

THIRTY-NINTH  
ANNUAL REUNION  
OF THE  
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
AT  
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,  
JUNE 12th, 1908.

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SAGINAW, MICH.  
SEEMANN & PETERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1908.



# Annual Reunion, June 12th, 1908.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1908.

The business meeting of the Association was held in Cul- lum Hall at West Point, at 2:30 p. m., with Colonel H. L. Scott, 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 stand- ing.

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

## ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1837

JOSHUA H. BATES.

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.  
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.  
 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.

## 1857

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

## 1858

WILLIAM H. ECHOLS.  
 THOMAS R. TANNATT.  
 ASA B. CAREY.

## 1859

FRANCIS J. GUENTHER.  
 MARTIN D. HARDIN.  
 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.

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. BRNST.  
 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.  
 SENECA H. NORTON.  
 GEORGE H. BURTON.  
 JAMES M. MARSHALL.  
 FRANCIS H. ROSS.  
 EDWARD HUNTER.  
 ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.  
 EDGAR C. BOWEN.  
 GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.  
 WARREN C. BEACH.  
 P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.  
 CHARLES A. DEMPSEY.

## 1866

CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.  
 \*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 PITMAN.  
 FREDERICK A. MAHAN.  
 FREDERICK A. HINMAN.  
 CHARLES SHALER.  
 CROSBY P. MILLER.  
 JOHN McCLELLAN.  
 EUGENE P. MURPHY.  
 SAMUEL R. JONES.

## 1867.—Continued.

SEDGWICK PRATT.  
 OLIVER E. WOOD.  
 GEORGE A. GARRETTSON.  
 LEANDER T. HOWES.  
 WALTER HOWE.  
 EDWARD DAVIS.  
 STANISLAUS REMAK.  
 EDWARD S. GODFREY.  
 WILLIAM J. ROE.  
 GILBERT P. COTTON.  
 JOHN H. GILFORD.

## 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 GERIARD.

## 1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE.  
 WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.  
 EDWARD S. HOLDEN.  
 CARL F. PALFREY.  
 JAMES ROCKWELL.  
 EDWARD E. WOOD.  
 WILLIAM R. QUINAN.  
 \*EDGAR S. DUDLEY.  
 CHARLES W. BURROWS.  
 WILLIAM E. BIRKHMIR.  
 WALTER S. SCHUYLER.  
 ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.  
 \*CHARLES W. LARNED.  
 EDWARD A. GODWIN.  
 SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.  
 FREDERICK K. WARD.  
 PETER S. BOMUS.  
 EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.  
 ROBERT G. CARTER.  
 DEXTER W. PARKER.  
 JERAULD A. OLMSTED.  
 OTTO L. HEIN.  
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.  
 JOHN P. 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.  
 ULYSSES S. G. WHITE.  
 FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.  
 HENRY E. ROBINSON.  
 DANIEL H. BRUSH.  
 JOHN McA. WEBSTER.  
 FREDERICK D. GRANT.

## 1872

ROGERS BIRNIE.  
 STANHOPE E. LLUNT.  
 FRANK BAKER.  
 FRANK O. BRIGGS.

## 1872.—Continued.

WILLIAM ABBOT.  
 HENRY R. LEMLY.  
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST.  
 JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.  
 GEORGE RUHLEN.  
 FRANK WEST.  
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN.  
 JACOB R. RIBLETT.  
 ADDIS M. HENRY.  
 THOMAS C. WOODBURY.  
 RALPH W. HOYT.  
 CHARLES H. WATTS.  
 JAMES ALLEN.  
 WILLIAM B. WETMORE.  
 WILLIAM H. MILLER.  
 GEO. LeR. BROWN.  
 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.

## 1874.—Continued.

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

## 1875

SMITH S. LEACH.  
 DAN C. KINGMAN.  
 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.  
 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. DERRY.  
 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.  
 HENRY O. S. HEISTAND.  
 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 McC. TOWNSEND.  
 GUSTAV J. FIEBEGGER.  
 WILLIAM W. GIBSON.

## 1879.—Continued.

JAMES E. RUNCIE.  
 GEORGE H. G. GALE.  
 FRANCIS H. FRENCH.  
 FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.  
 LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.  
 HENRY A. GREENE.  
 JAMES O. MACKAY.  
 FRANK L. DODDS.  
 EDWIN P. PENDLETON.  
 JOHN A. JOHNSTON.  
 WILLIAM D. BEACH.  
 THOMAS CRUSE.  
 ALEXANDER McC. OGLE.  
 CHARLES R. NOYES.  
 CHARLES H. GRIERSON.  
 CHARLES M. TRUITT.  
 ALBERT L. MILLS.  
 CHARLES P. STIVERS.  
 HUNTER LIGGETT.  
 THOMAS J. LEWIS.  
 HENRY DeH. WAITE.  
 WALTER L. FINLEY.  
 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. VODGES.  
 GEORGE H. SANDS.  
 HENRY C. SHARPE.  
 GEORGE W. GOODE.  
 CHARLES STEWART.  
 GEORGE R. BURNETT.  
 JAMES W. WATSON.  
 PERCY E. TRIPPE.

## 1881

JOHN BIDDLE.  
 EDWARD O. BROWN.  
 JAMES G. WARREN.  
 EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.  
 SAMUEL E. ALLEN.  
 GEORGE T. BARTLETT.  
 ALBERT C. BLUNT.  
 JOSEPH A. GASTON.  
 JOHN L. BARBOUR.  
 JOHN E. MORRISON.  
 JAMES T. KERR.  
 CHARLES H. BARTIL.  
 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.  
 HARR. 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. BALLINGER.  
 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.  
 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.  
 JAMES H. FRIER.

## 1886.—Continued.

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. SLA EN S.  
 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 WITPENMYER.  
 MICHAEL J. LENTHAN.  
 MARK L. HERSEY.  
 SAMUEL A. SMOKE.  
 FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

## 1888

CHARLES H. MCKINSTRY.  
 WILLIAM V. JUDSON.  
 SOLOMAN P. VESTL.  
 JOHN S. GRISARD.  
 CHAS. W. FENTON.  
 JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.  
 \*ROBERT L. HOWZE.  
 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. LITTLEBRANT.  
 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.  
 FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.  
 FRANK G. MAULDIN.

## 1890.—Continued.

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 T. 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 VOORHEIS.  
 GUY H. B. SMITH.  
 WALTER M. WHITMAN.  
 JACQUES deL. LAFITTE.  
 JOHN J. BRADLEY.  
 HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.  
 HERBERT N. ROYDEN.  
 LEWIS S. SORLEY.

## 1892

JAMES P. JERVEY.  
 FRANK E. HARRIS.  
 GEORGE BLAKELY.  
 FRANK W. COE.  
 WILLIAM R. SMITH.  
 HENRY H. WHITNEY.

## 1892.—Continued.

SAMUEL A. KEPHART.  
 CHARLES C. JAMIESON.  
 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. DAVISON.  
 SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.  
 JOHN E. WOODWARD.  
 ROBERT W. MEARNES.

## 1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ.  
 MERIWETHER L. WALKER.  
 WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK.  
 GORDON G. HEINER.  
 WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG.  
 ROBERTSON HONEY.  
 JOHN M. MORGAN.  
 AMOS H. MARTIN.  
 WALTER C. BABCOCK.  
 BUELL B. BASSETTE.  
 BENJAMIN B. HYER.  
 EDWARD B. CASSATT.  
 KENZIE W. WALKER.  
 HOWARD R. PERRY.  
 GEORGE H. JAMERSON.

## 1894

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

## 1894.—Continued.

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.  
 NATHAN K. AVERILL.  
 JOSEPH WHEELER.  
 BROOKE PAYNE.  
 WILLIAM G. SILLS.  
 AUGUST C. NISSEN.  
 PERRY L. MILES.  
 CLYDE E. HAWKINS.  
 LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.  
 JAMES S. PARKER.  
 MORTON FITZ SMITH.  
 FRANKLIN S. HUTTON.  
 JOSEPH S. HERRON.  
 GEO. B. PRITCHARD.  
 THOMAS F. DWYER.  
 FINE W. SMITH.  
 DAVID S. STANLEY.  
 BENJAMIN T. SIMMONS.  
 GIRARD STURTEVANT.  
 FRANK B. WATSON.  
 OSCAR J. CHARLES.

## 1896

HARRY F. JACKSON.  
 ROBERT E. CALLAN.  
 EUGENE P. JERVEY.  
 LE ROY ELTINGE.  
 JAMES W. HINKLEY.  
 JOHNSON HAGOOD.  
 ALEX. M. MILLER, JR.  
 CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN.  
 LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.  
 GEORGE H. SHELTON.

## 1896.—Continued.

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. SUMMERLIN.  
 CHARLES T. BOYD.  
 HOUSTON V. EVANS.  
 HENRY C. WHITEHEAD.  
 GEORGE S. GOODALE.  
 FRANK C. BOLLES.

## 1897

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

## 1898

AMOS A. FRIES.  
 JOHN E. STEPHENS.  
 THOMAS E. MERRILL.  
 MONROE C. KEITH.  
 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. GOHN.  
 JAMES H. BRADFORD.  
 WALLACE B. SCALES.

## 1899

JAMES A. WOODRUFF.  
 WILLIAM KELLY.  
 HORTON W. STICKLE.  
 LEWIS H. RAND.  
 ALFRED B. PUTNAM.  
 GEORGE W. BUNNELL.  
 ALBERT E. WALDRON.  
 FRANK C. JEWELL.  
 CHARLES B. CLARK.  
 HERMAN W. SCHULL.  
 HENRY B. FARRAR.  
 LEON B. KROMER.  
 HENRY B. CLARK.  
 SAMUEL T. ANSELL.  
 ROBERT H. PECK.  
 HALSEY E. YATES.  
 CLEMENT A. TROTT.  
 GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY.  
 WILSON B. BURTT.  
 CHARLES M. BUNDEL.  
 STUART HEINTZELMAN.  
 FRED'K W. VAN DUYNÉ.  
 JOHN D. LONG.  
 GRAYSON V. HEIDT.  
 JAMES HANSON.  
 FRED. R. BROWN.  
 FREDERICK B. KERR.  
 WILLIAM T. MERRY.  
 LAWRENCE D. CABELL.  
 CLYFFARD GAME.  
 GEORGE W. STUART.  
 ROBERT C. FOY.  
 DUNCAN K. MAJOR.  
 ARTHUR S. COWAN.

## 1900

GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.  
 CHARLES R. LAWSON.  
 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. SPAULDING.  
 WILLIAM G. CAPLES.  
 HENRY C. JEWETT.  
 WILLIAM L. GUTHRIE.  
 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.  
 RALPH N. HAYDEN.  
 JOHN A. BERRY.  
 KERR T. RIGGS.  
 PRINCE A. OLIVER.  
 CHARLES BURNETT.  
 ARTHUR J. LYNCH.  
 CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.  
 JOHN SYMINGTON.  
 WALTER H. SMITH.  
 WILLIAM TIDBALL.  
 GEORGE H. BAIRD.  
 WILLIAM N. HASKELL.  
 JAMES PRENTICE.  
 HENRY A. MEYER, JR.  
 FRANK KELLER.  
 COPLLEY ENOS.

## 1902

WARREN T. HANNUM.  
 ROBERT R. RALSTON.  
 GILBERT H. STEWART.

## 1902.—Continued.

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.  
 STEPHEN W. WINFREE.  
 CLIFTON M. BUTLER.  
 E. LEWELLYN 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.  
JAMES G. McILROY.  
VAUGHN W. COOPER.  
CHAUNCEY L. FENTON.  
PELIAM 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. GILMORE.  
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—Continued.

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.  
ROLLAND W. CASE.  
NORMAN F. RAMSEY.  
JOHN de B. W. GARDINER.  
GEORGE DILLMAN.  
NATHAN HOROWITZ.  
ELLERY W. NILES.  
ADELNO GIBSON.  
CHARLES L. SCOTT.  
JAMES S. DUSENBURY.  
FREDERICK W. MANLEY.  
LOUIS P. SCHOONMAKER.  
OWEN S. ALBRIGHT.  
FRED H. BAIRD.  
HUGH H. BROADHURST.  
PAUL H. CLARK.

## 1906

HAROLD S. HETRICK.  
WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.  
FREDERICK B. DOWNING.  
HENRY A. FINCH.

## 1906.—Continued.

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. MINICK.  
 HENRY W. TORNEY.  
 FORREST E. WILLIFORD.  
 EARL McFARLAND.  
 JOSEPH A. GREEN.  
 ALEXANDER G. PENDELTON, JR.  
 JONATHAN M. MAINWRIGHT.  
 FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.  
 WALTER S. STURGILL.  
 JOHN C. HENDERSON.  
 HAROLD W. HUNTLEY.  
 ROY F. WARING.  
 WALTER M. WILHELM.  
 EDWARD W. WILDRICK.  
 PAUL K. MANCHESTER.  
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.  
 GEORGE W. DeARMOND.  
 JOHN G. QUEKEMBEYER.  
 FRANK M. ANDREWS.  
 OSCAR WESTOVER.  
 HARRY D. R. ZIMMERMAN.  
 EDWIN de L. SMITH.  
 JOHN S. PRATT.  
 JOSEPH C. KING.  
 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.  
 PHILLIP MATHEWS.  
 RICHARD H. JACOB.

## 1906.—Continued.

RALPH A. JONES.  
 CALVERT J. DAVENPORT.  
 HORACE F. SPURGIN.  
 ROBERT N. CAMPBELL.  
 HOWARD K. LOUGHRY.  
 MAX A. ELSE.  
 WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN.  
 MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON.  
 WILLIAM W. ROSE.

## 1907

JAMES G. STEESE.  
 JOHN B. ROSE.  
 NATHANIEL P. ROGERS.  
 ROY B. STAVER.  
 ROBERT ARTHUR.  
 HENRY L. WATSON.  
 WALDO C. POTTER.  
 WARREN LOTT, JR.  
 WILLIAM D. GEARY.  
 WALTER R. WHEELER.  
 THROOP M. WILDER.  
 EMIL P. PIERSON.  
 JOHN W. LANG.  
 ARTHUR W. HANSON.  
 WILLIAM E. SELBIE.  
 CHARLES D. WHITE.  
 HERBERT HAYDEN.  
 PAUL A. LARNED.  
 JAMES H. LAUBACH.

## 1908

GLEN E. EDGERTON.  
 CHARLES S. HALL.  
 GEORGE R. GOETHALS.  
 ROGER S. PARROTT.  
 HARVEY D. HIGLEY.  
 CARL C. OAKES.  
 THOMAS J. JOHNSTON.  
 RAY L. AVERY.  
 EDWARD S. HAYES.  
 JOHN K. BROWN.  
 ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.  
 ROBERT C. COTTON.  
 HENRY J. WEEKS.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following report of the Treasurer was read and adopted:

### Annual Report of Treasurer Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report, cash.....	\$ 2,391.24	
New York City bonds.....	10,000.00	
		\$ 12,391.24
Interest on bonds and deposits.....		491.08
Life membership fees.....		435.00
Initiation fees and dues.....		193.25
Sale of annuals.....		5.25
Refund stationer's bill paid afterward to different stationer		37.65
		\$ 13,553.47

#### EXPENSES.

Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 120.00	
Clerk hire.....	75.26	
Publication of annuals.....	548.02	
Stationery and postage.....	139.08	
Bank collection.....	45	
Balance on hand, bonds.....	10,000.00	
Deposits.....	2,630.81	
Cash.....	39.85	
		\$ 13,553.47

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,

Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:

(Signed) S. E. TILLMAN.

Colonel Larned made a verbal report concerning the proposition suggested last year for the Association to present an organ to the new Chapel. His remarks were to the effect that the Executive Committee recommends a Memorial Window as more suitable than an organ or a bronze door.

After considerable discussion a committee of three, consisting of Colonels Larned and Gordon and Major Carson, was appointed to investigate the matter and procure designs and estimates.

The Secretary stated that a number of members who paid annual dues were in arrears from two to six years. After much discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That By-Law No. 1 be amended to read: When a member paying annual dues shall, at any time, have paid into the Association twelve dollars in dues, including initiation fee, he shall become a life member.

When a member of the Association falls three years in arrears in the payment of his annual dues, he shall be notified by registered letter containing a copy of this by-law. If these dues are not paid within six months after receiving the notification, he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association.

In order to add interest to the annual meetings, Colonel Howze suggested that hereafter one day during the graduating week, to be known as "Graduates' Day," be designated by the Superintendent, and that some specially interesting features be added to this day's exercises. The suggestion was enthusiastically received, and a motion to carry Colonel Howze's idea into effect was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary stated that next year would be the centennial of General Cullum's birth, and that the occasion be suitably commemorated. The suggestion was favorably considered, and the Executive Committee was directed to arrange a program for this and for Colonel Howze's proposition.

The name of Benjamin D. Greene was ordered dropped from the list of members.

Colonel Echols nominated for President General James H. Wilson of the class of 1860, who received the unanimous vote of the meeting.

**OFFICERS FOR 1908.****PRESIDENT.**

General James H. Wilson.

The Chairman appointed the following Executive Committee and officers for the ensuing year:

**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, Retired.

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

CHARLES BRADEN,  
 Lieutenant U. S. A.,  
 Secretary.

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

## CONSTITUTION.

*Article 1.*—THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY shall include all the graduates of that institution 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.

When a member paying annual dues shall, at any time, have paid into the Association twelve dollars in dues, including initiation fee, he shall become a life member.

When a member of the Association falls three years in arrears in the payment of his annual dues, he shall be notified by registered letter containing a copy of this by-law. If these dues are not paid within six months after receiving the notification, he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association.

2. At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint five members who, together with the President, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association. That at each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate a candidate or candidates for President of the Association for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall disburse all moneys of the Association upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of its chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of its receipts and disbursements.

4. The Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.

5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

6. All members of the Association who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting, are expected to notify the Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.

7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

8. A two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.

9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulations of all meetings of this Association.

*The following names have been added to the List of Graduates  
since the Last Report:*

## CLASS OF 1908.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4642	1	Edgerton, Gien E. . . . . 2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4643	2	Hall, Charles L. . . . . 2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4644	3	Peterson, Virgil L. . . . . 2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4645	4	Goethals, George R. . . . . 2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4646	5	Schulz, John W. N. . . . . 2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4647	6	Sturdevant, Clarence L. . . . . 2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4648	7	Atkisson, Earl J. . . . . 2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4649	8	Coiner, Richard T. . . . . 2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4650	9	McIntosh, Lawrence W. . . . . 2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
4651	10	Dougherty, Robert S. A. . . . . 2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4652	11	Dunn, William E. . . . . 2d Lieut. 3rd Field Artillery.
4653	12	Burns, James H. . . . . 2d Lieut. 1st Field Artillery.
4654	13	Hughes, Everett S. . . . . 2d Lieut. 3rd Field Artillery.
4655	14	Smith, Thomas J., Jr. . . . . 2d Lieut. 4th Field Artillery.
4656	15	Coulter, Halvor G. . . . . 2d Lieut. 58th Co., C. A. C.
4657	16	Parrott, Roger S. . . . . 2d Lieut. 2d Field Artillery.
4658	17	Jacobs, West C. . . . . 2d Lieut. 58th Co., C. A. C.
4659	18	Dickinson, Oliver A. . . . . 2d Lieut. 5th Infantry.
4660	19	Cummins, Richard E. . . . . 2d Lieut. 14th Cavalry.
4661	20	Gottschalk, Telesphor G. . . . . 2d Lieut. 5th Field Artillery.
4662	21	Higley, Harvey D. . . . . 2d Lieut. 6th Field Artillery.
4663	22	Lyon, James W. . . . . 2d Lieut. 120th Co., C. A. C.
4664	23	Geiger, Harold. . . . . 2d Lieut. 58th Co., as attached.
4665	24	Smith, Rodney H. . . . . 2d Lieut. 110th Co., C. A. C.
4666	25	Loustalot, Albert L. . . . . 2d Lieut. 164th Co., C. A. C.
4667	26	Donovan, Richard. . . . . 2d Lieut. 74th Co., C. A. C.
4668	27	Rodgers, Robert C. . . . . 2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4669	28	Slaughter, Homer H. . . . . 2d Lieut. 14th Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE
			ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4670	29	Jarman, Sanderford.....	2d Lieut. 99th Co., C. A. C.
4671	30	Baird, Clair W.....	2d Lieut. 86th Co., C. A. C.
4672	31	Putney, Edward W.....	2d Lieut. 2d Co., C. A. C.
4673	32	Marshall, Gilbert.....	2d Lieut. 18th Co., C. A. C.
4674	33	Muhlenberg, Henry C. K.	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry.
4675	34	Pendleton, Louis L.....	2d Lieut. 170th Co., C. A. C.
4676	35	Curry, John F.....	2d Lieut. 5th Infantry.
4677	36	Chaney, James E.....	2d Lieut. 9th Infantry.
4678	37	Terry, Thomas A.....	2d Lieut. 142d Co., C. A. C.
4679	38	Woodbury, Edward N..	2d Lieut. 40th Co., C. A. C.
4680	39	Gordon, Philip.....	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
4681	40	Fitzmaurice, William J.	2d Lieut. 10th Infantry.
4682	41	James, Alexander L., Jr.	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
4683	42	Oakes, Carl C.....	2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
4684	43	Kennedy, John T.....	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
4685	44	Dixon, Blaine A.....	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.
4686	45	Avery, Ray L.....	2d Lieut. 154th Co., C. A. C.
4687	46	Hickam, Horace M.....	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry.
4688	47	Meredith, Owen R.....	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry.
4689	48	Williams, James C.....	2d Lieut. 26th Infantry.
4690	49	Stockton, Edward A., Jr.	2d Lieut. 45th Co., C. A. C.
4691	50	Groninger, Homer McL.	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
4692	51	O'Brien, Robert E.....	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry.
4693	52	Cunningham, James H..	2d Lieut. 44th Co., C. A. C.
4694	53	Jackson, Charles S.....	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry.
4695	54	Marks, Your M.....	2d Lieut. 80th Co., C. A. C.
4696	55	Elting, Stewart O.....	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry.
4697	56	Sward, Francis J. L....	2d Lieut. 26th Infantry.
4698	57	Hayes, Edward S.....	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry.
4699	58	Buckner, Simon B., Jr..	2d Lieut. 9th Infantry.
4700	59	Brown, John K.....	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
4701	60	Beavers, George W., Jr..	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
4702	61	Bonesteel, Charles H...	2d Lieut. 12th Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4703	62	Newman, Richard D. . . . .	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry.
4704	63	Grisell, Elbert L. . . . .	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry.
4705	64	Johnson, Thomas J. . . . .	2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
4706	65	Deans, Allison B., Jr. . . . .	2d Lieut. 119th Co., C. A. C.
4707	66	Fletcher, Robert H., Jr. . . . .	2d Lieut. 8th Infantry.
4708	67	Garrison, William H., Jr. . . . .	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4709	68	Barker, Frederick A. . . . .	2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.
4710	69	Bailey, Agard H. . . . .	2d Lieut. 13th Infantry.
4711	70	Williams, Sumner McB. . . . .	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4712	71	Shephard, Chester A. . . . .	2d Lieut. 28th Infantry.
4713	72	Bowen, George C. . . . .	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4714	73	Hall, Henry W. . . . .	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4715	74	Hester, John H. . . . .	2d Lieut. 17th Infantry.
4716	75	Whitley, Franklin L. . . . .	2d Lieut. 1st Infantry.
4717	76	Hobley, Alfred H. . . . .	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry.
4718	77	Sumner, Edwin V. . . . .	2d Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
4719	78	*Ayres, Henry F. . . . .	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4720	79	Hanlon, Arthur J. . . . .	2d Lieut. 29th Infantry.
4721	80	Ellis, Olin O. . . . .	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.
4722	81	Lykes, Gibbes. . . . .	2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
4723	82	Desobry, Elmer C. . . . .	2d Lieut. 19th Infantry.
4724	83	Wilbourn, Arthur E. . . . .	2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
4725	84	Cutrer, Emile V. . . . .	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry.
4726	85	Crea, Harry B. . . . .	2d Lieut. 23rd Infantry.
4727	86	Cotton, Robert C. . . . .	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4728	87	Glover, George B., Jr. . . . .	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
4729	88	Weeks, Henry J. . . . .	2d Lieut. 23rd Infantry.
4730	89	Hill, Roy A. . . . .	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry.
4731	90	Bouton, Arthur E. . . . .	2d Lieut. 24th Infantry.
4732	91	Shiverick, Nathan C. . . . .	2d Lieut. 3rd Cavalry.
4733	92	Garey, Enoch B. . . . .	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.

\* Ayres resigned between the date of graduation and publication of this report.

Culhum Number. Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4734 93	Drennan, Leonard H....	2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
4735 94	Nulsen, Charles K.....	2d Lieut. 16th Infantry.
4736 95	Ricker, Lawrence C....	2d Lieut. 10th Infantry.
4737 96	Hazlehurst, Leighton W.	2d Lieut. 17th Infantry.
4738 97	Muncaster, John H.....	2d Lieut. 19th Infantry.
4739 98	Spencer, Theodore K....	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry.
4740 99	Culum, Ernest G.....	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4741 100	Watson, Edwin M.....	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry.
4742 101	Erwin, William W.....	2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
4743 102	Hartman, Charles D....	2d Lieut. 3rd Infantry.
4744 103	Miller, Edgar S.....	2d Lieut. 29th Infantry.
4745 104	Lonergan, Thomas C....	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
4746 105	Sneed, Albert L.....	2d Lieut. 25th Infantry.
4747 106	Baker, Lester D.....	2d Lieut. 26th Infantry.
4748 107	Matile, George A.....	2d Lieut. 24th Infantry.
4749 108	Weaver, Walter R.....	2d Lieut. 11th Infantry.

# NECROLOGY.

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GEORGE W. HAWKINS.

No. 1230. CLASS OF 1844.

Died, September 29, 1901, at Middleburg, N. C., aged 82.

GEORGE W. HAWKINS was born in Warren County, North Carolina, August 25, 1819; son of Dr. Joseph W. Hawkins and Mary Boyd Hawkins; great grandson of Philemon Hawkins, who was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. George W. Hawkins entered West Point in 1840 and graduated in 1844. He took part in the Mexican war in 1846-7 as Lieutenant, and was promoted to Captain. He was in command of a company at the siege of Vera Cruz and at the City of Mexico. He was in command of the troops which escorted General Lane to Oregon when he was appointed Military Governor. On Captain Hawkins' return from Oregon he had an attack of brain fever, from which he never entirely recovered. The remainder of his life was spent very quietly.

JAMES K. PLUMMER,  
Middleburg, N. C.

## EDWARD R. WARNER.

No. 1780. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, January 2, 1905, at New York, N. Y., aged 70.

EDWARD RAYNSFORD WARNER was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in October, 1835. His father, D. W. Warner, was an intimate friend of Governor Curtin, Judge David Wilmot, Congressman Galusha A. Grow, and others prominent in the political and public affairs of Northern Pennsylvania. A younger brother, F. R. Warner, served three years during the Civil War in the Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged a First Lieutenant.

While preparing for college young Warner was offered an appointment to West Point by Congressman Grow, which was accepted. He entered West Point September 1, 1853, and was graduated, number twenty-one in his class, July 1, 1857, and assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant First Regiment of Artillery, and joined his regiment on the Pacific Coast. In the following year was promoted Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Third Regiment of Artillery, then also on the coast, and was engaged in the operations with that command against hostile Indians in Oregon. When the Civil War broke out, with a portion of the Third Artillery he returned east, via the Isthmus of Panama, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, First New York Artillery, November 1st, 1862, and soon afterward was detailed for duty as Inspector of Artillery on the staff of General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, and remained on that duty until the close of the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service June 21, 1865, and returned to duty with his regiment. He was promoted Captain Third Artillery July 26, 1866. After his muster out from the volunteer service he was on duty as Instructor of Mathematics at West Point



COLONEL EDWARD R. WARNER.



until 1867, when he joined his company at Fort Adams, R. I. After leaving Fort Adams, in 1869, he was, for several years, on duty at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va., and Instructor of Military History and the Art of War. In 1876 he was, with his company, on duty at the grounds of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa. In the years following he was stationed at various artillery posts on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and served a tour of duty with Light Battery C, Third Artillery, at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., and Washington Barracks, D. C. He was promoted Major First Artillery May 7, 1887, and in the following August was, at his own request, placed on the retired list, after more than thirty years' service.

In the regular service he received the brevet of Captain, July 3, 1863, for meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg; of Major, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg; of Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1865, for good conduct and meritorious services during the war. In the volunteer service he was brevetted Colonel, August 1, 1864, for gallant and distinguished services in the battle of Gettysburg and in the operations in front of Petersburg, and Brigadier General for meritorious services during the operations leading to the fall of Richmond and surrender of Confederate forces under General Lee.

After his retirement he spent much of his time in travel. Once he made the circuit of the globe and a number of times visited Europe. When in this country it was his habit to spend his winters in the south, returning for the summer to his home in Montrose, Pa. Those of his old comrades stationed in the south looked for a visit from him some time during the winter months and were rarely disappointed. He kept up his interest in his army friends and his army life until the end. He was taken ill in New York City, and died at the Marlborough Hotel, January 2, 1905. His remains were interred at Montrose, Pa.

Genial, of quiet temperament and of unfailing courtesy and good nature, he was everywhere a welcome guest. To his military subordinates he was habitually kind and considerate, and while requiring from them a proper performance of duty, he was always, to officers and men alike, approachable. With these qualities he combined a perfect self-control, and in many years of service with him, as subordinate and comrade, the writer does not recall a single instance of loss of temper. One of the most pronounced phases of his character was his fondness for children, or, rather, for the society of young people. He probably knew the names of every child at his post, both of officers and enlisted men, and had in his retinue about all the youngsters on the reservation and the neighborhood.

The breadth of his sympathies and interest in his kind is perhaps best illustrated by the provisions of his will. In an estate of only fair proportions, he left a substantial part of it for the erection of a gymnasium and swimming pool for the young people of Montrose, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association; also some thousands of dollars each to the Historical Society of Montrose, as a memorial to his father and mother, and for the erection of a mortuary chapel in the cemetery there. Each of the churches and Sunday schools of his native town, white and colored alike, without distinction of creed, received substantial aid. His brothers and sisters were not forgotten, while to all of his nephews and nieces, and the sons of a number of his army friends, thirty odd in number, were remembered by both a bequest of money and something from his personal belongings.

It was his misfortune to serve, at a time when promotion was slow, especially in the Artillery arm, and only after thirty years of service did he attain the grade of field officer in the regular establishment.

It is the pleasure of the writer to bear willing testimony to his sterling qualities of head and heart. He was loyal to his friends, conscientious in the discharge of every military





GENERAL GEORGE O. WATTS.

duty, hopeful and helpful always and everywhere. He left behind him a record of which his country and the service, to which he gave the best years of his life, may well be proud; and to the friends who knew and loved him a memory that will be cherished to the end.

JOS. M. CALIFF.

Towanda, Pa., May 20, 1908.

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GEORGE O. WATTS.

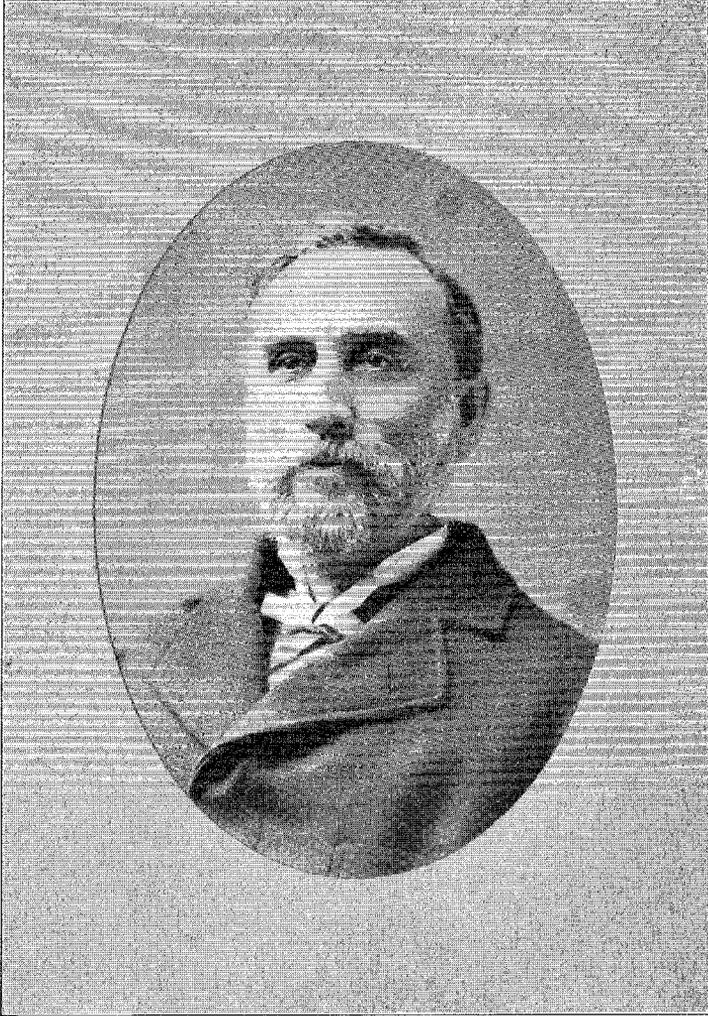
No. 1964. CLASS OF 1861. (JUNE)

Died, December 5, 1905, at Emma, Texas, aged 66.

COLONEL GEORGE O. WATTS, former Major General commanding the Louisiana Division, United Confederate Veterans, was born at Richmond, Ky., May 17, 1840, and was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1861, in the class with General P. M. B. Young, of Georgia; George A. Custer, of Michigan; Willis, of Georgia, and other officers of note. He was made a Lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles and assigned to drill duty at Washington, but resigned and went to Richmond in July, 1861. There he was given a commission in the Confederate service and assigned to drill Cobb's Legion, Georgia troops, at the old fair grounds at Richmond. Two months later he was ordered to Kentucky and assigned to duty as an officer of Engineers on the staff of General S. B. Buckner. In this capacity he had charge of building the works at Fort Donelson, Bowling Green, Fort Pillow and Nashville, in 1861, and was at the latter city when the army fell back from Kentucky. He accompanied it to Decatur and Corinth, and then was sent to Fort Pillow to take charge of the forts on the Upper Mississippi, under General Villedieu. He was under fire sixty-four days at Fort Pillow, and at Island No. 10.

Ordered thence to Vicksburg, he took charge of Ward's battalion of Mississippi Artillery, which he organized and commanded at the battle of Corinth, and in the retreat covering the rear of Van Dorn's command. At Corinth he was wounded by a fragment of shell, causing his disability for several weeks. At this time he had the rank of Major, and his services were mentioned with commendation by the generals commanding. Subsequently, as a staff officer with General Van Dorn, he took part in the capture of Grant's supplies at Holly Springs, and the campaign in Tennessee in the spring of 1863, including the battles of Thompson's Station and Harpeth River, in the latter being wounded. After the death of Van Dorn he joined the staff of General Buckner in East Tennessee, and served with that commander at the battle of Chickamauga. Later he was with Longstreet at the siege of Knoxville, and in the skirmishes at Rogersville, Mooresburg and McLain's Crossroads, in the latter receiving a slight wound. From East Tennessee he proceeded to Richmond, and when the capitol was threatened by Butler in May, 1864, he went into the ranks with other officers and fought at the battles of Drury's Bluff, Howlett House and Bermuda Hundred. Two or three months later he was ordered to report to General Kirby Smith in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and when the war came to an end he was at Shreveport on duty as a Colonel of Artillery. In the course of his career as an Engineer, Artillery and Staff Officer, he fought under Albert Sidney Johnston, Buckner, Van Dorn, Forrest, Longstreet, Beauregard and Lee, served in the fields of all three of the great armies of the confederacy, was four times wounded and had many exciting adventures. His narrowest escape from death was at Triune, Tenn., in 1863, when his horse, becoming unmanageable, carried him into the federal lines. He escaped unhurt, though six or eight bullets pierced his clothing, his belt and hat were shot off and his horse was hit in eighteen places. Since the war Colonel Watts has made his home in Rapides Parish, except a





GENERAL JOHN W. FRAZER.

few years, 1870-76, passed in Texas. He served from 1880 to 1892 as clerk of the district and appellate courts, and for eight years has held the office of Superintendent of Education for the parish. Always taking an active part in the work of the Confederate Veterans, he was elected General Commanding in Louisiana and held this rank for one year.

General Watts was married, soon after the war, to Miss Annie Elizabeth Ogden, who, with a son and grandchild, survive him. His remains lay in state for a day in the Episcopal Church at Alexandria, and were conveyed to Opelousas, where they were interred near those of his beloved daughter, Mrs. E. B. Dubuisson.

Compiled from information sent by Mr. W. W. Watts, a brother, of Richmond, Ky.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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JOHN WESLEY FRAZER.

No. 1440. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, March 31st, 1906, in New York City, aged 79.

JOHN WESLEY FRAZER, a Brigadier General in the Army of the Confederate States, was born in Hardin County, Miss., on the 6th of January, 1827, and died in New York City on the 31st of March, 1906.

Upon the paternal side General Frazer is of the family of Lovat, of Scotland, one of the oldest earldoms in the Highlands. The present Earl of Lovat lives at Beaufort Castle, near Culloden Moor. This castle came into the possession of the family in the thirteenth century and has been rebuilt several times. General Frazer's parents were from North Carolina, but before his birth left their home and, like the pioneers of old, with all their possessions and many slaves, they jour-

neyed westward until they reached the banks of the Mississippi and encamped on the Chickasaw Bluffs, where now the City of Memphis stands. But the ever-restless spirit of the father urged them southward into Mississippi, and it was here that the son John was born, and the early years of his life were spent on this large plantation where, like nearly all southern children of that age, his dearest playmates were the little darkies, whose sole duties were to wait upon young "Massa." In a few years the family removed to Memphis, and there General Frazer's studies were carried on under the supervision of his elder sister, Mrs. Edmunds, a woman of rare attainments, and thoroughly capable of fitting him for the severe mental work which falls to the lot of all West Point cadets.

Here in Memphis the Frazers built one of the most beautiful homes of that time on the Bluffs, at a point commanding an unobstructed view of the great Father of the Waters as far as the eye could see, both north and south. It was in every way so desirable that when some years later the northern soldiers gained possession of Memphis, General Sherman at once selected it for his headquarters. His courteous treatment of the widowed mother and sisters was in strong contrast to the General who succeeded him, and who delighted in despoiling the house of all that adorned it. This dear old home is standing today, its glory and beauty departed, serving now only as a warehouse for one of the railroads of the country.

General Frazer received his appointment to West Point through his congressman, and entered upon a life of study and work that was dear to him and for which nature had fitted him.

From all that can be learned of the years spent at West Point, General Frazer seems to have maintained a high standing in his class, and to have been proficient in all his duties. In 1849 he graduated and was made Second Lieutenant in the Second U. S. Infantry, and remained in this regiment until

March, 1855. During this time he saw much active service. Soon after leaving West Point his regiment was ordered on a sea voyage to California at the time of the gold fever in that part of the country. While still off the California coast their vessel was wrecked. All on board were saved, but were forced to pass several days on the lonely island of Anna Cappa, until a passing vessel was signalled and took them to the mainland.

Between this time and the breaking out of the Civil War there was almost incessant fighting with the different tribes of Indians. The long, weary marches, the sudden attacks from savages, and the wild new country through which the soldiers passed, furnished subjects for many a thrilling tale.

March 15th, 1861, General Frazer, now promoted to a Captaincy, resigned his commission in the regular army and gave up all to serve his motherland. In February of the same year he had been one of the delegates from the seceding states that met at Montgomery, Ala., and organized the Confederate States of America, chose Jefferson Davis for their president and Alexander H. Stephens for vice-president. It was a matter of deepest grief to him, the secession from the Union and the war which followed. In after years he would say: "Do not talk to me about it; it is a grief too deep for words." But he knew his duty too well to shirk, and through the months and years of hard fighting that followed he was the brave leader in many a hard-fought battle.

In May, 1863, he was made Brigadier General, commanding the Fifth Brigade in the Army of East Tennessee. In the following September reinforcements which were sent to his relief at Cumberland Gap failed to reach him, and after holding out until there was nothing but death before them, General Frazer was forced to surrender to Burnside, and was sent north with other officers to prison.

It was here that the romance of his life began. Many northern women, sympathizers with the south, sent boxes of clothing and provisions to the prisoners, and often enclosed

little notes of sympathy and encouragement for the luckless soldier into whose hands it might fall. One of these notes, accompanied by a housewife, fell to General Frazer's share, and from this a correspondence arose. Upon his release at the end of the war, the first desire of his heart was to meet personally one whose kindness had cheered the lonely prison life. The friendship thus formed rapidly grew into a deeper feeling and culminated in his marriage with Miss Kate Tiffany, of Utica, N. Y., in August, 1870.

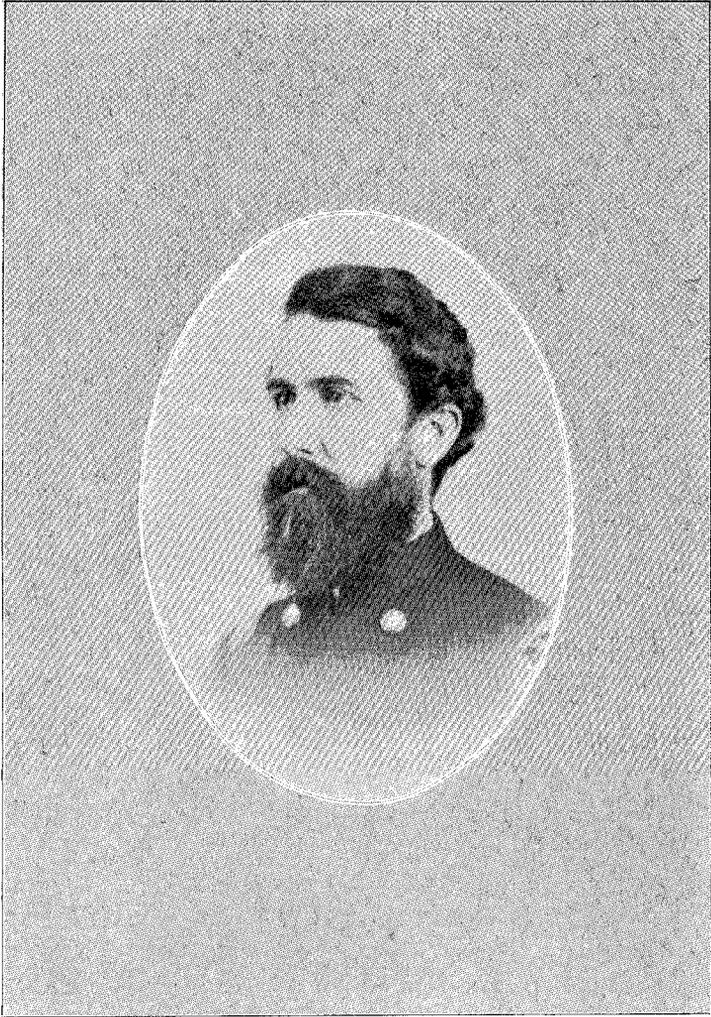
"The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men," is peculiarly applicable to General Frazer. A man free from deceit and smallness, he could not understand these traits in others. In the tender love and devotion to the dear wife who became a helpless invalid, we find the qualities that served to make him the man and the soldier that he was.

The closing years of his life were years of suffering from that dread disease, cancer of the tongue. Here again the brave soldier was uppermost and no complaint or murmur ever passed his lips. Through the advice of friends, General Frazer went to New York to take the radium treatment, with the hope of possible cure. While there he went out one evening in February, 1906, a stormy, windy night, and in trying to cross 23rd street he was struck by a fire engine and his hip was fractured. Other complications arose, and he died at Bellevue Hospital, March 31st, 1906.

During this last illness the Confederate Veterans conferred upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor, accompanied by a letter of appreciation and highest praise for one who had been always a brave, true leader. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Robert Vincent, of Pittsford, N. Y., who accompanied the remains to Clifton Springs, N. Y., where they were laid to rest by the side of his wife.

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GENERAL JOHN C. TIDBALL.

## JOHN C. TIDBALL.

No. 1379. CLASS OF 1848.

Died, May 15, 1906, at Montclair, N. J., aged 81.

GENERAL JOHN CALDWELL TIDBALL was born in what is now West Virginia, on January 25th, 1825, of Scotch-Irish-Welsh ancestry. The head of the family immigrated to this country from Ireland prior to the Revolutionary War, settled in Virginia and took part in that war. Tidball's mother, a Miss Caldwell of Virginia, died when he was about nine years old, but his father lived to the ripe old age of 91.

When Tidball was five or six years old his parents removed to Belmont County, Ohio, and his boyhood days were passed on a large farm, situated on the Cumberland or National Road, over which passed an endless stream of immigrants to still more western homes. He came of that Scotch Presbyterian stock so strict in all their ways of thought, utterances and general conduct, and the early conscientious training imparted by his parents made a deep impression on him, though in later years he may have departed somewhat from the strict orthodoxy of their teachings.

He was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy from Ohio, July 1st, 1844. Graduating in 1848 in the same class with Duane, Trowbridge, Williamson, John Buford and R. I. Dodge, he was assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Third Artillery, and on February 14th, 1849, was promoted Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery. Up to the breaking out of the Civil War he was stationed at various posts, Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, S. C.; participated in the Seminole War, 1849-50, at Fort Defiance, N. M., 1853; exploring route to California, 1853-54; on coast survey duty, 1854-59; at the Artillery School, 1859-60, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1860-61.

Promoted Captain Second Artillery, May 14, 1861.

In April of that year the light battery ("A," Second Artillery) with which he was serving, (Barry's), formed a part of the expedition for the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla., and was so employed till July 3rd, 1861, when it was returned to Washington in time to participate in the first battle of Bull Run, under its new Captain, Tidball.

Soon after Captain Tidball organized his battery as a horse battery, and as such it became celebrated in the annals of the Army of the Potomac, with which it did such conspicuous service as to be prominently mentioned in official reports, and to be well known throughout the army. Its fortune was generally with the advanced or rear guards in its various campaigns, and it had the distinction of firing the opening guns in both the "Battles of Invasion," Antietam and Gettysburg.

It is not generally known that the custom of sounding "taps" over the grave at the burial of a soldier originated with Captain Tidball. On the retirement from the Peninsular in August, 1862, Horse Battery "A," Second Artillery, was serving with the rear guard, and on reaching Yorktown one of the cannoniers died and was buried there. Not wishing to stir up the enemy by firing three rounds from the battery guns, as was customary, Captain Tidball substituted the sounding of "taps" (lights out), which impressive custom has since been observed at all military funerals, at the conclusion of the ceremony.

After much active and intrepid service at the head of his battery, Captain Tidball was appointed Colonel of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and was Chief of Artillery of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, during the Wilderness Campaign, including the "Siege of Petersburg." He was made Commandant of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy in July, 1864, but the position not harmonizing with his temperament during active operations, he returned to the field in October, 1864, as Chief of Artillery of the Ninth Corps, and was conspicuous in repelling the attack on Fort Steadman, March 5th, 1865, and the assault from Fort Sedgwick on the

rebel works, April 1st, 1865. It is related of him that on the former occasion, the rebel sortie on Fort Steadman, while he was looking through an embrasure to observe the effect of shots, a shell from the enemy burst in the fort and a fragment buried itself in the revetment close to his side, but "he never batted an eyelid." His intrepidity, self-possession and coolness under fire were exhibited on many fields, and he received well-earned brevets through all the grades, including that of Major General, for specific acts of gallantry. He was mustered out of the volunteer service September 30th, 1865, and proceeded to join his old battery at the presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

In 1867 (May 5th) he was promoted Major (by selection) and was sent to command the District of Astoria, Oregon; from there, in July, 1868, to the District of Kenai, Alaska, with headquarters at Kodiak, some eight hundred miles west of Sitka; then in 1870 to the District of Alaska, with headquarters at Sitka. When his regiment, the Second Artillery, was ordered east, he was sent to command the post of Raleigh, N. C., and in May, 1874, he was ordered to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe as "Superintendent of Artillery Instruction." From thence he was called to the personal staff of General W. T. Sherman, commanding the army, making with him, in 1883, an extended tour of western posts, during which he kept the itinerary and wrote a most interesting description of the Grand Canon of the Colorado, as well as the rest of the country visited. From the staff of the General commanding he was ordered to the command of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and he was on that duty when retired for age, January 25, 1889. He died May 15th, 1906, at Montclair, N. J., aged 81 years, and was buried at West Point, N. Y.

From close professional association with General Tidball, as a subaltern in his battery during the Civil War, as Adjutant of the Second Artillery for eleven years, and as an instructor at the Artillery School, as well as being accepted as a personal friend, I feel that I was given an exceptional opportunity of

knowing him intimately, which developed an affection and regard second only to those of family ties, unchanged by time and distance, and I never failed, when it was possible in my journeyings, to make a pilgrimage to his home of retirement.

Joining his battery in December, 1862, as a Second Lieutenant, I was led to believe by some of my brother subalterns that our Captain was very exacting, of choleric temperament, and much of a martinet. His personal appearance at that time was strikingly martial, especially when mounted. Above the average height, his dark, piercing eyes with a far-off thoughtful expression, handsome regular features, dark-brown wavy hair, beard and mustache, and in the prime of manhood, he reminded me of a picture I once saw of the "Knight in search of the Holy Grail." In due time I discovered that if duty was well performed, service with him was most agreeable. Behind the austere, rather reticent and dignified exterior there existed a love of humor and an affability that only required circumstances to develop. This was in one instance manifested by his predilection for a camp song, the heart-breaking deception of one "Joe Bowers," of Pike, as portrayed in the song of that name, and which I vainly endeavored to teach him during many Virginia marches. Some of the verses were learned and the melancholy story appreciated, but the air was beyond his musical gifts. He would at times emerge from his dignified reserve and entertain us youngsters as we sat around the blaze of winter quarters, with interesting stories of the army "befo' de wo," including events of the Seminole War in Florida, extending as far back as his West Point days, evincing a most retentive memory of men and events. He possessed quite an artistic talent, painted in colors, and was a finished draughtsman, which proved a criterion for his detail with the coast survey. A monument to his ability and untiring industry is the voluminous and exhaustive "Manual of Heavy Artillery" which was adopted as a text-book at the U. S. Military Academy in 1880.

In a letter from his daughter, she writes: "His keen interest in all that related to his profession was apparent; but deeper than that was his intense interest in the country at large, for he certainly was a student of its development, all over the land. His mind had been richly stored with the history of the country for eighty-one years, and he had a way of tracing back to the beginning of things, then looking forward for later developments."

In every position, whether in peace or war, in which the vicissitudes of service placed him, he was found equal, and in all he left his record of efficiency. He may well be referred to as one of the best types of the "Old Army," and one whose services, with many others, failed of proper recognition. Lieutenant William Tidball, of the Coast Artillery, is a son of General Tidball.

JOHN H. CALEF,  
Colonel U. S. Army.

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PIERPONT ISHAM.

No. 3216. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, May 20, 1906, at Surrey, N. H., aged 41.

The father of PIERPONT ISHAM was a member of the law firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, of Chicago, Mr. Lincoln being a son of President Lincoln.

He was appointed from at large to West Point, in June, 1883, and graduated June 12, 1887, and assigned to the Seventh Cavalry as Additional Second Lieutenant, and made a Second Lieutenant November 25th of the same year. He served at Fort Riley, Kansas, to December 12, 1887; at San Antonio, Texas, till March 21, 1888; on leave of absence till his resignation, June 1, 1888.

After resigning from the army he entered the profession of law with his father's firm.

He was appointed Adjutant of the First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, in April, 1896, with the rank of Captain. After serving about a year in this position he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on the First Brigade staff, and served in this position until 1898.

Letters to relatives of Colonel Isham, asking for information, were not answered, hence the above meagre record.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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FERDINAND WILLIAMS.

No. 4131. CLASS OF 1903.

Died, June 1, 1906,, at Annapolis, Md., aged 25.

FERDINAND WILLIAMS was born in Washington County, Maryland, November 2, 1881. He was the son of Thomas J. C. and Cora Maddox Williams. When eleven years of age his parents went to live in Baltimore, and there Ferdinand, their youngest son, spent his boyhood. He attended the Baltimore City College and St. John's College, Annapolis, in which he reached the junior class at the age of sixteen years. While at St. Johns he took a leading part in all the games and athletic exercises and stood high in his class. While there he received an appointment to the West Point Military Academy from the fourth district of Maryland. He was prepared for admission by Lieutenant Braden and entered in the summer of 1899. In the Academy he took part in the athletic sports, and as a substitute played in one of the Army-Navy games at Philadelphia. He stood high in his class, and by his uniform cheerfulness, his courage, his goodness and nobility of char-



LIEUTENANT FERDINAND WILLIAMS.



acter he gained the love of his fellows and the respect and esteem of his instructors and superior officers.

Graduating high in the class of 1903, he was assigned to the Engineers. His first orders were to report at Washington Barracks, where he remained for a short time and was then ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he was stationed at Camp Jossman on the Island of Guimaras, remaining there a year. Returning, he was again stationed at Washington Barracks, where he performed company duty, attended the School of Engineering, had charge of the athletic sports of the enlisted men and acted as commissary. On the 27th of December, 1905, he married, in St. Michael's Episcopal church in Charleston, Miss Sarah Rutledge Prioleau, of a distinguished South Carolina family. The young couple went to housekeeping at Washington Barracks with every promise of a happy life.

In May, 1906, Lieutenant Williams was ordered to Fort Madison, near Annapolis, Maryland, for target practice, and while so engaged, on June 1, he was accidentally shot by a soldier who was practising at his side and who thought the pistol had no charge in it. Six hours later he died. His father was with him, but his mother and wife did not reach the camp until the young soldier had breathed his last. Among the latest of his acts was to dispatch a messenger to the man who had caused his wound, and who was in an agony of distress, with words of comfort, holding him blameless.

In one of the most beautiful church yards in Maryland, that of St. Mark's Episcopal church, in Washington County, near the place of his birth and among the graves of his people, the young soldier was buried amidst flowers and green trees. His coffin was draped with the stars and stripes which he dearly loved, and was borne to the grave by five of his classmates who loved him. A bugler sounded taps and a volley was fired over his grave by a squad from Washington Barracks. The pallbearers were: Lieutenant Warren T. Han-

num, Max C. Tyler, W. H. Rose, Richard C. Moore and Julian C. Schley. Among the vast number who attended the funeral were General Alexander McKenzie, Chief of Engineers; Major Edward Burr and Captain Edward M. Markham. Lieutenant Williams is survived by his young widow and a daughter, who is named "Ferdinand," who was born after the death of her father.

Lieutenant Williams lived and died in the communion of the Episcopal church. He was a sincere Christian and a pure-minded, noble gentleman. After his death his parents declared that in all his life no word nor act of his had ever caused them pain, and that never, even as a young child, had he been known to utter a falsehood. He had no fear. His nature was bright, loving and trustful. The Chief of Engineers, upon the death of Lieutenant Williams, issued the following order:

"It becomes the sad duty of the Brigadier-General commanding, to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, First Lieutenant Ferdinand Williams, who died on the target range near Annapolis, Md., on June 1, as a result of a wound inflicted by the accidental discharge of a pistol. Cheerful, earnest and true in the performance of his duties, this young officer gave certain promise of a course full of credit to himself and of usefulness to his corps."

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#### HENRY B. HENDERSHOTT:

No. 1355. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, July 14, 1906, at Skyland, N. C., aged 82.

The recent death of COLONEL HENRY B. HENDERSHOTT, U. S. A., at Skylands, N. C., removed one of the conspicuous retired officers of the army. He had spent the last five winters in Savannah with his daughters, going to the mountains of North Carolina for the summers. He had been in feeble health for several years, the result of a fall which he received

at Asheville five years ago, and the infirmities of age. His final illness was of but a few days' duration. He died July 14, and was buried last Monday in the family lot in St. Thaddeus Church cemetery, at Aiken, S. C. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. I. H. Mathewes of this city, and Misses Lola and Louise Hendershott.

During his latter years Colonel Hendershott, owing to his ill health, lived a retired life. He had not been in active service since near the close of the Civil War, when he reluctantly went on the retired list on account of disability from injuries he received at Hannibal, Mo., in the latter 50's, from which he suffered a lingering illness for two years, and from which he never fully recovered. Upon his partial recovery he resumed and continued such duties as his health and condition would permit him to perform until 1870, when by a general order all retired officers were relieved from duty. By advice of his medical officer he took up his residence at Aiken, where he lived for over twenty years.

Colonel Hendershott was a native of Burlington, Ky. He was born May 23, 1824. He graduated from West Point in 1847, where he was a room-mate of Stonewall Jackson. Among his classmates were General Ambrose E. Burnside, General H. G. Gibson, General Orlando B. Wilcox and Colonel Clermont L. Best. Upon his graduation he was assigned to the Fifth United States Infantry, then serving in the War with Mexico. On his way to join his regiment he was attacked with yellow fever in the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, off the coast of Vera Cruz. Shortly after he reached his regiment he volunteered to join a force then fitting out in the City of Mexico by General Scott, to open up the route to Vera Cruz, which was infested by large bands of guerrillas, under the noted guerrilla chief, Padre Jurata. He served with distinction and was highly commended by his commanding officer, General Daniel Ruggles. On his return from Vera Cruz he was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, and served

with the regiment until the close of the war, accompanying it to California on a long and disastrous voyage of six months around Cape Horn. Upon his arrival in California he was ordered to duty in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, and took part in numerous engagements with the hostile Indians in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Soon after that he was promoted to First Lieutenant and joined his command in the great Colorado desert en route to the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers. With the approval of his commanding officer, Lieutenant Hendershott selected the present site of Fort Yuma. He served three years at Yuma and during that time was an active participant in many engagements with the hostile Yumas, Cocopas and Mohaves. His services were arduous and this, combined with exposure in tents to the heat of an excessively hot climate for three years frequently with an inadequate supply of provisions, undermined his health, which completely broke down. In 1854 he came to the Atlantic seaboard to recruit his regiment, where he recovered, and again returned to the west and active field service at Forts Ridgeley and Randall, then in the Indian country. He served with General W. T. Sherman's battery against the hostile Sioux and later was stationed at Fort Leavenworth with the Second Artillery. After fifteen years of the most arduous service he availed himself of his first leave of absence. On his return from this leave he sustained, at Hannibal, the injuries from which he never fully recovered. During the Civil War he served with distinction, and was successively breveted a Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for faithful service.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

August 11, 1906.

## JOHN EGAN.

No. 1982. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, July 30, 1906, at New York, N. Y., aged 69.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN was born in Vermont, July 23, 1837, and was appointed a cadet from Plattsburg, N. Y., July 1st, 1858. Upon graduation, June 17, 1862, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, and promoted First Lieutenant in the same regiment, May 19, 1864, and a Captain in the Eleventh Infantry, July 28th, 1866. Was on the unassigned list from April 14th to September, 1869, when he was assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry and sent with his company to Fort Colville, Washington Territory, as he facetiously put it, "to keep the British from running away with the forty-ninth parallel."

He was transferred to the Artillery arm December 31st, 1870, and assigned to the Fourth Artillery same date. Promoted Major First Artillery, January 25th, 1889, and retired from active service September 1st, 1896.

Was brevetted First Lieutenant, September 17th, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Antietam, Maryland; Captain, July 3d, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Major, June 1st, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Cold Harbor.

As a cadet "Dad" Egan, as he was known from his seniority in age, was a "popular man" in his class. From the natural expression of his long face the impression would be entertained that he was of a very serious turn of mind, but that only concealed a genial disposition and an ever-ready vein of Celtic humor which he was wont to vent at times in practical jokes. When a first classman his room was the rendezvous for a certain coterie during the evening release from quarters. There, though "grim visaged war" was in the land, the pipes of peace

were in full operation, and it got so that "Dad" thought a certain member of the band was unreasonably "sponging" on him for fuel for his pipe. So Egan got some fine sawdust which he stained with burnt sienna, and after drying the mixture he awaited his opportunity, which occurred the same evening. The rest of us in the secret were pulling away at our pipes, discussing graduation and the proximity to active service, when the individual in question, whose pipe was out, asked Egan for a "pipe full," and was told to help himself from the jar which contained a "new brand, just received." This he did, and after much puffing and the burning of many matches, Egan asked him how he liked "the flavor of the new tobacco?" The reply was: "I don't think much of it; it has a woody taste." The laugh following this criticism "released the cat," much to the embarrassment of the victim.

Egan served during the Civil War with great gallantry, as shown by his three brevets. In June, 1864, he was taken prisoner during the battle of Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad south of Petersburg, and so kept in durance till December of that year, when he joined his battery in the Army of the James. He was retired from active service September 1st, 1896, and died in New York City July 30th, 1906.

JOHN H. CALEF,  
Colonel U. S. A.

JAMES SUMNER PETTIT.

No. 2722. CLASS OF 1878.

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

The last Army Register that bore COLONEL PETTIT'S name sets forth below his name the following data :

Cadet, M. A., July 1, 1874.

Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, June 14, 1878.

First Lieutenant, September 15, 1882.

Captain, First Infantry, October 22, 1891.

Major, June 18, 1900.

Inspector-General (by detail, Act February 2, 1901), July 28, 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry, August 11, 1903.

Assistant Adjutant-General (by detail, Act February 2, 1901),  
August 21 to August 3, 1905.

Assigned to Eighth Infantry August 11, 1905.

Major Assistant Adjutant-General, May 12, 1898. (Declined).

Colonel, Fourth U. S. Infantry, May 20. Accepted May 28.

Honorably mustered out June 8, 1899.

Colonel, Thirty-First U. S. Infantry, July 5. Accepted July 6.

Honorably discharged June 18, 1901.

This, in brief, is the official record of Colonel Pettit from the date on which he entered the Military Academy up to and inclusive of his last assignment. But there is much that is official that is hidden away, much that is personal that is familiar only to those who knew him best. It shall be the object of this brief notice to fill out the official record, as given above, by adding thereto such details of a personal nature as may seem proper in this place in affectionate remembrance of his character, aims, and achievements.

Pettit was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, on the 4th of August, 1856. He was the son of Captain Stacey Pettit, a veteran of the civil war, whose ancestors came to Ohio from New York in the early part of the last century. Colonel Pettit's mother was of Scottish descent. She died soon after

the outbreak of the war and her two sons grew to manhood under the loving care of a maiden aunt, Miss Mary Pettit, a devout Christian woman, who believed in keeping her wards in the straight and narrow path. Young Pettit was a bright and industrious boy and attracted the favorable notice of his instructors. In 1873 he was graduated from the New Lisbon High School and after his graduation entered a mercantile house in Cleveland, Ohio, but his appointment to West Point from his home district in the same year diverted him from a mercantile career.

He entered the Military Academy in June, 1874, and was graduated therefrom four years later, standing number six in his class, in which he had specially excelled in mathematical studies and in drawing. Those of us who were at the academy in the middle 70's, whose privilege it was to know him in the intimacy of cadet life, remember well his exuberant vitality and his contagious good humor, which so often lighted up for us even the darkest hours of our military novitiate. To the attraction of his genial social qualities was soon added that of his mental ability, as it became apparent in the section room and elsewhere, so that he soon acquired a strong personal influence among his associates which never waned. His loyalty to his friends was returned by them in fullest measure. All the honors which his class had to bestow were his unsought, and he wore them as he always wore his later honors, modestly and becomingly. As he went forth from the portals of his alma mater, gifted in mental and physical vigor, with faculties trained by years of disciplinary work and endowed with an unusually attractive personality, he gave abundant promise of usefulness and honor in any field into which his energies might be directed.

At the end of his graduation leave he joined his regiment, the First Infantry, at Fort Randall, on the upper Missouri; where for two years he performed the usual duties that fell

to the lot of a young subaltern at a frontier post. At the end of that time he was called back to the Military Academy as instructor in the Department of Drawing. Of this period of his life Colonel Larned, the head of the department in which Pettit was detailed, writes :

"Pettit was with me for four years, from 1880 to 1884. He was characteristically energetic, bright and efficient, and took a great deal of interest in his work in the department. He was always full of vigorous vitality, enthusiastically interested in every professional question that came up for discussion and with the highest ideals of professional duty and responsibility. He was always popular with his brother officers and left here with their affectionate esteem and high opinion of his soldierly qualities."

After his relief from duty at the Military Academy, in the summer of 1884, Petit joined his regiment in Arizona, where he served for three years, part of the time in garrison, and part in the field during the Geronimo campaign, in which he participated from beginning to end. He was mostly engaged in operations in Southwestern New Mexico, where, for part of the time, he had charge of the supply depots at Lang's Ranch and Cloverdale. Colonel Seyburn of Detroit, who was at this time in the Tenth Infantry, and was associated with Pettit in the campaign, writes :

"Pettit was by no means restricted to the duty of supply officer, but did scouting work also whenever there was necessity or opportunity. When Crawford was killed by the Mexicans in Sonora, news of the fact reached our camp at Lang's Ranch by courier. Pettit was ordered to take a mounted detachment with supplies and go to the rescue of our troops. We left Lang's Ranch on January 20, 1886, and found Crawford's command in the mountains, near Babisbe, Mexico, and accompanied them back to our side of the line. \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* At this time Pettit was at his best physically. He was fairly bubbling over all the time with energy and enthusiasm. He was ready for any and everything and was always busy. He used to spend hours of his spare time in camp in sketching and drawing and in writing on military subjects. He had a few good books with him which he had brought for study and whenever he could manage he would get surplus reading matter through the line of couriers

or by the supply trains. I never knew a man who was so uniformly genial and almost boyishly happy in disposition, regardless of annoying and vexatious conditions and surroundings. Whenever anything droll or funny happened,—and such things did sometimes happen, even in the Apache war,—Jim always seemed to get the maximum of amusement out of it and his merry and contagious chuckle was a delight to us all. I was intimately associated with him for many months, but I never knew him to indulge in anything that was "small." He had no room in his nature for narrow prejudice. He was generous, perfectly fearless and was quite ambitious in a proper way. He was possessed of one of the brightest and best stored minds and was truly a brilliant and accomplished soldier who proved his great worth to the Army as well as his own fitness for a greater future."

After the termination of the Apache troubles Pettit was sent with his company to Benicia Barracks, whence he obtained a long-promised leave of absence. While on leave he was married at Leavenworth, Kansas, to Miss Bessie Sharp, the daughter of Major Alexander Sharp of the Army, who was at that time Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Missouri. On the eve of the day appointed for the wedding, while returning at a late hour from a dinner party, he was challenged by a highwayman to "throw up his hands." Pettit, however, was not a happy choice for such a procedure, and promptly seized his assailant. In the struggle that ensued, Pettit was shot and the assailant fled. The wound was a dangerous one and it became necessary to postpone the wedding. Fortunately, however, he wholly recovered eventually, and at the end of his convalescence returned to his station accompanied by his bride.

He remained on duty at San Francisco until August, 1888, when he was again called to the Military Academy, this time as Assistant Professor in the Department of Philosophy. He entered upon his second tour of duty at the Academy with mind matured by study and experience, and with habits of industry which qualified him in an eminent degree for the responsible duty to which he had been called. His letters

at this time show that he regarded his lot as a peculiarly happy one. Engaged in work which interested him, associated with congenial friends and above all else, happy in his domestic relations, it is no wonder that in imagination he tinted the future in the roseate colors of hope. An associate in the department at this period, says:

"Pettit was a most able and versatile man, a most clear and efficient instructor. As a tactical officer, as an instructor in the Department of Drawing, as assistant professor in the Department of Philosophy, he was excellent in all, besides doing most valuable work in cataloging the library."

At the end of his tour of duty at West Point he was detailed by the War Department as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Yale University, and remained on this duty from August, 1892, to August, 1896. His work at Yale was creditable alike to himself and to the government, as indicated by a letter from Professor Chittenden, the Director of Sheffield Scientific School, the Department of Yale University in which Pettit's work was included. Professor Chittenden says:

"The late Colonel James Sumner Pettit, who was connected with the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, detailed by the United States government during the years 1892-96, was a man whose work in military instruction and in military engineering, won the admiration and respect of all the students who came under him. He was a splendid type of man as we found him in constant association with him in the details of college life; a man who not only aroused enthusiasm among the students, but who impressed them as a man standing for high ideals in scholarship as well as in the science and art of war. We have never had a man here as military detail who occupied quite the position which Captain Pettit made for himself through his strong personality and high regard for duty."

In reference to the above, President Hadley of Yale University said:

"In my opinion it constitutes an entirely true statement of the very high regard in which the late Lieutenant Colonel Pettit was held by all the officers of Yale University."

In a social way as well as in an official way, Pettit became a general favorite in the City of New Haven, as well as in the university, and his departure from this field of duty was a source of universal regret to all of his associates, who had learned so well to know him and to appreciate his sterling worth and attractive social qualities.

In August, 1896, he returned to his regiment in California, where he remained on garrison duty until the outbreak of the Spanish war, nearly two years later. But the range of his mental activity was not limited to his routine duties. In January, 1897, the Military Service Institution awarded to him the first prize, a gold medal and life membership in the institution, for the best article on the subject, "The Proper Military Instruction of Our Officers, the Method to be Applied, Its Scope and Full Development." The article was published in the journal for January, 1897, and attracted most favorable notice. It is characteristic of the author's analytical methods, of his logical literary style and of the careful thought which he always gave to every subject that came before him for consideration. Many of the best features of the system of instruction which has since been prescribed by the War Department for the officers of the army were advocated by the author in this paper.

The outbreak of the Spanish war in the spring of 1898 found Pettit fit and ready for any military responsibility that might devolve on him. In the beginning of the organization for war he was tendered the appointment of Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, but he looked forward to a more active sphere and declined the appointment. On the 12th of May he was appointed Colonel of the Fourth U. S. Volunteers, one of the ten new volunteer regiments raised by the national government for service in the West Indies. The

regiment was organized at Fredericksburg, Virginia, being recruited mainly in that state and in Maryland and the District of Columbia. From Fredericksburg the regiment was sent to Jacksonville, Florida, to become part of the force intended for the invasion of Cuba. The collapse of the Spanish resistance after the battle of Santiago, and the destruction of Cervera's squadron ended hostilities, but the rehabilitation of Cuba remained as a heritage of the war. Pettit's regiment sailed from Jacksonville on October 10, 1898, and on arriving in Cuba took station at Manzanillo, where it remained, with Pettit in command, until it returned to the United States for muster out in June of the following year.

The duty devolving on the American troops at the time of the occupation of Cuba was fraught with many perplexing problems. The attitude of the Cubans was at first one of suspicion and distrust. The insurgent forces were still under arms, and it was only by a tactful handling of the situation by the American authorities that hostilities could be avoided. For this duty none was better equipped by temperament and training than the commander at Manzanillo. Under his firm and sympathetic administration distrust soon gave way to confidence. The commanders of the insurgent forces in his district soon became his warmest friends. Just previous to the departure of Colonel Pettit with his regiment General Rabi wrote to the Colonel saying that he, General Rabi, and his forces of Cubans, desired the departing commander to inform his successor that they would gladly place themselves under his command at any time, to maintain peace and order in the community. The regiment's departure was signalized by resolutions of the warmest friendship by the municipal council. The Colonel's portrait was placed, with appropriate ceremonial, on the walls of the municipal hall, and Mrs. Pettit was presented with a silver loving cup by the people of Manzanillo as a testimonial of their affection and esteem for her husband and herself.

Although quartered for nearly eight months in one of the most unsanitary sections of the island; the health of the regiment remained excellent. Before its departure the military governor of Cuba wrote to Colonel Pettit as follows:

"In relieving your regiment (Fourth U. S. Volunteer Infantry) from duty in this Department, it gives me great pleasure to state that I have found it most efficient and satisfactory in every particular. Your conduct of civil affairs has been all that could be desired. Your success has been attested by the petition which I have recently received from a large number of citizens of Manzanillo, requesting that you be retained there in charge of the district. To the best of my knowledge and belief you leave this Department carrying with you the respect, esteem and good wishes of both the civil and military authorities."

The discipline and appearance of the regiment on its return through Washington received most favorable comment and emphasized its commander's fitness for the duties and responsibilities of a regimental commander.

The Philippine insurrection which had broken out in February of 1899 had by this time, the summer of the same year, gained such headway that it became necessary to organize twenty new regiments of national volunteers to take the place of the state volunteers in the Philippines whose time had expired, and to reinforce the regular troops already in the field. Among the first six Colonels selected for these new regiments was Pettit. He was assigned to the Thirty-first Regiment, which was organized at Fort Thomas, Ky., and was the first of the regiments to complete its organization and fill its ranks. Many of the enlisted men of his old regiment, which had been mustered out, rejoined him in his new command. On the 19th of August the regiment was notified that it was to sail for the Philippines on the transport Grant, on September 1st, but on arrival in San Francisco, and before the date fixed for departure, smallpox made its appearance in the command and it was placed in quarantine, where it re-

mained for nearly two months. This was a greivous disappointment to the regiment, for stirring events were taking place in Luzon, in which it had hoped to bear its part. Regiment after regiment, whose organization was completed weeks after that of the Thirty-first, sailed away and left it in San Francisco. Finally, however, it was released, arriving in Manila in November after a stormy passage. By this time the organizations for operations in Luzon had been designated and the Thirty-first was sent to maintain peace in the Moro territory of Mindanao. In the autumn of 1899, the insurrection in Luzon was at its height, and it was difficult to forecast its ultimate strength and extent. The Visayans were quite as hostile as were the natives of Luzon, but a temporizing policy kept the insurrection in the middle islands in the background. It was regarded as of the utmost importance to our cause to maintain peace with the Moros. But Visayan influence extended into Mindanao and it was apparent that the situation would have to be carefully handled or we might have to add the Moros to the ever-increasing number of our enemies. After the embassy of General Bates had secured from the Sultan of Sulu the precarious promise of peace, our troops were sent to occupy Zamboanga and the Moro islands. This became the field of Pettit's duty, a field in which he was expected to cull none of the laurels of victorious war, a field calling for disciplined self-control, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty for duty's sake. How well he met the expectation of his superiors may be inferred from the following order which was published from the headquarters, Department of Mindanao, on May 10, 1901:

"General Order No. 20:

The Department Commander wishes to thank herewith the officers and men of the Thirty-First Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Colonel James S. Pettit, on the eve of the departure of that regiment for the United States, for their service in this Department and in the Philippine Islands.

It was the fortune of the regiment to have little of the active service for which it is pre-eminently fitted by fine discipline, thorough instruction and manhood of a carefully selected personnel; but they may return to their homes with the fullest assurance that the services of no other organization in the Philippines has been more valuable than theirs. Scattered among hostile and suspicious peoples, alien in race, religion and habits, by the fine example of its conduct, and by just and honorable dealing, it converted these into friends and adherents. It could have rendered no greater service to the country to which it is returning, nor to the races with which it has been thrown. From the beginning the duties have been most trying and perplexing, often at lonely and remote stations, in a tropical climate and without respite or relaxation.

It is a pleasure to remember at this time, when so fine a regiment is to be disbanded, that many have sought and will take service in the permanent establishment.

By command of Brigadier-General Kobbe.

JOHN J. PERSHING,  
Assistant Adjutant-General."

At a later period General Kobbe wrote to Colonel Pettit:

"In command of a regiment which you yourself had brought to the highest state of efficiency, it was your good or ill fortune to be ordered to Southern Mindanao and to occupy that section originally, and at a most critical period. I consider that more than any other one man you brought order out of chaos and laid the foundation for the good relations that existed between our troops and the Moro and Filipino peoples for more than two years thereafter, by a firm, intelligent and humane administration. While you may consider it unfortunate that the fine fighting force you had organized had, therefore, no chance to distinguish itself in battle, you may be sure that the work inaugurated by you and carried out at Zamboanga under difficult and sometimes almost hopeless conditions was of as high order as that performed anywhere by anyone in the islands."

In May, 1901, Colonel Pettit returned with his regiment to Manila en route to the United States for muster out, but his services in the islands were so urgently needed that he was not permitted to return with it to San Francisco, where it was disbanded in the month of June. When the regiment was mustered out, Major Price, the assistant mustering officer, reported as follows:

"Colonel Pettit deserves great credit for the high state of discipline and training of his regiment, and if possible, greater credit for the discernment and good judgment displayed in selecting his officers. Assisted by a zealous and educated corps of young officers, he organized, trained, instructed and disciplined a regiment second to none in the volunteer service. The high state of discipline and efficiency of this regiment is a monument to the zeal and ability of its commander."

In his endorsement of this report, Colonel Jocelyn, Chief Mustering Officer, added:

"I concur in the remarks of the assistant mustering officer upon the favorable condition of discipline and efficiency conspicuous in this regiment."

In July, 1901, shortly after his regiment was mustered out, Pettit was detailed, under the law which had recently been enacted, for a tour of duty in the Inspector General's Department, and was assigned to duty in the Department of Mindanao, with headquarters at his former station, Zamboanga. Here he was joined by his wife and children, from whom he had been separated for two years. He brought to his new office the intimate knowledge of military administration which resulted from his long and varied service, and discharged its duties with the same zeal and energy that had always characterized his service.

In the summer of 1902 the Moros of the Lake Lanao district became hostile and the troops of Mindanao took the field under the Department Commander, General George W. Davis. Pettit took part in the attack on Bayan and Pandapatan, on May 2, 1902, and in the attack on the Butag forts in September of the same year. He was warmly commended by General Davis, and on his recommendation Pettit was honorably mentioned in orders, as follows:

"Headquarters Philippines Division,  
Manila, P. I., May 27, 1904.

General Order No. 22:

Pursuant to General Order No. 86, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., July 24, 1902, the Major-General commanding takes pleasure in publishing to the troops of this command the following names

of officers and enlisted men who, on the dates and at the places specified, distinguished themselves by especially meritorious acts or conduct in the service.

James S. Pettit, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. G., while Major, First Infantry serving as Adjutant-General of the field forces, Seventh Brigade, under Major-General George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired—for gallant and meritorious services, May 2, 1902, in the Lake Lanao expedition against Moros in Minanao, in volunteering and joining the assaulting troops when the action was hottest, and in caring for the wounded under fire.

By command of Major-General Wade.

W. A. SIMPSON,  
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General,  
Adjutant-General."

In the winter of 1902-3, Pettit returned to the United States after nearly four years of continuous service in the tropics. His fine constitution had apparently carried him successfully through this long and trying period. His promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, on August 11, 1903, relieved him from duty in the Inspector General's Department, but his detail for duty in the Adjutant General's Department followed before his assignment to a regiment.

During the leave of absence which followed his return from Manila, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Yale University. The warm reception that was accorded to him by his friends at Yale on this occasion was very gratifying to him and attested the high esteem in which he was held by his former associates and their pride in his achievements.

Pettit's first assignment in the Adjutant General's Department was at Washington. Here he took an active interest in all that pertained to his department, as well as in the larger questions that related to the welfare of the service. It was mainly through his influence and energy that the Infantry Association was formed and the publication of its journal was started. His practical foresight soon assured to it a permanent and influential place among the military periodicals of the day.

In the spring of 1904, Pettit was relieved from duty in Washington and assigned as Adjutant General of the Southwestern Division, with headquarters at Oklahoma City. There he remained until the termination of his tour of duty as Adjutant General, in August, 1905, when he was assigned to the Eighth Infantry. His failing health rendered it impracticable for him to join his regiment, so he was detailed for duty as instructor with the organized militia of the District of Columbia. While on this duty he won the Seaman prize, offered through the Military Service Institution, for the best paper on the subject, "How Far Does Democracy Affect the Organization and Discipline of Our Armies, and How Can Its Influence Be Most Effectually Utilized?" He read the paper before the annual meeting of the Institution at Governor's Island. The article was widely published and criticised. Its terse and vigorous literary style and the logical array of facts which the author presented in support of his contention were bound to attract comment. His conclusions as to the effect of Democracy on the organization and discipline of armies were not wholly flattering to our national faith in our military efficiency. The article and its author furnished the text for many a "pot boiler" in the daily press that was eloquent in its denunciation of the officer who had dared to suggest to Democracy that its military methods were always wasteful and rarely efficient, and to point out to it the remedial action that should be applied.

But notwithstanding Pettit's mental activity, even in these days of declining health, it soon became apparent that this activity was but the flicker of an expiring flame. He had returned from his long service in the tropics with health impaired by conditions against which even his excellent constitution was not proof. The state of his health gave some anxiety at the time of his return from Manila, but after a short sojourn in the homeland the unpleasant symptoms passed away and it was thought that his health had been com-

pletely restored. But in the spring of 1904 it became necessary for him again to seek medical advice. Alarming conditions were discovered and he learned that at best he had but a year or two of life remaining, and that only with deteriorating health. In all my acquaintance with him I know of nothing finer than the way in which he met the announcement; a little startled at first, as if adapting himself to the changed outlook, but he faced it without an apparent tremor. His interest in his work seemed as strong as ever. His cheerful spirit still remained. His genial social qualities lost none of their attractive force. I was associated very closely with him at this time in some committee work on which we were engaged, but only on one or two brief occasions, in referring to his little family and its future, did he show the slightest indication that the thought of the coming separation weighed upon his spirits. His inability to accompany his regiment to the Philippines was a source of regret to him, but he realized that to attempt to do so would but add to the cares of his comrades and that his services would be of little value; and so, gathering about him those who were dearest to him, he calmly waited the inevitable end. He passed away in Washington on the 4th day of September, 1906, and sleeps in the classic shades of Arlington, where so many of his friends and comrades have found their last resting place.

Pettit may be said to have died in the meridian of his powers. Endowed with mental ability of a high order, trained and disciplined by constant study and effort, with judgment matured by varied and valuable experience, his fiftieth year would have found him entering on a field of widening influence, in which much might have been expected of him if his life and health had been spared. Like many of his comrades, he fell a victim to the stress of tropical service, as clearly a sacrifice on the altar of his country as if he had fallen on the field. In his devotion to duty he never spared himself. His ardent temperament always spurred him on to increased effort.

He was pre-eminently a man of action. With a keenly analytical mind, he sought the truth as one seeking a pearl of great price. The keynote to his character was his simple, unpretentious honesty. He was incapable of deceiving himself as he was of deceiving others. His mental processes and his moral conclusions all rang true. In his public life he was a credit to the state, an honor to his Alma Mater and an inspiration to her younger sons to follow in his footsteps. In his private life he was a staunch and loyal friend, a faithful and loving husband, an affectionate father, ever mindful of the claims of those who loved him. In all the relations of life his was a noble manhood. To his family that he loved so well, he bequeathed but few of this world's goods, but he left them a name that is honored wherever he was known, and that will be long held in loving remembrance by those who knew him best.

W. P. E.

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ROBERT BENARD CALVERT.

No. 3918. CLASS OF 1899.

Died, at Albueria, Leyte, Philippine Islands, October 16th, 1906, aged 32.

ROBERT BENARD CALVERT was born in Windfall, Tipton County, Indiana, February 19th, 1875. In August of that year the family moved to Peru, Miami County, Indiana, living there until 1888, when they again moved to Kokomo, Indiana.

Robert Calvert was the only son of James Melville Calvert, a veteran of the Civil War. He became a cadet at the Military Academy in June, 1894, graduating the 15th of February, 1899, having been forced to lose a year on account of serious trouble resulting from overtaxed eyes.

He became Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, and was promoted First Lieutenant November 13th, 1900, and assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, where he served until his death.

Lieutenant Calvert was cruelly shot by an enlisted man of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who became enraged at being reprimanded by this officer for unsoldierly conduct.

Lieutenant Calvert early learned responsibility when, after the death of his father, he was left with mother and sister dependent upon him. He was forced to leave school at the age of fifteen, which later seriously handicapped him in his preparation for the Military Academy.

Notwithstanding the difficulties he had to face, Robert Calvert cheerfully and willingly put his shoulder to the wheel, a characteristic which those who afterwards knew him will remember.

Robert B. Calvert will always be thought of by his comrades in the corps and in the service as a bright, lovable fellow, whom it was an honor to call a friend.

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### WILLIAM T. CRAYCROFT.

No. 2290. CLASS OF 1869.

Died; October 31, 1906, at Dallas, Texas, aged 60.

LIEUTENANT CRAYCROFT was born January 28, 1847, in Kentucky and entered the Military Academy in June, 1865. He was graduated number eighteen, June 15, 1869, and, with four others of the class, assigned to the Seventh Cavalry, joining "E" Troop (the gray horse troop) at Fort Wallace, Kansas, in October of that year.

Officers' quarters at the frontier posts in those days were very crude, the commanding officer having much less room



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM T. CRAYCROFT.



than the Second Lieutenants now have. Lieutenant Craycroft being the junior officer, was compelled to live in a tent most of his first winter.

In the spring of 1870 the Indians became restless and all signs indicated trouble to the builders of the Kansas Pacific road, which had been completed the previous fall as far as Sheridan, Kansas. Four troops of the Seventh Cavalry, under Major Reno, guarded the working parties and did considerable scouting until about mid-summer, when the rails were laid as far as River Bend, Colorado, about seventy miles east of Denver. As this point was further west than the Indians usually roamed, the command went into camp, where it remained till late in the fall, sending out scouting parties every week or two to look for signs of Indian war parties. Lieutenant Craycroft was Adjutant of the command. The only enlivening duty was going after firewood every two weeks. The distance was about fifteen miles and all the wagons, under a strong guard, were sent out. It required a day to make the round trip. One sultry day the camp was struck by one of the typical western hail storms, which came in the afternoon of an uncommonly sultry spell. Our scouts saw it coming from the northwest; warning was given and orders hurriedly sent to have the horses and mules, which were grazing, brought in and secured to the picket lines, but before this order could be complied with the storm burst in full fury. It lasted less than an hour, but did much damage. Many of the tents were torn into pieces, all the animals but one, which was Lieutenant Craycroft's horse, broke their fastenings and ran away. His horse became entangled in the lariat and, being hobbled, could not get loose. When the storm was over a teamster mounted this animal and rode off in a direction perpendicular to the course of the storm. When beyond its range, he found nearly all of our mules quietly grazing. They were driven in and, mounted by others, sent out in search of the stampeded animals. Within a few days all the mules were recovered, but about

eighty horses were never heard from. One horse, that of a soldier on picket, ran to Fort Wallace, where it entered its old stable the next afternoon; the distance is about one hundred and fifty miles, so the beast must have traveled some. The next day a number of us rode along the course of the storm and found numbers of dead rabbits, snakes and a few antelope. In one place, next to a hospital tent which withstood the storm, the hail stones were piled in a heap a foot or more high. Paulins were put over the pile and the officers enjoyed the luxury of ice for several days.

The camp at River Bend was kept till some time after snow began to fall and became cold and cheerless. The officers had Sibley tents and the men excavated about half their A tent space to a depth of about three feet and at one end of the excavation built fireplaces, which were a success, but made visits more frequent to the wood preserve.

The march from the camp to Fort Hays, Kansas, where the command was broken up, was exceedingly interesting on account of vast herds of buffalo through which we passed. For a distance of nearly a hundred and fifty miles the country, as far as one could see, was black with the animals. Just for the excitement of seeing them run, men were sent out to start the herds. When once started, it often seemed as if the entire command would be overrun. Dismounted men fired at the buffalo in order to turn them aside, but not always with success. On one occasion part of the wagon train was stampeded and ran fully a mile surrounded by buffalo, and only stopped when the herd had passed. Those were exciting days, never to be seen again.

Lieutenant Craycroft's troop was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where the winter of 1870-71 was passed doing the usual garrison duty. In 1871 the entire Seventh Cavalry was ordered to the southern states for duty during what was known as the Ku Klux Klan troubles. Lieutenant Craycroft's troop went to South Carolina, where it remained, except a

short time in Alabama, till April, 1873, when the regiment was ordered to Dakota to form part of General Stanley's Yellowstone expedition to guard the surveyors who were to locate the line of the Northern Pacific from Bismarck west to the Rocky Mountains. The regiment, except two troops sent to act as escort of the northern boundary survey under Colonel Benyuard of the Engineers, reached Yankton, Dakota, just in time to be caught in a furious blizzard, which continued from a Friday night till the following Thursday. This blizzard is graphically described by Mrs. Custer in "Boots and Saddles."

After the blizzard, General Custer marched up the east bank of the Missouri and crossed at Fort Rice, about twenty-five miles south of Bismarck, where General Stanley organized his command. As the expedition would probably be away till late in the fall, and there would be many hardships to undergo, a medical survey was held and two officers, one Lieutenant Craycroft, and a number of men were declared physically unfit to go on the trip, and they remained at Rice till the return of the command the following September. From that time till his retirement, in 1878, for disability incident to the service, Lieutenant Craycroft was mostly on sick leave of absence.

After his retirement he entered the newspaper field in southwestern Missouri, but as running a Republican paper in a strong Democratic county was not a success, he abandoned the venture and went to Kansas City, where he became interested in the insurance business, in which he was successful.

Lieutenant Craycroft married Miss Hare, sister of Major Luther Hare, U. S. A., retired. A son and a daughter were born to them. The daughter married Lieutenant Schofield, of the Navy.

The last years of Lieutenant Craycroft's life were saddened by the death of his son, and soon after by that of his wife. Lieutenant Craycroft was gifted with a fine memory, and his ability as a writer was great. Had he devoted himself to a literary career he would undoubtedly have been very successful in it.

C. B.

## JOHN S. McCALMONT.

No. 1142. CLASS OF 1842.

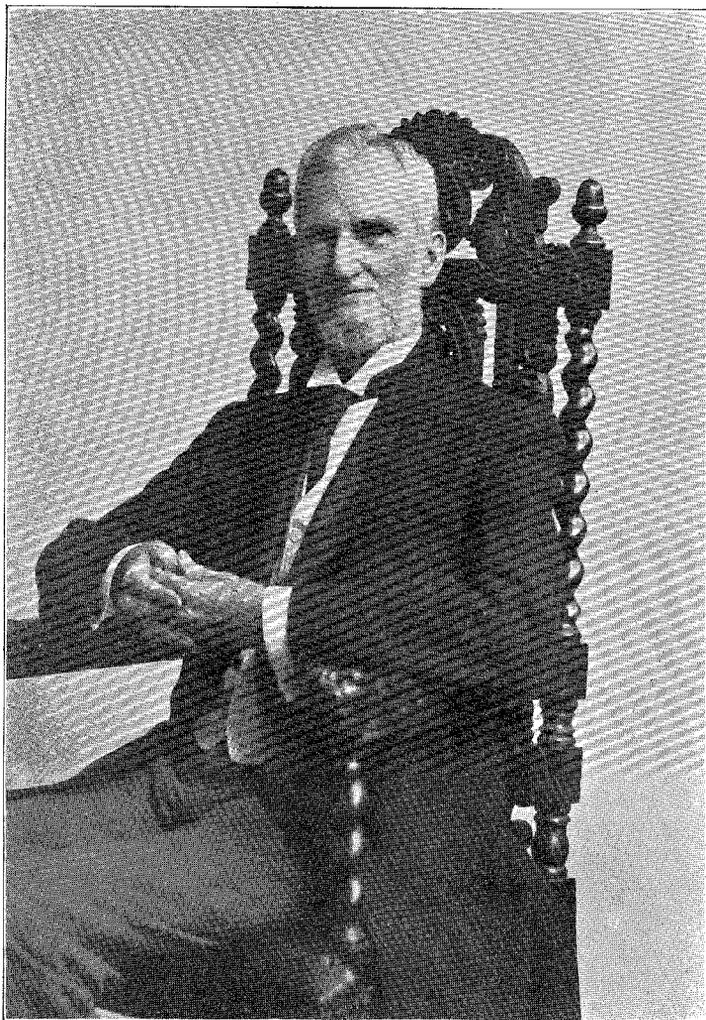
Died, December 2, 1906, at Washington, D. C., aged 85.

After his death, the Bar Association of his native county in Pennsylvania met and adopted the following memorial:

"John S. McCalmont, son of Alexander and Eliza H. McCalmont, was born April 25th, 1822, in Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania; was educated in the public schools of Franklin, and in Rev. N. R. Snowden's Latin School; worked in the printing office of the "Franklin Intelligencer" in the fall and winter of 1834-5; was a student for three terms in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1836 and 1837; entered in the Military Academy at West Point in 1838, from which he was graduated in 1842, and thereafter served in the U. S. Army in Florida as Brevet Second Lieutenant, and as Lieutenant of Infantry, until July 1st, 1843, when he resigned and returned to Franklin and entered his father's office as a student of the law. While serving in the army he had spent his idle hours in reading Blackstone's Commentaries, under the direction of his father, and for this his term of clerkship was shortened and he was admitted to the Venango County Bar November 25, 1844, and to the Bar of Jefferson County, Pa., about the same time, and at once entered upon the practice of the law in Franklin, but in a short time removed to Clarion, the county seat of Clarion County, Pa.

"In 1845 Mr. McCalmont was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Clarion, McKean and Elk Counties, Pa., but the emoluments of the office were small and he resigned the appointment. In 1849 and 1850 he was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, serving the last year as Speaker. In 1852 he was a presidential elector, and as such, with others, cast the vote of Pennsylvania for Franklin Pierce.

"Although this record indicates considerable activity in public affairs, Mr. McCalmont had, in his practice in Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk Counties, acquired such a standing as a lawyer that he was appointed, in 1853, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy in the office of President Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District of that state, and in October of the same year he was elected for the full term of ten years.



GENERAL JOHN S. McCALMONT.



"Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, Judge McCalmont actively encouraged the enlistment of volunteers, tendered his services to the governor, and was by the latter appointed Colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and in June, 1861, he resigned his judicial office. When the Reserve Corps was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac he was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, and was in command at the Battle of Dranesville, Va., in December, 1861. His health breaking down in camp during the following winter, he resigned from the army in May, 1862, and subsequently resumed the practice of law. In 1877 President Hayes appointed him a Visitor to the West Point Academy, and in 1885 President Cleveland appointed him Commissioner of Customs, in the treasury department at Washington, which office he resigned upon the incoming of the Harrison administration, in 1889. Thereafter he was nominally associated in the practice of the law with his son, Edward, an active practitioner in the City of Washington.

"He was generally regarded as a model judge, presiding with dignity, never losing his temper, and never deciding with undue haste to reverse himself at leisure. He had no favorites at the bar or among suitors, and left the bench with the confidence of the bar and the respect of the community in which the greater part of his life had been spent. No question is known to have been raised as to his fidelity to duty in any of the various positions which he occupied during his long life. Tall, erect and of military and dignified bearing, his presence in public never failed to attract observation. Kindly, courteous, just and considerate in his intercourse with his neighbors and fellow citizens, with whom he mingled freely, he was affectionately regarded not only by his fellow members of the bar, but by all who knew him."

In his remarks receiving the memorial, preliminary to ordering it filed and recorded upon the minutes of the Court, Judge George S. Criswell said, in substance:

"Judge McCalmont was a Christian gentleman of large experience in the affairs of men, and the memory of his life is an inspiration to those of us who remain. It will be cherished most by those who knew best—knew the motives by which he was inspired and which determined his conduct, and the high ideals which he followed.

"In these days wherein we are so frequently reminded of the frailties of men, and of their proneness, for the sake of gain or power, to forget, if not to ignore the fundamentals of right, it is well, when occasion arises, to pause for a moment in admiration of a life lived on a plane above the level of such temptations. It is possible, it is

probable, that during his long and active life, there were occasions when he might have gained in temporal things by deviating from the line of duty. If so, there is nothing in his career that indicates that he hesitated, that he paused for the slightest breath to consider, before proceeding straight on. He seemed to live righteously naturally, and it does not appear that it ever occurred to him to do wrong."

The grandfather of Judge McCalmont, John by name, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1750. At an earlier time the first Irish McCalmont went to the north of Ireland from Scotland, and the name suggests that the original bearer of the patronymic was a native of France. At the age of sixteen years, John of Dublin, in the company of an elder brother, took French leave, shaking the dust of Ireland from his feet forever, and landing in due time in Philadelphia. He married there and there began his career as a farmer, continuing this branch of industry into mature life after he had moved with his family to the central part of Pennsylvania. In 1803, accompanied by some of his family, he migrated to Venango County, Pennsylvania, and died there. His son, Alexander, was born in 1785, while the family lived in Mifflin County, and went with his father to Venango. Alexander married twice, John S., the second son of his second wife, being born on the 25th of April, 1822, in Franklin, Venango County. Alexander lived there the balance of his life, was a lawyer and judge, and filled many local offices. The memorial above quoted says that Colonel McCalmont resigned from the army because his health broke down in the winter of 1862. While this is true, perhaps, the cause was due more to brooding over the welfare of his young wife and four small children at home, inadequately protected and provided for, rather than to the rigors of camp life in winter.

Members of the same Board of Visitors to West Point with him were Bishop Quintard and James G. Blaine, and he always pleasantly remembered the incidents of his association with them.

In 1886, the year following his appointment as Commissioner of Customs, Judge McCalmont moved his entire family and personal belongings to Washington, where he resided during the rest of his life.

In 1881 he spent three or four months in Europe with his eldest daughter, and did not resume the active practice of the law on his return.

On Friday afternoon, the last day of November, he was up and gave his testimony in a case pending in the Court of Claims. Counsel in the cause complimented him upon the clearness of his memory and his general vigor. Several young ladies from a nearby boarding school were guests at dinner that evening, went to the theater and, returning, remained as guests during the night. A little fatigued, the Judge went to bed quite early, but stayed awake and talked "little talk" with his daughter for a long time. Early Saturday morning he woke his son, who slept in an adjacent bed, and said he felt queer. Later the family physician was called in, who said the patient's entire left side was paralyzed. Later in the day coma set in and his life passed away as gently as the coming of dawn.

Judge McCalmont married Elizabeth P. Stehley, of Harrisburg, Pa., in 1848. Her death preceded his, having occurred in January, 1903. They had nine children, three of whom died in infancy, and one, Katherine, in December, 1903. Five survive, three sons and two daughters, all residents of Washington.

The writer of this, a son, lived with his father and was intimately acquainted with him for forty years. There never was a better man. He did as he would be done by, and was just, kind and noble in all his relations in life.

A little over a year before his death, September, 1905. Judge McCalmont attended, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, a celebration of the first centennial of the organization of the County of Venango for judicial purposes, and delivered an address on

the Bench of Venango County. The address was published in book form, together with other proceedings of the celebration. The secretary of the meeting says in his minutes as an introduction to the speech:

"Judge McCalmont, erectly bearing the burden of his eighty-three eventful years, was a conspicuous figure in this day's events. His address upon the "Bench of Venango County" was replete with matters of historical and personal interest. In his happy style, mingling the charm of anecdotal reminiscence with the severer data, he gave graphic sketches of all the judges who had presided in the courts of the county from 1805, when Judge Jesse Moore held the first court, down to 1853, when the speaker himself went on the bench."

At the closing of his address, Judge McCalmont says of himself:

"In young boyhood I went to the subscription schools—there were no common schools in those days. I played truant whenever I could see a chance, and sometimes got a sound flogging for it. Some of the schoolmasters I hated. But there was one, the Rev. N. R. Snowden, who taught a Latin school, who never whipped his boys, and whose good humor and endeavors to please his pupils, and their pleasant and sometimes jovial intercourses, made a kind of impression on my memory, never forgotten."

"The Eighteenth District, on my accession to the bench, consisted of the Counties of Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson, to which Forest was added for judicial purposes in 1857. During my term my nerves began to fail. The business of the courts increased so that the work became heavier. The travel to the different county seats was rough. There were no railroads at the time, and horseback riding, buggies or sleighs the only conveyances. In common parlance, the Eighteenth, called the "Wild Cat" District, required more physical than mental ability in the judge. And then the fare at the stopping places, though wholesome, was not always palatable, and the beds in some of out the out-of-the-way places, in cold weather, were scant of covering."

During the last thirty or thirty-five years of father's life, he renewed his acquaintance with many of the West Pointers of the early forties. For some time while a cadet he roomed with Longstreet, and in the last years of their lives they frequently met and lived in youth again.

My father was emphatically a man of peace. Even in private life I never knew him to raise his hand to strike a blow, though I have occasionally seen him in towering anger. Yet, though loving peace, he took a great interest in military matters, and discussed and read the discussion of the plans and movements of the Civil War all his life, whenever an appropriate opportunity presented itself.

EDWARD S. McCALMONT.

From the organization of the Association of Graduates, in 1870, till his death, Judge McCalmont was an enthusiastic member, and attended more meetings than any other graduate of his time. Until 1901, when he became too feeble to travel, he rarely missed coming to the gatherings, and always had something interesting to say.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

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JOHN Y. F. BLAKE.

No. 2866. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, January 24, 1907, at New York, N. Y., aged 51.

J. Y. F. BLAKE was born in Missouri in the year 1856, but his family soon after his birth moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas. His early years were spent in Texas where, until about fifteen years of age, he lived on a ranch near the Indian Territory.

In 1871 he returned to Fayetteville, Arkansas, entering the Arkansas State University. While there he received his appointment to West Point and prepared himself for entrance. In September, 1876, he entered, and graduating in 1880, was assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, then serving in Arizona. He took part in the hard work done by the army in that country prior to, during and after the Geronimo campaign, serving under Generals Wilcox, Crook and Miles. His early life fitted

him particularly for such work, and he was twice assigned to the command of Indian scouts, Apache and Navajo, with which commands he did most excellent service.

Graduating from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, in 1883, he was ordered to New Mexico for duty with Navajo scouts. He resigned from the service in 1889 to enter business life.

In 1894 he decided to go to South Africa, and it was in that country that his services in the cause of liberty reflected much credit upon himself and established his name throughout two continents. Prior to the Boer war he had explored the interior of Africa, passing over Stanley's trail and many weeks' journey beyond into the interior.

Returning from the interior to Rhodesia and the Transvaal, he soon became interested in political events, cast his lot with the Boers, and was soon recognized as a leader to be trusted. After the Jamison raid into the Transvaal, he was sent by the late President Paul Kruger to England, to lay before the English people the true situation in the Transvaal, and so successful were his efforts that trial and conviction in the English courts followed the publication in the London papers of his various articles on the South African situation.

The events of his life in Africa and his mission to England read as a romance, and through it all can be traced the high ideals and love of truth which, natural to his character, were broadened and strengthened at the Military Academy, and remained with him, controlling him in all of his actions even to the day of his death.

At the outbreak of the Boer war he was again in the Transvaal, and at once tendered his services to the Boer government, with the distinct understanding that he would receive therefor no compensation.

Though a much younger man, the friendship between President Kruger and himself was strong, and so highly did the president esteem him and value his services that his con-

mission as an officer in the Boer Army was the only one granted to a foreigner which was signed by the president personally. Of the events in which he took part during that war it is not necessary here to speak, save to say that his services in the cause of liberty will ever be remembered by the Boer people, and that both conduct and services reflected credit not only upon himself, but also upon the institution which nurtured and strengthened his ideas of truth, honor and justice.

A lover of liberty and justice, his feelings were stirred to their depths by scenes he had witnessed in South Africa, and events of which he had personal knowledge, and he gave the best that was in him freely, with no thought of self, desiring only that the people who were his friends, and among whom he had lived, might maintain their independence and liberty to enjoy life in their own way. So active was he, and so effective his work, that English authorities put a price on his head during the war, and at its conclusion notified him that his presence in South Africa was undesirable.

During his absence from the land of his birth, the lessons early learned, of truth, honor, love of liberty, and especially love of country, were never forgotten, and in all of his experiences in many lands he carried with him the flag of his native country.

He was a man of simple nature, yet strong; strong mentally and physically; gentle as a woman, yet fearless when his judgment approved a course, and absolutely true to all that was best and highest in life. Even as he had spent the best years of his life serving others, so his life ended. After three days and nights of almost constant watching at the bedside of an acquaintance, he retired to his room and, throwing himself upon his bed for rest, entered upon the sleep from which he never awoke. His life was poor when measured by worldly goods, but rich in good deeds, unselfish acts, devotion to duty

wherever found, truthfulness, honor and honesty, and all of the attributes which go to make up the highest type of man. Kindly and lovable, faithful in his friendships, we regret that his work in this world is ended, yet we can truthfully say: "The world is better that he lived."

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DANIEL MORGAN TAYLOR.

No. 2277. CLASS OF 1869.

Died, March 26, 1907, at Augusta, Ga., aged 60.

Office of the Chief of Ordnance,  
United States Army,  
Washington, March 28, 1907.

Ordnance Orders  
No. 5.

It is the sad duty of the Chief of Ordnance to arrest the attention of the department upon the death of Colonel Daniel Morgan Taylor, which occurred at Augusta, Georgia, on March 26, 1907.

Colonel Taylor was born in the District of Columbia on the 31st of August, 1847; he entered the Military Academy as a cadet on July 1, 1865; was graduated on June 15, 1869, fifth in a class of thirty-nine, and was assigned to the First Regiment of Artillery as a Second Lieutenant. Upon November 1, 1874, he was transferred to the Ordnance Department as a First Lieutenant, after examination in accordance with law, accepting his commission on November 9. He was promoted to be Captain on June 1, 1881; to be Major on July 7, 1898; to be a Lieutenant Colonel on January 19, 1904, and to be Colonel on November 12, 1906. He served at West Point as an instructor in the French language; at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the Missouri, and in charge of the Fort Leavenworth Ordnance Depot; as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Pope; in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, and in the office of the Secretary of War; at the Springfield Armory; in command of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia; of the Kennebec Arsenal in Maine; at the Watertown Arsenal; at the Rock Island Arsenal; in command of the San Antonio Arsenal; in command of the Watervliet Arsenal, and as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the Lakes.



COLONEL DANIEL MORGAN TAYLOR.



When in the Adjutant General's office at Washington he was assigned to the charge of the newly-created Military Information Division of the War Department, which was then a part of the Adjutant General's office, and conducted that division in the first years of its existence.

Colonel Taylor made his duty the first concern of his life; his best efforts could always be counted upon, and they were always given in the care of every public interest confided to his charge. When selected for the important command of the army gun factory, at Watervliet Arsenal, his close and unremitting attention to the labor involved in its administration is believed to have contributed to the failure of his health; his courageous efforts to recover it and his desire to render all the service of which he was capable resulted in his death on duty.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the department for thirty days from the date of this order.

WILLIAM CROZIER,  
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

The bare official enumeration of duties is not unimpressive, but we, who are of the service, know well that, in the manner of service, and in the character of the officer who performs, lies more than in the official designation.

Morgan Taylor was the sixth child and third son of Franck and Virginia Neville (Simms) Taylor.

Franck Taylor, of English birth, came to this country almost as a boy, became a book seller in Washington, and an eminent and patriotic citizen of that city. In the "village days" of Washington, Taylor's book store was a recognized gathering place of men who knew books and what was best in them. Later, as fortune favored, his hospitable house received men of worth, with a marked independence of the limitations of class or party, who met, in their host, a keen intelligence which called forth their best. The period of the Civil War showed how fully he had become a citizen of his adopted country. In the days of doubt and gloom, when loyalty was out of fashion in the capitol city, Franck Taylor's was never open to question. No. 1 of the first issue of war bonds was

his: it is traditional that President Lincoln had desired to take this bond, and that Mr. Taylor, having been asked, for this reason, to give it up, went to the president, saying: "Mr. President, your position is beyond doubt; I am foreign born, and wish this bond to leave to my American children." It is needless to add that his American children cherish the evidence of their father's zeal.

Virginia Neville Simms was a woman of brilliant intellect, of strong character, and of a noteworthy ancestry. Through her father, she was a grand-daughter of the Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Virginia line. Through her mother, she was grand-daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Presley Neville, who served through the whole of the Revolution, and was Aide-de-Camp to Lincoln and to Lafayette, and great grand-daughter of Brigadier General John Neville, who, in 1775, after service under Braddock twenty years before, raised and equipped a troop of horses, at his own expense, in Virginia, sent it, under his son Presley, to the siege of Boston, serving later, himself, in his higher grade. Also, through Presley Neville's wife, she was the great grand-daughter of Major General Daniel Morgan, whose name carries a record of brilliant service on many hard-fought fields, from the St. Lawrence to the Santee.

From this household the eldest son, in 1861, entered the First Artillery, in which regiment he passed his life, dying as one of its senior Captains; the second had, the year before, entered the Naval Academy, and, after a distinguished career in the service, has lately died as a Rear Admiral. Thence Morgan Taylor came, in 1865, to the Military Academy, showing his birth and training, with natural intelligence and vivacity developed and quickened by the life of a boy in Washington during the Civil War, and with mind and character formed to high models.

His West Point career was eminently successful, in both lines, academic and military, as well as in that more subtle

class leadership, which is always felt but seldom defined. At graduation he joined his brother and many personal friends in the First Regiment of Artillery, then stationed in New York Harbor.

In 1869, our Artillery service, while retaining a traditional prestige, had, perhaps, less than any other to offer of development and opportunity. To the routine of an Infantry garrison it added a few drills, according to the guns at the post, but lacked its prospect for field service. Its companies, already scanty, were liable to depletion whenever Cavalry or Infantry needed strengthening. Also, and perhaps most deadening of all the unfavorable conditions, very many of its Captains had recently held higher commands in volunteer service, and too many of them felt their regular duties petty and unsatisfying. From such service, with twenty years of lieutenancy in prospect, almost any detached duty was desirable.

In the winter of 1869 he conducted a detachment of recruits to Fort Sully, which gave him the experience of caring for untrained men in a march through a Dakota "blizzard," and of receiving the congratulations of more experienced officers on his success.

In 1872 he returned to the Academy as Instructor in the Department of French, then, in the strong hands of General Andrews, setting an early example of the thorough "team work" which was at that time exceptional at the Academy. That able officer, whose standards were as severe for others as for himself, has spoken highly to me of Taylor's service, as, also, have many of his former pupils of the pleasure with which they recalled him.

During this tour of duty occurred two important changes in his life. In the autumn of 1874 he was transferred to the Ordnance Department after having, in expectation of this, completed his Artillery service by a tour of duty as Assistant Instructor in the Tactics of that arm during the previous sum-

mer encampment. In the summer of 1875 he was married to Anne, daughter of Mr. John H. Gardner, of Sharon Springs and New York City, a gentleman widely known by his business relations and highly esteemed for his personal qualities. This marriage made the happiness of his life. It gave him nearly thirty-two years of unbroken love and confidence; it gave him two charming daughters and, by the marriage of one of them, an interesting family of grand children. West Point was at that time too crowded to afford decent comfort to married Lieutenants, and the more attractive station of Rock Island Arsenal took him from academic duty a little before the completion of the four years' tour.

The Leavenworth depot brought him into relations with General Pope's headquarters and reawakened the instinct for service with troops, which was always strong in him. To an officer of sufficient ability and independence of character, the functions of Aide-de-Camp offer an interesting and valuable duty.

Chance service in various staff departments may be expected, while also, in exceptional circumstances, a mild strain upon his delegated authority may bring about a result, in itself to be desired, in form barely tolerated, because, if directly ordered by the Chief, it would establish an unacceptable precedent. I think one officer, now in service, will read these lines and will bless Taylor's name for one such action.

The varied abilities shown in this service led to his detail in the Adjutant General's office, where, with scanty means, the Bureau of Military Information was making its modest beginnings, and also in the office of the Secretary of War, where Secretary Proctor found him a valuable assistant in the earlier efforts to bring the militia into due relations with the regular service. Much has since been built, in both lines, upon his foundations, though during his tour of duty little was known of his work.

At one time, under the influence of these duties, and in the impulse to continue them, Taylor desired a permanent appointment in the Adjutant General's Department, but the highly interesting and confidential duties of Secretary to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications brought him back into the scientific work, his fitness for which could not, in the interests of the service, be wasted. A member of that board, in writing to me, refers to that as "a duty which he performed with intelligence and thoroughness, and most agreeably to all concerned,"—a carefully chosen phrase which we who know him apply to his whole character.

Then followed duty at the Springfield Armory, in regard to which, because of the weight which his words of praise justly carry to those who know him, I quote from a letter of Brigadier General Alfred Mordecai:

"From May 14, 1892, till September 3, 1895, he was under my command, as an assistant at the Springfield Armory, Mass. During that time he had charge of different shops in which arms were manufactured. His duties called for constant attention to all the details of the work being performed, and a careful study of the most suitable and economical methods that could be used therefor; there was no detail too minute to escape his observation and consideration, and his duties were accomplished with devotion and a great satisfaction to his commanding officer.

"He was also during this time in charge of the inspection of contract arms at the Colts Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., a duty which he executed with diligence, exactness and tact."

For the permanent value of his work, I quote from a letter of Colonel Stanhope E. Blunt, now in command of that Armory:

"On two occasions he was stationed at Springfield Armory, for three years from May, 1892, to September, 1895, and for a year from June, 1898, to June, 1899. At both times he was in direct charge of the portion of the manufacture of the rifle which was executed at the Water shops. At these shops the preliminary forging and earlier machine operations on a number of parts are performed. These include the important features connected with heat treatment of the

metal, and to this Taylor gave earnest and careful attention, studying not only the methods which had previously been in force at the armory, but those governing private manufacturers in similar work. As a result he was able to introduce new methods which embodied the advanced knowledge of the period and secured a more regular and accurate heat treatment of steel than the armory had previously attained. This was all at a very important stage of the armory's work, when the reduced caliber .30 replaced the old Springfield caliber .45, and when black powder gave way to smokeless powder, with a pressure that demanded higher qualities in the metal used for parts of the rifle, particularly for the barrel. Taylor's work in this connection was certainly of great value, and the methods which he then introduced have been the basis of advancement since his-day."

Duty at the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and at the Kennebec Arsenal, Me., made a period of comparative ease, though at both stations the bad condition of the buildings gave him a sufficient occupation in restoring them. A trifling incident which I recall at Augusta was characteristic. To a garden already well furnished with small fruits, I noticed that, at some expense to himself for plants, he was making an addition from which nothing could be expected for years to come. When I remarked upon it he answered: "The garden my predecessors planted is ample for me. When that is past bearing this will be good for someone else." It was not, perhaps, a very great thing to do, but we have all known men who do not do these small things.

The Spanish war gave him again arduous duty at Springfield. Colonel Blunt writes:

"For his second period at the armory he was specially selected by the Chief of Ordnance, being relieved from the command of an independent arsenal during the Spanish war and assigned to Springfield as the principal assistant and in direct charge of its manufacturing operations. A great deal of responsibility as the armory's executive officer devolved upon him, which he met by most faithful, energetic and conscientious work."

In 1890 he had predicted that war to me, while showing me, in the War Department, information as to Cuba which he was then compiling, and then expressed his hope of com-

manding a volunteer regiment when that war should come. The service rendered at Springfield was more valuable to the United States than the command of a regiment.

Watertown and Rock Island gave him important responsibilities, and San Antonio an interval of ease, to be followed by hard work at Watervliet. Of this General Mordecai writes me:

"From July, 1903, till April, 1905, Colonel Taylor was in command of the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., where the army gun factory is established, and in the charge of that important work, the most responsible position held by him during his service, he displayed the same faithfulness, care and attention to all his duties as characterized him during his life, and it was in the strenuous effort to carry out the responsibilities of that station that his health became permanently impaired. His duties at Watervliet Arsenal were those of the superintendent of a large and important manufacturing plant for the fabrication of cannon of different sizes."

From this station he wrote me of the interest of his work, and to the effect that while he could not desire better quality in his assistants, he could well desire twice as many of them, since he felt that all were working to their utmost, and his own strength and health were failing under the strain. Shortly after I heard of serious illness and of weakness and suffering while he was still clinging to such duty as he could do, to the very end.

Death came to him at the house of his daughter, in Augusta, Ga., in the midst of the love and care of his devoted family, and was met with the devout fortitude foreshadowed by his career.

Those who know and love a man think less of what he does than of what he is. It is these thoughts which now for a twelve-month have been constantly coming up in the minds of the many who knew and loved Morgan Taylor, and which will return with the returning years.

Those of us who date from the early cadet days, or otherwise recall the overflowing and effervescent vitality of his

youth, join with those who came later in rejoicing in the social cheer which never failed to delight us. So much of the boy survived in the man who met grave responsibilities—and met them as a man while cheerful as a boy.

None, I think, who had aught to do with him, can have failed to recognize the dominant, overpowering sense of duty—of duty patriotic and official—of duty human and personal—which was the mainspring of his life. Many and long have been our discussions, and often have I differed from him on minor points—but never for one instant did I doubt that.

None, I think, who had occasion to meet it, can have failed to recognize a sense of justice and truth, adamant in its foundations, ready—for others more than for himself—to sway to every breath of human feeling, and finally, settling to its bearings, making evident, in its breadth of sympathy, that sword of righteousness need not be narrow.

Such the face to the world. There was more of inner life. There was a family life, to those who shared it too sacred for revelation, of which I have had more than glimpses. There was, also, indistinguishably interwoven with all, a religious life. Midway of his earthly time he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A strict observer of the gracious forms which appealed to his cultivated taste, he was, only the more thereby, in full communion with all religious thought and aspiration.

In a world, to speak its best, none too good, every good man has his priestly function. Chaucer says, of his parish priest:

“Christes love and his Apostles twelf  
He taught, but first he followed it himself.”

In an order of life which does not call for preaching in words, the example alone is good teaching.

C. F. P.





**GENERAL LAURENCE SIMMONS BAKER.**

LAURENCE SIMMONS BAKER.

No. 1535. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, April 10, 1907, at Suffolk, Va., aged 77.

GENERAL BAKER, son of Dr. John Burgess and Mary Wynn Baker, was born at Coles Hill, Gates County, North Carolina, May 15, 1830. He was appointed to West Point from North Carolina in June, 1847, and graduated in 1851. He was assigned to the Mounted Rifles as Brevet Second Lieutenant, and reported for duty at the Cavalry school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, at the expiration of his graduating leave of absence; then at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and at different posts in Kansas, Dakota and Indian Territory till 1853, becoming a full Second Lieutenant March 11, 1853. His next service was at Forts Inge, McIntosh, Merrill, San Antonio and Duncan, all in Texas, till 1856, then in New Mexico at Forts Thorn, Stanton and Union till 1861. He was in a skirmish with Kiowa Indians at Ojo del Muerto, N. M., March 12, 1857.

Lieutenant Baker became First Lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles November 22, 1859, and resigned May 10, 1861, in order to serve the Confederacy.

The Association has been unable to obtain a record of his services during the war. He lost an arm at the battle of Brandy Station.

After the war he was a farmer for a while, and about 1878 became station agent at Suffolk, Va., of the Seaboard and Roanoke road and of the Southern Express Company, and at the time of his death was still the station agent.

In March, 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth Earl Henderson, of Salisbury, N. C. Besides the widow he leaves a daughter, Mrs. Frederick B. Hubbell, of Washington, D. C., and two sons, Alexander H. Baker, Sheriff of Suffolk County, and Stuart Baker, of Norfolk.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

## EUGENE GRIFFIN.

No. 2552. CLASS OF 1875.

Died, April 11, 1907, at Schenectady, New York, aged 52.

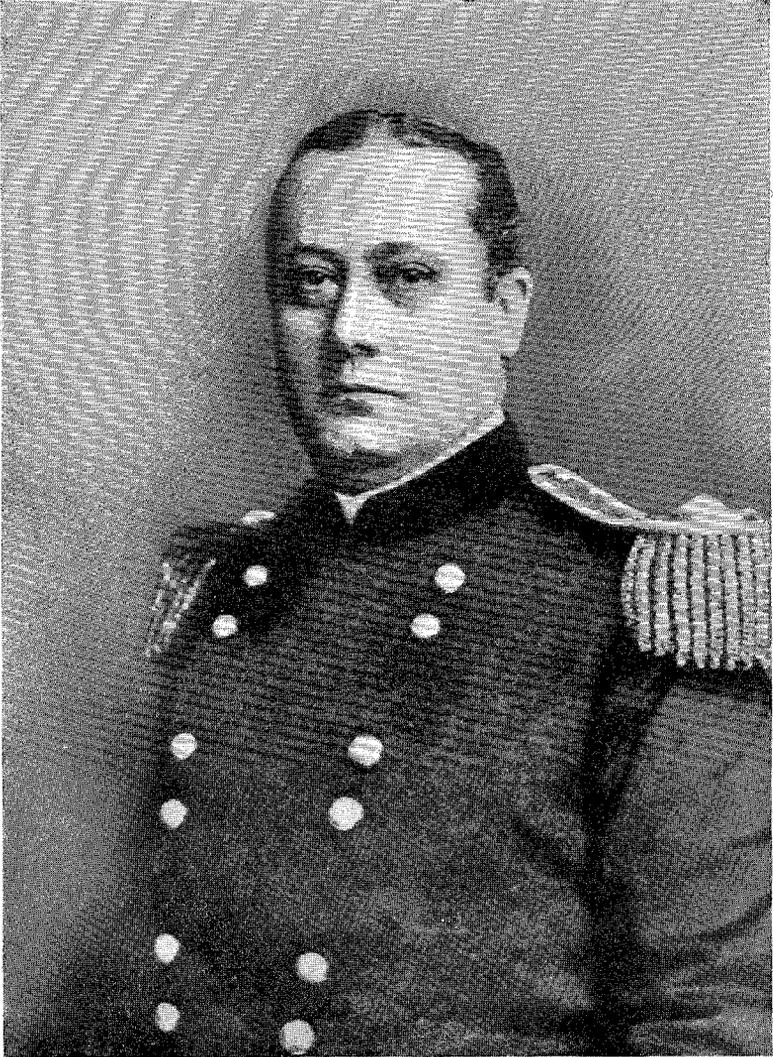
On the afternoon of April 11th, 1907, in a profuse shower of rain typifying the grief of all, and with minute guns reverberating among the hills he loved beyond compare, the body of GENERAL EUGENE GRIFFIN, of the class of 1875, was borne to its final resting place in the West Point cemetery, under the escort of the Corps of Cadets. But the singularly kind Providence which, to his classmates, seems ever to have accompanied him, gave assurance of hope and courage to his sorrowing friends by a scattering of the clouds and a brilliant flood of sunshine as the committal service was read over his grave.

After the customary parting volleys, followed by the salute of eleven guns, his due, from the field battery on the Plain, the corps returned to barracks with the renewed purpose to do and write large, which is ever inspired by the record of every graduate who has thoroughly exemplified the spirit of devotion and faithfulness which characterizes the Academy.

General Griffin was born in Ellsworth, Maine, October 13, 1855, the son of George K. and Harriet Jackson Griffin. He entered West Point in 1871, graduating number three in his class, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. As a cadet he was intellectual, alert, resourceful, genial, big-hearted, attentive to duty. He alone in his class graduated with the maximum of credits in mathematics and in civil and military engineering. He always wore chevrons after his plebe year, being Captain of C. Co. at graduation.

Colonel Eli D. Hoyle, writes of him :

"General Griffin and the writer were classmates at West Point. We met there in May, 1871, at the hotel, before reporting to the authorities. He was then a most engaging youth, full of good humor,



GENERAL EUGENE GRIFFIN.



and his intelligence and great natural strength of character were obvious to the most casual observer. Our friendship and intimacy began then and ran on without a jar to the end of his life, and I loved him as a brother.

"When he was conducted to the cadet barracks, the cadets in charge of the 'Plebes' ordered him to do certain things which he considered unwarranted and absurd, and he declined to obey. They exhausted all their powers on him, but failed to shake him or disturb his equanimity. They then reported him to the 'Officer in Charge,' a Lieutenant in the army, who came post haste to subdue what was then unheard of, a 'Plebe' who could not be dressed down by cadets. This officer happened to be of youthful appearance, and Griffin, assuming him to be in disguise, flatly and calmly refused to be impressed by his clothes, or to do his bidding. In despair, they hailed him before the Commandant of Cadets, General Upton, who informed him that the cadets and officer over him were empowered to give him the orders which he had resisted. It was characteristic of Griffin that he could not be intimidated or made afraid as long as he thought he was right, but that he obeyed without question when he knew that it was proper. Such an exhibition of cold nerve was never seen before, and has never been seen since in the corps of cadets.

"As a cadet Griffin was not studious, but he had the power of concentration of mind, and he learned so easily and so quickly that he was always near the top of his class. He was a growing boy and required much sleep, and the time he could afford to devote to that pleasure made him the envy of all his fellows. In our second year, while we were pursuing the course of pure mathematics, Griffin's marks were far below what they should have been, and I remonstrated with him for his indifference. He replied as follows: 'This six months (September to January) our marks do not matter. The marks next term (January to June) determine the standing. I study enough now to learn the course, but am not studying to make finished recitations, and so can take it easy. After the January examinations I will do better, and I will graduate head in Math.' And he did. His statement of the case showed a wonderful confidence in his powers, a confidence more wonderful to those who have been through that 'Mill.'"

Colonel Hoyle adds:

"Griffin was the greatest mentality I have ever known intimately, and his heart was as big as his brain. His mind dissected motives mercilessly, he scorned meanness, but was always lenient to mere

weakness. His counsel and purse were always open to the needy and unfortunate, and many a man, woman and child have been made happier by his generosity.

"A strong, upright man, clean and honorable in all his dealings, just to all men, a devoted husband and father, a loving son and brother, a friend among friends, Eugene Griffin was a high type of the very best of our race, and we shall not soon look upon his like again."

Although positive in his views, argumentative also, yet was he broad of mind and catholic in spirit. Generous by nature and of social disposition, he contributed much toward the camaraderie of class and alumni gatherings.

After graduation he served with the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, from October 11, 1875, to May 3, 1878; as Assistant Engineer under the orders of Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, on the Geographical Survey west of the one hundredth meridian, 1878 to 1880. He was promoted to First Lieutenant June 30, 1879. In 1880 he was charged with surveys of Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in New York harbor. He was Quartermaster of the Battalion of Engineers from February 29, 1880, to June 30, 1883, and Adjutant from July 1 to July 17, 1883; on duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Engineering, August 28, 1883, to 1885; Aide-de-Camp to Major General Winfield S. Hancock, August 2, 1885, to February 9, 1886; promoted to Captain, September 16, 1886. From June 10, 1886, to March 6, 1888, he was Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the duties particularly assigned to him, including: "the construction of street pavements and other street improvements; the construction of county roads; the sweeping of and repairs to streets and alleys; the construction and repair of bridges; the lighting of streets; and, generally, all surface work relating to the improvement and care of the streets and roads in the District of Columbia." His reports "show a careful study of the subjects over which he had supervision, and his services \* \* \* were extremely valuable, particularly in the construction of street pavements."

While on this duty in Washington, his observations and report upon electric railway and lighting possibilities in that city attracted the attention of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. of Boston, and he was invited to enter its service. Obtaining leave of absence, he accepted the invitation and organized and was made manager of its railway department. The application of electricity to street railways was then in its infancy, but he had complete confidence in its early development, and foresaw the boundless possibilities in the electrical field, which were in so remarkable a degree developed under his direction. Attracted by these conditions, Captain Griffin tendered his resignation from the army, which was accepted to take effect October 5, 1889.

He took a prominent part and displayed marked ability as an organizer in consolidating the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. and the Edison General Electric Co. into the General Electric Co., of which he was made a Director and First Vice-President, with particular charge of its sales department. The marvelous growth of the company, the pre-eminence and magnitude of its operations, engineering and commercial, towards which he so substantially contributed, constitute a marked monument to his memory.

He was also President of the Thomson-Houston International Electric Co., 1893; a Director, Compagnie Francaise pour l'Exploitation des Procédés Thomson-Houston (Paris), 1893; a Director of the British Thomson-Houston Co. (London), 1894; a member of the British Institute of Civil Engineers; of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

While on duty at West Point he prepared a paper on "Our Seacoast Defenses," which attracted considerable attention. It was read before the Military Service Institution in 1885, was published by it as a monograph, also in volume 7 of its journal.

August 11, 1879, he married Almira Russell Hancock, the niece of General Hancock. Their children are Hancock, born March 16, 1882, and Priscilla Alden, born January 17, 1894.

Upon the declaration of war with Spain he offered his services to the government, and took the initiative in the organization of the necessary Volunteer Engineer Brigade, and was commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment, May 19, 1898.

No words can better set forth his services in this direction, or illustrate his capacity for initiative and accomplishment than his remarks at the reunion of his class in 1900, when he said:

"In reference to the organization of the Volunteer Engineers, \* \* \* I persuaded the Secretary of War that 3,500 Engineer troops were not too many, by inviting his attention to the War of the Rebellion records, which showed on certain pages \* \* \* which I quoted directly to him, that in General Meade's Army of the Potomac in 1864, not counting the regular Engineer troops, over four per cent of the total force were Volunteer Engineers; that General Thomas, of the Army of the Cumberland, about the same time had something over five per cent of his entire force Engineer troops; and that in General Sherman's march to the sea, over seven per cent of his entire force were Engineers; that in view of the work to be done in Cuba and Porto Rico, and at the prospective siege of Havana, which was in everybody's mind at that time, it would seem that a larger proportion of Engineer troops than ordinarily required would be desirable; but even fixing the percentage at five per cent, inasmuch as 125,000 men had been called for, 6,250 Engineer troops would be a proper proportion, and I was only asking for about half the proper number. The Secretary acquiesced in this view, and I went ahead with the bill for the Engineer Brigade, which I drafted and had introduced in both Houses of Congress. I had more or less amusement and pleasure and work in pressing it through to its ultimate passage.

"In the organization of the First Regiment, which was the same as the organization of the other two regiments, the officers were selected by a board consisting of a regular army officer and the Colonel of the regiment. Colonel Gillespie was the regular officer detailed with myself to select the officers of the First Regiment, and, while we did not hold what would be denominated competitive examinations, every man who came up was examined, and unless the examination

disclosed that he was a suitable man for the position, he was simply passed by, and we went on until we got a suitable number. The idea we had in view was to secure Engineers who would be field Engineers rather than office Engineers, and several of the men who came up for examination were rather chagrined that the reputation and standing which they had as engineers, civil engineers, did not count for more in their examination. Those men were of the office engineer class, and when we propounded practical questions to them as to what they would do in the field under certain conditions, they showed no readiness whatever to meet those conditions, no vitality of mind at all, and it was very apparent that they would have to be provided with an office, a drawing-board, a complete set of instruments, and conditions which could not be obtained in the field. We had several men who came up for examination who, it was very gratifying to see, would meet conditions which were entirely unknown and unthought of to them, and the nimbleness of mind which they displayed showed at once that they were men who would be very valuable. The officers being selected in this way, the men were also selected in a similar way. That is, I selected from the officers those who had impressed me most strongly as men of good judgment and men of ability, and those men were detailed as recruiting officers. The men who came up to enlist were questioned individually by these recruiting officers, and they were required to present testimonials from their employers. The idea was that they should be mentally, morally and physically fit for the positions. The mental examination was conducted by the recruiting officer, the physical examination by a physician, and their moral status was determined by letters from their employers. The mental examination was with a view of determining whether each man had a trade, and how long he had worked at that trade, and we tried to determine whether the man seemed to be an able man in the line of work which he regarded as his trade or profession. We got an excellent lot of men. Very many of them would never have thought of enlisting in an ordinary regiment.

"We went into camp at Peekskill, which was very kindly placed at our disposal by the governor of the state, and afterwards we went down to Porto Rico and did a great deal of engineering work there. We made a detailed hydrographic survey of the harbor of Ponce, also of the harbor of Guanica; built Fort Capron, which commands the entrance to Guanica harbor; built the road from the dock up to Fort Capron, which was located on quite a high eminence; made a detailed topographic survey of the road from Ponce to Aibonito, where were located the Spanish intrenchments, and made a detailed survey of the Spanish intrenchments at that point. The Spaniards in retreating had destroyed the fine masonry bridges along the military road, and

those bridges were repaired by our men, who had first to build temporary wooden bridges to keep the highway open, and then put in the arches which had been destroyed and complete the masonry work.

"We built the high level reservoir for the general hospital at Ponce, also the waterworks and refrigerating system for the hospital; built the long dock at Ponce, the military storehouse, laid out the military cemetery, and did other work of a similar nature. \* \* \*

"There is only one other feature of the regiment that might interest you, and that is in reference to our tools. I had a very complete outfit. I had all the officers who were qualified in any special line make up a list of the tools they thought would be required. These were taken up by Hodges and Sewall and myself, as a board, so to speak, and the officer who made out the list came in and consulted with us, and we carved it down to the lowest limits, made an estimate of the cost, and when the list was completed in that way, I made a requisition for the entire list, which requisition was duly lost in the Adjutant General's office. I duplicated the requisition, and this was referred to the Chief of Engineers. Then I saw the Secretary of War and told him about it. I said, 'A large appropriation was made for engineering. This was put in the hands of General Ludlow. He went to Cuba and turned it over to Colonel Black. He went to Porto Rico and turned it over to Colonel Chittenden. Each officer has purchased lots of engineering tools, but no one knows where are the tools. This will be no excuse for me if I report to General Miles with an engineering regiment and no tools.' The Secretary said, 'You are right. It is your duty to see that your regiment is properly equipped before you sail.' I said, 'Thank you, Mr. Secretary. I will bring the papers round to you in the morning.' I did so, and the Secretary ordered the purchase of the tools. We had a new tool chest for each company, and three extra chests for each battalion, tools for bridge building and for railroad building, and for every kind of work that we could conceive that we might possibly be called upon to do."

His service with his regiment was as follows: In command at Peekskill, N. Y., June 23, 1898. En route to Porto Rico, August 5; in Porto Rico, August 15 to November 18; President of Military Commission in Ponce, P. R., August 22 to September 8; awaiting orders in New York, November 25 to January 20, 1899. While thus awaiting orders, he was appointed and commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers, January 23, 1899. February 13, 1899, he was honorably mustered out of the service and resumed his active duties with the General Electric Co.

Colonel Hoyle speaks of his command, as follows:

"Although not a member of the First U. S. Volunteer Regiment, I served with it in Porto Rico, and am an honorary member of the present Regimental Association. In common with all who saw the regiment in the field, I formed a very high opinion of it, its high standard of discipline and efficiency, and its fine esprit, due to the lofty character and great ability of its Colonel, and to the remarkable ability of its entire personnel, officers and men. \* \* \* It is not too much to say that the First Volunteer Engineers made good in the field from the very start, and were held in the highest esteem by all."

One of his Lieutenants relates an occurrence which illustrates the legal sense of General Griffin, as well as the humorous side of his nature, as follows:

"Perhaps the incident that stands out a trifle more clearly than most in my mind, happened one day in Peekskill when I was on guard. The Colonel, meeting me, told me that one of the Jap mess servants had taken some valuables belonging to one of the officers, and vanished. He directed me to use every effort to apprehend the man.

"He intended that I should give orders that the sentries should stop any Japanese who attempted to pass them. I knew, however, and supposed that Colonel Griffin did, that all of the servants of this nationality had already left the camp. Naturally, I did not question my orders, and started at once, to the best of my ability, to carry them out. Hurriedly obtaining a detail of men and a Sergeant, I sent it into the town with orders to arrest and bring back every Jap that they could find—for I did not know the guilty one. Then, being busy, I dismissed the matter for the time from my mind.

"Some time afterward, when passing Colonel Griffin's tent, he called me and asked me what I had done. I told him. He looked at me in blank amazement.

"'But don't you know you hadn't the shadow of right to do any such thing?' he asked. 'That man isn't a soldier. The town isn't under military law. You've gone against the civil authorities, and are likely to get into all sorts of trouble. Didn't you know that?'

"'I only know that you told me to do what I could to get the man, sir,' I replied. 'And that I've done it.'

"He still looked at me, making me most uncomfortable. But presently I saw the affair seemed to have appealed to his sense of humor. He was having a hard time in keeping his face straight, and internally he was chuckling. He spoke, however, gravely enough.

"What has this provost guard of yours done—do you know?"

"Not yet, sir," I answered. "It hasn't returned."

"Just then the Sergeant whom I had sent out appeared. I had left orders at the guard house that he should find me. He reported that he had gathered in several Japanese, and that they were then in confinement. Colonel Griffin went back with me. He gave one look at the new prisoners, another at me, and then laughed until I thought he would never stop.

"All Mongols looked alike, it seems, to that Sergeant. He had seen no Japs, but apparently he had raided every Chinese laundry in Peekskill, had brought the indignant proprietors back with him, and there they were, chattering until the guard house sounded like a parrot cage.

"I never heard the end of this episode. The last time I saw General Griffin he referred to it, as well as to one or two others of a similar nature. He seemed to forget nothing that occurred in the regiment."

Numerous testimonies evidence the marked respect and love which his enlisted men, as well as his officers, bore for their regimental commander.

His inventive faculty was evinced by drawings he caused to be made of a wheeled or portable search light, which he intended to use in the siege of Havana, if such siege should be necessary. Obviously, no occasion arose for its use, the first application of the principle being later made by the Japanese, with marked results. He was also instrumental in securing for the submarine mine service the loan of many skillful electricians of his company, to whom must be credited many improvements in the service.

Another of his officers mentions "his remarkable ability in the organizing of his regiment. There seemed to be nothing forgotten, and there was no breach of discipline too insignificant to receive his attention and reproof; and one of the most remarkable sides of the man's character was that these reproofs made us feel as though we had each received a blessing."

Another speaks of him as "a born commander, beloved by all."

General Geo. L. Gillespie says of his service in the regular army :

"He was held as one of the brightest ornaments of the Corps of Engineers, and most creditably filled every post of honor to which he was called."

Another member of his regiment writes :

"If I were called on to give my impression of his most salient characteristics, I should say firmness and kindness in the proportion which renders the strictest observance of discipline a pleasure to the subordinate \* \* \* a gift possessed by few, but when so possessed, makes the born leader."

To illustrate General Griffin's appreciation of the efforts of his subordinates and the wisdom of not interfering when sure everything was being well done, another writes :

"When we were in camp on the Portuguese river between the Playa el Ponce and the City of Ponce, shortly after our landing in Porto Rico, the twelve companies of the regiment being together, camp was pitched and drainage ditches dug, starting with small ditches in the company streets emptying into a trunk ditch which led to the river. A night or so after this arrangement had been made a cloudburst occurred in the mountains a few miles above the camp, in the valley of the Portuguese river, causing a rise of about sixteen feet in an hour. The current of the water in the trunk ditch was promptly reversed, and the water was delivered throughout the camp with equal impartiality up the small ditches in each company street. The matter was promptly taken in hand by the officer of the day and the other officers present, and the breach in the river bank stopped by throwing in bales of hay and earth. General Griffin, of course, was at once advised when the first indication of the rise in the river occurred. As I recollect it, it was quite late at night, and the General (then our regimental commander) appeared clad in a neat suit of underwear, the costume being finished by a pair of riding boots and a large India pith helmet, over which he gracefully held an umbrella. He was accompanied by an orderly with a lantern. Although there was a great deal of excitement in the camp, and the men were running about saving property, seeing that the situation was well in hand, General Griffin never issued an order, contenting himself, when he perceived that the proper orders had been given, with being there to thoroughly supervise everything. He grasped the whole situation, and as soon as the company papers, which were the things most likely to be damaged by

water, had been placed on top of the Camineros House, which was used as a guard house, and the breach in the river bank had been repaired, gave orders to Major Shaler to make an immediate inspection of the bridge over the Portuguese River, to see what steps would be necessary to prevent the bridge being washed out. This was done at considerable hazard; and General Griffin had the pleasure, when telephone communication was restored and General Miles called him up, requesting that he repair the bridge over the Portuguese River, of telling him that it had already been repaired and that communication was open."

Another says:

"The one trait in General Griffin's character which stands out in my mind above all others, was his power to control men and to gain their confidence, co-operation and affection. I never heard him raise his voice or speak an angry word, and yet every man did his utmost to gain his approbation and avoid his displeasure.

"If he asked a question and you could not give a satisfactory answer, you went out from his presence determined to do so next time, even though a surprised look was his only reprimand."

The General Electric Review of April, 1907, says of him:

"In the later and highly successful years of his business career, despite failing health, his zeal and interest in the affairs of the company he served, and his personal devotion to his colleagues and subordinates, to whom he was deeply attached, never abated, and it can be truly said of him that he died at his post of duty, still working with all his remaining energy for the advancement of the interests of his company.

"In all his relations, business, personal or social, General Griffin was the embodiment of honor and courtesy. He was endowed with an unusual range of capabilities and accomplishments, which gave him in every sphere of life a marked personality and an especially beneficent and helpful influence."

Notwithstanding the loyalty of his interest and devotion to his chosen field of work, nothing could ever usurp in his affections his regard for his Alma Mater. He took the liveliest interest in her recent development and enlarging work. He loved West Point above all other places. His regard for army associates and friends was of the tenderest. He never missed a reunion of his class. In 1905 he, with Dykman, were hosts





CAPTAIN JAMES S. WATERS.

at the class dinner. He was a most liberal supporter of West Point athletics. To West Point he repeatedly went for rest, often saying that in no other place could he find relief from the responsibilities of his position under such pleasant surroundings. His acquaintance with graduates of all classes since his day was thus made unusually large; to a remarkable degree he gained the affection of all. West Point will long continue to miss his genial presence. The class of 1875 will feel that it parted with more than the strength of one when he fell out, to respond no more until "the sounding of the Judgment Reveille," when, as Wickliffe wrote for our class reunion in 1895:

"May our weapons show no moulder,  
And may we, undismayed  
At our records, march the bolder  
And with shoulder touching shoulder  
To the Judgment Day parade."

E. W.

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JAMES H. WATERS.

No. 2907. CLASS OF 1881.

Died, April 12, 1907, at Fairview, Nev., aged 49.

CAPTAIN WATERS was born September 12, 1858, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and graduated from the High School at the age of fifteen. He entered West Point in 1877. Graduating number twenty-nine in 1881, he was assigned to the Twentieth Infantry. He served at different posts in Texas, Indian Territory and Montana till 1887, when he resigned.

In order to prepare himself for a business career he entered the University of Minnesota, and after graduating from that institution was admitted to the bar of Minnesota.

Mr. Waters then engaged in the lumbering business, which has occupied his time and attention ever since. He was president of the Valley Lumber Company of What Cheer and Webster, Ia. While still retaining his interests there, Mr. Waters went to Fairview, Nev., two months ago, and associated himself in a mining company known as Watkins, Derbur & Waters. During that time his business interests in Iowa were in charge of his partner, Dennis Stapleton, who was a bosom friend of his.

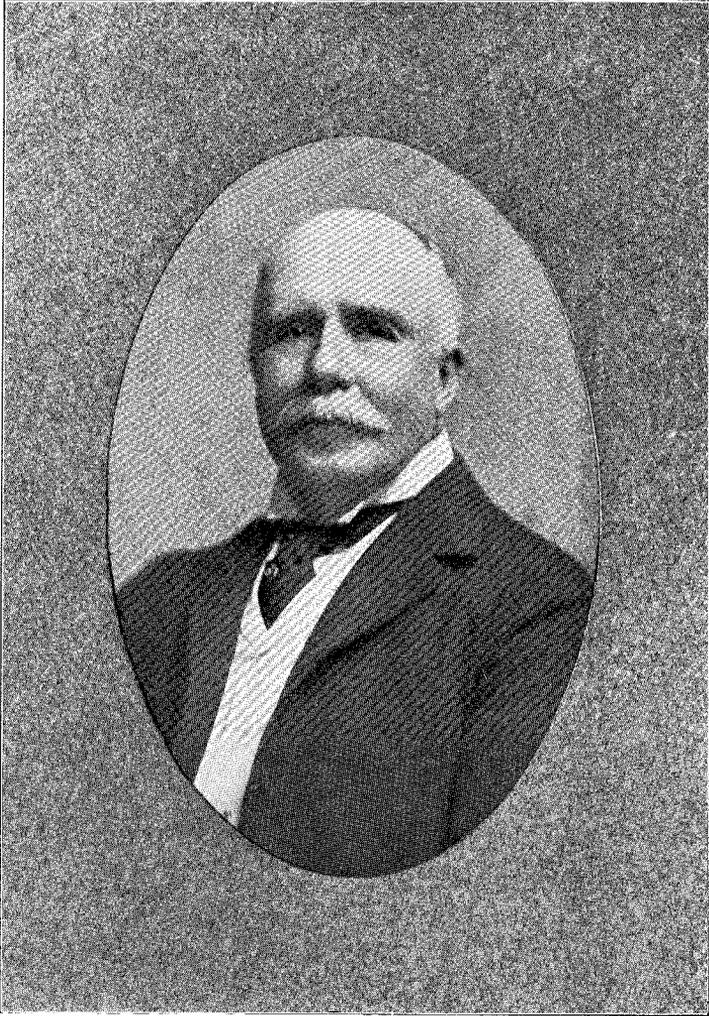
The deceased was well known in Fond du Lac, being universally regarded here in the highest esteem. His friends knew him as being ever true to the higher ideals of life, a firm believer in the nobility of the honest, and a dutiful son, whose greatest pleasure and most constant aim was the happiness and welfare of his parents and sisters and brothers. His word was as good as a bond, and his character irrefragable. These thoughts, together with the many expressions of sympathy and kindness, are a solace to the family in their bereavement.

The deceased leaves, besides his parents, two brothers, Attorney John Waters and Herbert Waters, of Chicago, and four sisters: Mrs. Matthew Allen, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. H. W. Stuart, of Lake Forest, Ill.; Miss Susan Waters, of San Diego, Cal., and Miss Elizabeth Waters, of this city.

The esteem and respect in which Captain James H. Waters was held by business associates and friends in general is shown by the resolutions of regret adopted by the Mississippi Lumber and Sash and Door Salesmen's Association, of which he was a member. The resolutions are published in the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, in connection with a notice of his death and a half-tone photograph. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, We, the members of the Mississippi Valley Lumber and Sash and Door Traveling Salesmen's Association, have learned with sorrow of the sudden and untimely death of its fellow member and friend, Captain James H. Waters; and





MAJOR JARED L. RATHBONE.

"Whereas, We will ever bear in mind the general good fellowship and delightful companionship of one who was creditable to our vocation, relied upon by his employers, honored by his business associates, true to himself and a faithful friend, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our regret at his death, our appreciation of the many and varied qualities that endeared him to us, and our sympathy with those to whom he was more closely bound by ties of relationship; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the members of his family, to the trade journals, and spread upon the records of our association.

H. H. COLLINS,  
J. P. LANSING,  
J. F. HAYDEN,

Committee."

[From a Fond du Lac, Wis., paper of April 12, 1907.]

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JARED L. RATHBONE.

No. 2090. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, May 2, 1907, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 64.

MAJOR JARED LAWRENCE RATHBONE died yesterday in San Francisco after a brief illness. During the first Cleveland administration he was Consul General at Paris.

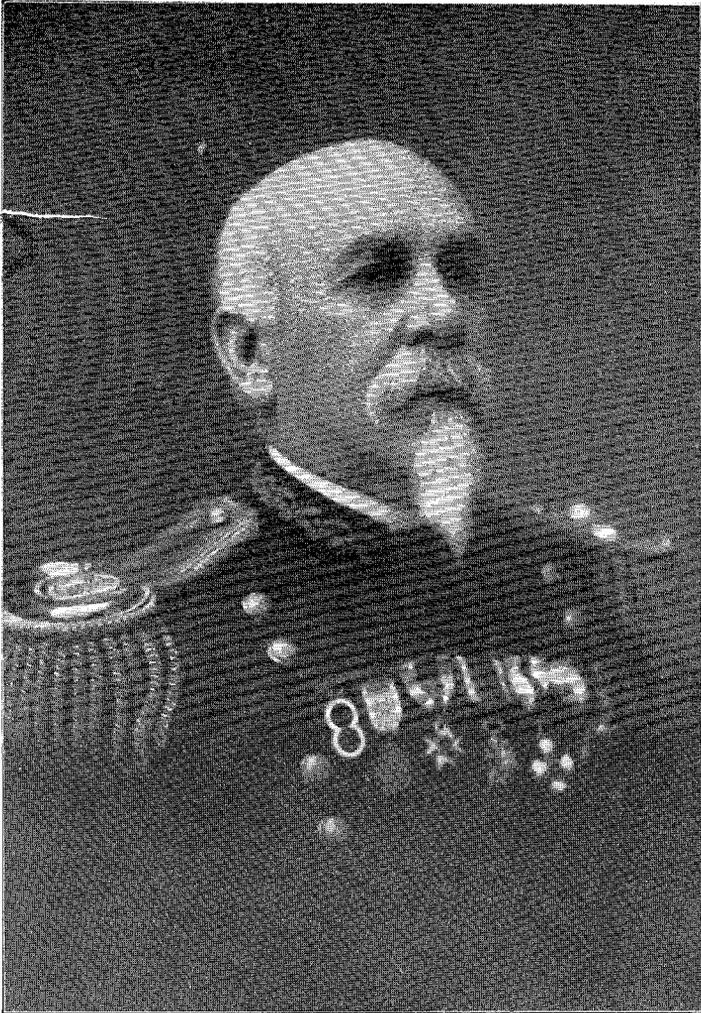
Major Rathbone was born at Albany, N. Y., in September, 1844. His father was mayor of the city from 1838 to 1840. After studying at Andover, Mass., and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the son was appointed a cadet-at-large at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1861. He graduated therefrom in June, 1865, and served successively at Second Lieu-

tenant and First Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry. The Civil War was then over, but during that year and the following he did garrison duty at Richmond, Williamsburg, Norfolk and Fort Monroe, in Virginia, and was Adjutant of the First Battalion of his regiment. In 1866 he was made Aide-de-Camp to General Schofield at Richmond, and served on his staff nearly four years, first in the Department of the Potomac in the first military district, then at the war department, and finally in the Division of the Pacific. Meanwhile, in 1869, he had been transferred to the First Artillery. He was commissioned a Major, and in 1873 resigned from the army and took up his residence in San Francisco, where he aided in developing the Palo Alto ranch, on which Leland Stanford, Jr., University now stands. He was prominent in California during the time of his residence there in connection with the mining, agricultural and stock raising interests of the state. In 1887 Major Rathbone was appointed by President Cleveland Consul General to Paris. He held this position for four years, and later was decorated by the French government as officer of the Legion of Honor for special services rendered to France. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he again offered his services to the United States, and was commissioned to serve with General Merritt. Later he served with Generals Lesley, Merriam and Otis. After the war he returned to California, from where he conducted his financial enterprises.

It was a brother of Major Rathbone who was in the box with Lincoln at the time of the assassination, and who received a wound from Booth's dirk which nearly cost him his life.

[From New York Evening Post of May 3, 1907.]





BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES M. J. SANNO.

JAMES M. J. SANNO.

No. 2018. CLASS OF 1863.

Died, May 4, 1907, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, aged 66.

JAMES M. J. SANNO, born December 10, 1840, in New Hampton, New Jersey, and appointed from New Jersey cadet United States Military Academy, July 1st, 1859; graduated June 11th, 1863; actual rank, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, June 11th, 1863; First Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, December 3rd, 1863; Captain Seventh Infantry, May 15th, 1871; Major Third Infantry, May 12th, 1895; Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Infantry, August 11th, 1898; Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, December 18th, 1899; Brigadier General U. S. A., July 30th, 1903; retired, July 31, 1903.

Brevet Major, February 27th, 1890, for gallant service in action against Indians in Montana on August 9th, 1877; recommended for Brevet Colonel, under section 1209, R. S., by Major General H. W. Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division Eighth Army Corps, Manila, P. I., for efficient services and co-operation during the expedition to the Province of Cavite, Luzon, Philippine Islands, from June 10-22, 1899.

Honorably mentioned for services in action against hostile Nez Perce Indians at Big Hole Pass, Montana, August 9-10, 1877, by General John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding expedition; also recommended for Medal of Honor for this action.

Specially commended in report of the Governor of Montana to the Secretary of War, relative to the successful collection and deportation of Canadian Cree Indians in 1896; also General J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding Department of Dakota, by endorsement upon official report. The Honorable Secretary of War, in report of 1896, volume 1, page 4, refers to this service:

"The band of refugee Cree Indians, a Canadian tribe who have lived in Montana for several years, were, in pursuance of

the Act of Congress approved May 13, 1896, collected, deported and delivered by our troops to the officials of the Canadian government, a delicate duty, which was performed with expedition and discretion."

Mentioned for efficient services during the actions near Imus and Das Marinas, June 19-20, 1899, in report of General Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. Volunteers, commanding expedition in Cavite Province; also in reports of Inspectors General at sundry times.

General Sanno's services extended over a period of forty years and were very varied and valuable. He was frequently detailed for important detached duty, which showed the confidence of his superior officers in his judgment and conscientious devotion to duty. He had the respect and attachment of his brother officers and the confidence of his men. In whatever position he was placed he proved equal to its duties, and died with an unsullied record.

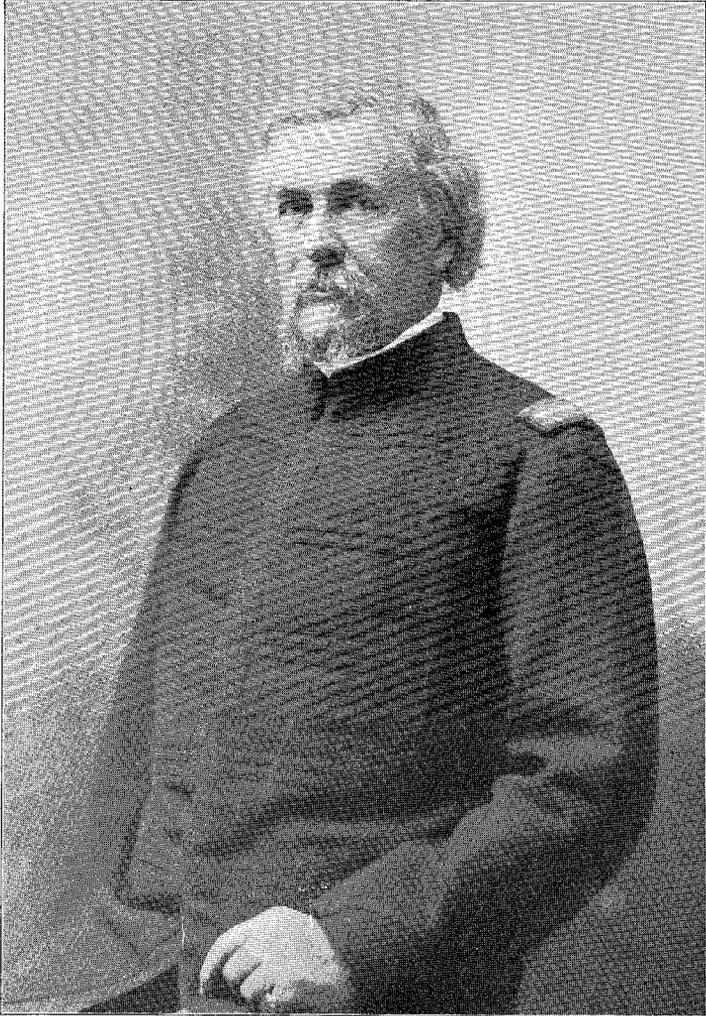
General Sanno, as a cadet at West Point, was popular in his class for his manly, straightforward character, and this reputation he sustained through life. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, of the Society of the War of 1812, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Spanish-American War, Army of the Potomac, and of the Eighth Army Corps. He was also a Scottish Rite Mason, thirty-third degree.

General Sanno died May 4th, 1907, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., after a week's illness of disease contracted in the Philippine Islands.

General Sanno married a daughter of Colonel J. T. Sprague, Seventh U. S. Infantry, and his wife survives him. He left four children: Genevieve, wife of Montgomery Waddell, of New York City; Mary Worth, wife of Captain J. J. Hornbrooke, Twelfth U. S. Cavalry; Katherine Sprague, wife of Lieutenant H. Pendleton, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, and Mr. W. Worth Sanno, of Montana.

J. W. R.





GENERAL MATHEW MARSH BLUNT.

## MATTHEW MARSH BLUNT.

No. 1586. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, May 14, 1907, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 77.

GENERAL BLUNT was born August 13, 1830, at New York City, the fifth child of John Blunt of New York and Mehitable Marsh of Portsmouth, N. H. He lived in New York and Brooklyn, attending King's (Columbia) College, from 1846 to 1849, and entering the United States Military Academy September 1, 1849, was graduated July 1, 1853, and assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant First Artillery, which he never joined, being promoted Second Lieutenant Second Artillery, September 30, 1853, and joined his company at Fort Dade, Florida. He served there against the Seminole Indians until the summer of 1855, when he was detailed to West Point, in the Department of Mathematics till 1859. He joined the Second Artillery at Fort Independence, Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1861 went with the regiment to Fort Pickens, Florida, participating in the Confederate attacks on that post in the fall of 1861. He was selected for a field officer of the One Hundred Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, which was organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., but he was not permitted to accept the appointment. He was appointed Captain Twelfth Infantry, May 14, 1861, joining the regiment early in 1862. He participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac (being wounded at Gaines' Mill) till after Chancellorsville. After a short sick leave of absence, from July 6 to August 20, 1863, he was detailed on recruiting service till May, 1864, when he joined his regiment and was with the Army of the Potomac till July 26, 1864, when he again went on sick leave till October 1st, when he was detailed as Mustering and Disbursing Officer at Elmira, New York, Wilmington, Delaware, and Fort Hamilton, New York, continuing on this duty till the fall of 1865.

He became Major of the Seventh Infantry and joined the regiment in November, 1865, at Tallahassee, Florida, and continued with it at Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Tampa, Florida, till the spring of 1869, when on reorganization he was transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry, which was then stationed in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was detailed in 1869 as Inspector General of the Department of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, but joined his regiment in May, 1870, when it was ordered to the Missouri river on account of Indian troubles, and was at Fort Randall in command during that summer (1870). He was stationed at Fort Sanders, Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and Fort Douglass, Utah, with the regiment. Was in command of recruiting depot at Governor's Island, New York, two years, about October, 1871, to October, 1873. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry, October 7, 1874, and served with the regiment at Fort Stockton, Texas; Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Hale, Dakota, and Snelling, Minn., till July 3, 1883, when he was promoted Colonel Sixteenth Infantry, and served in command of it at Fort Concho and old Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Douglass, Utah, till his retirement by operation of law, August 13, 1894.

After retirement he made no settled home, spending the time generally in New York City, or traveling in the west or abroad.

General Blunt married Miss Margaret Augusta Church, only daughter of Professor A. E. Church, of the Military Academy, on October 14, 1857. Their only child, Albert Church Blunt, was born May 21, 1859, at West Point, New York, and is now Lieutenant Colonel, C. A. C.

General Blunt's wife died in 1904, and from that time he made his home with his son at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and Fort Terry, New York. He had been in failing health for over two years—as a result, probably, of old age and of the shock of his wife's death.





GENERAL THOMAS HOWARD RUGER.

[Loaned by the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, New York.]

He was given the degree of A. B. by Columbia University in 1850 and of A. M. in 1853, and in the later years of his life had been much interested in its work. Member of National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C.; Military Service Institution and Association of Graduates. He received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg and in front of Petersburg, Va., and was advanced to the grade of Brigadier General, retired, by the Act of April 25, 1904.

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THOMAS HOWARD RUGER.

No. 1633. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, June 3, 1907, at Stamford, Conn., aged 74.

THOMAS HOWARD RUGER was born April 2nd, 1833, in Lima, Livingston County, New York. Lima was a small town not far from Buffalo. His father, Rev. Thomas Jefferson Ruger, who had graduated from Union College, was an Episcopal clergyman in charge of a parish there. His son was thirteen years old when he moved with his family to Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin. Judging by my subsequent knowledge of Ruger, I am sure he must have had good school privileges. He had not entered any college, but he had good academic training when he came to the Military Academy just after he was seventeen, in 1850. I was about two years and a half his senior in age. Professor Church, at the head of our mathematical division, very soon after we commenced our studies in September, began to transfer the new cadets from section to section. Ruger's name had put him in the lowest. Noticing his proficiency the professor very soon sent him to the first section of the class. It was there that I remember to

have seen Ruger for the first time. He appeared to be a very quiet lad, of medium size, light hair, fair complexion, and of healthful and sturdy appearance. His fellow cadets always found him exceedingly attentive to every requirement and noticeably studious at all times. He was so reticent and retiring that his comrades saw but little of him except when on duty. The remarkable things in his case consisted in an unusual diligence in the performance of duty and in the carefulness of his language when he spoke. The cadets, who gave a sobriquet to nearly every companion, called Ruger "Fye George." Nobody ever knew him to use oaths in conversation, nor any hard words even under excitement, except when under intense emotion he would say: "Fye, George, I will never do that." Where it was almost impossible to escape marks of demerit, Ruger succeeded in a remarkable degree in keeping his escutcheon clear. Custis Lee, H. L. Abbott, T. H. Ruger, Thos. J. Treadwell and myself remained pretty steadily the first five in standing on the class rolls from the beginning of our course till the time of our graduation in 1854. In the final make-up of relative merit, Ruger was third in rank. After graduation, in 1854, he was assigned to the Engineer Corps of the army and ordered to report to Captain Beauregard in New Orleans for duty. Beauregard sent him to complete some construction work at Fort St. Phillip, Louisiana. This was his only post of duty before the war. About a year from that time, in 1855, he resigned from the army and went back to Janesville, Wisconsin. He soon fitted himself for the bar and practiced law in that city with a good name and record until the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861. Ruger's usual modesty was shown in his acceptance of the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Third Wisconsin Regiment under Colonel Chas. S. Hamilton. Hamilton had graduated from the Military Academy, served in the Mexican War, left the army, and worked on in civil life for many years. It was natural for the Governor to give him the Colonelcy before Ruger, but if the

Governor had understood the great fitness of Ruger for command, he would certainly have started him at the head of a regiment. His regiment had hardly reached Washington before he was permanently in command, though still a Lieutenant Colonel. On Hamilton's promotion Ruger became the full Colonel the 20th of August, 1861. The 16th of September following he was sent by General Banks to arrest disloyal members of the Maryland legislature. It was rather a difficult affair, but Ruger did the work so promptly and so well as to meet the approval of his commander and of the President. It was the sort of political work that regiments were obliged now and then to do in those days in the border states.

About the first of the ensuing December Colonel Ruger was assigned as Provost Marshal of Frederick and vicinity. There was never any more trouble with the Maryland legislature concerning its freedom of action in those days. Ruger's character, strong and firm, made a distinct and favorable impression upon the entire State of Maryland.

In all the operations of 1861 till the fall of 1862, Colonel Ruger's regiment participated and he received from General Banks, his immediate commander, and from General McClellan, high commendation for the discipline and bravery of his men. The 25th of May occurred the combat at Winchester. General George H. Gordon was in command of the operating brigade, of which the Third Wisconsin formed a part. Gordon says: "I desire to express my thanks to Colonel Ruger, whose skill and courage tended so much to disconcert the enemy and hold them in check." Gordon further mentions "The steadiness and perfect discipline which marked the Second Massachusetts, Colonel Andrews commanding, and the Third Wisconsin, under Colonel Ruger. \* \* \* \* \* The Third Wisconsin poured into them (the Confederates) from behind a stone wall a destructive fire, and then moved slowly in line of battle from the field." This was during the advance to Little Washington, Virginia, in July, 1862.

We find Colonel Ruger's report of the part his regiment bore in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862. He was still in General Gordon's brigade, which was located on the right of the general line of battle. Ruger's carefulness was shown when another commander, General Crawford, ordered him to take his regiment into action. Seeing that obedience to this order would create confusion, the Colonel at first replied that he was just waiting instructions from his own chief, but he moved his regiment to such a point as would support Crawford in case of a sudden attack from the Confederates. Soon the order came from higher authority for him to report to Crawford. This he did and greatly aided in all the operations of that important battle. Though Banks, the commander of the field, was forced to retire, yet Ruger kept his regiment together and well in hand during all the heated contest. His Lieutenant Colonel, Crane, was killed, as Ruger says, "while gallantly performing his duty;" another Captain, O'Brien, continuing in command of his company after his first wounding, a little later received his death wound. Ruger remarks: "He was a very brave man." There is hardly a modest reference to himself in this conflict, yet the generous, fearless and sturdy character of the young commander appears in every line of his report.

The next battle was that of Antietam, September 17, 1862. The new Twelfth Corps had been formed, with the veteran General Mansfield in command. General George H. Gordon had the Third Brigade in Williams' Division, and before the close of the battle, after the death of Mansfield, Williams took the corps and Gordon the division. This is what he says in his report: "Colonel Ruger is entitled to the highest praise for his skill and gallantry in battle." Ruger was wounded in this engagement, but not so severely as to be obliged to take a furlough, for he still commanded his regiment during the march, that soon succeeded the battle of Antietam, to Falmouth, Va.

Being properly recommended by his seniors in rank, Colonel Ruger received his promotion to the grade of Brigadier General of Volunteers, November 29, 1862, so that he had the command of a brigade in the Twelfth Corps in all the Rappahannock campaign. The first sizable battle after his promotion in which he was engaged was that of Chancellorsville, May 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1863. He participated with his corps in all its operations. He makes one remark in his report which is characteristic of him: "The brigade came out of the action without demoralization, and with a conviction that, if a victory was not gained by the army, it (the brigade) was superior to the troops immediately opposed to it."

Next Ruger appears, first as Brigade Commander, and a little later as Division Commander in the Twelfth Corps in the battle of Gettysburg. General Slocum says concerning the remarkable work of his corps: "The conduct of the entire command during this campaign was such as entitles it to the gratitude of the country. \* \* \* At Gettysburg \* \* everyone was nerved to the task and entered upon the duties devolving upon him with a spirit worthy of the highest praise. \* \* \* There the battle was waged by the enemy with the greatest fury, there our troops were concentrated, ready and eager to meet them." This praise was especially due to his Twelfth Corps Commander, A. S. Williams, and to General Ruger, who commanded his first division during all the terrible battle.

On the 15th of August, 1863, General Ruger, having assumed the command of his brigade, was ordered to proceed by way of Alexandria to New York to suppress the Draft riots. His brigade was increased to the size of a division, having in it eleven regiments. After the General had accomplished this duty to the entire satisfaction of the administration, he was returned to his corps. When the Twelfth Corps, with the Eleventh, proceeded to the middle west, Ruger ac-

accompanied it again, commanding his own brigade. When the Eleventh and Twelfth were consolidated early in 1864, forming the new Twentieth Army Corps, Ruger commanded a brigade in the new Twentieth, and was particularly mentioned for his achievements in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 15th, 1864.

On the afternoon of the 14th of May, about four o'clock, Ruger's brigade moved to the extreme left of my line (the Fourth Corps). Just as Hood's Corps was turning my left and about to capture a battery, the new division made a prompt charge. Ruger's brigade was next to my corps and did magnificent service. He moved his men into battle always with the steadiness of the best veteran troops. With his magnificent brigade he bore no small part in the following battles of 1864: New Hope Church, May 25th; Kolp's Farm, June 22nd; Peach Tree Creek, July 20th; and he took part in the siege of Atlanta from the 22nd of July till September 2nd, 1864, when Atlanta was finally occupied; and also in the subsequent operations from September 2nd to November 8th. It would require too much extension of this notice to even mention the skirmishes and the battles in which Ruger was actively engaged during this Atlanta campaign, and in which he always bore an honorable part. As nearly as can be ascertained, General Schofield made a personal visit to General Sherman at Kingston, Georgia, before he set out to join General Thomas at Nashville, near the first part of the month of November. General Sherman wrote November 6th to Slocum, then at Atlanta, Georgia: "General Ruger has an offer of a division in the Twenty-third Corps. Unless you can do as well by him, direct him to come to me, and I will make an order of transfer of himself and personal staff to the Army of the Ohio." From this I infer that the order of transfer was issued at General Schofield's request, Schofield wanting a thoroughly competent commander for his campaign already inaugurated, so Ruger was assigned to command the Second Division of the Twenty-third Corps in the Tennessee campaign against

Hood. He was actively engaged in all the operations about Columbia, and very much so in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. Here is a little of the record: "Stewart's Confederate corps swung around so that its right wing should support the left of Cheatham; in doing so Kimball's front was fiercely assailed, but Ruger, going to his help, held our left with that steadiness which valor and a high sense of honor give to a man." Schofield remarks concerning this: "A moment part of our line wavered and fell back before the desperate charge of the enemy, but General Ruger rallied his men and charged the enemy who had crossed over our abandoned line of works." General Ruger was highly commended by his superiors for his courage and ability shown in this battle. For his good conduct at this time he was breveted a Major General of Volunteers.

After our march through Georgia and the Carolinas, General Schofield's Army of the Ohio was transferred to the east and participated in the operations of Sherman in North Carolina. In support of our battle of Bentonville and subsequent movements there were several small engagements by Schofield's troops. One movement was up the Neuse river. Ruger was present in the action at Weir's Fork, near Kinston, March 10, 1865. On that day the Confederate commander, Bragg, having been reinforced by a division, made three successive charges. The last charge struck Schofield's extreme left, held by General Ruger's division. Ruger had taken every precaution and was eminently successful in repelling and following up his assailants. A little later General Ruger had the credit of receiving and repelling another attack. After the transfer of his command from one portion to another, success attended Cox's corps, to which Ruger belonged.

After Joseph E. Johnston's surrender at Durham's Station, April 26, 1865, General Ruger was placed in command of the district and department of North Carolina, from June 27, 1865, to September 1, 1866. Surely no officer of the army

could have done that work better. In September he was mustered out of the volunteer service, but reappointed in the regular army with the rank of Colonel in the Thirty-third Infantry, of date July 28, 1866.

There was one more distinction that came to him. On the 2nd of March, 1867, he was breveted a Brigadier General in the regular army for his gallant and meritorious work at Gettysburg. Following up the work begun in North Carolina, General Ruger went to Macon, Georgia, and afterwards to Atlanta, commanding his regiment, the Thirty-third Infantry. He gave such evidence of fairness in his decisions and justice in dealing with all people in his district that he was appointed by the President Provisional Governor of Georgia the 13th of January, 1868. He quickly moved to Milledgeville, replacing Governor Jenkins, who is said to have refused to co-operate with General George G. Meade, who commanded at the time the large military district which embraced Georgia. He was Provisional Governor until the 4th of July of the same year, when Governor Bullock, elected by the people, relieved him. A writer remarks that Ruger's performance of this delicate duty was so satisfactory to all concerned that the leading citizens of Milledgeville gave him public thanks for the worthy manner in which he had performed his trying task, and mentioned his unfailing courtesy and kindness. From this time he had different districts under his charge until he commanded the Department of the South, from March 5th to May 31, 1869. Every intelligent reader knows something of the very onerous duties devolving upon a commander in the southern states at that time. General Ruger received high credit from his government, and from all the people concerned, for the eminent success of his administration.

From September 1, 1871, to September 1, 1876, five years, General Ruger was in command of the Department of West Point and Superintendent of the Military Academy. Ruger, while at West Point, maintained the discipline at a high stand-

ard, both of the soldiers stationed there and of the cadets pursuing their course of study. Some efforts were made by a cadet's father, whose son had been disciplined for misconduct at one time, to have Ruger's station changed on account of an allegation that he was a martinet and not a proper man for Superintendent. General Grant, who received the accusation, endorsed the paper, sending it back to Ruger with the remark: "It may amuse you—do with it as you please." Undoubtedly Ruger required and enforced strict obedience to orders, but no soldier, cadet or officer ever knew him to be discourteous or unkind. He began that series of improvement in the buildings and grounds which have raised West Point to its present beauty and grandeur. He was here relieved from duty at his own request and placed again in command of the Department of the South until July, 1878. Next he had his turn at frontier duty, having the district of Montana till May 13, 1885. On account of his peculiar fitness he was placed over the Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, from June, 1885, to April, 1886. Being promoted the 19th of March, 1886, to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army, Ruger was sent to the Department of Dakota.

He made one remarkable expedition against Chief Colorow who, with his Indian braves, was on the warpath. Ruger himself took the field with a small command of infantry and cavalry. He came upon the Indians very soon and at once notified Colorow of his presence and sent him word that he gave him two hours to surrender. Colorow failed to come to time and Ruger attacked at once as soon as the two hours had expired. The chief fell at the first volley and the Indians were badly beaten. They had expected to have further talks, but they were disappointed. Ruger gained the name amongst them, and among all Indians with whom he had to do, of "The-man-who-talks-once." Knowing this, Ruger had no further trouble with the Indians while he was in command of that department.

In April, 1891, he was placed over the Military Division of the Pacific until that division was discontinued. He then remained in charge of the Department of California until 1894, and had the credit of putting down serious railway riots in Sacramento and San Francisco.

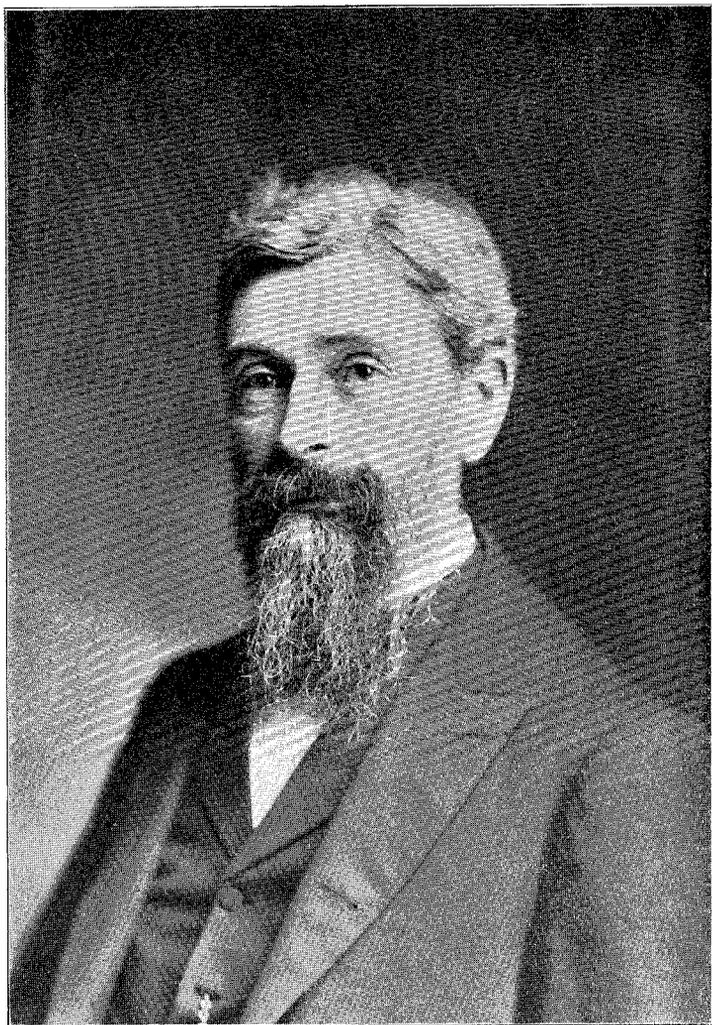
Next we find him in command of the Department of Missouri, where he received his promotion to the grade of Major General, November 9, 1894. His last department was that of the east, nearly two years, ending April 2nd, 1897, when, becoming sixty-four years of age, he was retired according to the law.

For over two years following his retirement he was traveling abroad with his family, visiting every part of Europe except Spain and Russia. After his return to the United States he went with his family to live at Stamford, Connecticut. Here he resided until his death, the 3rd of June, 1907. During his retirement he was President of the Military Service Institution, and took great interest in everything that concerned its welfare. He belonged to the Military Order of Foreign Wars and to the Loyal Legion of the United States, and was an honorary member of many societies, civil and military. Notwithstanding so much publicity, which his companions rather forced upon him, Ruger was of a domestic turn, very fond of his home, his books, his garden and the quiet social life of a small circle.

Ruger was married before the war, in 1857, to Miss Helen L. Moore, of Beloit, Wisconsin. There are two children still living: Mrs. Thomas A. H. Hay, of Easton, Pa., and Miss Anna M. Ruger.

I notice in a transcript of Ruger's record this remark: "After retirement, Ruger's vigorous mind was actively employed for the betterment of the army, and his masterly knowledge of military science and affairs, and dominant characteristics of justice and firmness, made him the natural choice for President of the Military Service Institution, which posi-





CAPTAIN CHARLES BRYANT STIVERS.

tion he occupied from January, 1901, until his death." Very little is said of him by his companions or friends with reference to his religious convictions. He usually attended the Presbyterian service, when it was practicable, with his wife and family. However, every element of uprightness appeared in all his life and conduct, and as a classmate I am glad to say of him that he was able, faithful, patriotic and noble, and an honor to his family, his class, his companions of service and his country.

O. O. HOWARD,  
Major General U. S. Army, (Retired.)  
Burlington, Vermont, January 14th, 1908.

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CHARLES BRYANT STIVERS.

No. 1736. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, June 10, 1907, at Dayton, Ohio, aged 73.

CAPTAIN CHARLES B. STIVERS was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, May 27, 1834. He was the eldest son of a farmer of culture, who early inculcated in the minds of his six boys lofty ideals of honor, clean living and patriotism.

His paternal ancestors came from Holland before the Revolutionary War and settled in Pennsylvania. After the War of Independence one branch of the family immigrated to Kentucky and settled near Louisville. Here upon his birthplace, an extensive fruit farm, Charles B. Stivers passed his boyhood. He received his early education in a school house on his father's farm, and at a private academy in Louisville.

At a political "barbecue" near his home, in the summer of 1851, he attracted the attention of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, the speaker of the day, a candidate for congress. After a long conversation with the shy country boy, Humphrey Mar-

shall knew all his desires for a military training, and promised him an appointment to West Point should his congressional race be won. True to his promise, the appointment came the following winter, and Charles B. Stivers became a cadet at West Point, July 1, 1852. He graduated in 1856 with General Fitzhugh Lee, General Barriger and General Sullivan as classmates and intimate friends. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, U. S. A., and joined his regiment at Fort Belknap, Texas, where General (then Major) Gabriel R. Paul was commanding officer. The following year he married Gertrude Emelie Paul, the daughter of General Paul.

At the outbreak of the Indian troubles the young husband was ordered into field duty in the famous Utah expedition of 1858-60. The troops went from Fort Belknap to Shreveport, Louisiana, on the Red river, a long and toilsome journey, in wagons. Here, in a tent, a son was born, who is now Major Charles Paul Stivers of the Subsistence Department.

After some weeks' delay, waiting for transportation, the journey was resumed down the river by boat to New Orleans; thence to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where the regiment was concentrated.

Some vivid experiences of their early life are described by Mrs. Stivers, the soldier's daughter, and the soldier's wife, in the following extract from a letter:

"After the Mormon trouble was over my father, General Paul, returned to the states for his family, myself and little son. The party, with an escort of soldiers as a protection against the Indians, then crossed the Great Plains, a distance of twelve hundred miles, with ambulance and wagons, to Camp Floyd, Utah, where the regiment was stationed. Our next long march was to Fort Buchanan, New Mexico, sixteen hundred miles. After service here I accompanied my husband, with only a small detachment, through the country of the hostile Apaches, to Fort McLean, New Mexico, a march

of several days, in constant expectation of attack by the Indians. On this route our troops had captured and hanged several Apaches, the bodies being still suspended from the limb of a tree near where they had murdered some immigrants."

In the Mormon expedition Lieutenant Stivers was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and in the following year received his promotion to the rank of Captain.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Captain Stivers, then at Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, having in his possession, as Quartermaster, about sixteen thousand dollars of government funds, was, with his wife and other officers and their families, taken prisoner. Mrs. Stivers cleverly gained possession of the money before the formal examination of the officers, held it in her keeping and carried it safely back to our lines after they had been held as prisoners some time and paroled. Then came another long march through New Mexico and across the plains, back to the states, passing through the valley of the Rio Grande, which then seemed a solid mass of buffalo as far as the eye could reach.

Captain Stivers' army record during the War of the Rebellion was an honorable one, though not an eventful one. He was on garrison duty in Missouri, and later with the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the battle of Fredericksburg. It was here that he received an injury to his ears, the heavy cannonading causing deafness, and his hearing never fully recovered its strength.

At Rouse's Point, New York, he was put in command of a battalion, and was later engaged in the battle of Snicker's Gap, on the Rappahannock.

From this place he went home on sick leave for several months, and later was placed on duty at Fort Union, New Mexico. In 1864 he had charge of the military prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, attending to the discharges, etc. He was retired from active service December 30, 1864, for disability in the line of duty.

He commanded the company that served as guard to President Lincoln's body, as it lay in state in the capitol at Columbus, Ohio, April, 1865.

Captain Stivers went to Dayton, Ohio, in the fall of 1865, accepting the position of Professor of Mathematics and Commandant of Cadets, in the Western Military Academy there. After four years of successful work there he became assistant principal of the Central High School. He was made principal of the school in 1872, and served in that capacity in the old Central and new Steele High schools until June, 1895, when he voluntarily retired to spend his last years in quiet rest, saying in his farewell speech:

"Advancing years admonish me that I ought to cease from labor. Duty to my family and to myself demands my retirement. I have served my country on the western plains, in the tented field and in the Dayton High School. I feel now that I am entitled to rest, and to have at last no noise, no care, no vanity no strife."

On his retirement he was presented with a magnificent silver service by the High School Alumni Association, and a professional associate of many years said of him:

"There has not been in the history of Dayton another teacher who has come into personal relations with so many students, who has been so universally loved and admired, who has been the living example for all that means honesty and fairness and the gentlemanly element in character, who has stood for accuracy in work, faithfulness to duty and helpfulness toward those who deserved help. I know there are thousands of Dayton's citizens, Dayton's best citizens, in fact, (for they are largely the product of his influence,) who will rise up and call the Captain blessed."

Not for long was Captain Stivers allowed repose. In the fall of 1897 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and in that capacity he served the schools of Dayton for two years more, as a strong factor in the management of affairs, always a friend to scholar and teacher. Then came the final subsidence from active life into the quiet privacy of home

and advancing age. His later years were saddened by the death of his wife, March 18, 1901. His family physician and life-long friend later said of the Captain's home life:

"Let me testify to his beautiful domestic life, and bear witness to his merits as a husband and a father. As head of a household, Captain Stivers reached, to my mind the summit of ideals. As a husband he was ever and always gentle, tender and devoted. His wife had reverence and love shown in all the little details of daily life. To his children he was a watchful, loving father, solicitous to promote their welfare in the best and in every possible way."

Cheerful and genial, with the sorrow of his loss hidden in his heart, he passed the remaining years in the quiet of his suburban home, under the loving care of his daughter. Failing strength came gradually, and after seventeen weeks' confinement to his bed, weeks filled with his unfailing sweetness and gentle solicitude for others, he closed his mortal career at two o'clock in the morning of June 10th, 1907. His passing was in keeping with his life, unaccompanied by any flourish of trumpets, known only to his more intimate friends. He had fought the good fight, he had run the good race; he was ready to meet whatever rewards or whatever duties faced him in another world.

"Never has there lived in Dayton a single man who accomplished more than this man, who quietly sought to, and did inculcate in the minds of the youth of the place higher ideals of life. We shall proclaim in our hearts, which means to all the world, that he who slumbers now lived not in vain. We shall point to the manhood and womanhood of this city, and declare that thus shaped he the lives of those who came in contact with him. Kentucky birth and West Point training combined to make their teacher that best product of any land or clime—a gentleman."

A former pupil wrote the following tribute:

"When sleep hath sealed the eyelids fast;  
When some dear friend hath from us fled;  
What standeth with us by the dead,  
And saith: 'Why held ye to the last  
The meed of worth, the gift well won?'  
—It is the ghost of things undone!

Today we gaze upon this face,  
 Serene beneath the veil of death;  
 And sigh regret, with every breath,  
 That we had found nor time, nor place  
 To tell him of the love he'd won;  
 —We pay the ghost of things undone!

Our chorus, thousand-lipped, accords  
 Belated praise beside this bier;  
 Alas! our Captain does not hear;  
 Deaf to our all too tardy words,  
 He knows the higher verdict won,  
 The voice eternal says, 'Well done!'

Colonel Stivers left four children: Major Charles P. Stivers, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A.; Mr. William N. Stivers, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Frederic Harrington, Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Grace H. Stivers of the Steele High School faculty.

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CHARLES FRANCIS POWELL.

No. 2167. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, July 30, 1907, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 64.

The class of 1867, U. S. Military Academy, has had more than the average of good fortune as to losses by death, for up to this writing, after a period of over forty-four years from the time of entering the Academy, it has had to record a loss of only forty-five per cent. Among these, however, have been many of its best members, and of these none stood higher in soldierly devotion to duty than General Charles F. Powell.

GENERAL POWELL was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, August 13, 1843, of good American ancestry, being a great grandson of a soldier of the Revolution, but, like many of us who still answer the roll call, in early life was not endowed with any too much of wealth, and had to fight his own battle from boyhood.



BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES FRANCIS POWELL.



While still quite young he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he attended private and public schools, as much as the time devoted to self-support would permit, and on May 10, 1861, when a few months less than eighteen years of age, enlisted as a private in the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was subsequently promoted to Corporal and Sergeant Major.

His services as a volunteer soldier were as follows: Suppression of bank riot at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, summer of 1861; advance into Virginia, September, 1861; night scout and outpost affair at Lewinsville Corners, and advance of Hancock's brigade, fall of 1861; advance towards Centreville, March, 1861; Peninsular campaign, 1862; siege of Yorktown, April-May; engagement at Lee's Mills, April 16; battle of Williamsburg, May 5; on the Chickahominy river; engagements at Golding's Farm, June 27; Garnett's Farm, Savage's Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30; battle of Malvern Hill, July 1; on field at second Bull Run, August 30 and 31, 1862, but not actively engaged; with reserve at battle of Chantilly; retreat from Bull Run to Washington, September 1-2, 1862; Antietam campaign, 1862; engagement at Crampton's Gap, September 14; battle of Antietam, September 17; march for intercepting enemy's cavalry raiding column, October, 1862; advance into Virginia across Potomac river near Harper's Ferry and along eastern base of the Blue Ridge near Warrenton, November, 1862; on the Rappahannock river opposite Fredericksburg and rifle pits, June 5 to 13, 1863; Gettysburg campaign, 1863; after forced march, battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 3 and 4; advance towards Fairfield Pass; action with enemy's rear guard at same, July 5; on lines in front of Williamsport, July 14 and prior, 1863; advance into Virginia across Potomac river near Harper's Ferry and along eastern base of the Blue Ridge to White Plains, July, 1863; enforcement of second draft at New York and Albany, August, 1863.

This completed General Powell's war service, which was constant and arduous, and at the early age of twenty years and one month he was a veteran soldier, having put in two years and nearly five months of hard campaigning, involving miles of weary marching, many fierce engagements, and several great battles. Blessed with a good constitution, and with a level head as to taking sanitary care of himself, he escaped the perils of camp diseases and was equally fortunate in escaping the enemy's bullets, though frequently and for long periods under fire.

When the War of the Secession broke out most of the congressmen from the south resigned, and with them went their cadet constituents and appointees. This greatly depleted the corps of cadets and, as a result, the number of trained officers turned out yearly. As the law required appointments to be made upon nomination by congressmen, and as there were no congressmen, there appeared to be no legal way to correct this deficiency. Finally, Mr. Lincoln, as a war measure, in August and September, 1863, determined to fill all the cadet vacancies from the south by appointments of deserving young soldiers serving in the south, construing their presence there as a residence.

In carrying out this program, Mr. Lincoln assigned many nominations to the different army commanders, according to the strengths of their respective commands, and it is to be noted that most of the resulting nominations were based on absolute merit, and upon the recommendations of intermediate commanders. This was so in Powell's case, to quote a statement given to the writer: "His appointment was won by soldierly courage and ability, faithful and brave conduct, and for gallantry on the field of battle."

His warrant as a cadet from a South Carolina district, dated from September 29, 1863, which brought him to the Academy nearly three months after his class had entered, and about a month after studies had begun—a great handicap,

especially for a young fellow who had not had an opportunity to do any studying, nor probably to read a book, for over two years. However, he successfully passed the examination for admittance, and then began a long, uphill fight to attain high class standing. Being a hard and faithful student, and of exemplary conduct, he in time worked up towards the top, and eventually was graduated twelfth in a class of sixty-three members. He had a bad set back in his first class (last) year at the Academy; his horse stumbled and fell with him at cavalry drill and badly injured his knee. He was for weeks in the hospital, and had a veritable attack of that form of tetanus known as lockjaw, and it was only his strong constitution, good habits, indomitable grit, the devotion of his classmates in helping to nurse him, and the skill of his physician, Dr. McElderry, that finally pulled him through this generally fatal malady. This accident left him permanently lame, but the disability was not such as to incapacitate him for any duty that subsequently was assigned to him. It was greatly to Powell's credit, therefore, with these drawbacks of want of early educational opportunities, rustiness due to two years of literary idleness, the lateness in joining his class, and his being so long knocked out on the home stretch, that he reached so high a standing in a large class, gathered from all parts of the United States, and from all social ranks, many of them high school or college men. Had the course at the Academy been a year longer, he would undoubtedly have stood higher than twelve.

Of the class of 1867, thirteen were recommended by the Academic Board for appointment to the Engineer Corps, with option, of course, for the other arms of the service. Two of the thirteen chose the Ordnance, and left eleven who went into the Engineers. Powell was appointed a Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, to date from June 17, 1867, and subsequently, in due course of seniority, was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers as follows:

First Lieutenant, April 23, 1869;

Captain (14 years' service at Lieutenant), June 17, 1881,

Major, January 26, 1895;

Lieutenant Colonel, January 22, 1904;

His official service as an Engineer officer included duty with the Engineer battalion as Company Officer, Battalion Quartermaster and Recruiting Officer, Post Quartermaster and Commissary; assistant on lake and Mississippi river surveys; assistant on Cascade canal, Oregon, and in charge of same, and of the Portland, Oregon, Engineer District, which included the great jetties at the mouth of the Columbia river; Engineer, Thirteenth Lighthouse District; Secretary, Mississippi River Commission; improvement of Missouri and Yellowstone rivers; Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia, and member of Rock Creek Commission; improvement of Monongahela and Alleghany rivers and Pittsburg harbor; rivers and harbors in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and defensive works in the New London Artillery district; member of various Board of Engineers considering works of river and harbor improvement. The General Order from the office of the Chief of Engineers concerning General Powell's death, says: "While an officer of the Corps of Engineers, General Powell's duties were varied, and during that period he was at different times engaged in nearly all the duties appropriate to civil and military engineering \* \* \* All duties entrusted to him were well and faithfully performed."

In the opinion of the writer, General Powell was over-conscientious in his official work. He endeavored to do too much himself, and did not trust enough of the small perplexing details to his subordinates. The inevitable result of overwork and intense application to his official duties followed, and he was taken ill in March, 1906. During the early stages of this sickness he was unable to make his wants known, and upon the urgent representations of his physician, supported by his wife and brother, the war department was requested to retire

him, under the provisions of Section 1244, Revised Statutes. Having served in the Civil War, and being a Lieutenant Colonel, he could be retired only as a Colonel, but in recognition of his long and faithful service the President appointed him a Brigadier General, to fill a vacancy, and to date March 31, 1906, and retired him April 3, 1906, as being over sixty-two years of age. His brother says that his retirement and entire relief from official cares unquestionably prolonged his life, but the most potent factor was his patience, wonderful vitality, courage and hopefulness. All the physicians who examined him marveled at his remarkable recuperative powers—the same qualities that he displayed when in the cadet hospital at West Point.

After retirement he took up his residence at St. Paul, Minn., where, after a brave fight with disease, he died, July 30, 1907.

He was married at Albany, Oregon, May 17, 1883, to Margaret Isabelle Foster, who, with six children, survived him, and are living at Seattle, Washington.

The children are: Francis F., Sarah M., Charles J., Margaret I., Cornelia F., and James H.

Thus endeth the final chapter in the life of a brave and efficient officer, a good citizen, a kind and faithful husband and father.

He reflected honor upon his Alma Mater, upon the Corps of Engineers, the army and his country, and set an example of devotion to duty that may well be followed by his successors of the younger generation.

C. B. S.

## JAMES V. S. PADDOCK.

No. 2674. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, August 7, 1907, at Chicago, Ill., aged 51.

The subject of this article was born August 18, 1856, in Illinois, and appointed from the same state to the Military Academy, September 1st, 1873. Graduating in 1877, number seventeen in his class, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry and joined it for duty December 6th. He served at Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, and scouting to October 5, 1878; at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to December 8, 1878; at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and scouting to September 20, 1879, and on the expedition to White River agency, Colorado, to October 18, 1879, being engaged in the fight on Milk Creek, Colorado, September 29, 1879, where he was wounded; was in hospital at Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming, and on sick leave to April 20, 1880; at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to May 16, 1880; on leave to October 1, 1880; at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, to May 7, 1885; at the Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, School of Application, September 7, 1885, to October 11, 1887; at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, to December 2, 1887.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, June 11, 1886.

He was on sick leave of absence to April 17, 1891, when he was retired for disability from wound in the line of duty.

The Association was unable to communicate with relatives of Lieutenant Paddock, so has no family history to incorporate with his official record.

The following, entitled "The Modesty of Heroism," is from the Chicago Evening Post of August 8, 1907:

"James V. S. Paddock, a Lieutenant of the regular army (retired), an Illinois soldier, died in Chicago yesterday. Paddock was a hero, but it is doubtful if a score of men outside the ranks of the army knew it, and it is possible that the army has forgotten it, for heroism is too common a thing in the service to allow individual instances of it to remain long in the memory of the regulars.

"Lieutenant Paddock carried two bullets in his body from the day that he was shot five times in battle with the Ute Indians in the White River country in the year 1879. The little command of soldiers, surrounded by ten times its number, fought desperately for three days and three nights until relief came, and during the fight the Illinois Lieutenant, little more than a boy, proved himself of the hero's stuff.

"There was all of the real soldier's modesty about Paddock. No one could get him to tell of the part that he bore in the battle of the White River, and were it not for the record which one with energy for the search can find in the War Department, the story of bravery and devotion to duty never would have been known in detail.

"In the back of the army register, an official publication issued once a year and having an extremely limited circulation, there is printed in small type a list of the regulars who have won medals of honor for conspicuous personal gallantry on the field of battle. A line or two of type tells of the individual deeds. The record is one to make Americans proud, but they don't know anything about it. The civilian who risks his life in the discharge of duty is given his deserved praise at column lengths in the public prints; the soldier may get a line, but more frequently he gets not a letter.

"Perhaps it is because heroism is expected of the soldier, but, expected or not, the deed loses nothing of its worthiness. The army has its scores of heroes, but theirs is the very reticence and modesty of heroism."

\* \* \*

## BENJAMIN W. LEAVELL.

No. 2814. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, August 28, 1907, at Tempe, Arizona, aged 50.

MAJOR BENJAMIN WARD LEAVELL was born in Troy, Ohio, March 8, 1857. He entered West Point from the same state in 1875, and was graduated in 1879 and assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. In 1884 he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy, and in February, 1897 to his Captaincy. His first service was in Arizona, where he remained till October, 1896, excepting a tour as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; at Fort Douglass, Utah, from 1896 till the beginning of the Spanish war, in 1898, when he went to Cuba with his regiment, being in the battle of San Juan, July 1, 1898. After the war he went back to Utah, and soon afterwards his regiment was ordered to the Philippines. He developed tuberculosis before an opportunity came for active service and was sent to Fort Bayard, New Mexico. After remaining there about a year he was retired with the rank of Major. He then moved to Arizona. He was appointed Adjutant General of the National Guard, and held the office till his death. His wife died several years before him at Silver City, New Mexico. He leaves an aged mother and two daughters, aged sixteen and nineteen. He was with his regiment in the fever-stricken camp at Siboney during the horrible period following the surrender of Santiago, where for forty days the enlisted men nursed the sick so well, and in so doing exposed themselves to greater perils than were ever encountered on the battle field. Out of about four hundred and fifty men only twenty-four escaped sickness, and often the sick helped in nursing others who were more in need of assistance.

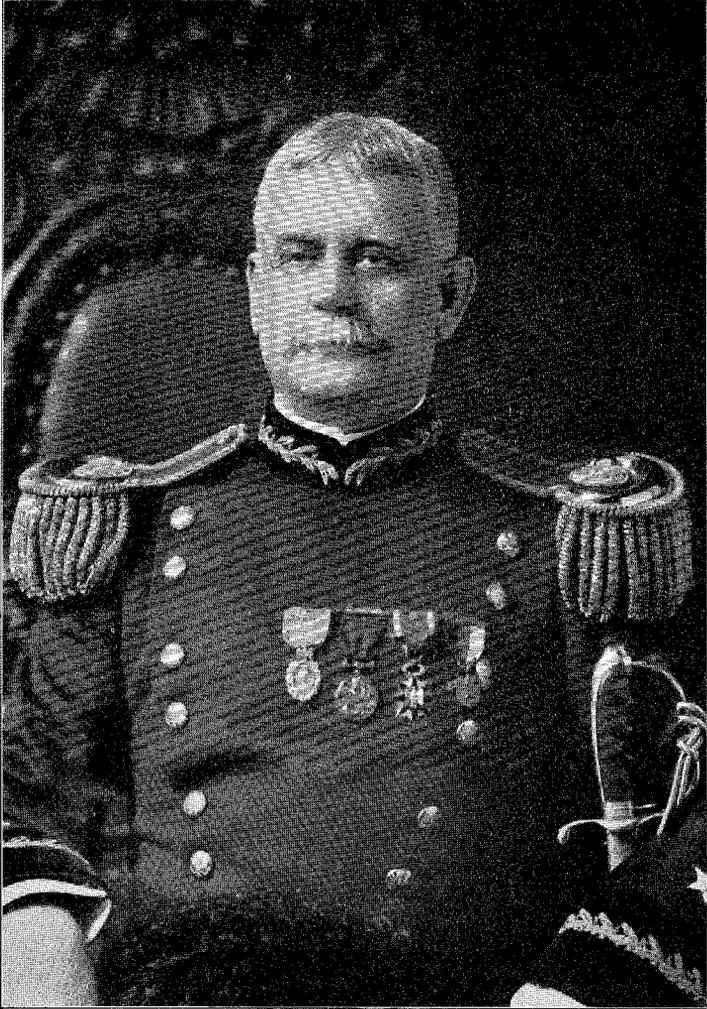
SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.



MAJOR BENJAMIN W. LEAVELL.







GENERAL SAMUEL MYERS MILLS.

## SAMUEL MYERS MILLS.

No. 2101. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, September 8, 1907, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., aged 64.

"How soon we are forgot when we are gone," was poor old Rip's reflection as he wandered unknown through the little town of "Sleepy Hollow" after his twenty years of magical sleep. And as the end of life approaches and we recall those who have made life worth living to us individually, those we have known from their prominence in public life while we were active in affairs, and those others who happened to be near us in "the caravan moving to the realms of shade" who have dropped out before our turn has come, and realize how day by day their images fade—receding and receding—until there is left but ghosts where once there were individualities, whose society made up an important part of our lives, and whose influence perhaps largely shaped our respective destinies, we, too, say "how soon are we forgot when we are gone."

It is not permitted the ordinary man to accomplish anything of so striking and positive a character as to associate his name with the more durable events of the world's history. We are but drops in the ocean, pebbles on the shore, atoms in a universe of infinite extent. During our short lives we cast a more or less strong-reflected light around us, become known to a few units among the millions even of our own time, perform with more or less ability our little part and pass off into the unknown. How happy, then, must be that one who, casting a glance backward as he stands on the edge of the falls down which he is about to plunge into oblivion, who can feel that the little stunts assigned to him in life have all been performed conscientiously, ably, and so as to meet the commendation of those capable of appreciating and judging his work. To have lived one's life so that every duty performed becomes a stepping stone to other work, and other duty a little higher,

a little more important, is a satisfaction that few of us can enjoy. We know that often we have not done our best, have often slurred our work, and sometimes deliberately neglected it, but it seems to me that those who have known the subject of this little sketch would without dissent point to Mills as one who might enjoy that satisfaction. "He always did his level best." His talent was always bright from constant rubbing.

SAMUEL MYERS MILLS, Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery, retired, was born in Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, December 15th, 1843. His ancestors were of English-Welsh stock and prominent in the early history of that part of Pennsylvania. They came to America in the time of Wm. Penn and settled in Berks and Chester Counties near Philadelphia. They were active patriots, taking their part in the dangerous time of the early settlement and subsequently in the War of the Revolution. One of his ancestors was in General Anthony Wayne's command and wintered with Washington in Valley Forge.

In later years the family moved to Pottsville, where they belonged to the most substantial and best known society. Captain Mills' father moved to western Pennsylvania in "the fifties," and from there "Sam" was sent to West Point in 1860. He graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1865 and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the infantry, serving in that branch of the army until May, 1870, when he was transferred to the artillery. He was Adjutant of his regiment, and did gallant service in the rough country of western Arkansas during the reconstruction period. For gallantry in the capture and arrest of desperadoes he was complimented in general orders by that gallant old soldier, General E. O. C. Ord. After his transfer to the artillery there was no opportunity for service requiring gallantry, but he became conspicuous in that branch as a duty officer and hard student of the science of his profession.

In 1872 he was ordered for duty as an instructor at the Military Academy at West Point, where he performed various duties as instructor and staff officer until September, 1879. January 14th, 1874, he married Miss Anna Maison, of Philadelphia, who, with their three sons, survive him.

After passing six months in Europe he went to the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, where he graduated in 1882, served a short time with General Hancock on staff duty, then in Washington in the office of the Chief Signal Officer for about two years, when he was, at his own request, ordered back to Fortress Monroe to command his battery in addition to his duties as an instructor. In 1885 he was ordered by the President, as one of two to represent the army, to witness the maneuvers of the British army in India, returning to the United States via China and Japan.

After his return to the United States he continued his various artillery duties until June, 1892, when he was ordered to West Point as Commandant of Cadets, remaining on this important duty five years, when he was granted leave of absence and made an extended tour of Europe, returning to duty in December, 1897.

In the spring of 1898 war was declared between Spain and the United States, and after mustering into service the New Jersey Volunteers, he was ordered to Tampa, Florida, to take command of a battalion of foot artillery then assembling there to constitute a siege train for the anticipated attack on Havana. He remained there and organized that train under the direction and supervision of General John I. Rodgers until July, when he was superseded in command by Lieutenant Colonel Frank G. Smith, Sixth Artillery. The command had then grown to ten or twelve companies. He remained on duty with that command until it was broken up, August 19th, when he returned to duty at Fort Monroe. He was on sick leave until October, when he

took command of the Sixth Artillery, being the senior officer present with the regiment, and remained at Fort Monroe. In April, 1899, he was ordered to command the battalion of four companies designated to take station at Honolulu, H. I., and left Fort Monroe April 18th, and upon arrival there relieved a battalion of Naval Engineers. He remained there in command until March 20th, 1900, although he applied for duty in the Philippines December 5th, but was detained awaiting the arrival of his successor, and by an epidemic of plague which then prevailed in the islands.

He left Honolulu March 25th for the Philippines, being obliged to go via San Francisco, where he was delayed awaiting transport, and subsequently by a very severe illness, until July 1st, when he sailed on the transport General Grant via Nagasaki. Upon arrival at this port he received an order by cable to report to General Chaffee for duty on his staff, and as military observer accompanied him on his expedition to Peking. In this capacity he went with the relief expedition to Peking and was made Judge Advocate of the expedition after its arrival at the Chinese capitol, and later Acting Chief Ordnance Officer of the expedition at Tien Tsin. After the arrival of a regular officer of the Ordnance Department, having no further duty there, he applied for orders to continue his journey to Manila. He left Tien Tsin October 1st and arrived at Manila October 25th. Here he commanded his regiment and performed other important duties until August, when he was returned to the United States, sick—unto death—as was believed by those he left behind. However, he recuperated on the voyage, and in October took command of Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, continuing in command there until promoted Colonel, in September, 1902, when he was ordered to Fort Barrancas to command the Artillery District of Pensacola. He retained this command to test its fire control systems until July 26th, 1903, when he was transferred to the command

of the Artillery District of Portland, Maine. From there he was again transferred to the command of the Artillery District of Boston, in October, 1903. He retained this command from July, 1903, until he was promoted Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery, June, 1905.

Already he began to show the inroads of that disease which ultimately carried him off in September, 1907, and it was with a great strain upon his strength that he fulfilled the strenuous duties of his office until September, 1906, when he finally yielded to the importunities of his friends and consented to apply to be placed on the retired list, to which, under the law, he was entitled, having served more than forty years. His subsequent life, until his death, September 8th, 1907, he passed waiting for the end, soothed by the zealous care of his family in New York and its immediate vicinity.

As one who has been closely associated with him during his entire official life, I love to think of him. He was of such a cheery, affectionate nature that his presence was like the effect of a warm sunny day brightening everything. His character was strong, and he possessed to a high degree that manly courage which enabled him to go through life doing that which his duty called him to do without thinking of any possible effect upon himself. Very exacting in his judgment of himself, more than modest in estimating his own capacity and the value of his own work, he was the most charitable of men in his judgment of others. One scarcely heard a complaint or criticism or a hard word of another from "Sammy," as we all loved to call him; but of himself he exacted the strictest and most uncompromising performance of every duty, whether it was official or social. In this respect he has set a beautiful example and exerted an influence which will be felt like all influence for good long after those who knew him and loved him have passed away. I have lying before me a letter from a classmate who had the privilege of being with him

much of the time during the last days of his life, which in this connection is so like the glow at the sunset of a beautiful day that I quote it:

"It happened that I was at Monmouth Beach during the week preceding his death, and I saw him and talked with him daily. The last time I was with him was late in the afternoon of Saturday, September 7th, the day preceding his death.

"He fully realized his condition and told me he was only waiting to die. Although he suffered great discomfort and distress, his thoughts seemed to be more with others than himself. His greatest trouble was that he must soon leave those he loved.

"We had long talks about the old days at West Point, when we were there as cadets and during our tours of duty as young officers. We talked about our classmates, especially those who were present at the Reunion in 1905, and for each he had a word of kindness and affectionate regard. Looking back over an active military life of more than forty years, spent in many places and under varied conditions, he seemed to see only the things that were beautiful and good. In these closing days of his life the memory of things that troubled seemed to have passed away.

"Your personal association with Mills, especially during recent years, has been so much closer than my own that I need not attempt to give you an estimate of his character and career. Still I met him often enough, during the forty-six years, to know that he was an honorable and warm-hearted gentleman, a thorough soldier, and a man who always did well whatever he undertook to do. I never really knew him until the last week of his life. The experience of that week makes his memory precious."

"The worldly Hope men set their hearts upon  
Turns ashes—or it prospers; and anon  
Like snows upon the Desert's dusty face  
Lighting a little hour or two—is gone."

A detailed account of his service is published in "Powell's Living Officers."

A CLASSMATE.





COLONEL JOHN E. GREER.

JOHN EDMUND GREER.

No. 2163. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, September 19, 1907, at Governor's Island, New York, aged 63.

COLONEL JOHN E. GREER, of the Ordnance Department; who died at New York Arsenal on September 19, 1907, was born in Pennsylvania, November 4, 1844. He entered the Military Academy as a cadet on July 1, 1863, and was graduated on June 16, 1867, eighth in a class of sixty-three.

He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, June 17, 1867; was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant, June 23, 1874; of Captain, May 10, 1878; of Major, April 17, 1894; of Lieutenant Colonel, June 14, 1902; and of Colonel, January 19, 1904.

During his service of forty years as a commissioned officer, Colonel Greer was on duty at the Watervliet Arsenal; the Frankford Arsenal; the Military Academy; the Augusta Arsenal; the Springfield Armory; as a member of a board to consider the subject of magazine guns; as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Missouri; as commanding officer of the Fort Leavenworth Ordnance Depot; as a member of the Ordnance Board, of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, and of a board to consider the subject of Range Finders; as Inspector of Ordnance Material; in command of the Columbia Arsenal; as a member of a board to consider the subject of small arms; in command of the Benicia Arsenal; in command of the New York Arsenal; as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Central Armament District.

While on duty at the Military Academy as Instructor in Mathematics, Colonel Greer, for a considerable period of time, was also Instructor in Ordnance and Gunnery; and while on duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the

Missouri, he was, at different times, assigned to duty as Chief Engineer Officer, and as Judge Advocate of the Department. While performing the duties of Chief Engineer, he had charge of the survey of the Uncompahgre Valley, and made other important surveys in the southwest.

He was always willing to accept extra duties whenever necessity arose, and his service at West Point was characteristic of his entire career. Although severely tried by the arduous duties of Instructor in Mathematics, to which he devoted his whole strength, he remained at the Academy during the summer months in charge of the Ordnance Detachment and Laboratory work, and later performed, for several months, the duties as Instructor in both Mathematics and Ordnance and Gunnery.

He was finally compelled by ill health, the result of overwork, to ask to be relieved from the Academy.

The energy and ability with which he conducted the affairs of Columbia Arsenal during the Spanish War, installing machinery and inaugurating the manufacture of equipments, contributed materially to the work of supplying troops during that trying time.

His work at New York Arsenal taxed his strength to the utmost, but he gave himself no rest from it. His only thought was his duty to the army and to his corps, and he continued to direct the work of his office almost to the day of his death.

It was not his fortune to be engaged in duties which attract special attention, but he was one of those who do their duty because it is their duty, and who do not need the applause of men to spur them on.

These words from the journal of the Military Service Institution leave but little for me to add, save for the fact that Colonel Greer was often associated with me on duty, and for many years we were members of the same statutory boards.

I was, therefore, afforded an opportunity of knowing him well and of recognizing the fact that General Rodenbough emphasizes, where he says, "he did his duty because it was his duty."

In fact, his conscientious devotion to the right, his straightforwardness and freedom from all guile, his marked ability (his exceptional ability in the higher mathematics) and his excellent judgment stood him always in good stead. More than all this, I use the term in its military acceptance, "he was loyal in all things." What higher tribute can I pay him—my old friend and comrade?

I know of one other, now on the retired list and a veteran of the Civil War, who at one time told me that he made it a rule, when acting for another who was his superior, always to ask himself the question, "what would my superior have done were he at his post," and when this query was interpreted according to his best understanding, from that he shaped his course.

Men such as these—and Greer was such a man—do not always attain exalted positions, neither do they seek them. Rising above the temptation of self-seeking and the applause of men.

In thus expressing myself, I believe that I reflect the opinion of every officer of the Ordnance Corps of the army, and in fact of all officers of our army who have been associated, either personally or officially, with the late Colonel John Edmund Greer. I feel honored that I have been invited to express myself on this sad occasion, and my deepest sympathy goes out to those of his immediate family who have been called upon to bear this irreparable loss.

J. P. F.

Fort Monroe, Va., November 17, 1907.

## LEVERETT HULL WALKER.

No. 2835. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, October 29, 1907, at Fort Banks, Massachusetts, aged 57.

LEVERETT HULL WALKER, the youngest son of Nathaniel and Sarah Slater Walker, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, on March 26, 1851. His early educational training was obtained in the schools of western Pennsylvania, from which state he was appointed to the Military Academy, in 1867. His cadet life was uneventful; of a studious habit, appreciative of the efforts which were being put forth in his behalf by the generosity of the federal government, he gained and retained to the end of a useful life the abiding respect and esteem of his comrades and classmates.

Upon his graduation he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry, then serving in New Mexico, and joined his company at Fort Craig, even then an obsolete cantonment, and long since abandoned. He was shortly transferred to Fort Tulerosa, in the neighborhood of the new Apache Indian agency, where he remained until January, 1873, engaged in the faithful and assiduous performance of the small round of unimportant duties which then constituted the daily routine of the subaltern officer of Infantry.

During the field season of 1873 he commanded the escort of Lieutenant George M. Wheeler's survey of the region west of the one hundredth meridian and gained not a little valuable experience in a form of work—military surveying and reconnaissance, which greatly attracted him. In 1874 and 1875 his company formed part of the garrison at Fort Tulerosa and of the newly established post in the Navajo country at Fort Wingate, from which he was detached, in the winter of 1875-1876, for the purpose of making an instrumental survey of the military reservation at Fort Stanton. Upon the completion of this work he was assigned to duty as Engineer Officer of the



COLONEL LEVERETT HULL WALKER.



District of New Mexico at Santa Fe, and had hardly entered upon the performance of his duties when he was ordered to the Military Academy as an instructor in the Department of Tactics.

His duties as a tactical officer were performed with zeal and fidelity, and with the high and abiding sense of duty which characterized his work in every branch of professional endeavor. None of the solid opportunities offered by the detail at the Academy were neglected or lost sight of. He was a diligent and painstaking reader and a constant and earnest student of military history and administration: His relations with the cadets were marked by an abiding sense of justice and fairness, and a keen realization of his responsibility in the training and development of the young men toward whom he stood in the important relation of a company commander.

At the close of his tour of academic duty, Walker rejoined the Fifteenth Infantry, which was still serving in the District of New Mexico, where he remained, in garrison duty at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and at Fort Lewis, Colorado, until 1885, when he effected a voluntary transfer to the Fourth Artillery, joining the regiment at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, where he remained until 1889, when his station was changed to Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Georgia, and subsequently to the defenses of Pensacola, Florida.

The Artillery service at this time had as little to offer, in the way of professional incentive, as did the Infantry arm, from which he had secured an exchange after nearly twenty years of service. But a brighter and more hopeful future was in store, and he diligently applied himself to the task of preparation to meet the responsibilities of the new armament, which had but recently been determined upon, and which was to be installed as soon as Congress should provide the means for its acquisition and establishment.

As his work at Atlanta was the merest repetition of his long experience in the infantry, differing only in the color of

his facings, he sought service in the field batteries of his regiment, one of which was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. This was one of the few large posts with a sufficiently modern equipment to bring an officer into touch with the more recent developments in the training and employment of the mounted arms of cavalry and light artillery. In the new and interesting field of professional endeavor in which he found himself, his interest was stimulated and his experience materially broadened. He was not especially attracted, however, by the mounted service of his arm, as his study and inclination had led him to appreciate the more scientific and technical work of the coast artillery, to which he returned upon reaching his captaincy, in 1898.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, assisted to some extent by an increase in the artillery arm, which was authorized by congress in the spring of 1898, Walker was advanced to the grade of captain. Nearly thirty years of his life had been devoted to conscientious preparation for the work of responsible military command. He was in the prime of life, in vigorous health, widely experienced in military affairs and professionally equipped for active duty in the arm of service to which he belonged. He was earnestly desirous of obtaining the professional standing and consideration that attend upon the skillful and successful conduct of military operations in time of war, which he was conscious of possessing to an unusual degree.

But the opportunity of active field service was denied him, and it became his duty to assist in the installation of the modern armament and equipment in the recently completed sea coast defenses of the national capitol. His disappointment was keen, but animated by an abiding sense of duty and imbued with a spirit of commendable self-sacrifice, he accepted his lot and rendered cheerful and efficient service in the form of activity which was best calculated to secure the public interest, putting forth his best endeavors to place the works under his command into the highest state of defensive efficiency.

Somewhat later, having reached the grade of Major, he was assigned to the command of the defenses of Puget Sound, where his work was favorably commented upon by Inspectors General and by his professional superior, the Chief of Artillery. Upon his advancement to the grade of Colonel, he was transferred to the command of the defenses of Boston, one of the most important and responsible posts in the coast artillery service. Here, surrounded by friends and supported by the gracious presence of a beloved wife, his gentle spirit passed "to where beyond these voices there is peace."

Colonel Walker was a man of strong common sense, of sound judgment and profoundly experienced in the arm of service to which he had devoted the best and most useful and productive years of his military life. He was of an amiable and kindly disposition, though somewhat reserved in manner; abounding in firmness in what he conceived to be right and just, unswerving in friendship, unselfish to a degree, and full of consideration for others. Sagacity, correctness and precision were the dominant qualities of his understanding, to which were added a goodness of heart and an abiding gentleness of manner which endeared him to those who were privileged to enjoy the charm of his friendship and who mourn his untimely death.

Not always, nor alone, the lives that search  
How they may snatch a glory out of heaven,  
Or add a height to Babel; oftener they  
That in the still fulfillment of each day's  
Pacific order, hold great deeds in leash,  
That in the sober sheath of tranquil tasks  
Hide the attempered blade of high emprise  
And leap like lightning to the clap of fate.

\* \* \* \* \*

Call here no high artificer to raise  
 His wordy movement—such lives as these  
 Make death a dull misnomer, and its pomp  
 An empty vesture. Let resounding lives  
 Re-echo splendidly through high-piled vaults  
 And make the grave their spokesman—such as he  
 Are as the hidden streams that, underground,  
 Sweeten the pastures for the grazing kine,  
 Or as spring airs that bring through prison bars  
 The scent of freedom; or a light that burns  
 Immortally across the shaken seas,  
 Forevermore by nameless hands renewed,  
 Where else were darkness and a glutted shore.

—G. B. D.

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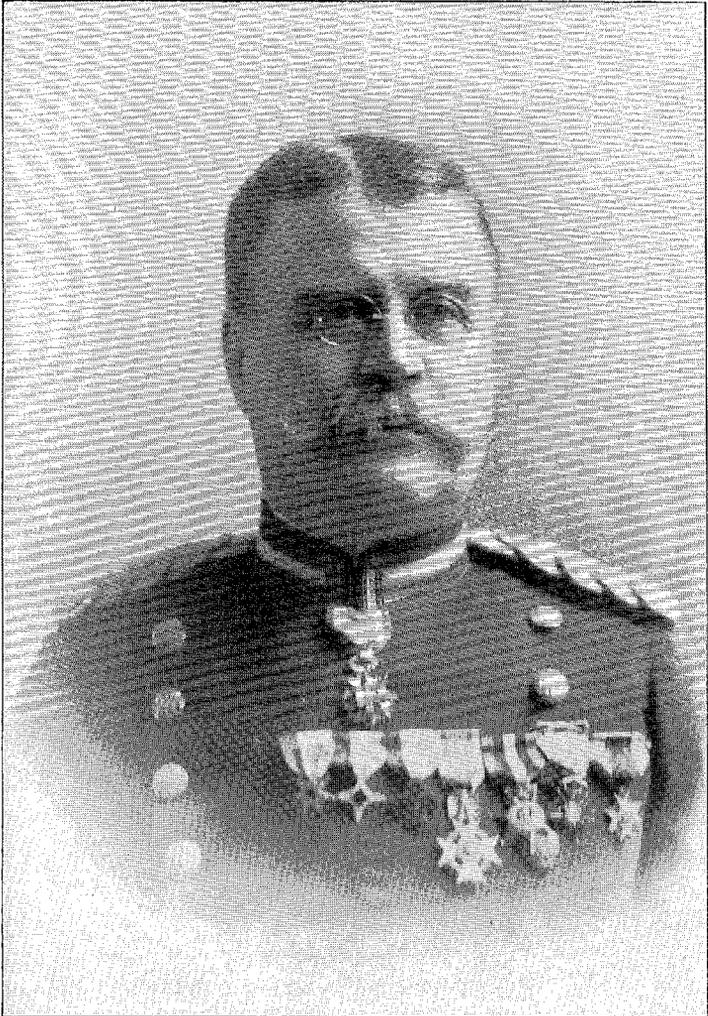
GEORGE ENOCH POND.

No. 2432. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, November 20, 1907, at Winston-Salem, N. C., aged 60.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE ENOCH POND, United States Army, retired, was born at Brooklyn, Connecticut, July 5th, 1847, and died suddenly of apoplexy at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, November 20, 1907, aged 60 years, 4 months and 15 days. His father was Reverend Enoch Pond, a Congregationalist minister. Of his immediate family only a son, Captain George Bahnson Pond, United States Army, and a brother, Commander Charles Fremont Pond, United States Navy, survive him.

When a mere lad General Pond enlisted as a private in Company "K," Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry, December 9th, 1863. In the following year, at the battle of Drury's Bluff, this boy soldier was wounded in the leg; but he continued to serve in the volunteer army until the close of the Civil War, when he was honorably discharged, June 7th, 1865. Three years later, July 1st, 1868, he reported as a cadet at the United



GENERAL GEORGE ENOCH POND.



States Military Academy, and notwithstanding a severe injury received in the riding hall, which necessitated his absence during a month or six weeks from his studies and, indeed, from the post of West Point, he graduated easily with his class, June 14th, 1872, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Eighth United States Cavalry, in which regiment he served with great credit upon the plains and received his first promotion, January 15th, 1881.

During his graduating furlough he had left his northern home to visit a former class and room-mate, in a small southern town, where he met his future wife. They were married October 10th, 1876, and a son and a daughter were the fruit of their happy union. He learned to love his wife's quiet home as he did his own, and there, where he himself was beloved by everybody, he was to die among her people, having been preceded to the grave by his faithful helpmate, to whom he was devotedly attached, by less than two months.

The old wound in his leg never ceased to trouble General Pond, and when, after more than eleven years' service in the line, he applied for a position in the staff, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, October 23, 1883. He served with distinction in every grade, from private to Colonel, principally in the Quartermaster's Department, where his reputation as an able, energetic and scrupulously honest administrator was deservedly very high. While on duty as a Captain in the office of the Quartermaster General, he was engaged in preparing standard plans for the various buildings of our military garrisons, which admirable work merited and received the hearty commendation, both of his immediate superiors and of the Inspector General of the Army. Thereafter, for many years, his duties were principally the superintendence of such constructions, in which he disbursed millions of dollars; and the large and important post of Fort Riley, Kansas, among others, will long remain a monument to his ability, foresight, industry and integrity. He was promoted to

a Majority, February 11th, 1897, and was Chief Quartermaster, at different times, of several military departments and, during the Hispano-American War, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, of the Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Major General Coppinger, and as Colonel of Volunteers, of the Seventh Army Corps, commanded by Major General Fitzhugh Lee. Subsequently he was Chief Quartermaster at our headquarters in Havana, Cuba, until honorably discharged from the volunteer service, May 12, 1899. In the regular service he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General, October 26th, 1901, and to Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, January 20th, 1904, in which capacity he was assigned to duty in the office of his chief, in the War Department at Washington. On February 16, 1907, at his own request, and after more than forty years service, he was retired with the rank of Brigadier General by virtue of meritorious service rendered during the Civil War. So much for his varied and interesting military record.

At an early age General Pond joined the Episcopal church, of which he remained, throughout his life, a devout and steadfast communicant. He was likewise a member of the Loyal Legion and of other military orders, as well as a Royal Arch Mason, and he derived great pleasure from the exercise of the peculiar rites of the Masonic fraternity. Yet he was neither an ascetic nor a mystic. On the contrary, his religion was of the cheerful, frank and hopeful kind, but at the same time unostentatious and unobtrusive. As a cadet and young officer he was never known to utter an obscene or profane word. He simply thought no evil. Indeed, he was the most guileless and lovable of men, but he did not lack firmness or stability on this account. As gentle as a woman, he was nevertheless a manly man. When the occasion demanded, he could be stern and immovable. He performed his duty under all circumstances. This was the keynote to his character. In every situation of life he could be depended upon; yet when a Cor-

poral and a Sergeant in the corps of cadets it pained him inexpressibly to report his friends for any dereliction of duty. This fact consoled him when, perhaps because of the rarity of his reports, he was not promoted to the usually coveted grade of cadet officer. He, himself, was very soldierly, however, and of handsome and attractive presence. "Time will not wither nor age stale the kindly—aye, the loving thoughts of his classmates and many friends." George Pond will live in their memory—as a true Soldier of the Cross, indeed, but no less a gallant soldier of his country; as an efficient and painstaking officer; a loyal and generous friend; a faithful and devoted husband; an indulgent and affectionate father; no man's foe; a gentle but knightly man; in a word, one of nature's noblemen!

The death of his daughter, a beautiful and accomplished girl just entering young womanhood, and the sudden taking away of his beloved wife, were terrible and cruel blows which he bore, however, with Christian fortitude; but to the writer of this brief memoir he wrote that he had no desire to live—that he longed to join his dear departed ones. In his case, this was no morbid fancy. He was neither old nor ill, and his friends had every reason to hope for the long and peaceful retirement to which his distinguished services had entitled him. Alas! Too often

"The good die first,  
And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust,  
Burn to the socket."

—H. R. L.

## CLARENCE DERRICK.

No. 1936. CLASS OF 1861, JUNE.

Died, December 9, 1907, at Greensboro, Alabama, aged 70.

CLARENCE DERRICK was born in Washington City, September 7, 1837; was appointed cadet-at-large, September, 1857; was graduated fourth in class of June, 1861, and was appointed to the Engineers. He resigned from the U. S. Army in July, 1861, and, offering his services to the Confederate States, was appointed to the Artillery and assigned as A. A. G. on the staff of General John B. Floyd, and served with him at Clarksville, Fort Donelson and Nashville. After the retirement of General Floyd he organized a battalion of Infantry in Southwest Virginia (the Twenty-third Virginia), of which he was given the command and assigned to Echols' brigade, Wharton's Division, Breckenridge's Corps, and was engaged at Princeton, Va.; Charleston, W. Va, and Dry Creek or White Sulphur Springs, August 27, 1863; at New Market, against Sigel, May 15, 1864; and coming down from the valley with Stonewall Jackson's army, he participated in all the battles from Hanover Junction to Cold Harbor, June 1 to 8, 1864. He was then suddenly ordered to Lynchburg with Breckenridge's Corps, to oppose Hunter; was engaged at Kernstown in August, 1864, Charleston and Harper's Ferry, Frederick or Monocacy, against Lew. Wallace, demonstration at Washington City, June 11, 1864, under Early, Snicker's Gap, Va., in June, 1864, and Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864, where his military career was cut short by his being wounded, captured and confined in Fort Delaware until some months after the collapse of the Confederacy. When captured he had been recommended for promotion to Brigadier General.

After his release from Fort Delaware he studied law and practiced in Marion, Va., from 1867 to 1873; was Professor of Mathematics and Sciences at Marion, Alabama, and Charlot-



GENERAL CLARENCE DERRICK.







COLONEL FRANCIS J. CRILLY.

tesville, Virginia, from 1875 to 1878; resumed the practice of law in Greensboro, Alabama; was County Surveyor and Planter from 1878 to 1900, and was president of the Greensboro bank in 1894-5. In 1900 he removed to West Chester, Pa., but continued his cotton planting in Hale County, Alabama, and spent much of each winter in Greensboro looking after his affairs, at which place he died, after two days' illness, on December 9th, 1907, and was buried there.

It is not meet that the writer of this notice should indulge in any extended panegyric upon the character and abilities of this graduate of the Academy, but it may be permitted, at least, to say that he performed creditably and gallantly his whole duty in every position to which he was called, reflecting credit upon his Alma Mater, and died regretted by a large circle of loving friends and relatives.

H. C. D.

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FRANCIS J. CRILLY.

No. 1839. CLASS OF 1859.

Died, January 25, 1908, in Philadelphia, Pa., aged 71.

And so in old Philadelphia, where he was born January 21, 1837, and lived so long, which plain old city he loved so much, has passed quietly away to the haven of all good men, my dear, dear old friend, Colone! Crilly. The tears come unbidden as memory carries me back to the trials and tribulations of our plebe and yearling years at old West Point. How well I recall the sight of Crilly, the lone student, starting off Sunday morning to march himself to Buttermilk Falls to attend mass—certainly then a Catholic hero. Little did the writer then think that within a very few years he would be wandering off alone, oh, how lonely! to the conscience-sought field of Christian safety—the Roman Catholic church.

It is impossible for the Catholic millions of this generation in which the church holds such a high, honorable and weighty position, to appreciate the lone position of its scattered thousands in the early fifties of the last century.

COLONEL CRILLY was the son of Henry and Jane (Killion) Crilly, who were both born in Ireland, and immigrated to this country in their early years. Henry Crilly, father of Colonel Crilly, was a soldier in Captain Duane's company in the War of 1812. He died aged 74 years, May 16th, 1867. At the time of his death he was manager of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia. Henry Crilly and Jane (Killion) Crilly were married September 25th, 1834, at St. Mary's, Philadelphia, by Bishop F. P. Kendrick.

Colonel Crilly was educated in various schools in Philadelphia. He was attending the old Philadelphia High School at the time he was appointed a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He had entered the school February 14th, 1851, and left June 13th, 1854, before graduating, in order to enter West Point. He was preparing to study medicine. Colonel Crilly entered West Point as cadet July 1st, 1854. The class entering in 1854 was divided as to age; all under eighteen years forming the new fifth class. The two classes studied together for two years, after which additional studies as Spanish language, history, army regulations (which were given as punishment for appealing against being required to remain five years), were given the younger class. Colonel Crilly graduated July 1, 1859, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fifth U. S. Infantry, July 1st, 1859; Second Lieutenant Seventh U. S. Infantry, August 31st, 1859; First Lieutenant Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, May 14th, 1861; served in garrison at Columbus, N. Y., 1859-60; on frontier duty on Navajo expedition, 1860-61; Fort Filmore, New Mexico, 1861; captured while serving under command of Major Lynde at San Augustine Springs, N. M., July 27th, 1861; exchanged August 27th, 1862; Regimental Quartermaster, September 7th, 1861, to Feb-

bruary 9th, 1863; served during the rebellion of the seceding states, 1861-66 (First Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, May 7th, 1861, to January 2nd, 1863); in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and on Niagara frontier, November, 1861, to October, 1862; in Maryland campaign (Army of the Potomac), October-November, 1862, being engaged in the march to Falmouth, Va., October-November, 1862; Smicker's Gap, November 4th, 1862; on sick leave December, 1862, to January, 1863; A. A. Q. M. Portsmouth Grove, R. I., February 7th to 19th, 1863; Captain A. Q. M., February 19th, 1863; reported to Major Van Vliet; purchasing and disbursing Quartermaster, New York City, May 27th, 1863, to October 17th, 1864; and as Chief Quartermaster at Nashville, Tenn., of military railroads in the west, December, 1864, to February 5th, 1865; assistant to director and general manager of the United States military railroads at Washington, D. C., in closing up the business thereof, February 7th, 1865, to July 31st, 1866, and in charge of the same July 31st, 1866, to July 1st, 1867; and in charge of Fourth Division of Quartermaster General office in Washington, D. C., July 1st to August 19th, 1867; as Chief Quartermaster of Post, Depot and District of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 24th, 1867, to November 26th, 1868; as Quartermaster Fort Dodge, Kansas, December 6th, 1868, to January 12th, 1869; on leave to February 8th, 1869. Resigned February 8th, 1869. Brevetted Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, March 13th, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

Colonel Crilly was married to Miss Mary Frances Gibson, daughter of Alfred C. Gibson and Rosana (McAvoy) Gibson (all of Philadelphia), in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 27th, 1866. They had one son, Alfred Gibson Crilly, born December 19th, 1866, who died May 18th, 1893, and one daughter, Cecilia, born subsequently, who survives her father.

Colonel Crilly's record as a Lieutenant whilst serving with troops in the Indian country, on the Canadian frontier, and subsequently in the Army of the Potomac (the greater part

of the time as Quartermaster of his regiment), was of the very best. Upon this record he was recommended for a staff position with increased rank, which he obtained in February, 1863. He was, immediately upon his appointment as Assistant Quartermaster, ordered to report as purchasing and disbursing Quartermaster at New York City, where the duties of a Quartermaster were not only onerous, but very responsible. His disbursements amounted to many millions. That he performed his duties ably and to the perfect satisfaction of his superiors, is shown by the following letter from his superior officer at New York, General Stewart Van Vliet, upon Colonel Crilly's being ordered to duty with the armies in the west.

Quartermaster's Office,  
New York, Nov. 1, 1864.

General L. C. Eustace:

My Dear Eustace:—I want to make you acquainted with my friend, Captain Crilly, of our Department, who has been with me for the last two years but who is now much to my regret, ordered to report to you. You will find the Captain an accomplished gentleman and one of the most efficient and competent officers in our Department. He is a graduate, and I want you to give him a fair chance and I will guarantee that he will win eagles for his shoulders.

\* \* \*

Your friend,  
STEWART VAN VLIET."

Colonel Crilly's services in connection with the management and subsequent transfer of the military railroads in the west to their owners, were so distinguished and important that it is thought justifiable to quote at some length from official documents.

Colonel Crilly was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the railroads operated by the United States in accordance with an order issued by General J. L. Donaldson, by direction of the Secretary of War, December 10th, 1864, relieving both Colonel John C. Crane, a volunteer Quartermaster, and Major Asher R. Eddy, Quartermaster U. S. army.

He immediately entered on the performance of his duties. He found general dissatisfaction, owing to the malfeasance of Colonel Crane, who was subsequently dismissed from the service; also the antipathy of the railroad officials to Major Eddy in consequence of his efforts to have them make regular accounting, as was properly required by the U. S. Treasury Auditors.

Colonel Crilly, by diplomatic action, obtained the confidence and friendly co-operation of the railroad officials, and they gladly conceded all that was necessary for compliance with the treasury regulations.

This good feeling was expressed by Mr. W. J. Stevens, the General Superintendent, in his annual report dated July 1st, 1865. He concluded his report, as follows :

“With F. J. Crilly, the efficient and gentlemanly Chief Quartermaster of military railroads, my relations have been most pleasant, while the co-operation of Major General Thomas and General Donaldson has always been harmonious with the railroad authorities.”

See official record of the war, series III, volume V, serial number 126, page 92.

The railroads were acquired by capture, as the Union troops advanced, and were used as a means of transportation instead of wagon trains. They being single track roads, their capacity was largely increased by the laying of sidings. In no other way could they have performed the work required of them.

The ordinary expense of this was, of course, enormous, but some of this could be cut down, a work to which Colonel Crilly at once addressed himself.

This was recognized by General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland, in a letter to General Mięgs, Quartermaster General of the army, dated March 20th, 1865.

"Captain Crilly does well. He does a vast amount of work without noise or labor, and has reduced the expenses of the department very much. Depend upon it, he is very able. He suffers terribly for funds, and to save the railroads almost from stopping, I have advanced him this morning \$300,000."

See records of the war, series I, volume XLIX, serial number 104, page 35.

The amount received by him for the year ending June 30th, 1865, nearly all of which was disbursed for the maintenance of the military railroads in the military division of the Mississippi, from December 10th, 1864, to June 30th, 1865, was \$15,567,808.37.

See war records, series III, volume V, serial number 126, page 472, 473, 474.

For the vast amount of material turned over to the railroads there had been no returns made. On application of Colonel Crilly, a Board of Survey, consisting of officers of high rank, was convened by order of General Sherman.

The property officer, Captain S. R. Hamill, appeared before this board with an inventory of all the property that could be found scattered over nearly eleven hundred miles of road and in the railroad supply store at Nashville. The balance of the property for which Captain Hamill was still responsible consisted of cars, locomotives, engines and every conceivable article necessary to the operation, which had been destroyed by the enemy.

After hearing all the evidence in the matter, they relieved Captain Hamill of his responsibilities, and their action was approved by General Sherman, thus enabling him to start fresh with the property known to be on hand.

The roads were operated with great success under the able superintendence of Mr. W. J. Stevens, under enormous difficulties, during and prior to the battle of Nashville.

The roads having been destroyed by the enemy several times were so quickly repaired by Colonel W. W. Wright, the Chief Engineer, as to excite the wonder and admiration of the world.

The complete collapse after the surrender of General Lee had rendered service of the roads for military purposes unnecessary.

This was recognized by General Meigs in his letter to the Secretary of War.

The matter was finally acted on by the executive order of August 8th, 1865, issued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, relating to the transfer of the roads centering at Nashville, which was subsequently extended by an executive order of October 14th, 1865, to the roads in the surrounding states. Series III, volume 5, page 355, 356, 357.

These orders were sent to General George H. Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, who referred the orders to Colonel Crilly for execution, excepting that portion which referred to the loyalty of the board of directors, and the appointment of the board of appraisement, on which General Thomas acted himself.

The executive orders of August 8th, 1865, and October 14th, 1865, referred to, were as follows:

War Department,  
Washington, August 8th, 1865.

Major-General George H. Thomas, Commanding Military Division of the Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.:

General:—It having been determined by the Government to relinquish control over all railroads in the State of Tennessee and their continuations in adjoining States that have been in charge of and are now occupied by the U. S. military authorities and no longer needed for military purposes, you are hereby authorized and directed to turn over the same to the respective owners thereof at as early

a date as practicable causing in all cases of transfer as aforesaid the following regulations to be observed and carried out:

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the President.

EDWIN H. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

War Department,  
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1865.

Major-General George H. Thomas, Commanding Military Division of the Tennessee, Headquarters, Nashville, Tenn.:

General:—The provisions and benefits of the Executive orders of eighth of August are hereby extended to all railroads within the limits of your command desiring to purchase rolling stock and material from the United States for the purpose of repairing the losses of the war.

You are also authorized to direct the sale to any such railroads of rolling stock now within the limits of your command and not needed by the United States for actual use. \* \* \* \* \*

By order of the President.

E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

All the property scattered over the several lines of railroads was brought into Nashville and stored there ready for sale.

As soon as General Thomas notified Colonel Crilly that the companies had been reorganized, they were allowed to make their selections of property.

The amount of property sold under the foregoing orders was \$6,126,766.62.

So quickly was the transfer of the roads and the sales of property effected that it received universal commendation.

The management of railroads under the military authorities in the west and south had been so extensive and so successful over immense distances, that the attention of the military authorities of Europe was called to it, and these authorities (after our war was over) were desirous of obtaining offi-

cial information in regard thereto. In reply to such request from the Russian government, our government ordered a report to be made in accordance with such request. Colonel Crilly was directed by General Rucker Acting Quartermaster General to prepare such report.

“U. S. Military Railroad Office,  
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1866.

Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, Acting Quartermaster-General  
U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

General:—I have the honor to return herewith the letter of the Hon. C. M. Clay, Minister to Russia, to the Hon. Secretary of War, referred to me on the 22nd of June with instructions “to prepare report with accompanying documents and transmit them to your office” and to present the following report:

The whole subject of transportation pertaining to the Army of the United States is intrusted to the Quartermaster’s Department of the Army.

The transportation by rail being the most expeditious means of moving bodies of troops, it has consequently been the endeavor of the Department to render available to their utmost capacity the several existing lines of railroad.

Transportation by rail during the late Rebellion was provided “either by making use of railroads operated by the companies” paying them a certain uniform fixed rate per man or per pound of freight or “by seizing and operating existing railroads in the States which were in Rebellion,” or “by constructing, stocking, and running new lines to meet the exigencies of military operations.”

At a very early period in the Rebellion the President of the United States was by authority of Congress empowered to take possession of all railroad and telegraph lines which might in his judgment become necessary for the successful prosecution of military operations.

Owing to the prompt and efficient working of these lines by the respective companies, advantage was not taken of this authority by the Government except in the immediate vicinity of the Seat of War, where the roads had been abandoned by the companies or were being operated for the benefit of the Rebellion, or where by the complete destruction of their rolling stock, machinery, etc., they were unable themselves to operate them successfully.

The entire management of roads of this latter class known as "U. S. Military Railroads," was committed to a special department, under the control of the officer known as the General Manager and Director of Military Railroads of the United States. All the expenses incurred were however expended and drawn from the appropriation of the Quartermaster's Department.

The first paragraph of the letter to which this is a reply desires "A statistic table as detailed as possible concerning the movements of the troops in large numbers by rail, before and during the campaign, with the indication of the number of carriages, and of what sort; the force and composition of the trains; the apparatus used for loading and unloading the material and the process of transportation the men from place to place." \* \* \* \* \*

I may mention the following as the more important of these movements, to-wit.: The transfer by rail of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, 22,000 strong, with all the material of war in the autumn of 1863 from Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in Virginia, to Bridgeport on the Tennessee River, Alabama, a distance of 1,166 miles. The first detachment left Catlett's Station on the 23rd of September and arrived at Bridgeport on the 1st of October. The average time of moving the two Corps being about eight days.

The troops with their batteries, etc., were required to change cars several times on the route, owing to the difference of gauge on the roads over which they passed, also in crossing the Ohio River at a point where there was no bridge.

The Twenty-Third Army Corps moved from Clifton on the Tennessee River to Washington, D. C., in January, 1865.

The Corps numbered 17,000 men and with all their artillery, baggage, etc., were transported 1,400 miles in midwinter in an average of 11 days, about one-half the distance being by water. A detailed report of the transfer of this Corps will be found on page 32 of the Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General for 1865, rendered by General L. B. Parson of the Quartermaster's Department, the officer charged with the superintendence of the transportation used.

I might also mention the movement of the Fourth Army Corps, 19,111 strong, from Greenville Station, East Tennessee, to Nashville, Tennessee, 373 miles, employing 1,498 cars. \* \* \* \* \*

The carriages used by the railroad companies for the transportation of troops were in general the ordinary passenger cars used on the respective roads, capable of seating about 60 persons.

In some cases where large bodies of troops were moved, and the roads were pushed to their utmost capacity, they were obliged to resort to the common box freight cars.

These latter are about 28 feet long and 8 feet wide, and capable of holding 40 men. On the roads operated exclusively by the United States, these box freight cars were used almost entirely, for the reason that they could be most advantageously used for either troops or supplies.

The trains usually consisted of from 20 to 40 cars drawn by one engine, except when heavy grades were to be overcome, then an additional engine was attached, or the train divided.

The material was unloaded from the cars by men employed for that purpose or detailed from the Army when necessity required it. No mechanical appliances were used except in the case of heavy guns, engines, etc., then the ordinary derrick, or gin, was usually found sufficient, sometimes, however, it was necessary to build platforms, lay tracks thereon and roll the guns, engines, etc., from or upon the cars. \* \* \* \* \*

The only instance in which a new railroad was constructed for the immediate use of the Army operating against a fortified place, was the building of the City Point and Army line to supply the Army operating against Richmond and Petersburg. This was commenced on the 1st of September and on the 10th nine miles were put in operation. This road was extended from time to time, as the lines of the Army were extended until 21¾ miles of track had been built with the necessary sidings, warehouses, engine and repair shops. This road was built in the rear of the Union lines with branch roads to the various points where camps had been established, so near was this road to the rebel lines in places that a high embankment had to be thrown up to protect the cars against the shot and shell of the enemy."

A few extracts from official records of commendation are taken to show in what great esteem Colonel Crilly was held by his commanding officers:

Extract from annual report of General Donaldson, Nashville, June 30th, 1865:

"Captain F. J. Crilly, A. Q. M., U. S. A., was under my orders as Disbursing Officer, U. S. Military Railroads, Military Division, Mississippi. He performed these responsible duties satisfactorily, disbursing a vast amount of public money with discretion and dispatch, bringing his office down to an admiral system, and displaying large administrative abilities, abilities which were invaluable in his position, as it was a new field, and he could have easily saved or squandered a million and no one would be the wiser."

"Headquarters, Military Division of the Tennessee,  
Nashville, Tenn., January 4th, 1865.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to recommend the promotion of Brevet-Major F. J. Crilly, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., to the rank of Colonel, U. S. A., by brevet and invite attention to the enclosed summary of his services as Disbursing and Chief Quartermaster, U. S. Military Railroads, as indisputable evidence of his ability and merit. As Major Crilly has been in the discharge of onerous and important duties immediately under my supervision and personal observation, I can fully attest his efficiency and faithfulness at all times, and can intelligently commend him for the energetic performance of his duties as a Disbursing Officer, as well as for his watchfulness in the protection of the interests of the Government of the United States. The duty of transferring the property of the United States Military Railroads in this Military Division, to the hands of the companies formerly operating these roads, fell directly upon Major Crilly, acting upon my orders, in fulfillment of which he has given entire satisfaction.

I respectfully recommend that the Brevet of Colonel, U. S. A. be therefore conferred upon him.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,  
Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding."

Headquarters, Department of the Tennessee,  
Office of Assistant Adjutant-General,  
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1866.

Colonel F. J. Crilly, Washington, D. C.:

Colonel:—By direction of Major-General Thomas, I have the honor to enclose a recommendation to the Honorable Secretary of War that you be promoted to the grade of Major in the Quartermaster's Department.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. C. KELLOGG.

"Captain F. J. Crilly was an Assistant Quartermaster during the war against the Rebellion, and is best recommended by me now as an officer having at Nashville while that city was the base of operations

of the armies operating to South and Southwest, very great responsibilities in money and in material of war. He performed his duties with zeal and intelligence, and held a very high place in my confidence and regard. \* \* \* \*

M. C. MEIGS,  
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., (Retired)."

Colonel Crilly, upon resigning his commission in the regular army, went into business in Philadelphia. In 1868 he succeeded his father as manager of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, was elected President March, 1883; was President of the company at the time of his decease. Colonel Crilly was not only a thoroughly good and successful business man, but a consistent member of the Roman Catholic church.

He was of a most cheery and sociable disposition, a most clubable man, devoting much of his time to kind works for his friends and neighbors. His hospitality was famous, and he was extremely popular in all his clubs and associations—a most loving and devoted friend and father. He was one of the incorporators and trustees of the Roman Catholic High School of Philadelphia, free institution for the higher education of boys.

He was a most "clubable" man, and was a member of the Philadelphia, Rabbit and Catholic Clubs of Philadelphia; Union, and Army and Navy of New York; Metropolitan of Washington, D. C., and of the "Loyal Legion," Philadelphia Commandery. Colonel Crilly was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point by Mr. Cleveland in 1890.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board of Managers of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society:

"The Board of Managers of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society have learned with profound sorrow of the death of the late President, Colonel Francis J. Crilly, on Saturday, January 25th, 1908. A graduate of West Point, after a distinguished career in the army, he resigned at the close of the Civil War to engage in commercial life, succeeding his father, the late Henry Crilly, in 1868. As a member of the Board,

for forty years, both as Manager and as President, he ever displayed a warm and active interest in the welfare and prosperity of the society. Of extensive experience in business affairs, and a thorough knowledge of mankind, he brought to the discharge of his duties, a mature judgment, and a far-seeing caution that were of inestimable value to this society.

His courtly manners and sunny disposition made intercourse and association with him a pleasure to those who came into business or social contact with him."

The following letter is from Dr. Henry, President of the Roman Catholic High School:

"Roman Catholic High School,  
Broad and Vine Streets,  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1908.

Miss Crilly:

Your very kind letter announcing your gift of maps to accompany the war records previously donated to our library by your father, came to hand this morning. \* \* \* \* I wish to thank you very cordially for your thoughtful kindness, and also for your words of appreciation of the appearance and behavior of the High School students who attended the Requiem Mass. I am especially pleased to know this, as the boys were not supervised in any way, but merely instructed to go to the church and wait there to be assigned to pews. I had previously spoken to the whole body of students of the deep debt owed by the High School to the untiring energy and intimate interest exercised by Colonel Crilly, through so many years, in behalf of the Catholic High School, and I cannot but feel that they were impressed, and will bear, as I do, a green and fragrant memory thereof throughout life.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

J. HENRY."

The foregoing short account of my dear friend's career in the service of his country shows him to have been quiet and unassuming, but perfectly competent in whatever position he was placed. It can readily be seen that when he gave up the military life at the end of a long war, he was prepared in spirit, information and capacity to make an honorable and marked place in civil life.

The resolutions of his companion managers in a large financial institution carefully express the impression made upon his business associates.

Whilst my dear friend was duly appreciated by his commanding officers in the military service, and his business acumen justly valued by his associates in business, the most conspicuous and best known trait of his character was only brought out by his friends, his beloved companions and his family relations.

No friend or acquaintance of the writer was in any degree the equal of my dear friend Crilly in hospitality, or in the capacity and desire of making a guest happy and feeling at home. His intimate friends and companions called him the "Ideal Host." Whether entertaining a quiet party of friends in his city house, or making life beautiful and enjoyable beyond belief to a large house party at his country residence, he was the ideal gentleman and host. One by one my dear classmates have passed to the great majority until but three of us remain. I had hoped that my dear friend Crilly would have been left, so that we might go together. May a kind Providence bring us together again in the blessed hereafter!

Farwell, dear friend,

"Our boat is safely anchored by the shore  
And safely she will ride, when we are gone;  
The flowering shrubs that decorate our door  
Will prosper, though untended and alone.  
We leave you here, in solitude to dwell  
With these—our latest gifts of tender thought."

"A CLASSMATE."

## WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS.

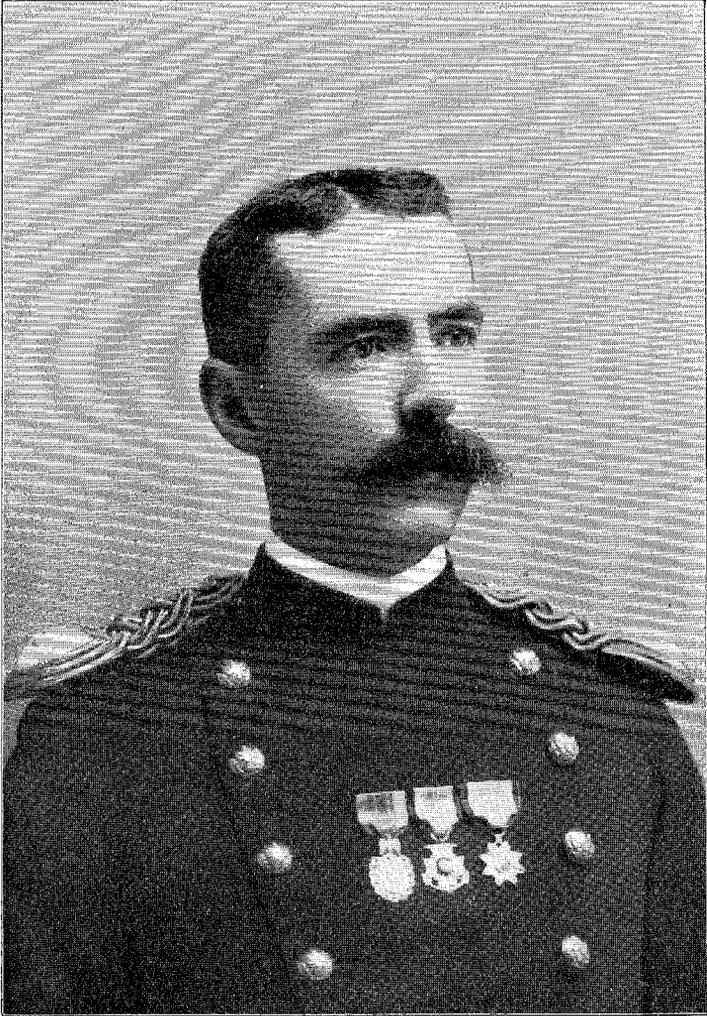
No. 2851. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, January 25, 1908, at Charlotte, N. C., aged 51.

MAJOR WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS, late of the United States army, retired, who died of pneumonia on January 25, 1908, while on active duty at Charlotte, North Carolina, was the son of the late Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Reynolds, Quartermaster Department U. S. army.

Major Reynolds was born September 21, 1857, at Fort Steilcoom, Washington Territory. He was a cadet at the United States Military Academy from September 1, 1875, to June 13, 1879, when he was graduated and appointed Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry. He was promoted First Lieutenant June 10, 1890; Captain August 13, 1894, and Major of Infantry February 28, 1901. He was retired for disability incident to the service on April 16, 1901.

His service on the active list was briefly as follows: At Fort Hall, Idaho, from September 30, 1879, to August 24, 1881; at Fort Douglas, Utah, to September 12, 1881; at camp on White River, Colorado, to July 12, 1883; at Fort Sidney, Nebraska, to June 25, 1884; at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to July 1, 1886; at Fort Townsend, Washington, to August 13, 1889; at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to July 1, 1891; on recruiting duty at David's Island, New York, from October 1, 1891, to October 1, 1893; garrison duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to November 13, 1895; Instructor Department of Law and Infantry, at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from November 17, 1895, to April, 1898; Assistant to Chief Mustering Officer, State of Kansas, and member of Examining Board, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to July, 1899; en route to and with regiment (Fourteenth Infantry) in the Philippines and China until he was retired in 1901.



MAJOR WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS.



Major Reynolds was married to Miss Alice Patterson, at White River, Colorado, on October 17, 1882. Both his wife and his mother survive him.

He was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1891; was also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Military Order of the Caraboo, and the Military Order of the Dragon.

Major Reynolds possessed a genial disposition, a manner frank and kindly, and in his social relations was exceedingly cordial and hospitable. He was a devoted son and husband and a true friend.

As an officer, Major Reynolds was commendably efficient. He performed most thoroughly the many varied and important duties that devolved upon him. He loved the army and gave to it in full measure, willing, faithful and able service. He was loyal to those in authority over him and considerably exacting of his subordinates. He assumed, until convinced to the contrary, that a subordinate was as eager as himself to do well his part. He had no grievances. He rejoiced with those of his fellow officers who obtained deserved preferment, and heartily applauded those who, through exceptional opportunities or otherwise, brought honor upon the service and promotion to themselves. The canker of envy found no place in his being.

His remains were taken to Arlington for interment.

A CLASSMATE.

## RUFUS SAXTON.

No. 1424. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, February 23, 1908, at Washington, D. C., aged 83.

RUFUS SAXTON was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, October 19, 1824. He entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet in 1845, graduating in 1849, and upon graduation received the appointment of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Artillery, U. S. A., and was ordered to join his regiment then in the field in Florida. He was engaged in the war with the Seminole Indians, pursuing them in the swamps and everglades, which formed their almost inaccessible fastnesses, and in cutting military roads across the southern peninsula of Florida, from the mouth of Indian river to Tampa Bay.

In 1850 he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery and ordered to Fort Brown, Texas. Here he was employed on active duty in the field along the border of Mexico, breaking up the camps of "Fillibusters," who were organizing in Texas for predatory incursions into Mexico. Lieutenant Saxton continued on this duty until 1853, when he was detailed by the war department to duty on the Northern Pacific Railroad exploration and survey, and directed to report to Governor Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, in charge. The object of this exploration was to find a route for a railroad across the continent from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean through the most northern portion of our territory. The greater portion of the region on this proposed line was at that time a terra incognita, which had never been traversed by civilized man. Lieutenant Saxton proceeded to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, and there organized his pack train for his journey from the Pacific ocean across the Rocky Mountains. In his report to Jefferson Davis, then Sec-



GENERAL RUFUS SAXTON.



retary of War, Governor Stevens says of Lieutenant Saxton's enterprise: "The most experienced and intelligent gentlemen at Vancouver pronounced his undertaking difficult and, indeed, impracticable from the hostility of the Indians and the character of the country; not able to discourage him, they advised him to enlarge his force."

Leaving Vancouver, he explored the route over which the Northern Pacific Railroad was afterwards built, making of it a barometric profile and map, arriving from the Columbia river at Fort Benton east of the Rocky Mountains, where he met Governor Stevens and his party. Upon his arrival, Governor Stevens issued the following order:

(Extract from General Order, page 33, volume 1, explorations and surveys for a railroad route from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Thirty-second congress, second session senate. Executive document No. 78.)

No. 4.

Order No. 18.

Northern Pacific Railroad Exploration and Survey,  
Camp Dobbin, near Fort Benton,  
September 15, 1853.

The Chief of the expedition congratulates Lieutenant Saxton and his party upon their safe arrival at Fort Benton, from the mouth of the Columbia. For indomitable energy, sound judgment, and the most crowning accomplishment, Lieutenant Saxton has the thanks of all his associates and deserves honorable mention at the hands of all men who seek to advance the honor and renown of their country.

(Signed) ISAAC I. STEVENS,  
Governor of Washington Territory, in charge of Expedition.

In the same order, Governor Stevens credits Lieutenant Saxton with the discovery that the highest point of the Rocky Mountain pass on this northern line was more than a thousand feet lower than upon any of the southern lines.

Lieutenant Saxton had many stirring experiences with the wild tribes through whose territory he had to pass. On page 28 of the report referred to, Governor Stevens says: "Lieutenant Saxton encountered many obstacles on his march which were calculated to deter a man of less energy and force of character."

From 1855 to 1859 Lieutenant Saxton was employed upon the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. He was engaged in the triangulation of the South Carolina coast, including the Sea Islands, and also as chief of the map engraving division of the survey.

In 1858 he was ordered to the U. S. Military Academy as an Instructor of Artillery and Infantry Tactics. In 1860 he received an order from the war department to "Proceed to Europe for the purpose of making investigations in regard to the improvements in artillery, and particularly in reference to the rifled cannon lately introduced into the light artillery of Russia."

But war seemed impending, and at his own request Lieutenant Saxton's order to Europe was revoked. He reported to General Lyon at St. Louis arsenal. The arsenal was threatened by the confederates of the city. On the order of General Lyon, he proceeded at midnight to Turner's Hall, in St. Louis, and received into the service of the United States twelve hundred loyal Germans. Each man was given a pass by Captain Saxton and cautioned to proceed unattended to the arsenal, that he might not attract attention, as there was very great excitement in the city where it was located. In the morning St. Louis was astonished by the appearance of a regiment of twelve hundred men, well armed and uniformed, marching out of the arsenal gates to the music of "The Star Spangled Banner." Both the arsenal and the city were saved to the Union cause. General Lyon immediately commenced offensive operations. The breaking up of the secession Camp Jackson followed. In this affair Captain Saxton commanded the regulars,

led the charge on the camp, and escorted the prisoners into the arsenal. He also assisted in the organization and drill of Colonel Frank P. Blair's regiment, the First Missouri Volunteers, and was elected Major of that regiment.

In recognition of his services he was presented with a handsome silk flag by the loyal ladies of St. Louis.

While engaged in preparing transportation for General Lyon's army to Wilson's Creek, Captain Saxton was ordered by telegraph to report immediately to General McClellan in West Virginia, as Chief Quartermaster of his army. He was the Chief Quartermaster for this army through all its operations in West Virginia, culminating in the battle of Rich Mountain and the capture of the rebel forces under General Pegram.

At this point General McClellan was ordered to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and he directed Captain Saxton to report to him in Washington. Instead Captain Saxton was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of General Sherman's Expeditionary Corps. Subsequently he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts's Volunteers, known as Senator Wilson's regiment, but the war department declined to authorize him to leave the Expeditionary Corps, as the following endorsement shows:

Headquarters of the Army A. G. O., Washington, Jan. 10, 1862.  
 Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman, U. S. A. Comd., &c., Port Royal,  
 South Carolina:

Sir:—The following is the endorsement of the Quartermaster-General in relation to Captain Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster: "The Quartermaster Department has no more intelligent or zealous officer. I have no one who could be spared to replace him at present. \* \* \* I should rejoice were it possible to give Captain Saxton higher rank, but I doubt whether it would be possible to put him in a place where he could better serve the country. \* \* \*

"I am, Sir,

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"L. THOMAS,  
 "Adjutant-General."

As Chief Quartermaster of the Expeditionary Corps he was required to organize and provide the transportation for fourteen thousand soldiers, and twelve hundred horses with forage, ammunition, heavy siege trains, provisions and supplies of every sort for a six months' campaign. Also to establish a camp of instruction in the vicinity of New York City, where the soldiers who were to accompany the expedition could be instructed. He selected this camp on Hempstead Plains, on the ground where the Stewart Cathedral was afterwards built. Supplies were purchased, steamers and sailing vessels chartered, put in complete order for the transportation of troops and horses in the severest storms and loaded as rapidly as possible. It was a heavy drain upon the maritime resources of New York to provide for this enormous fleet, but by the exercise of tireless energy all the troops, horses and supplies for a six months' campaign were put afloat in good order, with every appliance for safety and comfort, and started in October on their eventful cruise.

The expedition sailed under sealed orders, to be opened only after a day's voyage at sea. It was the largest fleet that ever sailed. The great ocean steamer Vanderbilt, loaded with troops, towed the clipper ship Great Republic, loaded with horses. The Atlantic and Baltic, of the Collins line, had other ships in tow. A grand naval squadron lead by the Wabash, commanded by Admiral Dupont, escorted the army fleet, with orders to open for it some southern port, which proved to be Port Royal. The hearts of the loyal people went with the expedition. It was to strike the first heavy blow for the Union. On arriving off Cape Hatteras one of the severest storms ever known in that stormy region struck and scattered the fleet, but so carefully had all the preparations for storms been made that not a single vessel which had been chartered by Captain Saxton was lost.

After the capture of Port Royal, Captain Saxton remained as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South. He

built a large dock at Port Royal, and a hospital, and organized the labor of the Freedmen on the abandoned plantations, and set them at work in harvesting the cotton, which was just ready to pick when our forces captured the islands. Through his exertions in this direction about two million dollars' worth of cotton was saved from the abandoned fields, and the proceeds turned into the United States treasury. Upon the opening of spring Captain Saxton employed the negroes in the cultivation of the cotton fields, and they were made self-sustaining. In the spring of 1862 he was promoted to Brigadier General and ordered to report in person in Washington. Upon reporting he was sent immediately back to the Department of the South. In returning, the steamer on which he sailed was lost near Hatteras. All on board escaped in small boats. A friendly ship took them off. General Saxton arrived safely in Washington and was immediately assigned to the command of Harper's Ferry, then threatened by the army under Stonewall Jackson. On May 22, 1862, Secretary of War Stanton wrote to General Saxton as follows: "Exercise your own judgment as to your defense. Whatever you do will be cordially approved, be the result what it may." On the 27th he wrote: "By special assignment of the President, you are assigned to the command of the forces and operations at Harper's Ferry without regard to seniority of rank." President Lincoln wrote to General Saxton: "I did not mean to question the correctness of your conduct. Whatever you do will be approved."

The defense was successful and Jackson was driven up the valley. In June, Secretary Stanton telegraphed General Saxton:

"I have reserved to say to you personally what I feel concerning the important service you have rendered the government and the high sense I have of the skill and ability you have shown in the performance of your arduous duties which have fulfilled my expectations."

On June 17th, General Saxton received the following letter from Secretary Stanton:

"War Department,  
Washington, City, D. C., June 17, 1862.

To Brigadier-General Saxton:

General:—The thanks of this Department are cordially tendered to you for your late able and gallant defense of Harper's Ferry against the rebel forces under command of General Jackson.

You were placed in command at that point at a moment of extreme danger, and under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty.

By your gallantry and skill great service was rendered to the country, which I feel it to be the duty of this Department to acknowledge and place on record, assuring you at the same time of my personal confidence and regard.

Yours truly,

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

In connection with the defense of Harper's Ferry, attention is invited to:

Rebellion Records, Vol. XII, Series 1, part 1, pages 626, 639, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 640, 641, 642, 648, 649.

See also:

Rebellion Records, Vol. XII, Series 1, Part 111, pages 268, 270, 271, 274, 278, 279, 290, 292, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299, 304, 305.

At this time Major General Sigel arrived and was assigned to the command of all the forces holding Harper's Ferry. At his own request General Saxton was relieved from further duty there and was assigned by Secretary Stanton to duty in connection with the defenses of Washington. In July, 1862, upon the request of Secretary Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, General Saxton was appointed by the President Military Governor of the Department of the South. In this capacity he was able to organize the labor of the freed people who were

flocking in great numbers to our lines, and they became self-sustaining. It was believed by many that they would not work in a condition of freedom, and it then became a part of General Saxton's duty in the south to solve the labor problem, which he worked out successfully in favor of freedom. He was also ordered by the war department to organize the able bodied freedmen into companies, regiments and brigades, and to appoint officers to command them, President Lincoln delegating to him this power as Military Governor.

The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Colonel T. W. Higginson's, whom General Saxton appointed its commander, was the first regiment of colored troops ever regularly organized and mustered into the service of the United States. The record of its brave and efficient services are a part of the history of the War of the Rebellion. The recruitment of colored troops was most satisfactorily carried on. They rendered excellent service in the war and were able, in a large measure, to hold all our conquered territory in the Department of the South after the Tenth Army Corps had been withdrawn to reinforce General Grant's army before Richmond. In addition to his duties as Military Governor, General Saxton commanded the Beaufort District, and also for a portion of the time the forces that were besieging Charleston from Morris and John's Island.

In 1865 General Saxton was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned lands for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and the policy of the colonization of the blacks was continued.

After his relief from duty at the south, he received the following recognition of services from the War Governor of his native state, John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts:

"Boston, February 15th, 1866.

Major-General Rufus Saxton, Beaufort, S. C.:

General:—But, more than all, I thank you for the fidelity to liberty and justice, and to every duty, and the zeal and ability which

have distinguished your service of the country and of mankind during the Rebellion. Among the sons of Massachusetts, none will leave behind them a more gracious memory, or a more honorable name than yours.

Believe me always,

Your friend and servant,

(Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW."

At the close of the war General Saxton returned to the Quartermaster's Department of the army. In 1866 he was Chief Quartermaster on the northern frontier; from 1867 to 1869, of the Third Military District and Department of the South; from 1869 to 1873, of the Department of the Columbia; from 1873 to 1875, of the Department of the Lakes; from 1875 to 1879, Department of the Missouri; from 1879 to 1883, of the Military Division of the Pacific; from 1883 to 1888, in command of the Jeffersonville Department of the Quartermaster's Department. He received in recognition of his military services the brevets of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General.

In 1888, after forty-three years of service, General Saxton was retired by action of law. He was a disbursing officer during the greater portion of his career, and was accountable for very large amounts of public property and many millions of dollars of public moneys, all of which he carefully accounted for, receiving a final statement from the Treasury Department that his accounts were all balanced and found correct.

He was married March 11th, 1863, to Matilda G. Thompson, of Philadelphia.

\* \* \*





BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS CROOK SULLIVAN.

THOMAS CROOK SULLIVAN.

No. 1722. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, March 11, 1908, at Fort Monroe, Va., aged 74.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS CROOK SULLIVAN, my old friend and associate for many years, has passed to his final rest and it becomes me to speak of his manly virtues and exalted sense of duty.

He was one of the first officers of artillery to arrive in Washington City with his battery (Magruder) during the winter of 1861, and was one of the young officers of artillery selected to ride at the side of President Lincoln's carriage at his inauguration on March 4 of that year. It was a day full of possible peril for Mr. Lincoln. Artillery was in position to sweep Pennsylvania avenue, and no one knew to what lengths the desperation of violent political opponents might lead them.

General Sullivan received the brevets of Major and of Lieutenant Colonel for his faithful and meritorious services during the Civil War, and was later selected for appointment to the grade of Brigadier General and Chief of the Commissary Department, U. S. Army, by President Cleveland, who informed the General that the appointment was made entirely upon his record. The following summary is made from Cullum's Biographical Register of the graduates of the United States Military Academy, and shows that General Sullivan was appointed a cadet and entered that institution on July 1st, 1852. He was born in Ohio and was appointed from that state.

He graduated number twelve in a class of forty-nine members in 1856, and was assigned as a Second Lieutenant of the

First United States Artillery. He served on frontier duty in Texas four years and until 1860, and during this period was with the expedition against Cortinas' Mexican marauders, 1859, being engaged in the combats near Fort Brown, Texas, December 14th and December 21st of that same year.

I first met the General while we were serving on the staff of General Mansfield, commanding the defenses of Washington, during the Bull Run campaign. He was at that time appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Washington, and on August 13th was commissioned Captain in the Commissary Department, having declined appointment tendered him as a Captain of the Eighteenth Infantry. He served as Chief Commissariat of the Eighth Army Corps from August 20th, 1862, to January 27th, 1863, and as Depot Commissary at Baltimore, Maryland, to March 25th, 1864, and as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the Pacific, June to December, 1864. He was assigned as Chief Commissariat, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, March 23rd to May 29th, 1865, and at the close of the Civil War received the brevets of Major and of Lieutenant Colonel as before stated. His services for many years after the war were of a varied and important character, and he ultimately obtained the rank of Brigadier General and chief of his department, on January 18th, 1897, which position he filled with distinguished ability for the ten months prior to his retirement for age, under the law, on November 14th, 1897.

General Sullivan was endowed with a lovely and lovable disposition, and at the Chamberlin Hotel, Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where he resided for several years after his retirement from active service, he was greatly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His uniform dignity, courtesy and high ideals will make him long remembered by those who knew him well, and knew him but to love him.

At this writing I have received a letter from an old friend which breathes the "Spirit of Old West Point," expressing his sympathy in the loss we have all sustained, and these are his words: "If his most distinguished traits were singled out, I think what would appeal to me most would be his habit of unpremeditated kindness, and in his fellowship with his friends, his contribution of that quiet and incomparable quality, the alchemy of comradeship.

"He was one of those men you love to read about, one who was always at his best when you were with him alone. Then his heart opened like a boy's. Whoever went with him on a walk along country roads, or wandered over fields, or sat beside him before camp fires, or overlooking the harbor of Old Point with its dreaming lights and its low murmuring beaches, will recall this trait, and also his natural flow and depth of thought.

At times, in his directness, freedom from all restraining formalities, unflinching constancy to a nature lit up as it were from morning until night with pleasant humor, he had what few men possess, the power of taking others with him through an orbit of his own.

"I do not know what heralds or messengers are sent to meet the spirit of those who leave this world, but it would not surprise me at all if the Master had said to the Good Samaritan: 'One with a heart a little like your own is approaching; go and meet him.'"

It were but vain to attempt to add to sentiments such as these, but we must agree with my old friend in all that he has so truly said, and none of us will ever cease to remember the sparkling wit and keen sense of humor of our dear friend, graced as it was by his handsome presence and by an eye that spoke volumes at every sally of wit and a smile, the radiant light of which, at every suggestion of fun or good will breathed around him an atmosphere of merriment.

He had but little to say of himself or of his own doings and achievements, but for those who came to him for sympathy and consolation there was ever a kind and encouraging word.

Few men were made like General Sullivan, and it will be a solace to his friends to know that his end, like his life, was one of tranquility and peace.

J. P. FARLEY.

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ROYAL THAXTER FRANK.

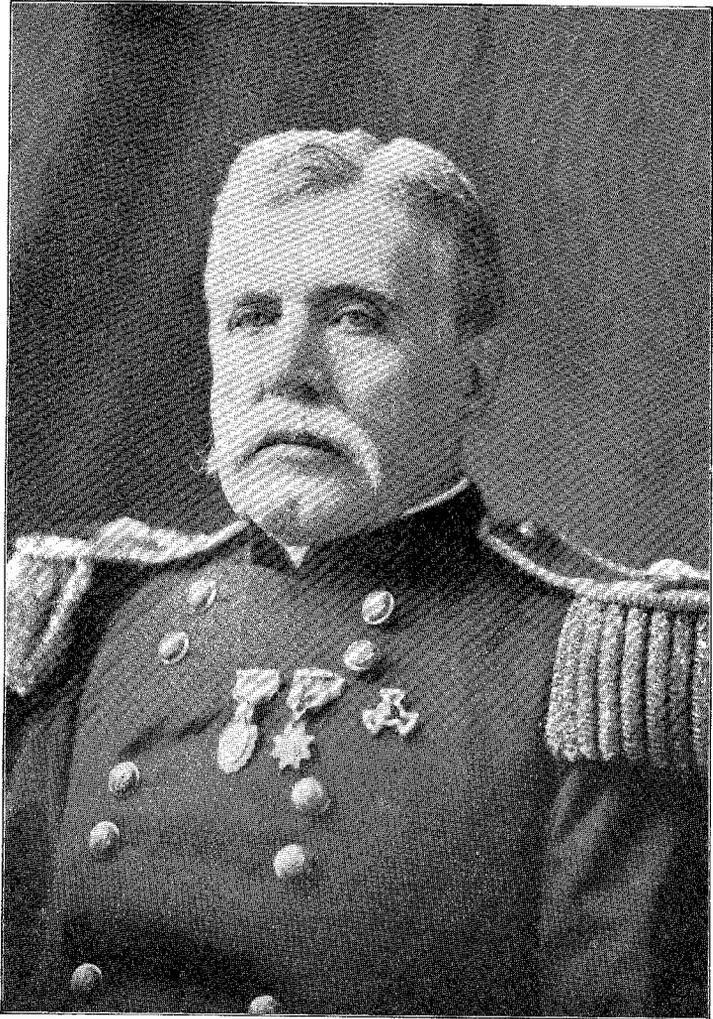
No. 1815. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, March 14th, 1908, at Washington, D. C., aged 72.

ROYAL THAXTER FRANK was born in the town of Gray, Maine, May 6th, 1836. His family runs far back into the history of Maine. His grandfather, James Frank, was a Revolutionary soldier. His father, Alpheus Frank, was born on the old homestead at Gray, Maine, September 3rd, 1794, and resided there until his death, October 3rd, 1873. He was man of sterling integrity, highly respected. His mother, Naomi Stimson, of Gray, Maine, was of revolutionary stock.

Two brothers of General Frank served in the Civil War; one, George R., as Captain and Major in a Wisconsin regiment; another, John W., in the Twenty-fifth Maine Volunteers.

General Frank was appointed cadet U. S. Military Academy in 1854, and graduated in 1858, a Brevet Second Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Infantry, July 1st, 1858. Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, October 19th, 1858. His first station was Newport Barracks, Kentucky; until the spring of 1859, when he joined his regiment in New Mexico, where the Eighth Infantry was then on duty.



GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK.



In the summer of 1860, in a campaign against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, General Frank, then a Second Lieutenant, was left with Companies E and K of his regiment in command of a supply depot at Hatch's Ranch, N. M., upon which the Indians concentrated their forces, besieging the ranch for three days, outnumbering its defenders ten to one. Frank defended his position with great skill, in the most gallant and soldierly way, killing and wounding many of the Indians with small loss to his command, holding his position until the arrival of reinforcements. For this affair he was most highly commended by letter from the department commander.

In the fall of 1860 he accompanied his regiment to Texas, where the breaking out of the war found him on duty with his company, which, with a battalion of his regiment while en route from El Paso to the coast, was surrendered to a Confederate force under General Van Dorn, near San Antonio, Texas, May 9th, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant, May 14th, 1861; Captain, February 27th, 1862. A prisoner of war on parole, until exchanged in February, 1862, when he joined his regiment in Washington. Soon after he was assigned to provost duty at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, participating in the seven days' fight around Richmond, the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg.

From 1864 to 1866 he was on duty as Assistant Adjutant General of the general recruiting service in New York City. While on this duty in New York there occurred the most important personal event of his life, for here, on the twelfth of October, 1864, he was married to Miss Emma Knight, a daughter of the late Daniel and Pamela Knight, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a most amiable and accomplished woman, with whom he passed more than forty-three years of ideal wedded life. Her devotion to him ended only with his death. General Frank is survived by two children, a son and a daughter.

After the close of the Civil War, General Frank was on reconstruction duty in the south; commanded the districts of Wilmington, N. C., and Darlington, S. C.

The following testimonials from the leading citizens of Wilmington show that while his official administration of his office was most efficient, he won the respect and love of the people:

Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1868.

Colonel R. T. Frank:

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned citizens of Wilmington, ask you to accept the accompanying testimonial: In the long period during which you have filled the difficult position of Commander of the Post the equity and impartiality with which you have discharged your duties, have created in your behalf entire respect and very deep regard on the part of all classes of citizens.

We take this method of expressing our own regard and also to express regret that you are not to continue in the discharge of the same duties here.

Signed by thirty-two of the leading citizens.

Clerk and Treasurer's Office,  
City of Wilmington, N. C.  
May 11th, 1868.

"At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, held on the afternoon of this day, it was

Resolved, That it is with much regret this Board has heard that Colonel R. T. Frank, and the officers and soldiers lately constituting his command in this city, have been ordered to a different Military Post; and being well satisfied that the peace, quiet and good order which has characterized the City of Wilmington during the past two years are attributable in a great measure to the good discipline and good conduct of the officers and men of this command; in behalf of the citizens of Wilmington we tender them our sincere thanks.

Resolved, That as well in the discharge of the ordinary duties of the Military Commandant, as also of the peculiar and extraordinary duties imposed on officers of the Army commanding posts in the Southern States, growing out of the acts of Congress creating Military

Districts in said States, Colonel R. T. Frank, during his command of the Post of Wilmington has ever acted with that courtesy, impartiality, promptness and decision which give certain assurance of the true gentleman and good soldier; and while he has thus commanded our respect for the office he has thoroughly secured our esteem and regard for the gentleman.

RICHARD J. JONES,  
Acting Clerk.

Transferred to the First Artillery, December 15th, 1870, of which he became Major, January 2nd, 1881; Lieutenant Colonel Second Artillery, January 25th, 1889, and Colonel First Artillery, October 25th, 1894. With his regiment he served at various points north and south, and was engaged with it at different times in the suppression of civil disturbances incident to the reconstruction period and the labor troubles in Pennsylvania.

In the performance of these duties he commanded at important points, earning complimentary mention in official reports of General W. S. Hancock and others, for specially valuable services. Brevetted Major July 3rd, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsular campaign, and Lieutenant Colonel, December 13th, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

In 1877 the First Artillery was transferred to the Department of California, and with it General Frank served until 1886, commanding the posts of Alcatraz Island and Fort Winfield Scott in the harbor of San Francisco.

In June, 1886, he was ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., and assigned to duty at the United States Artillery School as Superintendent of the Departments of Engineering, Law and the Art of War. In November, 1888, General Frank was assigned to the command of Fort Monroe, Va., and the Artillery school. His predecessors in this important command since the war having been those distinguished Artillery officers, Generals W.

F. Barry, G. W. Getty and J. C. Tidball. His administration of this important command was such as to elicit from the Inspector General of the army the following commendatory report:

“Colonel Frank for the past six years has been the commanding officer of the U. S. Artillery school at Fort Monroe, and has filled this responsible position with marked ability, winning golden opinions from all sorts of people, and bringing the institution to the highest position it has ever attained, a model at home and respected abroad.”

His qualifications and the high estimation in which General Frank was held led to his detail as a member of the Board of Fortifications, his associates being the General of the army, Colonel P. C. Haines of the Engineers, and Honorable J. H. Outhwait, of Ohio, formerly a member of congress and chairman of the house military committee.

In April, 1895, by direction of the President he was detailed a member of the Board of Ordinances and Fortifications, still retaining command at Fort Monroe, a command he held until the breaking out of the war with Spain, when on May 4th, 1898, he was appointed a Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the Department of the East, which embraced the Atlantic coast line of Artillery fortifications, of which he remained in command until after the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, when, on his application for field service, he was assigned to the command of the First Division of the Third Army Corps, from which he succeeded to the command of the corps. Subsequently he commanded the Second Division of the Fourth Corps, succeeding to the command of the Fourth Corps.

His last command was the Department of the Gulf, from March to October, 1899. Discharged as Brigadier General of Volunteers, May 12th, 1899. Appointed Brigadier General United States Army, October 17th, 1899. Retired October 18th, 1899, at his own request, after over forty years' service.





CAPTAIN ALBERT LAWS.

After retirement, General Frank bought a house in Washington, where he lived until he died. His funeral was held at his residence, 1707 Q Street. Services were conducted by Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas' Church. He was buried with the honors of his rank in beautiful Arlington Cemetery, March 17th, 1908.

While General Frank was a most accomplished soldier, ever ready for any duty, too much cannot be said of his private life. He was a man of most agreeable personality, with qualities of heart and mind that endeared him to those with whom he came in contact. A most tender and devoted husband and father, and loyal in all the obligations of life.

He was my friend for more than fifty years, and while often some years would pass without our meeting, I was always sure of the same warm clasp of the hand and friendly greeting.

It is hard for me to realize that, that long friendship from youth to old age is now only a memory, but a memory that will always be dear to me until I, too, shall join the "Innumerable Caravan."  
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### ALBERT LAWS.

No. 3561. CLASS OF 1893.

Died, as the result of an accident, April 3, 1908, at Fort Ontario, N. Y., aged 40.

The following regimental order was issued announcing the death of CAPTAIN LAWS:

Headquarters, Twenty-Fourth U. S. Infantry,  
Madison Barracks, New York,  
General Orders, No. 2: April 8, 1908.

The regimental commander regrets the painful duty devolving upon him, of announcing the lamentable death of an officer of the regiment, Captain Albert Laws, who died at Fort Ontario, N. Y., April 3, 1908, from fracture of the skull caused by a fall.

Captain Laws was born in Salisbury, Maryland, August 6, 1868, and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1889; was graduated and assigned to the Twenty-Fourth Infantry in 1893. In 1898 he was promoted First Lieutenant and assigned to the regiment and in 1901 he was promoted Captain and again assigned to the regiment. He was appointed Major, Thirty-Fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, July 5, 1899, and mustered out May 2, 1901.

With the exception of his service in the Volunteers and a short period of recruiting duty, all his service has been with the Twenty-Fourth Infantry. He participated with the regiment in the Cuban Campaign, taking part in the battle at Santiago de Cuba, where he was wounded in the arm on July 2, 1898, while serving as Quartermaster of the regiment. He refused to relinquish his duties and continued on duty, serving with the regiment at the fever camp at Siboney until he himself became sick.

He served as Regimental Quartermaster from May 16, 1898, to June 17, 1899, and as Regimental Commissary August 4, 1902, to August 3, 1906, and filled various staff positions at the posts at which he was stationed.

Captain Laws was a man of fine character, and a valuable officer. He was efficient and courteous in the discharge of his duties, and was beloved by all who knew him. The regiment has suffered a great loss by his untimely death.

The sympathy of the officers and members of the regiment is extended to the family of their deceased comrade. The usual badge of mourning will be worn for a period of thirty days.

By order of Major Taggart.

C. H. MILLER,  
Captain and Adjutant Twenty-fourth Infantry.

A classmate writes: "He was well-beloved by his classmates of '93, who recognized and appreciated his many sterling qualities, and I voice the sentiments of his class when I say that he lived such a life that he did much credit and honor to his *Alma Mater*. Peace be with him."

\* \* \*





CAPTAIN CONWAY H. ARNOLD.

## CONWAY H. ARNOLD.

No. 3628. CLASS OF 1895.

Died, April 6, 1908, at Denver, Col., aged 37.

CONWAY HILLYER ARNOLD, JR., born in New York City, August 18, 1871, son of Rear Admiral Conway Hillyer Arnold and Fanny Wood—grandson of Commander Henry N. T. Arnold, U. S. Navy, and Engineer-in-Chief Wm. W. W. Wood, U. S. Navy; appointed to West Point from New York by the Honorable Amos J. Cummings, of New York.

Cadet at the United States Military Academy from June 17, 1891, to June 12, 1895, on which day he graduated and was commissioned Additional Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Second Artillery, November 26, 1895, and transferred to Fifth Artillery January 30, 1896; First Lieutenant, March 2, 1899; Captain Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901.

First served at the Presidio, San Francisco, then at Fort Wadsworth, New York. During the Spanish-American war he was with his battery at Sandy Hook and was Ordnance Officer. Was next on recruiting duty at Hartford, Conn., and Milwaukee, Wis. Went with his company to Santiago de Cuba in the spring of 1902, and for a time commanded the post of two companies. Here he contracted consumption and was sent to Fort Bayard, New Mexico. After a slight improvement, and to avoid retirement, he was ordered to recruiting duty at Denver, Col., when his health continuing to fail he was forced to retire in October, 1906. He died in Denver, April 6, 1908, and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C. He is survived by a widow, the daughter of Colonel P. F. Harvey, Medical Corps U. S. Army; a son, Conway Hillyer Arnold, III, and an infant daughter.

His first school was the Lycee, Nice, France, and he subsequently attended schools at Lausaune, Switzerland, Bethlehem, Pa., Montclair, N. J., and the Stevens Preparatory School at Hoboken, N. J. He usually took the highest stand in his classes.

Captain Arnold was a member of the New York Society of Colonial Wars, an associate member of the Aztec Club of 1847, and would, had he lived, have succeeded his father in the Order of the Cincinnati, in right of his great great grandfather, Lieutenant Colonel John Conway, First Regiment New Jersey Continental Line.

In the death of Captain Arnold the army lost one of its most promising officers, the country one of its noblest sons, and the United States Military class of 1895 one of its most beloved members.

CLASSMATE.

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CHARLES A. L. TOTTEN.

No. 2473. CLASS OF 1873.

Died, April 12, 1908, at Milford, Conn., aged 57.

CHARLES ADELLE LEWIS TOTTEN, born on February 3rd, 1851, in New London, Conn., was the son of James Totten, who was graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1841, and the nephew of Joseph Gilbert Totten, graduated from the same place in 1805, and after whom Fort Totten, N. Y., was named.

Charles Totten received his early education in the country school of New London, under the old-fashioned school masters. This was continued at the various army posts, where the early years of his life were spent. He entered Taft's Prepara-



PROFESSOR CHARLES A. L. TOTTEN.



tory School at Watertown, then Trinity College in Hartford, graduating at Trinity in 1869. He received an appointment to the United States Military Academy, entering it in June, 1869. Here he was an "honor man," (viz., among the first ten in the class,) until just before graduation in June, 1873.

After his graduation and commission as Second Lieutenant in the United States army, he was assigned to several army posts, and also had a detail as instructor in the Military Academy. He taught for a number of years in the Cathedral School at Garden City, L. I., and was the Professor of Military Tactics at Yale University. His Yale lectures (published in 1890) were of great interest. They included national and international subjects, and the first one on "The Military Outlook at Home and Abroad" was followed by "Military Economy and the Policy of America." "The Military Problem of America with Notes on Sea Coast Defence," and "Organization, Dis-organization, Re-organization and Mobilization."

Totten's book of "Instructions in Guard Duty" was prepared for the Connecticut National Guard, in 1887, and his "Laws of Athletics and General Rules for Use in the U. S. Army," in 1891. Mr. Totten published "Strategies, a Series of American Games of War," with an appended collection of "Studies upon Military Statistics as Applied to War on Field or Map."

Mr. Totten resigned his commission in the United States army in 1892, and his position as Professor of Military Tactics at Yale University, to have the time to devote to the writing, publishing and dissemination of the literature connected with the "Our Race Series." This series consisted of twenty-six volumes, of 365 pages each, and takes every subject from "The Romance of History;" Lost Israel found in the Anglo-Saxons in the first volume, to "The Gospel of History with Supplement;" Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, interwoven

and harmonized into one composite truth," in the twenty-sixth volume. The "Our Race" pamphlets were also published, each containing from sixteen to sixty-four pages. These pamphlets take up many subjects from date of the Crucifixion—the restoration of Israel, the genealogy ogary, the Olympic scale, the Olivet discussion, the church and the state; to the eastern question, how the United States may become involved; the Flotsam and Jetsam as to events now happening; the new cycle and the taut cross.

Charles Totten had a wonderful brain and mind, one that is not often found in a century. He had wonderful creative talent, combined with a mind never at rest, always trying to fathom the unsearchable riches of biblical questions, never weary of trying to solve, according to his light and his understanding, the problem of the ages, and making prophecies, founding each one on biblical facts and statements.

He was a deep, earnest and tireless student of Sacred Writ, delving into it as a miner into the earth, and unfolding treasures each time. He never made a statement that he could not prove, according to his light and knowledge, from the bible direct. All statements had for their foundations a scriptural fact.

His writings at times may have seemed mystical, difficult of interpretation, and almost weird, to one just reading them lightly, but to the author they were real; not creatures of his brain, but the works of one who believed he had a sacred duty to perform, and that it was an honor to do all in his power for his country.

His soul and spirit were in his work, and with unwearied energy he continued it until the great strength of mind and body gave out. Mr. Totten and his family came to Milford

about fifteen years ago, and he has been interested in the good of the town, and for a number of terms was a member of the Board of Education, and the Acting School Visitor. His visits and talks to the scholars were always welcome events in the school life of Milford.

He leaves a wife and four children, Mrs. William P. Ennis, Lieutenant James Totten, United States army, of the Thirty-fifth Company Coast Artillery, which sailed from Fort Monroe, Virginia, for the Philippine Islands early in April; Miss Muriel Totten, a senior at the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics, and Dennis Totten, who is attending the Milford school.

Mr. Totten will be much missed in the literary world, for his brain and mind were sufficiently great to grasp the minute things of life, as well as the large ones. The loyalty of Mr. Totten to duty, to honor, to his principles, was intense. He was true friend, an honest critic, who possessed a heart full of love and pity for mankind. "In the low, green tent," whose curtains never outward swing, he will be at rest. The silent stars will keep watch over him, the beautiful verdure of spring-time will be above and about him, joyous birds will carol their sweetest songs, and the gentle breezes sing their requiem over him, and loving friends with gentle hands will cover the grave with choicest flowers, and speak of him in love and tenderness, for the world is better for the life of Charles A. L. Totten.

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[From the Bridgeport, Conn., Telegram, April 13, 1908.]

## CHARLES E. BAMFORD.

No. 4399. CLASS OF 1905.

Died, May 10, 1908, at Washington, D. C., aged 26.

CHARLES E. BAMFORD, of Trenton, N. J., a graduate of West Point, class of 1905, who resigned from the army as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, unassigned, in September, 1906, shot and killed himself in his room at the Regent Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1908. He had recently been engaged in civil engineering, but a letter addressed to Adjutant General Ainsworth, asking for a reappointment to the army, which was found in his pocket, leads to the belief that his visit to Washington was for the purpose of being restored to the army. Mr. Bamford, after graduation, was assigned to the Thirteenth Cavalry, but was later transferred to the Infantry. At the time he shot himself Mr. Bamford was in bed and had a notebook in one hand, in which were extracts of doleful verse, which led the coroner to believe that he was suffering from melancholia.

[From Army and Navy Journal.]

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STEPHEN D. LEE.

No. 1647. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, May 28, 1908, at Vicksburg, Miss., aged 76.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE, of Columbus, Miss., Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, answered his last roll call today. Cerebral hemorrhage was the cause of his death.

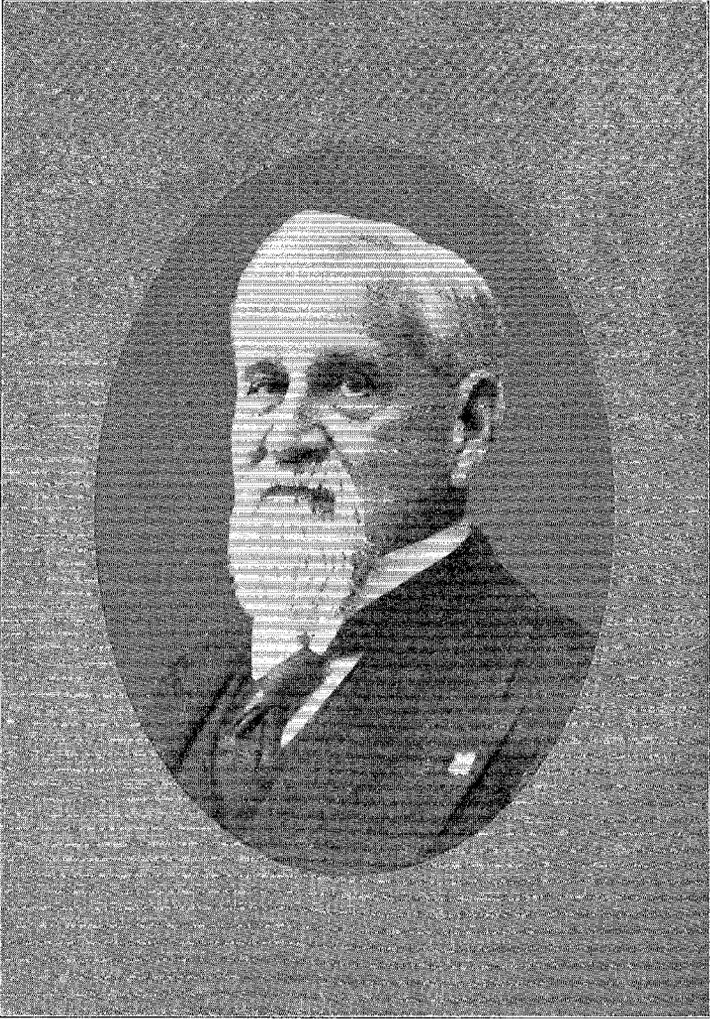
General Lee died at the residence of the Vicksburg National Park Commission, of which he was a member. He



LIEUTENANT CHARLES EXTON BAMFORD.







GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE.

was stricken last Friday night, consequent upon an exhaustive speech welcoming four regiments of Iowa and Wisconsin soldiers, whom he had fought upon the Vicksburg battlefield forty-five years ago.

General Lee's sister, Mrs. James Harrison, of Columbus, was at his bedside at the time of his death. Blewitt Lee, a son, who is general attorney of the Illinois Central, at Chicago, is en route for Vicksburg.

President Roosevelt, who was a great admirer of General Lee, was among the first to send condolences. Other messages poured in from all parts of the country.

All arrangements for the funeral of General Lee were completed tonight, and an order bearing upon this was issued by Adjutant General Mickle from the headquarters of the veterans at New Orleans, at the direction of General W. L. Cabell of Dallas, Texas, who, in accordance with the by-laws of the organization, assumes the office of Lieutenant General commanding. General Mickle left New Orleans for Columbus, Miss., where the funeral will be held next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

General Lee, along with Generals Wade Hampton and Richard H. Anderson, were the three Lieutenant Generals in the Confederate Army appointed from South Carolina. As an aid to General Beauregard, Lee was sent by that General, together with another young South Carolinian, to Major Robert Anderson to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter. When the federal officer refused to surrender, it was then Captain Lee who gave the command to the Confederate gunner to open fire on the fort, thus beginning, in fact, the war for southern independence.

At the second Manassas battle Colonel Lee won his greatest military reputation, for every one believed that he had saved the day and that he had turned victory to the southern

army. At Sharpsburg he made another great name for himself, and in this fight ninety horses and one hundred men were lost by the little battalion under his command.

General Lee played a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg, and following the fall of that city was taken prisoner. He was later exchanged and promoted to the rank of Major General and ordered to the southwest. He was subsequently assigned to the Army of the Tennessee with the rank of Lieutenant General, and served until the close of the war. General Lee then devoted himself to the education of the southern youth. He became President of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.

[From the Washington Post of May 29, 1908.]

The following tribute from an old friend is added to the above:

#### IN MEMORIAM.

A great soldier, a patriotic citizen and a good man has left us. His military achievements form a noble part of our country's history, and are known of all his countrymen. His patriotism ever impelled him to labor unremittingly and tirelessly to heal the wounds of cruel war, finding it neither honorable to excuse his own southland nor to malign his countrymen of the north. In the very performance of this noble duty he yielded up his life—an ending worthy of so noble a character.

As husband, father, friend and Christian gentleman, his life must forever endear him to the hearts of all his people.

His dauntless courage was only equalled by his modesty; his gentleness and tenderness proved him the sweetest gentleman; no consideration could affect his sense of duty; and he lived the life of a true Christian.





CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.

The distressing blow inflicted by his death has plunged every southern heart in sadness; and every true American feels a pang of sorrow at his loss.

But his life belongs to us, his countrymen, to whom it remains a beacon light. Although we shall mourn for his companionship, his example shall not perish. He still is with us and one of us.

Stephen Dill Lee's life on earth is finished. That life was full in all that makes a man great and good; a glorious example for the children and children's children of his countrymen to emulate, and on which those left behind look with lingering love as they follow him to the "beyond."

E. M. HUDSON,

Formerly Captain C. S. A., and Judge Advocate General  
U. C. V.

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CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.

No. 2327. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, May 28, 1908, at New York, N. Y., aged 59.

CLARENCE ASHLEY POSTLEY was born February 9, 1849, in New York. His father was General Brooke Postley. Appointed cadet from Colorado, Mr. Postley entered the Military Academy in June, 1866, and was graduated number sixteen in 1870. He was assigned to the Third Artillery as a Second Lieutenant, and served at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, from October, 1870, to March, 1872. On leave to May 1, 1872; at Fort Monroe (Artillery School) to May, 1873; at Fort Ontario to August, 1873; at the Military Academy in the mathematical department to August 28, 1878, being also Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics from September to November, 1873, and

October, 1875, to August, 1876. On leave from August to October, 1878; at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to November, 1881, and at Jackson Barracks, La., to February, 1882, and on leave in Europe till his resignation, January 31, 1883.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant Third Artillery, March 20, 1879.

After his resignation he became an enthusiastic yachtsman. He owned several sailing yachts, one, the *Colonia*, winning many handsome prizes. He was Vice-Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and then for about three years its Commodore. After withdrawing from yacht racing he became interested in automobiles, and the last four years of his life were almost entirely spent in touring Europe.

Commodore Postley belonged to many clubs. He leaves a widow, one son, who resides in Paris, and one daughter, Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran, of New York City.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

No obituaries were obtained for the following deceased graduates. For one it was promised, but failed to arrive in time. For the others, letters to friends and relatives were not answered. We hope to have suitable papers for next year's report:

ALEXANDER C. H. DARNE.

No. 1103. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, August 10, 1907, at Sterling, Va., aged 89.

CYRUS M. ALLEN.

No. 2073. CLASS OF 1865

Died, August 30, 1907, at Vincennes, Ind., aged 65.

BENJ. H. RANDOLPH.

No. 2332. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, October 14, 1907, at Alameda, Cal., aged 57.

WILLIAM L. GEARY.

No. 2537. CLASS OF 1874.

Died, December 6, 1907, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 59.

CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

No. 3548. CLASS OF 1893,

Died, February 18, 1908, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., aged 37.

WILLIAM H. CAMP.

No. 3115. CLASS OF 1886.

Died, December, 1907, in California.



## INDEX.

	PAGE
ANNUAL REUNION.....	3
CLASS OF 1908.....	19-20
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.....	21-24
LIST OF OBITUARIES NOT FURNISHED.....	191
MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION.....	3-15
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.....	16-18

## OBITUARIES.

	PAGE
ARNOLD, CONWAY H., (Portrait).....	181
BAMFORD, CHARLES E., (Portrait).....	186
BAKER, LAURENCE SIMMONS.....	83
BLUNT, MATTHEW MARSH, (Portrait).....	101
BLAKE, JOHN Y. F.....	71
CALVERT, ROBERT BENARD.....	61
CRAYCROFT, WILLIAM T.....	62
CRILLY, FRANCIS J., (Portrait).....	145
DERRICK, CLARENCE, (Portrait).....	144
EAGAN, JOHN.....	45
FRAZER, JOHN WESLEY, (Portrait).....	31
FRANK, ROYAL THAXTER, (Portrait).....	174
GRIFFIN, EUGENE, (Portrait).....	84
GREER, JOHN EDMUND, (Portrait).....	133
HAWKINS, GEORGE W.....	25
HENDERSHOTT, HENRY B.....	42
ISHAM, PIERPONT.....	39
LEAVELL, BENJAMIN W., (Portrait).....	126
LAWS, ALBERT, (Portrait).....	179
LEE, STEPHEN D., (Portrait).....	186
McCALMONT, JOHN S., (Portrait).....	66
MILLS, SAMUEL MYERS, (Portrait).....	127
PETTIT, JAMES SUMNER.....	47
POWELL, CHARLES FRANCIS, (Portrait).....	118
PADDOCK, JAMES V. S.....	124
POND, GEORGE ENOCH, (Portrait).....	140
POSTLEY, CLARENCE A., (Portrait).....	189

	PAGE
RATHBONE, JARED L., (Portrait).....	97
RUGER, THOMAS HOWARD, (Portrait).....	103
REYNOLDS, WILLIAM B., (Portrait).....	160
SANNO, JAMES M. J., (Portrait).....	99
STIVERS, CHARLES BRYANT, (Portrait).....	113
SAXTON, RUFUS, (Portrait).....	162
SULLIVAN, THOMAS CROOK, (Portrait).....	171
TIDBALL, JOHN C., (Portrait).....	35
TAYLOR, DANIEL MORGAN, (Portrait).....	74
TOTTEN, CHARLES A. L., (Portrait).....	182
WARNER, EDWARD R., (Portrait).....	26
WATTS, GEORGE O., (Portrait).....	29
WILLIAMS, FERDINAND, (Portrait).....	40
WATERS, JAMES H., (Portrait).....	95
WALKER, LEVERETT HULL, (Portrait).....	136