle-pits at the base of the ridge."

Doubtless this brief colloquy was the result, in chief part, of the mere accident of my standing near to General Grant at the moment, when all observers on Orchard Knob perceived that General Sherman was, to say the least, making no progress. The conversation may have been induced, in part, by the freedom of intercourse due to a long acquaintance, which had its origin when General Grant and myself were cadets at the Military Academy. These suggestions seem to be necessary to prevent the slightest suspicion that I would convey the impression that General Grant formally consulted me or desired my opinion touching any movement of troops he chose to order.

The incident of the conversation is, however, most interesting, in a historical point of view, as showing most clearly and most accurately what movement, and the purpose thereof, General Grant desired to have made by the centre of the Army of the Cumberland at that particular hour of the 25th. It further shows conclusively that an assault on the crest of Missionary Ridge was not intended to be a part of that particular movement, however, much General Grant may have intended that such an assault should be subsequently made.

The incident of this conversation possesses a further historic interest and importance. Historians have called the movement ordered by General Grant against the Confederate intrenchments at the base of Missionary Ridge a radical departure from his original and admirably conceived plan of battle. It is respectfully suggested that the conversation demonstrates conclusively that the effort to carry the Confederate rifle-pits at the base of Missionary Ridge, so far from being a radical departure from the original plan of battle, was intended to be simply auxiliary to the dominant and ruling attack of the original plan. As has been more than once remarked in the course of this paper, the plan of battle was admirable. General Grant had wisely intrusted the execution

of the dominant attack to his ablest, most brilliant, most distinguished, and by far most highly trusted Lieutenant, General Sherman; and he clung to his original plan with the unyielding tenacity of purpose for which he is so justly proverbial. Every consideration influenced and swayed him to this course. If his original plan could be successfully executed the result would be probably more prolific than could possibly be realized from any other issue of events. Professional pride must naturally and not improperly have urged General Grant to adhere to his original plan of battle. Regard for the fame and feelings of the trusted subordinates—yes, more than his trusted subordinate, his *Fidus Achates*—to whom he had committed the execution of the ruling feature of his plan of battle, solicited in the most urgent terms that no stone should be left unturned which would inure to the success of the original plan.

In the matchless "Psalm of Life" we are eloquently urged to

"Be not like dumb driven cattle,"

by the current of events.

With the usual license assumed and in fact allowed to poets, this advice is all very well, but it is modestly suggested that in the prosaic affairs of every-day practical life—more especially in the stern dealings of military life, the poet's counsel won't work. Events are wont to be stronger than any man's tenacity of purpose—however tenacious and persistent that may be. "*L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose.*" The manner in which the event was finally decided at Missionary Ridge was no exception to the rule contained in the old French saw. The Commanding General willed to decide the issue in one way—the rank and file decided the issue in another and entirely different way.

The brief conversation given above scarcely occupied a minute. General Grant walked directly from me to General

Thomas, who was standing a few paces distant, and a short talk occurred between them. I was not standing sufficiently near to hear what passed between them, but of course was satisfied they were conversing about the movement against the Confederate intrenchments at the base of the ridge, or perhaps I should more properly write, General Grant was communicating to General Thomas his desire to have the movement made.

General Thomas called General Granger, commanding the Fourth Corps to him and gave him some directions. General Granger came immediately to me and said substantially, "we are ordered by General Grant to take the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge, and there halt. Get your division ready to move as soon as you can." He added, "I will send the order to General Sheridan, and the two divisions will move together."

Rapidly the divisions moved forward, and with a resistless sweep carried the intrenchments at the foot of the ridge. With the goal attained, the orders under which the men were acting were carried out to the letter.

Then followed perhaps the grandest display of daring enthusiasm to be found in the pages of the Civil War. Without orders the men took the initiative and pressed on up the hill. They were thinking soldiers, those Americans; they could not stay at the bottom of the ridge under the fire of fifty cannon, they would not go back and the only alternative was to advance.

Back on Orchard Knob this advance was seen with surprise and General Grant turned to General Thomas and asked if he had ordered the advance to the crest and on his answering in the negative, the same question was asked of General Granger, the corps commander and the same answer elicited. Then General Joseph Fullerton, General Granger's chief of staff, was sent to Generals Wood and Sheridan to find out if they had ordered the assault on the crest of the ridge and

General Wood's answer was that the men had started up without orders and that he would like to know who could stop them, but further said that if they were supported they could carry the ridge.

His prophecy soon came true. Nearer and nearer the crest climbed the line in blue, but no more a line—a series of angles, each angle marked by the battle-flag of a regiment carried by the strongest men, for each one was striving to be the first to plant its colors in the Confederate lines. Almost simultaneously the ridge was gained at half a dozen points and the soldiers' assault of Missionary ridge became one of the marvels of the war. General Wood always claimed that the troops of his division were the first to gain the crest of the ridge, basing his assertion on the fact that while Sheridan's division was halted at the foot of the ridge and that part of it which had started up the ridge was recalled, his (i. e. Wood's) division never stopped its advance from the time it left Orchard Knob until the crest was gained. Testimony from the enemy who takes no interest in his adversary's contention is therefore valuable and the Confederate reports confirm General Wood's claim.

General Bragg reported that the first break occurred in the left of Anderson's division which opposed Willich's and Hazen's brigades of Wood's division. General Bate, whose division confronted Sheridan's in his official report says that the Confederate line was first pierced in Anderson's division and that he sent re-inforcements to this point, having checked the attack on his front, i. e. Sheridan's division. Along the magnificent crest road laid out by the Government on Missionary Ridge are scattered tablets and markers representing both National and Confederate organizations. Between the two guns which indicate the position of Garrity's Alabama Battery is the battery tablet on which, recounting the services of the battery is said: "this was the first point in the line carried

by the enemy." This is the Confederate testimony and the interesting question at once arises, what National troops were engaged at this point?

Many northern states have erected markers along the Crest Road to indicate the positions where their different regiments made the ascent of the ridge and these markers answer the question asked above.

Twenty feet on one side of the Alabama Battery we find the tablet showing where the 49th Ohio gained the crest, thirty feet on the other side stands the stone marker of the 89th Illinois, just beyond the bronze tablet of the 15th Ohio and but a short distance away Kansas has erected a handsome monument to her 8th regiment, all these regiments being on the right of Willich's brigade, Wood's division.

The Confederates have answered this long mooted question, the men of the right of Willich's brigade and of the left of Hazen's brigade, both belonging to Wood's division, first gained the crest of Missionary Ridge.

The following brief extract from an account written at the time gives some little idea of the enthusiasm of both officers and men.

"It was near sundown when General T. J. Wood, whose conduct all through the three day's battle, marked him as one of the ablest leaders of the National Armies, rode along the lines of his superb division. Loud shouts of enthusiasm everywhere greeted his appearance, until at last his feelings, no longer controllable, broke forth in a speech.

"Brave men!" said he, "you were ordered to go forward and take the rebel rifle-pits at the foot of these hills; you did so; and by the Eternal! without orders, you pushed forward and took all the enemy's works on top! Here is a fine chance for having you all court martialed, and I myself will appear as the principal witness against you, unless you promise me one thing."

"What is it? What is it?" Laughingly inquired the men.

"It is," resumed the General, "that as you are now in possession of these works, you will continue, against all opposition of Bragg, Johnston, Jeff. Davis and the devil, steadfastly to hold them!"

At the conclusion of this speech, the enthusiasm of the soldiers knew no bounds; they left the ranks and crowded around the General. "We promise! We promise!" They cried; and amid such exclamations as: "Of course we'll hold them!" "Let any try to take them from us!" "Bully for you!" "Three cheers for old Wood!" the gallant officer rode off the field.

General Grant's hands being freed by the victory of Missionary Ridge, he at once sent a force into Eastern Tennessee to the relief of Knoxville which was beleaguered by Longstreet. The movement was successful and Longstreet fell back without seriously opposing the relief column.

General Wood's division took part in the movement and while no opportunity was given him to show his fighting ability, still he displayed to the utmost his ability to take care of his troops. The weather was terrific in Eastern Tennessee, the troops bivouacing with the thermometer 10 degrees below zero and supplies of all kinds were short. Wood's division was so well supplied that another prominent division commander tried to have an order issued from Corps Headquarters directing General Wood to give him shoes. It is needless to say that the order was not issued.

May, '64, marked the beginning of the great campaigns East and West that were to finally crush the Rebellion and the opening of the campaign found General Wood in command of the 3rd Division, 4th Army Corps.

It is impossible to give a detailed statement of the work done by General Wood's division during the long battle summer of 1864; a brief synopsis must therefore suffice.

In the opening manoeuvres of the campaign in the neighborhood of Dalton, where the Confederate Army was nearly cut off, General Wood was engaged in the action at Rocky Face Ridge.

In the next stage of the campaign his division took part in the battles of Resaca, May 14-15, and action at Adairsville on May 17th.

After being engaged in the battle of New Hope Church, May 25-26, General Wood's division was ordered to find the extreme right of the enemy's position, turn it and attack him in flank. In the dense woods of Northern Georgia this was no easy task and it was 4:30 P. M. before the enemy could be located and the column formed for the attack. General Wood had made a personal reconnoissance of the position and protested against the assault, stating that it could not succeed, but his protest was over-ruled and he at once ordered his brigade commanders to "go in like the D—I was after you." The result proved the wisdom of General Wood's protest. Charge after charge was made, at one point the troops reaching the line of Confederate intrenchments, but all in vain; inside of two hours 1457 men had been killed and wounded in this one division.

General Wood also took part in the various engagements about Pine and Kenesaw Mountains and was in support of the attacking column in the assault on Kenesaw on June 27th, but the complete failure of the leading division in the assault prevented his being heavily engaged.

On July 19th, General Wood's division by a very brilliant movement forced the crossing of Peach Tree Creek and threw a bridge across the stream in the presence of the enemy.

During the siege of Atlanta, Wood's division occupied a line of works near Peach Tree Creek until it took part in the swinging movement to the south which caused the evacuation of Atlanta by the Confederates.

During this movement General Wood was engaged in the battles of Jonesboro, August 31, September 1, and Lovejoy Station, September 2nd. In this last engagement while personally superintending an attack by two of his brigades he was struck down by a rifle-shot which passed through his left foot.

Atlanta was immediately evacuated by the Confederates and the campaign which had begun four months before at Chattanooga was brought to a successful termination.

Although suffering from a painful wound General Wood refused to give up his command and he was sent North on sick-leave. Dr. Cooper, the Medical Director of the Army of the Cumberland, told him that it would cost him his leg and jokingly threatened to have him put under arrest and sent to the rear, but General Wood persisted and gained his point. The good effect that it had upon the Army may be seen from the remark that General Sherman made that it was worth 20,000 men to him because it made it so easy to refuse all other applications for leave.

A very distinguished officer of the Army of the Cumberland in a recent letter said: "This is no new incident to me for I observed it during the Nashville campaign, and have frequently since then called attention to the stoic fortitude which he displayed. It was as gallant a performance as was Upton's at Winchester where he was wounded by a fragment of shell in the leg and so badly hurt that Sheridan ordered him to the rear. He declined and after putting a tourniquet on his leg was carried about the field on a stretcher till the battle was won. The examples of Wood and Upton are amongst the most notable incidents of the kind presented by our war or by any other, so far as I know."

Surely the man who at Stone River although severely wounded never dismounted from his horse or had the wound dressed until the fighting was over, and who again disabled by the enemy's bullet, refused to take sick leave and fought a winter's campaign a cripple, must have had a sense of duty and devotion to his cause that is seldom found on history's pages.

Soon General Sherman started South on his famous march to the sea, and General Thomas prepared to gather his scattered troops to repel Hood's advance into Tennessee.

Still crippled, with his foot bound up in an old buffalo robe, because he could not wear a boot, and with an orderly riding beside him carrying his crutches, Thomas J. Wood entered into his last campaign.

After that wonderful march past the Confederate lines at Spring Hill, the 4th and 23rd Corps repelled Hood's fiercest attack at Franklin, November 30th, and fell back safely to Nashville. General Wood was not heavily engaged at Franklin and General Stanley being wounded there, General Wood succeeded to the command of the 4th Corps.

Through those days at Nashville when the noble Thomas was harassed nigh unto death by orders, telegrams urging him to assault, but as steadfast then as when he stood on Snodgrass Hill "the Rock of Chickamauga" refused to advance until he was ready though it nearly cost him his command. Thomas J. Wood was his special confidant and friend; no two men had been so closely connected with the Army of the Cumberland from the first to the last as George H. Thomas and Thomas J. Wood, and it was peculiarly fitting in these last glorious days, that one should have command of the Army and the other of the 4th Army Corps, veterans of every battle from Mill Springs to Nashville.

But finally the thaw came, the ice melted and Thomas was ready to fight. The evening before the battle General

Thomas called a council of war at his headquarters and Chaplain Van Horne in his *Life of Thomas* says: "In this meeting at Nashville, General Wood proposed a plan, which General Thomas said would be adopted with some added details."

On December 15th, Thomas launched his attack against Hood strongly posted on the hills near Nashville and the evening of the 16th found the Confederate Army of the Tennessee that for four years had opposed the Army of the Cumberland scattered and put to rout by its old time adversary.

Yes, Nashville was the crowning victory of the Army of the Cumberland and in it General Wood displayed to the utmost his ability as a soldier. The opening assault on the first day was made by his old division of the 4th Corps and the most severe loss was suffered by this corps in the two days' fighting. The pursuit of Hood's forces was entrusted to General Wilson, commanding the Cavalry and General Wood with the 4th Corps. In most inclement weather the National troops pressed forward in the pursuit. Every bridge had been burned by the Confederates and it was necessary to improvise bridges with rafters taken from houses, fence rails, etc. It was continued for over a hundred miles until the Confederates had crossed the Tennessee river and taken up their bridge. Had the gunboats under Commodore Lee on the river done their duty Hood's entire army would have been captured.

In January, 1865, General Wood was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, an honor won long before but tardily granted. After Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge it would have been most fitting, after Nashville it seemed almost too late.

During the winter and spring of '65, the 4th Corps was stationed in Eastern Tennessee guarding the passes of the mountains against a possible attempt of General Lee's to escape to the West.

After General Lee's surrender the 4th Corps was sent to Texas in the summer of 1865, as a menace to Maximilian and his French allies. General Wood participated in these different movements until September, '65, when he was placed in command of the Central District of Arkansas.

The period of reconstruction was now on and its problems seemed as difficult of solution as those of the war itself.

General Thomas was in command of the Division of the Tennessee and at his request General Wood was brought from Arkansas and placed in command of the Department of Mississippi. General Wood found the condition of affairs in his department most deplorable but with the same industry and zeal which he had displayed in the field he labored first to gain the confidence of the people of Mississippi and then that confidence gained, to restore the shattered fabric of civil life both in government and in business. That he succeeded the record shows, but perhaps the most touching proof of the good work that Thomas J. Wood did in Mississippi is found in the following incident.

After his death in February, 1906, just forty years after he had labored for the people of Mississippi, the Vicksburg Herald, the leading paper in the State, published the following editorial:

"The death of General Thomas J. Wood is a reminder that he deserves grateful remembrance from Mississippi. He succeeded General H. W. Slocum as commander of the military in the state, with headquarters at Vicksburg in September, 1865. In that position, which he held all through 1866, duties were devolved upon him which were a severe test of administrative ability and that proved high character as well. Socially, industrially and politically, there prevailed chaos, confusion and uncertainty. In sections there was distress and disorder in the years immediately following war. It can readily be seen that such a situation demanded a military

ruler who combined with firmness and fairness, sagacious judgment. The chronicles, and the surviving memories, of the period credit General Wood with proving himself such a commander. In evidence of the fact, and as a tribute to one who was a friend in the very hour of need, the following is reproduced from the Herald files.

“Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 1, 1866.

Major-General Thomas J. Wood:

The undersigned members of the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Warren County for the November term, 1866, cannot adjourn without expressing their deep sense of your judicious and important course as Commander of the Department of Mississippi. No interference by the military has prevented the discharge of our duty or that of our civil officers. And we may be permitted to express the hope that the civil judiciary has at least shown itself competent to protect the innocent and punish the guilty, in the opinion of the military authorities. Accept the assurances, General, of our highest consideration.

HENRY HAMMETT, foreman; M. MURPHY, etc.

Headquarters Dist. of Mississippi.
Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 5, 1866.

To Henry Hammett, foreman, and M. Murphy and others, members of the Grand Jury of Warren County:

Gentlemen:—For the very kind and complimentary opinion of my military administration in this state, expressed in your card of the 1st inst. I beg that you will accept my sincere and hearty thanks. I am sure no class of citizens desire more sincerely to see an equal, fair and just administration of impartial laws, through the regularly organized civil channels without the intervention of military authority, than do the officers of our national military establishment. Please accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration and kind wishes for each one of you singly and the whole collectively.

I am very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

T. J. WOOD,
Brev't Major-General.”

Can it be denied that this correspondence is a true testimonial of the temper of the people?"

In 1867, General Wood was relieved from the command of the District of Mississippi and mustered out of the Volunteer service.

He rejoined his regiment, the 2nd Cavalry, at Fort McPherson but soon found that the wounds and injuries of the Civil War had incapacitated him from further active service and he was placed on the Retired List with the rank of Major General.

From the time of his retirement General Wood made his home in Dayton, Ohio, the native town of his wife.

Quietly and peacefully the veteran soldier passed these last years, believing that an officer of the Army should live up to the highest ideals, he never permitted anything to conflict with what he thought was his duty.

Perhaps his greatest pleasure was found in the love and devotion of the soldiers who had served under him and with him which was manifested in many ways and he was always a prominent figure in the meetings of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

In 1892, he assisted in marking the lines at Chickamauga Park and was always most enthusiastic over all things that tended to perpetuate the deeds of the brave men of the Civil War, whether they wore the blue or the gray.

In the same year a dinner of the surviving members of the Class of 1845 was held in New York, only six were left, W. F. Smith, T. J. Wood, Fitz-John Porter, Henry Coppee, J. P. Hatch and E. K. Smith.

A sad but sweet meeting and Thomas J. Wood voiced it when he gave as his toast those beautiful lines of Moore's:

"Long days have passed, old friend, since we
First met in life's young day,
And friends long loved by thee and me
Since then have dropped away.
But enough remain to cheer us on
And sweeten, when thus we're met,
The glass we fill to the many gone
And the few who are left us yet."

In 1895, General Wood was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point by President Cleveland, a very appropriate appointment as it marked the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from the Academy.

When the Spanish-American War broke out, General Wood, though long past the age limit, volunteered his services to the War Department.

In 1902, General Wood attended the hundredth anniversary of the Military Academy at West Point and responded for the Mexican War. Then in his eightieth year but full of vigor and life, he enjoyed to the uttermost that brilliant occasion.

During the next three or four years his health gradually gave way and, although he fought his grim adversary as valiantly as he had on the slope of Snodgrass Hill, the victory could not be his.

At last on a peaceful Sunday afternoon that gallant soul quietly passed away, a brave soldier had gone over the river to join his comrades of the days of yore.

Years before General Wood had expressed a desire to be buried in the cemetery at West Point and in conformity with that wish his body was interred on the beautiful banks of the Hudson which he had loved for sixty years.

Possibly a premonition may have prompted General Wood in the closing paragraph of his speech at West Point at the

celebration, at all events, it was the peroration of his last speech and 'twill serve to close this poor memorial of a noble life.

“And now, since the graduates of the decade of the forties are not likely to meet with you again, I bid you a last farewell, and with it this benediction, a true heritage of the old Academy which we love so well.

“When you and I and Benny, and General Jackson, too,
Are brought before the final board our course in life to view,
May we never ‘fess’ on any point, but then be told to go
To join the army of the blest and Benny Havens oh.”

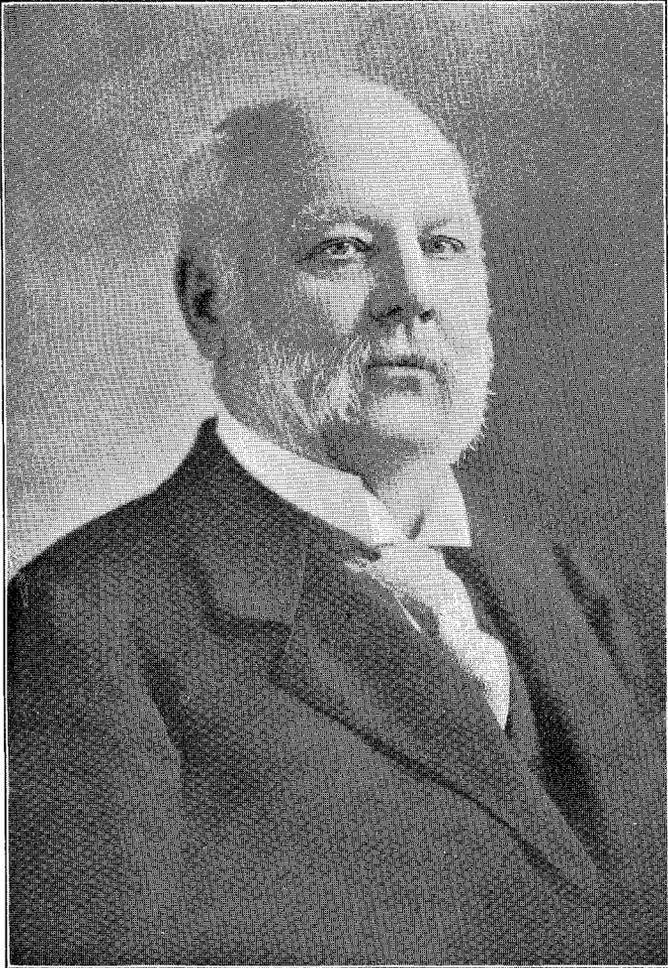
* * *

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD.

No. 1585. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, March 4, 1906, at St. Augustine, Florida, aged 74.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD was born in the town of Gerry, Chautauqua County, New York, September 29, 1831. His father was the Rev. James Schofield who was then pastor of the Baptist Church in Sinclairville, and, from 1843 to 1881, a “home missionary” engaged in organizing new churches, and building “meeting houses,” in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. His mother was Caroline McAllister, daughter of John McAllister, of Gerry. The family removed to Illinois in June, 1843,—first at Bristol, thence to Freeport, where his father began his missionary work by founding the First Baptist Church of that place. Subsequently he became highly distinguished. In the Civil War he was a Chaplain, appointed by President Lincoln; and, in that office, many were the letters he wrote for dying soldiers, conveying to wife or mother the last message of love.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD.

In his childhood and youth he had the best possible opportunities for education, in excellent public schools where the rudiments of English were taught with great thoroughness, in a fair amount of manly sports, and in hard work, mainly on the farm and in building a new home, which left no time, and little inclination, for any kind of mischief. At the age of sixteen he spent several months in surveying public lands in the wilds of Northern Wisconsin, and, at seventeen, taught district school in the Town of Oneco. By that time he had chosen the law as his profession, and was working hard to complete the preparatory studies, at his own expense. He returned to Freeport in 1849, and resumed "his struggle with Latin." Then the course of his life was unexpectedly changed, due to his having attracted the attention of the Hon. Thomas J. Turner, M. C. Mr. Turner, as one of the public school directors, had been present at an examination where young Schofield's subject was mathematical. Besides, he had heard of the stamina of the boy shown in the public land-surveying expedition; and also from his father the desire of his son to get a good education before beginning the study of law. The result was the appointment of Schofield to the United States Military Academy. To get there he sold a piece of land, the investment of all his little savings, thus to fit out and meet the expenses of the trip. He reported at West Point, June 1, 1849, with less than two dollars in his pocket, at the age of seventeen years and nine months. He was soon met by William P. Carlin, of the second class, and Hezekiah H. Garber, of the third, both from Illinois; and their protection in a brotherly way, with timely advice, saved him from "anything even approaching to hazing." For his room-mates, in the old South Barracks, he had Henry H. Walker and John R. Chambliss,—“two charming fellows from Virginia.” As to incidents of his cadet life we have his own words: * * * “The first summer I was on guard only once. Then the Corporal of the grand-rounds tried to charge

over my post without giving the countersign, because I had not challenged promptly. We crossed bayonets, but I proved too strong for him, and he gave it up, to the great indignation of the officer of the day, who had ordered him to charge, and who threatened to report me but did not. That night I slept on the ground outside the guard tents, and caught cold, from which my eyes became badly inflamed, and I was laid up in the hospital during the remainder of the encampment. On that account I had a hard struggle with my studies the next year."

* * * * * "In our third class encampment, when Corporal of the Guard, I had a little misunderstanding one night with the Sentinel on post along Fort Clinton ditch, which was then nearly filled by a growth of bushes. The Sentinel tore the breast of my shell-jacket with the point of his bayonet, and I tumbled him over backward into the ditch and ruined his musket. But I quickly helped him out, and gave him my musket in place of his, with ample apologies for my thoughtless act. We parted * * * in the best of feeling." * * * *

Schofield devoted only a fraction of study hours to the Academic Course,—generally one hour, or one-and-a-half, to each lesson. He never intentionally neglected any of his studies. It simply seemed to him that a great part of his time could be better employed in getting the education he desired by the study of law, history, rhetoric, and general literature. But he never disparaged the West Point education. He has said: "As it was, and is now, there is, I believe, nothing equal to it anywhere in this country. Its method of developing the reasoning faculties and habits of independent thought are the best ever devised. West Point training of the mind is practically perfect." His habit was in harmony with the expression: "He reads much; he is a great observer, and he looks quite through the deeds of men. * * * Literature gives a wide and deep insight into the nature of men and things."

Due to the instructive teaching he received at West Point, Schofield, from the date of his first duty as a commissioned officer, enunciated that: "Nothing is more absolutely indispensable to a good soldier than perfect subordination and zealous service to him whom the national will may make the official superior for the time being." * * * * But the relation between the Army and its administrative head, and with the civil power, are by no means so simple. When a too confident soldier rubs up against them, he learns what "military discipline" really means. It sometimes takes a civilian to "teach a soldier his place in the government of a republic." * * *

His constitutional habit once led him into a very foolish exploit, at West Point. A discussion arose as to the possibility of going to New York and back without danger of detection, and he explained the plan. He was promptly challenged to undertake it for a high wager, and that challenge overcame any scruple he may have had. He did not care for the brief visit to New York, and had only five dollars, loaned him by Jerome N. Bonaparte. But he went to the city and back, in perfect safety, between the two roll-calls he had to attend that day. He returned, to the Point a few minutes before evening parade, walked across the plain in full view of the crowd of officers and ladies, and appeared in ranks at roll-call, as innocent as anybody.

After his entrance at West Point he attended the Bible class, regularly every Sunday, and rejoiced greatly to hear the Scriptures expounded by the Chaplain who was the Professor of Ethics. He attached due value to the religious instruction thus received, and, after he had advanced in years and was the General-in-Chief of the Army, said: "I have never even to this day, been willing to read or listen to what seemed to me irreverent words, even though they might be intended to convey ideas not very different from my own. It has seemed

to me that a man ought to speak with reverence of the religion taught him in his childhood and believed by his fellow men, or else keep his philosophical thoughts, however profound, to himself."

January 9, 1897, before the State Baptist Convention of Florida, he delivered an address wherein he said: * * * "When I was 13 years old my own father baptized me in the Jordan of Illinois. And amid all the sectarian speculations and discussions I have ever heard in more than half a century, it has remained constantly in my mind, as a fact of my own experience, that, whatever may have happened to anybody else, I have been baptized! When about 30 years of age, after careful and conscientious study, I became united to the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which faith, substantially, I have steadfastly continued up to the present time. But, for some years, members of my family, who were communicants of the Church of Rome, were criticised indirectly through attacks upon certain tenets of the faith of that church, in a manner that seemed to me unkind and unjust; but it mattered little, as to the fact, whether unjust or not. Though I have always loved peace rather than war, and have never been disposed to seek a fight, that element in my nature was aroused that impels the tiger to action when his mate or her young are assailed. I did not permit anybody to attack the old church in my presence, in a manner which seemed to me harsh or unjust, without resenting the implied insult to those who were dear to me. I doubt if old Rome ever had a champion more earnest than I at least appeared to be at such times." * * *

"In conclusion I will simply add, lest I may be misunderstood, that my present religious faith is to be found in that code of Christian doctrine upon which all the great doctors of divinity, of all creeds, who have studied and discussed the subjects for eighteen hundred years, are substantially agreed.

And I am quite sure the Divine Founder of Christianity does not require me to bother my poor head about nice questions upon which the learned doctors are still disputing."

Schofield, as a cadet, manifested that "intrepidity" which in a higher degree, distinguished him, through all the dangers and trials of his life, as a commissioned officer. Once when his horse ran away with him at cavalry drill, and placed his life in jeopardy, he sat the animal firmly—with bridle and sabre hands in military position—and, by speaking to the animal, regained control and rode back rapidly to the squadron. His composure, under the circumstances, was remarkable! On another occasion, while the class was at artillery drill, elevating a heavy gun to position on its carriage, a skid gave way and the gun fell crashing to the ground,—the skids moving with great force in all directions. The members of the class moved rapidly for their lives! Schofield's serenity was magnificent!

Near the last year of his cadetship, an event nearly proved fatal to his military prospects. As to this we have his own words: * * * "I was given charge of a section (of the candidates, who had reported June 1) in arithmetic, and have never in all my life discharged my duty with more conscientious fidelity than I drilled those boys in the subject with which I was familiar; and in teaching which I had some experience. We had gone over the entire course upon which they were to be examined, and all were well prepared except two who seemed hopelessly deficient upon a few subjects, which they had been unable to comprehend. I took them to the black-board and devoted the last fifteen or twenty minutes before the bugle-call to a final effort to prepare them for the ordeal which they must face the next morning. While I was thus employed several of my class-mates came into the room, and began talk-

ing to the other candidates. Though their presence annoyed me, it did not interfere with my work; so I kept on intently with the two young boys until the bugle sounded.

I then went to my quarters, without paying any attention to the interruption, or knowing anything of the character of what had occurred. But one of the candidates, perhaps by way of excuse for his failure, wrote to his parents some account of the 'deviltry' in which my class-mates had indulged that day. That report found its way to the War Department, and was soon followed by an order to the commandant of cadets to investigate. The facts were found to fully exonerate me from any participation in, or countenance of the deviltry, except that I did not stop it; and showed that I had faithfully done my duty in teaching the candidates. After this investigation was over, I was called upon to answer for my own conduct; and, the names of my guilty class-mates being unknown to the candidates, I was held responsible for their conduct. I answered by averring and showing, as I believed, my own innocence of all that had been done, except my neglect of duty in tolerating such a proceeding. My conscience was so clear of any intentional wrong that I had no anxiety about the result. But in due time came an order from the Secretary of War dismissing me from the Academy without trial! That, I believe, shocked me a little; but the sense of injustice was too strong in my mind to permit of a doubt that it would be righted when the truth was known. I proposed to go straight to Washington and lay the facts before the Government. * * * * So I carried with me a great bundle of letters setting forth my virtues in terms which might have filled the breast of George Washington with pride. * * * I had made an early call upon the 'Little Giant,' Senator Douglass, to whom I had no letter, and whom I had never met; had introduced myself as a 'citizen of Illinois' in trouble; and had told my story. * * * * He replied: 'Come up in the morning and we will

go to see about it.' * * * * I waited in the ante-room only a few minutes, when the great Senator came out with a genial smile on his face, shook me warmly by the hand, and bade me good-bye, saying: 'It is all right. You can go back to West Point. The Secretary (of War) has given me his promise.' * * * * I returned to West Point, and went through the long forms of a court of inquiry, a court martial, and the waiting for the final action of the War Department,—all occupying five or six months, diligently attending to my military and Academic duties, and trying hard to obey all the regulations (except as to smoking) never for a moment doubting the final result. * * * Implicit trust in Providence does not seem to justify any neglect to employ the biggest battalions and the heaviest guns! * * * I had been Corporal, Sergeant and Lieutenant up to the time of my dismissal; hence the duties of private were a little difficult, and I found it hard to avoid demerits." * * *

Lieutenant Milton Cogswell had been very kind to Schofield during the period he was striving for restoration, and, in that connection, we have these words: "Hence after my complete restoration to the Academy, in January, I found my demerits accumulating with alarming rapidity, and I applied for and obtained, a transfer to Company C, where I would be under Lieutenant Cogswell and Cadet Captain Vincent, my beloved class-mate, who had invited me to share his room in barracks." Prior to this transfer, he had been under a tactical officer esteemed as a most accomplished soldier and tactician, and the most rigid, but just and impartial disciplinarian. Cadets under his charge were reported more frequently—even for light offences—than by other tactical officers.

He had exceeding respect and admiration for Colonel Robert E. Lee, the Superintendent, and Major Robert S.

Garnett, the Commandant; and often referred to their dignity, impartial justice, and kindness. They had been his friends in time of need!

His first orders, after his graduating leave, assigned him to Fort Moultrie, S. C., as Second Lieutenant, by brevet, in the Second Artillery. He landed at Charleston, September 21, 1853, his birthday, at the age of twenty-two years. At the usual target practice he used the same guns that bombarded Fort Sumter in 1861. As to his enjoyment in society, he has said: "Hospitality was unbounded and of the most charming character. Nothing that I have ever experienced, at home or in the great capitals of Europe, has surpassed or dimmed that first introduction to Southern society." In December, 1853, he was ordered to Fort Capron, Florida, and removed to that station via Jacksonville, Palatka, Lake Monroe, New Smyrna, Mosquito Lagoon, and Indian River. It required twenty-five days for the journey which, at that time, was deemed quite satisfactory. At Fort Capron he met a garrison of four officers, and sixteen enlisted men of battery D, First Artillery, recently from the Gulf coast, where yellow fever had been deadly. The post was remote from civilization, and received its mail generally twice a month. An interruption resulted in that diversion, and no mail arrived for three months! Fortunately for Schofield he had some law books—so few indeed that he learned nearly all of them by heart; then, for want of anything better, he read the entire code of the State of Florida, and extended attention to the Constitution of the United States. Of the latter he could repeat the exact words.

In the winter of 1853-4, connected with the armed truce between the United States and the Seminole Nation, the policy of the Government had for its object the establishment of a line of posts across the State of Florida from Jupiter to Okeechobee, and thence westward to the Gulf of Mexico,—thus to confine the Seminoles to the Everglade region. Scho-

field's first work, in the winter of 1854-55, was to open the old military road—route of General Twiggs—from the mouth of Indian River, across the Kissimmee and thence to Tampa. Thereafter the next step, in the War Department strategical operations, was to occupy Fort Jupiter, construct a new post there, open the old military route—road of Generals Jesup and Eustis—and build a block-house on the east shore of Okeechobee Lake. Similar work, inclusive of another block-house, was to be undertaken from the other shore of the lake westward. With the western portion I was connected, inclusive of the exploration of the Big Cypress swamp and the Everglades. Thus, with the first field operations, Schofield and myself were engaged. Our topographical labors became connected and recorded through the War Department publication, of April, 1856: "Florida South of Tampa Bay." In the discharge of our duties we were stimulated by being in the region of historical battle-fields,—General (subsequently President) Taylor's Battle of Okeechobee, December 25, 1837, and General Jesup's, January 24, 1838, not remote from Fort Jupiter.

With the advent of hot weather fever and dysentery—both east and west of Okeechobee—broke out. At Jupiter, nearly every man, woman and child sickened. The mortality was so great that hardly enough strong men remained to bury the dead! Schofield, so soon as he had sufficiently recovered from an attack, was sent with other convalescents to Fort Capron; and there he acted as Post Surgeon, in the absence of a medical officer, aided by an intelligent hospital steward. Among others nursed by him, at Capron, was Lieutenant A. P. Hill—afterward Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army. Hill subsequently nursed Schofield during his serious relapse on the St. Johns River steamer, at Savannah and Charleston; and when well enough to travel, took him to Culpeper, Virginia, where his devoted attention was continued for quite a long time.

While at Capron, Schofield was promoted to First Lieutenant, and ordered to West Point, where his restored health permitted him to report the following December, 1855. He ever retained vivid recollection of his Florida service, and referred to the roads cut through the roots of the terrible saw-palmetto and corduroyed through swamps, with comfort to person entirely destroyed by the song and sting of the mosquito, and the bite of the flea and sand-fly. Constant alertness was demanded, due to huge alligators, and poisonous serpents—moccasins and rattlers. Connected with the expected renewal of hostilities of the Seminoles, the hardships of the exploration duties recalled the former war, 1835-42, and the peculiarity of the service to which the forces therein engaged were subjected: "There was to be seen, in the Everglades, the dragoon in water from three to four feet deep, the sailor and marine wading in the mud in the midst of cypress stumps, and the soldiers, infantry and artillery, alternating on the land, in the water, and in boats. * * * Comforts and conveniences were totally disregarded, even subsistence was reduced to the lowest extremity. Night after night officers and men were compelled to sleep in their canoes, others in damp bogs, and in the morning cook their breakfast over a fire built on a pile of sand in the prow of the boat, or kindled around a cypress stump." * * * Similar experiences resulted, to a painful extent, in the Florida hostilities of 1854-57.

West of Okeechobee, almost entire commands were prostrated with serious illness. Post and cantonment hospitals were inadequate, and, as a result, an extensive general hospital—approved by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary-of-War—had to be erected at Fort Myers, not remote from the Gulf coast.

At West Point Schofield was assigned to duty in the Department of Philosophy, under Professor W. H. C. Bartlett: "One of the ablest, most highly esteemed, and most beloved of the great men who have placed the United States Military Academy among the foremost institutions of the world."

Schofield has said that he had the great good fortune never to be compelled to report a cadet for any delinquency, nor to find one deficient in studies, though he did sometimes have, figuratively speaking, to beat them over the head with a cudgel to get in enough "phil" to pass the Academic Board. In his congenial West Point work, with the object "to develop the mental, moral, and physical man to as high a degree as possible, and to ascertain his best place in the public service,"—Schofield formed, for the first time, the habit of earnest, hard mental work, to the limit of his capacity for endurance, and sometimes a little beyond, which he retained for the greater part of his life. He overtaxed himself, and was forced to take a short leave on account of his Florida debility, which had reduced him almost to a skeleton. When he returned to duty he began to pursue physics into its more secret depths. He ever indulged the "ambition to work out the mathematical interpretation of all the phenomena of physical science, including electricity and magnetism." He mastered practical astronomy, and, as a result, said: "I do not believe anything else in the broad domain of science can be half so fascinating as the study of the heavens."

In the midst of his absorbing occupation, he forgot all about the career he had chosen in his boyhood; the law did not longer have its charm for him. Yet he found, in after life, far more use for the law than for physics and astronomy, and little less than for the art and science of war.

In June, 1857, he married Miss Harriet Bartlett, daughter of his chief in the Department of Philosophy. Five children were born to that union: John Rathbone, born 1858, died 1868; William Bartlett (now Major U. S. A) born 1860; Henry Halleck, born 1862, died 1862; Mary Campbell, (now Mrs. Avery D. Andrews) born 1865; Richmond McAllister, (now Major U. S. A.) born 1867.

His term of service at West Point ended in the summer of 1860. He has said that his taste for service in the line of

the army was gone; all hope of promotion was still further away; he had been for more than four years about nineteenth First Lieutenant in his regiment, without rising a file; he was a man of family; and there was no captaincy in sight for him during the ordinary lifetime of man. Accordingly he accepted the Professorship of Physics in the Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Jefferson Davis, Secretary-of-War, gave him a timely hint that promotion might improve, and General Scott gave him a highly flattering indorsement which secured leave of absence for a year. Thus he retained his commission.

As the period of the Civil War approached he occupied a very large part of his time in reading and studying, as coolly as possible, every phase of the momentous questions which he had been warned must probably be submitted to the decision of war. He took an early occasion to inform General Scott of his readiness to relinquish his leave of absence and return to duty, whenever his services might be required. His life in St. Louis, during the eight months preceding the war, was of great benefit to him in the delicate and responsible duties which so soon devolved upon him. His connection with the Washington University brought him into close relations with many of the most patriotic, enlightened, and, above all, unselfish citizens of Missouri—some were of the Southern school; but the large majority were earnest Union men, though holding various shades of opinion on the question of slavery. They were philanthropic, and had learned to respect the sincerity of each other's adverse convictions.

With the dawn that military force would soon be required, he informed the War Department that he stood ready for military service and was instructed to await orders at St. Louis. As soon as President Lincoln made his first call for volunteers orders were received by him to organize and muster in the Missouri quota. He urged the Department Commander as to the necessity for prompt action to protect the St. Louis

arsenal, and made known to him a rumor that an attack was to be made by persons encamped near the city under the guise of State militia. In connection with Captain Lyon, then commanding the arsenal, he was active, night and day, in getting loyal secret organizations into the arsenal, and distributing arms and ammunition to them. Thus the safety of the arsenal was secured.

The strength of the force mustered by Schofield—with which the War in Missouri began—was about 14,000. June 24, 1861, he made full report of the force to the Adjutant-General, U.S.A.; and, the next day, he was relieved from organizing and mustering duty, with orders to report to General Lyon at Boonville, as his Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff. Lyon had been elected Brigadier-General of the militia, and, May 17, was appointed by the President to the same grade in the United States Volunteer forces. May 30, General Harney was relieved from the command of the Department of the West, and General Lyon became the commander. May 10 Lyon had marched with the force then organized and caused the surrender of the militia at Camp Jackson. That force, though a lawful State organization, was an incipient rebel army, and it was necessary to crush it in the bud. In recognition of Schofield's most valuable services connected with the surrender, he was designated, by General Lyon, to receive the surrender, take charge of the prisoners, conduct them to the arsenal, and there parole them. The possession of St. Louis was thus secured, and further operations could be conducted in the interior of the State. Accordingly, June 26, Schofield joined Lyon at Boonville. The objective of the Union forces was the southwestern part of Missouri, and preparations were made accordingly; General Lyon's march began July 3, and the command reached Springfield July 13, and there met Siegel's Brigade.

General Fremont reached St. Louis July 25, 1861, and, at the start, found himself in an enemy's country. St. Louis was

in sympathy with the South, and the State of Missouri in active rebellion against the national authority. "In addition to the bodies of armed men that swarmed over the State, a Confederate force of nearly 50,000 men was already on the Southern frontier; Pillow, with 12,000, advancing upon Cairo; Thompson, with 5,000, upon Girardeau; Hardee, with 5,000, upon Ironton; and Price, with an estimated force of 25,000, upon Lyon at Springfield. Their movement was intended to overrun Missouri, and, supported by a friendly population of over a million, to seize upon St. Louis and make that city a center of operations for the invasion of the loyal States."

"General Lyon's intention was, upon effecting junction with Sturgis and Sigel (at Springfield), to push forward and attack the enemy, if possible, while we were superior to him in strength. * * * The troops had to live upon the country, and many of them were without shoes. A continuous march of more than two or three days was impossible. Lyon's force was rapidly diminishing, and would soon almost disappear by the discharge of the three months' men, while that of the enemy was as rapidly increasing, and becoming more formidable by additions to its supplies of arms and ammunition. Lyon made frequent appeals for reinforcements and provisions, but received little encouragement, and soon became convinced that he must rely upon the resources then at his command. He was unwilling to abandon southwestern Missouri to the enemy without a struggle, even though almost hopeless of success, and determined to bring on a decisive battle, if possible, before his short-termed volunteers were discharged." General Lyon's perplexedness was so heavy that he did not rise, as said by Schofield, "to an appreciation of the fact that his duty, as commander in the field of one of the most important of the Union Armies, was not to protect a few loyal people from the inevitable hardships of war, * * * but to make, as sure as possible, the defeat of the hostile army, no matter whether today, tomorrow,

or next month." Otherwise "the Battle of Wilson's Creek would not have been fought." August 9, Lyon received a letter from Fremont, then commanding the Department, to the effect that "if Lyon was not strong enough to maintain his position as far in advance as Springfield, he should fall back toward Rolla until reinforcements should meet him." The same date Lyon replied: * * * "I find my position extremely embarrassing, and am at present unable to determine whether I shall be able to maintain my ground or be forced to retire. I can resist any attack from the front, but if the enemy moves to surround me, I shall hold my ground as long as possible."

* * * Differences of opinion existed between Lyon and Schofield over the question which they had been discussing for several days, namely: "What action did the situation require of him as commander of that Army?" Schofield favored that the Army should retire! After Lyon had decided to attack not a word passed between him and Schofield on the question whether the attack should be made, except the question: "Is Sigel willing to undertake this?" and Lyon's answer: "Yes; it is Sigel's plan."

The night of August 9, Lyon was not hopeful. Schofield encouraged him to take a more hopeful view, assuring him that the troops were easily rallied and were gaining confidence.

By 10 o'clock a. m., of August 10—an eventful day—Sigel was out of the fight, and the enemy turned his whole force on Lyon. Meantime a body of troops was seen moving down the east bank of the creek, towards Lyon's left, and Schofield deployed eight companies of the First Iowa and led them in person to repel the movement, which they did most gallantly after a sanguinary struggle. Lyon, with an aide and orderlies, followed closely the right of the Iowa regiment, and the aide protested against his exposing himself to the fire of the line; and asked if he should not bring up some other troops. Lyon assented, and the Second Kansas arriving, he joined it with two

companies of the First Iowa, and, leading the column, moved forward swinging his hat. The enemy opened a murderous fire, and after a brilliant charge of the column—Lyon at its head—which drove the enemy, Lyon fell, penetrated by a ball in his left breast, and expired almost instantly.

The engagement is considered as one of the severest of the War. "Never before—considering the number engaged—had so bloody a battle been fought on American soil; seldom has a bloodier one been fought on any modern field." The Union force was 5,400—with 16 guns; the Confederate force 10,175—with 15 guns.

Schofield "was conspicuously gallant in leading a successful charge against the enemy," for which he received the Congressional Medal of Honor! He has said: "The plan of battle was determined on the morning of the 9th, in consultation between General Lyon and Colonel Sigel, no other officers being present. General Lyon said: "It is Sigel's plan, yet he seemed to have no hesitation in adopting it, notwithstanding its departure from accepted principles, having great confidence in Sigel's superior military ability and experience." And Sigel has admitted the weakness of "*Sigel's plan*" in the following words: * * * "It will be seen that the manœuvre of outflanking and 'marching into the enemy's rear' is not always successful. It was not so at Wilson's Creek when we had approached, unobserved, within cannon shot of the enemy's line; however, we were only 5,400 (with 16 guns) against about 11,000 (with 15 guns). In a manœuvre of that kind, the venture of a smaller army to surprise and 'bag' an enemy whose forces are concentrated and who holds the interior lines, or inside track, will always be great, unless the enemy's troops are inferior in quality, or otherwise at a discount."

The force engaged at Wilson's Creek arrived at Rolla August 19, nine days after the battle; and the Army of the West disappeared in the much larger army which General Fremont

was then organizing. Schofield's duties, as Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, ceased August 13; and he then took command of his regiment, the First Missouri, and, with it, was ordered to St. Louis, where the regiment was changed to the artillery arm. During that reorganization he hastily extemporized a battery and proceeded with it to Fredericktown, to meet a Confederate force under Jeff. Thompson, which had interfered with the communication to St. Louis; and even that city was in danger. The engagement was sharp and resulted in considerable loss on both sides; but the Confederates soon gave way and retreated in disorder. Schofield then left the battery with the Union forces,—about 3,000—and returned to resume his duties at St. Louis, where November 19, 1861, he was appointed by the President, Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers. He then reported to Major-General Halleck, commanding the Department of the Mississippi, who, November 27, assigned him to the "command of all the militia of the State," and charged him with the duty of raising, organizing, and equipping the force which had been authorized by the President. His official report, December 7, 1862, to the Department Commander and General-in-Chief (War Records, Vol. XIII, p. 7) gives an account of the purely military operations of that period. But many matters, less purely military, which entered largely into the history of that time, deserve more than a passing notice; and we have Schofield's words: "During the short administration of General Fremont in Missouri, the Union party was split into two factions, 'radical' and 'conservative,' hardly less bitter in their hostility to each other than to the party of secession. The more advanced leaders of the radicals held that secession had abolished the Constitution and all laws restraining the power of the Government over the people of the Confederate States, and even over disloyal citizens of States adhering to the Union. They advocated immediate emancipation of the slaves, and confiscation, by military authority, of all

property of 'rebels and rebel sympathizers,'—that is to say, of all persons not of the radical party, for in their partizan heat, they declined to make any distinction between 'conservatives,' 'copperheads,' and 'rebels.'"

The "Confiscation Act," of July 17, 1862, was involved, complications resulted, and the instructions of the Secretary of War were repudiated by the President! Serious evil existed. The radical theory of military confiscation had been carried out by General Curtis, as Department Commander, for some months. Schofield, as his successor, put a stop to it! There was an appeal to the President who "directed the military to have nothing to do with the matter." August 4, 1862, feeling was so warm that a committee was sent to Washington, and Halleck—then the General-in-Chief—on August 10, telegraphed Schofield: "There is a committee here * * * asking your removal on account of inefficiency." As to this Schofield said: "I have never had the curiosity to attempt to ascertain how far the meeting of August 4, was hostile to me personally."

Subsequent to the departure of General Halleck for Washington, July 23, 1862, there appears to have been a contest, in Washington, between the political and military influence, relative to the disposition to be made of the Department of the Mississippi. The result was its division; and General Curtis was assigned to command the new Department of the Missouri, composed of the territory west of the Mississippi River. For some months the radicals controlled, and military confiscation was without hindrance. When the change occurred, Schofield was in the field, in command of the forces assembled for aggressive operations, and designated as the Army of the Frontier. November 20, 1862, sickness compelled him to relinquish that command which he resumed December 20. The Battle of Prairie Grove had been fought December 7, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. It was evident that the campaign, in that part of the country, was ended, and Schofield took it for granted

that the large force—nearly 16,000 men—was not to remain idle while Grant, or some other commander, was trying to open the Mississippi River. Accordingly he reorganized his command to hold the country we had gained, and, with three good divisions, to prosecute such operations as might be determined on. He at once commenced the march North and East toward the theater of active operations. In the divisional reorganization it was suggested that one of the division commanders should be relieved and assigned to the District of Kansas, where he had been permitted to go to look after his personal interests. That confidential suggestion was betrayed, and became known to Senator Lane of Kansas, and other political friends of the division commander contemplated for the district command. "The result of this, and radical influence in general," was that Schofield's nomination, as Major-General of Volunteers, then pending in the Senate, was not confirmed, while two *juniors*, of Schofield's command, were confirmed in that grade of Major-General! Subsequently Schofield had an interview with Lane, and made a note of it: "Went over the whole ground of his hostility to General S. during the past year. Showed him the injustice that he had done to General S. and how foolish and unprofitable to himself his hostility had been. He stated with apparent candor that he had bent the whole energies of his soul to the destruction of General S.; had never labored harder to accomplish any object of his life. Said he had been evidently mistaken in the character and principles of General S. and that no man was more ready than he to atone for a fault."

After the Battle of Prairie Grove, Schofield asked the Commanding General of the Department to let him join the Vicksburg expedition, but the request was not granted,—for the reason that he was wanted to command the Army of the Frontier. As a result Schofield said, very properly: "The situation seemed to me really unendurable!" I was compelled to lie at

Springfield all the latter part of winter, with a well-appointed Army Corps eager for active service, hundreds of miles from any hostile force, and where we were compelled to haul our own supplies, in wagons, over the worst of roads, 120 miles from the railroad terminus at Rolla. I could not get permission even to move nearer the railroad, much less toward the line on which the next advance must be made; and this while the whole country was looking, with intense anxiety, for the movement that was to open the Mississippi to the Gulf, and the Government was straining every nerve to make that movement successful. Hence I wrote General Halleck, January 31, 1863, and February 3. * * * The whole correspondence may be found in War Records, Vol. XXII, part ii. In my letter January 31, I said: 'Pardon me for suggesting that the forces under Davidson, Warren and myself might be made available in the opening of the Mississippi, should that result not be accomplished quickly.' * * *

The immediate result of this correspondence was that some troops were sent down the river, but none of my command, while two divisions of the latter were ordered to the East. This march was in progress when Congress adjourned. The Senate not having confirmed my appointment as Major-General, the time of my temporary humiliation arrived. But I had not relied wholly in vain upon General Halleck's personal knowledge of my character. He had not been fully able to sustain me against selfish intrigue in Kansas, Missouri, and Washington; but, he could, and did, promptly respond to my request, and ordered me to Tennessee, where I could be associated with soldiers who were capable of appreciating my soldierly qualities. One of the happiest days of my life was when I reported to Rosecrans and Thomas at Murfresboro, received their cordial welcome, and was assigned to the command of Thomas' own old division of the Fourteenth Corps. One of the most agreeable parts of my whole military service was the thirty days in

command of that division at Triune, and some of my most valued attachments were formed there. But that happy period of soldier life was brief. Early in May President Lincoln re-appointed me Major-General, with original date, November 29, 1862, and ordered me back to the old scene of unsoldierly strife and turmoil, in Missouri and Kansas."

May 24, 1863, Schofield relieved General Curtis in command of the Department of the Missouri. In his instructions of May 22, Halleck said: "You owe your present appointment entirely to the choice of the President himself. * * * But I fully concur in the choice, and will give you all possible support and assistance in the performance of the arduous duties imposed upon you." President Lincoln, May 27, wrote: "Having relieved General Curtis and assigned you to the command of the Department of the Missouri, I think it may be of some advantage for me to state to you why I did it.

I did not relieve General Curtis because of any full conviction that he had done wrong by commission or omission. I did it because of a conviction in my mind that the Union men of Missouri, constituting, when united, a vast majority of the whole people, have entered into a pestilent factional quarrel among themselves,—General Curtis, perhaps not of choice, being the head of one faction, and Governor Gamble that of the other. After months of labor to reconcile the difficulty, it seemed to grow worse and worse, until I felt it my duty to break it up somehow; and as I could not remove Governor Gamble, I had to remove General Curtis.

Now that you are in the position, I wish you to undo nothing merely because General Curtis or Governor Gamble did it, but to exercise your own judgment and *do right* for the public interest.

Let your military measures be strong enough to repel the invader and keep the peace, and not so strong as to unnecessarily harrass and persecute the people. It is a difficult role,

and so much greater the honor if you perform it well. If both factions, or neither, shall abuse you, you will probably be about right. Beware of being assailed by one and praised by the other."

Schofield's view dictated to him but one course as to the military situation,—to send all available force to assist in the capture of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi to the Gulf. After that he could operate from points on the Mississippi as a base, capture Little Rock and the line of the Arkansas, and then make that river the base of future operations. Accordingly he sent to Grant, and other commanders, all the troops he could possibly spare, saying that it would leave him weak, but that he was "willing to risk it in view of the vast importance of Grant's success." His loan of troops, to Grant, was returned, with interest, as soon as practicable after the fall of Vicksburg; and he was then able to advance a large force for the capture of Little Rock, resulting in holding the entire Arkansas River line, from that time forward.

Grant was touched, deeply, by Schofield's action; and ever afterward manifested to Schofield his kind and generous confidence. Schofield coupled that manifestation with like manifestations of approval from President Lincoln, and viewed them as "the most cherished recollection of his official career." President Lincoln said: "Few things have been so grateful to my anxious feelings, as when, in June last, the local force in Missouri aided General Schofield to so promptly send a large general force to the relief of General Grant, then investing Vicksburg and menaced from without by General Johnston."

That communication was to the Hon. Charles S. Drake and others, a committee, then demanding Schofield's removal; and President Lincoln added: * * * "Without disparaging any, I affirm with confidence that no commander of that Department has, in proportion to his means, done better than Schofield." After the radical committee had returned from

Washington, Schofield, October 13, wrote in his journal: "The radical delegation * * * * very much crest-fallen. It is generally conceded that they have accomplished nothing."
* * *

"Senator Lane spoke at Turner's Hall last evening; * * was silent on the subject of the Department Commander. He informed me yesterday * * * that he had stopped the War upon me, and intended hereafter not to oppose me unless circumstances rendered it necessary. Said that the President told him that whoever made war on General Schofield, under the present state of affairs, made war on him—the President. Said he had never made war on General S. 'except incidentally.'

As to an attempt to obtain, from Schofield, some expression of partizan preference, between the "pestilent factions," Schofield stated his position: "My dealing is with individuals, not with parties. Officially I know nothing of radicals or conservatives. The question with me is simply what individuals obey the laws, and what violate them; who are for the Government and who against it? The measures of the President are my measures; his orders my rule of action. Whether a particular party gains strength or loses it by my action, must depend upon the party, and not on me."

In December, 1863, Schofield received a summons, from the President, to come to Washington. At the time, he felt that his administration had been fully vindicated. He was satisfied of some impending change, and cared not how soon it might come. His toilsome command, with its political complications, was not at all to his taste; and it was with pleasure that he received the President's summons. He suspected that it resulted from continued erroneous representations to the President as to his views involving a union of the Missouri radicals and conservatives. Upon his first visit to the President, the latter repeated the erroneous representation with-

out intimating that he attached much weight to it. Schofield at once replied by giving simple facts, and stated his true position on the question. The President promptly dismissed the subject saying: "I believe you, Schofield; those fellows have been lying to me again." Previously to this some Missouri men had stated to the President their views as to the condition of affairs in that State. The President listened, and then took from his desk a letter from Schofield, read it to them, and then said: "That is the truth about the matter; you fellows are lying to me!"

Schofield remained some time in Washington, and had full conversations with the President on public affairs,—frankly told that it was impossible for him to reconcile certain differences,—indeed that he did not believe that any general in the army could, as Department Commander, satisfy the Union people of both Kansas and Missouri; neither the man, nor the policy, that would suit the one would be at all satisfactory to the other. Accordingly, the President soon determined to divide the old Department of the Missouri into three Departments, and try to assign, to each, a commander suited to its peculiarities. But, he declared decidedly to Schofield,—and to his friends in the Senate,—that he would make no change until the Senate united with him in vindicating Schofield, by confirming his nomination as Major-General, then in the hands of the Senate Military Committee; and that then he would give Schofield *a more important command!*

Within a month General Grant, then commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, telegraphed that, due to ill-health of the commander of the Department and Army of the Ohio, it would be necessary to appoint a successor; and that he desired either McPherson or Schofield. General Halleck handed General Grant's despatch to Schofield and asked him how he "would like that?" Schofield replied: "That is exactly what I want; nothing in the world could be better."

Halleck then told Schofield to take the despatch to the President; and Schofield in handing it to the President, said: "If you want to give me that, I will take all the chances of the future, whether in the Senate or elsewhere." The President replied: "Why, Schofield, that cuts the knot, don't it? Tell Halleck to come over here and we will fix it right away." Schofield started at once for St. Louis, to turn over his command and proceed to his new field of duty. He left his old command "without regret, and with buoyant hopes of satisfactory service in a purely military field." Crowned with pre-eminence—as soldier, statesman, patriot—he had yielded his toilsome command and its political complications. Thrice favored was he by the justness of his cause. His enemies said: "Thrice, noble lord, let me entreat of you to pardon me!"

On February 8, 1864, at Knoxville, Tennessee, he assumed his new command. The troops about Knoxville were: The Ninth Corps; two divisions of the Twenty-third; about 1,000 cavalry; and two divisions of the Fourth Corps. Due to contingencies of the service, some of the organizations were reduced to skeletons. Of about 30,000 animals, with which General Burnside had gone into East Tennessee, scarcely 1,000 remained; while his Army of 25,000 men had been reduced to not more than 7,000 fit for effective service in the field. Such was the result of the siege of Knoxville; and such the Army of the Ohio when Schofield became its commander. The miserable condition of the troops, the season of the year, lack of transportation for supplies and of a pontoon bridge to cross the river, rendered any considerable movement impossible. But apprehension existed and Schofield determined to assume the defensive, and maintain it, as far as practicable. He acted accordingly, and Longstreet's opposing forces withdrew across the Holston and French Broad, and retreated toward Morristown. Subsequently they leisurely withdrew from Tennessee and joined Lee in Virginia.

On April 7, 1864, Senator J. B. Henderson, by letter, informed Schofield that the Military Committee of the Senate had reported against his confirmation, as Major-General! His enemies had not been silenced, notwithstanding his approval and support by the President, the Secretary-of-War, General Halleck, General Grant and General Sherman. It was in connection with their support and approval that Schofield said: "I am willing to abide the decision of any one or all of them, and I would not give a copper for the weight of anybody's or everybody's opinion in addition to, or in opposition to, theirs."

* * * * "Grant was here in the winter, and Sherman only a few days ago. They are fully acquainted with the condition of affairs. I have been acting all the time under their instructions." * * * * It was during Sherman's visit that he disclosed his plans to Schofield for the coming campaign, and the part Schofield was expected to take in it. The latter has said: "It would be difficult to give an adequate conception of the feeling of eager expectation and enthusiasm with which, having given (through his reply of April 15, 1864, to Senator Henderson's letter of April 7) my final 'salutation' to my friends in the Senate, I entered upon the preparation for this campaign. Of its possible results to the country there was room in my mind only for confidence. But, for myself, it was to decide my fate, and that speedily. My reputation and my rank as a soldier,—so long held in the political balance,—were at length to be settled. The long-hoped for opportunity had come, and that under a general whose character and ability were already established, and of the justice of whose judgment and action, regarding his subordinates, there could be no reason for doubt in my mind. My command was to be mostly of veteran troops, and not too large for my experience. Its comparative smallness was a source of satisfaction to me at that time, rather than anything like jealousy of my senior brother commanders of the Cumberland and Tennessee."

His first care was to provide his troops with all necessary equipments, and to fill up the ranks. "It was a refreshing sight to see the changed aspect of the gallant little army as it marched with full ranks, and complete equipment, newly clad, from Knoxville towards Dalton." He quickly won the confidence of his men; and the Twenty-third Corps confided in him, as he did in them. An old soldier was heard to say, as Schofield passed his regiment when it was under fire: "*It is all right boys; I like the way the old man chaws his tobacco!*" About the close of the Atlanta campaign, Sherman said: "The Twenty-third Corps never failed to do all that was expected of it."

The Twenty-third Corps and Army of the Ohio, under Schofield, was engaged in action at Buzzard's-Roost; Resaca; Dalton; Lost Mountain—numerous severe engagements; Kulp's Farm; Kenesaw Mountain; passage of the Chattahooche; operations in front of Atlanta, and the battle and siege of that place. To take up the movements of the campaign would be beyond the sphere of this paper; but I may say that Schofield did not agree with Sherman in all parts of his grand tactics and strategy. The fact was developed as the two discussed their battles. Nevertheless, Sherman was deeply impressed with Schofield's views, and at the close of the Atlanta Campaign, requested Schofield to "write a full critical history of the campaign, as a text book for military students." Schofield hoped, as a labor of love, if for no other reason, to present his impressions "of those grand tactical evolutions of a compact army of 100,000 men," as he witnessed them, "with the intense interest of a young commander, and student of the great art which has so often in the history of the world, determined the destinies of nations." He expressed the view that: "Sherman's campaigns stand alone, without parallel in military history; alike unique in their conception, execution, and final results; in most respects among the highest examples

in the Art of War. Plans so general and original, in conception and successful execution, point to a very high order of genius."

After the capture of Atlanta, and while Sherman's army was resting, General Hood with his army took the initiative, and, by moving around Sherman's right, struck his railroad about Altoona, and towards Chattanooga,—thence to march westward with design of changing the theater of war, from Georgia, to Alabama, Mississippi, or Tennessee. In connection with Atlanta, Sherman said: "But, I had not accomplished all, for Hood's army the chief objective had escaped!"

An essential modification of the original plan, to meet the unexpected movement of Hood, was to send back into Tennessee force enough, in addition to the troops then there, and others to be assembled from the rear, to cope with Hood in the event of his attempting the invasion of Tennessee and Kentucky, or to pursue and occupy his attention should he attempt to follow Sherman. General George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, and already at the Nashville headquarters, was directed by Sherman, to assume command of all the troops in the three departments under Sherman's command, except those with the latter in Georgia, and to direct the operations against Hood. Stanley, with his Fourth Corps, started by rail to Tallahoma, and was to march, as he diverged from the latter point to Pulaska, Tennessee, the point selected for the concentration of the forces of Thomas.

The foregoing was the situation when Schofield returned from an absence involving the business of his department—and reported to Sherman, near the end of October. At that interview Schofield told Sherman that the force for Thomas was much too small; that Hood evidently intended to invade Tennessee; and that he would not be diverted from his purpose by Sherman's march in the opposite direction, but.

on the contrary, be encouraged thereby to pursue his own plan. Hence Schofield requested Sherman to send him back with the Twenty-third Corps to join Thomas. Sherman replied that he must have three grand divisions—one to be commanded by Schofield—to make his army, and that he could not spare Schofield. After Schofield left Sherman that afternoon, he wrote to him giving a special reason why his corps, rather than any other, should be sent back to Tennessee. No answer came to his suggestions until Schofield had made three days march, enroute to Atlanta—thence for Savannah. There he received an order, October 30, to march to the nearest rail-point and report, by telegraph to Thomas for orders. November 3, Thomas ordered him to come *at once*, by rail, to Nashville, with his corps, where he reported with the advance of his troops on November 5. He was then ordered, with part of his force, to Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, where Forest with his cavary had appeared and destroyed much property, Thomas not having a sufficient available force to oppose him. Schofield's duty at Johnsonville, where he left two brigades, was soon ended. Then he returned to Nashville, and moved at once, by rail to Pulaski, arriving at that place the evening of November 12. The situation, in Schofield's words, was as follows: * * * "I had been with the entire Twenty-third Corps to Nashville, with part of it to Johnsonville and back to Nashville, and thence to Columbia, near Pulaski, all by rail; that all of the Army of the Cumberland then in Tennessee was the Fourth Corps, and the cavalry at and near Pulaski; that General Thomas placed those troops under my command, and that they remained so until after the battle of Franklin, November 30, and the retreat to Nashville that night; and that General Thomas did not have any army at Nashville until December 1. I had united with Thomas's troops two weeks before the battle of Franklin, and was commanding his army in the field, as well as my own,

during that time." He had assumed the command, as referred to, November 14. November 20, he telegraphed Thomas pointing out the faulty nature of the position selected by Thomas at Pulaski; and the danger that must be incurred in attempting to carry out his instructions to fight Hood at that place. Thomas very promptly approved Schofield's suggestion, and thus ended the embarrassment.

The enemy advanced, November 21, and Union troops were interposed between the enemy's cavalry and Columbia. Stanley, with two divisions of the Fourth Corps, marched from Pulaski to Columbia; and the Union Cavalry moved on the enemy's right to cover the turnpike and railroad. The whole army was in position at Columbia November 24, and began to intrench. Hood's infantry did not come in sight until the 26. The intrenched position in front of Columbia was held until the evening of November 27, inviting an attack, and hoping that Thomas would arrive with reinforcements in time to assume the offensive from Columbia; reinforcements did not arrive, and the enemy did not attack. It became evident that Hood would not attack that position, but turn it by crossing Duck River above; hence the army was moved to the north bank of the river, in the night of November 27. Thomas was very urgent that the line of Duck River might be held, if possible, as the arrival of General A. J. Smith's Corps from Missouri had been expected daily, for some time, when General Thomas intended as was understood, to come to the front, in person, with the corps and all other troops he could assemble, take command and move against the enemy. Due to trouble with the telegraph code Thomas and Schofield could not communicate promptly; but the former in his official report referred to "instructions already given" and said: "My plans and wishes were fully explained to General Schofield, and, as subsequent events will show, properly appreciated and executed by him."

Schofield received information—afternoon of November 28—that Hood's Cavalry had forced the crossing of Duck River above Columbia; and in that connection, has said: "Only one thing was clear and that was that I must hold Hood back, if possible, until informed that Thomas had concentrated his troops; for if I failed in that, Hood would not only force me back on Nashville before Thomas was ready to meet him there, but would get possession of the Chattanooga Railroad, and thus cut off all the troops coming to Nashville from that direction."

Early in the morning of November 29, an infantry brigade was sent up the river to watch the enemy's movements; and at the same time Stanley was ordered, with two divisions of the Fourth Corps, back to Spring Hill, to occupy and intrench a position there covering the roads and trains ordered parked at that place, and General Ruger was ordered to join him. About 8 A. M. of the 29th, Thomas notified Schofield that Smith had *not* arrived, and expressed the wish that the Duck River position be held until Smith's arrival; and another despatch designated Franklin, behind the Harpeth river, as the place to which Schofield would have to retire if it became necessary to fall back from Duck River. Schofield thereupon decided to hold the Duck River Crossing until the night of the 29th, thus gaining twenty-four hours more for Thomas to concentrate his troops.

Stanley arrived at Spring Hill in time to beat off Forest's Cavalry and protect the trains. Then he intrenched a good position in which to meet Hood's columns which arrived in the afternoon, with the result that there was a hard fight lasting until about dark. "Hood went to bed that night, while I (Schofield) was in the saddle all night, directing all the important movements of my troops." As soon as Schofield was satisfied that Hood had gone to Spring Hill, he took the head of his troops and marched rapidly to that place, and

made all dispositions of his troops deemed necessary for safety. He appreciated the importance of having the pike to Franklin open, and, to learn that it was clear, sent his gallant and accomplished aid—Captain William J. Twining—to “go at full gallop (with the headquarter’s troop) down the pike to Franklin, and to ride over whatever might be found in their way.” The clatter of hoofs on that hard road died out in the distance, and Schofield knew that the road was clear! And his army marched across “the golden bridge by which the abyss may be crossed,” enroute to Franklin!

Twilight had covered the Confederate Army, and we have Hood’s words: * * * “Turning to General Cheatham, I exclaimed with deep emotion as I felt the golden opportunity slipping from me: ‘General, why in the name of God, have you not attacked the enemy and taken possession of that pike?’ ” * * * “It was reported to me at this hour (eleven or twelve o’clock at night) that the enemy was marching along the road, almost under the light of the camp-fires of the main body of the army. I sent to General Cheatham to know if at least a line of skirmishers could not be advanced, in order to delay their march, and enable me to attack in the morning. Nothing was done. The Federals with immense wagon trains were permitted to march by us the remainder of the night, within gun-shot of our lines.” * * * Hood had led the main body of his army to within about two miles of the pike from Columbia to Spring Hill—in full view of the pike—and there halted, about 3 P. M., November 29. He had ordered Cheatham to take possession and hold the pike, at or near Spring Hill. If that had been done—if the Confederates had “taken possession and formed line across the pike”—Hood’s forces, as an easy matter, could “have enveloped, routed and captured Schofield’s forces that afternoon or the ensuing day.” Hood has added: “the best move in my career as a soldier, I was thus destined to behold come to naught.” There

was controversy—assertions and denials—between Hood and Cheatham as to the failure. Specification need not be made here, as the subject is available in printed correspondence.

The battles of Franklin and Nashville, followed by grand results, are prominently referred to in Schofield's "Forty-six Years in the Army," and the "Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." In the first pages 165 to 188—will be found valuable statements as to the campaign, with the addition,—pages 189 to 225,—of a sketch necessary to full understanding of the operations preceding, and immediately following, the battle of Franklin. Schofield had said: "It is worthy of note, as instructive comparisons, that, on November 30, Hood advanced from Spring Hill to Franklin and made his famous assault in about the same length of time that it took our troops to advance from the first to the second position at Nashville and make the assault of December 16; and that the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps, on November 29 and 30, fought two battles—Spring Hill and Franklin—and marched forty miles, from Duck river to Nashville, in thirty-six hours. Time is an element in military problems, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated. Yet how seldom has it been duly appreciated."

As to the battle of Franklin, Schofield said: * * * "The charging ranks of the enemy, the flying remnants of our broken troops, and the double ranks of our first line coming back from the trenches together, produced the momentary impression of an overwhelming mass of the enemy passing our parapets. It is hardly necessary to say that, for a moment, my 'heart sank within me!' But, instantly Opdyck's brigade, and the 12th and 16th Kentucky, sprang forward and steadily advanced to the breach. * * * A few seconds of suspense and intense anxiety followed; then the space in rear of our lines became clear of fugitives, and the steady roar of musketry and artillery, with the dense volume of smoke rising along the

entire line, told me that: 'the breach is restored and the victory won!' That scene, and the emotion of that one moment, were worth all the losses of a soldier's life time."

With the repulse of Hood at Franklin, "there was no further obstacle to the concentration of Thomas' forces at Nashville, and the necessary preparation for the offensive. * * * Thomas could have given battle the second or third day after Franklin, with more than a fair prospect of success." The shattered condition of Hood's Army prevented it from making any serious movement for some days. Eventually Hood fortified his forces near Nashville,—within firing distance,—where he remained two weeks, without firing a gun!

December 15, 1864, in front of Nashville, the Union Army attacked Hood's, and the morning of the 16th revealed the enemy in its new position, his left where it was before,—in Schofield's immediate front,—but the rest of his line far back from the ground on which the other portions of Thomas' Army had passed the night. About 4 p. m., December 16, Thomas joined Schofield near the Union right. The troops were then in movement, and Thomas had hardly exchanged the usual salutations when shouts on the Union left announced that a division of Smith's Corps "had already carried the enemy's work at its front, and our line had advanced and swept all before it."

The resistance along the whole left and center of Hood's line cannot be said to have been either strong or obstinate. The Union losses were, comparatively, insignificant,—the Confederate fire seemed no more than that of an ordinary skirmish. What little fight was left in Hood's Army after November 30, (at Franklin) had been greatly diminished, December 16, (at Nashville). December 16, 7:45 p. m., Schofield in his report to Thomas, said: * * * "I have conversed with some of the officers captured, and am satisfied Hood's Army is more thoroughly beaten than any troops I have ever seen."

November 30, before the battle of Franklin, Thomas was "not ready for the battle at Nashville" and desired that Schofield should, if possible, hold Hood back for three days longer. The action, as determined between Thomas and Schofield, was ordered, and partially executed by the movement of trains toward Nashville before the Franklin battle opened—which was at 4 p. m., November 30, continuing until after dark. Hood was repulsed at all points, with very heavy loss. At midnight Schofield's Army started for Brentwood, where, early in the morning of December 1, Schofield received orders to continue the march to Nashville.

Well may it be said that the battle of Nashville was fought at Franklin!

December 27, 1864, Schofield wrote to General Grant, at City Point, Virginia: * * * * * "It may not be practicable now for me to join General Sherman, but it would not be difficult to transfer my command to Virginia." * * * And, December 28, he wrote to General Sherman at Savannah: * * * "I take it the object for which I was left in this part of the country have been accomplished, and I would like very much to be with you again, to take part in the future operations of the Grand Army. Cannot this be brought about? I have written to General Grant." * * * The result was the transfer of the Twenty-third Army Corps, 15,000 strong, with its artillery, trains, animals and baggage, from Clifton, Tennessee, via the Tennessee and Ohio rivers and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the Potomac, in eleven days—distance 1400 miles. This movement commenced January 15, 1865, within five days after the movement had been determined upon in Washington. It was continued by water, to North Carolina, where, early in February, Wilmington was captured. March 22, when the right wing of Sherman's army reached Goldsboro, it found there the corps, which a short time prior had been encamped on the Tennessee.

The movement was much impeded by severe weather—rivers were blocked by ice and railroads rendered hazardous by frost and snow. Schofield “enjoyed very much being a simple passenger on that comfortable journey, one of the most remarkable in military history, and exceedingly creditable to the officers of the War Department who directed and conducted it.”

As to the the defeat and practical destruction of Hood’s army in Tennessee, Schofield has said that “it paved the way to the speedy termination of the war, which the capture of Lee by Grant fully accomplished. * * * The capitulation of Johnston was but the natural sequence of Lee’s surrender, for Johnston’s army was not surrendered, and could not have been compelled to surrender. * * * In military history Sherman’s great march must rank only as auxiliary to the far more important operations of Grant and Thomas. Sherman at the time saw clearly enough this view of the case; hence his undeviating bent toward the final object of his march, disregarding all minor ends—to take part in the capture of Lee’s army.” We have the additional words of Schofield as to Johnston’s capitulation:

“At the time of Sherman’s first interview with Johnston, I hinted that I would like to accompany him; but he desired me to remain in immediate command, as I was next in rank and we could not tell what might happen. He took some others with him, but I believe had no one present in the room to assist him in his discussion with Johnston and Breckenridge. At his last interview I accompanied him at his special request. On meeting at Burnett’s House, after the usual salutations Generals Sherman and Johnston retired to the conference room, and were there a long time, with closed doors. At length I was summoned to their presence and informed, in substance, that they were unable to arrange the terms of capitulation to their satisfaction. They seemed

discouraged at the failure of the arrangement to which they had attached so much importance, apprehensive that the terms of Grant and Lee, pure and simple, could not be executed, and that if modified at all, they would meet with a second disapproval. I listened to their statements of the difficulties they had encountered, and then stated how I thought they all could be arranged. General Johnston replied in substance: 'I think General Schofield can fix it;' and General Sherman intimated to me to write, pen and paper being on the table where I was sitting, while the two great antagonists were nervously pacing the floor. I at once wrote the 'Military Convention' of April 26, handed it to General Sherman, and he, after reading it, to General Johnston. Having explained that I, as Department Commander, after General Sherman was gone, could do all that might be necessary to remove the difficulties which seemed so serious, the terms as written by me were agreed to, as General Sherman says 'without hesitation,' and General Johnston, 'without difficulty;' and after being copied, *without alteration*, were signed by the two commanders. Johnston's words, on handing the paper back to Sherman, were: 'I believe that is the best we can do.' It was in pursuance of this understanding that I made, with General Johnston, the 'supplemental terms,' and gave his disbanded men 250,000 rations with wagons to haul them." * * *

Schofield, from the very earliest consideration of the vital question,—restoration of Civil Government in the Southern States,—labored ardently for a happy solution, and extended sound advice to that end.

In June 1865, after relinquishing command in North Carolina, he entered upon service in respect to the then existing intervention in Mexico by the French Emperor. It was proposed to raise an army under specified conditions; and the idea was "to aid the Mexicans without giving cause for war

between the United States and France." Subsequently the proposition to raise an army was given up, and Schofield was called to an interview with the Secretary of State who then proposed that Schofield should "go to France, under authority of the State Department, to see if the French Emperor could not be made to understand the necessity of withdrawing his army from Mexico, and thus save us the necessity of expelling it by force." Schofield realized that the proposition seemed to place upon him the responsibility of deciding the momentous question of future friendship or enmity between his own country and our ancient ally and friend; but, August 4, 1865, he decided "to undertake the mission," and after several long conversations on the subject, Mr Seward's explanations and instructions were summed up in the words:

"I want you to get your legs under Napoleon's Mahogany, and tell him he must get out of Mexico!" Schofield reached Paris to find some "undue excitement in the public mind," and he availed himself of an early opportunity, given by the American thanksgiving dinner, "to intimate in unmistakable terms that (his) mission, if any, was one entirely friendly to the people of France." The following is a part of the account: * * * "The next toast was the long-looked for one of the evening, for it was known that it would call up a distinguished guest from whom all were anxious to hear. It was: 'The Army and Navy of the United States.' When the band had ceased playing 'Yankee Doodle,' Major-General Schofield rose to reply, and was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The ladies rose and waved their handkerchiefs, and gentlemen shouted until they were hoarse. The General * * * said: 'Fellow Countrymen—I want words to express to you the satisfaction which will be felt in the heart of every soldier and sailor when he learns the manner in which the names of the Army and Navy have been received by you tonight. I will at this time allude but briefly, to one of the great lessons

taught by the American War—the grandest lesson of modern times. A great people who have heretofore lived under a government so mild that they were scarcely aware of its existence have found, in time of war, that government to be one of the strongest in the world (cheers), raising and maintaining armies and navies vaster than any before known (cheers). In point of character, in point of physical and moral qualities, in point of discipline and of mobility in large masses, the armies of the United States have never before been equaled (loud cheers). Yet this, great as it is, is not the greatest wonder of the American War. This vast army, as soon as its work was done, was quietly disbanded, and every man went to his home, as quietly as the Christian goes back from church on Sabbath morning; and each soldier re-entered upon the avocations of peace and a better citizen than he was before he became a soldier (renewed applause). This was the grandest lesson of the war. It shows that the power of a nation to maintain its dignity and integrity does not result from or depend upon its form of government; that the greatest national strength—the power to mass the largest armies in time of war—is entirely consistent with the broadest liberty of the citizen in time of peace (enthusiasm). Permit me in conclusion, to propose a toast which I know will be responded to by every true American—“The old friendship between France and the United States: May it ever be strengthened and perpetuated!” General Schofield’s toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and upon taking his seat the applause which followed his remarks was deafening.”

Schofield continued his marked skill in diplomacy, and, January 24. 1866, reported to Mr. Seward, by letter, and also to General Grant, ending in conclusion as follows: “An officer of the Emperor’s house-hold left here about ten days ago with despatches for Mexico, which, it is understood,

contained the Emperor's declaration, to Maximillian, of his intention to recall his troops. This may give you some idea of the time when the matter may be arranged if all works well."

The Emperor having become satisfied that Schofield was not occupied with designs hostile to France, a very courteous letter from the Minister of War was received by Schofield, and an accomplished officer was directed to report to him; and, under official guidance he saw all the military establishments about Paris. He was presented to the Emperor and Empress, and in conversation, the former desired to know as to the operations of the American Armies,—“especially the marvelous methods of supply at great distances from a base of operations.”

In August 1866, he was assigned to command the Department of the Potomac, including Virginia and the reconstruction of that state. The manner in which he executed the “reconstruction” acts of Congress, so as to save that state from the evils suffered by her sister states, is an instructive part of the period of that time. His administration was based on constitutional principles! No case arose in which it was found necessary, in his opinion, to supersede the civil authorities in the administration of Justice. As district commander he refused to make himself a party to the spoilation of the people placed under his charge! He left Virginia, impressed with the belief that the good people of that state appreciated the fact that he had ever labored for their welfare.

In that convulsive period embracing the impeachment trial of President Johnson and the quarrel between the President and Congress over the War Department, he was urged to accept the office of Secretary of War, with the assurance that the contest, which endangered the peace of the country, could be adjusted. He consented, and when his nomination was sent to the Senate, that body—in spite of the large majority in opposition to the President—confirmed the

appointment with almost entire unanimity. That great mark of confidence touched Schofield very deeply! When he yielded the War Portfolio, in March 1869, to the newly elected President, he had not incurred censure from either party for any of his official acts,—he had the approbation of all for impartial discharge of duty.

Subsequent to his term as Secretary of War, his services were varied and most valuable: In command of the Department of the Missouri; as president of the Board on Tactics and Small arms; in command of the Division of the Pacific; on special mission to the Hawaiian Islands; in revising Army Regulations; as superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and in command of the Department of West Point; as president of the Board of Inquiry, case of General Fitz-John Porter; in command of the Division of the Gulf; in witnessing Autumn Manœuvres of the French Army; in command of the Pacific Division and Department of California; in command of the Division of the Missouri, and of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East; as president of the Military Prison Board; as president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification; and as General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army from August, 1888, to September 29, 1905; when, as he has said: "Came the hour when I had done, however imperfectly, all the duty my country required of me, and I was placed on the retired list of the army. Having been, at appropriate periods in my official career, by the unsolicited action of my official superiors, justly and generously rewarded for all my public services, and having been at the head of the army for several years, near the close of the period fixed by law for active military service I was made the grateful recipient of the highest honor which the government of my country can confer upon a soldier, namely, that of appointment to a higher grade (Lieutenant-General) under a special act of Congress. My public life

was, in the main, a stormy one. * * * Many times I felt keenly the injustice of those who did not appreciate the sincerity of my purpose to do, to the best of my ability, what the government desired of me, with little or no regard for my own personal opinions or ambitions. But I can now concede to nearly all of those who so bitterly opposed me the same patriotic motives which I know inspired my own conduct; and I would be unworthy of my birthright as an American citizen if I did not feel grateful to my countrymen and to our government for all the kindness they have shown me."

In the foregoing words we see the modesty of an eminently distinguished personage! For the details of his military and civil service, students—particularly the graduates of our Alma Mater—may well study Schofield's "Forty-six years in the Army," as "dedicated to the young citizens whose patriotism, valor and military skill must be the safeguard of the interests, the honor and the glory of the American Union."

He did not pass his days in calm weather, or in uninterrupted sunshine; and he was familiar with that old remark: "That an unclouded morn is not always followed by a clear and serene evening." He fully realized, at times, "that no virtues however great—no labors however disinterested—no piety however sublime and ardent, could protect him from the storm of persecution."

In June 1891, at Keokuk, Iowa, he married Miss Georgia Kilbourne, daughter of Mrs. George E. Kilbourne of that city. One daughter—Georgia—was born of that union.

General Grant had not ceased, up to the last day of his life, to manifest for Schofield a very kind feeling; and one of his last efforts, when he could no longer speak, was to put on paper, a remembrance mentioning Schofield's name. We have these words from Schofield: "It was General Grant whose voluntary application, in the winter of 1863-4, relieved

me from the disagreeable controversy with partizan politicians in Missouri, and gave me command of an army in the field. It was upon his recommendation that my services in that command were recognized by my promotion from the grade of Captain to that of Brigadier-General in the regular army, and Brevet Major-General for services in the battle of Franklin. It was Grant who, upon my suggestion, ordered me with the Twenty-third Corps, from Tennessee to North Carolina, to take part in the closing operations of the war, instead of leaving me where nothing important remained to be done. It was he who paid me the high compliment of selecting me to conduct the operations which might be necessary to enforce the Monroe doctrine against the French army which had invaded Mexico. It was he who firmly sustained me in saving the people of Virginia from the worst effects of the congressional reconstruction laws. It was he who greeted most cordially as Secretary of War in 1868, and expressed a desire that I might hold that office under his own administration. And, finally, it was he who promoted me to the rank of Major-General in the regular army, the next day after his inauguration as President." * * * "Matchless courage and composure in the midst of the most trying events of battle, magnanimity in the hour of victory, and moral courage to compel all others to respect his plighted faith towards those who had surrendered to him, were the crowning glories of Grant's greatness and noble character." * * *

The concern of education and the interests of youth occupied Schofield's attention, and were exemplified by his life work. When consulted he stood ready to give judicious advice. He used his leisure in study, and was familiar with methods in all his undertakings. He was interested in awakening that latent curiosity in the minds of the young which is absolutely necessary for mental improvement.

In the art military of the *Ancients*, he studied the undertaking of war; its declaration; the choice of generals and officers; the preparation—involving supplies; the raising of troops—their pay, provisions and arms; the march of armies; the construction and fortification of the camp, and its dispositions; the employment and exercise of the troops; the success of battles, with the manner of embattling; punishments—rewards—trophies—triumphs; sieges, and attack and defence of positions. And thus his taste and favorite studies led him largely to evolution in the direction of those modern sciences which, in a few years, have imparted such enormous strides to the development of those mechanical means of attack and defence, changing, in a corresponding degree, the great problems of war. Illustrative of his bent, and as to artillery, aside from other arms, we have only to refer to his general order, 108, series of 1888, from the Headquarters of the Army. As to mobs and insurrections we have his general orders 15 and 23, series of 1894, from the same source. He has said: "Science has wrought no greater revolution in any of the arts of peace than it has in the art of war. Indeed the vast national interests involved, all over the world, have employed the greatest efforts of genius in developing the most powerful means of attack and defence."

As a result of his extensive reading and study of Ancient History he could say with the historian: "Before me stand princes and kings full of wisdom and prudence in their counsels, of equity and justice in the government of their people, of valor and interpidity in battle, of moderation and clemency in victory, subjecting many kingdoms, founding vast empires and acquiring the love of the conquered nations no less than of their own subjects; such was Cyrus. At the same time I see a multitude of Greeks and Romans, equally illustrious in peace and war; generals of the most exalted bravery and military knowledge; politicians of exceeding

ability in the arts of government; famous legislators, whose laws and institutions still amaze us, while they seem almost incredible, so much they appear above humanity; magistrates venerable for their love of the public good; judges of great wisdom, incorruptible, and proof against all that can tempt audacity; and lastly, citizens entirely devoted to their country, whose general and noble disinterestedness rises so high as the contempt of riches, and the esteem and love of poverty. If I turn my eyes to the arts and sciences, what lustre do not the multitude of admirable works come down to us display, in which shine forth, according to the difference of subjects, art and disposition, greatness of genius, riches of invention, beauty of style, solidity of judgment and profound erudition." And yet, as to that splendid scene of history he passed judgment,—he found that everything was in esteem except religion and piety! And he well appreciated the words of the royal prophet that the "Lord looked from heaven upon the children of men to see if there were any that did understand and seek God." They were wanting in the fear of God without which there is no true wisdom!

He profited by Ancient History, and gained a fund of knowledge and gratification through a narrative deeply imbued with antiquity—its spirit and feeling. He delved for he knew that history recites maxims drawn from experience. But, by pagan lore, his mind, while enlarged, was not paganized!

With his knowledge of the evolution of ages, he was led to general military education, and his constant effort was to advance it,—he claimed that it was indispensable to good citizenship, and to all in the legislative and executive departments! He held as to civic virtue, that it must be preserved to an extent such that in trying times, "men will not only die for their country, but that all men shall be compelled to live for it!"

I knew Schofield as my class-mate, room-mate and section-mate at West Point. We sat on the same bench in the section-room. We knew each other intimately, and our converse was ever open and most cordial. At his marriage to Miss Bartlett I was his groom's-man. After the death of his wife—the great affliction of his life—I stood by his side; and when a like sorrow fell to my lot, he stood by my side. I served near him during his incumbency as Secretary of War; when commanding the Division of the Gulf; when, temporarily commanding the Department of Texas; and when—for seven years—he commanded the Army of the United States, I was his Adjutant General and Chief of Staff. While he was Superintendent of the Military Academy, he asked the Secretary of War to assign me to the charge of the War Department Military Academy Division, thus that there might be one in that position who knew him, and that, formally and informally, he might be in close touch with the Secretary as to Academy affairs.

Subsequent to his retirement from active service we met quite frequently and maintained our correspondence. When in Europe he wrote, September, 1904: "My health seems to be much better than it has been for several years, and that is the main element in comfort and happiness." He had concluded to remain abroad for another year; but, in June, 1905, said: "We are at length on our way home * * * my health is slowly improving, but I am still far from well * * * I shall be glad to breath my native air again." In the Autumn of 1905, he as usual, went to St. Augustin, Florida, for the winter. January 8, 1906, he informed me, in connection with a pamphlet I had sent him: "I shall examine, with great interest, as soon as my head has its normal condition again. Just now a conflict is on between Malaria and Quinine with the usual disturbance of quiet thought. My system seems never to have been relieved entirely from the poison absorbed so many—52—years ago in Florida, * * * otherwise I

have been very well indeed so far this winter." That was his last letter to me. I was shocked when informed, by telegram that he died March 4, 1906.

Only a few days prior to his death he made a trip to Key West over the railroad now passing near the region of his early service as an officer, in 1853-4, and the battle-fields of Jupiter (1836) and Okeechobee (1837). No doubt during the trip his thoughts reverted to his severe illness at Forts Jupiter and Capron, and his almost fatal relapse on the St. Johns river. It is an incident, that, over that river, his remains were carried to their final resting place at Arlington!

He had returned to St. Augustine February 17, and had been unusually well and happy during his absence, and up to the day of his death.

Under the orders of the President of the United States, the funeral honors, due to a Secretary of War, marked the last tribute of respect. The services at St. Johns Church were impressive and pathetic. The church was thronged,—embracing the President and members of his Cabinet; Senators and Representatives of the Congress; the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court; the Lieutenant-General, and other officers officers of the Army; officers of the Navy; delegations from the Loyal Legion, Grand Army, Army of the Ohio, and other patriotic organizations. The Right Reverend Bishop, Alexander Mackay-Smith, officiated with touching sadness, as he remembered "the last great figure of national importance, in the history of the Civil War, forty years ago," and contemplated the drum-beat, soon to sound, which he associated with the military signal "Lights out" * * * of a sublime epoch, significant in all the ages." Outside the church, the adjoining streets were filled by the imposing funeral escort, and a great multitude. As the cortege moved,—“sad and slow, as fits an universal woe, with martial music,”—thousands stood reverently, looking upon the funeral bier, with its casket covered

by a wealth of flowers, the tribute of military organizations and mourning friends. At Fort Myer—entrance to Arlington—minute guns sounded, and soldiers bowed their heads. The commitment services,—“Ashes to ashes, dust to dust”—were followed by the volleys, the salute due to a Secretary of War, and “taps.” So closed the earthly honors extended to John McAllister Schofield. The lamentations of the country marked his burial!

As I now think of the past, my beloved and devoted friend of 57 years stands before me:

* * * “A promontory rock,
That compass'd round with turbulent sound,
In middle ocean meets the surging shock,
Tempest-buffeted, Citadel-crowned.”

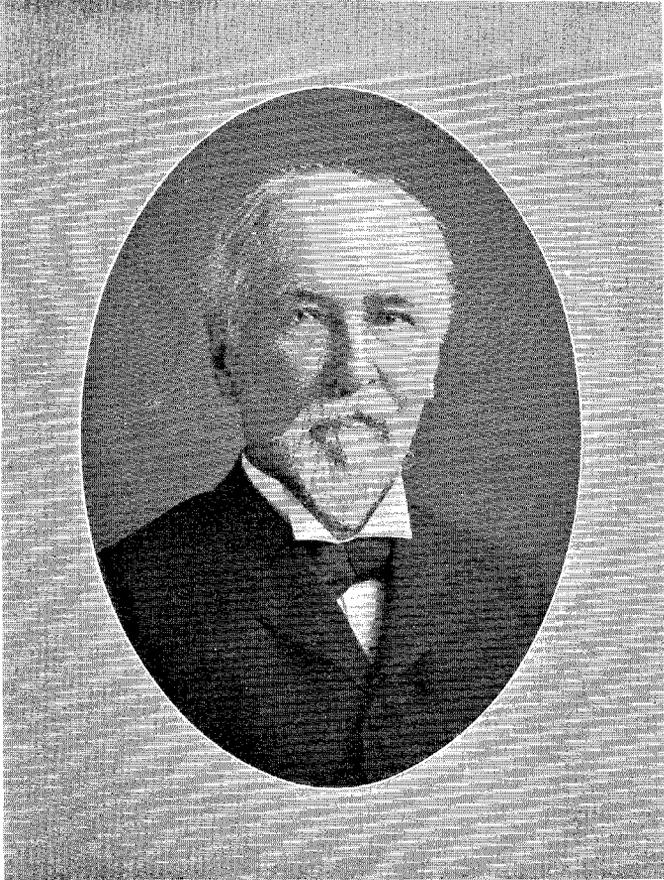
Additional well known words are applicable:

“Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen by every land.
To keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure;
Till in all lands, and thro' all human story,
The path of duty be the way to glory. * * *
He that walks it, only thirsting
For the right, and learns to deaden
Love of self, before his journey closes,
He shall find the stubborn thistle bursting
Into glossy purples, which outredden
All voluptuous garden roses.” * * *

Let his countrymen:

“For many and many an age proclaim * * *
Their ever loyal leader's fame.
With honor, honor, honor, honor to him,
Eternal honor to his name. * * *
He is gone who seemed so great,—
Gone; but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own
Being here, and we believe him
Something far advanced in State.
And that he wears a truer crown
Than any wreath a man can weave him. * * *
God accept him, Christ receive him.”

THOMAS MACCURDY VINCENT.



COLONEL JOSEPH CLAYPOOLE CLARK.

JOSEPH CLAYPOOLE CLARK.

No. 1377. CLASS OF 1848.

Died, April 3, 1906, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 80.

MAJOR AND BREVET-COLONEL JOSEPH CLAYPOOLE CLARK JR., was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, November 28th, 1825. He was a son of Joseph Claypoole Clark, and his wife, Elizabeth Coppuck Clark, of Mount Holly, and a lineal descendant of James Claypoole, a friend of William Penn's, through whose influence he came from England to America in 1683 and settled in Philadelphia, where he was partner in the "Free Trader's Company," and its Treasurer, a merchant prominent in the Province of Pennsylvania and one of its earliest officers; and an active member of Friend's Meeting.

At school Colonel Clark stood high in mathematics; it was partly due to that fact that he was offered a Cadetship at the United States Military Academy. Congressman Sykes, of New Jersey, recommended him to the War Department; he was appointed and entered upon his duties June 1st, 1844.

After examination for graduation he stood ninth in a class of forty-three and was recommended for topographical engineering. Seven were taken. There were no vacancies in the ordnance and he was appointed Second Lieutenant, Company C, Third United States Artillery, under Randolph, in Texas, and was assigned to Newport, Rhode Island, until opportunity presented to join his command.

In those days to be an officer in the Army was to possess an open sesame. The best people invited them to their homes and to attend their social functions. Indeed so many invitations were received that the officers took turns in accepting them.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Company C, and ordered to Fort Wood, Louisiana, where he was Quartermaster and Commissary of the post; owing to the proximity of cholera the troops were sent to Pascagoula, Mississippi. While there he received a detail as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. He assumed the duties of the office August 28th, 1849. After two years he asked to be relieved and allowed to return to his command. He was assigned to his Company at Fort Mifflin, but was transferred to Fort Sumter, South Carolina, where trouble was anticipated. From there he was sent to Oswego, New York, and then to Fort Hamilton, and a few months later was offered the position of Assistant United States Coast Survey. He was appointed and assigned to duty in the United States Coast Survey office in Washington where he was in charge of two divisions, engraving and printing.

After two years he applied for active duty and was assigned to assist Chief Assistant United States Coast Survey, Edmund Blunt. His first duty was to assist in the survey of New York Harbor and Hudson River, after which he assisted Mr. Boutelle in the survey of the coast of Maine. He was then given charge of a party and ordered to survey the Florida Reefs, Keys, west coast of Florida, and approaches to Charlotte Harbor, which work occupied two winters with headquarters aboard a government ship. He applied to be relieved and allowed to return to his military duties. He was ordered to take troops to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and made the journey by rail and boat.

He was ordered to Platt Bridge and to take quartermaster's stores from Fort Leavenworth to be distributed enroute. He made the journey of seven hundred miles on horse back. The stores were in quartermasters' wagons. From Fort Kearney he had an escort of soldiers. They frequently met Indians but were unmolested, probably due to the fact that a regiment of Cavalry in command of Colonel Cook was patrolling the route

for the protection of travelers. The journey was made in forty days without retracing a step, and they arrived at Platt Bridge with horses so tired they had to be ridden in order that spurs might be used. The weather was clear, the air cool and bracing, and the whole journey delightful.

The Mormons were giving trouble, and a good many soldiers were quartered at Platt Bridge for the protection of the bridge. Colonel Clark was there a year; then sent with troops to Fort Laramie, he made the journey of over two hundred miles on horseback until his horse got away from him, when he completed it on a mule. While enroute they encountered a blizzard, and endured hail and snow so fierce that the chickens in the coops were maimed or killed and the command suffered greatly. He was ordered to Fort Randall where he remained a year; from there he was ordered to Utah as Senior First Lieutenant of Captain John Gibbon's Company. He made the journey across the plains in the overland stage and joined his Company at Camp Floyd which was in command of Colonel Cook, who was engaged in trying to keep the Mormons in order. They were behaving outrageously, stealing everything they could lay their hands on, breaking into government storehouses to steal and destroy and claiming to do it all for God's service. While he was at Camp Floyd the Civil War commenced. The troops were ordered to the front; on the way Colonel Clark was left at Fort Bridger in command of a few troops for the protection of public property. He was made Captain, and in January, after the War began, was ordered East, and joined his Company, Light Battery E, Fourth United States Artillery, under General Lander, in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

One day with another officer he called upon a Southern lady. During their call she held a small Confederate flag in her hand and played with it as though it were a fan.

His first encounter with the enemy was at the first battle of Winchester, March 23rd, 1862. As he took his battery through Winchester on the way to battle, they were saluted by Southern ladies waving handkerchiefs, no doubt wishing them good speed to defeat.

He took active part in the first battle of Winchester, Port Republic; and as Chief of Artillery, Reno's Division, Ninth Army Corps, took active part in the battles of Second Bull Run, Kettle Run, Chantilly, South Mountain.

The following copy of an official letter testifies to Colonel Clark's courage as a man and efficiency as an officer :

Headquarters 1st Div. 1st Army Corps, Fort Royal, Va., June 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General L. Thomas,
Adjutant-General U. S. A.
Washington, D. C.

Captain Joseph C. Clarke, Jr. who commands the regular battery attached to this division has orders to visit Washington with the view of obtaining if possible everything necessary to refit his battery in order to make it effective. In the engagement of the 9th instant at Port Republic this officer and his command behaved with the highest courage and good conduct. They carried off the field every gun that had not been completely unhorsed, and even these were not abandoned until the bayonets were at their breasts, and until long after they were left totally unprotected by the infantry. No battery could be handled with more courage and skill in the field than the one this gallant officer commanded on that day, and I hope and trust that in justice to the sterling merits of this unpretending but gallant officer that he may be furnished with one of the best batteries in the service.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Major-General, commanding Division.

At Antietam he was in General Burnside's Corps and stationed near the famous bridge. He had command of four batteries, two regular, two volunteer, and had an ambulance and surgeon, Dr. McGuigan.

The fighting was hot. After they crossed the bridge his First Lieutenant, Wm. Baker, was killed, his horse killed under him, and he was wounded by the bursting of a shell; he received four bullets, one through bridle, glove and left thumb; one above the knee joint, one through the thigh, and one above the hip of his right leg. He was in bed eight months, then on crutches for two years.

While still on crutches he was ordered to Fort Foote, Maryland, but the order was changed to West Point, where he was assigned to the Philosophical Department as First Assistant Professor, August 29th, 1863, which chair he occupied until 1870, when he was relieved from duty in compliance with a law which was passed "that no retired officer should be assigned to any duty."

In 1865 he was promoted to Major and retired. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel.

He was instructor in the Mathematical Department in the University of Pennsylvania during the term of 1874 and 1875. While there he was offered the position of Deputy-Governor of the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C., which position he held for two years; at the end of that time, on account of the reopening of his wounds, he resigned.

For a while he lived at Mount Holly, then made a tour of Europe.

He resided in Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, also in Haverford, Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and in Wyncote, Pa.

The winter of 1900-1901 was spent in Pasadena, California.

Colonel Clark was married twice. His first wife was Mary E. Goodell, by whom he had three children,—W. Goodell Clark, born Aug. 28th, 1853; Josephine Killi Clark, born May 5th, 1857; Louis P. Clark, born April 30th, 1870. His second wife was Elizabeth F. Elder, of Philadelphia, by whom he had two children,—Margaret Elder Clark, born June 4th, 1901; Joseph Claypoole Clark, third born, May 25th, 1904.

Colonel Clark was taken suddenly ill in the early morning of June 8th, 1905, and for five weeks suffered greatly; after that he was more comfortable, but grew gradually weaker until he died at half after seven a. m., April 3rd, 1906. He was buried in St. Andrew's Church yard, Mount Holly, New Jersey, at noon, April 5th, 1906.

* * *

BARRINGTON KING WEST.

No. 2956. CLASS OF 1882.

Died April 24, 1906, at Denver, Colorado, aged 49.

BARRINGTON KING WEST was born November 17th, 1856, and entered West Point in 1878.

He was to have graduated at the State College of Kentucky in June of 1878, but upon applying for the appointment to West Point was informed that the appointment would be competitive, whereupon he left the State College, giving up the immediate prospect of a literary degree to prepare for the examination. He had no one to coach him for this examination but won the appointment over twenty-one competitors.

His preliminary education as obtained at the public schools in Louisville, Ky., and at the private school situated on his mother's farm, Russell's Cave.

His father was James N. West, who was born in McIntosh County, Georgia, in 1823. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1842, and then studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in Houston County, Georgia.

On the 16th of September, 1846, he married Isabella D. Atchison and moved to Kentucky. On August 11th, 1850, he was appointed Justice of the Peace of Fayette County, by Governor John J. Crittenden.

When the Civil War broke out, with the arrival of the first Confederate column that penetrated the interior of neutral Kentucky he joined the Southern Army and fought as an officer throughout the war, first as a Lieutenant in Morgan's Cavalry, and was finally promoted to rank of Major.

In 1871 he decided to take a step which he had long contemplated, that is, to devote the remainder of his life to his fellow men through the Christian ministry; to this end he entered Princeton College and graduated in the Theological Department in 1874. He did not live to gratify this wish so dear to his heart, but died in his home in the bosom of his family in 1875, at the early age of 52 years.

In this short life he had graduated in three professions, in that of law in Philadelphia, in that of the soldier in the sternest school, four years in one of the severest wars the world has ever seen, and in that of the Ministry in the Theological Seminary of Princeton.

He left behind him a widow and ten children, of whom Barrington was the third son.

His grandfather was Dr. Charles West, of McIntosh County, Ga. He practiced his profession there and also served as a member of the Legislature of his State.

His great-grandfather, William West, was a Major in the Army of the American Revolution.

He traces his ancestry back to Samuel West, brother of one of the first Colonial Governors of South Carolina and who was a member of the first expedition which colonized that State.

His mother was Isabella D. Atchison, the only daughter of Hamilton Atchison. His great-grandfather also bore the name of Hamilton Atchison, the name Hamilton having been the surname of the Lady Mary Hamilton who married one of the Atchison ancestors. His great-grandfather, Hamilton Atchison, was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, an Elder

in the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the Scotch Irish Presbyterians who moved to Kentucky in its early days from Western Pennsylvania. One of the sons of this ancestor, David R. Atchison, attained the highest distinction as a lawyer and a statesman. At the age of 34 he was sent to the United States Senate to represent his adopted State, Missouri. He became President of the Senate, and in fact, through a peculiar train of circumstances, of the United States, for twenty-four hours. The fourth of March, 1848, the date for the inauguration of Zachary Taylor, fell on Sunday, and the inauguration was therefore postponed until Monday; in the meantime, the term of office of the outgoing President had expired, so that David R. Atchison became, as President of the Senate, virtually President of the United States for twenty-four hours.

The Atchison family in America was one of the sturdy Scotch Irish families which has taken an important part in the development of our country.

The above transcript from the records of Lieutenant Colonel B. K. West's family shows that he was descended from the men and women who have carved an empire out of the wilderness, and holds out no mean promise for his own future.

He reported as a Cadet at West Point in June, 1878, from the district represented by the Honorable Joseph Blackburn. His immediate predecessor was Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff U. S. Army, who graduated as Colonel West entered the Academy.

Because of the initial letter of his name Colonel West was enrolled near the bottom of a large class; but by faithful and honest effort worked his way up until he finally graduated with credit in a small class, noted less for scholarship, however, than for the close attachment with which its members adhered together in the many trials that beset them during their efforts to graduate.

In all difficulties "Beck" West's judgment was sound and his advice good. He was older and wiser than most of us and was usually on the side of law and order.

He at once took a leading social position in his own class and his soldierly qualities were soon recognized by the authorities at the Academy for whenever chevrons were worn by the class, West's name was a prominent one among the appointments; nor can I ever recall that he ever suffered the fate, which befell his nearest friends, of being reduced to the rank for some boyish escapade.

On graduation Lieutenant West selected the Cavalry and was assigned to Troop "B," Sixth Cavalry, serving in Arizona.

Enroute to their frontier stations several of his classmates were invited to stop off and visit him at his mother's home, Russell Cave, near Lexington, Kentucky. None who were fortunate enough to be there will ever forget the charming hospitality among the refined and lovely women of this typical Kentucky plantation. Like so many of its kind it has passed into alien hands, but the memory of this true Southern home can never fade.

The Sixth Cavalry was serving actively against Apache Indians when Lieutenant West joined on October 1st, 1882, at Fort Apache, Arizona, on the White Mountain Indian Reservation. He was on detached service scouting under General George Crook and Major Biddle and performed other arduous and dangerous service well calculated to bring out the soldierly qualities of such a man and his service was creditable.

His regiment was transferred to New Mexico and Colorado in 1884, Troop "B" taking station at Fort Lewis, Colorado. "In the field with 34 enlisted men in pursuit of party of hostile Ute Indians, and encountered them on the 15th of July, 1884, at Wannington Canon; result, one horse killed, returned to post July 26th, 1884; distance marched, 418 miles."

The record, from which this is taken, fails to show that the range of the rifles with which the Indians were armed, was greater than that of the Springfield carbine with which the Cavalry had to fight them.

For distinguished services on the frontier Troops "B" of the Fourth and Sixth Cavalry, commanded by Captains H. W. Lawton and George S. Anderson, were selected to garrison Fort Myer, Va., under the command of Major Louis H. Carpenter, a distinguished Indian fighter, Lieutenant West reported with his Troop.

Fort Myer was a show post and a soldier and gentleman like West could not fail to be an ornament to the place and his service there was a credit to himself, the Cavalry and the Army.

To no part of my service do I look back with more pleasure than to that with Colonel West at Fort Myer, Va. For the greater part of the time we occupied jointly a double set of quarters, each on his own side; until our respective families temporarily deserted us, when we joined forces and lived in perfect accord and with pleasure and benefit to me from intimate association with such a friend.

From Fort Myer, Va., Colonel West's duties took him to Wyoming and to the Yellowstone National Park; then to West Point, N. Y., 1893, as Acting Commissary of Subsistence of that post. Appointed Assistant Professor of History, U. S. Military Academy, August 28th, 1894, and was Assistant Professor of Law, August 13th, 1896, to August 13th, 1897. Relieved from duty at U. S. Military Academy, August, 1897, and after leave of absence, joined at Fort Myer, Va. Appointed Captain Commissary of Subsistence February 28th, 1898.

His transfer to the Subsistence Department was a distinct loss to the Cavalry and a corresponding gain to his new department.

As Commissary of Subsistence he served at the following stations and performed the duties indicated:

"Purchasing Commissary, New Orleans, La., March 12th, 1898, to November 3rd, 1899; Chief Commissary, Department of the Missouri and Purchasing Commissary, Omaha, Nebraska, November 11th, 1899, to January 18th, 1901; Assistant to the Commissary-General, Washington, D. C., January 18th, 1901, to January 25th, 1901; Depot Commissary, Manila, Philippine Islands, March 7th, 1901, to August 6th, 1902; Assistant to the Commissary-General, Washington, D. C., October 20th, 1902, to July 1st, 1903; Chief Commissary, Department of the Colorado, and Purchasing Commissary, Denver, Colorado, July 6th, 1903, to April 24th, 1906, date of his demise."

On January 10th, 1902, Colonel Sanger, Inspector-General, Division of the Philippines, in his report paid Major West the following compliment:

"Major West is an excellent officer in every respect, and a model Commissary, and the condition of the depot reflects great credit on him and his assistants."

On April 4th, 1903, the Commissary-General, in presenting names of officers who performed especially efficient service and were fitted for detail to the General Staff, mentioned "Major B. K. West, an excellent, intelligent and efficient officer, capable of doing work on the General Staff Corps, or indeed anywhere. Reliable always."

To whatever field he was called, his services were always faithful to the United States, loyal to his superiors, and true to his conception of soldiery conduct.

His gentle nature and bearing was apt to deceive those who did not know the brave spirit beneath. During the reorganization of the depot in Manila his successful efforts at reform angered the dishonest contractors, one of whom, supported by a Paymaster of questionable character, came to Major West's office to take him to task.

Major West listened quietly to the complaints, abuse and threats until he thought it had gone far enough when he pointed the way to the door with a service revolver, nor did the contractor consider the order of his going.

The Paymaster, meantime, was having a nervous chill on the nearest chair. The reforms were accomplished in spite of personal threats and anonymous letters.

Major West's health was much impaired by his service in Manila. After his return it became necessary for him to undergo a serious operation, from the effects of which and of the climate of Manila, he was a long time in recovering.

His station in Denver had been most beneficial in restoring his health, his letters were cheerful and full of hope; when like a bolt from a clear sky came the news that he had died suddenly of pneumonia. Respected by all, loved by many, he was taken in the fullness of his manhood and usefulness.

While still a Cadet he became engaged to Miss Lucy Scott, of Kentucky, and they were married soon after his graduation. Like many army wives, she was a true helpmate and faithful companion in his many wanderings and vicissitudes incident to an Army life, for this she was repaid by loving devotion to herself and their children, all of whom survive to mourn their irreparable loss.

An affectionate and dutiful son and brother; a devoted husband and father, an honorable and gallant soldier, a tried and faithful friend; a credit to his Alma Mater, family and friends, he died as he had lived, true to his birth and breeding, a chivalrous Southern gentleman.

“As the tree falls, so must it lie;
As the man lives, so must he die;
As the man dies, so shall he be,
Even to the end of eternity.”

M. A. Cadet, July 1, 1878; Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, June 13, 1882; First Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, February 27, 1891; Transferred to Sixth Cavalry, April 27, 1891; Captain Commissary Subsistence, February 4, 1898; accepted, February 25, 1898; Major, Commissary, February 2nd, 1901; Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, October 13, 1905.

C. P. E.

Extract from the Lexington, (Ky.) Leader of June 14, 1906.

A MODEL OF ALL THAT IS HIGHEST IN THE
SOLDIER'S PROFESSION.

We have received a copy of the official notice of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Barrington K. West. Even though couched in the severe and brief language of a military order that announcement gives some idea of the type of man Colonel West was. It is:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissary General, Washington, April 28, 1906.

Circular No. 2.

With deep regret the Commissary-General announces to the officers of the Subsistence Department the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Barrington K. West, Deputy Commissary-General, U. S. Army, on the 24th instant at the Headquarters Department of the Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

Colonel West was born in Kentucky November 17, 1856. He entered the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1878; graduated June 13, 1882, and was assigned to the 6th Cavalry; assigned to the 9th Cavalry on the 20th of February, 1891; transferred to the 6th Cavalry April 27, 1891; appointed Captain, Commissary, February 4, 1898; Major, Commissary, U. S. Volunteers from August 5, 1898, to March 2, 1899. Promoted Major, Commissary, regular service, February 2, 1901, and Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Commissary-General, October 13, 1905.

Colonel West was a good soldier, a man of the highest integrity, painstaking, conscientious and thorough in the discharge of every duty.

An officer of marked ability, he gave of the best to the service of his country, cheerfully performing every duty no matter how trying the conditions. He was loyal to his superiors at all times and under all circumstances, and his treatment of juniors was marked by the kindest consideration.

In the death of Colonel West the Corps has lost one of its best officers, an officer whose service will ever stand as a model of all that is highest in the soldier's profession.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

HENRY G. SHARPE,
Commissary General.

"An officer of marked ability he gave of his best to the service of his country, faithfully performing every duty no matter how trying the conditions." Such an officer, indeed, was he who gave not only his best service, but gave his life to his country as truly as if he had been slain on the field of battle. Colonel West in his person and life, exemplified the qualities of that Kentuckian who has won for Kentucky the reputation of furnishing to the country in time of danger gallant soldiers who are high gentlemen. The regard in which he was held by his fellow officers, the affection which he won from the enlisted men, the respect he demanded and received from all civilians with whom duty brought him in contact were alike tributes to his soldiery qualities and his lofty courtesy as a gentleman. As a mere lad he won his appointment to West Point in a competitive examination, receiving the ratification of that victory in 1878 from Captain Blackburn then a member of Congress from the Ashland district. He was graduated from West Point with high honors in 1882 and was assigned immediately to the Sixth Cavalry. Serving with that famous regiment in the Western campaigns, Colonel West won high reputation in the army for courage, selfcontrol and a thorough mastery of his profession. He did not seek appointments which took him from the regiment, preferring the active duty of the line to the staff. Those who served with him tell of many feats of daring, of many experiences which, if generally known, would have won for him wide reputation. But his modesty, which was equal to his courage, kept him from ever referring to them. In 1898 he was transferred to the Commissary Department with the rank of Captain, and after service at Washington and New Orleans was ordered to the Philippines. In writing of his service in the Philippines Colonel C. A. Woodruff said:

For 18 months he served directly under me while he was-depot commissary in Manila, and I have no hesitation in saying that there were few officers in the Philippine Islands, of any rank, whose services were as valuable to the government as were those of Major West during that time. During that time he received and shipped stores valued at about \$10,000,000 with trifling losses and under the most trying circumstances and reorganized the methods of the depot to my entire satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the commanding general. He returned from the Philippines a physical wreck due to continued and most inteligent hard work. If any officer who served with distinguished ability in the Philippine Islands is deserving of reward and consideration then Major West most certainly is.

General Adna R. Chaffee, under whom Colonel West served in the West, in indorsing his son for appointment to West Point, wrote:

It is more than a pleasure to me—I can but feel it to be a duty—to favorably recommend to the notice of the honorable Secretary of War your son, vouched for as he is by his father, who is well known to me as you are. Your high personal character as a man, your splendid abilities as an officer of the army, your excellent services in behalf of the government up to now, will, I am sure be repeated in your son should he be given the opportunity you desire for his preparation and entrance into the army.

Of him General J. F. Weston wrote:

Few men have served the United States, where opportunity was presented, to more advantage or with more fidelity than Major Barrington K. West.

Only a few days before Colonel West's death General William S. McCaskey wrote to the military secretary of the army as follows:

In the service of forty-five years I have met many officers of ability and worth, and I have considered it a pleasure and a duty to recommend them to the consideration of the War Department. Since my assignment to this station I have been associated with some officers of exceptional qualities with whom I have never been intimately connected heretofore.

The government is fortunate in having enrolled among its commissioned grades Lieutenant-Colonel Barrington K. West Chief Commissary of this department. I esteem him one of the officers who must have a promising future in the military service. He is not only a valuable and competent officer in his department, but one conversant with any line of work. I have recently assigned to him a most important, intricate and delicate duty, outside of his department, and

it has been performed thoroughly and in a manner highly creditable to him. It is a pleasure and I think a duty to commend him to the War Department as an officer to be entrusted in high command of troops or in any other position requiring executive ability. He is a very practical man, and in every way an officer and gentleman worthy of the commission he holds.

It is twenty-five years and more since Colonel West left Lexington to go to West Point. During that time he has been back to his home but rarely.

For a quarter of a century few men are remembered. Probably few, except relatives remember the youth who in 1878 left Kentucky to begin his career as a soldier, and who died in Denver and is now buried in Lexington, Va., where his wife and his children have their home.

We have the good fortune to know him comparatively well when he was stationed at Washington, and to see something of him when he was stationed in Denver, to which post he was assigned after his return from the Philippines in the hope that that climate might restore his health. We know the reputation he had in the army and the standing he had in those communities in which he was stationed. It was always a source of pride to have him known as a Kentuckian. Comparatively few remember the Kentucky girl he won as his wife and who through campaign on the plains not only followed his fortunes, but aided with superb courage and loving affection in making the fortune dearest to the soldier—the reputation of a high gentleman, a heroic soldier, and intrepid leader.

Such as he and she it was who settled Kentucky. Their relatives still live in Kentucky and no more worthy representatives of the best blood and brain and brawn that won Kentucky from the Indians and sustained the highest reputation of the state ever left the Blue Grass. The life of Colonel West might serve as a model for any Kentucky youth and we of Kentucky have reason to be proud and grateful for the fame he won and the life he led. The official order will describe him as "one whose service will ever stand as a model of all that is highest in the soldier's profession." Well may we add his life will ever stand as a model of all that is highest in Kentucky's traditions.

* * *

ANDREW WALLACE EVANS.

No. 1561. Class of 1852.

Died, April 24, 1906, at Elkton, Md., aged 76.

GENERAL ANDREW W. EVANS, U. S. Army, retired, who died on the afternoon of April 24, 1906, was born at Elkton, July 6, 1829. He was the son of Dr. Amos A. Evans, a distinguished naval surgeon in the War of 1812, who served on the Constitution under Hall and Bainbridge, famed Commanders of "Old Ironsides." He was a direct descendant of John Evans, who settled near Iron Hill in 1725. When a boy he attended the Elkton Academy and after graduation entered Harvard College, but later was appointed a cadet to the Military Academy, whence he was graduated with the class of 1852.

He was assigned to the United States Cavalry and served at first in Indian Territory. In 1857, when Brigham Young resisted the induction of Governor Cumming in Utah, he was ordered there with the force commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston. Later he was transferred to the Southwest, where he served till 1863, when he joined the Army of the Potomac with which he remained until Lee's surrender. After the Civil War he saw continuous service in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Wyoming and Dakota in connection with noted Indian outbreaks. He retired in 1883, and was later brevetted Brigadier-General for distinguished services. He returned to his former home, where he lived continuously till his death.

General Evans was well informed on current topics and was a man of varied reading, slow to express but always prepared to maintain his opinions. He was in every sense a gentleman of the old school.

General Wallace was married to Miss Susan A. Tuite, eldest daughter of Aaron G. Tuite, of Elkton, on February 25, 1886, who survives him. The subject of this sketch was a brother of the late Honorable Alexander Evans, of Elkton, who for three terms represented his district in Congress, and Mrs. James W. Clayton, of Baltimore, who also survives him.

His remains were laid peacefully away in the cemetery of his birthplace, many mourning his loss, for he was loved and respected by all who knew him.

* * *

JAMES McMILLAN.

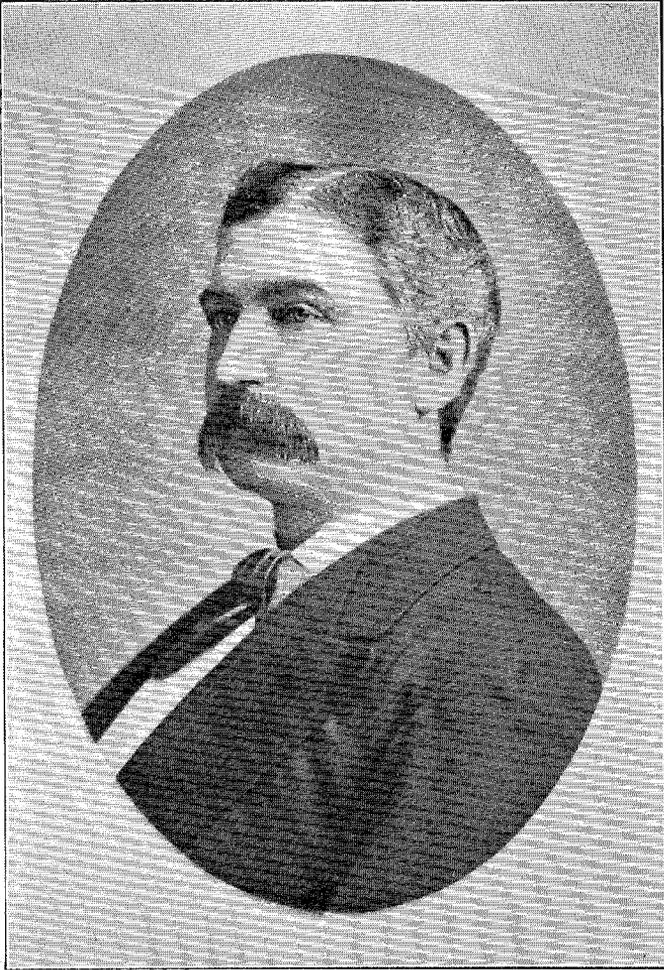
No. 1752. CLASS OF 1856.

Died June 1st, 1906, at Georgetown, D. C., aged 74.

JAMES McMILLAN was born at his father's home at the head of Lake Conesus, Livingston County, New York, April 5th, 1832.

His father, Dr. David McMillan, came from Albany. His grand-father, David McCarty, was first Judge of Albany County; one of the committee of "Safety and Correspondence" (a position of great trust and responsibility); member of Assembly from Albany County; also Brigadier General. He married Charlotte Amelia Whitbeck, great grand-daughter of Barent Peter Coeymans, who was the ancestor of many of the old Dutch families of Albany. Also the founder of Coeymans on the Hudson, near Albany.

Colonel McMillan's father served as Doctor in the war of 1812. He married the daughter of James Henderson, a civil engineer, who surveyed lands in Livingston County for the Poultney estate. He settled at the head of Conesus Lake, Livingston County, where he owned a large tract of land and established a mill. His family were originally from Virginia.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES McMILLAN.

James McMillan was educated at Temple Hill Academy, Geneseo, New York, which had the honor of being the Alma Mater of General Oyama, of the Japanese Army.

In 1863 he married Miss Frances Jane Randolph, by whom he is survived, daughter of Miss Frances Ann Heath and Charles Halsey Randolph, one of the chief engineers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Miss Randolph was widely connected through Maryland and the South. They had two children—Frances Heath McMillan, who died in infancy, and Captain Robert F. McMillan, of the Artillery Corps, who survives him.

James McMillan entered the United States Military Academy July 1, 1852, and was graduated July 1, 1856. As a commissioned officer of Infantry and Artillery he passed through grades of rank from Second Lieutenant, by Brevet, to Lieutenant-Colonel. After experience in garrison duties, he was, in 1857, ordered to the frontier post of Fort Randall, Dakota, and while there was detailed to command the escort of Lieutenant Warren's topographical party across the then Nebraska Territory. After nine months of very hard and valuable service, he returned to his frontier station. Thence, in 1858, he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and, in September of that year, changed station to the United States Military Academy, as Assistant Professor of Drawing, so serving until May, 1861, when he was ordered to Washington for duty in the Subsistence Department then preparing for the Civil War. July 1, he was appointed Adjutant, 2nd U. S. Infantry, and took part in the Manassas Campaign, participating in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, as Acting Inspector General of the 5th Division of General McDowell's Army. Thereafter he rendered valuable service in the defenses of Washington until August 10, when he was detailed as Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff to General Andrew Porter, the Provost Marshal General

of the defenses of Washington and the Army of the Potomac. On two occasions he was tendered, by the Governor of New York, the command, as Colonel, of volunteer regiments, which honor was denied him by the War Department, under the view that his services were needed otherwise.

He continued with General Porter to April 1, 1862, and in the Peninsular Campaign, Army of the Potomac, to June 15, 1862. He was in the action at New Bridge, May 24, and for his marked services was recommended, by General McClellan, for promotion by brevet. During the campaign he contracted "Chickahominy" or typhoid fever, which almost proved fatal. He refused to apply for leave on account of illness, and was ordered, by General McClellan, to New York for suitable care. After partial recovery he urgently sought return to duty, and, as field service would have been at the hazard of life, was ordered for mustering, organizing and disbursing duty to Detroit, Mich., and he so served to August 20, 1863. His valuable services were conspicuous in that position and led to his detail in the Provost Marshal General's office of the War Department, where he served with distinction, to October 1865. During that service he was offered, by General Sheridan, a position on his staff, which, for several reasons, he was forced to decline, with great regret, for he fully appreciated the honor and all that the position would mean.

The Provost Marshal General—the late Major-General James B. Fry—in his final report, March 17, 1866, referred to the "just, faithful, industrious and unflinching performance of duty" on the part of his sub-ordinates, and named the officers to whom he was particularly indebted—among them Brevet Major James McMillan, Captain, 2d U. S. Infantry, who had served in charge of the Veteran Reserve Corps branch from December 20, 1864, to October 2, 1865; and as

disbursing officer in the Provost Marshal General's office from August 20, 1863, to October 5, 1865, under responsibility for millions of dollars.

March 13, 1865, he was commissioned— as recommended by his superior officers—Major by Brevet, “for meritorious and faithful services in the recruitment of the Armies of the United States.” To the recruitment of the armies, the President and Secretary of War extended their most earnest consideration. They recognized as a *paramount* necessity, that it was only through a *supply of men* that battles could be made successful, and distinction made to crown generals and others, thus giving lustre to the armies of the Union.

In October, 1865, McMillan was again detailed for duty at West Point; as Assistant Professor of French to June, 1867; Assistant Professor of drawing, October, 1865, to July, 1866; and Principal Assistant Professor of Drawing, July, 1866, to August, 1870. From October 17, 1870, to January, 1871, he served as the “Recorder of a Special Board” at Washington, for the examination of officers, etc. From January 12, 1871, to June 30, 1877, he served as Chief Disbursing Officer of the Freedman's Branch of the Adjutant General's Office, with disbursing offices, under Commissioned Officers, at Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans. Additional offices at other places were subsequently established. His yearly reports as to that service were models, and fully indicated the skillful and careful attention extended to every detail. General Vincent in his official report of 1877, to the Secretary of War, said: “Major James McMillan, 2d Artillery, who, as Captain, had served as Chief Disbursing Officer from the date the late bureaus were transferred to this office, was promoted to be Major July 2, 1877, and, July 25, closed the important duties, covering a responsibility for \$2,533,294.12, he had so efficiently performed for the period of five years.”

During the riots of 1877 Major McMillan was, from July 22d to 26th, in command of the troops in Washington, and, from July to October, in command of a battalion of the 3d Artillery, quelling railway disturbances in Pennsylvania; thereafter he was in command at Carlisle Barracks. Thence he was ordered to frontier duty in Texas; commanded at San Antonio and Camp Guilford D. Bailey, and there served to April 15, 1879, when the impairment of his health, which had continued for so many years, forced him to accept a sick leave—ordered from Washington—to June 26, 1882, when he was retired from active service on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. His Texas service was during a period embracing delicate relations between the United States of America and the United Mexican States—relations involving the peace and friendship of the two Republics.

The attack of "Chickahominy Fever" proved a calamitous event, involving McMillan's future service. Could he have secured restored health after the Peninsular Campaign, it may be said with truth, that he would have been a Colonel of Volunteers, and, resultingly, a General. In the latter grade, with its attendant command, he would have rendered service illustrating marked ability as a highly cultivated and distinguished officer—equal to any emergency. It was otherwise. For many years, in the face of physical disability and suffering, he rendered staff and other service of great value. After his retirement he was a confirmed invalid—the last eight or ten years were passed in almost total blindness. During the long years of suffering and blindness he was patient and uncomplaining. The increased affliction interfered with his devotion to art and literature, to which he turned for much of life's pleasure.

His intense affection was for the Military Academy—his beloved Alma Mater—where many of his years had been

spent. He failed not aught in anything involving the welfare of that institution, in which he ever manifested the highest pride and interest.

After a severe illness of several weeks, he passed away June 1, 1905, at his residence, No. 8 Cook Place, Georgetown, D. C., and buried at Arlington.

Immediately following Colonel McMillan's death, his classmate, General Hamilton S. Hawkins, extended the following tribute:

"There are few living of the class which entered West Point fifty-four years ago this June. They were practically immortal then and little did they reckon of death and sorrow. The Cadet Commissary was a dirty little store standing down the hill about where the post-office is today. Thither an awe-struck plebe made his way, homesick, lonely, friendless, there to get one bucket, one basin, one broom, one cocoanut dipper, one blanket and numerous other things which he was to pile on his back to be 'toted' up hill to the barracks. He received a small leather covered book in 'Account Current with the Treasurer of the Military Academy.' On the fly leaf was written (June 9, 1852. Received from Cadet _____, _____, dollars; for Lieutenant R. S. Smoth J. O'Maher.) And the first entry in the book read: 'June 9. This book \$0.40; 1 chair, \$2; 1 candle-stick, \$0.44; 1 lb. candles, \$0.44,' and so on for fifteen different items on that one date.

In the store was a previous arrival, likewise being loaded down; another plebe, not quite so wretched, for he had his grown up brother there, who had come down from the old homestead to encourage the lad. From the very first the fine young face beamed kindly upon the later arrival with assurance of sympathy in boyish misery and offering to share in the comfort which came from the presence of the older brother. When old O'Maher asked for the name a pleasant voice answered: 'James McMillan.' That face and that name became perhaps the best liked in all that class. The frank, warm greeting and the kind, gentle interest in the antecedents of his new classmate were typical and characterized the whole life of the man.

There was a delicious droll humor which shone in the gentle gray eyes and there was a keen perception, too, but an assurance that one's perfect trust was safe there. As acquaintance ripened into friendship a true poetic nature was revealed in exquisite choice in music, in perfect taste in art. This was readily recognized by the famous Whistler, who was in the Corps then, and by Professor

Weir, who used to think the whole object of the department of drawing was to make artists of the cadets. And old Professor Angel, who loved his violin, also loved the lad who had such a true ear.

As the boy developed into the man warm affection took on greater scope; and character, naturally broad, grew larger still and there came a time when a narrow nature, brought into contact, would be uncomfortable and would very visibly curl and shrivel and seek early release from his society. Yet there was nothing of the cynic in the gentle face, or in the speech, albeit the intellect was keen and by no means unaware of the weakness of others; but never was such knowledge made manifest or cutting unless provoked by injustice, and then it was sharper than the serpent's tooth.

He would never obtrude his views; he would never make his interests the prime consideration. He was ever ready to listen with sympathy. He never refused counsel where it was frankly sought and many found that his advice was sound. He as a youth had been wonderfully fleet of foot, yet few knew it; self-assertion was marked by its absence. Perhaps had there been more of assertion there had been less of indifference to affairs which developed from the life of an invalid

He was always a philosopher with calm, quiet acceptance of circumstance, and when ill health became habitual he was resigned and patient, and when all the beauty of this world's light and shade and color so dear to his artist soul faded from his sight, the blind eyes turned in mute appeal but with no regretful tear.

The weary, dark years are past now and the kindly light leads on at last. Rest well, dear friend. How the whole class loved you! Gaston, Cutler Snyder, Bailey, Sanders, Joe Taylor, Poe, Sprigg, Carroll, Fitz Lee, and all who have crossed over before are standing on the shore to welcome you."

* * *

Every effort that has suggested itself has been made by the Secretary of the Association to secure suitable biographical sketches of the following deceased officers. Letters were written to members of the families and to classmates, but with little result. The Secretary earnestly requests the assistance of interested parties in the preparation of these sketches for next year's publication:

MAJ. GENERAL NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.

No. 1139. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, July 15, 1905, at Boston, Mass.

LIEUT. COLONEL HENRY B. HENDERSHOTT.

No. 1355. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, July 14, 1906, at Skyland, N. C.

GENERAL JOHN W. FRAZER.

No. 1440. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, March 31, 1906, at Pittsford, N. Y.

BRIG. GENERAL ROBERT E. PATTERSON.

No. 1522. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, July 14, 1906, at Wilmington, Del.

BRIG. GENERAL ANDREW W. EVANS.

No. 1561. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, April 24, 1906, at Elkton, Md.

BRIG. GENERAL GEORGE BELL.

No. 1592. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, January 2, 1907, at Washington, D. C.

BRIG. GENERAL OLIVER D. GREENE.

No. 1656. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, March 19, 1904, at San Francisco, Cal.

BRIG. GENERAL JOHN W. BARRIGER.

No. 1723. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, December 31, 1906, at Asbury Park, N. J.

BRIG. GENERAL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

No. 1776. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, October 3, 1905, at Washington, D. C.

LIEUT. COLONEL EDWARD R. WARNER.

No. 1780. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, January 2, 1905, at New York City.

BRIG. GENERAL GEORGE H. WEEKS.

No. 1782. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, September 13, 1905, at Washington, D. C.

BRIG. GENERAL MARCUS P. MILLER.

No. 1805. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, December 30, 1906, at Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

BRIG. GENERAL ALFRED T. SMITH.

No. 1867. CLASS OF 1860.

Died, May 23, 1905, at Buffalo, N. Y.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN.

No. 1982. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, July 23, 1906, at New York City.

BRIG. GENERAL WILLIAM P. VOSE.

No. 2044. CLASS OF 1864.

Died, February 10, 1906, at Washington, D. C.

MAJOR GEORGE M. WHEELER.

No. 2120. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, May 3, 1905, at New York City.

MAJOR ROBERT M. ROGERS.

No. 2177. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, March 23, 1906, at Portland, Me.

COLONEL WILLIAM C. FORBUSH.

No. 2254. CLASS OF 1868.

Died, January 15, 1906, at Buffalo, N. Y.

COLONEL FRANK E. NYE.

No. 2289. CLASS OF 1869.

Died, October 6, 1905, at Chicago, Ill.

MAJOR ALEX. McC. GUARD.

No. 2404. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, July 19, 1905, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MAJOR GEORGE S. HOYLE.

No. 2482. CLASS OF 1873.

Died, October 2, 1906, at College Park, Ga.

COLONEL ARTHUR L. WAGNER.

No. 2589. CLASS OF 1875.

Died June 17, 1905, at Ashville, N. C.

MAJOR OSCAR J. BROWN.

No. 2692. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, September 13, 1906, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

MAJOR CURTIS B. HOPPIN.

No. 2675. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, March 29, 1905, at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

LIEUT. COLONEL WM. H. BALDWIN.

No. 2702. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, August 28, 1905, at Manila, P. I.

GENERAL F. HALVERSON FRENCH.

No. 2716. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, June 26, 1906, at Washington, D. C.

COLONEL JAMES L. LUSK.

No. 2718. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, September 26, 1906, at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.

LIEUT. COLONEL JAMES S PETTIT.

No. 2722. CLASS OF 1878.

Died September 4, 1906, at Washington. D. C.

MAJOR FRANK S HARLOW.

No. 2767. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, August 11, 1906, at New York City.

MAJOR ALBERT S. SCOTT.

No. 2859. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, January 10, 1906, at Milledgeville, Ga.

MAJOR ANDREW G. HAMMOND.

No. 2912. CLASS OF 1881.

Died, February 21, 1906, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

CAPTAIN CHARLES F. PARKER.

No. 3067. CLASS OF 1885.

Died, September 3, 1905, at Ft. Sill, Okla.

CAPTAIN FRANK DEW. RAMSEY.

No. 3075. CLASS OF 1885.

Died, January 18, 1906, at Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN HARRY G. TROUT.

No. 3135. CLASS OF 1886.

Died, August 8, 1905, at Manila, P. I.

PIERREPONT ISHAM.

No. 3216. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, May . . ., 1906, at Surry, N. H.

CAPTAIN JOHN T. MARTIN.

No. 3289. CLASS OF 1889.

Died, April 5, 1906, at sea, near Yokohama, Japan.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM YATES.

No. 3537. CLASS OF 1893.

Died, July 18, 1906, at Boise Barracks, Ida.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS P. SIVITER.

No. 3645. CLASS OF 1895.

Died, March 24, 1906, at Washington, D. C.

LIEUT. ROBERT B. CALVERT.

No. 3918. CLASS OF 1899.

Died, October 16, 1906, at Albera, Prov. Leyte, P. I.

LIEUT. SAMUEL W. ROBERTSON.

No. 4096. CLASS OF 1902.

Died, March 18, 1906, at Chicago, Ill.

LIEUT. FERDINAND WILLIAMS.

No. 4131. CLASS OF 1903.

Died, June 1, 1906, at Annapolis, Md.

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