

THIRTY-EIGHTH  
ANNUAL REUNION  
OF THE  
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
AT  
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,  
JUNE 13th, 1907.

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SAGINAW, MICH.  
SEEMANN & PETERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1907.



# Annual Reunion, June 13th, 1907.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT N. Y., June 13, 1907.

The business meeting of the Association was held in Cullum Hall at West Point at 3 p. m., with Colonel S. E. Tillman, presiding, in the chair.

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

The roll call was dispensed with.

The names of the graduates who had died during the past year were read by the Secretary, the members present standing.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The members whose names are marked with an asterisk below were present:

## ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1837

WILLIAM T. MARTIN.  
JOSHUA H. BATES.

1841

ALEXANDER C. H. DARNE.

1842

ALEXANDER P. STEWART.  
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

HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1849

JOHN C. MOORE.  
RUFUS SAXTON.  
BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.

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.  
GEORGE R. BISSELL.  
THOMAS M. VINCENT.  
THOMAS M. JONES.

1854

G. W. CUSTIS LEE.  
HENRY L. ABBOT.  
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 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. HAUPT.  
JOHN E. GREER.  
JOHN PITMAN.  
FREDERICK A. MAHAN.  
FREDERICK A. HINMAN.  
CHARLES SHALER.  
CROSBY P. MILLER.  
JOHN McCLELLAN.  
EUGENE P. MURPHY.  
SAMUEL R. JONES.  
SEDGWICK PRATT.  
OLIVER E. 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.  
 WILLIAM P. DUVALL.  
 JACOB A. AUGUR.  
 HENRY L. HARRIS.  
 ARTHUR S. HARDY.  
 DAVID A. LYLE.  
 WORTH OSGOOD.  
 R. H. LINDSEY.  
 \*CHARLES BRADEN.  
 CHARLES MORTON.  
 MARTIN B. HUGHES.  
 WILLIAM GERHARD.

## 1870

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

## 1870—Contd.

WILLIAM E. BIRKHEIMER.  
 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. McCLEARNAND.  
 ROBERT G. CARTER.  
 DEXTER W. PARKER.  
 JERAULD A. OLMSTED.  
 OTTO L. HEIN.  
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.  
 JOHN B. KERR.  
 CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.  
 ISAIAH 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.  
 RUSSELL THAYER.  
 GEORGE R. CECIL.  
 FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.  
 CHARLES E. S. WOOD.  
 LUTHER R. HARE.  
 WILLIS WITTICH.  
 EDWARD E. HARDIN.  
 MARION P. MAUS.  
 CHARLES F. FLOYD.  
 THEODORE H. ECKERSON.  
 WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

1875

SMITH S. LEACH.  
 DAN C. KINGMAN.  
 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.  
 LLOYD 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.  
 MILLARD F. EGGLESTON.  
 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 L. SMITH.

## 1879

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

## 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 STUWART.  
 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.

## 1882

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

## 1883

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

## 1884

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

## 1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN.  
WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.  
C. DeW. WILLCOX.  
CHARLES H. MUIR.  
JOHN D. BARRETTE.  
ROBERT A. BROWN.  
\*JOHN M. CARSON.  
AUSTIN H. BROWN.  
ALMON L. PARMETER.  
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.

## 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.  
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.  
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.

## 1890—Cont.

FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.  
FRANK G. MAULDIN.  
MILTON F. DAVIS.  
FRED. W. SLADEN.  
HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ.  
HENRY G. LEARNARD.  
SAMUEL G. JONES.  
JAMES M. ANDREWS.  
HENRY G. LYON.  
GEORGE D. MOORE.  
FRANK B. KEECH.

## 1891

\*SPENCER COSBY.  
JOHN S. SEWALL.  
\*CHARLES P. ECHOLS.  
JAMES F. McINDOE.  
JAY J. MORROW.  
TIEMANN N. HORN.  
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.

## 1892—Cont.

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

## 1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ.  
MERIVETHER 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.

## 1894—Cont.

ALSTON HAMILTON.  
 PAUL B. MALONE.  
 JOHN W. CRAIG.  
 JOHN C. GILMORE.  
 ALBERT E. SAXTON.  
 HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.  
 BUTLER AMES.  
 CHARLES F. CRAIN.  
 FRANK S. COCHEU.  
 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.

## 1896—Cont.

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.  
 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. SUMMERIAN.  
 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 DORBY.  
 SETH M. MILLIKEN.

## 1897—Cont.

EDGAR T. CONLEY.  
 JOHN C. RAYMOND.  
 SEABORN G. CHILES.  
 THOMAS Q. ASHBURN.  
 JOHN G. WORKIZER.  
 WILLARD D. NEWBILL.

## 1899—Cont.

WILLIAM T. MERRY.  
 LAWRENCE D. CABELL.  
 CLYFFARD GAME.  
 GEORGE W. STUART.  
 ROBERT C. FOY.  
 DUNCAN K. MAJOR.  
 ARTHUR S. COWAN.

## 1898

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

## 1900

GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.  
 FRANCIS A. POPE.  
 WILLIS V. MORRIS.  
 WALTER S. GRANT.  
 RAYMOND H. FENNER.  
 MORTON C. MUMMA.  
 ARTHUR P. S. HYDE.  
 \*JULIAN A. BENJAMIN.  
 FRANK S. BOWEN.  
 ROBERT F. JACKSON.  
 GEORGE T. PERKINS.  
 GEORGE B. COMLY.  
 CHARLES G. HARVEY.

## 1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL.  
 GEORGE R. SPALDING.  
 WILLIAM G. CAPLES.  
 HENRY C. JEWETT.  
 CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.  
 WALTER D. SMITH.  
 WILLIAM P. ENNIS.  
 ARTHUR H. BRYANT.  
 FRANK P. LAHM.  
 GUY E. CARLETON.  
 CREED F. COX.  
 GEO. M. RUSSELL.  
 WILLIAM R. BETTISON.  
 JEROME G. PILLOW.  
 JOHN A. BERRY.  
 KERR T. RIGGS.  
 PRINCE A. OLIVER.  
 CHARLES BURNETT.  
 ARTHUR J. LYNCH.  
 CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.  
 JOHN SYMINGTON.  
 WILLIAM TIDBALL.  
 GEORGE H. BAIRD.  
 WILLIAM N. HASKELL.  
 JAMES PRENTICE.  
 HENRY A. MEYER, JR.  
 FRANK KELLER.  
 COPLEY ENOS.

## 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.

## 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.  
 REYNOLDS J. POWERS.  
 SAMUEL M. PARKER.  
 JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.  
 JAMES S. JONES.  
 WILLIAM M. COLVIN.  
 FRANCIS H. FARNUM.  
 DORSEY R. RODNEY.  
 ALEXANDER M. MILTON.  
 CAMPBELL B. HODGES.  
 JACOB W. S. WUEST.  
 CLIFTON M. BUTLER.  
 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.  
 ELLERY FARMER.  
 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.  
 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.

## 1904—Cont.

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.  
 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.  
 JOHN de B. W. GARDINER.  
 GEORGE DILLMAN.  
 NATHAN HOROWITZ.  
 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.

## 1906—Cont.

EDWARD D. ARDERY.  
 FREDERIC E. HUMPHREYS.  
 CHARLES K. ROCKWELL.  
 GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.  
 RICHARD C. BURLESON.  
 JAMES W. RILEY.  
 LLOYD P. HORSFALL.  
 CHARLES G. METTLER.  
 CHARLES B. GATEWOOD.  
 MORGAN L. BRETT.  
 ARTHUR D. MINCK.  
 HENRY W. TORNEY.  
 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 de L. 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 J. DAVENPORT.  
 HORACE F. SPURGIN.  
 ROBERT N. CAMPBELL.  
 HOWARD K. LOUGHRY.

## 1906—Cont.

MAX A. ELSEB.  
WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN.  
MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON.  
WILLIAM W. ROSE.

## 1907

JAMES G. STEESE.  
JOHN B. ROSE.  
NATHANIEL P. ROGERS.  
ROY B. STAVBR.

## 1907—Cont.

ROBERT ARTHUR.  
HENRY L. WATSON.  
WARREN LOTT, JR.  
WILLIAM D. GEARY.  
WALTER R. WHEELER.  
THROOP M. WILDER.  
EMIL P. PIERSON.  
JOHN W. LANG.  
ARTHUR W. HANSON.  
HERBERT HAYDEN.  
PAUL A. LARNED.  
JAMES H. LAUBACH.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following report of the Treasurer was read and adopted:

West Point, N. Y., June 13, 1907.

Palmer E. Pierce, in account with the Association of Graduates for the year ending June 1, 1907:

### Receipts.

Balance on hand last report:

In cash .....	\$ 2,393 39
In bonds .....	10,000 00
Interest on bonds and deposits .....	505 30
Life membership fees .....	515 00
Initiation fees and dues .....	199 25
Sales of annuals .....	8 25
	\$13,621 19

\$24,099.46

### Expenses.

Clerical hire .....	\$ 203 50
Salary of Secretary .....	120 00
Expenses of publishing Cadet Register, Reports of Superintendent and Board of Visitors .....	75 55
Expenses of publishing Annual Report of Association .....	628 04
Expenses of publishing General Abbott's "Half Century of West Point" .....	58 50
Subscription to Army and Navy Papers .....	9 00
Express and freight .....	4 26
Stationery .....	67 70

\$ 1,229 95

Balance on hand:

Bonds of City of New York .....	\$10,000 00
Newburgh Savings Bank .....	2,246 08
Fifth Avenue Trust Company .....	27 46
Cash .....	117 70

\$13,621 19

Audited and found correct,

G. J. FIEBÉGER.

Professor of Engineering.

Major Carson suggested presentation, by Association of Graduates, of organ to new Chapel, to cost about \$10,000. Colonel Echols suggested bronze doors to Thayer Hall in place of organ. Colonel Larned stated that plan was already made to change Thayer Hall and bronze doors would not be necessary. Colonel Larned moved that the matter of a memorial be referred to the Executive Committee for report. Carried.

Captain Metcalf requested that note be taken of General Webb's motion for action of committee.

Dr. Edward S. Holden made the following motion :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to consider and report upon a suggestion that the Board of Visitors should always include one member, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, to be nominated annually, to the President of the United States by this Association, and to consider and report upon the means necessary to carry this suggestion into effect.

Colonel Fieberger nominated for President General Henry L. Abbott of the Class of 1854.

Colonel Larned moved that the Secretary cast the unanimous vote of meeting for General Abbott. Carried

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#### OFFICERS FOR 1907.

##### PRESIDENT.

General Henry L. Abbott.

##### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Colonel H. L. Scott,	Colonel C. W. Larned,
Colonel S. E. Tillman,	Colonel E. E. Wood,
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert L. Howze.	

##### TREASURER.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Echols.

##### SECRETARY.

Lieutenant Charles Braden U. S. Army, Retd.

There being no further business before it, the meeting adjourned.

WM. R. SMITH,  
 Captain, Coast Artillery Corps,  
 Secretary.

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

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## 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.

# CLASS OF 1907.

Graduated June 14th.

Callum number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4531	1	<b>Steese, James G.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4532	2	<b>Alexander, Roger G.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4533	3	<b>Holabird, John A.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4534	4	<b>O'Connor, James A.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4535	5	<b>Watkins, Lewis H.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4536	6	<b>Humphrey, Gilbert E.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4537	7	<b>Park, Richard</b> .....	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4538	8	<b>Somers, Richard H.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4539	9	<b>Sultan, Daniel I.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4540	10	<b>Cole, Thomas L.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4541	11	<b>Rose, John B.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4542	12	<b>Thorpe, Truman D.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4543	13	<b>Rogers, Nathaniel P., Jr.</b> ..	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4544	14	<b>Harris, Charles T., Jr.</b> ...	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4545	15	<b>Murray, Maxwell</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4546	16	<b>Bartlett, Geoffrey</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4547	17	<b>Shedd, William E., Jr.</b> ...	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4548	18	<b>Pritchett, Edwin E.</b> .....	2d Lieut. First Field Artillery.
4549	19	<b>Gallogly, James A.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4550	20	<b>Porter, Hunter B.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4551	21	<b>Greene, Royal K.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4552	22	<b>Glassburn, Robert P.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4553	23	<b>Rutherford, Harry K.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4554	24	<b>Horton, Paul J.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4555	25	<b>Staver, Roy B.</b> .....	2d Lieut. First Field Artillery.
4556	26	<b>Cruse, Fred T.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Third Field Artillery.
4557	27	<b>Marley, James P.</b> .....	2d Lieut. First Field Artillery.
4558	28	<b>Arthur, Robert</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4559	29	<b>Keeler, John P.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4560	30	<b>Booth, Lucian D.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.

Cullum number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4561	31	<b>Watson, Henry L.</b> .....	2d Lieut. First Cavalry.
4562	32	<b>Calvo, Arthur R.</b> .....	Not assigned, foreigner from Costa Rica.
4563	33	<b>Potter, Waldo C.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifth Field Artillery.
4564	34	<b>Pfeil, Harry</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifth Field Artillery.
4565	35	<b>Bane, Thurman H.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fourteenth Cavalry.
4566	36	<b>Eastman, Clyde L.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Eighth Infantry
4567	37	<b>Drain, Jesse C.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Eighth Infantry
4568	38	<b>Dawson, Wiley E.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Ninth Infantry.
4569	39	<b>Chilton, Alexander W.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Twentieth Infantry.
4570	40	<b>Howard, Nathaniel L.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Eighth Infantry.
4571	41	<b>Morrison, William E.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Seventh Infantry.
4572	42	<b>McLachlan, Donald J.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Fourteenth Infantry.
4573	43	<b>Rice, Charles H.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Seventh Infantry.
4574	44	<b>Lott, Warren, Jr.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Seventeenth Infantry.
4575	45	<b>Palmer, Irving J.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Eleventh Infantry.
4576	46	<b>Faris, Melvin G.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Thirteenth Infantry.
4577	47	<b>Maish, Alexander W.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Twelfth Infantry.
4578	48	<b>McCaughey, William J.</b> ..	2d Lieut. Twentieth Infantry.
4579	49	<b>Householder, Eugene R.</b> ..	2d Lieut. Twenty-Sixth Infantry.
4580	50	<b>Taylor, James G.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Seventh Infantry.
4581	51	<b>Santschi, Eugene</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifteenth Infantry.
4582	52	<b>Ganoe, William A.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Eighth Infantry
4583	53	<b>Rice, Elmer F.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fourteenth Infantry.
4584	54	<b>McNeil, Edwin C.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fourteenth Infantry.
4585	55	<b>Robins, Augustine W.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Twelfth Cavalry.
4586	56	<b>Castle, Benjamin F.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Ninth Infantry.
4587	57	<b>Geary, William D.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twelfth Cavalry.
4588	58	<b>Wyman, Charles L.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Seventeenth Infantry.
4589	59	<b>Teall, Edward H.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Sixth Infantry.
4590	60	<b>Wagner, Hayden W.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Third Cavalry.
4591	61	<b>Coleman, Fred H.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifteenth Cavalry.
4592	62	<b>Pierson, Emil P.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fourteenth Cavalry.
4593	63	<b>Chandler, Clark P.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifteenth Cavalry.

Cullum number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4594	64	<b>Lang, John W.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Third Infantry.
4595	65	<b>Everett, George T.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Eighth Infantry.
4596	66	<b>Arnold, Henry H.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Ninth Infantry.
4597	67	<b>Wheeler, Walter R.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fourth Infantry.
4598	68	<b>Hanson, Arthur W.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifth Cavalry.
4599	69	<b>Dailey, George F. N.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twentieth Infantry.
4600	70	<b>Kimball, Richard H.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Eleventh Cavalry.
4601	71	<b>Boone, Abbott</b> .....	2d Lieut. Second Cavalry.
4602	72	<b>Yount, Barton K.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Seventh Infantry
4603	73	<b>Crafton, Denham B.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Third Infantry.
4604	74	<b>Moose, William L., Jr.</b> ...	2d Lieut. Fifteenth Cavalry.
4605	75	<b>Rogers, Charles D.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Eleventh Cavalry.
4606	*76	<b>Hill, Ray C.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Second Infantry
4607	77	<b>Rockwell, Lewis C.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Third Infantry.
4608	78	<b>Snyder, Frederick S.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Second Cavalry.
4609	79	<b>Selbie, William E.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fourth Infantry.
4610	80	<b>Christy, William C.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifth Cavalry.
4611	81	<b>Doak, Sloan</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifth Cavalry.
4612	*82	<b>Morrissey, Patrick J.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
4613	83	<b>Jenkins, John L.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Ninth Infantry.
4614	84	<b>White, Charles H.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifth Infantry.
4615	85	<b>Gutensohn, Alvin G.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Nineteenth Infantry.
4616	86	<b>James, Stanley L.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Eighth Infantry
4617	87	<b>Alexander, Percy</b> .....	2d Lieut. Ninth Infantry.
4618	88	<b>Lounsbury, Robert L.</b> ....	2d Lieut. First Cavalry.
4619	89	<b>Sullivan, John S.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Eighteenth Infantry.
4620	90	<b>Hand, Ellwood S.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifteenth Cavalry.
4621	91	<b>Wadsworth, Leland, Jr.</b> ...	2d Lieut. Fifteenth Cavalry.
4622	92	<b>Garrison, David G. C.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Sixth Infantry.
4623	93	<b>Scofield, Seth W.</b> .....	2d Lieut. First Infantry.
4624	94	<b>Collins, James L.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Eighth Cavalry.
4625	95	<b>Hayden, Herber</b> .....	2d Lieut. Eleventh Infantry.
4626	96	<b>Greer, Lewis V.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fourth Cavalry.

Cullum number. Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4627 97	<b>Buttler, Bruce B.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Thirtieth Infantry.
4628 98	<b>Lewis, Evan E.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
4629 99	<b>Larned, Paul A.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifth Infantry.
4630 100	<b>Gillespie, Harry S.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Third Infantry.
4631 101	<b>McChord, William C., Jr.</b> ..	2d Lieut. First Cavalry.
4632 102	<b>Henry, William R.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Eighth Cavalry.
4633 103	<b>Laubach, James H.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Nineteenth Infantry.
4634 104	<b>Harrison, George R.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Fifth Infantry.
4635 105	<b>Dusenbury, Ralph W.</b> ....	2d Lieut. Twenty-Fourth Infantry
4636 106	<b>Spencer, Thomas C.</b> .....	2d Lieut. First Infantry.
4637 107	<b>Patten, George F.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Thirteenth Cavalry.
4638 108	<b>Wilder, Throop M.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fourth Cavalry.
4639 109	<b>Cheney, Robert M.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fourth Cavalry.
4640 110	<b>Martin, William L., Jr.</b> ...	2d Lieut. Fourth Infantry.
4641 111	<b>Miller, Fauntley M.</b> .....	2d Lieut. Fifteenth Infantry.

\* Graduated one day after the Class, on June 15th.

Palmer, Howard, Wilder and Martin resigned between date of graduation and the publication of this Report.

# NECROLOGY.

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OLIVER DAVIS GREENE.

NO. 1656. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, March 19, 1904, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 71.

Born in Scott, Cortland County, New York, January 25, 1833. Son of George Saunders and Amelia Penrleton Maxson Greene. Grandson of Captain John Greene, who served under General Amherst in Canada during the French War and is said to have been a Captain in the Revolutionary Army.

Married at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 6, 1859, to Kate Rich, daughter of Hiram and Julia A. Wilson Rich; born at Liberty, Missouri, November 27, 1840.

He entered West Point in 1849, and was graduated in 1854; first served as additional Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, at Fort Redding, California; promoted Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery. Joined Light Battery "M" at Fort Washita, Indian Territory, serving there and at Fortress Monroe, Va., until the autumn of 1857, when he was ordered with Hunt's Battery to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty in the Kansas War.

In the following spring he was ordered with Harney's column to the relief of Albert Sidney Johnston in Utah. He was later transferred to Totten's Battery, Second Artillery, serving at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until the autumn of 1859, when he was detailed for duty on the U. S. Coast Survey, in which he continued until April, 1861; was at St.

Augustine, Florida, on that duty at the time of the capture of old Fort Marion by the Florida Militia.

He was offered and declined a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of Engineers by the State of Florida and a Captaincy of Artillery by the State of Georgia. He started north without orders, but was arrested at Savannah, Ga. Through the influence of friends he was allowed to proceed via Nashville and is thought to have been the last officer to escape from the South without capture and parole.

He repaired to Washington and was soon assigned to the command of Battery "G," Second Artillery, which he mounted and equipped as a Light Battery, and commanded in the first battle of Bull Run, for which action he was brevetted Captain "for gallant and meritorious services." He was then assigned by General McDowell in person to the command of Fort Albany, "the key point of the defenses of Washington," in compliment to the battery's conduct in the battle. A few days later he was thanked by the Secretary of War "in behalf of the Nation" for his services at Bull Run, and was promoted to a Captaincy in the Adjutant-General's Department, where he served under General Root Anderson, Don Carlos Buell and W. T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, and with General Franklin, commanding the Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel "for gallant and meritorious services" in the Battle of Crampton's Gap and Antietam respectively and at the close of the war was brevetted Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious services" during the war. By act of Congress approved July 12, 1862, he was decorated with a Medal of Honor.

He remained continuously in the service until retired for age. His body was interred at the cemetery, Presidio, of San Francisco, California.

Children of General Oliver Davis Greene and Kate Rich Greene:

Mary, born June 25, 1864, married Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, late Major Twenty-third Infantry; died July 9, 1905. Oliver C., Julia, Kate and Annie died when infants. Kate, died February 1, 1894, wife of F. J. Kernan, First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry. Emelia and Augusta C., now dead. Nathaniel, Henry E. R., Oliver D.

Grandchildren—Katherine S., wife of Lieutenant C. B. Stone, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry; Charles Hartwell Bonestell, Class of 1908, U. S. Military Academy; Mary Greene.

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ARTHUR LOCKWOOD WAGNER.

No. 2589. CLASS OF 1875.

Died, June 17, 1905, at Ashville, N. C., aged 52.

COLONEL ARTHUR L. WAGNER, the foremost American military strategist and writer of our time, was born about fifty-two years ago in an obscure little village in Southern Illinois called Ottawa. It is an evidence of the democratic character of our National Military Academy, that without any particular political or social influence, young Wagner was able to secure a cadetship at West Point, where he graduated in the year 1875, number forty in a class of forty-three.

While at West Point, Cadet Wagner was not noted for high scholarship, nor did he give any particular evidence of that taste for military letters, which subsequently marked his career. His fun-loving nature often got him into hot water with the authorities, and in later years he often adverted to the not infrequent periods of his cadet life spent under duress in "light prison." From his subsequent achievements it is plain that his was a mind which matured slowly and which required time and experience to develop to its full capacity.

After graduation, young Wagner was assigned to the Sixth U. S. Infantry, and in a modest way took part with his regiment in the Sioux Indian Campaign of 1876-77, in Dakota and Montana; and in the Ute Campaign of 1880-81 in Colorado and Utah.

From 1882 to 1885 he occupied the chair of Military Science and Tactics at the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Florida, during which period (1883) he was awarded the gold medal of the Military Service Institution of the United States, for a prize essay entitled "The Military Necessities of the United States and the Best Provisions for Meeting Them."

Shortly after, while still a First Lieutenant of Infantry, he was detailed Assistant Instructor and Instructor, Department of Military Art, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained until March 23, 1897. It was here that Wagner first came into note as a critical student of military history, and it is safe to say that no officer of our Army left so deep an impress of individuality on the post graduate schools at Fort Leavenworth as did Captain Wagner. His marked genius for the higher duties of staff administration led to his selection by the President, in the year 1896, for appointment as Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, and during the two years preceding the Spanish-American War he was Chief of the Division of Military Information of the War Department.

At the immediate outbreak of war, Lieutenant-Colonel Wagner was designated as a member of the Joint Board to harmonize military and naval operations, commonly known as the Strategic Board, and during the historic summer of 1898 he was a member of General Miles' staff. He accompanied General Shafter's Army to Santiago-de-Cuba, and was present at El Caney and the subsequent battles leading up to the surrender of the city. He then joined General Miles' headquarters and took part in the military operations in Porto Rico.

After a short tour of duty at St. Paul, Minnesota, during the year 1899, as Adjutant-General of the Department of Dakota, Colonel Wagner was detached for Philippine service, and occupied important staff positions during the period from 1899 to 1902, in connection with the suppression of the Philippine Insurrection in Northern and Southern Luzon.

During this tour of tropical service his health became impaired, and although never so seriously affected as to incapacitate him for work, Colonel Wagner's Philippine service undoubtedly contributed in a great measure to his final illness and death.

Upon his return to the United States, he was made Commandant of the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, and from this highly complimentary position was appointed to the General Staff of the Army, and Director of the Army War College. Meanwhile, easily recognized as the foremost American authority on military science and tactics. Colonel Wagner served successively as Chief Umpire at the Army maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kansas, West Point, Kentucky, and Manassas, Virginia, and of the National Guard of Ohio, at Athens, Ohio. In the spring of the present year the President decided to make him a Brigadier-General, and it was indeed the irony of fate that his commission as such was engrossed and ready for signature on the very day, June 17, 1905, that, overtaken by the Grim Reaper, Colonel Wagner passed peacefully away at Ashville, North Carolina. As part compensation it is good to know that Colonel Wagner died fully believing that his ambition had been realized, in having gained the coveted star.

In addition to many important magazine articles and essays, Colonel Wagner was the author of *The Campaign of Koniggratz* (1889), *The Service of Security and Information* (1893), *Organization and Tactics* (1895), *A Catechism of Outpost Duty* (1896) and other works. His literary style was marked by extreme simplicity and clearness,—qualities which he carried

into his oral lectures and critiques. His published works have not only been standard text-books for our Army during the past ten years, but have received flattering recognition abroad.

Colonel Wagner's charming personality won him lasting friendships among people of all classes. The question of rank never appeared in his intimacies, and his agreeable cordiality was as spontaneous and natural towards the lowest ranking Lieutenant as to the Brigadier-General. To National Guard officers of all grades, he was always a helpful and willing mentor, and his criticisms of their military mistakes were so absolutely just and devoid of pedantry, that they were ever received with most appreciative friendliness.

In the untimely death of Arthur Lockwood Wagner, the Regular Army and the National Guard, as well as the many patriotic societies to which he belonged, have lost a loyal friend, and an illustrious exponent of military science.

C. D. R.

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NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.

No. 1139. CLASS OF 1842.

Died July 15, 1905, at Portsmouth, N. H., aged 83.

GENERAL NAPOLEON J. T. DANA died July 15th, 1905, at Portsmouth, N. H. He was a veteran officer of the Mexican and Civil Wars. His father, Captain Nathaniel G. Dana, was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy and an officer of Artillery during the War of 1812-15. His grandfather was Luther Dana, who served as a Naval officer during the War of the Revolution. Thus the military services of three consecutive generations embraced the four principal wars of this country.



MAJOR-GENERAL NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.



General N. J. T. Dana, the third of this series, graduated at West Point in 1842 and was assigned to the Seventh Infantry as Second Lieutenant. This was by his own selection, although by his graduation standing he was entitled to a choice in the Artillery. He served with his regiment in the military occupation of Texas, which led to the outbreak of the Mexican War. In this war he served on General Taylor's line, participating in the memorable defense of Fort Brown, Texas, and in the Campaign and Battle of Monterey.

After being transferred to General Scott's line, he was with his regiment in the Siege of Vera Cruz and the Battle of Cerro Gordo. Here he was desperately wounded in storming the entrenchments of the enemy on Telegraph Hill, and for conspicuous gallantry on this occasion was made Brevet Captain. Just prior to this battle, Lieutenant Dana, as he was then, twenty-four years old, had been in the hospital at Vera Cruz with a fever, and started out alone on foot to rejoin his regiment, which he had heard had gone to the front. On the way he met Captain Robert E. Lee, whom he had not seen since General Lee was a Lieutenant at Fort Monroe, when he, General Dana, was a small boy, and General Lee a great friend of his parents. The General directed him on the way towards his troops. Lieutenant Dana was stationed the first night as soon as he reached his command at a point where there had been a skirmish that day, and a good number of our men still lay unburied on the field. After so soon coming out of the hospital, he found himself growing cold in the damp night air. He had no coat himself, so he turned over the dead men one by one to see which one of them had the least shot to pieces and bloody coat. He took one from a Sergeant. The next day in battle, the instant he was shot, "the first thought that came," he said, was, "That's judgment on me for taking a dead man's coat." Before the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he had been studying medicine, ambitious to become "Lieutenant Dana, M. D." But it never came to pass; nevertheless he had acquired some

knowledge of anatomy. Directly after getting the wound, the Surgeon on the field finding him, said: "Young man, I hope you are not much hurt." "Well, I'm afraid I am," the Lieutenant replied, "I believe I've been shot in the illium." "Illium, hell," was the reply. "What do you know about the illium?" He examined him, though, and said, "Well, you are right, boy; you have been shot in the illium." As there were so many wounded to be cared for after that large battle, the Surgeon soon passed on to others, and the Lieutenant was left alone as beyond all help. As he lay there, near to him he watched a young Mexican soldier sitting up, his back to Lieutenant Dana, and propped by one shoulder against the end of a sort of adobe. The entire half of one side of his back had been ripped off by one of our sabres, (I think it was General Buel who did it, if I remember my grandfather's account right), and the Lieutenant could see the poor creature's bared lungs and the blood pump out with every breath. The Mexican refused the cup of water the Surgeon offered him, believing it to be poisoned. He did not live long after. The Lieutenant watched him die. There is still in existence the clearly written letter, "To my own beloved wife, Lurlin", which he wrote in pencil while consciousness lasted. He lay there for thirty-six hours, flat on the field, under that hot Mexican sun, before other aid came. Finally all consciousness left. Then the troops came the next day to bury the dead. The grave for him was being dug at his side. Captain Henry Coppie, in passing by, lifted the soldier cap which covered the Lieutenant's face (he still wore that fatal Sergeant's coat) and recognized not a non-commissioned officer but Lieutenant Dana. He knelt and looked closely and saw there was life. The Surgeon's tent that was nearest was ten miles off. The wounded man had to be carried in a litter up and down a hilly road, that was rough. The sun was very hot and the jolting aroused him again to consciousness. General Dana could in after years still recall the complaining of the soldiers who bore

the litter and how then the young officer in charge took the place himself of one of the enlisted men. When finally they reached the abode of the Surgeon, his kindly friend, as the doctor certainly proved himself to be, took him in and kept him there. First, he pulled off the wounded man's trousers and they stood there alone and upright on the floor, stiff with dried blood. The Lieutenant remembered how the Surgeon stood back and laughed as he saw it. From that hour the wounded man became his pet, the great pride of his surgical career. He kept him there for weeks, nursing him by day and night. The Mexican bullet which had pierced the largest bone in the body he extracted (it was with the silver probe that had been used on General Wolfe at the Plains of Abraham) was larger than a good-sized cranberry; and he called in his fellow Surgeons to prove to them the miracle that he had performed. They doubted his truthfulness. They gathered around the weak man, the Surgeon carefully explaining his case. When the Lieutenant realized that he was being made the attraction of the show, he was so infuriated, he seized the probe from the Surgeon's hand and slung it across the hut. That ended the exhibition, but the old Surgeon only winked and looked satisfied. His veracity had been proven.

For a year following General Dana remained on crutches and was assigned to light duty as Recruiting Officer in Boston. On recovering from the wound, he was appointed Captain in the Quartermaster Department and assigned to duty in the construction of posts on the frontier of Minnesota, among which was Fort Ripley.

In 1855 he resigned from the army to become a banker in St. Paul in the firm of Dana & Borup. (Major Dana Borup, of the Ordnance, is the son of General Dana's partner). He continued in this business with prosperity until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he again returned to the military service at the call for volunteers. He went to the field as Colonel of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and commanded this

regiment until made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers a few months later. (General Shafter was a soldier in this regiment, and it was by his services in it that a medal of honor was awarded to him many years after, through the instrumentality of General Dana).

Assigned to the command of a brigade in the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, he participated with it in all of the principal battles of the Peninsular Campaign in Virginia in 1862 and in the Maryland Campaign of the same year up to and including the Battle of Antietam. In this battle he was again severely wounded, and he found out some thirty years later by the driver of the wagon, that the cart in which he was driven on to Philadelphia had in it lying at his side the dead body of General Mansfield. Soon after this he was advanced to the grade of Major-General of Volunteers. While still incapacitated, because of his wounds, from active service in the field, he was assigned to the command of the defenses of Philadelphia, which then were supposed to be in danger of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, resulting in the Battle of Gettysburg. When sufficiently recovered from the Antietam wound, he was assigned to command the operations in the Department of the Gulf, embracing expeditions up the Rio Grande River and along the coast of Texas. Later on he was assigned to the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps and the District of Vicksburg.

The active operations of the war having now come to an end, he resigned from the army and returned to civil life.

In 1894, by special act of Congress, he was reappointed to the army at the grade in which he served at the time of his resignation in 1855 and was placed on the retired list. For the last thirteen years of his life his residence was in Washington, where for some years he held the office of Deputy Chief of Pensions. General Dana in civil life was a man of large executive ability. At the close of the war he again returned to

pursuits in civil life, desiring to recuperate from the losses sustained in abandoning his business when he left for the field. For a period he was called to some mining interests in Nevada. Subsequently he became agent for the American-Russian Commercial Co. in Alaska, at the time that territory was coming into possession of the United States, and was later Superintendent of several railroads in the West.

General Dana's experiences in military and civil life had stored his mind with a large variety of information, which was further enlarged by much reading; and as he possessed fine conversational power, adorned with brilliant wit, his was a most agreeable and genial personality. But withal he was conspicuously modest and retiring. The history of this country shows that he was a brave and untiringly faithful soldier; in addition to which his character was enriched by the qualities of a good and highly esteemed citizen. In spite of his wounds and other hardships of years, he stood erect and strong to the last. Having outlived his wife and all of his children, he died at the age of eighty-three. He was tall with a commanding appearance, unbowed to the end. He was buried at Portsmouth, N. H., that being the home of his boyhood after his father's death at Fort McHenry, Md., in 1833.

General Dana was of New England ancestry. His father's family, already mentioned, were from Massachusetts and New Hampshire and his mother was Miss Mary A. Harris of Portsmouth, N. H. He was a nephew of Captain Whipple Harris of the Class of 1825, U. S. M. A. In 1844 General Dana was married in St. Louis to Sue Martin Sandford, of Kentucky. Their married life extended over sixty years and was one of great happiness. Their children were, Mary Langdon Dana, who died in 1904, aged fifty-nine; Charles Peaslee Dana, who died at the age of thirty in 1880; Dr. Alfred S. Dana, who died in 1901, aged forty-nine. Mary Dana, the only daughter, was married in 1870, to General John C. Tidball, U. S. A. Lieu-

tenant William Tidball, A. C., is a grandson of General Dana and greatly resembles his grandfather in many ways. The other grandchildren of General Dana are Mrs. Robert B. Potter and Miss Mabel Tidball, who with William Tidball, are the children of his daughter Mary, and Alfred L. Dana and Winifred L. Dana, the children of his son Alfred.

General Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh Dana was born at Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, April 15th, 1822.

Children of General Dana: Mary Langdon Dana, born at Fort Pike, on the Island of Petite Coquille, La., March 22, 1845; Charles Peaslee Dana, born at Fort Ripley, Minnesota Territory, August 15th, 1849; Alfred Sandford Dana, born at Louisville, Ky., November 18th, 1851.

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### WILLIAM HERBERT BALDWIN.

No. 2702. CLASS OF 1877.

Died August 28th, 1905, at Manila, P. I., aged 51.

WILLIAM HERBERT BALDWIN was born in West Bradford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1854. His father, John R. Baldwin, is living on the homestead. His mother was Esther Walter. Both parents were descended from the early Swedish, Welsh and English settlers along the Delaware. They had received instruction at an Academy at Unionville, Pa., and before marriage had been successful teachers.

The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was full of activity. Brothers and sisters furnished plenty of emulation, and he was never at a loss to find ways of adopting the material found on the farm so that fun and diversion were obtained. As the children grew older, specific duties were assigned to each, partly to get the farm work done and partly to direct



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM HERBERT BALDWIN.



surplus energy into right habits. To William and his twin brother were assigned the feeding of cattle at a barn some distance away. After a time their father noted that one steer was not gaining weight. Suspecting negligence, on the part of these two sons, he came upon them at feeding time and found them practicing the arts of the equestrian and the cavalryman mounted on the steer. Wrestling, boxing, swimming, corner ball, fox hunting and catching fish with the hands or with a spear were sports that William liked. It may be noted that a prominent feature in these sports is the putting forth of special effort at an opportune moment.

He attended a country school until his sixteenth year, when he was sent to an academy for six months. After teaching for a few months he chose pharmacy as a profession. The method of preparation was practical and utilitarian. The candidate handled and compounded drugs under the direction of a preceptor, and then helped to sell them.

When a competitive examination to select a candidate for a cadetship at the United States Military Academy was announced by Mr. Townsend, Congressman of the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1873, it was "farwell to my boke and my devocion" to pharmacy. He had two weeks left to brush up his knowledge after appointment before he reported at West Point.

During the period at the Academy and afterward he held the interest of those who knew him at this time. He was thoroughly loyal to old associations. He graduated with the Class of '77. Except for four months, with his wife in Europe, his leaves of absence were spent among the scenes of his youth.

He was married to Julia, daughter of James Thorne and Hannah Cromwell Townsend, of Cornwall, N. Y., January 13, 1881.

Colonel Baldwin had five sons. Only two survive him. The first, John Townsend, was born March 7th, 1882, at Fort

Meade, Dakota, and died at same place April 26th, 1885. The second son, Herbert, named for his father, was born at Fort Meade, Dakota, June 30, 1885, and is living in San Francisco, where he is engaged in business. He married Emilie Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Whitney Reed, of the same city, January 26th, 1905. Then came Marion, the third son, named for the Colonel's twin brother. He was born near Jessup, Iowa, October 4th, 1886, and died eleven years later in Berkeley, California, November 21st, 1897. The fourth son, James Cromwell, was born in Berkeley August 31st, 1898, and died suddenly of diphtheria in San Jose, Cal., while the Colonel was on duty in Manila. The fifth, named Julian, for his mother, was born in Berkeley July 11th, 1901, and is a fine active boy, living with his mother, who is temporarily at her old home in Cornwall, N. Y.

The Colonel was a most devoted father, and the loss of his boys was a series of crushing blows, from which he never could quite recover.

His family joined him in Manila nearly a year before his death, and the recollection of a very large man romping with a very small boy (then only three) on the Lunetta, in the evenings, must remain in the memory of those who happened to observe it as an unusual sight.

His wife was with him at every station, often following with the children after he had prepared a home for them. She, with her two sons and a sister, accompanied the Colonel's remains from Manila to Pennsylvania. Colonel Baldwin was buried in the Bradford Friends' Meeting Cemetery with his three sons, close by the place of his birth, which he had, shortly before his death, prepared to purchase for a permanent dwelling against his retirement. As his home was the center of his life, he contemplated with pleasure the day when the homestead would yield him that delight of age—the pivot of all family movements.

Colonel Baldwin had abundant strength and energy. He was pleased when an additional opportunity offered for enterprise in his line of duty. Real character in men absorbed his interest; efficiency in any one excited his admiration. His great vitality, perhaps, caused him to act almost impulsively in favor of any one who had the least claim on his assistance. While in the Commissary Department he kept in mind the welfare of soldiers on expeditions or at distant stations. Often he referred to the facetious saying of soldiers, "when a cannon ball passes to the rear," and would add, "I don't want them to feel that way."

The following circular succinctly states the career of Colonel Baldwin after he graduated from the Military Academy:

War Department, Office of the Commissary General.  
September 8, 1905.

(Circular No. 2):—

The Commissary General announces with profound regret the death of Lieutenant Colonel William H. Baldwin, Deputy Commissary General, U. S. Army which occurred on August 28, 1905, at the Division Hospital at Manila, Philippine Islands of septicaemia.

Colonel Baldwin was born at Mortonville, Pennsylvania, on February 23, 1854, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at the age of 23. He was then attached to the 5th Cavalry, but in 1877 was assigned to the 7th Cavalry, and served for a time as regimental quartermaster. He was appointed 1st lieutenant of the 9th Cavalry in 1890, and transferred to the 7th Cavalry two years afterwards. In 1896 he entered the Subsistence Department as a captain, and was for a short period stationed at Chicago in the depot there. He attained his majority in 1898, and was promoted to be lieutenant colonel and deputy commissary general in January, 1905. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was made a lieutenant colonel and chief commissary of volunteers, and in 1899 was appointed a colonel and commissary of subsistence, under the act of July 7, 1898, and held that rank until the following spring when he was honorably discharged. On May 10, 1901 the Commissary General recommended Major Baldwin for promotion to the grade of brigadier general of volunteers.

In the early portion of his army career he was stationed on the frontier and participated in the notable Indian campaigns of the 7th Cavalry. He was transferred to San Francisco in 1896. During and

following the Spanish-American war, while stationed there as purchasing commissary, he rendered arduous and important service, and in every way proved himself fully equal to the great responsibilities that devolved upon him. He did more purchasing and had a wider experience during the period when there was a big army in the Philippines and during the China expedition, than any other officer in the department. While holding the office of subsistence superintendent of the army transport service in San Francisco, and when that service was at its maximum, he labored indefatigably and effectively, and acquitted himself with the greatest credit.

Colonel Baldwin left the United States for the Philippines in January, 1903, to take charge of the depot at Manila, and had an active and successful tour in the islands, cut short by his untimely end. He proved an able administrator, met every demand made upon him in a time of trial and difficulty, and through his exertions and vigilance saved thousands of dollars to the Government. His work at that depot can not be too highly commended.

He exhibited energy, foresight and executive capacity in his work. He possessed initiative, was quick of decision, thorough in method, and untiring. He was a big man in every way—in physique, in brain, in heart—and was in a marked degree a man of action. He did things, and this positive element was reflected in earnest convictions, in strong attachments, and in a loyal nature.

Colonel Baldwin was a man of the highest character — was conscientious, generous and appreciative. Popular alike with soldier and civilian, he made friends easily and held them. In every field of service, as well as in social life, he won respect and confidence, and met that infallible test which bears testimony to the nobility of man's nature — that of being beloved by his subordinates.

His death came suddenly and as a great shock, while yet in the prime of physical and mental manhood and at a time of his greatest usefulness. The Corps has lost one of its ablest officers and administrators and the Commissary General a loyal and devoted friend, but he will long be mourned and remembered by a circle far wider than that circumscribed by the Army.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

J. F. WESTON,  
Commissary General, U. S. Army.





BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

No. 1776. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, October 3rd, 1905, at Washington, D. C., aged 71.

GENERAL SINCLAIR was descended from an ancestry distinguished for centuries, the first of the name in Great Britain coming over with William the Conqueror. William Sinclair was the son of John and Mary Adams Sinclair, and was born in Woodsfield, Ohio, February 15th, 1835. His grandfather, William Sinclair, being a younger son (his father's estate being entailed to his eldest brother) came to the United States in 1810, and settled near St. Clairville, Belmont County, Ohio, and engaged in farming.

At the age of maturity his son, John Sinclair, studied law and practiced his profession in Monroe County, Ohio, being of the firm of John Waterman, Oakey and John Sinclair. An authority writing of him when he died, said, "He was noted for his zeal in the trial of cases, for his extensive information and for his independent tongue and pen." William Sinclair's mother was Miss Adams, daughter of Francis Adams, of Waynesburg, Green County, Pennsylvania. His uncle, Western Torbert Sinclair, was State Senator of Ohio, and his brother, Josiah Sinclair, was in the State Legislature, West Virginia.

He early manifested what in later life became an essential in his character, devotion to the military profession, for as a boy on his father's farm, he would mount his horse and drive the cows home from pasture in military formation. It was on such an occasion while trying to drill both his brothers and the cows, that Mr. Wm. F. Hunter, from his Congressional District, noticed him and offered him an appointment to West Point. Accepting the appointment he entered the Military Academy July 1, 1853, graduating July 1st, 1857, and was made a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He started, a modest

youth, on the vicissitudes of a soldier's life, for which he was well equipped, having a clear, logical mind and possessing the strong physique and sterling qualities of his vigorous race.

He was promoted Second Lieutenant July 3rd, 1858, and only two years after graduation in 1859, was especially asked for to accompany the troops on the Harper's Ferry Expedition to suppress John Brown's raid. In the Civil War he served at the front from first to last except when disabled by wounds, on one occasion returning to the field on crutches. He was engaged in the Siege of Yorktown where he was brevetted for gallant service; in the seven days' operations before Richmond; skirmish at Harrison's Landing; in the Northern Virginia Campaign, being engaged in the Battle of Manassas, where he was wounded; in the Maryland Campaign; engaged in the Battle of South Mountain, Battle of Antietam, March to Falmouth; in Rappahannock Campaign; Battle of Fredericksburg where he was severely wounded and brevetted for gallant service; in Vicksburg Campaign and the capture of the city; in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, Assistant Inspector General, 13th Army Corps; in the Red River Expedition, participating in fights at Alexandria and Marksville, La.; Inspector General's Bureau at Washington, D. C., 1865; detached on important tours of inspection.

During the War he commanded a regiment in four campaigns and a brigade in three campaigns. In General Meade's report on the action of his Division at the Battle of Fredericksburg he says, "To Colonel Sinclair particularly, who had command of the advance (First Brigade) during the whole day and who was severely wounded, I desire to express my obligation for the assistance rendered me."

Official records tell of campaigns and battles, but do not throw much light on the individual soldier, especially one as modest and averse to self-laudation as William Sinclair. Whatever his errors, they affected only himself and always keeping

his self-respect he was ever a loyal, courageous soldier. Competent as a leader, to be trusted as a subaltern. He lost an uncle and two brothers in the Civil War and carried the marks of three wounds upon himself, his life being saved once by a bullet passing through the leaves of a book in his pocket, the leaves deflecting its course.

General Sinclair was married in Washington, D. C., December 11th, 1865, to Eugenia ("Daisy") McDonald, whose long line of ancestors on both sides helped to make the history of Maryland and Virginia. Her father was Wm. Johnson McDonald, Chief Clerk of the U. S. Senate, and her mother was Ann Bellfield Holt of Norfolk, Va.

In the autumn of 1865 Sinclair was ordered to West Point as Quartermaster, General Cullum, the Superintendent, having applied for him "as soon as he was available." It was his first station after the close of the War and his initial work of the future. Not a post at which he was ever stationed in after years that did not bear the impress of his industry and ability. There is a pond at West Point still known by his name. In 1868 General Schofield, then Secretary of War, selected him to command Light Battery C, Third Artillery (Captain Bragg's old battery). This compliment he greatly appreciated and his record while holding the command, which he did for over fifteen years, is well remembered in the Army. One of his many marches is mentioned by E. Benjamin Andrews in *A History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States* as "covering 470 miles in 21 marching days" from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Yorktown, Va. He was ordered from Fort Riley, to take the field against hostile Indians in Kansas, the summers of 1869-70. After his experience the first summer he decided the next year, when he was himself in command, that chasing the Indians was not the best way to protect the settlers, so in 1870 he changed his tactics to placing armed squads near each farm house so that the farmers could till their soil in security. In recognition and gratitude the settlers

laid out a town and called it after him. While in command at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Sinclair endeared himself to the people by identifying himself in all their social and military interests. The Quapas Guards was his especial care. In a speech by Governor Churchill on the Guards' departure for Louisville, to take part in a competitive drill and Major Sinclair had fired a salute, he said, "For the delicate compliment paid you by Major Sinclair, I take this occasion to thank him in the name of the State and her grateful people, and it gives me great pleasure to add, that by his manly conduct and soldierly bearing, he has won the confidence and esteem of our people, and wherever he goes he will carry with him the kindest remembrances of the Quapas and the citizens of Little Rock."

On the same occasion the paper in its account closed with this tribute: "It was a right royal compliment, and Major Sinclair struck chords last Sunday in the hearts of the people of Little Rock which will resound for years to come with tones of affection and kindly remembrance. \* \* \* \* \* and will have to leave between two days and silently like the Arabs, to avoid a farewell as honored and complimentary as he gave. Action like this is a better proof than a dozen bills of Congress, that there is no North nor South, that we are but one people and have but one flag."

When he did leave, however, such was his modesty and anxiety to avoid publicity that he literally went "silently like the Arabs," for on learning that a demonstration was to be made he slipped away on the midnight train.

While in command of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., the estimation in which he was officially held can better be expressed by a copy of a report made in 1886 by Inspector General Jones: "Major Sinclair, soldierly in all his instincts and acts, has shown himself at this post, which he has commanded nearly a year, the same

zealous, industrious and capable officer that he was when commanding Jackson Barracks. A most useful officer the Commanding General will find him, for any position requiring nerve, a clear head and good judgment."

Shortly after this the Apache Indians, prisoners of war, were placed under his charge. His wisdom and discretion in the management of these people bespoke the man.

General S. C. Armstrong, who was at the head of the Indian School at Hampton, Va., and who visited the Indian camp at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., wrote the following to the New York Evening Post, May 30, 1889, as the result of a careful study of Sinclair's method in the care of these prisoners of war: "Under Major Sinclair's administration for which he modestly disclaims all credit, the change has been very great. Their food is now good and sufficient, they are quartered in loghouses, built partly by their own labor, the able-bodied among them have been organized into working squads, order and cleanliness prevail throughout the Camp, and everything that careful personal attention can do has been done for the improvement of their general condition. It is a striking instance of the devotion of an Army officer to a body of wretched captives, whose claim upon him he has met in a truly humane spirit, recognizing that his duty, in such a case, lay beyond the reach of any military code. He has been humane and patient and has laid the foundation for others to build upon."

Although so near the age limit when the Spanish War was declared, the motto of his family, "We fight," called out to him once more, and he was bitterly disappointed that he was not given field service. His command, however, at Fort Slocum, N. Y., was a very important one, and in addition to the Seventh Artillery which he was forming and distributing, he had the Twenty-Second Infantry, U. S. V., under his command. He fully equipped and sent to the front, where each day he hoped he would be sent himself, thousands of men and

stores. In after days he thought that perhaps he might have been more fortunate had he pressed his right to go; but that had never been his way. He never asked a favor, nor ever sought to change an order. He said once of himself, "I take my medicine, whether good or bad." In severing their official connection Colonel Bartlett, in behalf of himself and officers of the Twenty-Second, presented him with a very handsome watch as a testimonial. This being the last public expression of recognition in Sinclair's active Army life, it seems a coincidence that 38 years before, in the beginning of his career, that he should from the same State receive as a token of respect a sword and epaulettes from the officers of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

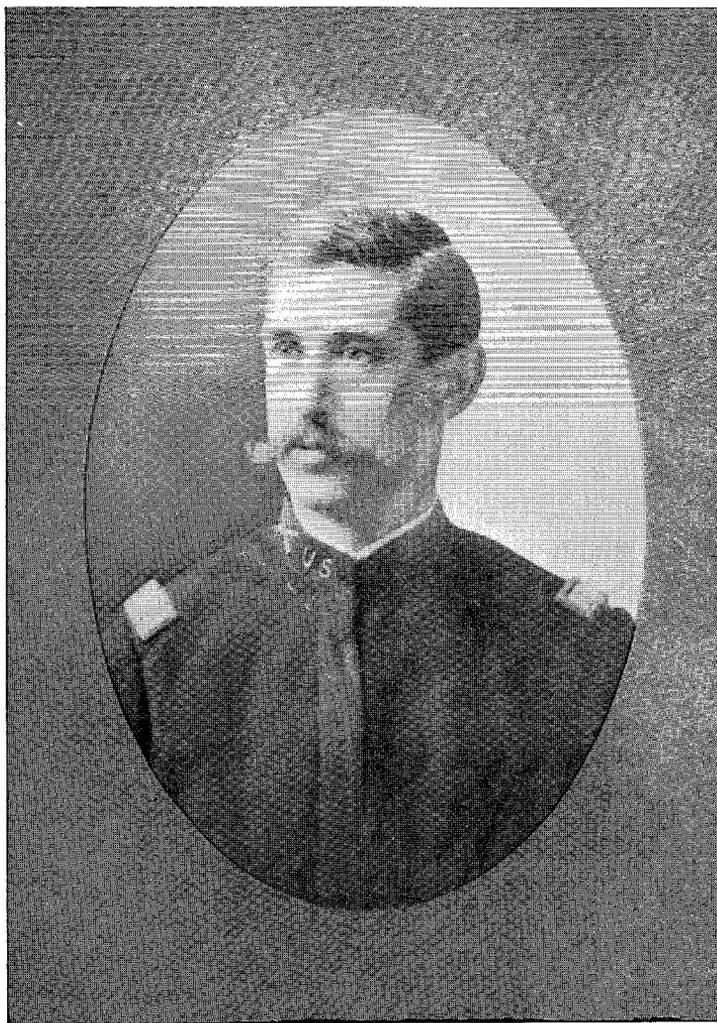
He was retired February, 1899, after years in which his modesty and merit were proverbial among his friends, one having said of him that "he was born before or since his time." In a public narrative it is hard to do justice to one whose perfection of character was his great simplicity, and who was a noble descendent of an ancestor who in centuries past when receiving his baronetcy, was "on account of his fair and correct manner of life called St. Clair."

General Sinclair was particularly happy in his domestic life, a true friend through every adversity, loved by many and respected by all.

He gave his best to his country, his home and his friends, and now he has passed away the memory of him remains to his devoted family who survive, and to many friends who are glad that the privilege of knowing him was theirs.

A FRIEND.





MAJOR ALBERT BLACKSTONE SCOTT.

ALBERT B. SCOTT.

No. 2859. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, January 10th, 1906; at Milledgeville, Ga., aged 48.

MAJOR ALBERT B. SCOTT was born at the arsenal, in San Antonio, Texas, on October 29, 1858, in the quarters of his grandfather, General R. H. K. Whitely, U. S. Army, who was at that time in command at that post. Major Scott's father was Judge Scott, of New Orleans.

He was reared by his grandfather in the State of Pennsylvania and was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1876 by General U. S. Grant and graduated from said Academy in 1880. He was assigned to the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, then stationed at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and served with this regiment until his retirement. He spent eight years on the frontier.

From 1888 to 1891 he was Commandant of Cadets at the Maryland Agricultural College, and from 1891 to 1894 was with his regiment in Oklahoma. In 1894 he was detailed as Commandant of Cadets at the Georgia Military College at Milledgeville, Georgia, and served in this position until 1898, when his regiment was ordered to Cuba to take part in the Spanish-American War.

In the battle at San Juan Hill, on July 1, 1898, Major Scott, then Captain, was severely wounded, a bullet entering the neck, just in front of the angle of the jaw, in the right side, passed entirely through the neck and came out on the left side of the spine, breaking the tip off of the fifth vertebrae. He was reported killed, and it was several days before his friends and relatives knew to the contrary. He was brought to the United States, and for a year he lay on his bed unable to speak aloud. At the end of a year he rallied somewhat and was able

to move about with the aid of a crutch. His right arm was entirely paralyzed and his right leg partially so. He was unable to walk without assistance, a body servant being always within arm's length.

In 1900 Major Scott was ordered to Fort McPherson, Georgia, for light duty, and while serving with the greatest difficulty and always suffering severe pain, he took great pride in performing all the duties that came to him.

In 1902 Major Scott, at the request of the Military College and the citizens of Milledgeville, Georgia, was detailed for the second time as Commandant of Cadets of the Georgia Military College, and served until he was relieved in 1905. He was promoted to Major and retired July 28, 1905.

Major Scott was admitted to the bar at Milledgeville, Georgia, at the July term, 1895, of Baldwin Superior Court. It was his ambition, after retirement, to enter into the active practice of law, and he did open an office in Milledgeville, Georgia. He was terribly handicapped in following any profession, owing to the awful wound received in the Spanish-American War, and which rendered him almost helpless, but whenever his physical condition would permit he was a regular attendant upon the Courts of Baldwin County until his death.

Major Scott died in Milledgeville, Georgia, January 10th, 1906, from the effects of the wound received at San Juan Hill. He is buried in the cemetery at Milledgeville, Georgia.

Major Scott was a born soldier, having been born and reared in army posts and educated in the U. S. Military Academy. He was patient and kind, retiring in disposition, never seeking notoriety.

He was a great sufferer and bore his sufferings patiently. He was a loyal friend, a scholarly gentleman, and he died a soldier and a Christian. Major Scott was recommended for Brevet Major for gallantry in action at San Juan Hill in 1898 by General Kent.

General R. H. K. Whitely, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, grandfather of Major Scott, graduated from West Point in 1830, and served with distinction, until retired from age.

Major Scott was twice married. His first wife was Miss Agnes Newell, of Baltimore, Md., whose father was M. A. Newell, President of the Maryland Normal School of Baltimore. From this union there was one child, A. Newell Scott, who is now living at Elizabeth, Pennsylvania.

Major Scott married Miss Mary Howell, of Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Brigadier-General J. B. Howell, U. S. Volunteers, who at the beginning of the Civil War, raised his own regiment, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, became its Colonel, served with brilliant record and was killed before Petersburg, Va., in September, before the War closed, this daughter being then in infancy. Of this union two children were born, who are living with their mother in Milledgeville, Georgia.

Katherine Scott is now 12 years of age and Agnes Scott is 10 years of age.

Major Scott's mother, Mary M. Scott, who is now 76 years of age, lives with her daughter-in-law, Mary H. Scott, in Milledgeville, Georgia.

Major Albert B. Scott was an only child.

\* \* \*

## ROBERT EMMET PATTERSON.

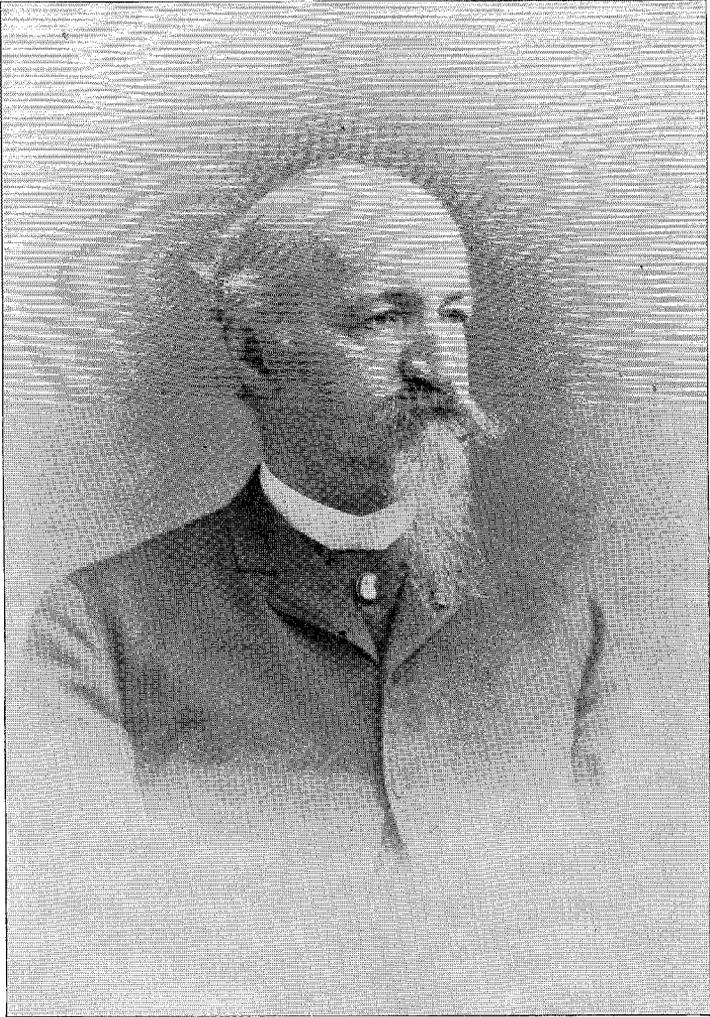
No. 1522. CLASS OF 1851.

Died July 14th, 1906, at Wilmington, Del., aged 76.

ROBERT EMMET PATTERSON was born in Philadelphia in 1830. As a boy he received his education in the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania where he was a student when the appointment was received. He entered the Military Academy at the early age of sixteen. In a memoir he writes, "I well remember the elation of spirit which overcame me when I learned I had been appointed a cadet. Through much tribulation and grief I had become familiar with the statement that \* \* \* \* \* and could declaim "Thelo legion Abreidas," but from this time forward Latin and Greek were to be no further use to me. When the time came to leave my home, my brother, the late General Francis E. Patterson, went with me to West Point. We landed at the old dock immediately beneath the hotel. When we got up on the plain the Battalion was forming to march to the Mess Hall. It was the first time I had seen the corps. It was all beautiful to me and I never realized the long years of study and duty that lay before me. I little knew that in that small Battalion of scarcely two hundred, were men who, though they had not as yet

"Doffed the cadet and donned the brevet  
And changed together the grey for the blue"

were before many years to write imperishably their honored names high on the tablet of our country's history, and that nearly one-tenth of them were to be killed in battle. He was graduated in 1851 and joined his regiment, the Sixth Infantry, at Fort Scott. He says "The officer in command was Major Cady, a fine type of officer and gentleman and of whom I



BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT EMMET PATTERSON.



became very fond. For his amusement he made a survey of the reservation of which he desired a topographical drawing; this I made with a water color sketch of Fort Scott. He sent the drawing to the War Department. The company gardens in which Major Cady took great pride were a model of regularity and cultivation. It was during our stay at Fort Scott that a very wise Secretary of War conceived the interesting plan of raising corn on the Government Reservation for the use of the Army, thereby saving the Government innumerable expenditures, very little or no drill during the corn hoeing season; four acres had to be cultivated. Singular to relate, however, all that corn when just about to be cut, caught fire. Needless to say none was planted the following year. From Fort Scott I was ordered to Snelling, from there we went to build Fort Ridgely which was afterward finished by the Second Infantry. On our way from Fort Scott we passed a settlement of Delawares who had built houses and were cultivating their farms, a happy, orderly community and prosperous. On our return to Kansas, after the Sioux Campaign, we found the Delawares had been ordered off to the southwest to make way for the white settlers."

Lieutenant Patterson was ordered to Jefferson Barracks where his regiment had begun preparations for the Sioux Campaign under General Harney. Perhaps his own words may be of interest in connection with this expedition and the Battle of Blue Water Creek on September 3rd, 1855: "The companies in the first instance, 44 men, we were ordered to enlarge to 64, then 84, then to 100, then to discharge any man if a better could be found to replace him, so that when we left Jefferson Barracks the command was a fine one of picked men, well equipped and everything in good order. We went up the river to Fort Leavenworth by boat; on the boat were emigrants among whom cholera broke out. Some of our men were taken sick and we lost several.

One night, before leaving St. Louis, while dining at one of the hotels with some officers of our regiment, I was accosted by a man who said he heard we were going up the Missouri to punish the Sioux for the massacre of a mail train that had been attacked between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. I told him we were about to start the next day for Fort Leavenworth. He said his name was Kinkaid and he had been one of the number in the mail train, left for dead but not scalped, and he had made his way to St. Louis. After the fight of the Blue Water we found in the camp the mail bags, and curious enough I found a letter addressed to Kinkaid which had been opened. I sent it to St. Louis but never heard whether he received it. It very effectually proved that the Bois Brute were the band who had murdered the mail party. We pushed on from Fort Leavenworth and finally reached Blue Water Creek. Before reaching Ash Hollow, we met a supply party on their way from Salt Lake; they reported to the commanding officer that they had been attacked by a party of Indians, many camp equipments destroyed, and that they had been very roughly handled, but had lost no men. We asked one of the party how far it was to Ash Hollow, he said about a mile and a half, another said five miles, and an Irishman on being interrogated said, "Well, wherever it is, it's a long ways off, like everything else in this God-forsaken country."

On descending the hill to Ash Hollow we found it such a steep incline we were obliged to unhitch the mules from the wagons and to fasten ropes on the rear shafts so that the men might hold them back.

We were finally encamped on one side of the river, the Indians on the other side, about nine miles away. The water in the river was very low.

The morning of the fight, the cavalry had gone across the river before daylight and concealed themselves behind a hill near the Sioux, about eight miles from our camp. The infantry

and some artillery mounted as cavalry also crossed the river and marched in the direction of the enemy until we came within a mile of the Sioux camp. One man rode toward us, was met by General Harney, and after a few words he then rode back yelling and the battle began. We chased them back and forth across the small stream known as Blue Water Creek and finally to a spot where we wanted them, under cover of the cavalry. The Indians had no idea of the surprise in store for them. When the squadron came charging over the hill the most tremendous confusion ensued. They fled, throwing off trappings of all kinds; the plain was strewn with all sorts of things; their main idea was to get away as fast as possible. The whole band were in retreat; 83 we know had been killed, but we lost very few men. On a hill were a few of the artillery. I went up after the retreat to look about. It was then that an artilleryman became separated from us; I heard a shot, saw him fall, and looking in the direction from which the shot came, discovered in the distance what seemed the entrance to a cave. It was evident that some Indians were concealed there. Men were quickly despatched with pistols and ordered to shoot from above into the entrance and from the side. The result showed that twenty men and some women had concealed themselves there, and had it not been for the shot it would never have been known. I entered the cave afterward—everyone was killed. The men had asked if they might carry some of the Indian trophies back. The result was a very unique appearance on the part of Uncle Sam's gallant servants. Soldiers decked out in war bonnets, women's chamois petticoats, shields and the gay trappings Little Thunder's braves had hastily discarded. The command went on ahead. I remained in the rear to see that all was well. It was then pitch dark; we were very tired, having been up since three o'clock with nothing to eat marching nearly all day. In the darkness I came across a pony and mounted him. He would not move; I found he could not as he was wounded. In my struggles to make him

go and in investigating his "case," I became separated from my men, and found myself alone on the plain with a tremendous thunder-storm coming on. I struggled along and suddenly tumbled down the bank of the river we had crossed early in the morning eight miles below; the camp had been moved during the day. The bank was about 12 feet high; very little water in the bed of the river. I tramped along, hardly knowing where to turn, the flashes of lightning revealing occasionally the body of a dead Indian; suddenly I saw the light of a lantern and called, and in response from the bank above heard, "Is that the lieutenant?" and found that my faithful striker, missing me when the company came in, had started out to search. I finally found a place easy of ascent, hurried to my tent where he had prepared hot coffee with a dash of burnt brandy.

Among General Patterson's papers was found the following letter written to his father, General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia :

Camp near Ash Hollow.  
Sept. 4, 1855.

MY DEAR FATHER:

As our express is to go very shortly with despatches to the states, I will avail myself of the opportunity to drop a line or two. We have had a big fight with the very band of Sioux which committed the outrage on the mail party, murdering all with the exception of Mr. Kinkaid whom they left for dead. We left the road for them. They had about two hundred warriors, their women and children were along. I fought on foot, started out at 3 A. M., and did not get back until about 9 P. M. I having probably walked and run over thirty miles. We had four killed, two mortally wounded, four or five wounded. We killed over seventy Indians, captured or killed an immense number of ponies, took their women and children which are now well taken care of.

We got all their winter's supply of provision, all their lodges in fact everything that they had. I found a white woman's scalp among their trophies and a letter be'onging to Mr. Kinkaid. I have some things for Will, for his collection. The Indians fought bravely. Gen. Harney was very much pleased with the manner in which our men behaved. I went over the field, after the fight. I saw in one cave

twelve Indians lying dead, and in the ravine a great many more. This was the very party also, who murdered Lieut. Grattan of ours, with twenty men of "G" company. They were well avenged. I have to close as the express will start shortly. Excuse bad writing, for I am very tired and in a great hurry, with a knapsack to write on.

Give my love to mother and all the rest.

Affectionately your son,

R. E. PATTERSON.

General R. Patterson, Philadelphia.

After this we marched across the country to Fort Laramie, then to Fort Pierre. Four companies were sent twelve miles north for the winter. We were not prepared for the cold, had no tools for building but axes, our food was salt pork, hard tack and coffee. An order was issued by the commanding officer to furnish the men with shoes two sizes too large. The idea was to stuff them with hay for warmth. They were never used. When we arrived at the spot selected for our cantonment we proceeded to chop down trees and built log huts. We used osiers to form the frame work for the chimneys, which were placed in the corner of the hut. The mud was packed on the willows and became hard. The water we used was from ice chopped out of the river and melted in big pots. We were obliged to make wooden pegs where nails were needed as we were not provided with nails. The windows were openings covered with canvas, pegged in. The floor of my hut was the ground covered with mats woven of osiers by my man. The cold was intense and the sentries posted for 5 minutes only. Reading matter we had none. In the spring after the ice broke and melted sufficiently for a boat to pass through, our hearts were gladdened with news from civilization, some reading matter and a load of potatoes! It was in the spring the officer in command of the expedition sent word to Little Thunder that he must bring in the murderers of Lieutenant Grattan and his men. I went down to Fort Pierre to see the conference.

When the day came for the prisoners to appear, General Harney and all officers in the vicinity, in full uniform, took

their places in a large tent and the General seated in the center. I was seated next to him. The whole command was armed and ready for any emergency. The prisoners were brought in, each one between two braves, and then the pow-wow began by the aid of an interpreter. It ended, after certain promises, in a pardon to all, as that seemed the wisest course in the discretion of the commanding officer. The surprise of the Indians was very great, and many wept and hugged their prisoners. The Chief then presented General Harney a pipe filled with Kinkinik, about 1-6 tobacco. The General detested tobacco and was about to refuse when I urged him to take a puff only. It was passed to me, I inhaled the smoke, and when it was passed to the officer next to me I expelled the smoke through my nostrils and was greeted with "how, how, how." Every man in the tent took a puff and peace ensued.

In 1857 Lieutenant Patterson resigned from the Regular service and was married October 8th to Mary Louisa Houston.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion he organized the 115th Pennsylvania, went out as its Colonel in the brigade of his brother, General Francis E. Patterson. It has been said by those well qualified to give such an opinion, that Colonel Patterson was an efficient disciplinarian and resolute officer but always forward in setting his men an example of the way to accommodate themselves to the hardships incident to the camp of soldiers in active service. He was always appreciative of true merit, never allowing his prejudices in favor of West Point training to interfere with the recognition of military ability.

He came out of his military experiences with shattered health, but the privations and exposure were forgotten in the delights of memory, especially associated with military friendships. He was a man of friendships and his friends have said, "His every motive was born of that fine sense which men call courtesy; he was in many senses a delightful man whose outward and inward characteristics made him a great favorite





LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES L. LUSK.

among those who were privileged to know him. His manners were quiet and unobtrusive, his tastes were cultivated and refined and his reading in literature, science and art was extensive. He bore with marvelous fortitude the discomfort and suffering of a long illness, shedding around him that cheerfulness which gained for him in army days the sobriquet of "Mark Tapley." In connection with his recollections he once said, "In the experience of life we learn to appreciate the fact that through the mysterious action of time, the disagreeables of the past lose their sharp points of discomfort and gradually become imbued with the quality of pleasing recollections. The memory of kindnesses lingers around us with a sweet savor of remembrance."

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### JAMES LORING LUSK.

No. 2718. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, Sept. 26, 1906, at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.,  
aged 51.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES LORING LUSK was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on February 19th, 1855. He came of a line which occupied an honorable place in the Colonial history of our country, some of his ancestors having fought in the Revolutionary War.

His father was a physician, much beloved professionally, and possessed of wonderful mental activity and wide cultivation, being conversant, in a greater or less degree, with twenty different languages, while the modern languages of western Europe were like his own to him. The training which the son received from his parents developed in him the high qualities which made him so much beloved and respected during his own career.

Colonel Lusk entered West Point in 1874. His class numbered eighty-nine on entering and forty-three at graduation. His career as a cadet was marked by the same intelligence, conscientiousness and devotion to duty which he showed in more responsible positions later. While his habit of mind led him to give much thought to his studies, it, nevertheless, did not keep him from the lighter pleasures of cadet life, in which he shared, though never allowing them to take the first place. From the beginning he excelled in his studies, standing in the first five at each general examination, and graduating second to Derby, and ahead of such men as Hobbs, McNeil, Scriven, Pettit, and others. He was held in high regard by his classmates and by those over him; his qualities were no less soldierly than studious, and he was successively promoted to the highest rank in the cadet battalion, being a corporal when in the third class, a sergeant when in the second class, and finally first captain in his first-class year.

He was graduated on June 14, 1878, and immediately appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He received the honor, then so highly prized, of being kept back during the summer encampment on special duty at the Military Academy.

On November 28th he reported for duty with the Battalion of Engineers, at the Engineer School of Application, then at Willet's Point, New York. As a student he made his mark there, his work in astronomy, surveying, and practical electricity being particularly noteworthy for its excellence and accuracy. As a companion he was a power for good. His bright and kindly nature bound his fellow students to him with ties of affection which have never lost their strength, while his purity of thought and life served as an inspiration to them all.

He served with Company C of the Battalion of Engineers while taking his course, and left in August, 1880, reporting on the 28th of that month to the Commanding General of the

Department of West Point, for duty at the Military Academy, in the Department of Mathematics. He served in that department for only one year, but during that time his ability was noted, not only by the head of his department, but by the cadets who had the good fortune to receive his instruction. The Professor under whom he served states, in writing of him, that "he possessed in a rare degree a facility of interesting his pupils in their work, and of imparting his knowledge to them. He would have made an excellent professor. I have never known a more conscientious, thorough, and efficient officer. His character, like his work, was perfect."

He was promoted to be First Lieutenant on June 14, 1881. On September 8, 1881, he was relieved from duty in the Department of Mathematics and assigned to duty as Adjutant of the Military Academy, and in this position, so prominent for so young an officer, he won golden opinions. He was relieved from duty at the Military Academy, at his own request, on August 28, 1882, and was ordered to report to Captain Damrell for duty under his orders in the river and harbor district with headquarters at Mobile, Alabama. He remained on this work for only a few months, returning to duty with the Battalion of Engineers, of which he was appointed Quartermaster on July 1, 1883. On October 16th of that year he married Miss Mary Webster, daughter of Erastus D. and Ellen B. Webster, bringing his bride to Willet's Point, at which post the first few years of their happy married life were spent. During this time their daughter, Elinor, now the wife of Captain James Brownrigg Dillard, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was born.

No one who served with Colonel Lusk while he was Quartermaster of the Battalion, can forget the wonderfully efficient way in which his duties were performed, and the good sense and tact with which he met the many and trying difficulties, which fall to the lot of every Post Quartermaster. The younger officers of the Battalion knew to whom to go for help with certainty of success. He was always ready to take the duties of

others, to whom pleasure might for the moment seem more important, and it was no unusual thing to find the Quartermaster acting as officer of the day, and Adjutant while his friends were in pursuit of enjoyment. Yet, when they were desirous to return in kind such favors received from him, rarely could an opportunity be found, for it was seldom indeed that his regard for his duty would allow him to leave it.

After three years with the Battalion of Engineers, he was relieved on June 30, 1886, and ordered to St. Louis for duty with the Mississippi River Commission. He served with the Commission as Secretary and Assistant to the Construction Committee, and later as Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the Commission, his duties in this capacity being varied and onerous. He showed there the same ability and conscientious devotion to duty which had characterized his earlier service, and perhaps the greater responsibility now laid upon him, began first to make this conscientiousness injurious to himself. The Secretary of the Commission had in those days, as now, charge of the dredging operations, and of the enormous and valuable fleet which is thus engaged. It is stated that Colonel Lusk during the times when through floods or for other reasons any of his fleet was thought to be in danger, perhaps at some point far distant from his station in St Louis, would sleep on a cot in his office, in order to be near the telephone and thus be able to learn the first news.

He remained with the Commission until May 31st, 1888, when he reported to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for duty as his assistant. He was placed in charge of the water supply and sewerage of the city of Washington, and was largely instrumental in bringing the two systems to their present stage of perfection. Having the confidence of the Committees of both the Senate and the House, liberal appropriations were always made to carry out his recommendations. While in Washington he was promoted to be Captain, with rank from June 15th, 1888.

He served in Washington until March, 1893, and on the 31st of that month reported at the Military Academy for duty as Instructor in Practical Military Engineering and in command of Company E, Battalion of Engineers. Under his supervision the enlargement of the water supply of the post was begun, the construction of the new Academic building and of the Battle Monument were carried to completion. In recognition of his excellent work, the Superintendent named in his honor the beautiful Lusk Reservoir, constructed by him during his time of duty.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, he took his Company to Key West and Tampa in preparation for the expedition against Cuba. While at Tampa he was relieved from duty with it, by his appointment as Chief Engineer in the Volunteer service, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with orders to report to Major-General Graham at Falls Church, Virginia, for duty. Here he served during the remainder of the war as Chief Engineer of the Second Army Corps. He was promoted to be Major on July 5, 1898.

The appreciation in which the Corps Commander held him is evidenced by General Graham's testimony before the Commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the war, in which he said, describing Colonel Lusk's work at Falls Church:—

"I regard Colonel Lusk as one of the most efficient, zealous, capable officers that I have ever met. He worked himself there sick. He was going day and night almost, where it was necessary to do so, to see that the men who were driving the wells were doing their work, the contractors requiring them to work all night long, and I know he constantly went in the night a distance of 2 miles to see if these people were doing the work. He was out all day the same way. He made all the selections of the points where the wells were located, and the whole character of his work indicated the highest intelligence, capacity and ability."

His duties in preparing the camps in which many of the Volunteers were quartered during that summer and autumn

were very engrossing and carried with them great responsibility for the health of the Army encamped there. During these duties he contracted typhoid fever, the fatal disease of which so many of our soldiers perished. He refused to yield to the attack until it was well advanced, and it is said that many times while working in the field he was overcome by weakness and compelled to rest on a rude couch prepared for him by his workmen, from planks taken from their equipment, until he could recover his strength sufficiently to proceed with his daily task. When at last he was compelled to own himself physically beaten, great harm had already been done. During the long and terrible illness which followed, his mind dwelt always upon the responsibilities and duties with which he had been weighed down during the few months last gone by, and in his delirium he fancied himself directly responsible for the loss of the many brave men who died in the camps.

To a man of Colonel Lusk's temperament the service during that awful summer was crushing; it was severe for all of our officers, who were working without limit for the success of our cause and the honor of our Army, but with most of them the effect, while exhausting for a moment, passed immediately with the cessation of the effort, and the period of strain has since then appeared simply as one of duty well done. To Colonel Lusk, however, the outcome was very different. While his tireless capacity for work, his conscientiousness, and his careful execution of his duties had made him almost invaluable, yet he could not be satisfied with the result and blamed himself constantly for not having accomplished the impossible. The mental stress, together with the physical weakness caused by the fever, left his nervous system in a state little able to bear further engrossing duty. This was not realized then, as now, and he returned to duty within a month after his recovery. His brain had been used to its limit, during a time of physical prostration,

and could not entirely recover its old working power. This was manifested during the years that followed by the frequent recurrence of neurasthenia.

Upon resuming work, he entered the office of the Chief of Engineers in charge of the division which is occupied chiefly with matters connected with contracts and accounts of the district officers throughout the country. The duties in this position are very trying and require a mind ready to give due weight to both sides of the questions put before it, which are frequently matters involving large pecuniary loss or gain to the Government, or to one of its contractors. Colonel Lusk's attitude toward these matters, was one of impartial justice. He met all in a broad and fair spirit, and it may safely be said that no one received a decision from him without the thorough conviction that it was reached after honest and conscientious deliberation and was strictly unbiased. After five years' service, he was relieved from his duties in the office of the Chief of Engineers, and went, in March, 1903, to take charge of the improvement of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River to St. Paul. It was the thought of all his friends, that the more active and wholesome life in his new district would restore him to health, and give his nervous system the bracing tonic of which it was so sadly in need. This hope was, unfortunately, not realized.

The part of the Mississippi River which has been assigned to Colonel Lusk's charge, forms one of the most important districts in the Engineer Service, and contains works of regulation at many separate points of the river, some of which are carried on under contract and some by hired labor, and all of which require careful and constant supervision. Colonel Lusk sustained the burden of his new duties until July, 1904, when he was compelled to seek rest. He returned to work again after three month's absence, but it was soon evident that his health was not equal to the strain put upon it by this assignment, and

he was permanently relieved in April, 1905, and almost immediately obtained a year's leave of absence on account of sickness. He reached the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel on June 27, 1906. Before that date, on April 30, 1906, he returned to duty taking charge of the survey of the Northern and North-western Lakes. This work had always been Colonel Lusk's especial pride. While in the office of the Chief of Engineers, he had taken a great interest in the renewal and extension of the Lake survey, and had worked in accord with Lieutenant-Colonel Fisk, who was then in charge of the Detroit office, directing the new surveys necessitated by the greater draft of modern lake vessels, and devising color schemes for the new charts, which have resulted in making them among the most attractive, as well as the most accurate, of their kind in existence. It had been his hope that at some future time he could have charge, in the field, of the work in which he had taken so lively an interest in the office. When at last this hope was realized, his overstrained nervous system proved unequal to the task, and, after three months of struggle against the approaching breakdown, he was obliged again to lay aside his active duties. It was during this enforced period of rest that the end came, and he passed from this life at Sandy Hook, on September 26, 1906.

Colonel Lusk was an ardent lover of his profession, in both its civil and military phases. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New England Water Works Association, and the Sons of the American Revolution, and had hosts of friends both in the Army and among the Civil Engineers of the Country.

In the order announcing his death, the Chief of Engineers gave merited recognition to the qualities which had made him so valuable to his Corps, saying that—

“Lieutenant-Colonel Lusk's whole service was characterized by a degree of earnest and unselfish devotion to duty which is seldom equaled. To this attribute his sad death may be traced so directly,

that it may be said of him that he gave up his life for his country, as truly as those who fall in battle.

Capable, conscientious, and painstaking in the performance of every task, he established for himself an enviable reputation as a Civil and Military Engineer, while his pure and noble personal life and gentleness of manner, brought to him the love and affection of all his associates."

Colonel Lusk's personal character was a rare charm. While always dignified and, towards strangers, perhaps reserved, he had a vein of quaint and most original humor which his friends knew well, and welcomed when it cropped out, usually in the most unexpected manner. It was always a pleasure to be with him, and those who should have known better made many calls upon his time simply for the enjoyment of his companionship, and the mental benefit to be derived from it.

In his attitude towards others he was entirely unselfish, never hesitating at an act of personal sacrifice which could bring pleasure or benefit to those dear to him. In his family life this attribute was constantly evidenced. Even in the last sad moments of his life, he carried in mind the thought that his devoted wife and child would suffer less through his loss than through his continued illness; and he laid down his life gladly in that belief. Those whom he left behind know how mistaken it was.

His characteristics were such as to make friends of his acquaintances and loving intimates of his friends. His life was a model for gentlemen to follow — earnest, sincere, pure, and unselfish. The world is the better that he lived, and to many it became a changed place when he left it.

\*"Oh, soldiers, comrades, brothers, closer stand,  
Our ranks must needs grow thin as years go by,  
But firmer be the clasp of hand in hand,  
And fonder yet the look, as eye meets eye.  
With steadfast hope, with banner wide unfurled,  
With courage born of service long and true,  
Let us march onward to the better world,  
To pass the Great Commander in review."

## GEORGE S. HOYLE.

No. 2482. CLASS OF 1873.

Died at College Park (Atlanta), Georgia, October 2nd, 1906,  
aged 58.

GEORGE SUMMERS HOYLE was born March 1st, 1849, at Canton, Cherokee County, Georgia. He entered the Military Academy July 1st, 1869, and graduated fifteenth in his class on June 13th, 1873, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry, joining his Troop at Fort Klamath, Oregon. His services from this date to 1880 was on the Northwest frontier, in Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho. He was engaged in the Nez Perces expedition June 25th to November 19th, 1877, taking part in the Battle of the Clearwater, Idaho, July 12th, and skirmishes of July 13th and 17th, 1877. On April 29th, 1879, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of the First Cavalry, and in 1880 he was detailed as Professor of Military Sciences and Tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, remaining on that duty until October 10th, 1883, when he returned to his regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and in the next year accompanied it on its march, across the Rockies, in changing station, to Fort Assinniboine, Montana. On February 7th, 1891, he was promoted to a Captaincy in the First Cavalry and went with the regiment to Arizona, where he commanded the post of San Carlos, on the Apache reservation. From October 1st, 1892, to October 1st, 1894, he was on recruiting duty in Chicago. In 1895 he accompanied his regiment in change of station from Arizona to Indian Territory, where he remained on duty until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The chances of service then took him with his troop to Chickamauga, Tenn., Lakeland, Fla., and Montauk, N. Y., and after the war back to the West to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and later to Fort Meade, Dakota. Here



MAJOR GEORGE SUMMERS HOYLE.



he served from January, 1899, until August, 1900, when he was compelled to go South on a sick leave. On February 2nd, 1901, he was retired as a Major, on account of disability in line of duty, and went to live at Atlanta, Georgia, where, on March 15th, 1905, he was detailed as recruiting officer and performed this duty until his death. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta. On June 4th, 1877, he married in Oakland, California, Miss Carrie Beach, by whom he had three children, and who survives her husband.

Major George S. Hoyle was the fifth child and third son of George S. Hoyle and his wife, Margaret A. Erwin. On both sides of his family he was descended from Revolutionary patriots. As a child, he was remarkably precocious, quick of speech and a voracious reader; but during the years of the Civil War the presence of armies in the field left but little opportunity for school, and after the war, like most other young men of the South, he had to work for a living. However, when he reported at West Point, he was a good Greek and Latin scholar and very well read in the English classics. He was of a bright and buoyant nature, fond of fun and jokes, witty, keen at repartee, a hater of shams and meannesses and unsparing in denouncing them and especially apt in describing the vanities and weaknesses of his opponents. These qualities immediately made him a leader of his class, but his influence was always exerted with judgment. The following is a case in point:

In the fall of 1872, when he was a first classman, a dispute arose between his class and the yearlings (class of 1875) as to the limits of the dancing academy to be allowed to the yearlings.

The Fencing Academy in the old Academic Building was then used for dancing and it was much too small for the purpose. The yearlings determined to assert, and if necessary, fight for their rights as they understood them, and the first class as firmly decided to oppose them. The decision of the question was by common consent set for a certain afternoon. Hoyle had a

brother in the yearling class, and they consulted about it, but though they deplored the possibilities of the coming struggle, each felt that he must stand by his own class, and that he could not absent himself from the trouble.

On the afternoon in question, the cadets assembled as usual for dancing, except that there was an unusually large attendance, and the air was vibrating with subdued excitement. The music struck up, the yearlings, many of them especially paired for the occasion, proceeded to dance across the "dead line," the first classmen rushed to meet them, fists were clenched, arms drawn back to strike, when Hoyle sprang upon one of the old-fashioned flat-topped heaters, called the assemblage to "attention" and in a few, rapid, well-chosen words, begged that the matter stop right there and that committees of the two classes be appointed to meet and settle the matter quietly. Thus was prevented what undoubtedly would have been a bloody affair, disgraceful to the cadets and to the Academy. No one there dreamed that the affair could be stopped, and certainly no one but Hoyle could have stopped it. As an officer (then a cadet) has recently remarked: "If George Hoyle had never done anything else but stop that riot, the Government and Military Academy would be indebted to him."

While a cadet he showed a peculiar talent for law, not only by his standing in his class, but also by his successful conduct of the cases of several of his classmates tried by court martial. Indeed, General Upton, the Commandant of Cadets, advised him, upon his graduation, to resign and take up the profession of law, in which he predicted that he would meet with great success.

Cadet Hoyle, with a number of his classmates, had been informed that, after graduation, they were to be kept back at the Military Academy instead of receiving their graduating furlough; but when he stepped forward to receive his diploma

from the hands of President Grant, he put the case for himself and his companions in a few words so clear and forcible that General Grant, turning to the Superintendent, said: "Let them go with their class."

His prodigious reading and study, which he kept up throughout his life, made him one of the best informed of men; and his brilliancy in conversation, his kindly view of life and his sense of humor made him a most delightful companion. The lack of opportunity for the exercise, in his chosen profession, of the peculiar talents he possessed, must, at times, have been discouraging, and his friends often remarked that such ability should have made his fortune and a world-wide reputation as a criminal lawyer. His love, however, was for his profession and the Cavalry arm, and he often said that the most enviable man in the world was a Captain of Cavalry thirty years of age on active service in the field.

A man of great courage and physical vigor, he had nothing of the bully about him. He was extremely generous, with a tender heart, and the ability to convey to others the emotions that he felt. Some of his comrades in the First Cavalry will remember the occasion when a poor suicide was being lowered into the grave without ceremonies and without remark, and when Hoyle, learning that there was to be no service or sermon, sprang to the edge of the grave and, beginning in deep indignation at this summary burial of a comrade in arms, passed gradually to the pathos of the event, at the end of his brief sermon leaving not a dry eye among his hearers.

He was the mentor of the young officers of his regiment who, on account of the human and sympathetic view he took of life, gladly sought his counsel and benefitted by his practical advice.

He felt bitterly the disappointment of having missed foreign service in the Spanish-American War and greatly regretted the necessity which compelled his retirement; but during the last

years of his life he became mellowed and serenely philosophical. Full of interest in his duties as Recruiting Officer, and living in the home of his childhood with his devoted wife, surrounded by fond relatives and appreciative friends, he was looking forward to many happy and useful years on the downward slope of life when, as he was stepping from a street car, he was struck by a passing express train and died within an hour.

He has left no enemy behind him, but many a friend who treasures the memory of George Hoyle and prides himself on the privilege of having known him and enjoyed his friendship.

F. S. F.

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MARCUS P. MILLER.

No. 1805. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, December 29th, 1906, at Fort Barrancas, Florida, aged 70.

GENERAL MARCUS P. MILLER was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, March 27th, 1835. He was the only son of Marcus L. Miller, and was a lineal descendant of Asa Miller, who served as first Lieutenant in a regiment of Continental Militia, commanded by Levy Ely, in the Revolutionary War. Among his most cherished possessions was a battered old sword, belonging to this ancestor, and preserved in the family, as an heirloom ever since.

The second of the family to enter the Army was an uncle, Israel Miller, who served as a young Lieutenant during the Mexican War and who contributed another sword to the family collection with the following inscription which speaks for itself:

Presented by the members of Co. A,  
1st Reg't, N. Y. V., to Lieut. I. Miller,  
as a tribute of their respect for  
the man who led them when others left them.

City of Mexico, 24th October, 1847.

Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras Cherubusco, Chapultapec.

General Miller went to West Point September 1, 1854, where he stood well in his studies, graduating eighth in his class.

He was assigned to the Fourth Artillery as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, with which regiment he served for twenty-five years until he attained his majority, September 14, 1883.

After two years at the Artillery School, his first active service was in Utah, when the Mormon settlement there was compelled to affirm its allegiance to the United States Government.

He could tell many tales of those wild and troublous times, and never tired of talking of them, nor lost interest in the progress and development of that State.

Immediately after joining at Fort Crittenden, he was appointed by his commanding officer Regimental Quartermaster and later Adjutant, and exhibited the soldierly qualities and admirable personal characteristics which manifested themselves throughout his career.

He served in the Peninsular Campaign, and was brevetted Captain July 1, 1862, for gallantry at the Battle of Malvern Hill.

He commanded light batteries in the Maryland and Rappahannock Campaigns and fought at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. He was brevetted Major March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in Sheridan's great Cavalry expedition from Winchester to Richmond. He participated in numerous actions and battles, among them being Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Scott's Corner and Sailor's Creek, and was present at the surrender of General Lee.

The next few years were spent near Washington and Baltimore, and then came a long move across the continent to the Pacific Coast and the command of a small post at the mouth of the Columbia River, Fort Stevens, Oregon.

From that isolated station, he was soon called upon to take part in subduing the Modoc Indians and driving them from their lava beds. He became well known as an Indian fighter by the people of California, Oregon and Washington, and when

he returned from the Nez Perce Indian War was given a public reception by the citizens of Astoria.

He was cool and collected when under fire and in the face of danger, and inspired his men with such confidence in his ability and judgment, that they nick-named him Old Reliable.

Years later, February 27, 1890, in recognition of his Indian services, he was brevetted Colonel for gallantry in action against Indians in the lava beds, California, 1873, and special gallantry and military ability in action against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, 1877.

He was twice stationed at Fort Monroe as one of the instructors of the Artillery School and once at West Point.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War, Colonel Miller was assigned command of the Artillery defences of San Francisco, and shortly after being appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he succeeded to the command of Camp Merritt, the great military rendezvous, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

November 8, 1898, he sailed on the transport, Newport, for Manila, and upon his arrival, was selected by General Otis to command the First Separate Brigade of the Eighth Army Corps, which was about to start on an expedition to Iloilo Panay, accompanied by four native commissioners, and escorted by a Naval force. They hoped to find the Spanish troops still in control, and take over the city from them. In case they had abandoned the city to the Insurgents, to endeavor to occupy it peacefully. There General Miller displayed tact and judgment of high order in handling the difficult and complicated situation. After the capture of Iloilo he remained in command of the Military District of Panay and Negros, that friendly island having asked for and received a garrison at its capital, Bacolod, until his retirement for age, March 27, 1899.

He was married November 5, 1863, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., to Catherine Sprague, daughter of Brigadier-General Joseph A. Haskin. General Haskin was a veteran of the Mexican War, where he lost his left arm at the

Battle of Chapultapec, and through his wife, who was a Miss Rebecca Sprague, was connected with many prominent Army families.

General Miller leaves, besides his widow, two sons, Lieutenant Commander Marcus L. Miller, U. S. N., and Captain Lawrence S. Miller, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., and three daughters, the wife of Major Colden L'H. Ruggles, Ordnance Corps, the wife of Major Morris K. Barroll, Coast Artillery, and Rebecca E. Miller.

To his wife and children he was a devoted husband and father, a sympathetic friend and companion; to whom, they as well as his many friends, could turn in joy or sorrow, troubles large or small, and be sure of his ready interest and advice, or more practical assistance if necessary.

Many friends have given him loving tributes.

Of him, one friend, an officer who served with him on Sheridan's Raid, writes: "He had the entire confidence of his superiors, whilst his resolution, daring and his fearlessness manifested in numerous actions, secured to him the devotion of those who served under him, and challenged the admiration of all who saw him."

Another friend says: "It was a privilege to have been a friend of the General's, his character was so sweet and fine. His hospitable ways were so winning. And he has answered the Roll Call like a good and faithful soldier, leaving behind him the record of a fine and honorable life."

Another says: "He was always the true, upright, honest gentleman, and the kindness of his nature shone in his countenance."

His character was most lovable, and his sense of duty strong. He was broad, gentle and charitable in all his dealings, and his experience, knowledge and memory were remarkable.

He was buried with military honors at the National Cemetery at Fort Barrancas, Florida, January 1st, and was removed to Stockbridge, Mass., June 14th, 1907.

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## JOHN WALKER BARRIGER.

No. 1723. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, at Asbury Park, New Jersey, December 31, 1906, aged 74.

JOHN WALKER BARRIGER was born near Shelbyville, Kentucky, July 9, 1832. He was the eldest son of Josiah Barriger and Paulina (Elliot) Barriger, being a descendant, on his mother's side, of the pioneer Kentuckian, David Crockett. Until his appointment to the United States Military Academy in 1852, he lived at his father's home in Kentucky, the outdoor life on the farm, laying the foundation of the superb constitution and vigorous health he enjoyed to the day of his death.

He graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1856, being number thirteen in a class of forty-nine. He was appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, July 1st, 1856; First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, May 2nd, 1861; First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, May 14th, 1861, declined; Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, August 3rd, 1861, and was subsequently promoted through all the grades of the Subsistence Department up to that of Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Colonel, which was reached October 8th, 1894. He served through the Civil War. Appointed Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, November 17th, 1863, and served as such until August 1st, 1865, when he was mustered out of the Volunteer service, because of the close of the Civil War, and resumed his grade of Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, in the Regular Army. Brevetted Captain, U. S. Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the Battle of Bull Run, Virginia," July 21, 1861; and Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the War." Retired from active service upon his own request, being over



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN WALKER BARRIGER.



sixty-two years of age, June 1, 1896. Appointed Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, retired, April 23, 1904, for having served with credit as an officer in the Regular and Volunteer forces during the Civil War.

On March 4, 1863, he married Miss Sarah Frances Wright, youngest daughter of Dr. J. J. B. Wright, U. S. A., at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. There were four children born, Wright, William Shelby (Lieutenant Wm. S. Barriger, Fifteenth Cavalry), John Walker, Junior, and a daughter, May Huntington. At different times during his active service, General Barriger was stationed at Omaha, Neb., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C., where two of his children were born. He is survived by his widow, one son, Lieutenant Wm. S. Barriger, Fifteenth Cavalry, U. S. A., and his daughter, Miss May Huntington Barriger.

After his retirement, General Barriger resided in New York City for some years, keeping well abreast of the military and scientific developments of the day. He was one of the resident Vice-Presidents of the Military Service Institution of the United States, and an Editor of the Journal of that body, published at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and a member of the Executive Council, and chairman of the Committees of Finance and Publication. He was the author of "Legislative History of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, 1775-1876," a member of the National Geographic Society, a companion of numerous Army Posts, a member of the Loyal Legion, and of other societies and orders.

In the resolutions passed by the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution of the United States, a class-mate writes of General Barriger's life at the Military Academy:

"His qualities of head and heart were such as soon to win the respect and esteem of his classmates, which the lapse of years never lessened. While always affable and courteous, he was as a cadet serious, thoughtful studious and very conscientious in the performance of any duty. He was soon recognized by us as a strong man, mentally,

morally and physically; a man of keen perception of right and wrong, who thought and decided for himself; one who would not vacillate when once he had decided upon the proper course. He was clear headed and just, and when differences of opinion among us came up, they were often settled, I remember, by referring them to Barriger. His strong characteristics recognized by us at the Academy were exhibited throughout his long career in the Army. His life-long patriotism and devotion to his profession are well known, but we only, who knew him intimately, know of the wonderful purity of his life and his noble nature."

Continuing, the minute says :

"As one of the resident vice-presidents of this institution (for the last six years), and chairman, respectively, of the Committees on Finance and Publication, General Barriger was zealous and painstaking, at the monthly audit personally verifying each item of expenditure, and reading carefully all manuscripts submitted for the journal. His associates on those committees greatly relied upon his experience, prudence and sound judgment, and deeply feel the loss of his counsel and influence in that work. He might differ in opinion, but he always respected those who were outspoken and fearless in giving credit where, in their opinion, credit was due. He was a patriotic man—a simple minded believer in obedience to the constituted authorities; a man strong in his friendships, but determined in his opposition to that which he believed to be unworthy or unjust.

Since his retirement from active service this typical officer and gentleman of the Old School pursued the even tenor of his way in private life, while taking a keen interest in current events. He was a great pedestrian, carrying his seventy-five years lightly, with an erect and soldierly bearing.

The manner of his death (December 31, 1906, from heart disease) emphasised two characteristics of the man—his methodical and regular habits, and his modest and undemonstrative nature. On the last day of the month and of the year, while sitting in the waiting room of the railway station at Asbury Park, N. J., and about to make his customary periodical visit to the city, the summons came and found him ready; without a murmur or a noticable movement, the veteran passed away. In accordance with his expressed wish, his remains were interred at Arlington, on Thursday, January 3 1907, with the military honors prescribed for a general officer."

M. H. B.





BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE BELL.

GEORGE BELL.

No. 1592. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, January 2nd, 1907, at Washington, D. C., aged 79.

Among the distinguished and accomplished officers of the United States Army, who faithfully served the Nation for over a half century and of whom little has been said in history, none stand higher today in the memory of their friends and comrades in arms than that noble, true, generous and beloved soldier, Brigadier General George Bell, United States Army, retired.

The name of Bell was borne by many of the inhabitants of the Provinces of New England as early as the year 1643. Many of them came from the counties of Londonderry and Antrim, in Northern Ireland, and a member of that family, who left among his descendants, the Maryland Bells, emigrated to this country about the year 1710 and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

George Bell, who was called before the Great White Throne on January 2nd, 1907, almost before the church bells had ceased ringing their welcome to the bright New Year, was the son of William Duffield Bell and Susan Harry Bell, and was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, March 12th, 1828.

His father, William Duffield Bell, the son of Samuel and Susan D. Bell, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was married in the year 1818, at Hagerstown, Maryland, to Susan, the daughter of Jacob Harry.

William Duffield Bell during the year 1813 established in Hagerstown, Maryland, "The Torch Light and Public Advertiser," and conducted it most successfully for many years; he was a public-spirited citizen, earnestly engaged in the advancement of the prosperity, interests and welfare of Hagerstown

and stood so high in the regard and esteem of the people of that town, that he was honored with the election as Mayor, a position he held some years.

Active members of the Presbyterian Church in which for ages their ancestors had worshipped, William Duffield Bell and his noble wife deeply impressed upon their children the grandeur, beauty and purity of the truths and tenets of that denomination.

George Bell attended school at the Hagerstown Academy until he reached the age of fourteen, when, upon the death of his father, he sought and obtained employment in the office of the newspaper in which the family were so deeply interested. While so employed he received through the member of Congress from his district, Hon. Dixon Roman, an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he entered as a cadet in June, 1848, with such young men as Thomas L. Casey, Henry W. Slocum, David S. Stanley, Philip H. Sheridan, George L. Hartsuff, Charles R. Woods, Alex. McD. McCook, August V. Kautz, George Crook and John P. Hawkins, all of whom afterwards became eminent soldiers and distinguished generals in the Army of the Nation.

Starting out with all the energy and enthusiasm of youth, his eyes failed him during the first year of his military career and he was obliged to return home for rest and medical treatment and the records of the Military Academy for June, 1849, report him as "absent, sick, not examined."

Returning to the Academy in the summer of 1849, he at once took excellent rank in that wonderful class of 1853 that gave to the Nation such superb soldiers as McPherson, Sheridan, Schofield, Sill, W. S. Smith, Vincent, Tyler and Terrill of the Union Army, Hood of the Confederate Army, and a number of other heroes who made their reputations for gallantry on the field of battle.

Graduating with honor in a class of 52 members in June, 1853, General Bell was appointed in the Army on July 1st,

with rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, and his long and brilliant military career can be summed up as follows:

He served in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in 1853-54, being promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery October 31st, 1853, and was on frontier duty at Fort McIntosh, and in scouting 1854-56, and in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians in 1856, reaching the grade of First Lieutenant in the First Artillery June 30th, 1855.

He served on frontier duty at Fort Brown, Texas, 1856-57; at San Antonio, Texas, 1857-58, being on Commissary duty and in charge of the Ordnance Depot April-June, 1858; in garrison at Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1858-59; on the march to Fort Clark, Texas, 1859, and on Coast Survey duty from November 15th, 1859, until April 24th, 1861.

During the great Civil War of 1861-65 he was Bearer of Dispatches from the General-in-Chief to the commanding officer at Indianola, Texas, March 23rd to April 23rd, 1861; served as Depot Commissary and Quartermaster at Annapolis Junction, Maryland, during the exciting period between April 27th and June 28th, 1861; as assistant in the organization of the Subsistence Department for the Manassas Campaign of July 1861 and serving in that campaign; in charge of the Alexandria, Va., Subsistence Depot and of the Instruction of Commissaries of Volunteers August 1st, 1861, to March 25th, 1862.

He was appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence in the U. S. Army August 3rd, 1861, and served as Principal Assistant Commissary of the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia Pensinsular Campaign March 25th to August 28th, 1862; in charge of the Alexandria, Virginia, Subsistence Depot and of the Instruction of Commissaries of Volunteers August 28th, 1862, to June 15th, 1863, having been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, August 28th, 1862.

He served as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Susquehanna June 15th to August 5th, 1863; in charge of the

Alexandria, Va., Subsistence Depot and of the Instruction of Commissaries of Volunteers August 5th to November 5th, 1863, and of the Washington, D. C., Subsistence Depot from November 5th, 1863, to October 26th, 1865, receiving the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Regular Army on March 13th, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the War.

From October 26th, 1865, until March 16th, 1869, he served as Chief Commissary of the Department of Washington, receiving on April 9th, 1865, the brevet of Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the War.

While Chief Commissary of the Department of Washington, he also performed the duties of Chief Commissary of the Department of the Potomac from October 22nd, 1866, to March 11th, 1867, and of the First Military District (Virginia) to April 24th, 1867.

He served as Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Washington, D. C., from March 16th, 1869, to December 31st, 1876, and as Acting Depot Quartermaster from July 2nd to December 17th, 1874, and from March 5th to August 1st, 1875; as Chief Commissary of the Department of the South and Purchasing Commissary at Atlanta, Georgia, February 9th, 1877, to July 18th, 1878, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 4th, 1878, to November 24th, 1879; as Chief Commissary of the Department of Missouri and Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 29th, 1879, to October 22nd, 1884, and as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at New York City from November 1st, 1884, to March 12th, 1892, when he was retired from active service in accordance with law on account of age.

He was appointed Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, on the retired list April 23rd, 1904.

He was married in San Antonio, Texas, on May 20th, 1858, to Miss Isabella McCormick, of Washington, D. C., and of

that union were born seven sons and one daughter, two of the sons graduating at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, and now serving as officers in the Army of the United States.

It is a well known fact to all soldiers that there is no more important branch of a great Army in the field than that which provides food for the troops.

General Bell, during his long and honorable career, made a study of this great subject and was an absolute master of his profession; his services in connection with the grand old Army of the Potomac were most satisfactory.

Early in 1861 he took charge of the Alexandria Subsistence Depot, then composed of a very few storehouses, and by his wonderful energy soon expanded it until it occupied nearly every building on the Potomac River between the Orange and Alexandria Railroad wharf and the Pioneer Mills, a distance of about a quarter of a mile; at one period 20,000,000 pounds of hard bread and vast quantities of other articles of the Army ration were stored in this depot.

In the suburbs of Alexandria he built ovens capable of turning out daily 120,000 rations of bread and when the Army of the Potomac landed at Acquia Creek, after the great Peninsular Campaign, these ovens were taxed to their full capacity; from his great storehouses he supplied the troops of General Grant as they faced the Confederate Army under General Lee, and shortly before the movement which resulted in the great Battle of the Wilderness, at the request of the accomplished and efficient officer then serving as Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac under General Grant, he succeeded in gathering together a herd of 6,500 beef cattle and delivered them at Brandy Station, Virginia, in nine days after the request reached him and two days before General Grant commenced that wonderful march which resulted in the memorable Campaign of the Wilderness.

While on duty in and around Washington and with the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1865, General Bell won the respect, esteem, confidence and friendship of that noble hero, patriot and martyr, President Lincoln, and his wonderful and able Secretary of War.

A close student of his life profession, he passed the greater portion of his time, after his retirement, in reading, but shortly after reaching the age of three score years and ten, his eyesight, which had given him trouble when he entered the Military Academy a half century before, became so impaired that for the last few years of his life he was deprived even of this great pleasure.

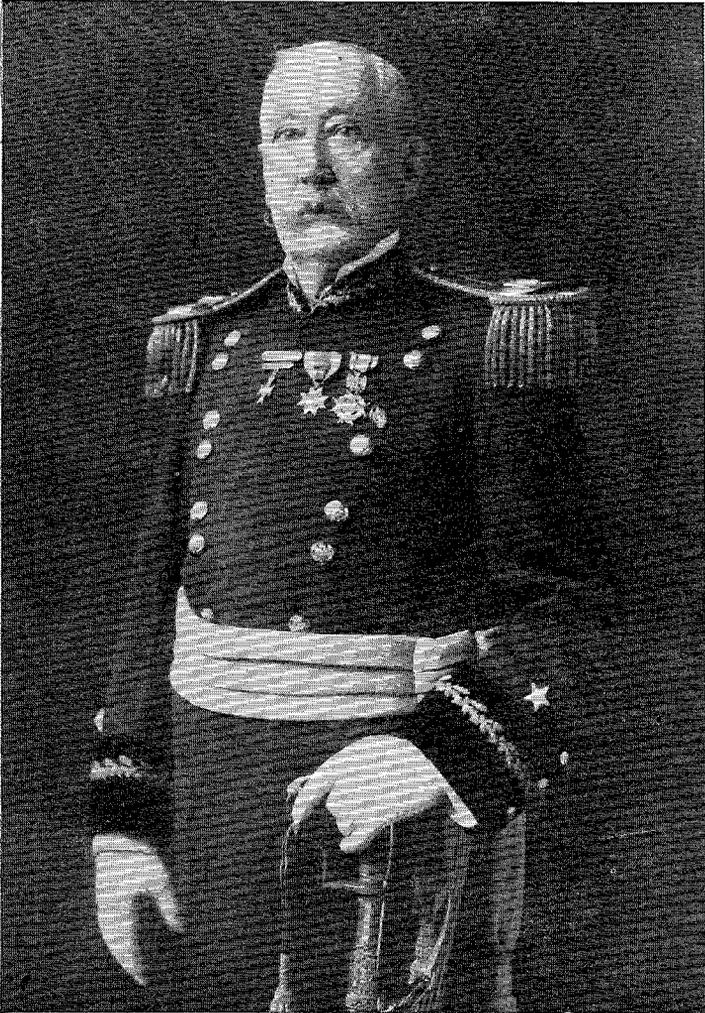
The final summons came to him at the opening of the New Year, and on January 5th, 1907, with the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of the Masonic Order, of which order he had been for over fifty years an honored and beloved member, he was laid away in the cemetery at Hagerstown, Maryland, where the earthly remains of his parents were buried.

Brigadier-General George Bell was a cultured, accomplished, energetic, courageous and faithful officer, a Christian gentleman of the highest type of character; his paramount thought was that of duty to his country and to the loved ones whom the King of Kings had placed around him in his hospitable home.

Honorable in every sense, firm and true in peace and war, his memory will be cherished through life by his comrades with whom he was associated and his name will be recorded among those of the gallant and accomplished soldiers who faithfully served their country during the most eventful period of its history.

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BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM PRESTON VOSE.

WILLIAM P. VOSE.

NO. 1535. CLASS OF 1864.

Died February 10, 1906, at Washington, D. C., aged 67.

GENERAL WILLIAM PRESTON VOSE, son of William and Mary Wooderson (Phillips) Vose and brother of Judge Thomas W. Vose, of Bangor, Me., was born at Orrington, Me., July 19th, 1839. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of Robert Vose, who came to this country in 1638 and settled in Milton, Mass., where he purchased a farm of the Worshipful John Glover, a part of which still remains in the family. General Vose was educated in the common schools and traveled extensively before entering the Military Academy at West Point in 1860. He graduated June 13th, 1864, in Ordnance, but preferring active service, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Second Artillery. Giving up the greater part of the graduation leave, he reported for duty to the Army of the Potomac, where he was assigned to Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery of the Artillery Brigade, Fifth Army Corps. He took part in all engagements of that Army, including attacks on Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Peeble's Farm, Gravelly Run, Five Forks, Sailors' Creek and Appomattox. For distinguished services was brevetted Captain on the field; was in command of Battery during Appomattox Campaign, and until after the grand review at Washington; served in nearly every State and Territory of the United States. He organized the Sixth Artillery and went with it to the Philippines, where he served nearly three years—1899-1901; retired for age, 1903. He was a member of the Association of Graduates, Military Academy; Natural Geographical Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Companion of the Loyal Legion, Sir Knight of the Templar Order. General Vose was married October 22nd, 1874, to Betty May, daughter of Lemuel Williams, a descendant of

Phillip Williams, of Wales, and granddaughter of Robert Robinson, of Baltimore, Md., who served in the War of the Revolution. The children are Caroline Vose Volkmar, William Eugene Vose, Captain, M. D., U. S. A., and Robert Emory Vose, M. E. The untimely death of General Vose occurred at his home, 1341 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C., February 10th, 1906. The interment was at Arlington, Va., on February 14th, with full military honors.

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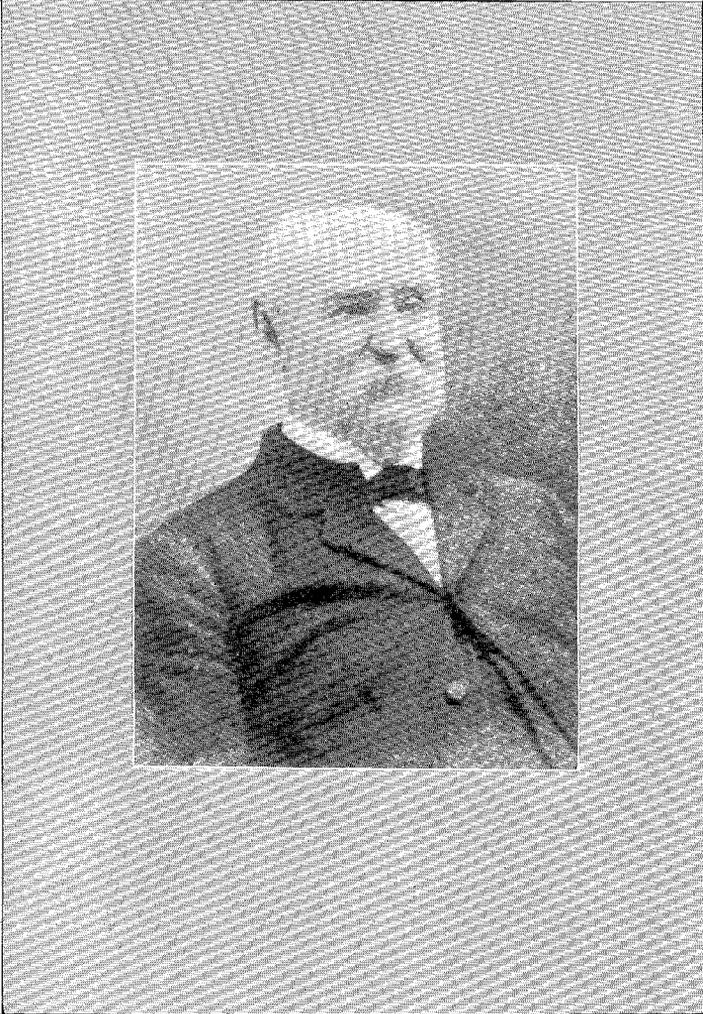
HYLAN B. LYON.

No. 1729. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, April 26th, 1907, at Eddyville, Ky., aged 71.

From the Confederate Military History, published by the Confederate Publishing Company of Atlanta, Georgia, is obtained, through the Louisville Courier-Journal, of April 26, 1907, the following sketch of the life of General Lyon.

"Brigadier-General Hylan B. Lyon was born in the State of Kentucky about the year 1836. He was appointed to the West Point Military Academy in 1852, and on graduation in 1856, was promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant of Artillery. His first service was against the Seminole Indians in Florida, 1857. Then he was on frontier duty at various posts in California; in 1858 he was engaged in the Spokane expedition, and in battle September 5th to 7th, 1858. He served later in Washington and Montana, with promotion to First Lieutenant, Third Artillery. There were very few officers of the United States Army who did not regret the great sectional quarrel and the war that resulted therefrom and yet there were a few from the seceding States that did not obey the voice of their States and range themselves under the banner of the South. Where there was great division of sentiment, as in Kentucky, Missouri, etc., some remained in the Army and did splendid service for the Union, while others were unsurpassed in their zeal and fidelity to the South. Hylan B. Lyon was one



BRIGADIER-GENERAL HYLAN B. LYON.



of this latter class, on April 30, 1861, resigning his commission in the United States Army. He entered the service of the Confederate States, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Artillery. He was the First Captain of Cobb's Battery. By the third of February, 1862, he had been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Kentucky Regiment. He led his Regiment at the Battle of Fort Donelson and was mentioned for bravery by his Brigade Commander, Colonel John M. Simonton. After the Donelson prisoners had been exchanged, Colonel Lyon and the Eighth Kentucky were placed in the Army of West Tennessee, in the First Division of the First Corps. On the fifth of December, 1862, this Division, commanded by General Lloyd Tilghman, had an encounter with the Federals at Coffeyville, which was a complete success for the Confederates. General Tilghman reported that the Eighth Kentucky, under Colonel H. B. Lyon, was conspicuous in the fight, where he had seldom seen greater good judgment and impetuous gallantry shown by any officers or men.

In June, 1864, Colonel Lyon was commissioned Brigadier-General, and in August, he was assigned to the Corps of General Forrest. His Brigade consisted of the Third, Seventh, Eighth and Twelfth Kentucky Regiments. These troops, with their commanders, shared the glories and hardships of Forrest's campaigns in North Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. During the march of Hood into Tennessee, Lyon was very active, penetrating even into Kentucky.—*From Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal, April 26, 1907.*

\* \* \* \* \*

General Lyon fell dead on his farm, two miles back from Eddyville, from heart failure. He had gone to the farm on business, and after talking to two of his farm hands, left them to go and look after some other work. When about 100 yards away he was seen to fall, and when the two men reached him, life was gone.

He was the great-grandson of Colonel Mathew Lyon, who sold himself for the passage across the ocean, and who later elected Thomas Jefferson President by his one vote.

General Lyon was connected with the State penitentiary at Frankfort for four years. He was appointed by Governor Buckner a member of the commission that located the branch penitentiary at Eddyville, his native town, and personally superintended its building. After the completion of the prison he was offered the wardenship, but declined to accept it.

He represented the Sixth Legislative District in the memorable Goebel contest, and voted to seat Governor Goebel. For several years he had lived in Eddyville, in retirement, looking after his farming

interest and devoting himself to private affairs. November a year ago he was elected Mayor of the city of Eddyville, an honor held by him at the time of his death.

While serving in the Kentucky Legislature the question of enlarging the State penitentiary, or building a branch prison, came before the body and upon the determination to build a new prison he was placed at the head of the commission which selected the site and superintended the erection of the structure. He served in the lower House of the Assembly three times, taking prominent position among its membership at each session.

He was seventy-one years of age, full of honors and ripe in years. A wife, three sons and three daughters survive him, Captain Frank Lyon, of the United States Navy, now at Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Grace Kevil, of Princeton; Hugh, Ernest, Maybelle and Loraine, who remain at home.

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[Since the above was put in type the following additional sketch has been handed in for publication.—Secretary of Association.]

H. B. Lyon was born in that part of Caldwell County now known as Lyon County, Kentucky, on the 22nd day of February, 1836, on a farm known as "River View," lying on the Cumberland river two miles above Eddyville, Kentucky. His father died in 1839, and his mother in 1844, and at eight years of age he left his farm and his home was with F. H. Skinner of Eddyville, Kentucky. He attended the schools of Eddyville until he was fourteen years of age, when he was sent to the Masonic University at La Grange, Kentucky, where he remained eighteen months, not, however, as a "Beneficiary," and then attended the college at Princeton, Kentucky, for a few months. He was in the spring of 1852 appointed a Cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and entered that Academy in June of that year, and graduated 19th in his class in 1856. He was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant of the 2nd Artillery, U. S. A., and served a short time with that Regiment at Fort Myers, Florida, under General William Haney, who

was engaged in removing the remnant of Seminole Indians then in Florida, from Florida to the Indian Territory. He was, in the spring of 1857, promoted to Second Lieutenant of the 3rd Artillery and ordered to report for duty at Fort Yuma, California, where he remained for one year. Fort Yuma was then regarded as the hottest and driest place in the world. No rain fell during the year Lyon was there; the thermometer stood at 114 in the shade and it was reported there the year before, it stood at 115 and a soldier died and went to hell and it was so much cooler there than at Fort Yuma that the soldier came back to the Fort for his overcoat and blankets.

In the spring of 1858, Lyon, with his Company, was ordered to San Bernardino, Cal., a town the Mormons had abandoned to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake City, to resist the advance of Col. Albert Sidney Johnston's Army on that city. He remained at San Bernardino but two weeks when he, with his Company, was ordered to Fort Dalles, Oregon, and there joined Col. Wright's expedition against the North Western Indians of Washington Territory to punish them for "Steptoes's Massacre." On this expedition he engaged in one battle with the Indians on Spokane Plains, and visited the present cities of, the cities of Spokane Falls, Coeur de Alene and other towns then unoccupied except in a few places by a few Indians. On this expedition Lyon witnessed the basest piece of treachery on the part of the Commander of the expedition ever charged against an intelligent American. Lyon heard Col. Wright request a number of Indians to tell Qualshun, the War Chief of the North Western Indians, and a Chief that had been seen by so few Americans, that he was regarded almost a myth, to come into camp, that he wanted to see him. Lyon asked the Colonel "what he would do with Qualshun" should he come to camp? And he replied "hang him in fifteen minutes after

he reports." The next day Lyon was standing near the Colonel's tent when an Indian mounted on a fine Indian horse, with a double barreled shot gun in his hands, and a six shooter buckled to his waist, followed by a handsome half breed woman also well mounted, with a long staff gaily ornamented with ribbons, in her hand, asked "Ca Mitlight mica hiyas Tie," (where does your chief live), Lyon pointed to the Colonel's tent, and walked to the tent, called to the Colonel and told him that "here is an Indian that wants to see you." The Indian rode up in front of the tent about the same time the Colonel made his appearance, and to the question of the Colonel as to what his name was the Indian answered Qualshun, and at the Colonel's invitation the Indian dismounted and the Colonel talked with him in "Chinook" and whilst so engaged called an orderly and directed him to take an order to the Officer of the Guard, directing this officer to send him a detachment of soldiers. When the soldiers appeared, Lyon expected this Indian would give battle, but to his surprise he surrendered his gun and pistol without resistance, and the woman threw down her staff and galloped out of camp. So soon as the guard had gone the Colonel wrote an order to the Officer of the Guard to hang Qualshun immediately and it was done in about fifteen minutes after Qualshun had entered camp. When the Indian was made to understand that he was to be hung he laid on the ground and could not be induced, or forced, to stand up. So six soldiers took him in their arms and carried him to a leaning tree over a limb of which a rope was thrown, one end of which was placed, with a hangman's noose around Qualshun's neck and the soldiers took hold of the other end and hung Qualshun up out of the arms of their comrades. No more mournful sounds were ever uttered than those made by Qualshun, in begging for his life. He cried, "Copet six, Copet six, wake mameluse mica, mica Potlach hiyu—Chickamen hizu cuitan sposé mica wake

manelus mica, (stop friend, stop friend, don't kill me, I will give you a great deal of money, a great many horses if you will not kill me). He repeated these expressions a number of times. On this expedition, seventeen other Indians were hung, but they were delivered to Colonel Wright for that purpose by the chiefs of the tribes to which they belonged.

Lyon was complimented in General orders from the War Department at Washington for gallantry in the battle of Spokane Plains.

Lyon spent the winter of 1858 and 1859 at Fort Vancouver, W. T., and in the spring of 1859 he volunteered as one of the officers of the escort to Mullans's Expedition to open a wagon road from Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on the waters of the Columbia river, to Fort Benton on the Missouri river. It took eighteen months to open this road through a country occupied only by Indians with an occasional white settler. It passed the Coeur de Alene Mission within about thirty miles of Fort Owen, Flathead Indian Agency, and about the same distance from the Pondereil and the Blackfoot Missions, (Catholic), and over a great part of this road now runs the Northern Pacific Railroad. During the eighteen months' work on this road the members of this expedition saw but one white woman, a laundress, who left the Command in about eight months after it left Fort Walla Walla. Lyon was the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance officer of the escort and commanded the escort on its return from Fort Benton to Fort Vancouver. Whilst at work in a valley of the Coeur de Aiene mountains it was so cold that whilst the men were in tents the mercury froze at 40 degrees below zero and the snow fell to the depth of twenty inches and remained about that depth during the winter. The latter part of the winter was spent in Cantonement Jordan in log huts. In the summer of 1859, Lyon was ordered by Mullan to, in company with a Flathead Chief, as guide, a Mexican

packer, and an Irish servant (soldier) to proceed to Fort Benton to meet Major Drake, who was expected at Fort Benton with five or six hundred recruits for the U. S. Army on the Pacific coast. The route Lyon had to travel passed through the country of the Blackfoot Indians, then regarded as the most desperate and fearless Indians, and the most bitter in their animosity to the Whites in the Territories of the United States. Nothing of special interest occurred on the trip to the Fort but on the return, and when about thirty miles from Fort Benton, Lyon's party which had been increased to eight in number, by having some hunters and trappers join it, was joined by Blackfoot Indians coming in, one at a time, from both sides of the trail, apparently a hunting party, until each one of the party had an Indian on his left or right with a long line in rear. When Lyon turned to ask his Flathead guide what this meant, the guide could not be found. As the Blackfoot and the Flathead were constantly at war it was wise in this Indian to avoid meeting the Blackfeet. The party rode a short distance after the Indians made their appearance when it entered a Blackfoot camp and found twenty-five or thirty Indians, men, standing in line, Lyon rode to a point opposite the center of the line and dismounting proceeded to the right of the line and extended his hand for a shake, addressing the Indian in Chinook, "Clahayum six to wa," (how do you do), this Indian and each one in the line shook hands with him and occasionally one would grunt which was a relief to Lyon as he regarded it as a friendly welcome. Near the end of the line one Indian replied in Chinook and asked if the party would not spend the night with the Indians, to which Lyon asked to be excused as he was anxious to proceed on his journey. Lyon and each member of the party in riding out of that camp felt like they were riding out of the "Valley of Death." After the return of this expedition to Fort Vancouver, Lyon was granted a leave of absence and returned to his home in

Kentucky. Whilst at home he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy, but as the war between the Northern and Southern States had broken out and as he was a secessionist, and in sympathy with the South, he resigned his commission in the United States Army and aided in organizing a Company of Infantry for the Confederate Army. This Company of which he was elected Captain joined the 3rd Kentucky Regiment of Infantry, C. S. A., of which Lloyd Tilghman was Colonel, at Camp Boone, Tenn. Although Lyon was third or fourth Captain of the Regiment he was always placed in command when the Colonel was absent, and commanded the Regiment in all the drills it received as an organization. When the Regiment reached Bowling Green and was under the command of General S. B. Buckner, Lyon's Company was detached and equipped by Lyon as an Artillery Company and known as Lyon's Battery, but after Lyon was promoted, Cobb was elected Captain and the Battery won imperishable glory as Cobb's Kentucky Battery. Lyon was at one time promoted by the appointment from Richmond as Major of the 45th (Heath's) Virginia Regiment but this appointment he declined at the suggestion of General S. B. Buckner because he preferred to be associated with Kentucky troops. Whilst at Bowling Green, Lyon was appointed by General Buckner, Chief of Artillery of his, Buckner's Division, and commanded as a member of General Buckner's Staff, four Light Batteries. When he was promoted to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Kentucky Infantry, C. S. A., Lyon left Bowling Green and joined his Regiment at Clarksville, en route to Fort Donaldson and assumed command of it as the Colonel, Henry Burnett was absent. During the battle of Fort Donaldson, Lyon commanded the 8th Kentucky, although the Colonel was at one time present and although urged by Lyon to take command, he would not do so on the grounds that he had been elected Confederate States Senator from Kentucky and because he did not know how to com-

mand a Regiment. The 8th Kentucky was in the memorable battle, on the left of our line on Saturday and beat back three Regiments of Kentuckians of the United States Army, and all other commands in front of it; Lyon could have made his escape with Forrest's Cavalry from Fort Donaldson but his Regiment refused to disband and endeavor to escape as individuals, and felt in honor bound to surrender with it. He was first imprisoned at Cairo, Ill., then at Indianapolis, Ind., then at Camp Chase, O., and finally at Fort Warren, Mass. He was treated very kindly at Fort Warren by the kind hearted Colonel Dimick, U. S. A. He was exchanged at Aiken's Landing on James river about eighteen miles from Richmond and proceeded to Vicksburg where he met his Regiment, which, as its members were enlisted for but one year, it was re-organized for three years or the end of the war, and Lyon was elected its Colonel. The first service this Regiment rendered after re-organization was with General Van Dorn in his movements to meet Grant's Army at Holly Springs, but engaged in but one battle, that of Coffeeville, Miss., but so distinguished itself in this engagement that on the battle field, its Commander was strongly recommended by General Lloyd Tilghman for promotion. After this engagement this Regiment was temporarily mounted and was at the Battle of Champion Hill doing picket duty. It was a part of General Pemberton's Army at Big Black Bridge and was the rear guard of that Army in its retreat from Big Black Bridge to Vicksburg. This was on Sunday, and on Thursday night following, after repeated applications by its Colonel to General Pemberton for some of the fine horses belonging to the Artillery Companies, which would undoubtedly starve to death in Vicksburg, and permission to march his Regiment out of Vicksburg, the application was granted and permission given. The Regiment marched down the Mississippi river and passed between Grant's left flank and his Gun-boats and escaped without firing a gun. Grant

at that time did not have enough soldiers to complete the investment of Vicksburg which he commanded on the North. On its march from Vicksburg to Raymond, Miss., the Regiment captured large numbers of skulks, convalescents and sick in the hospitals established by Grant on his march in rear of Vicksburg.

When Lyon reported to General Joe Johnston, then at Jackson, Miss., which he did from Raymond, he was ordered with his Regiment and a Mississippi Regiment to do picket duty on the Big Black river, near Big Black Bridge in rear of General Grant's Army investing Vicksburg. In General Johnston's move to attack Grant's rear in hope of relieving Vicksburg, the 8th Kentucky Regiment was the advance of one of the Divisions and was crossing Big Black river when an order to retreat was given, as Vicksburg had surrendered the day before (the 4th of July). Whilst doing picket duty on the Big Black river, Lyon was detached from his Command and ordered by General Joseph Johnston to take command of the irregular Cavalry on the outside of Port Hudson, Louisiana, and after organizing them, to cut his way into Port Hudson and show General Gardner how to cut his way out. This order was given verbally but was not in Lyon's written instructions. Lyon found but a small command and so reporting, he after capturing a large number of wagons and their teams, was returned to his Command on Big Black river. The 8th Kentucky dismounted, fell back before Grant's Army on its movement from Vicksburg to Jackson, Miss., and was in the battle at Jackson where it repulsed the advance of a large Federal force, but lost heavily in killed and wounded as the result of a foolish order given by General Featherstone, in command of the Brigade, which placed the Regiment on a slope in full view of the advancing Federal line, when a position behind the top of the ridge had been taken by its Colonel, as the Regiment had no rifle pits.

The Regiment, after the fall of Jackson, fell back to Meridian, Miss., and was there mounted and formed a part of the Kentucky Brigade of Forrest's Cavalry. Before this, however, Lyon had by the War Department at Richmond, Va., been detached from his Regiment and ordered to report to General Bragg, then on Missionary Ridge, and by General Bragg was ordered to report to General Joe Wheeler, then at Knoxville, Tennessee. Lyon was by General Wheeler assigned to the command of two Regiments to watch the Federal troops at Kingston and report any movement made from that point or from Chattanooga to relieve Burnside then at Knoxville. When General Wheeler was ordered to report to General Bragg at Missionary Ridge, Lyon accompanied him and joined Bragg's Army on its retreat from Missionary Ridge. On the battlefield of Chickamauga, on the morning of the day Bragg's Army reached Dalton, Ga., the Chief of Artillery, Colonel Halloughis, of Bragg's Army, an old acquaintance of Lyon's, asked him to take command of the Artillery for that day, as he, the Chief, was about worn out. This Lyon did with General Bragg's consent, and although it was seriously apprehended that by a Federal charge the Artillery could be easily captured, it was so handled as to avoid any charge made, and reached Dalton in good condition, where Lyon found General Bragg, to whom he should report, in so demoralized a condition that he made his report to Colonel Brent, Adjutant-General of the Army. Lyon was for a time in command of a Brigade of Wheeler's Cavalry in Alabama to recruit, and when that Brigade was broken up he was ordered to Dalton and appointed by General Joe Wheeler, his Chief of Staff, and in the temporary absence of General Wheeler was virtually in command of his Corps. Lyon held this position until he was ordered to report for duty with his Regiment, then with General N. B. Forrest, in Mississippi, and as he was the Senior Officer of the Kentucky Brigade he was ordered to take command of the Bri-

gade. As Commander of this Brigade he participated in the battle of Brice's Cross Roads and was at all times in command of the Brigade, notwithstanding the false statement made by Dr. Wyeth in his history of N. B. Forrest, that he, Forrest, at one time commanded Lyon's Brigade, and it was the advance of the Kentucky Brigade that broke the center of the Federal line of battle and won the day for Forrest, for after this charge, the Federals retreated in great disorder, allowing Forrest's troops to capture all their Artillery wagons, Ambulance train and more prisoners than Forrest had men engaged in the battle. In reading Dr. Wyeth's report of this battle one would give the Confederate Artillery the honor of the victory when the Artillery was not in the fight in the beginning, as it was ordered to the rear, as Forrest had no idea of giving the Federals battle at this point, and when the Artillery rejoined Forrest's Command the fighting was in the woods where the Artillery could render but little, if any, service, and in the pursuit the Kentucky Brigade captured nearly all the prisoners. In the battle of Tupelo, fought by General Stephen D. Lee, Lyon commanded a Division composed of Artillery, Infantry and dismounted Cavalry, which acted as a reserve. In Forrest's raid into Tennessee, Lyon commanded the Kentucky Brigade and took charge of the Federal troops and the Fort at Athens, Ga., after the surrender and with one of Morton's Batteries, with Morton in command, compelled the surrender of troops in two block houses regarded as almost impregnable.

In the fight at Sulphur Trestle, Tenn., Lyon commanded, in addition to his Brigade, one of the Brigades of Roddy's Alabama Cavalry, and feeling a little spiteful towards this Cavalry for their inactivity in the battle of Brice's Cross Roads, he determined that this Brigade should smell powder and he deployed his Staff in rear of his command and ordered that this Brigade should be pushed into the fight, and it was done, for in a charge up the hill on which the Fort

was built, about eighty men were killed or wounded. About one year after this fight Lyon was riding down the ridge of the mountains in Northern Alabama when he saw a regiment of soldiers at rest by the road side and as he approached it he heard one of the men say, "Yonder comes old Red, yonder comes old Red," meaning General W. H. Jackson, who like Lyon, had red hair and fair complexion, but another soldier answered, "No that's not old Red, that's the d—— fool who had so many of us killed and wounded at Sulpher Trestle"— During this fight, General Forrest, in passing Lyon, said, "Lyon, I have sounded a parley and intend demanding the surrender of this Fort, and if it does not surrender and I am compelled to take it by assault, I will kill every man in it," to which Lyon replied, "Alright, kill every man in the Fort and you will be sustained by International Law." The garrison surrendered. In a fight near Pulaski, Tenn., the Kentucky Brigade was warmly engaged but drove the Federals back, and when night came on, this Brigade being on the extreme left of Forrest's Command and rather in advance of the other troops, was in action for some time when Lyon concluded to go to General Forrest's Headquarters and ascertain what further move he contemplated, and when he reached Headquarters found General Abraham Buford in command, and to Lyon's question, "where is General Forrest," Buford answered, "He's gone and By God I am going too, and you must withdraw the troops," then confronted by the Federals, and this Lyon did without the loss of a man. When the Kentucky Brigade reached General Forrest's Headquarters the next morning Lyon met General Forrest who said to him, "Lyon I have a communication from General Washburn, commanding the Federal troops in Memphis, in which he notifies me, that in future expeditions the negroes would fight under the black flag, that they could not be controlled." And added, "I will call a council of war at one o'clock and I wish you to be present." Lyon answered, "Alright I'll be

present," but he was delayed unavoidably and when he approached General Forrest's Headquarters he met that officer, who said "the council was held and has adjourned" and to Lyon's question "what did it do?" General Forrest answered, "Oh, nothing" and then Lyon said, "You can do but one thing, and that is advise General Washburn that if his negroes fight under the black flag we will regard the entire command as fighting under that flag and we will take no prisoners, white or black," to which Forrest answered, "I'll do it," and a short time afterwards he told Lyon that Washburn, in answer to his communication, had stated that neither the white or black Federal troops would fight under the black flag.

Lyon was then a Brigadier General. Had been promoted just after the battle at Brice's Cross Roads and just before Forrest's recommendation for his promotion reached Richmond. With his commission Lyon received an order from Richmond directing him to proceed to Western Virginia and assume command of Morgan's Cavalry, as General Morgan had been wounded a short time before. When Lyon reported having received this order, to General Forrest, he said, "You shall not go." "I will immediately telegraph the War Department at Richmond, Va. and ask that this order be revoked and that you be ordered to remain with my Corps." And in answer to this telegram, Lyon was ordered to remain with General Forrest. A short time after Forrest's raid into Tennessee, Lyon was ordered by General Beauregard, then in command of the Department of the West, to assume command of the Department of Western Kentucky, which he did, establishing his headquarters at Paris, Tenn. When General Forrest made what is known as his Tennessee River Raid, he entered Lyon's Department and Lyon reported to him with his Command of several hundred troops and was with him at Fort Hinman and opposite Johnsonville, Tenn. When Forrest's command reached a point opposite Johnsonville,

Lyon heard General Forrest call him, and when he met him General Forrest said, "Lyon, you were an Artillery Officer and I want you to ride with me to the Tennessee river and tell me whether or not the Yankees can with their guns in Forts on the hills, in rear of Johnsonville, hurt badly a command on this side of the river." They rode to a point opposite Johnsonville and after a careful examination Lyon reported to Forrest that the Yankees could not so depress their guns as to hurt his Command on that side of the river, for if they did depress them, the recoil would dismount their guns. General Forrest then said, "Lyon, how many men would you want to sink a six gun battery tonight, so it can not be seen from the other side of the river." Lyon answered, "One thousand men and all the picks and shovels that can be found in the country around here." Forrest said, "All right I will order the detail and will order Morton to have one of his Batteries placed at your command." Lyon had the excavation made, with embrasures cut through the earth, on the river side of the excavation and the guns in position and brush laid on embankment in front of guns before daylight next morning and so reported to General Forrest. At about ten o'clock of this day two Federal Gun Boats anchored in the Tennessee river just in front of the Battery and as Lyon had received orders not to open fire from the Battery until he had orders from General Forrest he, Lyon, sent a Staff Officer to General Forrest advising him of the conditions and asking permission to open fire on the Gun Boats, Forrest replied. "If you receive no future orders from me you can at two o'clock fire on the Gun Boats." As no further orders were received at two o'clock, Lyon gave the order to fire and the Gun Boats were immediately abandoned by their crews, but before abandoning them the crews put fire to both boats and they were burned to the water's edge. Immediately after this, eight or ten transports, all but two lying tied to the bank at

Johnsonville were fired and the fire from them ignited a large quantity of Quartermaster and Commissary stores on the bank of the river, all of which were consumed. About dark that evening, General Forrest met Lyon and asked him if he thought he could cut the hawsers of the two transports, not burned, and let them float below Johnsonville where he would cotton clad them and run by the Batteries at Johnsonville and run them to Florence, Ala., and aid General John B. Hood in crossing his army over the Tennessee river on his expedition to Nashville. Lyon answered he would make the effort and if it could be done he would cut the boats loose from the shore; but just as Lyon was taking his seat in his boat with his picked crew to cross the river the fire burst out of the top of the two boats and they with the others were burned. This is a correct report of the operations at this point, notwithstanding the incorrect statements made by Dr. Wyeth and the "Confederate Veteran" in its last issue. By the way, this periodical, the "Confederate Veteran," is mainly conspicuous for incorrect statements made in many of its publications.

Under orders from General Beauregard to move into Kentucky, tear up rail roads to prevent or delay re-inforcements from the North reaching Nashville in time to oppose General John B. Hood's movements on that city and to put the mills in running order to supply Hood's Command with flour and meal, Lyon with all troops at his command consisting of Cobb's Artillery Company commanded by Captain F. P. Gracey and two Batteries, one commanded by Colonel J. Q. Chenworth and the other by.....crossed the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers by means of steamboats he captured and afterwards burned, and capturing those transports on the Cumberland river, which were burned moved first to Hopkinsville and drove the Federal troops out of the city and burned the Court House, then, to Princeton and burned the Court House there; then to Madisonville and burned the Court House there; to Hartford, capturing

the garrison in the Court House and burned the Court House; to Hodgenville and burned the Court House there; to Burksville and burned the Court House. The Court Houses in all these towns had been used by the Federals as Forts and Prisons for Confederate sympathizers. At Burksville, Lyon crossed the Tennessee river where he heard of Hood's defeat at Nashville and his retreat South, moved through Tennessee and crossed the Tennessee at Claysville and camped at Red Hill, Alabama. At Red Hill, through failure of Colonel .....to properly picket the roads, Lyon's Headquarters were surprised at night, surrounded by Federal troops and his surrender demanded. He in answer to this demand, killed the officer commanding the Federal troops, Lyon by name, and with Major Rankin made his escape from his troops. He proceeded to Aberdeen, Miss., and there joined General Forrest and remained with him until he surrendered at Prairie Station. Lyon refused to surrender and with his servant commenced his journey to Mexico. At Grenada, Miss., he learned from General Wright in command at that place that Gov. Isham G. Harris of Tennessee was at a farm house near there, in hiding under the assumed name of Major Green and was anxious to join some one going to Mexico. Lyon found Major Green and it was agreed that Lyon should go to Fort Pemberton on the Yazoo river, have a boat constructed that would carry him and his servant and Major Green and his servant over the back water then between Fort Pemberton and the Mississippi river and across this river. This Lyon did and when Major Green joined him they in company with a Mr. Harris, a distant relative of Major Green, who lived in the Mississippi Valley, then overflowed, as a guide proceeded across the waters to Mr. Harris' house, where they remained several days, then under the guidance of some Arkansas waterman they crossed the remaining back water and camped one night on the .....and next morning crossed the Mississippi river to the Arkansas shore

below Napoleon Ark., having travelled in a small boat about eighty miles. In the back water on the Arkansas side of the river they found a logger's camp and as they had not eaten anything since dinner the day before they were hungry, but when the logmen were asked for something to eat they said they had nothing, and when Lyon asked one of the men to let them have some corn bread and fried bacon the man replied, "H—D—tion that's as good as we ever have and is good enough for anybody." They bought horses and mules in Arkansas to mount themselves and servants and to pack bedding, camp outfit, provisions, etc. Lyon did the packing as he had seen service of that kind in the United States Army on the plains. Lyon and Harris rode across the Southeastern corner of Arkansas and the Northwestern corner of Louisiana and entered Texas near Clarksville, and remained about one week at a farm house near Clarksville which belonged to Major Green, (Gov. Isham G. Harris), and to which he had sent his negroes when the Federal Army entered Tennessee. At this farm Major Green had, as he thought, a severe spell of sickness. When he was very sick a report was brought to Lyon that the Roughs and Bush-wackers of Boie County in the Northeast corner of Texas heard that Gov. Harris was near Clarksville and had also heard that Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee had offered \$5,000 reward for his body dead or living and that a body of them was then near Clarksville intended arresting Harris. When Lyon reported this to Harris, Harris said, "Lyon I cannot move, I suppose I will have to surrender but you make your escape," to which Lyon replied, "No they don't want me, but you had better, if possible, make your escape." Harris answered, "it is impossible, I can not leave my bed." Reports came to Lyon continually and it was reported late in the evening that the Bush-wackers were in Clarksville, two miles distant, and Lyon reported this to Harris. Harris said, "well, have our horses saddled and send Ran—his servant—to me, I will make an effort to get

up." When the horses were saddled and mules packed, Ran had dressed Harris and he and Lyon helped him to mount his horse and the party rode four or five miles and encamped in the woods and next morning continued their journey without further complaint of sickness on Harris' part, the scare of the report of the movement of the Bush-wackers had given him entirely cured him.

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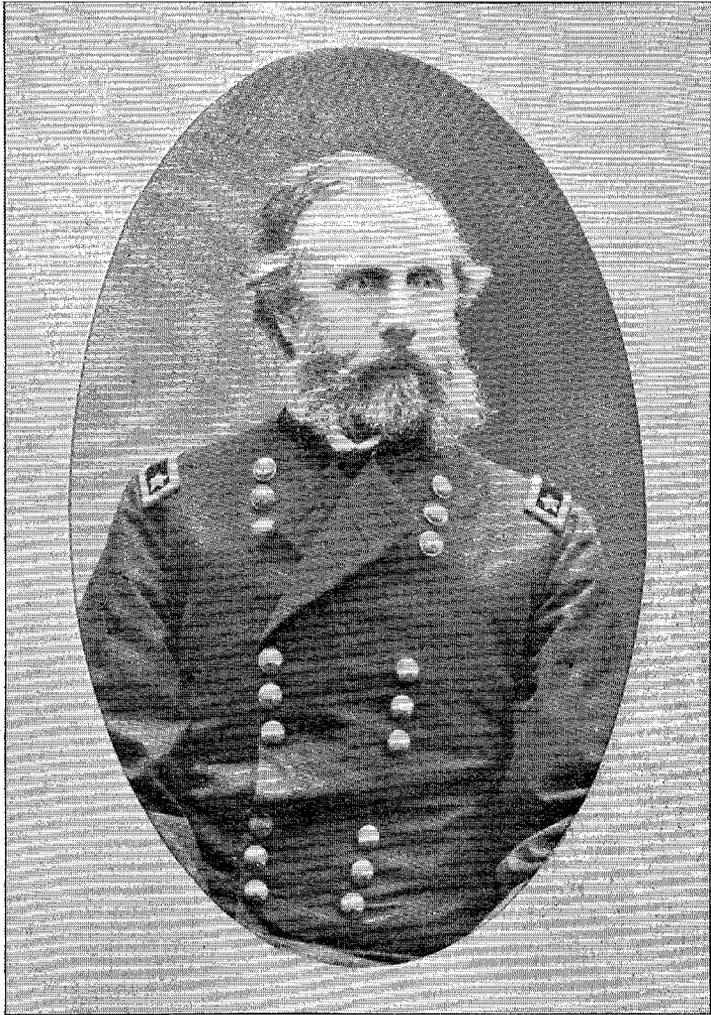
ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

No. 1338. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, May 10th, 1907, at Cobourg, Canada, aged 84.

Major-General Orlando B. Willcox, United States Army retired, an Officer of the Mexican and Seminole Wars, and one of the very few surviving Corps Commanders of the great Civil War, died at his summer home in Cobourg, Ont. He was a native of Detroit, Mich., born there in 1823, and that city and state have always been proud of his long and splendid record as an Officer in the Army since he entered it as a West Point cadet, a period of nearly sixty-five years. Washington has also been familiar with the gallant old veteran for much of that long period, for he first came here in 1843 to seek his commission as cadet, which he received in person from President John Tyler. He was stationed for a number of years at Fort Washington, and was at that time on intimate terms with many of the old families of Washington and Alexandria, and enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship, among others of Colonel John Augustine Washington, the last of the family to own Mt. Vernon. General Willcox commanded the First Michigan Volunteers in the Civil War, and that regiment was the first to come from across the Alleghenies to the capital. He was in command of the regiment at the time of the advance into Virginia by the occupation of Alexandria, and he was Military Governor of the city in April, 1861. At the close of the Civil War he was for a time in command of the District of Columbia.

On his retirement, in 1886, he was made Commander of the National Soldiers' Home here, and on the completion of his service in that capacity, established and had since maintained his residence here, although always regarding Detoit with affection as his "home".



MAJOR-GENERAL ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.



General Willcox was descended of good revolutionary Connecticut stock, and is succeeded in the army line by a son, Major Elon Farnsworth Willcox, who was born in Detroit while his father was campaigning against the Seminoles in the Everglades.

At West Point General Willcox was in the class with Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside, Generals Griffin, Ayres, Gibbon and Fry of the Union Army, and Generals Harry Heth, A. P. Hill and Bee of the Confederate Army—the latter being slain at the time General Willcox's Division occupied the stubbornly defended city of Petersburg before which it had been campaigning for many months. He was in the same West Point "Corps" as General Ulysses S. Grant, General Stonewall Jackson and General George B. McClellan, three of the most celebrated Commanders of the Civil War, and was a personal friend of all of them.

The class graduated during the Mexican War, and had as its patroness Mrs. Winfield Scott. Promptly as possible the young officers were rushed to the lands of the Montezumas, and there young Willcox saw his first active service. He was next on duty on the western plains, and at St. Louis. While an officer there he was groomsman at the wedding of General Winfield Scott Hancock.

Willcox played an important part at the time of the Anthony Burns riots in Boston, where he was stationed for several years, and from which city he proceeded to the last of the many and long Seminole Wars in Florida.

Soon after the close of that contest he resigned his commission as First Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery, and for several years practiced law at his old home in Detroit. The dawn of the Civil War found him residing there and as he had made an excellent record in the service he was promptly commissioned by Governor Austin Blair to be Colonel of the celebrated First Michigan Infantry.

General Willcox, severely wounded and taken prisoner after his gallant advance at first Bull Run, was afterwards for thirteen months a prisoner of War in many southern prisons and jails, making the tour of the south in this manner, during a large part of that time being held as a hostage to be shot in case the Washington government executed any of the Confederate so-called "Privateers." General Michael Corcoran and himself were chosen as prisoners of highest rank for this distressing finale which both awaited with true fortitude. Colonel Willcox was finally exchanged, however, and on his release was commissioned Brigadier-General, and soon afterward was engaged once more for the Union cause at Antietam, South Mountain and other important battles. Following the fortunes of his old classmate, General Burnside, he led a Division in the Fredericksburg campaign and for a time was in command of Burnside's Army Corps.

General Willcox was next in command at Indianapolis where he rendered important services to the Government in the repelling of the Morgan raid, and in defeating the operations of the Knights of the Golden Circle and other bodies of Confederate sympathizers, then very numerous in southern Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

Then he returned to the Army of the Potomac, and as a Division Commander in the advance upon Richmond and the long siege at Petersburg he earned his greatest and most lasting fame. "Willcox's Division" will long be remembered by survivors of both Armies for its arduous and gallant work during that year before the fall of Petersburg and of the Confederacy.

For a short time after the close of the War General Willcox was in command in Washington, and afterward, in early reconstruction days, at Lynchburg. He was mustered out in January, 1866, and for some time resided at his old Detroit home. In October of that year he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, which he long commanded, its scene of activities being mainly in Arizona and the Southwest. In 1886 he was made a Brigadier-General of the Regular Army, and soon afterward retired.

General Willcox was a democrat in politics and was a strong supporter of Stephen A. Douglas during his residence in Michigan as a civilian just before the War. He continued a democrat all his life, and although never active in political affairs, was strongly urged for the nomination for governor of his state.

The deceased was twice married, first to a daughter of the late Chancellor Elon Farnsworth of Michigan, and after her death during his Army service in the Southwest, to the present Mrs. Willcox, who has long been known in Washington.

The deceased was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Loyal Legion and the Aztec Club. He was also an ex-president of the Michigan State Association, which has among its membership a number of the men who served in his old First Michigan, notably General Ira C. Abbott, who as a Captain, led the remnant of the First Michigan off the field of Bull Run, and afterward rose to command the three years' First Michigan. He was a gentleman of very gracious and affable manners a true soldier and popular with officers and men alike. With his death passed away one of the few noteworthy survivors of the eminent officers of the great Rebellion.

The remains were buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia. The services were military, and were under charge of the War Department. The honorary pallbearers were: Major-General G. L. Gillespie, Brigadier-General Theodore Schwan, Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Brigadier-General F. G. Smith, Brigadier-General John

G. Butler, Brigadier-General E. D. Dimmick and Major-General H. C. Merriam. Non-commissioned officers served as active pallbearers.

The remains were accompanied by Mrs. Willcox; a son, Orlando B. Willcox, Jr.; a stepson, Dr. H. Wyeth, and other members of the family. Representatives of the Loyal Legion, Michigan State Association, Society of the American Revolution; Aztec Club, and personal friends in military and civil life were present.

Major Elon F. Willcox, U. S. A., retired, is a son of General Willcox.—*Washington Evening Star*.

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The following reminiscences, also from the *Star*, of the "Early Days of the Civil War", "Story of the Capture of Alexandria, Va.", "Proclamation upon taking Possession of the city", the "Death of Colonel Ellsworth", all as related by General Willcox. will be read with much interest.

The octogenarian veteran Major-General Willcox, United States Army, retired just deceased at Cobourg, Ontario, commanded the first Union troops that reached Washington from across the Alleghenies at the dawn of the Civil War, and also commanded the first troops that crossed the Potomac into Virginia. His regiment occupied the city of Alexandria for the Federal Government May 26, 1861.

The Proclamation by which he assumed military authority is one of the most interesting documents of the early days of the War, issued as it was, in the first city south of the Potomac occupied by federal troops.

It read:

"PROCLAMATION!

"Headquarters, Alexandria, Va., May 26, 1861.

"Special Orders No. 1.

"Captain Wittelsey, First Michigan Infantry, is detailed for duty as Provost-Marshal of this city and such parts of the vicinity as may come within the range of outposts. He will report for duty immediately to the Commanding Officer until further orders.

"Company H is detailed as city police guard under command of the Provost-Marshal. The headquarters of the police will be the Marshall House.

"By order of

"COLONEL O. B. WILLCOX.

"J. D. FAIRBANKS, Adjutant."

Headquarters Alexandria, May 26, 1861.

"Order No. 2.

"The undersigned assumes command of the Union forces in and about Alexandria from the 24th instant.

"The peace of the city will be preserved unless attacked by the enemy, when the consequences will rest upon themselves. Private property will be respected and protected by the officers and men of the whole command.

"Peaceable citizens will be held inviolate in the persons of themselves, their families and servants.

"All disorders will be promptly stopped and offenders arrested and punished.

"In ordinary cases the city police will not be interfered with in the performance of their duty, day or night. The police guard will form the military police of the city, and the Provost Marshal may be applied to by citizens for protection or redress of grievances from soldiers.

"Citizens will apply to the Provost Marshal for passes, which he will grant at his discretion, under orders received from the commanding officer.

"By order of

"COLONEL O. B. WILLCOX.

"J. D. FAIRBANKS, Adjutant."

This proclamation was "issued" the day of the capture of the city, but its publication was attended by some difficulties. General Willcox, then a Colonel, sent it to the publisher of the old Alexandria Gazette, Mr. Snowdon, one of the family which has owned it for generations, and asked its insertion. The paper made its appearance in the evening, as it had done from the time of Burgoyne, but did not contain the proclamation. He at once sent an officer to ascertain the cause of its suppression. The publisher said he did not consider it sound policy to print the proclamation in his columns. The paper was seized, but printers were not available until two privates in the First Michigan Regiment, Galloway of Detroit and O'Donnell of Jackson, volunteered their services, and with material found in the office succeeded in issuing the proclamation in handbill form. To it they attached the legend, Galloway & O'Donnell, Printers. First Michigan Volunteers." One of these young men was James O'Donnell, long an efficient member of Congress.

The other Alexandria paper, the Sentinel, stopped publication of its own accord. It had announced in the last issue before the taking

of the city: "We are able to meet the foe, eye to eye, front to front, column to column, and chase them back from our soil. We shall gloriously triumph over them."

General Willcox's own story of the occupation of Alexandria will doubtless be read with keen interest by many old citizens of Washington and her sister city. He always entertained the warmest regard for many whom he met in both cities. In his story of the occupation he says:

"The jurisdiction of the Federal Government extends over the Potomac river. There is no boundary line of demarkation in mid-stream. Therefore the First Michigan in its advance on ancient Alexandria did not reach the soil of the Old Dominion until it came to the Virginia end of the Long Bridge. As the regiment was crossing all minds were full. This was for us the actual beginning of the long, bitter story of the Civil War. The 'invasion' was made cheerfully enough. The officers and men were full of enthusiasm and zeal, conscious that their cause was just and determined that their duty should be done. But looking back over the long retrospect of more than forty years I cannot help recalling the grim fate that awaited so many of the bright, brave boys of the first regiment that ever came under my command. Many of them fell on the soil of the state which we were that dark night 'invading.' Others died in hospitals and noisome prisons. Some of them still sleep in Old Virginia. A handful of the veterans yet survive, to whom their Colonel's hat is off with due pride mingled with tender remembrance!

"At the Virginia end of the Long Bridge Colonel Charles P. Stone was stationed with a battalion of District of Columbia guards, which greeted us in passing. This officer afterwards gained fame at Ball's Bluff and was subsequently a distinguished Pasha in the Army of the Egyptian Khedive.

"Several regiments had already crossed and right-wheeled up to Arlington Heights, where General Sanford commanded. We turned down to the left, marching as far as Halfway creek toward Alexandria, which was then considered 'the danger point' most eminently threatening our Capital. There were other 'war clouds,' Manassas, Culpeper, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg etc., but these were all more remote.

"Colonel Butterworth of the Twelfth New York marched his regiment with us as far as Halfway creek, but as we found no hostile forces there to oppose us he turned back for Arlington, his proper destination. At Halfway Creek we had to wait for Colonel Ellsworth's steamer on the Potomac whose signal we looked for to renew our route. The plan had been for our two commands to advance—one by land and one by water—and enter Alexandria simultaneously, in order

to insure its capture, strike for the Orange and Alexandria railway depot and break up the track as far out as necessary in order to destroy railroad communication with Manassas, where the Confederates had gathered a formidable force. But as the steamer hove in sight and moved right on and much faster than our legs could carry us, the 'simultaneous' part of the business collapsed.

"It was imperative that Ellsworth should 'slow up', instead of which my gallant young friend impatiently paddled ahead, landing at the old King Street wharf, where, leaving Lieut.-Colonel Farnham in command of the Regiment, he marched up the street with one company—not to the railroad depot, but to the Marshall House Confederate flag, in the capture of which both he and Jackson, the owner of the hotel, lost their lives. This was not the only contretemps, for Commander S. C. Rowan of our Navy, who was lying off Alexandria with the gunboat Pawnee, on seeing a steamer load of troops coming down, had sent ashore and demanded the surrender of the city—'or he would lay the town in ashes'.

"The mayor of the city, my good old friend, Lewis Mackenzie, received the summons, shrewdly gained two or three hours delay and thereby time for a lot of officers and stores to be gotten off for Manassas by rail. I could hear the locomotives puffing out and in as the First Michigan with the cavalry and artillery, plodded along the road—Stoneman ahead, confronting a troop of Confederate horse that soon spied us and slowly fell back, keeping a safe distance off.

"Without firing a shot except at long range my command entered the city. By good luck I had taken the lead, with the guide Owen and an advance guard, while Captain Stoneman swung around to the rear of the town. On approaching King Street Owen reported a troop of Confederate Cavalry. We halted and I ordered up the two field pieces, wheeled one of them around the corner toward the troops, and, dashing up to them, I shouted: 'Surrender, or I'll blow you to h—!' I hope the 'recording angel' wiped out the bad words, although I doubt it; why should she if a female of spirit? I think it was the only cuss word I exploded during the War.

"The secession troop seemed paralyzed. Most of them were in the saddle, while others stood stock-still with one foot in the stirrup, but the Captain rode forward, saluted and tendered me his sword. 'Your name sir,' I demanded. 'Captain Ball.' 'Ball,' I repeated to myself, 'a family connection of George Washington's now in rebellion!' I treated him as courteously as I could, bidding him keep his sword, but turning him and his troop into the old Alexandria 'pen', which stood nearby for I had no time to spare at the moment. My orders were for the Orange and Alexandria depot.

"And yet I was detained. A soldier came running out from the Marshall House with the shocking news that Colonel Ellsworth was killed. One company that he had brought with him was left standing, waiting orders, and this company I placed in charge of the slave pen and Captain Ball's people. I had no time now for further investigation on our way to the depot.

"I deeply mourned the loss of such a gallant soldier and trusted friend as was Colonel Ellsworth. He had bright prospects of good services to his country and glory to himself. But how could he have rushed to such a fate or fallen into such a trap? The secret of his eager haste to reach Alexandria was to be the first to secure a 'rebel flag,' and that before my troops could arrive on the spot, for the 'flag question had been discussed among the boys of both regiments in Washington.

"Needless to say, the news of Ellsworth's tragic fate fell on the north with a shock scarcely less than was the subsequent news of our disaster at Bull Run. My telegram to General Mansfield 'Alexandria is ours, but Ellsworth is killed,' spread like wildfire but in the excitement of the occasion my own small part in taking of the first city south of the Potomac very naturally was overlooked, except in my native state.

"We broke up the railroad depot and tracks and burned a couple of small bridges. We advanced as far as Cloud's Mills, beyond which we found the retreating enemy doing the same thing. I left a strong guard with cavalry outposts at the mills, and rode back to King Street and down to the wharf, followed through the now peaceful city by a single orderly. And fearing lest the Zouaves might break out and sack the city in revenge for the loss of their leader, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Farnham, commanding, to march the regiment out to a field nearby and there wait my visit to inspect them. But to my utter surprise little or no indignation was expressed, much less threats. And some of the men complained of too much fancy drill. Sure enough, on inspecting the ranks I found that some of the zouaves scarcely knew how to load and fire. Perhaps the fault lay with the Company Officers.

"On proceeding uptown again I shook hands with his honor, the Mayor, Lewis Mackenzie, an old friend, who told me of 'the truce', as he called it, with Lieutenant Rowan, and as the hour named had not expired, he claimed that 'neither hostilities nor military possession could fairly be the thing'. By the way it must be mentioned that neither Captain Ball nor General Bonham, commanding the Confederate Department of Alexandria, nor General Lee, commanding the Confederate Army, made any such claim. I replied to the mayor: 'I cannot recognize your right to bind the military, but you may be assured that

nothing shall be done by myself futher than to make provision for the security of life and property in a city where I have already so many friends and acquaintances. And how are the Masons, the Fairfaxes, Bonhams, and other old friends? Besides my dear sir, we have restored you and your people to the Union.' And in my secret thoughts, I believed the old gentleman, who was a rich merchant, was really glad of it.

"However that may be, he had aforesaid made no little lucre by Uncle Sam's troops at Fort Washington below, and now had on hand some 'bad debts' contracted with Confederate Officers, who had flocked in from Manassas. That there had been many of the latter visitors, I felt assured from the reports of our spies and from the frequent puffs of locomotives running in and out of town during our morning march. And sure enough, as it subsequently became known, not only officers but military supplies and troops, under command of Colonel Terrell, were rushed out. He had ordered out likewise what organized forces there were under Captains Powell and Ball, but the latter was not quick enough, and ended by getting into the 'pen.' On revisiting this slave pen or auction house I found it a decent-enough, substantial-looking building, now guarded by our Michigan fellows. There was kept the auctioneer's description book of slaves received and sold and their owners names. Prices ranged from \$50 upward.

"Some of my officers reported that they had found several slaves, including a man, a 'likely looking \$1,800 girl' and a boy, in durance vile and waiting either to be sold or to be taken away by their respective masters or mistresses. My men set all three prisoners free. On the appearance of a well-dressed gentleman to 'claim his property', the negro man whom he grabbed by the coat collar and attempted to take with him, resisted, and the master was hustled off alone amid the jeers of the Michigan men. That slave took free service and became Company cook in Company C. After the War he went to Michigan with Captain Butterworth, at whose home he finally died.

"The first thing to do in order to secure peace and tranquility was to appoint a Provost-Marshal, and I named Captain Devilo Hubbard. One of his orders was in case of doubt concerning the peaceful intentions of any citizen to tender him the 'oath of allegiance,' and, if the party declined, to report the case to me. And what was my amusement, in one case at least, to find that the zealous Provost, not knowing himself exactly the terms of the required oath, made certain citizens of Virginia swear to 'bear true allegiance to and obey the orders of the Governor of Michigan!' in the language of the Captain's own commission.

"Doubtless there still lingered some Confederate officers in the city in disguise. I do not know how many troops there had been at Alexandria but May 7th there were 500 under Colonel Taylor.

"Nine years had passed since, as a Lieutenant of Artillery, stationed at Fort Washington, opposite Mt. Vernon, I made frequent visits at Alexandria and formed many pleasant acquaintances. To some of these I had given written protection of their persons and property. With one exception—the Mason family which I had known at Detroit, and which had furnished two governors of Michigan—they rather gave me the cold shoulder. But public tranquility being the main object, I quickly issued a sort of proclamation of peace, as I thought it."

\* \* \*

No obituaries were obtained of the following named graduates, who died during the year ending June 14, 1907.

BAKER, LAWRENCE S.

No. 1535. Class of 1851.

Died April 10, 1907, at Suffolk, Va.

BLAKE, JOHN Y. F.

No. 2866. Class of 1880.

Died January 24, 1907, at New York, N. Y.

BLUNT, MATTHEW M.

No. 1586. Class of 1853.

Died May 14, 1907, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROWN, OSCAR J.

No. 2692. Class of 1877.

Died September 13, 1906, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

CALVERT, ROBERT B.

No. 3918. Class of 1899.

Killed by a soldier October 16, 1906, at Albera, Leyte, P. I.

CRAYCROFT, WILLIAM T.

No. 2290. Class of 1869.

Died October 31, 1906, at Dallas, Texas.

EAGAN, JOHN.

No. 1982. Class of 1862.

Died July 23, 1906, in New York, N. Y.

FRENCH, F. HALVERSON.

No. 2716. Class of 1877.

Died June 26, 1906, at Washington, D. C.

GRIFFIN, EUGENE.

No. 2552. Class of 1875.

Died April 10, 1907, at Schenectady, N. Y.

HOLABIRD, SAMUEL B.

No. 1437. Class of 1849.

Died February 3, 1907, at Washington, D. C.

HENDERSHOT, HENRY B.

No. 1355. Class of 1847.

Died July 14, 1906, at Skyland, N. C.

HARMAN, JOHN A.

No. 3206. Class of 1887.

Died February, 1907, at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

HARLOW, FRANK S.

No. 2767. Class of 1879.

Died August 11, 1906, at New York N. Y.

LACEY, FRANCIS E.

No. 3320. Class of 1889.

Died April 8, 1907, in Columbus, Ohio.

MILLER, MARCUS P.

No. 1805. Class of 1858.

Died December 29, 1906, at Fort Barancas, Florida.

MADIGAN, MATT E.

No. 4503. Class of 1906.

Died June 2, 1907, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

MCCALMONT, JOHN S.

No. 1142. Class of 1842.

Died December 2, 1906, in Washington, D. C.

PETTIT, JAMES S.

No. 2722. Class of 1878.

Died September 4, 1906, in Washington, D. C.

STIVERS, CHARLES B.

No. 1736. Class of 1856.

Died June 10, 1907, at Dayton, Ohio.

SANNO, JAS. M. J.

No. 2018. Class of 1863.

Died May 4, 1907, in Chattanooga, Tenn.

RUGER, THOS. H.

No. 1633. Class of 1854.

Died June 3, 1907, in Stamford, Conn.

RATHBONE, JARED L.

No. 2090. Class of 1865.

Died May 2, 1907, in San Francisco, Cal.

TAYLOR, DANIEL M.

No. 2277. Class of 1869.

Died March 26, 1907, in Augusta, Georgia.

VAN BOHKELEN, WM. K.

No. 1193. Class of 1843.

Died March 25, 1907, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

WATTS, GEORGE O.

No. 1904. Class of 1861. (June.)

Died August, 1906, at Emma, Texas.

WATERS, JAMES H.

No. 2907. Class of 1881.

Died April 12, 1907, in Fairview, Nevada.

YATES, WILLIAM.

No. 3537. Class of 1893.

Died July 18, 1906, at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

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