



GROUP OF GRADUATES TAKEN ON CHAPEL STEPS BEFORE THE MEETING.

FORTIETH
ANNUAL REUNION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES
OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,
JUNE 10th, 1909.

SAGINAW, MICH.
SEEMANN & PETERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1909.

Annual Reunion, June 10th, 1909.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 10, 1909.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the Chapel at West Point, at 1:30 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 standing.

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

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1843

SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

1844

SIMON B. BUCKNER.

1846

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
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 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

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

1858

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

1859

FRANCIS L. 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. ERNST.
DAVID P. HEAP.
WILLIAM A. JONES.
CHARLES J. ALLEN.
CULLEN BRYANT.

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.

1865—Continued.

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.
 SAMUEL R. JONES.
 SEDGWICK PRATT.
 OLIVER E. WOOD.
 GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
 LEANDER T. HOWES.
 WALTER HOWE.
 EDWARD DAVIS.
 STANISLAUS REMAK.
 EDWARD S. GODFREY.
 WILLIAM J. ROE.
 GILBERT P. COTTON.
 JOHN H. 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.
 JAMES H. JONES.
 RICHARD E. THOMPSON.
 JOHN B. RODMAN.
 JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
 JAMES W. POPE.
 CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
 FRANK W. RUSSELL.
 *LOYALL FARRAGUT.
 CHARLES F. ROE.
 DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869

*ERIC BERGLAND.
 *SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
 WILLIAM P. DUVAL.
 HENRY L. HARRIS.
 *ARTHUR S. HARDY.
 DAVID A. LYLE.
 WORTH, OSGOOD.
 R. H. LINDSEY.
 *CHARLES BRADEN.
 *CHARLES MORTON.
 *HENRY P. PERRINE.
 *WILLIAM GERHARD.

1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
 WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
 *EDWARD S. HOLDEN.
 CARL F. PALFREY.
 JAMES ROCKWELL.
 *EDWARD E. WOOD.
 WILLIAM R. QUINAN.
 EDGAR S. DUDLEY.
 CHARLES W. BURROWS.
 WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER.
 WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
 ALEXANDER O. BRÖDIE.
 *CHARLES W. LARNED.
 EDWARD A. GODWIN.
 *SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
 FREDERICK K. WARD.
 *PETER S. BOMUS.

1870—Continued.

EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.
 *ROBERT G. CARTER.
 DEXTER W. PARKER.
 JERARD 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. BLUNT.
 *FRANK BAKER.
 FRANK O. BRIGGS.
 WILLIAM ABBOT.
 HENRY R. LEMLY.
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
 JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.
 GEORGE RUHLEN.
 FRANK WEST.
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
 JACOB R. RIBLETT.
 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.
 *ALBERT S. CUMMINS.
 JOSEPH GARRARD.
 *EZRA B. FULLER.
 *FREDERICK A. SMITH.
 CALVIN D. COWLES.
 DILLARD H. CLARK.
 CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.
 WILLIAM H. CARTER.
 HUGH T. REED.
 QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.
 JOSEPH F. HUSTON.

1874

ARTHUR MURRAY.
 HENRY M. ANDREWS.
 MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB.
 FRANK S. RICE.
 GEORGE L. ANDERSON.
 JOHN P. WISSER.
 JOSEPH S. OYSTER.
 EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.
 EDMUND K. WEBSTER.
 RUSSELL THAYER.
 GEORGE R. CECIL.
 *FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.
 CHARLES E. S. WOOD.
 LUTHER R. HARE.
 WILLIS WITTICH.
 EDWARD E. HARDIN.
 MARION P. MAUS.
 CHARLES F. 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.

1875—Continued.

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. DRAYO.
 HERBERT S. FOSTER.
 OSCAR F. LONG.
 CARVER HOWLAND.
 EDWARD S. FARROW.
 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.
 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.

1877—Continued.

STEPHEN C. MILLS.
 MILLARD F. EGGLESTON.
 HEBER M. CREEL.
 JAMES B. JACKSON.
 ALEXANDER M. PATCH.
 GEORGE K. HUNTER.
 JOHN F. C. HEGEWALD.

1878

GEORGE McC. DERBY.
 FRANK E. HOBBS.
 GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.
 DOUGLAS A. HOWARD.
 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 McD. TOWNSEND.
 *GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER.
 WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.
 GEORGE H. G. GALE.
 FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
 FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.
 LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.
 HENRY A. GREENE.
 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.

1879—Continued.

WALTER L. FINLEY.
 ROBERT W. DOWDY.
 JAMES A. IRONS.
 CHARLES McCLURE.
 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.
 DAVID J. RUMBOUGH.
 MILLARD F. HARMON.
 CHARLES H. HUNTER.
 JAMES B. ALSHIRE.
 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.
 JAMES W. WATSON.
 PERCY E. TRIPPE.

1881

JOHN BIDDLE.
 EDWARD O. BROWN.
 HARRY F. HODGES.
 JAMES G. WARREN.
 *EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.
 SAMUEL E. ALLEN.
 DANIEL H. BOUGHTON.
 GEORGE T. BARTLETT.
 ALBERT C. BLUNT.
 JOSEPH A. GASTON.
 JOHN F. MORRISON.
 JAMES T. KERR.
 CHARLES H. BARTH.
 FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
 PARKER W. WEST.
 BRITTON DAVIS.
 WALTER R. STOLL.
 LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

1882

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

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.
 BEVERLY W. DUNN.
 THOMAS RIDGEWAY.
 WILLOUGHBY WALKER.
 CHASE W. KENNEDY.
 HERBERT H. SARGENT.
 EDWIN A. ROOT.
 ISAAC W. LITTELL.
 GEORGE H. CAMERON.
 WALTER K. WRIGHT.
 HARRI 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. FOOTIE.
 EUGENE F. LADD.
 *FREDERICK L. PALMER.
 JAMES A. COLE.
 EDWIN B. BABBITT.
 WILDS P. RICHARDSON.
 JAMES K. THOMPSON.
 JOHN B. BELLINGER.
 ROBERT H. NOBLE.
 *JOHN T. KNIGHT.

1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN.
 WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.
 CHARLES H. MUIR.
 JOHN D. BARRETTE.
 ROBERT A. BROWN.
 LORENZO P. DAVISON.
 *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. PRIER.
 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 T. DAVIS.

1887—Continued.

GEORGE O. SQUIER.
 ERNEST HINDS.
 WIRT ROBINSON.
 JOHN M. JENKINS.
 EDGAR RUSSELL.
 GEO. F. LANDERS.
 HARRY E. WILKINS.
 OSCAR I. STRAUB.
 ALFRED M. HUNTER.
 CHARLES H. MARTIN.
 P. D. LOCHRIDGE.
 THOMAS H. SLAVENS.
 NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.
 WILLIAM C. RIVERS.
 HERMAN C. SCHUMM.
 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.
 MARCUS D. CRONIN.
 CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
 CHARLES GERHARDT.
 SAMUEL SEAY.
 JAMES T. DEAN.
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
 *EDMUND WITENMYER.
 MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
 *MARK L. HERSEY.
 SAMUEL A. SMOKE.
 FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

1888

CHARLES H. McKINSTRY.
 WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
 SOLOMAN P. VESTAL.
 JOHN S. GRISARD.
 CHAS. W. FENTON.
 JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.
 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.
 WILLIAM S. GRAVES.
 FRANK D. WEBSTER.
 JAMES E. NORMOYLE.
 EDWARD V. STOCKHAM.

1890

CHARLES KELLER.
 HERBERT DEAKYNE.
 JAMES HAMILTON.
 THOMAS W. WINSTON.
 GEORGE MONTGOMERY.
 HIRAM McL. POWELL.
 FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.
 FRANK G. MAULDIN.
 MILTON F. DAVIS.
 THOMAS B. LAMOREUX.
 FRED W. SLADEN.
 HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ.
 HENRY G. LEARNARD.
 SAMUEL G. JONES.
 JAMES M. ANDREWS.
 HENRY G. LYON.
 GEORGE D. MOORE.
 FRANK B. KEECH.

1891

SPENCER COSBY.
 JOHN S. SEWALL.
 *CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
 JAMES F. McINDOE.
 JAY J. MORROW.
 TIEMANN N. HORN.
 GEORGE P. WHITE.
 LOUIS C. SHERER.
 JOHN W. FURLONG.

1891—Continued.

RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
 ROBERT J. FLEMING.
 EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
 FRANCIS H. SCHOEFFEL.
 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.
 JOHN J. BRADLEY.
 HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.
 HERBERT N. ROYDEN.
 LEWIS S. SORLEY.

1892

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

1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ.
 MERIWETHER L. WALKER.
 WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK.
 GORDON G. HEINER.
 DAVID M. KING.
 WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG.
 ROBERTSON HONEY.
 JOHN M. MORGAN.
 AMOS H. MARTIN.
 WALTER C. BABCOCK.
 BUELL B. BASSETTE.
 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.
 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.

1895—Continued.

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.
 LE ROY ELTINGE.
 JAMES W. HINKLEY.
 CHARLES E. STODTER.
 JOHNSON HAGOOD.
 ALEX. M. MILLER, JR.
 CHARLES B. DRAKE.
 CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN.
 LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.
 GEORGE H. SHELTON.
 ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.
 ELVIN R. HEIBERG.
 S. M. KOCHERSPERGER.
 OLA W. BELL.
 ABRAHAM G. LOTT.
 FRANK H. WHITMAN.
 FREDERICK W. LEWIS.
 DENNIS E. NOLAN.
 WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE.
 REYNOLDS J. BURT.
 WILLIAM KELLY, JR.
 RUSSELL C. LANGDON.
 GEORGE T. 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.
 FRANCIS H. POPE.
 EDWIN O. SARRATT.
 ALBERT J. BOWLEY.
 MATTHEW E. HANNA.
 LAURENCE S. MILLER.
 WINFIELD S. OVERTON.
 FREDERICK T. ARNOLD.
 FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.
 CLAUDE H. MILLER.
 ROY B. HARPER.
 JOHN H. HUGHES.
 FRANK R. McCOY.
 GEORGE W. HELMS.
 RUFUS E. LONGAN.
 HENRY M. DICHMANN.
 HALSTEAD DORBY.
 SETH M. MILLIKEN.
 EDGAR T. CONLEY.
 JOHN C. RAYMOND.
 THOMAS Q. ASHBURN.
 JOHN G. WORKIZER.
 WILLARD D. NEWBILL.

1898

*WILLIAM P. WOOTEN.
 AMOS A. FRIES.
 JOHN E. STEPHENS.
 THOMAS E. MERRILL.
 MONROE C. KEITH.
 GEORGE A. NUGENT.
 LAMBERT W. JORDAN.
 HENRY L. NEWBOLD.
 *WILLIAM F. NESBITT.
 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. ROMER.
 *HENRY B. CLARK.
 *SAMUEL T. ANSELL.
 ROBERT H. PECK.
 HALSEY E. YATES.
 *CLEMENT A. TROTT.
 GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY.
 WILSON B. BURTT.
 CHARLES M. BUNDEL.
 STUART HEINTZELMAN.
 FRED'K W. VAN DUYN.
 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.
 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.
 COPLEY ENOS.

1902

WARREN T. HANNUM.
 ROBERT R. RALSTON.
 GILBERT H. STEWART.
 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.
 WILLIAM H. COWLES.
 HENRY M. NELLY.
 FREDERICK F. BLACK.
 DAVID H. BOWER.
 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.
 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. LLEWELLYN BULL.
 CHARLES F. SEVERSON.
 CHARLES B. MOORE.
 CORNELIUS S. BENDEL.
 BURT W. PHILLIPS.
 BEN F. RISTINE.
 ALBERT GILMOR.
 STUART A. HOWARD.
 JOHN S. UPHAM.
 ELLERY FARMER.
 HOMER N. PRESTON.
 EDWARD A. BROWN.

1904

WILLIAM D. A. ANDERSON.
 RALPH T. WARD.
 ROBERT P. HOWELL, JR.
 HENRY H. ROBERT.
 THOMAS M. ROBINS.
 ROGER D. BLACK.
 THEODORE H. DILLON.
 JAMES G. McILROY.
 VAUGHN W. COOPER.
 CHAUNCEY L. FENTON.
 PELHAM D. GLASSFORD.
 WILLIAM BRYDEN.
 DONALD C. McDONALD.

1904—Continued.

FULTON Q. C. GARDNER.
 FRANCIS M. HONEYCUTT.
 JOHN W. McKIE.
 JAY L. BENEDICT.
 PHILLIP H. WORCESTER.
 GEORGE V. STRONG.
 CHARLES S. BLAKELY.
 CHARLES T. SMART.
 GEORGE B. HUNTER.
 JOSEPH W. STILWELL.
 ROBERT M. DANFORD.
 JAMES B. DILLARD.
 LEO P. QUINN.
 ARTHUR W. COPP.
 QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
 JAMES K. CRAIN.
 CARR W. WALLER.
 RICHARD J. HERMAN.
 DAVID McC. McKELL.
 ALBERT H. BARKLEY.
 STANLEY KOCH.
 CARROLL W. NEAL.
 HARRY S. BERRY.
 WILBER A. BLAIN.
 WALTER SINGLES.
 WILLIAM V. CARTER.
 GORDON R. CATTS.
 HENRY C. PRATT.
 CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD.
 URSA M. DILLER.
 ROLLO F. ANDERSON.
 EDWIN BUTCHER.
 RUSSELL V. VENABLE.
 ARTHUR J. DAVIS.
 MARTIN C. WISE.
 WALTER S. DRYSDALE.
 RALPH DICKINSON.
 MATTHEW H. TOMLINSON.
 HORATIO B. HACKETT.
 JOSEPH A. ATKINS.
 CHARLES F. THOMPSON.
 ERLE M. WILSON.
 MERRILL E. SPALDING.
 JOSEPH J. GRACE.
 ROY W. HOLDERNESS.
 JOHN D. BURNETT, JR.
 JOSEPH A. McANDREW.
 ROBERT B. HEWITT.
 WILLIAM F. L. SIMPSON.
 MERRILL D. WHEELER.
 LOWE A. McCLURE.
 JAMES S. GREENE.

1904—Continued.

CHARLES F. CONRY.
 CLEMENT H. WRIGHT.
 WILLIAM R. SCOTT.
 WINN BLAIR.
 HARRY L. SIMPSON.
 GEORGE C. LAWRASON.
 ROBERT P. HARBOLD.
 JAMES B. WOOLNOUGH.
 INNIS P. SWIFT.
 JOSEPH D. PARK.
 WALTER S. FULTON.
 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.
 KARL D. KLEMM.
 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.
 JOHN P. BUBB.
 PAUL H. CLARK.
 JAMES W. H. REISINGER, JR.
 RUPERT A. DUNFORD.

1906

HAROLD S. HETRICK.
 WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.
 FREDERICK B. DOWNING.
 HENRY A. FINCH.
 EDWARD D. ARDERY.
 FREDERIC E. HUMPHREYS.
 CHARLES K. ROCKWELL.
 GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.
 RICHARD C. BURLESON.

1906—Continued.

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.
 PAUL L. MANCHESTER.
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
 GEORGE W. DeARMOND.
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
 FRANK M. ANDREWS.
 OSCAR WESTOVER.
 HARRY D. R. ZIMMERMAN.
 EDWIN de L. SMITH.
 JOHN S. PRATT.
 JOSEPH C. KING.
 WILLIAM E. LANE, JR.
 RALPH McT. PENNELL.
 GEORGE G. BARTLETT.
 HENRY B. CLAGETT.
 CLYDE R. ABRAHAM.
 PIERRE V. KIEFFER.
 GEORGE L. CONVERSE, JR.
 HARRY A. SCHWABE.
 GEORGE H. PAINE.
 DONALD A. ROBINSON.
 RENE E. DeR. HOYLE.
 GEORGE E. TURNER.
 PHILIP MATHEWS.
 RICHARD H. JACOB.
 RALPH A. JONES.
 CALVERT J. DAVENPORT.
 HORACE F. SPURGIN.
 ROBERT N. CAMPBELL.
 HOWARD K. LOUGHRY.
 MAX A. ELSER.
 WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN.
 MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON.
 WILLIAM W. ROSE.

1907

*JAMES G. STEESE.
 JOHN B. ROSE.
 NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, JR.
 ROY B. STAVER.
 FRED T. CRUSE.
 ROBERT ARTHUR.
 ROBERT P. GLASSBURN.
 HENRY L. WATSON.
 WALDO C. POTTER.
 CLYDE L. EASTMAN.
 WARREN LOTT, JR.
 ELMER F. RICE.
 EDWIN C. McNEIL.
 WILLIAM D. GEARY.
 EMIL P. PIERSON.
 JOHN W. LANG.
 HENRY H. ARNOLD.
 WALTER R. WHEELER.
 ARTHUR W. HANSON.
 WILLIAM E. SELBIE.
 CHARLES H. WHITE.
 JOHN S. SULLIVAN.
 HERBERT HAYDEN.
 PAUL A. LARNED.
 JAMES H. LAUBACH.
 RALPH W. DUSENBURY.
 THROOP M. WILDER.

1908

*GLENN E. EDGERTON.
 CHARLES L. HALL.
 GEORGE R. GOETHALS.
 ROGER S. PARROTT.
 HARVEY D. HIGLEY.
 ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT.
 CARL C. OAKES.
 THOMAS A. TERRY.
 RAY L. AVERY.
 ROBERT E. O'BRIEN.
 YOUR M. MARKS.
 EDWARD S. HAYES.
 JOHN K. BROWN.
 THOMAS J. HUNTON.
 ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
 ROBERT C. COTTON.
 HENRY J. WEEKS.

1909.

JOHN D. MATHESON.
 WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR.
 EDWIN H. MARKS.
 EARL WORTH.
 ALBERT H. ACHER.
 LINDSAY C. HERKNESS.
 CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE.
 HOMER R. OLDFIELD.
 HERMAN ERLINKOTTER.
 CLAUDE B. THUMMEL.
 WILLIAM C. WHITAKER.
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE.
 DANA H. CRISSY.
 EDWARD A. EVERTS.
 EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.
 FRANZ A. DONIAT.
 GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
 THRUSTON HUGHES.
 CHARLES B. MEYER.

1909—Continued.

DELOS C. EMMONS.
 ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD.
 ELEY P. DENSON.
 PHILIP S. GAGE.
 STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH.
 EDWIN F. HARDING.
 JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
 HUGH H. MCGEE.
 THEODORE M. CHASE.
 WARDER H. ROBERTS.
 RAYMOND D. SMITH.
 YING H. WEN.
 CHESTER P. MILLS.
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
 LEE D. DAVIS.
 CARLIN C. STOKELY.
 LOUIS P. FORD.
 MANTON C. MITCHELL.
 TING C. CHEN.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following report of the Treasurer was read and adopted:

**Annual Report of Treasurer Association of Graduates,
United States Military Academy,
June 4, 1908.**

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report, cash	\$ 2,670.66	
New York City bonds	10,000.00	
		\$12,670.66
Interest on bonds and deposits		486.34
Life membership fees		273.00
Initiation fees and annual dues		184.10
Sale of annuals		20.00
		\$13,634.10

EXPENSES.

Salary of Secretary	\$ 120.00	
Refund of Life membership fees paid in twice.....	20.00	
Publication of Annuals		756.97
Stationery and postage		77.73
Bank collections		1.00
Balance on hand, bonds	\$10,000.00	
Deposits	2,657.40	
Cash	1.00	
		\$12,658.40
		12,658.40
		\$13,634.10

Received for Memorial Window to June 3 \$1,564

On deposit Memorial Window 1,564.00

Total balance \$14,222.40

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer Association Graduates.

Audited and found correct:

(Signed) S. E. TILLMAN.

Professor Chemistry, etc.

For the Executive Council.

Colonel Larned of the Committee on Memorial Window for the new Chapel, briefly explained the object of the window and stated that the fund so far amounted to about \$1,600 and that another circular would be sent to graduates asking for further subscriptions and hoping that enough would be contributed to increase the fund to the amount required.

The Secretary submitted a letter from Mrs. E. A. Lawton, daughter of General Robert Anderson, class of 1825, stating that she did not think her father's memory had been properly treated in that his name had never appeared on the list of members, although he was one of the five graduates who met in 1869 in New York and organized the Association.

General Webb, who was one of the five, stated the incidents of that meeting, held in his office in the College of the City of New York, and submitted a resolution, which was carried unanimously, that if a copy of the proceedings of the meeting could be obtained, it be published in this year's proceedings of the Association and that Mrs. Lawton be informed that the omission of her father's name was undoubtedly due to an inadvertence.

In a little book found recently in the office of the Association, is entered the following: On the first page—

This book was taken with him abroad and he always kept it near him. I hereby certify that this is the book in which my father, General Anderson, asked the officers present to write their names. His does not appear as he was too ill to remain at the meeting.

(Signed) EBA ANDERSON LAWTON.

On the second page is—

Book of Signatures
of
Graduates
of the
Military Academy
who met
May 27, 1869,
to form
The Alumni Association.

The property of General Robert Anderson.
Presented by
His Daughter
Eba Anderson Lawton.

On the next page is—

New York, May 22, 1869.

The following named graduates of the Military Academy met this day at the College of the City of New York, to form an Association of the Graduates of the U. S. M. A.

Chairman, Dr. Horace Webster.

Alex S. Webb, Brevet Major-General,
Secretary.

The following signatures follow :

THOMAS J. LESLIE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.,
4th March, 1815.

HORACE WEBSTER,
President C. C. N. Y.,
24th July, 1818.

A. VAN BUREN,
Graduate, 1827.

FRANCIS VINTON, L. L. D., D. C. L.,
Ludlow Prof., &c., &c., &c.

Several pages further on are the signatures of :

Capt. C. C. Parson, June Class of 1861.
Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, Class of 1867.
General Henry Prince, Class of 1835.
General Egbert L. Viele, Class of 1847.
General George W. Cullum, Class of 1833.
General Z. B. Tower, Class of 1841.
General T. G. Pitcher, Class of 1845.
Lieutenant A. M. Miller, Class of 1865.
General Alex. S. Webb, Class of 1855.
Lieutenant Sylvester Mowry, Class of 1852.
General A. S. Macomb, Class of 1832.

From the above it appears there were six graduates present at the meeting held to form the Association.

Colonel Larned nominated General Horace Porter, class of 1860, to be President of the Association for the ensuing year. On motion of General Webb, the Secretary was directed to cast one vote, representing the unanimous choice of the Association, for General Porter.

Colonel Scott appointed Generals Webb and Barlow, the oldest graduates present to escort General Porter to the chair.

General Porter recalled that this was the centennial of the birth of the late General George W. Cullum, the donor of the beautiful Memorial Hall, one of the few graduates of the academy who ever had sufficient money to leave a substantial gift to his alma mater. He also said the year was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe, another cadet, but who did not graduate. General Porter spoke at length of General Cullum's career and paid an eloquent tribute to his character and memory. He told of his work as an author, mentioning especially his biography of the graduates of the Academy.

"The crowning act of his career," said General Porter, "was his donation of the magnificent temple that serves as a home and a shrine for all graduates of the academy. We can coin no words of sufficient gratitude to George W. Cullum."

F. L. Hills, who was in the class of 1866, and Sergeant-Major of the Corps of Cadets, then read a letter he wrote to his mother in April, 1865, describing the joy with which the cadets received the news of the fall of Petersburg and of Richmond and Lee's surrender. He also read an order which General Cullum issued as superintendent of West Point on that day about the significance of the event. The order closed with the remission of all punishments he had imposed upon the cadet corps.

Mr. Hill's letters and the order are herewith published:

West Point M. A., Sunday, April 9th, 1865.

My dear Mother:

An eventful week has passed since I last wrote, with the glorious news from our Army of the Potomac.

It would have done you good to have been here and seen the patriotism, the wild excitement and enthusiastic spirits of all—from the drummer boy to the General himself.

On Monday morning—the 3d—news of a victory was received and the Third Class fired a salute from the rifled battery at 11 o'clock. (This refers to the fall of Petersburg, Va., on April 2d, '65.)

That same day, at 4:15 P. M., our spring artillery drills began.

The Fourth Class was at the rifled battery, the Third Class over on the Cavalry Plain with the new light battery of 12-pounders, the Second Class at the Mortar Battery near Prophy Point, and the First Class at practical engineering at Fort Clinton.

Suddenly, we of the Second Class heard three rousing, soul-stirring cheers come from the two batteries near the Library.

The idea of a battery being halted to dismount! The cannoneers to give such cheers struck us with surprise so great that we dropped our handspikes and implements in amazement and our instructor his instructions.

We knew "something was up," and very high, too.

The Third Class cheers continued and hats were flung high in the air, but it was soon called to attention by its instructor, who could make more noise than that with the six guns.

Then the First Class set up a wild cheering from that part of the plain; and soon after that the news was brought to our instructor, who had to speak quickly when he commanded: "Cannoneers! mount the parapet and cheer!" and if we did not disturb those molecules of the atmosphere that Prof. Bartlett talks about then I would like to know why!

There was no use for more drilling. We replaced implements, marched in, broke ranks, and cheered again and again.

The First Class did the same; but the Third Class trotted up the plain, came "in battery" near the hotel facing north towards Newburgh, and spoke with hard-rammed powder to proclaim our rejoicing to all the country around.

The Superintendent and several professors sent some papers over to us—the entire corps gathered in front of the barracks.

Dress-parade followed. The band gave us national airs, and played the Star Spangled Banner on the right of battalion after beating off down the front and back during parade-rest.

In the evening the officers' quarters were illuminated—two bonfires built on the plain—and Camptown was in a blaze of light from bonfires.

The whole band beat off "tattoo" from the North Gate to the South Gate, stopping twenty minutes in the Area of Barracks to play, when the corps turned out to cheer again, turning all the brooms into torches and firing cavalry revolvers.

At 10 P. M. "taps" put an end to all noise and the boisterous enthusiasm.

Horace Greeley, in the Tribune, says he passed West Point that same evening on one of the river steamers and the Point was in a perfect blaze of light, bonfires burning, and the public buildings gaily illuminated.

Next day the Stars and Stripes were raised over Battery Knox, Fort "Put." and the east and west towers of barracks.

At dress-parade, that evening, General Cullum published the order herewith, and, as Sergeant-Major, I closed up the "Punishment Book," bankrupt, with 400 extra tours of Saturday and Sunday guard duty and 251 Saturday confinements due to the corps discipline. I shall retain the book to remember in years to come this most unusual pardoning as a part of the history of the Academy.

Many officers here feel badly not to have marched into Richmond after going through so many hard fought battles for its capture, but rejoice over the victory. Those who are hobbling around on crutches—and there are many wounded officers here—strut off quite nimbly. Lieutenant Watson with only one leg since Gettysburg, Lieutenant Catlin with one foot shot off, Lieutenant McCrea, Captain Clarke, Major Benjamin and numerous others are quite affected when speaking of the success of our Army.

We are now ready to celebrate the capture of Lee and his Army.

The order referred to by Cadet Hills is as follows:

Headquarters, U. S. Military Academy,

West Point, N. Y., April 4th, 1865.

Special Orders, No. 54.

Amid the universal exultation of the Nation for the recent magnificent triumphs of our arms over the mightiest rebellion on the page of history, the Military Academy with lofty pride can claim that she has worthily fulfilled the ardent anticipations of her admirers;

That under the leadership of her dauntless Grant, the rebel capital is ours and her best army fleeing from destruction; that her indomitable Sherman is about to complete the most marvellous march of modern war; and that her sturdy Thomas and many other distinguished sons are severally performing their allotted parts in the grand drama of our national regeneration;

Believing that the present *elves* of our noble Alma Mater are of the same heroic stock with their world-renowned predecessors, and hoping that by future devotion to duty they may prove worthy of such a lineage, the Superintendent is pleased, in this happy hour of our country's joy, to forgive many past offences and to remit all punishments awarded by him for cadet delinquencies to this date.

By order of General Cullum,

(Signed) EDWARD C. BOYNTON,

Captain and Adjutant.

Cadets of the past forty years will observe sadly that nothing can write off the debits on the "skin book" save the collapse of a great war!

Lieutenant Braden then told of a visit General Cullum made to West Point in 1883, at the unveiling of the Thayer monument. He wished to remain after the meeting to finish some literary work. The place was crowded and beds taken from the cadets' store were set up in cadet barracks. General Cullum said he wanted to room in one and was going to stay a month. His bed was put up in the chaplain's office. In a day or two the Quartermaster's men came around and took all the beds and bedding away. Upon returning to his room General Cullum found nothing but an iron bedstead. He complained about it, and told Lieutenant Braden that in a short time he would see to it that any old graduate who returned to his Alma Mater would find a bed.

"I have no doubt," said Lieutenant Braden, "that to the act of removing General Cullum's bed we owe in large part that beautiful memorial hall."

OFFICERS FOR 1909-1910.

PRESIDENT.

General Horace Porter.

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 Frederick W. Sibley.	

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 1909.

Colum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4750	1	Godfrey, Stuart C.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4751	2	Harrington, Francis C. ...	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4752	3	Gee, Cleveland C.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4753	4	Wright, John M.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4754	5	Matheson, John R. D. ...	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4755	6	Sage, William H., Jr. ...	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4756	7	Taylor, Charles J.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4757	8	Marks, Edwin H.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4758	9	Worth, Earl	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4759	10	Acher, Albert H.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4760	11	Wilkes, Gilbert VanB. ...	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4761	12	Lee, John C. H.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4762	13	Besson, Frank S.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4763	14	Herkness, Lindsay C. ...	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4764	15	Lyman, Albert K. B.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4765	16	Richardson, Charles T. ...	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4766	17	Partridge, Clarence E. ...	2d Lieut. 26th Infantry.
4767	18	Ahem, Leo J.	2d Lieut. 5th Field Artillery.
4768	19	Beere, Donald M.	2d Lieut. 4th Field Artillery.
4769	20	McNabb, Thomas H. ...	2d Lieut. 6th Field Artillery.
4770	21	Oldfield, Homer R.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4771	22	Erlenkotter, Herman ...	2d Lieut. 4th Field Artillery.
4772	23	Thummel, Claude B.	2d Lieut. 1st Field Artillery.
4773	24	Beardslee, Norton M. ...	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4774	25	Whitaker, William C. ...	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4775	26	Miner, Harold E.	2d Lieut. 5th Field Artillery.
4776	27	Brice, James A., Jr.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4777	28	Briscoe, N. Butler	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

Cullum Number. Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4778 29	Dunsworth, James L. . . .	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4779 30	Crissy, Dana H.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4780 31	Farman, Elbert E., Jr. . .	2d Lieut 8th Cavalry.
4781 32	Johnson, Ronald DeV. . .	2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry.
4782 33	Van Deusen, George L. . .	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
4783 34	Everts, Edward A.	2d Lieut. 8th Infantry.
4784 35	Catron, Thom	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry.
4785 36	Parker, Robert B.	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4786 37	Greble, Edwin St. J., Jr. .	2d Lieut. 3d Field Artillery.
4787 38	Delano, Francis G.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4788 39	Devers, Jacob L.	2d Lieut. 4th Field Artillery.
4789 40	Hayes, Philip	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
4790 41	Domiat, Franz A.	2d Lieut. 26th Infantry.
4791 42	Nix, Raphael R.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4792 43	Walsh, James L.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4793 44	Baehr, Carl A.	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry.
4794 45	Franklin, Elkin L.	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry.
4795 46	Patton, George S., Jr. . . .	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry.
4796 47	Malven, Henry H., Jr. . .	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4797 48	Kelly, Edward L.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4798 49	Teague, Frederick W. . . .	2d Lieut. 1st Field Artillery.
4799 50	Ord, James G.	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry.
4800 51	Hughes, Thruston	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4801 52	Donaldson, Robert S. . . .	2d Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
4802 53	Philoon, Wallace C.	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry.
4803 54	Meyer, Charles B.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4804 55	Stearns, Cuthbert P. . . .	2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry.
4805 56	Taylor, Herbert Le R. . . .	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
4806 57	Hill, James R.	2d Lieut. 13th Cavalry.
4807 58	Mountford, Frederick A. . .	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4808 59	Fuller, Horace H.	2d Lieut. 11th Cavalry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4809	60	Perego, Fordyce LaD. . .	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4810	61	Emmons, Delos C.	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry.
4811	62	Krogstad, Arnold N.	2d Lieut. 22d Infantry.
4812	63	Denson, Eley P.	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
4813	64	Milling, Thomas D.	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry.
4814	65	Coles, Roy H.	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry.
4815	66	Munnikhuysen, H. D. F.	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
4816	67	Gage, Philip S.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4817	68	Eichelberger, Robert L.	2d Lieut. 25th Infantry.
4818	69	Hickok, Monte J.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4819	70	Rumbough, Stanley M.	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry.
4820	71	Goetz, Robert C. F.	2d Lieut. 3d Cavalry.
4821	72	Hanna, Frederick	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4822	73	Colley, Archibald T.	2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry.
4823	74	Harding, Edwin F.	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry.
4824	75	Morrow, Joseph C., Jr.	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry.
4825	76	McGee, Hugh H.	2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry.
4826	77	Chase, Theodore M.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps
4827	78	Roberts, Warder H.	2d Lieut. 25th Infantry.
4828	79	Smith, Raymond D.	2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
4829	80	Chapman, Carleton C.	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4830	81	Underwood, Arthur R.	2d Lieut. 20th Infantry.
4831	82	Wen, Ying H.	Foreigner, not assigned.
4832	83	Sears, Robert	2d Lieut. 1st Infantry.
4833	84	Bowen, Thomas S.	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
4834	85	Reed, William A.	2d Lieut. 2d Infantry.
4835	86	Plassmeyer, Joseph, Jr.	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry.
4836	87	Mills, Chester P.	2d Lieut. 14th Cavalry.
4837	88	Anderson, William H.	2d Lieut. 30th Infantry.
4838	89	Davis, Lee D.	2d Lieut. 14th Infantry.
4839	90	Van Deusen, Edwin R.	2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry.

Cullum Number. Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4840	91 Purdon, Frank L.	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
4841	92 Schillerstrom, Merl P. ...	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
4842	93 Stokely, Carlin C.	2d Lieut. 8th Infantry.
4843	94 Ford, Louis P.	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
4844	95 McDowell, John M.	2d Lieut. 5th Infantry.
4845	96 Bluemel, Clifford	2d Lieut. 24th Infantry.
4846	97 Moss, Wentworth H. ...	2d Lieut. 3d Infantry.
4847	98 Hunter, Francis R.	2d Lieut. 12th Infantry.
4848	99 McClelland, Guy W.	2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
4849	100 Mitchell, Manton C.	2d Lieut. 1st, Infantry.
4850	101 Simpson, William H. ...	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
4851	102 Hobson, Walker E.	2d Lieut. 8th Infantry.
4852	103 Chen, Ting C.	Foreigner, not assigned.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Presidents of the Association.

General George S. Greene, Class of 1823	1897 to 1898
General David S. Stanley, Class of 1852	1898 to 1899
General Egbert L. Viele, Class of 1847	1899 to 1900
General John M. Schofield, Class of 1853	1900 to 1906
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860	1906 to 1907
General Henry L. Abbott, Class of 1854	1907 to 1908
General James H. Wilson, Class of 1860	1908 to 1909
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860	1909 to 1910

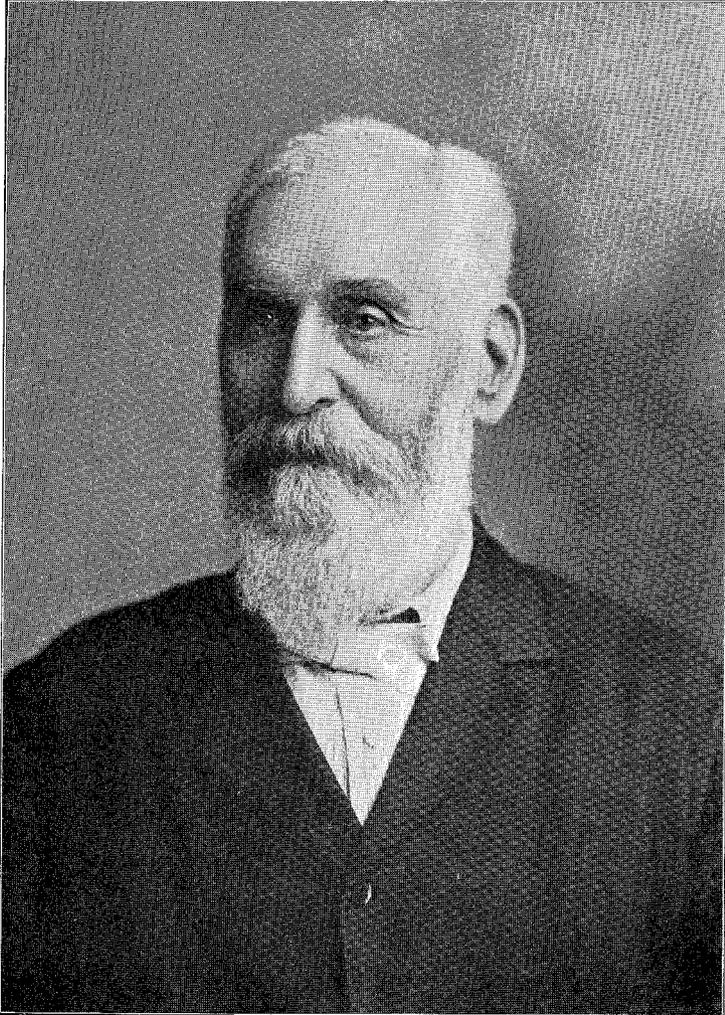
Note—Previous to 1897 the senior living graduate was President of the Association.

Secretaries of the Association.

Colonel Charles C. Parsons, Class of June, 1861	1870 to 1871
Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Class of 1865	1871 to 1874
Captain Robert Catlin, Class of 1863	1874 to 1878
Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Class of 1872	1878 to 1880
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869	1880 to 1900
Captain William C. Rivers, Class of 1887	1900 to 1903
Captain William R. Smith, Class of 1892	1903 to 1907
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869	1907 to 1910

Treasurers of the Association.

Prof. Henry L. Kendrick, Class of 1835	1870 to 1881
Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, Class of 1869	1881 to 1885
Lieutenant Francis J. A. Darr, Class of 1880	1885 to 1887
Prof. Edgar W. Bass, Class of 1868	1887 to 1899
Captain Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891	1899 to 1905
Captain Palmer E. Pierce, Class of 1891	1905 to 1907
Prof. Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891	1907 to 1910



MAJOR THOMAS K. JACKSON.

NECROLOGY.

THOMAS K. JACKSON.

No. 1393. CLASS OF 1848.

Died August 5, 1902, at Gainesville, Ala., aged 78.

MAJOR THOMAS K. JACKSON was born in Abbeville, S. C., December 12th, 1824, and entered U. S. Military Academy in June, 1844, and graduated July 1st, 1848, and was at once attached to the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Artillery, and soon transferred to the Fifth U. S. Infantry. In 1849 he was promoted to the Eighth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and served with it on the frontiers of Texas and New Mexico, until 1857, when he was assigned to duty at West Point as Assistant Instructor of Infantry tactics. Afterwards at his own request he was assigned to duty in the general recruiting service of the U. S. Army. Upon the secession of his native State, he immediately resigned his commission in the U. S. Army, April 1st, 1861. He was assigned to duty in the subsistence department, and later was offered the Colonelcy of a Virginia regiment of infantry, but declined the honor and was assigned to duty with General Albert Sidney Johnston as his principal commissary of subsistence. In December, 1863, he married the daughter of Hon. Turner Reins, of Gainesville, Ala., and at the close of the war settled in that town, where he lived until his death. After the year 1866, he was engaged in cotton business for some years; then in merchandising and the last years of his life were spent in managing his estate.

* * *

WILLIAM THOMAS MARTIN.

No. 907. CLASS OF 1837.

Died about February 1, 1903, in Baltimore, Md., aged 88.

The following letter is inserted as a regular obituary notice, for it contains all the essential facts of Mr. Martin's career:

"The Charleston Museum,
Charleston, S. C., June 26, 1908.

To the Secretary Association of Graduates,
West Point, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Your favor of 25th inst. is at hand. I regret that so long a time should have passed since the death of my dear old uncle, and feel that it should not have been so. I had felt that word ought to be sent to West Point, but did not know just whom to address, and hence allowed it to pass, being also much engaged and far from his late residence (Baltimore).

I am sorry that I cannot furnish any detailed account of his life, all the more active part of which lay in the years of my childhood and before. He was born in Mount Holly, N. J., on the day of the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815. His parents were John Peter Martin, originally of South Carolina and an active patriot soldier through the Revolution, and Isabella Innes Martin. He died in Baltimore, Md., about February 1st, 1903, in his 88th year, simply from the weakness of old age, retiring as usual the night before and passing away in his sleep.

He was educated at the Academy in Trenton, N. J., and thence went to West Point. His career there, grade and first appointment, are doubtless matters of record. All that part of his history antedates my birth and is little known to me. He entered the Engineer Corps and was in service in Florida, after the active period of the "Florida war." Some years later he resigned from the service, and became in the later "forties" a professor, and I think associate principal, in a military academy at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. About 1853 or 1854, he became connected with the U. S. Coast Survey at Washington, as a skilled draughtsman, and remained there until 1861. He then resigned, his South Carolina ancestry causing him to feel indisposed to attach himself to the government service, although he never "took sides" in the conflict, but retained a sorrowful neutrality.



LIEUTENANT LOUIS C. WOLF.

About 1865, his West Point comrade and lifelong friend, the late General Henry W. Benham, was assigned to construction work on the forts at Portsmouth, N. H., and requested my uncle to come to him as an architectural draughtsman, which he at once did. He remained in that position for several years, and later in similar work, also with General Benham, on the breakwater at Provincetown, Mass. By this time he had become entirely deaf; and about 1870, he came to New York and resided in my home in that city, aiding my father and myself more or less in literary work, but with no regular position. After my father died, 1883, his home remained with me for ten years more, until the house was sold and the inmates somewhat scattered. He lived in Brooklyn until 1899, when he moved to Baltimore, and spent his closing years very quietly with a family of kind friends.

He was a tireless reader and an elegant writer, but he could not be induced to write for publication—unfortunately—as his military and historical studies and judgments would have made him a reputation if they could have been known and read. Almost the only thing that he ever published was a brief statement of the Revolutionary services of his father (my grandfather) in South Carolina.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL S. MARTIN.

LOUIS CASPER WOLF.

No. 3744. CLASS OF 1897.

Died May 30, 1903, at Sheboygan, Wis., Aged 30.

The following order, announcing the death of **LIEUTENANT WOLF**, was issued by the Chief of Engineers:

“Headquarters Corps of Engineers,
United States Army,
Washington, June 23, 1903.

General Orders,
No. 7.

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 Louis Casper Wolf, U. S. Army, retired, who died at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, on May 30, 1903.

Lieutenant Wolf was born in Wisconsin, January 15, 1873, and was appointed from his native State as a cadet at the Military Academy, June 21, 1893. Graduating therefrom, he was appointed in the Army as Additional Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, to date from June 11, 1897; Second Lieutenant, July 5, 1898, and First Lieutenant, October 26, 1898.

He served as assistant to Colonel Charles R. Suter, Major William H. Heuer, Colonel Samuel M. Mansfield, and Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, in local charge of the construction of fortifications in San Francisco Bay, from September 30, 1897, to April 10, 1899. On duty with the batallion of Engineers and at the United States Engineer School, Willets Point, New York, from April 21, 1899, to June 29, 1901, when he was retired from active service, under the provisions of section 1251, Revised Statutes, on account of disability.

As a tribute to his memory, the officers of the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brigadier General Gillespie:

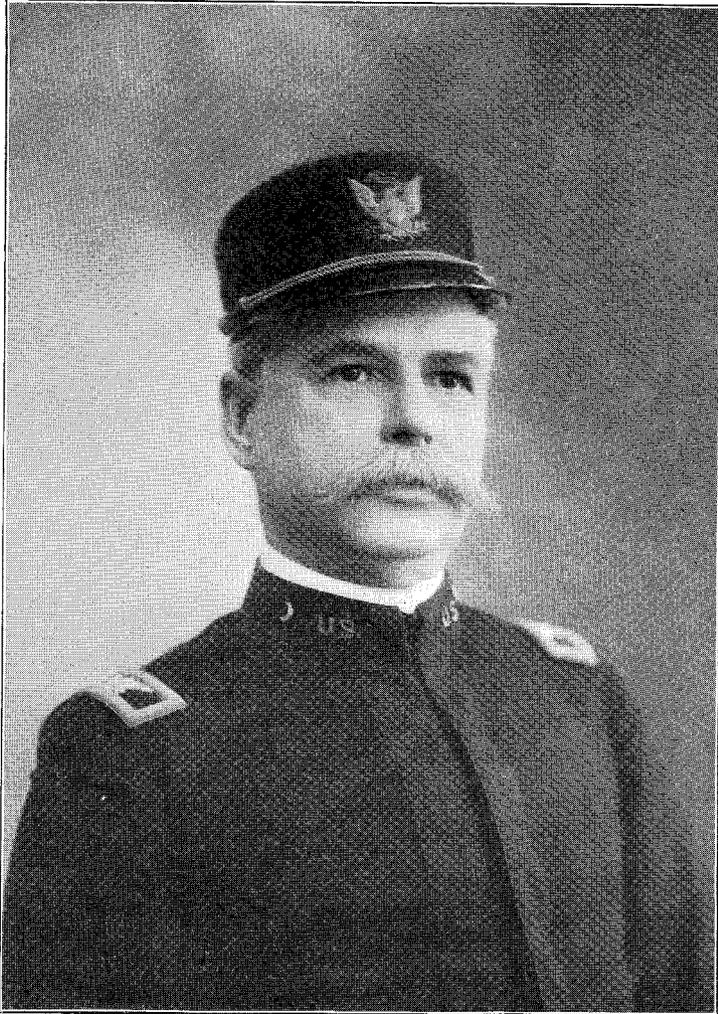
FREDERICK V. ABBOT,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

FRANK E. NYE.

No. 2289. CLASS OF 1869.

Died October 6, 1905, at Chicago, Ill., aged 58.

COLONEL FRANK E. NYE, was born in Fairfield, Maine, August 27, 1847. At the age of fourteen, he was sent to the Highland Military Academy, in Worcester, Massachusetts. Later he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, preparatory to entering Harvard College, but when the Civil War broke out, he was inspired as were many of the youths of the day, with a desire to help in putting down the rebellion, but being under age he was unable to enter the army at that time, so he determined to try for an appointment to West Point and train himself to be a soldier. From there he was graduated in



COLONEL FRANK E. NYE.

1869 and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Second Cavalry. He was on frontier duty, serving at Omaha Barracks, Camp Clark, Cedar Creek, Potter Station and Plum Creek, until 1873, when he resigned and went to Augusta, Maine, to engage in the insurance business.

During his twelve years residence in Augusta he was very active in local politics. He was also on the staff of the general commanding the state militia, and in this capacity rendered excellent service, which was very favorably commented upon by the Maine papers during the memorable state political tangle, known as the "count-out," when the Fusionists attempted to steal the electoral vote for governor. At this time and during the great crisis of January 17, 1880, he was detailed as acting Adjutant General, by Governor Daniel F. Davis, and was the man, who, by his untiring search found the missing votes. On September 18, 1884, he was appointed Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maine, to succeed his father, who had held the office for several years. On November 14, 1884, just two months later, he was appointed by President Arthur to the Army as Captain in the Commissary Department. He served as Post and Depot Commissary at Fort Monroe. From 1888 to 1893 he served as Depot and Purchasing Commissary in Washington, D. C. In 1894, he was made Chief Commissary of the Department of the Platte with the rank of Major. He was promoted to be Assistant Commissary-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, September 9, 1898; and Colonel, April 1, 1901. In 1898 he served as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of Volunteers in the Subsistence Department, and was with the Army in Porto Rico when his health began to fail. More recently he was stationed at Vancouver Barracks, and at Chicago as Chief-Commissary of the Department of the Lakes; at the latter station he died of acute Bright's disease.

Colonel Nye's father was Joshua Nye, of Waterville, Maine, who was a noted temperance advocate and once the

nominee of the Temperance Party for governor, but defeated at the election.

Colonel Nye, when a Second Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry, married, at Fort Sanders, Wyoming (Territory), on November 20th, 1872, Katherine, daughter of Edward S. Armstrong, of Boone County, Kentucky, who was a Virginian by birth, but studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar at Cincinnati, afterward removing to Kentucky, where he became a lawyer of prominence, and died at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

His grandmother was Prudence Izard of New Jersey, sister to Ralph and Charles Izard of Revolutionary fame, and his grandfather was Daniel Davison, an English barrister, who came over here and settled in West Virginia, owning all the land where Clarksburg now stands, and was a gentleman planter.

Mrs. Nye's mother was Frances Winn, (or Wynne) member of a large and well known family of middle Kentucky, which has given to the Army several men, notably, John and Frank Winn, graduates of West Point, and a surgeon in the Medical Corps.

Colonel and Mrs. Nye had one child, Ethel Armstrong, born in Augusta, Maine, on July 4th, 1877, and educated at the Academy of the Visitation in Georgetown, D. C., and is now the wife of Dr. John William Lyman, of Boston, Mass. Dr. and Mrs. Lyman have no children.

* * *



CAPTAIN WILLIAM YATES.

WILLIAM YATES.

No. 3537. CLASS OF 1893.

Died, July 18, 1906, at Boise Barracks, Idaho, aged 36.

WILLIAM YATES was born near Charleston, South Carolina, September 27th, 1870, and was appointed to the Military Academy by the Honorable H. H. Carlton, from the 8th Congressional District of Georgia.

He was admitted to the Military Academy on June 16th, 1888, and graduated June 16th, 1893. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry, upon graduation, and, after the usual graduating leave, joined his regiment at Fort Grant, Arizona. The West and the service were new to him, and he was most enthusiastic over both. A giant in physique and strength, he dearly loved an outdoor life, and a great deal of the time during the first five years of his service was spent in the saddle chasing or hunting the renegade Chiricahua Kid and his followers, or in exploring the mountains and canons of Arizona and New Mexico, frequently in search of game.

After serving for a short time at Fort Grant, Lieutenant Yates was assigned to duty at Fort Apache, Arizona, where he served for about one year. He next went to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, where he served until the post was abandoned early in 1896.

While serving at the two last named posts, Lieutenant Yates had a valuable and varied experience in performing the duties of all staff officers, a most valuable lesson, which, in the present days of large posts, is often lacking in a young officer's training.

He is next found at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, but served in the field against Indians, more than at the post. The regimental record shows that he frequently participated in long and hard rides after Indians, sometimes in command of enlisted men of his regiment, but more frequently, while in

charge of a small party of the incomparable Apache Scouts. He was frequently in command of his troop and served continuously with his regiment until August, 1897, when he was detailed as a student officer of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained until the outbreak of the War with Spain, in 1898. A few days later, he was with his regiment at Chickamaugua Park, Georgia, only to be told that he was to go on detached service in search of recruits to fill the ranks of his regiment, the troops of which were then placed on a war footing. He joined the regiment at Lakeland, Florida, just before the regiment embarked for Cuba, and was placed on duty with Troop "M", which had been a skeleton troop for several years, and was now to be re-organized. While this gave him a command of a troop, he was kept on duty in the United States, and was not permitted to accompany his regiment to Cuba, much to his disgust.

Upon the return of the troops from Cuba after the surrender of Santiago, the detachment of the 1st Cavalry left in the United States, was moved from Lakeland, Florida to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, and from this point, Lieutenant Yates, in command of Troop "M", went to Fort Meade, South Dakota. He was promoted First Lieutenant, March 2nd, 1899, and assigned to Troop "G", First Cavalry, but was shortly afterwards transferred back to his former troop, and served with it in Yellowstone Park until 1900, when he accompanied the regiment to the Philippines, in the notable voyage across the Pacific on the Chartered Transport Garonne. After disembarking at Batangas, Luzon, P. I., he accompanied his troop to Lipa, Batangas Province, where he served under the genial, whole souled, Captain Oscar J. Brown.

He remained on duty with his troop at Lipa, until his promotion to Captain, Fourteenth Cavalry, which dated from February 2nd, 1901; but as the order did not reach Lipa until early in June, he continued serving with the First Cavalry, until June 16th, 1901, on which date he left his station enroute

to the United States, to join his troop in the new regiment. During the nine months of his service in the Philippines, he was in the field against the Insurgents constantly, in the Provinces of Batangas and Laguna, and participated in minor actions at Balito, and Ibaan, Batangas Province.

On June 10th, 1901, just a few days before his departure from the Philippines, Captain Yates, with about twenty-five men of Troop "M", went to the assistance of Captain Wm. H. Wilhelm, Twenty-first Infantry and party of three officers and forty men, who had been severely handled by a large party of Insurrectos under Colonel Gonzales at Suluc, about six miles from Lipa, and dispersed same. In this engagement Captain Wilhelm and his three officers were either killed or mortally wounded, one non-commissioned officer and one native scout were killed, two non-commissioned officers and one private wounded, and the command without any officers left to lead them, was fought to a standstill. The small body of mounted men under Captain Yates, which suddenly appeared, was sufficient to cause the Insurgents to retire from the field in disorder.

Captain Yates joined his new regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on August 10th, 1901, after an eventful voyage across the Pacific on a chartered transport which became unmanageable in a storm, and after drifting about for several days, was finally picked up off the Mexican Coast, and from there towed into San Francisco harbor.

He served with his troop until October 11th, 1902, at Fort Riley, Kansas, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming and Fort Duchesne, Utah. He was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Wyoming, at Laramie, Wyoming, where he served for three years. When Captain Yates reported for duty at the university, there was neither gymnasium nor armory at the institution. Through his efforts a handsome building, splendidly equipped, was erected during his tour of duty at Laramie, which building served both

as armory and gymnasium. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, in December, 1905, and in April, 1906, he marched with his troop to Boise Barracks, Idaho, where he was on duty commanding the post until his death by accident, July 18th, 1906. While at drill, the horse of a recruit bolted, and Captain Yates, who was a superb horseman, went to the assistance of the recruit, and, in an attempt to head off the refractory horse, the two horses collided and both horses and men went down. While the recruit escaped unhurt, Captain Yates sustained a double fracture of the skull from which he died about seventeen hours later.

Funeral services were held at the Boise Cathedral with full military honors, and the body was then shipped to Macon, Georgia, where the local military companies acted as escort to the final resting place. A handsome bronze tablet was placed in Christ Church, Macon, on Easter, March 31st, 1907, bearing the following inscription:

"In memory of Captain William Yates, Fourteenth United States Cavalry. He gave up his life that he might save one of his men. This tablet is erected by the men of his troop. 1870-1906."

He was married April 5th, 1899, to Miss Miriam Powell, in Christ Church, Macon, Georgia. To this union there were born two sons, William Roper, born at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, May 20th, 1902, and who died at Laramie, Wyoming, September 13th, 1903; and Harney Powell, who was born at Laramie, Wyoming, December 25th, 1904, and who is now with his mother at 105 Second Street, Macon, Georgia.

In the death of William Yates the service lost one of its ablest and most loyal officers. He was an ideal cavalryman and dearly loved a horse. He was held in the highest esteem by all his fellow officers and men in his old regiment, the First Cavalry. What the Fourteenth Cavalry thought of him is ably expressed in the regimental order which was issued announcing his death. The order follows:

Headquarters 14th Cavalry.
Camp Tacoma, Washington.
August 16th, 1906.

General Orders.

No. 16.

The Regimental Commander announces to the regiment the death of Captain William Yates, which occurred at Boise Barracks, Idaho, July 18th, 1906.

Captain Yates was appointed to the Military Academy in 1888, was graduated in 1893, and appointed Second Lieutenant First Cavalry. He was promoted First Lieutenant in the same regiment March 2, 1899, and served with the regiment throughout the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection. He was promoted Captain Fourteenth Cavalry, February 2nd, 1901.

He was a zealous officer of high character and lofty ideals, a devoted husband and father, and a loyal friend.

Captain Yates lost his life while endeavoring to prevent the serious injury or death of a member of his troop. His was an act typical of the man.

The death of such an officer is a serious loss to the service. The manner of his death is the highest form of legacy that could have been left to his family and brother officers.

The officers of the regiment will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Godwin:
(Signed) J. McL. CARTER,
Captain and Adjutant, 14th Cavalry.
J. D. L. H.

OSCAR JAMES BROWN.

No. 2692. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, September 13, 1906, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas,
aged 53.

The subject of this sketch was born November 25th, 1853, at Fairmount, Gordon County, Georgia, and appointed Cadet, U. S. Military Academy July 1st, 1872, graduating June 15th, 1877, when he was appointed an Additional Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry; and Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry, Sept. 30, 1877. He was promoted First Lieutenant, April 24th, 1886; Captain, December 11th, 1896, and Major, November 30th, 1904; all of his service being in the 1st Cavalry.

Major Brown's record is one of varied services, and largely a record of service on the frontier, of long, hard marches, campaigns and scouts followed in later years by appointments to responsible positions which were filled with credit to himself and to the service.

He joined his troop—Company we called it in those days—("I," 1st Cavalry) at Camp Halleck, Nevada, December 17th, 1877, participating the following year from June to November in the Bannock Campaign; marching in that Campaign some 1700 miles.

From 1879 until 1883 his military history is an almost continuous record of scouts. The bare record reads: "At Pyramid Lake Indian Agency for the purpose of assisting the civil authorities as a posse Comitatus—In camp at Duck Valley Indian Reservation—On duty with his Company in San Francisco on account of anticipated riots with Kearneyites—Operating against the Chiricahua Indians on the Colorado River—Member of a Court of Inquiry—Scouting in Avivaypa Canon, the Gila Valley and other points in Arizona," etc.



MAJOR OSCAR J. BROWN.

In 1883 came a change—his soldierly qualities had won him the coveted appointment as Tactical Officer at West Point.

He filled this position until 1887, and that he filled that position well, officers who were cadets during that period will bear ample testimony.

From West Point he rejoined his regiment at Fort Maginnis, Montana, and in August, 1888, was transferred to Fort Custer, Montana. More scouting then, and frequent changes of station including Forts Buford and Assiniboine, Montana. In December, 1889, he was appointed Assistant Instructor in the Department of Cavalry, at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The following June he was appointed as Aide to General Wesley Merritt, holding this position for three years, when he was relieved at his own request; his Chief acknowledging his good service in the following order:

“The Commanding General takes this occasion to acknowledge the valuable and efficient service of Lieutenant Brown, while serving on his Staff and commends him as a capable, energetic and accomplished cavalry officer. By command of Brigadier General Merritt,

M. BARBER,
Adjutant General.”

He rejoined his Troop (“I”, First Cavalry) at Fort Bayard, N. M., leaving that post in Oct., 1893, in command of “B” and “I” Troops, First Cavalry, to attend regimental drills at Fort Grant, Arizona, where he remained but a few days when he was hurried off with troops for duty to suppress disturbances along the Mexican border, returning to Fort Bayard in July, 1894.

In May of 1895 he was detailed for duty with the militia of his native State—the Georgia Volunteers—taking up the duties of Acting Adjutant General and Inspector General of the State, and performing them so acceptably, that, upon declaration of war with Spain, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Georgia Volunteers.

After the muster out of his Volunteer regiment he rejoined his troop at Fort Meade, S. D., serving there but a few months when (June 5th, 1899) he was assigned to the command of Fort Yellowstone and made Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park.

In July, 1900, he left the United States with his regiment for the Philippine Islands, and took station at Lipa, Batangas Province, where he remained in command until April, 1902, when he marched to, and assumed command at Balayan, Batangas Province.

In his Philippine service he was actively engaged in suppressing the insurrection in Batangas Province, being in command July 31st to August 11th, 1902, of a combined force of infantry and cavalry operating in the country from Lipa to Tiaon, San Juan de Boc Boc Taison and Lobo Mountains, being engaged in a fight with a large body of insurgents, August 6th, 1902. He was engaged in numerous scouts from Lipa, operating in the country bordering on Lake Taal and the Lipa Mountains. He commanded an expedition composed of Companies of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Infantry, Macabebe Scouts, and his own Troop ("M," First Cavalry) in the Lipa Mountains. His expedition operated on the west side of these mountains, and crossing them continued operations into the Province of Tayabas—October 23 to November 4, 1901. He was engaged in a skirmish at Lipa, December 8th, 1901, and in January and February, 1902, took part in the movement against Insurgents in the Sungay mountain country, and later, in the general movement about Rosario, which terminated in the surrender of General Malvar.

During the greater part of 1902 he commanded the Third Squadron, First Cavalry, and for a long period was Provost Judge at Lipa, being later detailed as member of a Board for adjusting rents in Batangas Province. From April 1st to May 20th, 1908, he was on leave of absence in Japan, rejoining his regiment at Nagasaki, enroute to the United States, where he

took station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. From September 24th to November 1st, 1903, he was engaged as Umpire at the Army Maneuvers at West Point, Kentucky and Fort Riley, Kansas, after which he was stationed at Fort Clark and Fort Sam Houston, being in command on various occasions of his Regiment and Post.

He died after a short illness at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, September 13th, 1906.

The simple record of military duties performed and positions filled, however, do not do justice to Major Brown—in that they omit those traits in his character which brought to him so wide a circle of admirers.

He possessed in an unusual degree those genial qualities of mind and heart that won for him hosts of friends; wherever he went, whether with packers and cowboys, or in the fashionable city clubs, or with officers and enlisted men; with a keen sense of humor his happy disposition, cheery ways and sallies of wit, made him the center of an admiring crowd upon all social occasions. His unconscious faculty of attracting people was aptly described by a classmate who with Brown, when both were on duty at West Point, took a ten-day leave and spent it at one of the principal hotels at Fort Monroe: "We didn't know a soul at the hotel when we arrived," said he, "but when we left every man, woman and child in the establishment came down to the steamer to see Brown off!"

All unconsciously he had a genius for entertaining people, and his qualities in this line were so well known and justly appreciated that when the President of the United States visited San Antonio, in April, 1905, although the talent of that large city and the post of Sam Houghton were available, he was, by Department order, called to San Antonio from Fort Clark to assist in the entertainment.

* * *

SAMUEL BECKLEY HOLABIRD.

No. 1437. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, February 3rd, 1907, at Washington, D. C., aged 81.

GENERAL SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD was of good old New England stock; he was born in Canaan, Connecticut, on June 16th, 1826; was in 1845 appointed a Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated on July 1st, 1849, and commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First U. S. Infantry and ordered to Fort Brown, Texas. He served continuously for nine years with this Regiment at different military posts in Texas on the Rio Grande frontier, for one year as an officer of mounted infantry. He was Regimental Quartermaster of the First U. S. Infantry from July 1st, 1852, to May 31st, 1858, during which period he was engaged in building several military posts in Texas. In 1858 he was detailed and served one year on Recruiting duty, and in September, 1859, was ordered to West Point where he served as Adjutant of the Military Academy until May 31st, 1861, on which date he was appointed a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, and, until July, 1862, he rendered valuable service in the Organization and Supply of the New Volunteer troops at Harrisburg, Pa., Frederick, Md., Harpers Ferry, Winchester, and Warrenton, Va., and other places, in Maryland and Virginia. In July, 1862, he was appointed an Additional Aide de Camp with the rank of Colonel, which rank he held until May 3rd, 1866. In 1862 he served as Chief Quartermaster of Major General Banks Division, as Chief Quartermaster of the Second Army Corps in the Northern Virginia Campaign, being present at the battle of Antietam. In October, 1862, he accompanied Major General Banks to New York City, where he remained engaged in fitting out an expedition to the Gulf of Mexico, until December 4th, 1862, when the expedition sailed for Ship Island, Miss. He accompanied the

expedition to New Orleans, and was, on December 17th, 1862, assigned as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, in which position he served, being present at the siege of Port Hudson, in June, 1863, until the Department of the Gulf was abolished and the Department of Louisiana was established, of which Department he was appointed Chief Quartermaster, and continued to serve in that capacity until March, 1866; during a portion of that time he acted as Depot Quartermaster in New Orleans. In October, 1866, he was promoted to be Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to date from July 29th, 1866.

On March 13th, 1865, he was given the Brevets of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Brigadier General, U. S. Army, for "faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion."

After the close of the Civil War General Holabird occupied many important positions, as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, 1867-1872; as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas, 1872-1875; as Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, 1875-1878; Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific, and Department of California, 1878-1879. In October, 1879, he was relieved from duty on the Pacific and ordered to Washington, where, in November, 1879, he was assigned to duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, where he remained until, in March, 1882, he was ordered to take charge of the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia. On January 22nd, 1881, he was Commissioned Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, with the rank of Colonel. He remained on duty in Philadelphia until, on July 1st, 1883. He was appointed Quartermaster General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in which position he served until his retirement from active service, by operation of law, on June 16th, 1890.

From the above synopsis of his military life and services, it will be seen that General Holabird brought to the important

office of Quartermaster General of the Army, by reason of his wide experience and many years of service, both in the line and in the staff, in garrison and in the field, in peace and in war, a very thorough knowledge of the wants and needs of the Army; and during his administration of its affairs very much was accomplished in the way of bettering the condition of the Army, especially that of the enlisted man, by improvements in barracks and quarters, in clothing, and equipment.

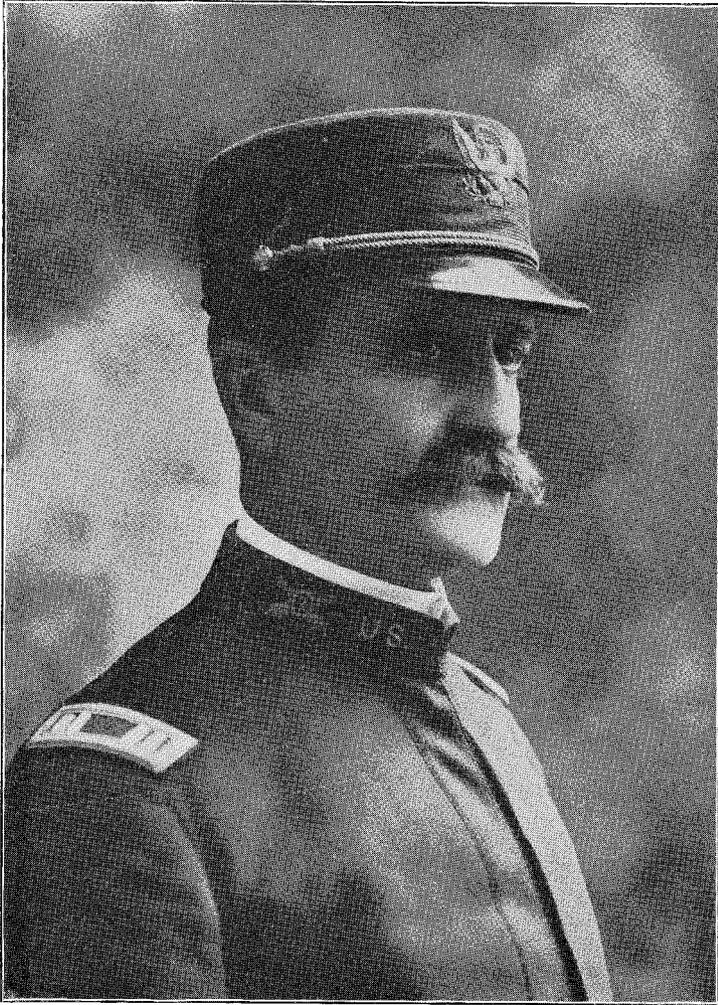
General Holabird was a robust, manly figure, and his distinguished and commanding appearance and dignified bearing always impressed favorably those with whom he was brought in contact. He had a natural ability of a high order, a logical and philosophical mind, and his counsels were always distinguished by a sound sense and practical wisdom.

It was the fortune of the writer to be closely associated with him for many years both during and subsequent to the Civil War, and he always commanded my profound respect and admiration. He was a scholarly man and had a fine literary taste, and was always a student. He had accumulated rather an extensive library, and after his retirement until his death, he lived with his books. He translated and published "Jomini's Treatise on Grand Military Operations."

During the later years of his life he took quite an active interest in religious affairs, and for many years, and at the time of his death, was a vestryman of the Episcopal "Church of the Ascension" in Washington.

When "taps" sounded for him he was laid at rest by the side of his wife in the beautiful National Cemetery at the Soldiers' Home in Washington. Requiescat in pace.

C. G. S.



MAJOR BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH.

BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH.

No. 2332. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, October 14, 1907, at Alameda, California, aged 57.

MAJOR BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH was born in Rhode Island, May 17th, 1850. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy June 15th, 1870, and was appointed Second Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, remaining continuously on duty in that regiment for more than thirty years and until it was merged into the Artillery Corps in 1901. With this he served as a field officer until his retirement in November, 1905, at an age when—but for illness—ten years of service were still before him; and when his uncommon ability as an officer of artillery was receiving belated notice.

To many who knew him only as well as a somewhat reserved and reticent bearing permitted, this bare summary may seem an adequate account of his service. He himself, it is certain, would have asked for no other. He did his duty as he saw it or as it was given him to do so wholly without concern for credit or reward, that he met offers of either with indifference; on occasion with impatience. With a most exacting discipline coupled with sleepless care for the comfort and welfare of the men; with old non-commissioned officers, seldom changed and like him in method and manner, his company increased to two hundred for field service in the Philippines was soon conspicuous for an ever ready efficiency even in a noted battalion—800 strong. Of the original thirteen or fourteen officers of this battalion two were killed in action, five wounded and one invalided home. Four were promoted by selection to U. S. volunteer regiments eventually organized. That Captain Randolph was not one of these was due to that indifference, already mentioned, which amounted virtually to refusing advancement. He met argument and urging to induce him to initiate measures for his appointment to higher

place and for well deserved recognition of his work either with silence or with the curt refusal that he had done nothing to deserve promotion. In this he was unjust to himself as he was also to others when he professed to view their reasonable ambition with amused contempt. Entirely free from affection, blunt and outspoken, there is no doubt whatever that his attitude, however wrongheaded, was genuine and sincere. When, during the advance on Malolos, the expedition to open the hemp ports, and the occupation of the southern islands, he was frequently ordered on dangerous or important duty, his subsequent official reports, while exact, were of the briefest; and he was a most reluctant witness when cross-examined as to details where these redounded in any sense to his credit.

A character and disposition so simple cannot, from its very simplicity, be analyzed. He was emphatically "a man of one book," the drill and regulations for the service, though he showed sometimes an unexpected familiarity with military history. Untroubled by the theories and vagaries of writers on the art of war, the welfare of the men of his company or battery and its efficiency as a fighting force were at once his study, his pleasure and his recreation. He rarely spoke to them in other than a most peremptory manner, but the men understood him thoroughly, were entirely devoted to him and followed him with confidence and willingly in battle.

In the period between graduation and retirement he saw the coast artillery develop from a badly organized branch of the service, quartered in useless fortifications with obsolete armament, employed and drilled essentially as infantry, to a highly trained, scientific corps. For a long time progress was slow,—almost imperceptible, the simple drill "at the guns" monotonous and apt to be perfunctory; and, save for occasional utopian schemes advocating change the service was languid and inert. Promotion had been slow and there was no prospect of betterment. Under these discouraging conditions all

but very few officers lost heart or devoted inordinate leisure to extraneous matters. Among these very few Randolph was conspicuous. He had taken the course at the Artillery School soon after graduation and thereafter he was content to do the best possible work with the tools at hand until better were furnished him—and so, thoroughly at home in the progress of the arm and familiar with each step in its improvement, the apprentice became the master.

By the irony of fate this single-hearted, straight-forward soldier who asked for so little, was to be denied the reward that even he himself knew he had earned. At the height of fulfilment when accurate and exact knowledge and achievement made daily work a pleasure, it was taken from him. In a moment, without warning, his activity came to an end, and from the ramparts overlooking the sea he was thenceforth to live out the days that were left, carried from bed to chair and chair to bed fully aware of the inevitable and inexorable course his illness must take. Without repining, but frankly exasperated at the unjust cruelty of the sentence, he passed the first months within hearing of the trumpet calls whose bidding he had been wont to do cheered, if cheer there could be, with the companionship of friends. Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, who had known him in the Philippines and recognized his sterling worth, when inspecting the Presidio of San Francisco, remembered that he was there and visited him. As soon as practicable his brother had built for him, designed especially for his comfort, a bungalow adjoining his own home in Alameda, and there he lingered many months, until the clouded intelligence knew those that came to him no more and until at last the loyal heart was still.

“The faithful Randolph,”—many who served with him call him now as though by common consent, characterizing him in a single phrase and one that would have pleased him most.

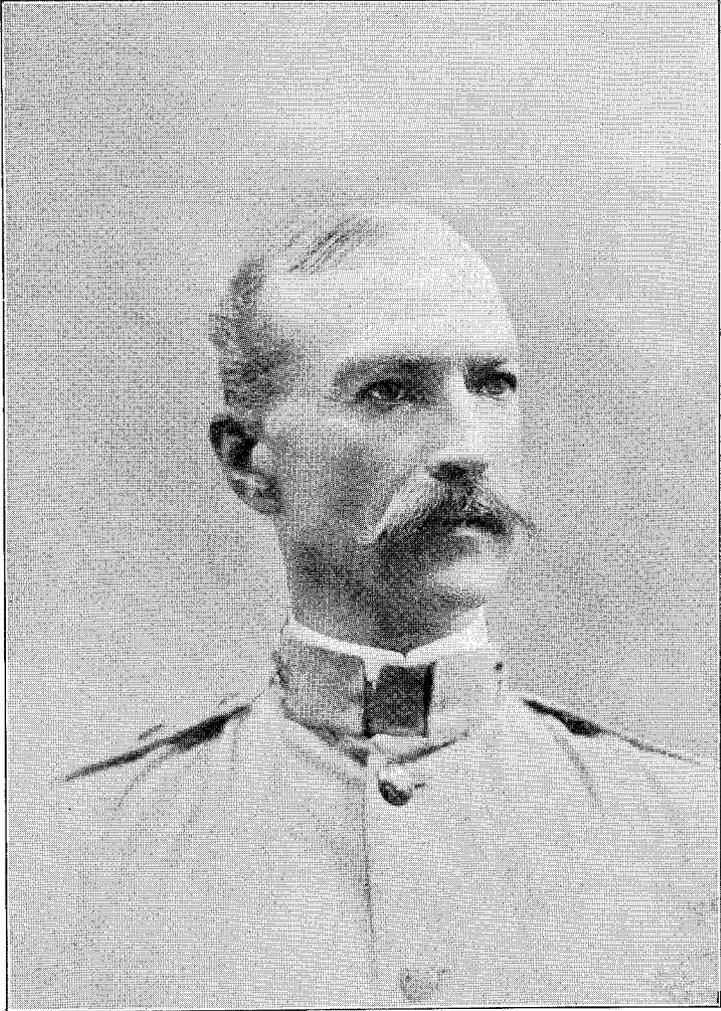
W. A. K.

WILLIAM. L. GEARY.

No. 2537. CLASS OF 1874.

Died December 6, 1907, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., aged 59.

MAJOR WILLIAM LOGAN GEARY was born in San Francisco, California, April 18th, 1849. He was a son of General John W. Geary, who served as Colonel of a Pennsylvania Regiment in the Mexican War and as a Major-General of Volunteers during the Civil War. He was the first white child born in San Francisco, his father having been the last Alcalde in California under Mexican rule and the first Mayor of San Francisco, after the annexation of California to the United States. Major Geary first entered the service of the United States at the age of twelve years, when he enlisted as a drummer boy in the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in which he served from June, 1861, to September, 1862. In September, 1870, he was appointed a cadet at West Point, graduating in June, 1874. Upon his graduation he was assigned to the Twelfth Infantry, acting as Adjutant of this regiment from February, 1875, to November, 1878. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in 1880, resigning from the service in 1884. While in the Twelfth Infantry he was stationed at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, California, Forts Bowie and Grant, Arizona, and at Plattsburg Barracks, New York. After leaving the Army in 1884 he was associated with others in Eastern Oregon and Western Idaho in the mercantile business and various other enterprises. In the fall of 1893 he went into engineering work at Portland, Oregon, and was later identified with the United States Engineer Corps in various river and harbor improvements. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was appointed a Captain in the Second United States Volunteer Engineers, serving with this regiment in Cuba until mustered out in May,



COLONEL WILLIAM L. GEARY.

1899. He was commissioned a Captain in the Thirty-fifth United States Volunteers in June, 1899, and was appointed Regimental Quartermaster. This regiment was ordered to the Philippines shortly after being organized and saw service in Northern Luzon. He was commissioned a Major in the Thirty-fifth U. S. Volunteers, December, 1899, and served as such until mustered out in February, 1901, at the Presidio, San Francisco. Having been appointed by President McKinley Captain in the Commissary Department, he re-entered the regular establishment immediately upon being mustered out of the Thirty-fifth U. S. Volunteers, and was assigned to duty as Assistant to the Purchasing Commissary at San Francisco. Two years later he was ordered to Manila and assigned to duty as Chief Commissary, Department of Vissayas, at Iloilo. He received his Majority in the Subsistence Department October 13th, 1905. In May, 1906, he returned to the United States and was assigned to Seattle, Washington, as Purchasing Commissary; and was in charge of this office at the time of his death, which occurred at the Presidio General Hospital, December 6th, 1907, from an acute case of Bright's disease.

Major Geary was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, joining the Pennsylvania Commandery in 1880, and being transferred to the Commandery of the State of Washington in December, 1906. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Agnes E. Geary, and by six children, Dr. H. L. Geary, of Seattle, Mr. E. H. Geary, Mr. J. W. Geary and Mr. E. G. Geary, of San Francisco, and Lieutenant W. D. Geary, Twelfth Cavalry, U. S. A., and Miss Margaret L. Geary.

* * *

CHARLES G. SAWTELLE, JR.

No. 3548. CLASS OF 1893.

Died, February 18, 1908, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, aged 38.

CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE, JR., who died suddenly of heart failure at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, February 18th, 1908, was born in San Francisco, Cal., January 30th, 1870.

He came from well known, New England stock, his mother being Alice Chester Sawtelle (nee Munroe) and his father, General Charles G. Sawtelle, retired, one time Quartermaster General of the Army, whose worth as an officer and whose genial and courteous nature are widely known.

In common with all army boys Sawtelle spent his early life in various parts of the country, getting his schooling as best he might. He finally in 1883 entered the Public Schools of Washington, D. C., graduating from the High School as Captain of one of its Cadet Companies, in 1888.

He was appointed "At Large" to the Military Academy from which he graduated in 1893. His first service as an officer was with the Second Cavalry at Fort Wingate, N. M., where he was stationed from October 1st, 1893, to November 16th, 1895. During this time he had active service on Riot duty at the R. R. strikes at Las Vegas, N. M., in July and August, 1894, and in October, 1894, participated in the assault on the Moqui Indian Village of Oraibi, Arizona, resulting in the capture of nineteen Indians. He then attended the Torpedo School at Willets Point, N. Y. Harbor, graduating therefrom in September, 1896, and rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he remained until ordered with his regiment to the Mobilization Camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and thence to Mobile, Ala., and Tampa, Florida. At the outbreak of the Spanish war in 1898, being one of the unfortun-



CAPTAIN CHARLES C. SAWTELLE, JR.

ates (from a professional standpoint) who were not ordered with the Cuban expedition under General Shafter, he eagerly accepted an appointment as Captain and A. Q. M. of Volunteers, and reported for duty in San Francisco, Cal. On June 22nd, 1898, sailing for the Philippine Islands as Chief Q. M., Third Philippine Island Expedition on the Staff of then Brigadier General MacArthur, on June 27th.

From this time to his return, sick, to San Francisco in October, 1899, his life was one of hard work and exposure in a strange country as will be shown by the following brief recital.

October 13th, 1899.—Participated in assault of Manila and combats at Singalon and Paco.

February 4-5th, 1899.—Participated in defense of Manila, especially in connection with First Nebraska Regiment at Santa Mesa. The operation of the gun boat Laguna de Bay, on the morning of February 5th, and the assault and capture of La Loma Church the same afternoon.

February 10th, 1899.—Participated in the fight at Caloocan, being with the advance of the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana Regiments.

February 20th, 1899.—Participated in skirmishes near Deposito and San Pedro Macati.

While serving as Acting A. D. C. to General MacArthur, he was engaged in the almost nightly attacks on the American lines from Caloocan to Block House No. 7, among which was "Tondo Night", February 22nd.

He was in command of the wagon train on the advance to Malolos, in March, 1899, but was frequently found on the firing line, as at Tuliajan Defile, Tinajeros River R. R. Bridge and the engagement at Marilac River.

For his behavior at the first mentioned he was recommended for gallantry in action by Major R. W. Young, commanding Utah Light Battery.

He was present at the capture of Malolos, the battle at Calumpit and the battle of Santa Marea, and the same day, May 4th, 1899, the fight at Santo Tomás; also San Fernando on May 6th.

The recital of these services shows that Sawtelle was made of the "stuff that men are made of." Many another good man went through this strain. Somewhere in Virgil we find: "Show yourself a man." That Sawtelle was not found wanting is shown by the following, gathered from personal letters and official reports.

Under date of January 22nd, 1899, Major General Wesley Merrett, U. S. A. says of him: "He distinguished himself while I was in command at Manila, both in performing the duties of his office, and as a soldier in leading the Advance upon the enemy's block house in the attack on the 13th of August."

Under date of January 12th, 1899, Major General F. V. Green, U. S. V., writes: "I saw a great deal of Captain Sawtelle at Manila; and General MacArthur on whose staff he served; spoke to me several times concerning his remarkable gallantry, as well as his ability as an officer. Captain Sawtelle, in my judgment, belongs to the class of energetic, able and courageous young officers, who have proved their value during the late war, as well as their devotion to duty by hard professional study prior to the war.

Brigadier-General Charles A. Whittier, U. S. V., writes:

"I had many opportunities of noting the official and personal conduct of Captain Chas. G. Sawtelle, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., from the day he arrived in Manila Bay until I left, (October 31st) and I can and do unhesitatingly testify to his excellent qualities. The Army needs such officers."

General MacArthur in an official report on the combat at Singalong, says:

"The advance party consisting of men of the Minnesota regiment, re-enforced by volunteers from the Astor battery, led by Lieutenant March and Captain Sawtelle, of the brigade staff, as an individual volunteer, reached a point within less than eighty yards of the block house, but was obliged to retire to the intersecting road in the village, at which point a hasty work was improvised and occupied by a firing line of fifteen men. Aside from conspicuous individual actions in the first rush, the well regulated conduct of this firing line was the marked feature of the contest, and it is proposed, if possible, to ascertain the names of the men engaged, with a view to recommend them for special distinction. * * * At about 1:30 p. m. all firing had ceased, and two scouting parties voluntarily led by Captain Sawtelle and Lieutenant March, soon thereafter reported the retreat of the adversary. The city was entered without further incident through the Paco district, detachments being placed at the bridges indicated in memorandum No. 2, herewith. The contact was made about 12 o'clock, and the contest continued with great ferocity until 1:35; that is to say, about one hour and a half. The loss in the combat was three officers wounded, four enlisted men killed, and thirty-five wounded. * * * The gallant manner in which Captain Sawtelle, brigade quartermaster, volunteered to join the advance party in the rush, volunteered to command a firing line, for a time without an officer, and again volunteered to lead a scout to ascertain the presence or absence of the enemy in the block house was a fine display of personal intrepidity."

Captain Sawtelle was recommended by General MacArthur for brevets of Major of Volunteers, and Captain in the Regular Army, and also for a Medal of Honor for "Marked intrepidity in combat at Singalong."

What higher honor can a soldier seek?

After his return from this tour of duty in the Philippines, Captain Sawtelle served with his regiment, the Eighth Cavalry, to which he had, in due course of promotion, been assigned as a Captain, at Forts Reno and Sill, I. T., and later as Regimental Commissary at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Again he was ordered with his regiment to the Philippines, serving at Fort Wm. McKinley near Manila. Shortly after his return from this tour of duty his death occurred.

So much for Captain Sawtelle, the soldier.

As for Charley Sawtelle, the man, it need only be said that all who met him were charmed; all who knew him were endeared to him; and all whom he listed among his friends were honored.

It was the writer's fortune to know him from childhood to manhood, and I do not expect to meet a more polished gentleman or a truer friend.

D. I. K.

JOHN L. BARBOUR.

No. 2898. CLASS OF 1881.

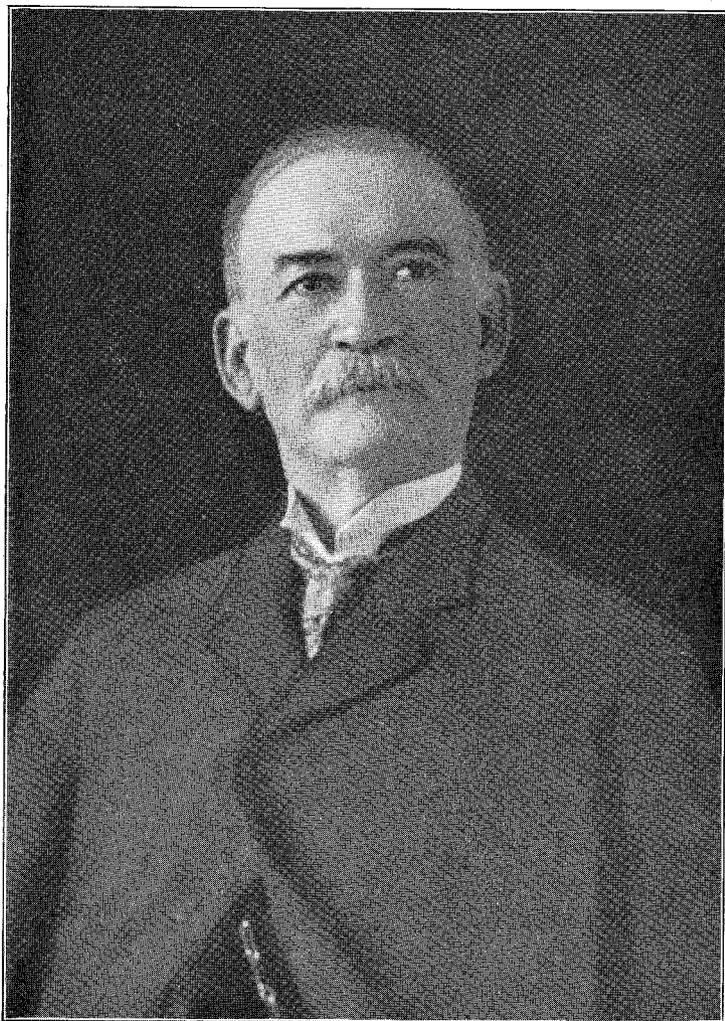
Died, April 12, 1908, at Chicago, Ill., aged 50.

CAPTAIN BARBOUR was born April 17th, 1858, in Missouri, and soon thereafter his parents moved to Marietta, Ohio, where the Captain received his early schooling at the Marietta Academy.

In 1877 he won, by competition, a cadetship at West Point, and entered the Academy September 1st of that year. Graduating June 11th, 1881, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry. He joined his regiment September 30th, 1881, at Fort Lincoln, N. D., and served at that fort until November 10th, 1882; next at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to September 21st, 1885. On leave until November 11th, 1885; at Columbus Barracks, Ohio to December 8th, 1885; at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming to January 3rd, 1886; again at Laramie to February 19th, 1886; at Wakashie, Wyoming to June 19th, 1886; at Laramie to February 28th, 1887; at Fort McKinney, Wyoming to June 28th, 1889; on leave to September 6th, 1889; at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyoming to October, 1891; was A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. from October, 1890 to October,



CAPTAIN JOHN L. BARBOUR.



CAPTAIN EUGENE P. MURPHY.

1891; at Fort Logan, Colorado to September 1892; on General Recruiting Service to October, 1894; with his company to May 12th, 1895; was R. Q. M., Seventh Infantry and Post Q. M., at Fort Logan, Colorado to June 20th, 1898, and retired April 26th, 1898, for disability, as Captain. After retirement he returned to his old home, and for three years continued his interest in military matters by having charge of a company of Marietta College students.

In March, 1905, Captain Barbour was placed on recruiting duty at Parkersburg, W. Va. In March, 1908, failing health made it necessary to relinquish this duty.

His death took place at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, of pneumonia, complicated with other diseases. He is buried in Marietta, Ohio.

Captain Barbour was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of a number of Lodges.

He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Charles Nickerson, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Frances Barbour, of Marietta.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

EUGENE P. MURPHY.

No. 2182. CLASS OF 1867.

Died June 12, 1908, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 63.

EUGENE P. MURPHY was born in Albany, N. Y., January 28th, 1845. His early boyhood was spent on his father's farm and his education started at the village school. At the age of twelve he entered St. John's College, Fordham, now known as Fordham University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of A. B., July 9th., 1862.

After his graduation he returned to his home in Albany and spent several months visiting his parents.

It was through the influence of his brother Daniel T. Murphy of the firm of Murphy, Grant & Co., that Eugene was appointed at large by President Lincoln to the United States Military Academy. He entered the Academy September 1st, 1863, and graduated June 17th, 1867, being promoted to Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery.

Upon his graduation, he obtained leave of absence for six months which were spent traveling in Europe.

On his return from this trip to the heart of civilization and gayest society, he was ordered to Fort Steilacom, Washington, then the wildest and roughest frontier.

In April, 1868, he was ordered to Fort Tongas, Alaska, which was then the very end of the earth. Here was work for officers and men as this was the first detachment of troops sent by the government to take possession of Alaska, which had just been purchased by the United States from Russia.

The first six months were spent in building quarters and storehouses of rough logs. During this work the only refuge from the elements were tents; many of these were wrecked the first night spent on the beach.

Fortunately the Indians proved to be very peaceful, their greatest fault being the habit of appropriating whatever they could lay their hands on. The two and a half years spent at Fort Tongas, after the post was established, were passed in exploring, hunting and fishing when official duties would allow. Many valuable specimens of minerals and natural history obtained on these trips were sent by Lieutenant Murphy to the Smithsonian Institute.

As the steamer called only twice a year, steamer day was a great event; it meant landing a six months' supply of stores for man and beast and the accumulated mail of orders, letters and papers for the previous six months. "General Grant had been President six months before we knew he had been elected," Mr. Murphy once remarked to a friend, in speaking of his experiences in Alaska.

While at Fort Tongas, Lieutenant Murphy was A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. and the manner in which he performed the duties of these two details won for him the following commendation in General Orders, (Extract from Capt. C. A. Whittier's report of inspection at Fort Tongas, Alaska,) "the appearance of his store houses, the care taken of public property, the condition of his papers, and of everything pertaining to both departments, deserves special commendation. It is rare, in places more in the world, and where everything necessary can be procured, to find matters in so excellent a condition as Lieutenant Murphy has placed them." * * * * *

"The Division Commander, judging from his report, and from his own observation during the recent visit to Fort Tongas, is of the opinion that Lieutenant Murphy merits the special commendation of his Department Commander for his faithful performance of his official duties.

(Signed) ROBERT N. SCOTT, Bt. Lt. Col. and A. A. A. G.,
March 26th, 1869."

In August, 1870, Lieutenant Murphy was ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, remaining there till June, 1871. From Fort Riley he was ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco, California. While in garrison at the Presidio he received his promotion to First Lieutenant, Second Artillery. In September of the same year he was transferred to Alcatraz Island, San Francisco harbor, where he remained until receiving leave of absence in January, 1872.

Upon the expiration of his leave he resigned from the Army April 1, 1872.

During the five years following his resignation he was associated with his brother in the San Francisco branch of Murphy, Grant & Co. In October, 1877, Mr. Murphy was made a charter member of the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, the site of great excitement during the "Comstock Days." After about sixteen years as a broker on the Exchange he resigned to enter the real estate and insurance business in which business he remained up to the time of his death.

In September of 1879, Mr. Murphy married the daughter of a wealthy pioneer merchant of San Francisco and made an ideal husband and a loving and devoted father.

Mr. Murphy was appointed vice-president of the San Francisco Gas Co. in 1883 and was made president of the company the following year. He was also president of the California Woman's Hospital for several years and it was during his presidency and through his efforts that the present hospital was built.

Being a great lover of art and on account of the deep interest taken in the founding of the San Francisco Art Association, he was made a life member of that Institute in November, 1877. He was one of the oldest members of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Murphy was a member of the Geographical Society of the Pacific and acted as chairman of the committee to report on the shoaling of San Francisco Bay.

During the Golden Jubilee exercises of St. Ignatius College Mr. Murphy received the degree of L. L. D., October, 1905.

In spite of the success of his active life as a civilian Mr. Murphy always held West Point in the greatest love and admiration. He felt more pride at having been a graduate of this noble institution, and of his subsequent Army career, than in any of his civic honors, or in any of his business successes that brought a competent fortune. He always retained in his business methods the high West Point standards of honor, and was an uncompromising foe of the corrupt methods of high finance that are too common at this time.

In 1898, on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he tendered his services to the Secretary of War as an officer of volunteers and hoped to be sent to the Philippines. On account of his age his services were not accepted, and this was one of his greatest disappointments.

Mr. Murphy had the love and respect of the highest and humblest of the citizens of San Francisco. The United States Military Academy may well be proud of him, as he was proud of her. He lived a beautiful life, and died honored and mourned by thousands of his countrymen.

This son of West Point was a credit to her strictest standards, and he would desire the Association of Graduates to know his life-long love for his Alma Mater.

H. I. FERGUSON,
Captain Twenty-first Infantry.

AMMON A. AUGUR.

No. 2687. CLASS OF 1877.

Died June 25, 1908, at Fort Thomas, Ky., aged 57.

He was born in Bertia, Ottawa County, Mich., December 5, 1852. Appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Michigan (Grand Rapids), July 1st, 1873. Graduated and appointed Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry, 15th June, 1877, the year when congress failed to make appropriation for the pay of the Army. Joined January 1st, 1878, assigned to Company "C", at Fort Ringgold, Texas. Changes of station then carried him to Pena Colorado and Fort Davis, Texas, in 1880, and to Fort Sill, I. T., January, 1881.

On different duties at that post, namely: Quartermaster, Commissary, and commanding other company than his own which was Company "I," to which he had been assigned on promotion June 18, 1880.

At Fort Elliott, Texas from November 1886 to March 9, 1887, when he rejoined company.

From Fort Sill changed station with regiment in June, 1888, going to Fort Apache, Arizona, where now and then he was on duty with Tenth Cavalry.

January, 1889, went to Fort Thomas, Arizona, where he was on various duties, including field service. Transferred to Company "B," Twenty-fourth Infantry and joined company December 11th, 1890, at Fort Grant, Arizona. On college duty at Dixon, Ills., May 15, 1891, to September 1, 1894, re-joining regiment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Promoted Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, January 21, 1895, and transferred to Company "H."

Performed various duties at Fort Huachuca, including command of Post.

Went to Fort Douglas, Utah, in October, 1896, where he was when the Spanish-American War began, performing always important duties including command of company and battalion.

Left Fort Douglas April 21, 1898, with regiment, for Chickamauga Park, Ga., then went with regiment, a month later to Tampa, Fla., and participated with regiment in Santiago campaign, being at the battle of San Juan Hill, the siege of Santiago and at yellow fever pest hospital at Siboney, where he too was sick for weeks.

Then back at Fort Douglas, Utah, in command of Company "H" and sometimes of battalion, till April, 1899, when with regiment, he changed station, going to Alcatraz Island for a month or more, and then at Presidio till July 12, 1899, when he embarked on the "City of Para" for Manila, in command of Company "H."

While on duty at Pump Station on the Maraquina River Augur was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, August 30, 1899, was soon after taken sick with typhoid fever and was given recruiting duty in the United States, to February 28, 1901.

Promoted Major, Twenty-fifth Infantry 28th February, 1901, transferred to Twentieth Infantry 4th April, 1901, and to Twenty-ninth Infantry in 1903, which regiment he joined in the Philippines in March of that year, in the Department of the Visayas. Served at Cebu, Cebu, Camp Jossman, Guimiras, and then at Fort Bliss, Texas, in May, 1904.

Changed station to Fort Logan, Colorado, December, 1905. At Bliss and Logan was Post Commander, also part of time at Jossman.

Augur was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to Twenty-fourth Infantry, July 18, 1906, to date July 2, 1906. He joined Twenty-fourth Infantry at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, P. I., 18th February, 1907. Commanded regiment and post at different times there, then went to Warwick Barracks, Cebu. Returning with regiment to the United States on U. S. A. T. "Sherman," embarked 15th February, 1908, part of the time commanding regiment, aboard ship. Commanding regiment enroute to station at Fort Ontario, N. Y., in March, 1908. Sick there, then absent on leave and absent sick at Fort Thomas, Ky., where he died in post hospital 25th June, 1908.

The foregoing is the bare statement of Augur's official record as compiled from the regimental files of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, to which he belonged almost during his entire service after graduation from the Military Academy. He took a very important and most honorable part in bringing that regiment to the excellent condition in which the Spanish War found it; was present with it at San Juan Hill, Siboney, also in the Philippines twice, serving there once with the Twenty-ninth Infantry.

We were cadets together, in the same class and sometimes in the same section. I remember him well, and can see him yet, reciting in mathematics, grimly facing his instructor, and declining to accept in his own favor the shadow of a doubt. If he did not know, he would not guess at the correct answer to the question asked. I always believed that in com-

parison with the rest of us he was never given his proper grading. He knew much more than his graduating standing would indicate, of the subjects then included in our Alma Mater.

I saw him next at Fort Ringgold, Texas, in Company "C," Twenty-fourth Infantry, to which I had just been promoted First Lieutenant in 1879.

I found him there as my Second Lieutenant and we served together in the same company till his promotion a year or two later. We were living in the same house much of the time and in the same tent.

At the rude cantonment at Pena Colorada, Texas, he had his first duty in the supply departments, the Quartermaster's and Subsistence, and showed then the natural aptitude for such work which later convinced me that he would have made as good a chief as we ever had of either of those departments.

There were three of us in the mess there, the third officer being a Contract Surgeon.

We had excellent beef there, also deer and antelope meat. We had a good soldier cook, who brought the meat for our meals cooked always the same, in slices never different. On two separate occasions, knowing that we had then available for dinner all three of the meats above mentioned we disputed as to what we were eating, the question being, is it deer or is it antelope? Both times we called our cook to decide our dispute, and both times he answered, "Beef, sir."

At Fort Sill during the '80s Augur was fond of hunting and he had a liver colored setter of excellent breeding, a present from his Captain, A. C. Markley, a life long friend of his.

He was very patient in training his fine bird dog, and "Sam" tested his forbearance frequently, needing a little more corrective switching, which Augur's kind heart prevented his getting. I found them in the woods of Cache Creek one day, after quail, and "Sam" had just flushed and chased a beautiful covey. As usual, I reminded Augur of his neglect of Sam,

with another "I told you so, you don't whip him enough." Augur could not deny Sam's guilt that time, so in his deep bass voice he yelled, "You, Sam, come here, come h-e-r-e." The dog approached, Augur continued, "I'll teach you, Sam, you scoundrel." He picked up what appeared to be quite a large switch or small club and with great pretence of fierce anger, he struck at Sam. The poor rotten weed broke off, of course, and the blow amounted to nothing, but Augur turned to me in triumph and asked, "Now, didn't I whip him?" and he petted his unruly setter. That was the only whipping I ever knew him to give his bird dog. Such was his kindness of heart. Sam's reign was, however, soon rudely interrupted, and this time it was by a woman.

Lieutenant Grote Hutcheson's sister, Edith, came to Fort Sill to visit him, with the result that Augur joined the Benedicts, being married to Edith Erskine Hutcheson at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 18, 1885.

Mrs. Augur and three fine girls are still living.

In the Santiago campaign Augur was a tower of strength. General A. C. Markley, who succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Liscum in command of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, when the latter was wounded at San Juan Hill, speaks in the highest terms of Augur's conduct at Siboney where the Twenty-fourth Infantry were guards, nurses, etc., of the yellow fever camp.

Augur went to the Philippines with his company in 1899, on the "City of Para," landing at Manila August 11th.

After a few weeks in camp at the Pump Station on the Maraquina River he was taken with typhoid fever and carried to the hospital at Manila. Before being entirely recovered he was offered the recruiting detail and wisely accepted it, as his health was shattered.

The last time I ever saw him he was in the hospital at Manila. He had other and important duties after that, commanding various posts, and his regiment, but my own thoughts

of him are always connected with our earlier days. He returned the last time from the Philippines in March, 1908, and died at Fort Thomas, Ky., June, 1908, of Brights' Disease, another victim to our tropical service.

In person Augur was about six feet tall, straight and strong, with dark eyes, dark hair, and strong, good features.

He was a great student, read a great deal, and was one of the best posted officers I ever knew, on many subjects, some of them outside the military.

Very abstemious as regards strong drink, and very quiet and silent except when he liked some one with him; he was a good friend, and of industry and brain sufficient for any duty, from the command of one squad to that of an entire Army.

I have always thought of him as resembling George H. Thomas, so strong and steady, and thoroughly reliable, equal to the greatest emergency. He recognized nothing but duty, and he was never known to evade it in the slightest.

In his family life he was a devoted husband, and a most kind and loving father.

The best traditions of the service were fully exemplified by Ammon A. Augur.

C. J. CRANE,
Colonel Ninth Infantry.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 28, 1909.

CHARLES ROEMER.

No. 4378. CLASS OF 1905.

Died July 20, 1908, at Nashville, Tenn., aged 28.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES RÖEMER was born in Kentucky, August 8, 1880, and admitted as a cadet at the U. S. M. A. in 1901 and was graduated and appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Artillery Corps on June 13th, 1905. He was assigned to the Twenty-second Battery, Field Artillery and joined at Ft. Douglas, Utah, September 5, 1905. He served with this battery and accompanied it to Ft. Riley, Kansas, in November, 1905, and served there until he was detailed on recruiting duty November 12, 1907.

While on duty at Ft. Riley, he was detailed as a student officer in the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery and was graduated therefrom in July, 1907.

Upon the separation of the Coast and Field Artillery he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the Sixth Field Artillery upon its organization in May, 1907.

Lieutenant Roemer was an officer of ability, of high moral character and most conscientious in the performance of all his duties. His death, within a month after his marriage, is a great loss to his regiment and to the service.

* * *

JOSHUA H. BATES.

No. 915. CLASS OF 1837.

Died, July 26, 1908, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 91.

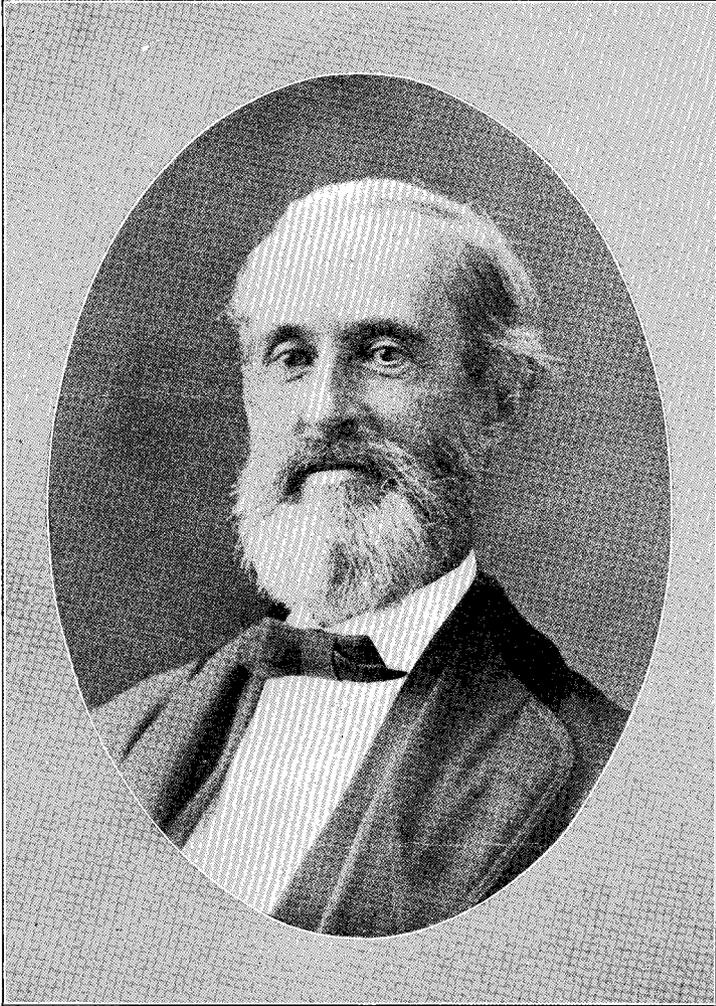
"General Joshua Hall Bates, soldier and lawyer, died at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Sunday afternoon, July 26, at the age of ninety-one years, four months and twenty-one days. He had been sixty-six years at the Ohio bar, and was perhaps the oldest attorney in the state.

"General Bates was born in Boston, March 5, 1817. He was a son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Hall) Bates, and the grandson of Major Bates, of the Revolutionary Army. After graduation from the Boston Latin School, young Bates was appointed by General Jackson, a personal friend of his father, to a cadetship in the West Point Military School, from which he graduated and entered the regular army in 1837. His military service began as a second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Artillery. He served through the Seminole War, and later during the patriotic uprising in Canada, which it was found necessary to control by the presence of troops. He employed his leisure time while in the army in reading law, and after five years' service, during which time he had been promoted to first lieutenant, he resigned from the army in 1842.

"After some further study in the office of the late Hon. Bellamy Storer, the young soldier was admitted to the Bar during the latter part of 1842, in his twenty-sixth year. For two years he was associated with William Key Bond, and then with Wm. S. Scarborough until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when he entered the army with the rank of Brigadier General.

"During the summer of 1861, General Bates was in command at Camp Dennison, where he organized fifteen regiments, which as fast as ready were sent to the front. Later he commanded the defenses of Cincinnati during the Kirby Smith raid. He was frequently called to Washington for consultation with the military authorities, and on these occasions came in contact with Lincoln, of whom he cherished many pleasant and interesting recollections.

"At the close of the war General Bates returned to the practice of the law in Cincinnati. He was associated for a time with his son, Judge Clement Bates, whose name has since become so well known to the Bar of the state through his Digests, Annotations to the Revised



JUDGE JOSHUA H. BATES.

Statutes, Pleading and Practice and other legal works. In 1883, he became a law partner of Judge Rufus B. Smith. The following year the firm of Bates & Kaufman (H. P. Kaufman) was formed, which was continued for more than twenty-one years, or until the summer of 1905, when General Bates formally retired from the practice.

"General Bates was twice a member of the State Senate, and in 1872 was a member of the Electoral College. Through all his life he was an honored and respected citizen. A Democrat prior to the Civil War, he became a Republican with the breaking out of hostilities and remained a staunch member of the party until his death.

"General Bates married Elizabeth Dwight Hoadly, a sister of the late Governor Hoadly. The sixty-fifth anniversary of their wedding occurred in May of this year. Five children survive, viz., Judge Clement Bates, of this city; Charles J. Bates, representing the Equitable Insurance Co. in Spain; W. S. Bates, of San Francisco; Harvey S. Bates, of New York, and Dr. M. L. Bates, of this city."—From the Cincinnati, Ohio, Court Index of July 28, 1908.

ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

No. 1122. CLASS OF 1842.

Died August 30, 1908, at Biloxi, Miss., aged 87.

"New Orleans, La., Aug. 30.—News has just reached New Orleans of the death today at Biloxi, Miss., of Lieutenant General Alexander P. Stewart, one of the last two Lieutenant Generals of the Confederacy.

General Stewart was born in Tennessee and spent the greater part of his life in that state, but recently moved to Biloxi. He was 87 years old.

General Alexander P. Stewart was born in Rogersville, Tenn., October 2, 1821. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1838 and was graduated four years later. His graduating class numbered fifty-six, among whom were John Pope, W. D. Rosecrans, John Newton, James Longstreet and Gustavus Smith.

At the outbreak of the civil war he gave up his position as professor in the Nashville University and joined the Confederate Army, being appointed a Major of artillery in the Tennessee troops. He

was sent to Memphis, Fort Pillow and Columbus, Ky., and on the recommendation of General Albert Sydney Johnston he was appointed a Brigadier General in 1861.

General Stewart participated in the battle of Shiloh, and commanded General Clark's division after that officer was wounded. He also went through the Dalton-Atlanta campaign under General Johnston.

At Chicamauga General Stewart commanded a division in Hood's corps, and on Saturday, the first day of the battle, pierced the Federal center. When General Leonidas Polk was killed at Pine Mountain, Ga., in June, 1864, General Stewart was promoted to Lieutenant General. He was wounded at the battle of Mount Ezra Church, Georgia, in 1864, but recovered in time to accompany Hood in his campaign.

After the war General Stewart was for a time engaged in business pursuits in St. Louis. Later he became Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, which position he held for two years."—New York Times, Aug. 31, 1908.

A more extended obituary, as well as a photograph, was promised but did not arrive at the time of going to press.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

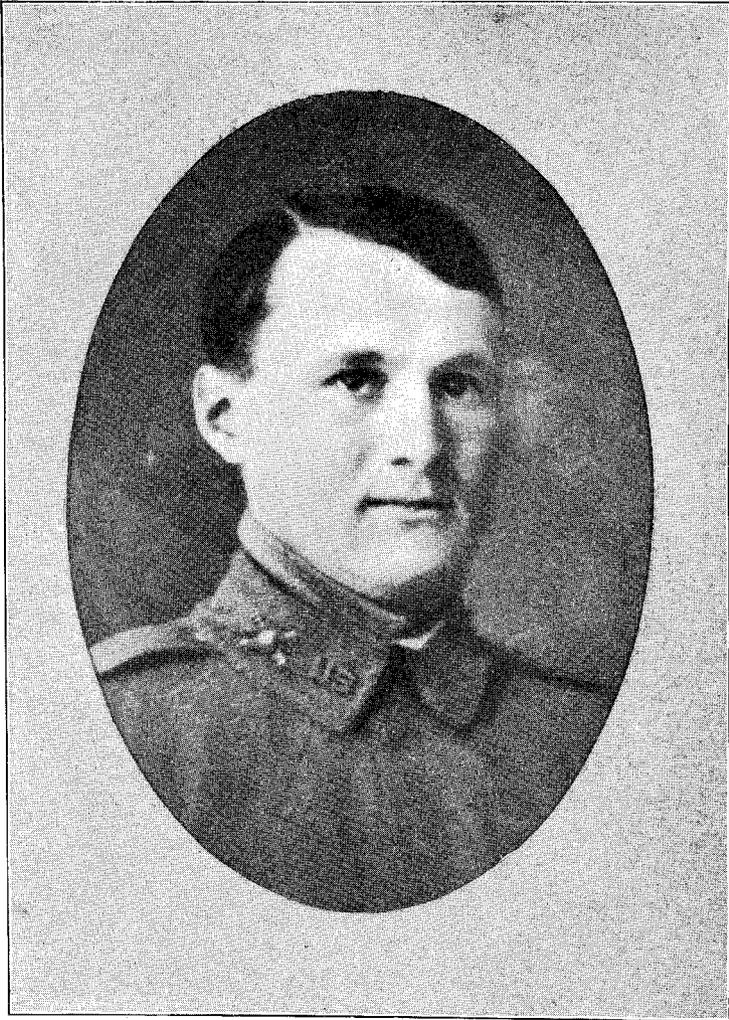
THOMAS ETHOLEN SELFRIDGE.

No. 4152. CLASS OF 1903.

Died September 17th, 1908, at Fort Myer, Va., aged 26.

Grim Death demands his toll from every art and every industry, but because we know this, makes the blow no lighter when it strikes. Mechanical power flight has made its first sacrifice. Gliding flight has sacrificed five lives, so in all history of experiments in dynamic flight, six lives have paid the price, and the sixth martyr is Thomas Etholen Selfridge, a brilliant young officer of the regular army.

Born February 2d, 1882, in the city of San Francisco, California, he comes of a family whose members have made its name a proud one by their achievements in the service of the



LIEUTENANT THOMAS E. SELFRIDGE.

government. His great-grandfather, Thomas O. Selfridge, was a lawyer of repute and a partner of the late Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts. His grandfather, two uncles and a cousin are, or were, officers of the United States Navy, one, Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, having made the name of Selfridge a byword in the Navy. His great-uncle Thomas Russell Soley, was an officer of Artillery in the regular Army; his oldest brother served as a Captain of Volunteers under General Shafter before Santiago in the Spanish-American War, and his second brother, during the same time, was an Assistant Engineer in the Navy. His father, Mr. E. A. Selfridge, is a prominent citizen of San Francisco, and a most loveable gentleman.

Young Selfridge was educated in the public schools of his native city. As a youth he was ambitious to enter the Navy, and shortly before completing the course at the San Francisco High School, he entered a competitive examination for appointment to the United States Naval Academy. This examination resulted in his being appointed an alternate for his congressional district, the Fifth California, at Annapolis. Just at this time, however, a vacancy for the Fifth district occurred at the United States Military Academy, and Congressman E. F. Loud tendered the appointment to his friend Selfridge. The offer was accepted, the ambition for a great career in the Navy was supplanted by an even greater ambition for success in the Army, and Selfridge entered the Military Academy in August, 1899, at the age of seventeen.

Cadet Selfridge's career was a most successful one, reflecting credit upon himself for his excellent work, in his studies, in athletics as a valuable member of the football team, and in his military duties as a cadet lieutenant. Naturally bright, the difficult curriculum of the Academy caused him little worry, and he was able to master it with little effort. Every man in his class, and in the Academy, admired and respected the "Sep" as his friends affectionately called him, and

his genial smile, his frank and straightforward, unassuming ways made friends of all who knew him. He graduated No. 31 in a class of 94, June 11th, 1903.

Appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Artillery Corps upon his graduation, Lieutenant Selfridge served as such, both in the Field and Coast branches of that corps. In 1906 he performed most praiseworthy service as an assistant to the United States Quartermaster in his native city at the time of the great San Francisco earthquake. He was promoted to First Lieutenant January 25th, 1907, and upon the separation of the Field from the Coast Artillery, he was assigned to the former and to the Fifth Regiment of Field Artillery. In 1908 he was transferred to the First Field Artillery.

In the summer of 1906, Lieutenant Selfridge was ordered back to the Military Academy, and in September of that year he began his duties as an instructor in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery. At this time he had not seriously considered the subject of Aeronautics, for during the entire fall and most of the winter, in addition to his regular duties, he was constantly at work along many different lines; he was studying German, stenography, fencing and music, and too, he was translating German articles on military subjects into English for the General Staff. It seemed as though he was simply trying himself out, experimenting to discover wherein his real strength lay, but before the end of the year as an instructor he had solved this problem for himself, and upon the completion of the Academic year he launched forth upon his remarkable career in the field of aeronautics, a career to be so abruptly terminated.

Toward the end of the year that he spent at West Point, Lieutenant Selfridge had firmly decided to fathom the subject of aerial flight and even requested the Wright Brothers of Ohio, just then becoming prominent with their Aeroplane, to permit him to associate himself with them in their work, and

although this request was not granted, opportunity to take up the work that he seemed now to have set his heart upon, soon presented itself. Dr. Holden, Librarian at West Point, presented him with a letter to Professor Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who was beginning his experiments with the tetrahedral kite. So impressed was Professor Bell with Lieutenant Selfridge that the famous inventor extended an invitation to the young officer to spend the summer at Professor Bell's summer home at Baddeck, Nova Scotia. Here Professor Bell had built up a honeycomb structure of tetrahedral cells which he believed would be the supporting apparatus of an aeroplane that would lift when going slowly and be especially stable in gusts of wind. And in Nova Scotia during the summer of 1907, Lieutenant Selfridge was associated with Professor Bell in the latter's experiments. While in Nova Scotia, Lieutenant Selfridge made his first ascent in one of Professor Bell's tetrahedral kites, the "Cygnet," which though a successful flight, ended disastrously and nearly cost the daring young aeronaut his life. Later he made successful ascents in the White Wings and June Bug aeroplanes.

Professor Bell having decided to continue his experiments at Hammondsport, New York, a place already become famous for its airships, instead of in his laboratory in Nova Scotia, formed the Aerial Experiment Association, to experiment with all good new ideas concerning aeronautics that came to the notice of the members. This was the beginning of the activity at Hammondsport that has attracted so much attention. Dr. Bell's co-workers in the Association were Messrs. Baldwin, McCurdy, G. H. Curtiss and Lieutenant Selfridge. Mr. Curtiss, of Hammondsport, had already made a name for himself as the builder of light gasolene motors and at these Hammondsport works were to be constructed the motors for Professor Bell's aeroplanes. At Professor Bell's instance Lieutenant Selfridge was detailed for service at Hammondsport, and there he spent the winter of 1907 and 1908.

When the War Department began its aerial experiments at Fort Myer, Virginia, Lieutenant Selfridge was attached to the Signal Corps for Aeronautical work, and left Hammondsport for Fort Myer. Here he was very active in connection with the work of the governmental experiments, being associated with the experts of the Signal Corps, and the gentlemen who were attempting to qualify in the government tests, notably Captain Baldwin and Mr. Orville Wright. Here he became an apt pupil of Captain Baldwin in the management of his dirigibles; made a successful flight in the Army Dirigible No. 1, and designed the propeller used with that balloon.

From the first appearance of Mr. Wright at Fort Myer in the early fall of 1908, with his aeroplane, Lieutenant Selfridge was eager to accompany him in one of his flights. At about this time the War Department decided to make certain experiments with dirigibles at St. Joseph, Missouri, and so expert had Lieutenant Selfridge become in the management of them, that he was selected as one of the two officers to conduct the experiments. He was to leave for the west about the 18th of September, but to enable him to ascend with Mr. Wright before his departure, the officer whom Mr. Wright had selected to ascend with him on September 17th, one of the official flights, withdrew in Lieutenant Selfridge's favor and it was decided that he should accompany Mr. Wright on that day. At last his long cherished dream was to be realized.

The cut shows Lieutenant Selfridge seated at the right of Mr. Wright with his hand on the trip lever ready to release the machine, his face shows the happiness that he feels; no one dreams of the awful tragedy that is soon to befall the two, and he starts upon his brief flight, the end of which for him was eternity.

The fatal accident occurred in the afternoon of September 17th, 1908, in the presence of a large number of spectators, who horror stricken, stood by as silent witnesses of the tragedy enacted before them. The ascent was made at 6:14

in the afternoon, in a wind of 4 miles an hour. After circling the field $4\frac{1}{2}$ times, the propeller blade was seen to fall. The machine at that time was at the height of about 150 feet. Mr. Wright shut off the motor and guided it down to about 75 feet, advancing about 200 feet. At this point the machine turned downward and dropped the remaining distance of 75 feet to the ground. It is thought that, due to excessive vibration, the propeller struck one of the guy wires running from the rear of the top main surface to the top of the rudder at the rear, causing the wire to tear out from its metal fastening at the rudder, and at the same time causing the propeller to break at a point about two feet from the end. In falling the occupants were thrown against the wires and Lieutenant Selfridge sustained severe cuts about the face, and a fracture at the base of the skull, causing death which occurred at 8:10 p. m., two hours after the accident. Mr. Wright was only slightly injured.

The passing of our intimate friends and relatives brings home to us a more serious realization of life. It makes supreme the desire to pierce the veil of the unknown. We wonder on the one hand if life is worth living; and then we consider that we are here to live our lives, that the allotted time is short and we must improve our opportunities. And yet—

The boast of Heraldry, the pomp of Power,
All the Beauty, all that Wealth e'er gave
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of Glory lead but to the grave.

When the fall of the Wright aeroplane at Fort Myer caused the death of Lieutenant Selfridge, the United States Army lost a young officer of very great ability—a fine, manly fellow who was a soldier all the way through. Aside from the excellent work that he performed in the line of his duty, he had in his short career as an aeronaut, won for himself a most enviable position. Dr. Bell says that he was the most widely informed man on successful navigation of the air in America.

He studied everything relating to his subject, and took pains to keep a broad and unbiased mind about different machines. He had written very valuable articles relating to the subject of aeronautics, and was considered by his associates one of the ablest men interested in aerial flight.

Very probably Lieutenant Selfridge would have chosen the death he died above all others save that upon the field of battle. Absorbing and intense as were his interest in all matters pertaining to the navigation of the air, certainly few men have been so utterly happy for the last minutes of their lives as he was.

Personally Tom Selfridge was good to look upon, a splendidly built, athletic fellow, with the natural grace that strength gives, combining in proper proportions to make a finely rounded man, brains and brawn, gentleness and strength. This is no praise of the dead because he is dead—but because we knew and appreciated him, and best of all because we loved him.

Full well do we realize our loss and the irreparable loss of his own afflicted loved ones, but with them as with us, the loss is made less hard to bear because, in every way, we are so proud of him. No estimate of him can ever be so impressive as the simple one of his father. Said he, "Tom was an attractive, unobtrusive, loveable fellow, of even temperament, patient, but yet manly and alive to his rights. He possessed a keen love for animals and they for him, from mere childhood his dog and horse were ever ready to obey him." And so he was, and so we knew him. His faithful Jack, nor any dog, could ever have a nobler master.

"Sweet peace at last doth soothe his restless heart
Beneath her brooding wing;
Faint grows, and far, the noise of camp and mart,
The trumpet's martial ring.

He dreamed the dream that, since the dawn of thought,
Has fascinated man;
And faithfully and fearlessly he wrought
Upon the master plan.

His country mourns his death: Fame rang his knell
On that eventful day—
No less a hero than if hostile shell
Had ta'en his life away.

Ay, those who tend the watchfires on the heights
That mark the world's frontier,
Honor the man who with the vanguard fights—
The fearless pioneer!"

* * *

HALDAN U. TOMPKINS.

No. 4386. CLASS OF 1905.

Died November 8, 1908, at Governor's Island, N. Y.,
aged 27.

LIEUTENANT TOMPKINS was appointed to West Point
June 11, 1901, from Ohio. Graduating June 13, 1905, he was
promoted to Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps. At the ex-
piration of the usual graduating leave he reported for duty
with the Fifty-fourth Company C. A. C. at Fort Totten, N. Y.,
on September 1st, 1905.

On September 13th, 1906, transferred to the unassigned
list and assigned to duty on the U. S. Mine Planter "Col.
George Armstead," then at Fort Warren, Mass., as second in
command. During Lieut. Tompkins' tour on board the "Arm-
stead" the vessel was engaged in instruction work at Fort
Warren, Mass.; Fort Terry, N. Y.; Key West, Florida; Fort
Dade, Florida; Fort Barancas, Florida, and Fort Caswell, N.
C. During February and March of 1907, Lieutenant Tomp-

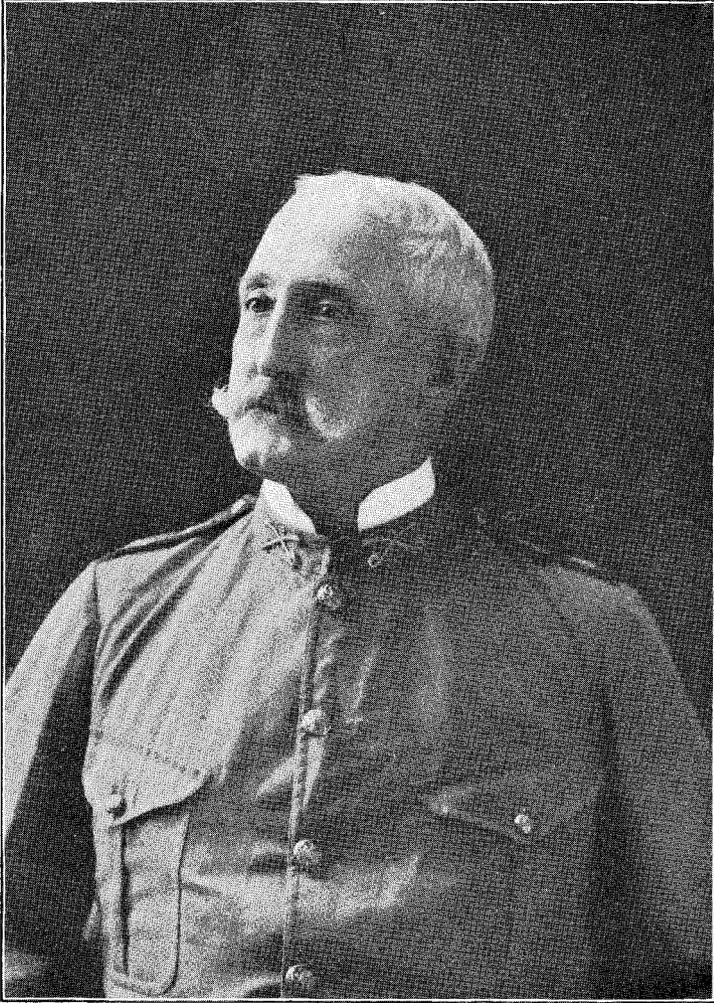
kins rendered invaluable services in connection with the experimental work in developing an automatic anchor for submarine mines. January 25, 1907, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps. During the summer of 1907, he participated in the National Guard Manoevers in New York, Fort H. G. Wright, Boston and Portland.

August 19, 1907, relieved from duty on the "Armstead" and assigned to command of the "General Henry J. Hunt," a sister ship of the "Armstead" and the mine instruction vessel of the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, N. Y.

This assignment was a great distinction to so young an officer and was made on account of his splendid record in submarine work on the "Armstead." While in command of the "Hunt" he was in charge of the practical instruction in the planting of mines of the student class at Fort Totten, N. Y., and continued his valuable experiments with automatic anchors.

In September, 1908, the mine planters "Armstead" and "Ringgold" were designated to make the trip from New York to San Francisco. Again Lieutenant Tompkins' excellent record gave him command of the "Ringgold" and it was while fitting this vessel in New York for this long voyage, that his sudden and untimely death lost to the Army one of its most brilliant young officers and one whose prospects for a future career of success were equalled by but few of his contemporaries.

* * *



COLONEL MARTIN B. HUGHES.

MARTIN BRIGGS HUGHES.

No. 2309. CLASS OF 1869.

Died November 15, 1908, at Washington Barracks, D. C., aged 62.

The sounding of Taps over the open grave of Martin Briggs Hughes, in beautiful Arlington at 4. p. m. Tuesday, November 17, 1908—was the closing chapter in the life of a man whose living had given comfort and joy to all who had the good fortune to know him.

From the first day he reported at West Point, and the announcement of the fact that he came from the oil regions of Pennsylvania afforded a suggestion of an appropriate nickname,—to the closing hours of his last fatal illness he was, variably, Mr. Hughes, Lieutenant, Captain, Major or Colonel Hughes, but always and through all his cheery life, affectionately, "Old Greaser."

When comrade met comrade and the question passed "How's Old Greaser?" each countenance lit with a loving smile of pleasing memory,—And this is Hughes' monument!

When a man has lived a half century of active wide spread association with his fellows and the mere mention of his name brings invariably a light of pleasure to the eye and a smile of affection to the lips, he needs no memorial shaft of stone or metal.

His lovable personality has won him a more enviable reward, the heartfelt thankfulness of every comrade that he knew him living, their everlasting sorrow that they can see him no more.

Hughes never had an enemy. He couldn't have! His disposition was too even, sweet, lovable and sympathetic—his charity too boundless; he never said an unkind word of any one.

To those who made a mis-step and came to him, a lifting, helping hand was always extended, with warm, cheering heartiness.

To his men he was, at all times, a condoning father, a friend they went to, in trouble, with trusting confidence.

They knew him as a strict disciplinarian but they also knew him as a just judge, under whose hands the scales always leaned to their side with the tempered mercy of a big heart full of love for all.

Hughes always looked at things from the rosy side. His dry, keen wit, his sense of humor, his optimism, his cheery acceptance of discomfort, hardships and all rough incidents of any hard duty,—made sunny and bright the many grey, dreary days of army life on the frontier. Growling, discontent and envy found no congenial breeding place in Hughes' society. A little twinkle from his kindly smiling, humorous eyes, a few good natured, pointed words from the abundant store of his keen and ready, but ever harmless wit, and the barren waste of supposed misery was made fruitful with contentment, charity and love.

Through all the grades of his active military career Hughes was a fine soldier, attentive, zealous, courageous, upright, honorable and reliable. He was always ready. His superiors had faith in him and his readiness to do any duty. They trusted and respected him. His professional life was an honor and a credit to his Alma Mater—his private life a daily blessing to home and family. These qualities found their highest expression in his last illness. He faced his mortal enemy with unflinching courage, gave way inch by inch, and surrendered at the last without a murmur.

Colonel Hughes was born May 16, 1847, in Franklin, Penn. His grandfather, James Hughes, was one of the early Scotch-Irish settlers in Venango County, Penn. He was a farmer and also had large iron interests. The father of Col. Hughes was engaged in the same business. He was rather strict in his

ideas of how boys should be brought up, so, after leaving the town school, Col. Hughes ran away from home and obtained employment in some oil works in Franklin County, Penn., and was getting four dollars a day at the time he received his appointment to West Point.

He entered the Military Academy at West Point in June, 1865; was graduated in 1869 and assigned to the Ninth United States Cavalry as Second Lieutenant and joined his troop on the frontier of Texas. He immediately became engaged in the stirring and strenuous life of the Cavalry soldier of those days and with his troop participated in many encounters and pursuits of Indians and outlaws and, in Texas, Mexico, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, covered thousands of miles in the saddle.

He was with his troop when a detachment of it, under Lieutenant Hughes' command made its gallant and memorable forced march to the rescue of the beleaguered command of Major Thornburg, in southern Colorado, surrounded and helpless under the guns of hundreds of Ute Indians. This single troop bravely charged through the cordon of shooting Indians and joined the jeopardized command holding off the exultant Utes till help arrived.

He attained his First Lieutenancy May 24, 1873, and was brevetted Captain in February, 1890,—for gallant services in action against Apache Indians in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, April 7, 1880. Colonel Hughes was promoted Captain June 6, 1885, and was stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska. When the Spanish War broke out, he was sent to Chicamauga and embarked from Tampa with the Army under General W. R. Shafter and landed with his Regiment June 23, 1898, at Santiago. He served with his troop and regiment in the brief, but stirring campaign of Santiago de Cuba—ending in the capitulation of the Spanish Army and the close of the war. The record of his regiment in the battle of San Juan Hill is well known.

He went with his regiment to the Philippines, and his constant, arduous labors there in the hazardous work of subjugation, brought on a prolonged and almost fatal illness. Colonel Hughes never fully recovered from the hardships and the debilitating effects of that wearing Philippine campaign. He received his majority in 1899 and after more than thirty-two years continuous service with the Ninth Cavalry, was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Cavalry December 6, 1901.

He became Colonel of the First Cavalry in 1903, and went back for service with that regiment to the land of his early labors, Texas. He was assigned to duty and served as Commanding Officer Department of Texas. His last act of duty was in command of the troops sent to San Francisco at the time of the earthquake. He was in command of his regiment and Fort Clark, Texas, when on August 31, 1906, he was placed on the retired list of the Army on his own application after forty years service.

Colonel Hughes was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry school class of 1883, and instructor in law for two years.

He was married December 20, 1886, to Miss Katherine Yale Stevens, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. They had no children.

He was the youngest of thirteen children. He is survived by the widow and one sister.

The funeral services were held from the Post Chapel at Washington Barracks where the remains were escorted from the Post by a Battalion and Band of the United States Engineer Corps, and were received at the Fort Meyer Military Reservation by the Squadron and Band Thirteenth United States Cavalry stationed there. The interment was in Arlington. The pall bearers were five of his classmates, Major General Duvall, Colonel John W. Pullman, Colonel Clarence A.

Stedman, Major Eric Bergland, Mr. William Gerhard, and three of his old regimental comrades, Brigadier General Michael Cooney, Brigadier General Eugene D. Dimmick and Lieutenant Colonel T. W. Jones.

Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

CLASSMATE.

WILEY P. MANGUM, JR.

No. 4042. CLASS OF 1901.

Died November 21, 1908, at Wills Point, Texas, aged 31.

LIEUTENANT MANGUM was born in Sherman, Grayson County, Texas, June 3, 1878. His early education was in the public schools of his native city. Appointed to West Point by Senator Bailey, he entered the Academy June 18, 1897, graduating February 18, 1901. He was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Fifteenth Cavalry, which was in the Philippines. He sailed from San Francisco on the 18th of March. In one of the numerous actions on the Island of Mindinao he was wounded by the Moros. In 1903 he returned to the States and was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. He became a First Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry, October 25, 1905, and on May 17, 1907, was detailed for duty with the Signal Corps. On June 13 1907, he was transferred to the Eighth Cavalry and for a while was stationed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Shortly before his regiment went to the Philippines Lieutenant Mangum was stricken with aphasia. He was sent to the General Hospital at Washington for treatment, and on August 3, 1908, was retired for disability incident to the service.

His sister took him to his old home in Sherman, Texas, and on September 26, from there to Wills Point, Texas, where he remained till his death from paralysis.

The above meagre record is all that could be obtained and was sent by his sister, at whose home he spent his last days.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND TYLER.

No. 2498. CLASS OF 1873.

Died November 27th, 1908, in New London, Connecticut, aged 58.

The subject of this article was born May 2, 1851, in Norwich, Conn. He was a son of General Daniel Tyler 4th, class of 1819, U. S. M. A., and Emily Lee, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Leighton Lee, of Cambridge, Mass. General Daniel Tyler at the time of his death, November 30th, 1882, was the oldest living graduate of West Point. He resigned from the Army in 1834. In 1861, when sixty-two years of age, he was the first man in Connecticut to volunteer for service in the Civil War, and went to the front as Colonel of the First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. Later he was commissioned Brigadier General.

General Tyler's father, Daniel Tyler 3rd, was adjutant of Putnam's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill.

His mother, Sarah Edwards, was a daughter of Timothy, and the oldest grandchild of Jonathan Edwards.

Until thirteen years of age, Augustus Cleveland Tyler's boyhood was passed in Norwich. After that period, until his entrance at West Point, he was a student at the Charlier Institute in New York. His summers were spent in Red Bank, New Jersey, where General Tyler purchased a country home soon after the death of his wife in 1864.



COLONEL AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.

On January 3rd, 1878, Augustus Tyler was married to Cornelia Osgood, daughter of Dr. Charles Osgood, of Norwich, Connecticut. Of this union there were born Edna Leighton Tyler, Sarah Larned Tyler (Mrs. Edward Everett Marshall), Frederick Osgood Tyler.

In 1898, when in command of the Third Connecticut U. S. V. I., then stationed at Camp Marion, Summerville, S. C., Colonel Tyler became impressed by the commercial possibilities of the planting and manufacturing of tea in the southern states. Subsequently he bought nearly seven thousand acres of land comprising the four plantations "Holly Grove," "Rutledge Island," "Mowbray" and "Turkey Hill" in Colleton County, S. C., where very flourishing tea gardens and a factory for the manufacture of tea are now located, and under the management of Frederick Osgood Tyler.

Colonel Tyler was largely interested in The Anniston (Alabama) Manufacturing Co., of which corporation he was a director. He was also a director of The Union National Bank of New London.

Although seldom, if ever, absenting himself from his family circle in the evening, no man found greater enjoyment in the companionship of men. It was his custom to pass a part of each afternoon at one of the following clubs of which he was a valued member: University, Manhattan and New York Yacht Clubs of New York; Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Patuxent Hunt Clubs, of Washington, D. C.; Charleston Club and Charleston Country Club, of Charleston, S. C.; Thames Club and Pequot Casino Association, of New London, Conn. He was president of the latter at the time of his death.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE MILITARY LIFE OF AUGUSTUS
CLEVELAND TYLER, CLASS OF 1873, UNITED
STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

We first met as "Seps" on reporting at West Point on August 28, 1869. He was then a dark haired, dark eyed, ruddy complexioned youth of medium stature, 18 years old. His cadet career was the

usual uneventful one and at this distance of time I can recall no special incident worthy of mention except perhaps that he stood first in French and Spanish without having to work very hard to do so, and was very far from being equally distinguished in drawing. He had a genial nature and was fond of companionship. He never growled, sulked or complained, but faced the vexatious and disagreeable incidents of cadet life with sometimes a grim, half-humorous remark, indicating his resignation to the inevitable, and with at other times an epigrammatic comment or quotation that was both apt and witty. He had a particular faculty, that showed his good heart and that became more apparent to me in our service together after graduation, for discerning what was commendable in the character and disposition of others and for appreciating their mental strength and capabilities whether developed with or without a school education. Very unselfish and very generous, always modest, thoughtful of others and courteous, he was a true gentleman and most lovable man.

On graduation he and I were the only members of the class assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, in which regiment we were both destined to be thrown much together for the next five years and to know each other better.

He joined at Fort Clark, Texas, at the end of September, 1873, while I followed at the end of November. On arriving at San Antonio by stage on the way to join, I found he was already known by reputation at the Headquarters of the Department of Texas. I was told that he was living in camp, had already been on a scout after Indians, liked the life and, better still, that the officers of the regiment liked him.

On arrival at Fort Clark I was sent to the same camp, located on a creek about 7 miles west of the post. This was the western extremity of a line of four camps that extended eastward to Kerrville, 60 miles northwest of San Antonio. The line was over 100 miles long and the troops in the camps were cavalry soldiers belonging to the garrison at Fort Clark. Similar cavalry camps were established by other posts in Texas. A post itself was merely a base of supplies. A camp was a base from which to send out scouting parties of from 10 men to a troop, with 10 to 15 days' rations of bacon, flour, sugar and coffee, no hard bread and no forage, to try to find a trail of raiding Indians or get information about them and if possible attack them. The raiding parties were comparatively small and came from large camps of Indians then located in

Mexico, New Mexico, on the Staked Plains in Northwest Texas, and in Indian Territory. Their principal object was to steal ponies from the settlers, an easy matter as ponies were plentiful enough and had to be turned loose to get their living by grazing. While the small settlements were many miles apart, fences, except those immediately around a house, were few, and there was no way of communicating with one's neighbor or with a post or camp except by a messenger or, in some places by mail once or twice a week. One such raiding party of 35 or 40 warriors had appeared at a stage station about 70 miles west of San Antonio, about half way between San Antonio and Fort Clark, on the night of November 27th, 1873. The next night, when passing the station on my way to join at Fort Clark, I met there a lieutenant with 10 men from one of the camps, who had followed them for sixteen hours without a halt and had only been stopped by the darkness at night-fall when their trail could no longer be seen. These Indians went subsequently to within a few miles of Corpus Christi on the Gulf of Mexico, killed about 25 people and stole several hundred ponies. On December 10th, thirteen days after their appearance at the stage station, they were intercepted near Kickapoo Springs about 40 miles north of Fort Clark by a detachment from the post itself when 9 were killed and all the stolen stock they then had was captured. In those thirteen days they must have traveled quite 600 miles in dodging and eluding the many detachments after them and broken down many ponies that they replaced by others they stole. Fort Clark was one of the outposts on the western edge of the settlements established for the protection of the settlers from such raids. With the exception of a small settlement on the Rio Grande, about 35 miles westward, there was not a house between it and El Paso, 500 miles away. To the northward the nearest house was at Fort McKavett, more than 150 miles away. To the eastward the first dwelling was the stage station, 25 miles away, and to the southward there was but one house between the post and Eagle Pass, 43 miles away. The Indians utilized moonlight nights for stealing horses and traveling unobserved. They were to be expected within a week after a new moon, and in the warm climate of southern Texas, in winter as well as summer. Further, they were not slow to take advantage of an opportunity afforded by careless sentinels or a weak guard to charge through a cavalry herd in the day time or a camp in the night time with the double purpose of stampeding the animals and securing them for themselves and of putting the soldiers afoot so that pursuit by the latter was impossible and they became, for that raid at least, a negligible quantity.

Our camp consisted of three troops with seven officers present, including ourselves. Our food was very simple and necessarily limited in variety. The canned food industry was in its infancy and our staples were canned corn, canned tomatoes and condensed milk. The amount of these furnished posts that had to be supplied over long wagon roads was so limited that their sale had to be regulated so that all should receive their proportionate share. Fresh onions and potatoes were luxuries, obtainable only occasionally at a cost of perhaps 20 cents a pound. The five officers senior to us were three Captains and two First Lieutenants, all of foreign birth except one Lieutenant, and all former regular soldiers who had been appointed officers during or immediately after the Civil War. With the exception of perhaps one, they had had but little school education and read but little. The American Lieutenant was the most illiterate of all.

In this camp, from which no one ventured 200 yards without firearms, eating coarse food and with only these officers for associates, Tyler,—a young man of aristocratic lineage, reared in eastern cities in an atmosphere of refinement and culture,—lived and performed his daily duties for two months before I came. The conditions were a revelation to him and directly contrary to much that his training had led him to expect or imagine. Here was where I first became impressed by his disposition to discover the good in others as well as comport himself as became a subordinate to his superiors. Not once did he utter to me—his classmate and friend—a word of criticism about those officers. They were men of character and tried courage. They had a sound practical knowledge of their duties gained in the experience of a terrible civil war and of Indian campaigns before and after it that no book knowledge could replace. While unfamiliar with all the rules of the most fashionable society, they had a social code of their own, the social customs of the service that were based on a regard in a remote past for precedence and courtly forms, and were further developed in our own frontier service by a generous hospitality and a chivalrous loyalty, first, to the officers and their womenkind of one's own troop and regiment, and next to those of all our profession in general. These officers adhered to this code most rigidly as a part of their military duty.

They had a profound sense of duty of which they were justly proud and no one could be more observant or critical of young lieutenants to see whether they also had it, or be better fitted to inspire it in them if they did not have it. If necessary they did not hesitate to make a youngster know his place and keep in it. Of these things

Tyler did talk to me a great deal. The opinions of such officers had great weight in establishing a young officer's reputation in the service. Suffice it to say they were satisfied with Tyler and considered him a valuable addition to the regiment.

After a two weeks' scout together in January, 1874, I was sent to Fort McKavett and in April following he was sent to another of the camps, located in Sabinal Canyon, about half way between Fort Clark and San Antonio. From there the scouting was constant until about the end of July when his troop was ordered to Fort Concho, about 55 miles north of Fort McKavett. Fort Concho was the post where the troops assembled that belonged to General R. S. Mackenzie's expedition to the Staked Plains in 1874, known generally in the Fourth Cavalry as "The '74 Scout." Here Tyler and I met about the middle of August. The command consisted of 8 troops, Fourth Cavalry, five companies of Infantry (Tenth and Eleventh Regiments), and the Seminole Negro and Tonkaway Indian Scouts, with 100 army wagons. Each cavalry troop also had a few mules for pack animals.

The expedition arrived on September 1st at its supply camp at Catfish Creek, also known as the Fresh Fork of the Brazos, at the mouth of the Canyon Blanco on the edge of the Staked Plains. Tyler's troop, as well as others, had marched about 500 miles to get there. The camp was to be kept supplied from Fort Griffin, about 125 miles to the east.

It was the custom for the cavalry to cut loose from the wagons with supplies on pack animals, letting the train follow our trail with an infantry guard. The first general action was on the night of September 26th and 27th. The night was clear and the moon about full. The Indians were a band of about 500 warriors, Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas, who broke the silence about 10 p. m. by suddenly attacking our camp, a large number trying to charge through it and stampede our horses. Fortunately the attack had been expected and prepared for and the charge failed. There was firing all night, however, which kept all awake and the Indians had to be driven off after daylight, a matter easily accomplished by a small portion of the command that charged them and kept after them without dismounting. The wagons had arrived after midnight. Rations were drawn in the forenoon, a good meal was then eaten and at noon, Sunday, September 27th, the cavalry, minus a troop left with the train, started in pursuit. After a steady march a large Indian camp was found at daybreak next morning in the Palo Duro Canyon, which is merely a narrow cleft with

precipitous sides in the level Staked Plains, at the bottom of which is the bed of the Red River. At this place it was about 800 feet deep and less than a quarter of a mile wide. After once reaching the bottom we charged up stream through a string of Indian camps for about seven miles. After considerable skirmishing we climbed out of the canyon where we had entered it with nearly 2,000 captured ponies. A number of Indians had been killed and much of their camp equipage burned or captured. Strange to say that while the casualties to our horses were numerous, I recall that seven were wounded in one troop and perhaps one or two killed, no man was killed and but one slightly wounded. This is confirmatory of an old cavalry adage that if the men will only ride their horses into action, the casualties will be among the horses and not the men.

It was three o'clock Monday afternoon when we were all finally withdrawn from the canyon with the ponies collected and ready to start. Owing to the night attack we had had no sleep since waking on Saturday morning, we had been practically 27 hours in the saddle and at the lowest estimate had ridden at least 80 miles with nothing to eat since noon of the day before. In those days cavalry troops were not provided with saddle bags that suggested a pair of carpet bags, but had small saddle pockets, just large enough for a horse shoe to fit into and to take in also a few horse-shoe nails and a curry comb and brush. Nose bags were back at the supply camp where the grain was kept. There were no receptacles on the saddle in which it was easy to carry a lunch and but few had taken any. Among the latter was Tyler who was now hunting for something to eat. In conformity with his character, finding he could get nothing, he dropped down by me and dryly said he was not very hungry now anyhow but had been hungry during the march the preceding night.

The wagon train had been notified to follow our trail. By following a straight route back instead of one on three sides of a square by which we had come, we reached it about midnight after a 40 mile march, when nearly every one was too sleepy to eat, if not too tired. Ponies that straggled were killed as fast as they fell back and next day nearly 1,100 were killed by the infantry. This was to prevent the Indians stampeding them and recovering them, a matter of easy accomplishment when the cavalry should start off again. Among about 500 animals that were retained, Tyler became the owner of a very long legged, short bodied, heavy headed and lop eared brute that had a pendulous under lip and looked ready to drop down and die of old age, but had the colt teeth of a four year old. He said he

wanted an animal that was young, strong and enduring and reasonably gentle. There was no doubt about his strength and endurance. A year later he had not yet become so gentle that a whole parade ground afforded room enough for Tyler to mount him in.

The next action in which he was engaged was at Twin Lakes near the southern boundary of the Staked Plains, known better by their Spanish name of *Lagunas Cuatas*. At that time those lakes were more or less mythical, their location was unknown and it is doubtful if any white man, except possibly a renegade, had ever seen them. We ran across them just before sunset on November 3rd, after two days and a night without water during all but six hours of which time we were in the saddle, or rather our horses were saddled, for on the second day many dropped from fatigue and thirst and were killed to put them out of misery and the others were led by their riders on foot, trudging up and down sand hills in which their feet sank several inches at each step. This last march followed immediately after several other long and chilly night marches and there had been but six days' rest in the supply camps for the horses for eight weeks. The action was a small one, resulting in killing and wounding a few warriors, the capture of about 20 women and children, the destruction of their camp and the capture of nearly 200 ponies. But few of our horses were able to gallop, the majority could trot slowly and some could only walk. They were too weak to enable us to get more decisive results. But with the camp we got precious water which many horses absolutely refused to leave to engage in the pursuit.

There were other small encounters on this scout between small detachments, but no others in which the cavalry as a command was engaged. Of course thrilling incidents were frequent. Only the day before the last mentioned action the Indians drove in our scouts and marched on our flank all day long, but our horses were too weak and theirs too fresh for us to attempt anything against them. Two days after the action our scouts killed two more hostiles within a few miles of us and captured 25 or 30 ponies. Later, a solitary Indian was called by the scouts. A few days after that Lieutenant Warrington and ten soldiers had a very successful fight with some Indians our pickets discovered trying to observe the camp. All these things kept up the interest but the work was too much for the horses. On no campaign have I ever suffered such long continued privations and extreme physical discomfort as in the last four months of 1874. The men left their posts and camps in July and August with less bedding

and clothing on their saddles and in the wagons together than a trooper now has to carry on his saddle for inspection. It was all they had for five months. The Staked Plains have an altitude of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet and are as level as a table, without a valley, hollow, a ravine, or the slightest elevation. Streams are only found in the deep gulches called canyons whose sides drop suddenly from the general level of the plain with no preliminary slope. The only vegetation was then the short buffalo grass, with not a shrub higher than one's shoe top to break the chilly northwest winds coming from the Rocky mountains. In the beginning of the scout there were night marches, rain, mud and bad water; later sleet, snow, zero temperature, biting winds, again night marches, good water and no water, at all times no tents, no fuel except Buffalo chips, and when they were saturated with rain or melting snow, not even those. By December the men were in rags, but the work kept on. There was hardly a day during the month without rain, sleet or snow, the latter sometimes a foot deep, and thousands of buffaloes had grazed the grass so close for miles about good watering places that the horses almost starved. Men, wet to the skin by a cold rain that turned to sleet, walked all night long to keep from freezing to death. Their footwear was worn out and much of their other clothing rotten or discarded. All this time their diet had been the monotonous one of meat, (sometimes bacon, but usually buffalo), flour, coffee and sugar, and there were symptoms of scurvy.

We started for Fort Griffin in time to reach there about the last of December. There Tyler's troop remained while mine went on 125 miles farther east to Fort Richardson.

Our next station together was at Fort Sill where we met in May, 1875. Shortly afterward he went home on leave and on his return he went to Fort Elliott, then only a cantonment just established in the Texas Panhandle.

We came together in the field again in August, 1876, at Camp Robinson, Nebraska, where six troops Fourth Cavalry were sent after the Custer Massacre, with the prospect of having some severe fighting. His troop was not selected to be taken away from Indian Territory, but from the numerous volunteers belonging to the troops that had to stay there he was one of those that General Mackenzie, the Colonel of the regiment, took with him. The events that took place on General Crook's Powder River Expedition in the winter of 1876-77, have been described in both newspapers and magazines. Among the latter is one by the late Captain John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, entitled "Mackenzie's Last Fight With the Cheyennes," that is widely known.

In this action which took place in the Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming on November 25, 1876, General Mackenzie had ten troops of cavalry divided into two battalions, one of six troops and one of four. Tyler was Adjutant of the larger battalion. During this all-day conflict that had such a decisive effect in causing nearly all the hostile Indians to return to the agencies the next spring, Tyler and I met several times. He was usually smoking a pipe and no one could be cooler or less concerned about himself. As usual it had required an all night march to enable us to surprise the camp, but although we got nothing to eat from the evening before the fight until after the fight was over, he had profited by experience and did not go hungry at all times.

He could not shake off, however, the deep gloom cast over all of us by the death of the very gallant and exceedingly popular young McKinney of the Fourth Cavalry and Class of '71, who had been killed while leading his troop in the charge into the camp at dawn. He and Tyler were devoted friends. McKinney was the young officer mentioned before as having been met at a stage station in November, 1873, who had followed raiding Indians with 10 men for 16 hours.

On this expedition the troops were in the field from about the 1st of November, 1876, until the middle of January, 1877, and although excessive cold was experienced, sufficient to freeze the mercury in a thermometer, and in the coldest weather the only fuel was sage brush, and ninety per cent. of the command were more or less frost-bitten, the actual physical suffering and discomfort did not compare with that experienced on the Staked Plains in 1874. The men had plenty of warm clothing and bedding; with the exception of but a few days they always had stoves and tents; the country was broken and they could get protection from the wind; there was but one night march, while the day marches were comparatively short, with many days on which there was no marching at all; owing perhaps to the cold, the enemy was much less active and threatening and the great watchfulness demanded of the command day and night in 1874 was much less necessary. The men were not frequently tired to exhaustion by long marches, without food, water or sleep; they did not have extreme heat immediately followed by extreme cold; above all they had no rain, sleet or mud, without tents or a dry change of clothing, and they were always dry.

At the close of the expedition Tyler had to take a sick leave due to his eyes having been affected by the bright reflection from the

snow. He rejoined in April and shortly afterward, many hundreds of Indians having surrendered, the six troops of the Fourth Cavalry marched back to Indian Territory, Tyler's troop arriving at Fort Sill early in July. Nothing of interest occurred there.

In the meantime part of the regiment had been sent to Texas on account of troubles on the Rio Grande border, and Tyler returned from leave in February, 1878, to his old station of Fort Clark.

The country there was now becoming settled and cattle raising attempted. This was retarded by lawless Mexicans who stole large herds at a time, driving them across the Rio Grande. On the other hand the Indian raids had practically ceased. Nevertheless the new conditions kept the troops quite as much in the field as formerly and Tyler did his share of the work.

Finally he resigned on July 1, 1878. He left the service regretted, loved and respected. So modest was he that it is likely that hundreds of those he met almost daily in his after life never knew, or certainly never learned from him, that he had participated in some of the most stirring campaigns on our frontier, marching many thousands of miles, enduring the severest fatigue and privations and getting his share of Indian fighting at a period of frontier warfare when our troops were most active. Never was there a more gentle and loveable character.

J. H. DORST,
Colonel, Third Cavalry.

WILLIAM BAKER WHEELER.

No. 2400. CLASS OF 1871.

Died November 28th, 1908, at Gainesville, Florida,
aged 61.

COLONEL WILLIAM BAKER WHEELER was born in Cham-
mont, New York, August 12th, 1847. His father, William
Wheeler, moved to Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1854, and the sub-
ject of this sketch was educated in the schools of that town.

Cadet at the United States Military Academy, from July
1st, 1867, to June 12th, 1871, when he was graduated and



COLONEL WILLIAM B. WHEELER.

promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry. Served at Yorkville and Columbia, South Carolina until January 1877. Engaged in the delicate and trying duties incident to the suppression of the Klu Klux Klan movement and was so successful as to win the approval of that sterling soldier and upright man, Major General Ruger, who appointed him Aide-de-Camp. He also won the heart of Mrs. Annie Cornwall Smith, whom he married at Jacksonville, Florida, February 19th, 1878. In garrison at Atlanta, Georgia, July 1st, 1878, to April, 1879; on frontier duty at the Coal Banks and 'Cow Island, Montana, May to November, 1879; Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to May, 1883.

Promoted First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry February 6th, 1882. Fort Maginnis, Montana, to September, 1883; Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to May, 1885; Fort Hays, Kansas, to September, 1889; Fort Clark, Texas, to March, 1890.

Promoted Captain Eighteenth Infantry February 20th, 1891, while in command of Camp San Felipe, Del Rio, Texas. Engaged in the suppression of the Garza Revolution against Mexico. Served on the Rio Grande frontier until 1894; at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Left San Francisco, in command of Co. "E" Eighteenth Infantry, with the Second Philippine expedition under Brigadier General Greene, June 14th, 1898; participated in the operations in front of Manila, from July 21st to August 13th, 1898, and in the battle of Malate and capture of Manila; commanded his company in the First Separate Independent Brigade in the expedition to Panay; participated in the capture of Iloilo, Jaro bridge and the City of Jaro; engaged in numerous engagements with Insurgents around Jaro, serving part of the time as Major, until broken in health he was sent home on sick leave, November, 1899, a complete physical wreck.

The American soldier has successfully accomplished many hard tasks but he has never faced more trying, disagreeable,

wearing duty than that of chasing, fighting, pacifying and conciliating the Malayans, and he has done this with credit to his manhood and honor to his humanity and forbearance.

Promoted Major and assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry September 8th, 1899. In 1900 and 1901, though suffering from disease, he was on recruiting service in New York City.

Promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, assigned to the Tenth Infantry, February 4th, 1903; transferred to the Second Infantry; promoted Colonel of Infantry, October 11th, 1905, assigned to the Twenty-second Infantry. For a short time he was in command of Fort Logan, Colorado, but he never recovered his health and was retired February 17th, 1906, from the effects of his Philippine sickness which was the ultimate cause of his death.

His loving wife soon joined him, dying January 4th, 1909. Two children survive him: Mrs. Sallie Austin Hutchinson and William Darrow Wheeler, and a stepson, Harry Cornwall (Smith) Wheeler.

"Billy" Wheeler was a most loveable, genial classmate, the soul of honor, full of fun, a true friend, a manly man, yet as kindly hearted as a woman. Plebes looked upon him as a protector; enlisted men as a just guardian; officers as a sterling comrade and stout soldier, beloved by all who knew him.

He was a great sufferer during the last years of his life, but never complained, accepted his affliction like a Spartan and was gentle, patient and brave to the end.

C. A. W.



COLONEL ZERAH W. TORREY.

ZERAH W. TORREY.

No. 2874. CLASS OF 1880.

Died December 7, 1908, at Iloilo, P. I., aged 53.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ZERAH W. TORREY was born at Weymouth, Mass., June 10, 1855.

He was descended from a staunch line of the old Pilgrim stock, and inherited a strong ambition for a military life from a long line of ancestry, an ambition which was, perhaps, in no small degree, fanned into a flame, by the stirring scenes and the impression upon his boyhood nature, at the outbreak of the Civil War.

It has been truthfully said of him that "He had probably one of the most numerous lines of Revolutionary ancestry which falls to the lot of one person, while through his great-grandfather on his father's side, his lineage can be traced back to Elder Brewster, perhaps the best of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower."

His great-grandfather, Eliphalet Loud, took part in the engagement at Ft. Ticonderoga, while his grandfather, Noah Torrey, was a Captain in the War of 1812. The latter served many terms in the Massachusetts General Court, as the State Legislature was then called—was a member of the convention chosen to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, and throughout his life took an active part in the affairs of his native town, holding for many years the highest offices within the gift of its citizens.

His father served in the Civil War, and was a musician by profession, but it was to his mother Torrey was chiefly indebted for his self-command, firmness, integrity and ambition.

He graduated at the High School of his native town, after which he took a course of study at Adams Academy at Quincy,

Mass. He entered West Point Military Academy in April, 1876, taking part with the cadets at the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia.

As a Cadet Torrey was noted as a good, clean, earnest young fellow, with deeply religious training and convictions, without obtruding his profession upon others. He was earnest and industrious in his studies but not noted for superior or brilliant scholarship. He was fond of athletics and a good baseball player. He was not without mischief and took a conspicuous part in the New Year celebration of the class of 1880, in which a field piece was surreptitiously taken from the plain and carried up to the top of the tower of the barracks, from which it was fired early New Year's morning, an escapade which cost the class severely in restriction of privileges. The skillful planning and execution of the prank was an indication of the resourcefulness of Torrey and his co-adjutors and gave promise of his usefulness in the military profession, despite the breach of discipline.

Cadet Torrey graduated with his class June 14th, 1880, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He early manifested an intense interest in target practice, and soon became one of the most expert marksmen of his time. He was a devoted rifleman and took part in nearly all of the prominent contests, winning many medals and trophies, which entitled him to be ranked as a "distinguished marksman."

Colonel Torrey served with the Sixth Infantry at the camp on White River, Colorado, at Fort Cameron, Utah, Fort Douglas, Utah, Fort Thornburg; Utah, and Fort Douglas, Utah, to June, 1886. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry, June 6th, 1886, serving at Fort Lewis, Colorado, and as Regimental Quartermaster from February 1, 1890, to February 1, 1894. He was made a Captain of the Sixth Infantry November 19, 1896, and served at Fort Thomas, Kentucky to April 19, 1898, when he accompanied his regiment to

Tampa, Florida, and was embarked with his regiment on the steamer Miami at Port Tampa, June 8th, sailing June 14th, 1898, for Santiago de Cuba.

He participated in this campaign with the same efficient coolness and unostentation which characterized all his military services, enduring the burdens and hardships incident thereto without complaint, and looking after the interest of his men with careful solicitude.

In the battle of San Juan Hill he led his company forward with coolness, deliberation and intrepidity, in the very front of the line, until he was wounded by a shot through the left leg, not a serious wound, but one that necessitated his removal from the field and incapacitated him for active service for several weeks. After a month's rest he rejoined his regiment at Montauk Point, Long Island, and from there to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, where he remained until the regiment went to the Philippine Islands in May, 1899. He took an active part in the campaign through Negros and Panay, where he was noted by his superior officers as possessed of a temperament, steadiness and conscientiousness in the discharge of the responsibilities of his office, both in field and garrison service.

Captain Torrey returned to the United States in January, 1900, when he was detailed as recruiting officer at Springfield, Mass., serving two years there. He became a Major of the Twenty-fourth Infantry November 8, 1901, and served with credit as a post commander. He graduated at the War College in 1906 and was detailed as Inspector General, June 25, 1906, and served in the Philippine Islands. He was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry, July 1, 1908, but was continued on duty as Inspector General, in the Inspector General's Department, until his untimely death, which occurred suddenly December 7, 1908, at his post of duty at Iloilo, Philippine Islands.

The concurrent testimony of Colonel Torrey's classmates and brother officers throughout the service, as well as his

superior and commanding officers, is that he was a man noted for the fineness of his nature, kindness, manliness, and courage, for his coolness and calm judgment, devoted to his family and friends and intensely loyal and patriotic. All bear testimony that he was "an ideal soldier, able, active, efficient, just, and stood for all that was best in the service."

Taken away in the prime of life, he left a gap in his family circle, and in the military profession which he adorned, that cannot be filled. He is sincerely mourned by all who knew him or came within the sphere of his influence.

He was buried with distinguished military honors at Arlington. He is survived by his devoted wife and three sons.

W. M. W.

ISAAC W. MACLAY.

No. 2042. CLASS OF 1864.

Died December 29, 1908, at Yonkers, N. Y., aged 68.

Mr. Maclay was born in New York City, in 1841, and was educated at the New York University and the West Point Military Academy, being graduated from the University in 1860, and from the Military Academy in 1864, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He was made Instructor of Artillery to the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers at Fort Wadsworth, holding this position until September 17th, 1864, when he was transferred to the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army at the Washington Arsenal, filling this position from October 3rd, 1864, to August 28th, 1866.

He performed service at the Watertown Arsenal, in Watertown, Mass.; was First Lieutenant of the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, and Assistant Superintendent of the Springfield Armory, in Springfield, Mass. He was Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the Platte, on the staff of Major General C. C. Auger, and Assistant Ordnance Officer of the Watervliet Arsenal, in West Troy, N. Y.



MAJOR ISAAC W. MACLAY.

He was a member of the Board appointed to appraise the value of the arsenals at Rome, N. Y., Vergennes, Vt., and Fayetteville, N. C. He was then appointed to a position at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; but after a very short time he retired from active military service, and was appointed Assistant Topographical Engineer of the Department of Parks, New York City.

He was the engineer in charge of the surveying and laying out and monumenting of the streets, roads and avenues north of 155th street, on Manhattan Island, and also in the 24th and 25th wards after their annexation to that city. He resigned from that position to accept the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Long Island Railroad.

In 1867 he established the firm of Maclay & Davies, in connection with William E. Davies, which firm subsequently engaged in the real estate business, and in which he continued until his death.

The Major's real estate firm built the first of the iron piers erected at Long Branch and Rockaway.

He was elected a trustee of the University of Chicago, June 26, 1900, and re-elected in 1902. He was one of the incorporators and charter members of the New York Zoological Society, of the Maryland Society of New York, and of the Underwriters' Club.

He had been President of the Yonkers Wharf and Warehouse Company, and Vice-President of the Pelhamdale Land Company. He was a Trustee of the People's Savings Bank and of the Westchester Trust Company, of Yonkers; a member of the Andrew H. Green Memorial Association, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Municipal Art Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, Association for the Preservation of the Adirondack Mountains, St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York, Veterans' Corps and Military Society of the War of 1812, New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Delta Phi Society, Road Drivers' Association of New York, Westchester County Historical Association and Yonkers Library and Historical Association.

He was a life member of the New York Historical Society, the American Baptist Historical Association and the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy. He was a Trustee of the Virginia Union University, of Richmond, Va., and of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church in Yonkers; also one of the Managers of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

On the night of the assassination of President Lincoln, at Ford's Theater, in Washington, by J. Wilkes Booth, Major Maclay, with two other officers of the Washington Arsenal, attended the theater, and

after the shooting he, his fellow officers, a young Mr. Rathbone and several citizens carried the President to the Peterson House, and placed him on a bed in a rear room. This house is now known as the Lincoln Museum. Then Mr. Maclay went for Dr. Todd, the President's family physician, after which he was detailed to guard the residence of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton. Major Maclay and Mrs. Maclay visited, on Good Friday last, the scene of the tragedy, for the first time since the shooting.

Although he had been suffering for about 20 months, the end came suddenly, yet peacefully. He was surrounded by his family.

He is survived by his wife and five children—Mrs. Charles Ward Hall, Miss Agnes C. Maclay, Miss Laura G. Maclay, William F. H. Maclay and Archibald Maclay. His wife was Laura A. Havemeyer, daughter of William Frederick Havemeyer, who was thrice Mayor of New York City. John C. Havemeyer is her brother. The family have resided in Yonkers for about 25 years.

The funeral was held at the residence on Friday morning, January 1, 1909—Rev. Dr. Jonathan Bastow, of Woodside, Long Island, and Rev. Dr. Henry Morehouse, General Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, officiating. The interment was in the family plot, Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.—From the Yonkers, N. Y., Statesman of December 30, 1908.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL.

No. 1580. CLASS OF 1853.

Died January 18, 1909, at Charles Town, W. Va., aged 76.

WILLIAM PRICE CRAIGHILL, oldest son of William Nathaniel Craighill and Sarah Elizabeth Brown, his wife, was born at Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, July 1st, 1833. His paternal grandfather, William Price Craighill, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, at Craighill Point, on Monroe Creek, a tributary of the Potomac. This creek was named after the family of President Monroe who were neighbors and friends of the Craighills.



GENERAL W. P. CRAIGHILL.

His maternal grandfather, James Brown, was also born in Westmoreland County, Virginia. The Craighills and Browns came to the Valley of the Shenandoah about 1750. Some of their ancestors having come from England at an earlier period—one of the Browns was among the early settlers at Jamestown, Virginia.

The maternal great-grandfather of William Price Craighill was Robert Rutherford, who was born in Scotland and came to America when a youth. He was associated with George Washington as a surveyor, and they were intimate friends during their whole lives—Robert Rutherford was an officer in the Indian Wars about the time of the movement against Fort Duquesne. He held many offices of trust in Frederick County, Virginia; was a member of the Colonial House of Burgesses of that state; was a member of the Committee presided over by George Mason, that drew up the famous Bill of Rights in 1776 before the Declaration of Independence. He was the first person elected to congress east of the Blue Ridge.

The paternal grandmother of William Price Craighill was Elizabeth Little, whose brother Charles was a neighbor and friend of General Washington at Mt. Vernon, and was one of his pall-bearers.

The Littles came from the Shire of Dumfries in Scotland, their residence, named Fenton, being in Annandale, near the town of Locherbie. They reached America about 1730 and settled in the Shenandoah Valley, where they had large landed possessions on the river not far from Harpers Ferry. Several of the family held important offices in the early times of Frederick County, Virginia, which is now Jefferson County in West Virginia.

The early schooling of William Price Craighill was at the excellent Academy in his native town, which was founded in 1795 and is still in existence. Three of his great-grandfathers,

Little, Rutherford and Craighill, were among the founders of the Academy by subscription. His grandfather was the first scholar to recite at the Academy. Later he became one of the Trustees.

The father of William P. Craighill and all the brothers of his father were scholars at this old Academy. So also was William P. Craighill and all his brothers, as were also his sons, making five generations of Craighills, who were connected with that venerable institution. William P. Craighill, second, was also a trustee.

William P. Craighill became a Cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, July 1st, 1849, at the minimum age of sixteen years. He graduated at the age of twenty, second in his class of fifty-two members, being the youngest in it.

He was retired from active duty at his own request, February 1st, 1897, after a service of nearly forty-four years, during which time he had had not more than six months leave of absence, and three of those were on account of malaria which was contracted from protracted service in the South.

His duties were varied and extensive in connection with the fortifications of the country, as well as with rivers, harbors and canals. He was principal Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the United States Military Academy several years, during the time of Professor Mahan. He was assistant in the Engineer Department in Washington for a number of years, while Generals Totten and Humphreys held the office of Chief of Engineers.

He was a member of the Light House Board, in Washington, for several years; and of the Board of Engineers, in New York, for fortifications and works of improvement of rivers and harbors and canals.

He was for several years a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers to the Department of Docks of the City of New York.

He was twice sent to Europe by the War Department, in 1878, and 1889, for the purpose of inspecting special works of engineering and to procure information for use on the works of the United States.

Besides his direct charge of many works of engineering, he served on many boards to prepare projects for numerous important rivers and harbors, including the Columbia, Mississippi, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, Cape Fear, James and others.

He was sole honorary member of the Historical Society of Maryland in 1895.

Degree of L. L. D. conferred June, 1897, by the University of Washington and Lee.

Director of American Society of Civil Engineers, 1892-3. President American Society of Civil Engineers 1894. Honorary member American Society Civil Engineers, March, 1896.

In Cullum's Biographical Register of the officers and graduates of the U. S. M. A. can be found an outline (two pages) of the military and civil history of William Price Craighill. Simple reference thereto will connect with what I may say in this "In Memoriam."

He died at his native home, Charles Town, W. Va., January 18, 1909, after passing through all the grades of military rank, from Cadet at the United States Military Academy to Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

I first met Craighill in June, 1849, when we reported for admission to the United States Military Academy. Soon we were friends. When the cadets were ordered to camp we trudged over the plain to the "tented field" with a pole over our youthful shoulders, from which was suspended our encampment outfit. When the encampment terminated we were assigned to rooms on the lower floor of the old North Barracks. Craighill, John R. Chambliss and Henry W. Walker—

all Virginians—occupied one room; near to it, Joshua W. Sill and myself—both from Ohio—another. Under that arrangement I had daily meetings with Craighill. In 1852 and 1853, we were section mates, for study and recitation. Thus, from 1849 to 1853, I gained insight involving Craighill's eminent qualifications and noble character. As a cadet he stood high in ethics—moral science. In his recitations he used his own words to express the idea. He knew as to the two parts of ethics—theoretical and practical. As to the first, he embraced the: Origin, or notion, of the moral quality; conscience, or the moral sense; the nature of virtue, honor and happiness; self-love; imperfection of conscience; natural religion; relation between natural and revealed religion; and the Holy Scriptures.

As to the practical: Love to God, or piety; devotional spirit; prayer; duties to man—reciprocity and benevolence; justice and veracity; personal liberty; justice as to property, character and reputation; veracity as to the past, present and future; oaths; the law of marriage—parents and children; civil society and the duties of man; duties of the officers of a government; duties of a citizen; and the law of benevolence. And he did not overlook discipline! “Without it, there can be formed no valuable habit!”

“In colleges and halls, in ancient days,
There dwelt a sage called Discipline.
His eye was meek and gentle, and a smile
Played on his lips; and, in his speech was heard
Paternal sweetness, dignity and love.
The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to encourage goodness. Learning grew
Beneath his care, a thriving, vigorous plant;
The mind was well informed, the passions held
Subordinate, and diligence was choice.
If e'er chanced, as sometimes chance it must,
That one, among so many, overleaped
The limits of control, his gentle eye

Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke;
His frown was full of terror, and his voice
Shook the delinquent with such fits of awe,
As left him not, 'till penitence had won
Lost favor back again, and closed the breach.

But Discipline, at length

O'erlooked and unemployed, grew sick, and died.
Then study languished, emulation slept,
And virtue fled. The schools became a scene
Of solemn farce, where ignorance instills,
His cap well lined with logic not his own,
With parrot tongue, performed the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a graduated dunce.

What was learned,

If aught was learned in childhood, is forgot;
And such expense as pinches parents blue,
And mortifies the liberal hand of love,
Is squandered in pursuit of idle sports
And vicious pleasures."

The contest for standing number one in the class was between McPherson and Craighill—the latter the youngest member. Craighill stood at the head in 1850; McPherson in 1851, 1852 and 1853. Craighill was the fourth in 1851, third in 1852, second in 1853.

As part of Craighill's "civil history" we find him a compiler of "Army Officers' Pocket Companion," 1861; translator of Dufour's "Cours de Tactique," 1863; and (jointly with Captain Mendell), of General Jomini's "Precis de l'Art de la Guerre," 1862. A member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1888, and deputy from the diocese of West Virginia to the Tri-ennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 1880, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1892, 1895 and 1898.

His literary services point to the deep interest he had in the theoretical instruction of army officers during the Civil War—particularly the officers of the volunteer forces.

Craighill held that the Divine Founder of Christianity was of no school; was bound by no system; and gave no syllogistic demonstrations. Whatever was good and humanizing in the Mosaic law He retained; all that was harsh and hardening He abolished, and taught, by precept and example, the universal law of love. He believed, with Lecky, that "doctrines concerning the nature of God, the immortality of the soul, and the duties of men, which the noblest intellects of antiquity could barely grasp, have been the truisms of the village school and the proverbs of the cottage and the alley." As said by another eminent writer: "Man is the central fact for both science and philosophy. Endowed not only with intellect but with conscience, his instinct for right knowing is inseparable from an instinct of right doing, for such a course of conduct as will suit his origin and lead to his end. Ethics are the crown of philosophy. * * * The Creator wills that right knowing and consequent right living for men, more than man can will it for himself. * * * Light is shed from above on the nature, the origin and the destiny of the universe and of man, and thus the pathway to duty doubly clear." * * *

"Two lights shine upon the mind. The first is from below, from the intelligibility of things. The second is from above—from the Wisdom that planned and made all, and understands all, and is the light of all and is mirrored in and reflected by all. Thus the direct light perfects the reflected light and corrects the aberrations caused by the created medium. Its chief purpose is to show man his way to the end, but, in so doing, it necessarily illumines, not only the field of ethics, but all the other domains of philosophic thought."

Craighill avoided "foolish and unlearned questions," knowing they beget strife! He deemed all men truly learned who bring everything to bear on the truth, so that geometry, and music, and grammar, and philosophy, culling what is useful, may not be assaulted. The spirit of study at the present

day is thoughtful and many-sided. As well said: It ignores no element. It recognizes no break. It finds opinions of the present intimately related to ideas in the remotest past. It accepts, as a primary principle, that in the world of ideas, as in that of society, thoughts are generated, grow and develop, according to laws as rigid as those governing the generation and development of the human body. It postulates, as an elementary condition of right knowing, that in order to apprehend any subject properly, one must search and consider the contributions that have been made to that subject in the past, and, if possible, lay finger upon the germs of thought that are now full-blown.

Craighill ever worked at the cold facts—thus that he might form an opinion clearly! He knew how to classify, and how to define with accuracy and method. “He laid hold of the laws of thought and made of them a science. He separated philosophy from fable and myth and metaphor, and gave it a method and scientific terminology. He taught how to classify and define with accuracy and method. More than that has he done; but this much suffices to establish his claim upon the appreciation of men.”

From great authors of the past he learned to distinguish between substance and accident; to consider a subject in regard to its environment of time and place, its quality, quantity and the like; to establish the relations of subject and predicate, of affirmation and negation, of the possible and impossible, of the contingent and the necessary. Moreover, he learned how to examine words, phrases and sentences. Accordingly he thus had the means to fix precision of terms—to classify, define and divide—and to construct with accuracy.

He well appreciated the following summation: * * *
“Philosophy is no Bable. It has its principles, and its method as determined by these principles. It is therefore a science; and it is its province to investigate the nature of all sciences.

It establishes for each of them a basis. It looks to the precision of terms, the legitimacy of reasoning and soundness of premises, the value of principles. It educates the mind into the habit of looking beyond appearances, and of determining things by their essences. In its present state there is mingled with it a great deal of speculation, as fruitless as it is unnecessary. But this must not be confounded with true philosophy! The one may readily be distinguished from the other; for philosophy is based upon the unerring instincts of humanity, the first principles of a pure reason, common sense, and the traditionary truths that belong to all ages and all nations."

Craighill was not idle as to Psychology—the science of the human soul—specifically the systematic or scientific powers and functions of the human soul, as far as they are known by consciousness. In fact he was a psychologist and delved into the psychology of education [psycophysics] the doctrine of the relation of function, or dependence, between body and soul. Accordingly I may quote—as if a lecture by Craighill—from "a benefactor to generations yet to come," who passed from the plane of elementary instruction to learned studies in literature and philosophy:

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION.

I.

"It is my object, in the present paper, to throw out a few suggestions—suggestions that, I doubt not, are many of them familiar to you all—upon some psychological aspects of education, by way of determining, as a practical result, how far, if at all, the pursuit of special studies is to be encouraged in our colleges. Now, in order to the solution of every educational problem, two elements must enter as necessary factors, namely, the intellect which would be served and the rules it would be governed by; and these two should be suited one to the other.

But it seems to me that their proper bearings to each other are not always taken into account. When, for instance, I take up some college catalogues, I must confess that I have great misgivings as to

whether or no the persons preparing those catalogues ever realized the fact that it was for the untrained intellect of a student they were drawing up their course of studies. Another serious doubt enters my mind, and it is this: Do they themselves know the nature and bearing of the studies they assign to the beginner in such matters? For example, it is nothing new to find one year's course in mental philosophy embracing textbooks and subject-matter enough for three years' hard study. It is pretended to familiarize the young men with all the philosophical systems from Confucius to Emerson in less time than they could have learned to know thoroughly the difference between the quantity and quality of a proposition, or to tell the figure and mode of a syllogism.

The same blundering may be found in the physical science course. Indeed, to him who knows how to read between lines, a catalogue may be made the criterion of a school. But it seems to me that the planning of such impracticable courses as I have alluded to is due in a great measure to a want of thoughtful consideration of the nature of the human intellect, its habits and requirements, as well as to a lack of clearness of apprehension as to what constitutes the aim of a collegiate education.

II.

(1) The human intellect is at all times active; it is always remembering, or imagining, or comparing, or drawing conclusions. Its inquisitiveness is never satisfied; its observing power never wearies. It takes note of phenomena; it generalizes its particular experiences, and by the aid of the primary principles of pure reason that lie back of all experience, it deduces laws that become the guiding truths of life. It is continually gathering up and assimilating materials from every available quarter, and unwittingly the materials so assimilated give color to all its thoughts and influence all its conclusions. They are silent but powerful agencies in determining action and giving special bias to opinion. They are more cogent than the syllogism; they are stronger than argument; they are not easily detected, for they lurk in the most unsuspected positions. They give force of resistance to our prejudices. Frequently, when the mind is evenly balanced between two arguments of equal weight, these silent influences step upon the scales and weigh it down in favor of that which strengthens them. These influences are not the work of an hour or a day; they begin with our birth; they have grown with our

growth and strengthened with our strength; and they will cease to be an element of our thought only when life itself shall cease. They do not arise from any single source; they are the outcome of various unseen and unnamed causes. The ways and doings of the home circle, the company one keeps, the air and climate in which one lives, the daily occupations that fill up one's life, the dispositions of one's organic temperament—all are so many agencies secretly working their way into one's mental constitution and determining the worth of one's ideas. They are the real finishers of a man's education; they make him vulgar, or provincial, or refined, according to the tone and character they impart to his thought and language. The educator will not neglect them. Especially in the collegiate course, when the mind is somewhat matured, and when they begin to tell upon it for good or for ill, will he watch them, and suppress or encourage them according to their nature and tendency.

(2) I take it as a principle in the economy of nature that all man's faculties have been given him for a purpose. They are all of them necessary; it follows that each and every one ought to be cultivated. In the harmonious development of all consist the perfection and the efficient use of each. And it is one of the elementary duties of a collegiate training that it supply subject-matter to exercise every faculty upon. To do otherwise—to develop one faculty of the mind, or one quality of the soul at the expense of all others—were to shape an intellectual monster. And it would be well through life to keep in view the necessity of preserving a certain equilibrium between the various powers of the intellect. If one's taste or occupation involve the undue exercise of a special faculty, this strain in one direction ought to be counterbalanced by devoting part of one's leisure time to the cultivation of other and diverse faculties. A man, for example, is a lawyer, who spends his business hours in searching precedents and reading up arguments for and against a case in hand, or he is an engineer, poring all day over the figures of a complicated estimate; it behoves the one or the other to devote some time daily to the reading of poetry or fiction, or history, or criticism, or any book which will refresh the mind, and draw out more prominently the aesthetic sense and purely imaginative powers. Or a student is passionately fond of literature; with all the more reason ought he to overcome whatever repugnance he may have for mathematical studies or severe scientific pursuits. Nor need the time so spent be regarded as lost. The exercise is invigorating. It is adding either directly or indirectly to the strength of all the faculties.

III.

(1) Not in the mental discipline is the brain-waste. But I will tell you where it abounds. In the untrained efforts to evolve a thought, which, in all probability, when it is expressed, will be found to contain but a commonplace notion; in the abortive struggle of an intellect to reason an issue out to the end, when that intellect never had severe drill upon any subject-matter; in the playing at words upon an idea that leaves behind only a sense of utter inability to cope with it; in a questionable facility for scattering thoughts upon paper without making them converge on a single point. In all this there is brain-waste. The improvisatore never becomes a great poet. Had Metastasio not abandoned in his youth the baneful practice of improvising, and in the stead subjected himself for years to a course of severe studies, he, too, might have aimlessly spent his intellectual force and fallen into oblivion 'a mute, inglorious' poet passed into the category of lost geniuses. Study, meditation, concentration of thought in which all the faculties are brought into action; the breaking up of a subject into its component parts; the rearranging of these parts in their true relations—all this is requisite before full and complete expression can be pronounced, and all this calls for the strengthening and disciplining, not of one or more, but of all the faculties. No faculty of the intellect can be neglected without detriment to the others. For, be it remembered, the faculties of the soul are not isolated; they are not divided into as many separate apartments as they bear names, their distinct locations are not in the various cavities pointed out by the phrenologist; these are things of brain and blood and membrane—mere matter—though indispensable conditions, in the present order of life for the soul's thinking. But they are not the thinking soul. That is one and simple. It cannot be cut up piecemeal. It cannot exercise one faculty whilst the others lie dormant. The reason cannot work without the imagination; the imagination cannot put forth its beautiful creations without the aid of both reason and understanding. Each faculty helps the other; all converge upon an object of thought.

(2) And, as there is an intimate union of faculties, so are there an interlacing and an overlapping of the various sciences. 'They have,' says John Henry Newman, 'multiplied bearings one on another, and an internal sympathy, and admit, or rather demand comparison and adjustment. They complete, correct, balance each other.' Ascending into the region of philosophy, we will find all departments of thought standing to each other in intimate relations. Those the

remotest apart in their scope and bearing may be suggestive of ideas to one another. It is also true in the history of practical thought. You are occupied with the solution of a problem that has presented itself to your mind; it may be the discussion of a social or political issue, or it may be a philosophical question, or it may be a difficult mathematical equation; you find yourself unable to grapple with it; you cannot see your way clearly; in weariness of spirit you throw the subject aside, and take up another less fatiguing; an expression, a word, only a hint met with in the new subject throws a flood of light upon the abandoned problem, and puts you on the track of its correct solution. This is the epitome of many an intellectual struggle. And while it is so, we may justly applaud the wisdom of not allowing a student to stop short at the study of a single language or a single science, or the history of a single country. His knowledge becomes rounded and completed by coördinate and supplementary studies. One language explains the obscurities in another; one science assists another; one department of letters throws light upon another; and thus it is that ideas are corrected, improved, made accurate. Therefore it is rightly claimed that a collegiate education be thorough; that it embrace all the important branches in science and letters, and combine in due proportion the useful and the ornamental. All this, you may tell me, collegiate education not only proposes to do, but actually accomplishes. Pardon me, but I must say that, turn we to the north or to the south, we find efficient collegiate education a rare thing amongst us. The institutions bearing the name of college are numerous enough; those supporting the dignity of that name and efficiently fulfilling the duties attached to it are comparatively few.

IV.

(1) It is a frequent and a pernicious mistake to crowd into a college course the work of a university. No student can do justice to more than one-third of the subject-matter mapped out for him in the time required. He is compelled to 'cram' upon several, if not all, of the subjects upon which his final examination is based. Were man intended to be a mere repeating machine, this system might do well enough. But to make him such is not the aim of a collegiate training. Its primary aim is to strengthen all the faculties by thorough mental discipline in such departments of knowledge as form a solid basis upon which the student may afterwards build up. The facts and figures, the fragments of positive information given, are all too crude

and elementary to be available for any practical purpose. These things may be acquired as thoroughly without as within the walls of a college. Knowledge is imparted not so much for the amassing of knowledge as for the learning how to amass it; the grandest thoughts of the greatest thinkers are placed before the student, not to dispense him from thinking, but to teach him how to think. To learn how to learn and to learn how to think, this is the sum of all education. It places in the student's hands the instruments and it teaches him how to use them in after life. The school-room and the text-book and the professor's lecture are the least sources of information. They are only preparatory to the great university of the world in which the knowledge that is acquired is practical rather than speculative, of things rather than words, and therefore the only real knowledge. Here it is that every man is both teacher and learner; each can impart to the other some new idea concerning his specialty. And in this mutual intercourse and instruction is it that the trained intellect asserts its supremacy and wields influence. For this reason, collegiate education ought to deal with principles rather than with rules and methods. But the reverse is the process most frequently pursued. Rules and methods, which may be forgotten, are laid stress upon, while principles, which are scarcely ever forgotten when once they are well known, are ignored. And here let me add that a modern philosophical fallacy tends to give color of correctness to this evil. Cousin and others tell us that method is everything. Not at all. Method is nothing without the principle that gives it life and being. The method is informed by the principle; and where there is a method there also may be found a principle; and he who, in investigating a method, stops short at the method as such, understands neither the method nor its principle. Would you say that he understood a rule who knew nothing of the reason for its existence? The same criterion holds for philosophic methods. And hence the worse than uselessness of that only too prevalent practice of learning mere systems of philosophy without the principles that give them meaning.

(2) Equally pernicious is that custom which has filtered into our primary schools of placing young children, before they know how to read or parse, at nearly all the learned 'ologies of the day. It is productive of incalculable evil. It gives disgust for all study; it imbues the hearts of youth with a large share of self-conceit and self-opinion, so that it is difficult for them to mend their shortcomings, for they are seldom aware of their ignorance. It impedes the purpose of education. It encumbers the mind; it overtakes its

powers; it weakens its activities; it destroys its effectiveness for life. It places it in a condition that ignorance were preferable; for then at least the mind would be possessed of its natural force and elasticity; and excited by the stimulus of seeing new sights and hearing new truths, it would mature into a much more healthy condition. Man can never become too educated. His capacity is far greater than any artificial limits which may be placed upon it. But he may be so educated that the brain-action connected with his mind-action becomes strained; or he may get so absorbed in, and weighed down by, the thoughts of others, that he forgets he has a mind of his own, and knows not what it is to form an independent opinion. And let me ask you candidly, is this not the desolation to which our modern systems of teaching youth everything till they know nothing is bringing us? Surely, no one who has given a moment's consideration to the matter will say otherwise. Wise heads and great thinkers long ago recognized the evil. Among others, no words that I could quote will have greater weight with you on the matter than the caustic words of that ingenious thinker and great master of English prose, John Henry Newman:

'I will tell you,' says he, 'what has been the practical error of the last twenty years'—and let me add, parenthetically, that the error has been growing since these words were spoken in 1852—'not to load the memory of the student with a mass of undigested knowledge, but to force upon him so much that he has rejected all. It has been the error of districting and enfeebling the mind by an unmeaning profusion of subjects; of implying that a smattering in a dozen branches of study is not shallowness, which it really is, but an enlargement, which it is not; of considering an acquaintance with the learned names of things and persons, and the possession of clever duodecimos, and attendance on eloquent lectures, and membership with scientific institutions, and the sight of the experiments of a platform and the specimens of a museum—that all this was not dissipation of the mind, but progress. All things are now to be learned at once—not first one thing then another; not one well, but many badly. Learning is to be without exertion, without attention, without toil; without grounding, without advance, without finishing.'

The picture is not overdrawn. It portrays a crying abuse; and the abuse exists because educators persist in ignoring the workings of the human intellect.

(3) I am sure it has never occurred to the advocates and promoters of this free-and-easy method of dabbling in all branches

without ever learning any, how difficult a thing it is for an idea to filter through the mind and pervade one's thinking till it becomes in a manner elementary in one's thought. It may not take a man long to get up the idea; he may be able to repeat it correctly; he may even apply it to concrete issues with a certain degree of accuracy; but all that does not imply that he has made the idea his own. He may go on repeating it for years, when all at once he stumbles upon a fact that sets him thinking; he finds for it no explanation in the light of the idea he has been holding; going back of that idea, he reconsiders the grounds upon which he held it, and he forthwith discovers that it is all wrong, or that it only partially expresses the truth, and for the first time in his life the whole truth comes home to him with a realizing force. Nor is the labor over yet. There remains for him to re-arrange and systematize all his thoughts so as to place them in keeping with the new idea. To any or all of us may this slow and painful process of acquiring knowledge and experience occur. How frequently does it not happen that men of mature minds find themselves compelled to abandon a religious opinion or a scientific theory or a political maxim upon the truth of which they had framed their lives and thoughts! And for this reason it is all the more necessary that the educational foundation be laid slowly, cautiously, solidly, and that the intellect be so drilled and disciplined, that when these crises in our thinking occur, we may be able to meet them with vigor and energy.

(4) Let us not ignore the fact that the human intellect, in its ordinary and undeveloped phases, is weak and imperfect. It is the duty of education to recognize its shortcomings and deal with it accordingly. The student requires to be disciplined upon what he learns. His lesson should be taken apart and placed before him piecemeal; then, when it is ascertained that the terms and expressions used evoke corresponding ideas in his mind, the subject-matter should be presented to him as a whole. The good educator does not weary of repetition, and each time he repeats he places the idea in a new light, and thus he reaches the greatest number of intelligencies. Each individual mind has its idiosyncrasies. These must be consulted. The aspect of a subject that brings it home to one student may leave another entirely in the dark concerning its true bearing; moreover, upon first presentation, any idea can only be apprehended in a vague manner; the mind has simply received one among many aspects that belong to the idea; It has not yet begun to grasp it in all its comprehension. That is a laborious work for

everybody but the genius. It is the result of a process much slower than many are willing to admit. To realize an idea, one must think over it long and seriously. It must sink into the soil of one's mental system till it takes root and grows; then tended with care, and watered with the dews of reflection, and fed with the food of solid instruction, whether from men, or books, or the experiences of life, it ripens and bears fruit, and for all time sheds its influence through the purposes of the ages. Far better is it that a student, as a result of his college training, bear away with him one such idea, well digested and applied, than that he leave, a diploma in his hand, his mind laden down with an overwhelming mass of learned names and scientific symbols, and ill-understood facts, and his soul penetrated with an unsurmountable disgust for books and a horror for instruction, and a strong resolve to forget it all as soon as possible. That student may have a natural aptitude for some branch of science, or some department of letters; but it is buried beneath the mass of rubbish that oppresses his mind. His education ceased, and the ruin of his distinctive and characteristic talents began the moment he was compelled to remember and repeat without understanding. Memorizing is not learning, still less is it knowing. That memory alone avails which is based upon a right understanding and the experience that makes knowledge real.

V.

(1) It has been truly said that collegiate education cannot create genius; It seldom draws it out, whilst it frequently impedes its progress. But, I would ask, do talents fare better at its hands? Are not as many of them crushed as are drawn out? It must needs be the case so long as the educator continues to ignore the intellectual bias of each student under his charge. Every man has a predominant talent, upon the proper development of which the success of his life-work, in a great measure, depends. In nature and direction, talent differs but little from genius. It is seldom, if ever, given to a man of genius to assert the full force of his greatness in more than one sphere of thought or action. Genius is innate; it is not the outcome of any process of mental development; but it is neither more nor less than a vast array of talent concentrated and intensified in a given direction. It is not something distinct in kind from ordinary talent; it is simply the latter multiplied beyond all reckoning, exercised in a superior manner, with superior force, and by a superior capacity for comprehension and execution. Now, genius is the high-

est form of human intelligence. It furnishes a criterion for all other forms. According to the degree in which talent, in its range and power, approximates genius, is it efficient. Therefore, that is the most efficiently cultivated intellect which, untrammelled, can converge all its faculties, with greatest effect, upon a given subject matter; and, furthermore, that is the most efficient method of education which develops such an intellect.

(2) Here we are led to ask, What is that form of education which will produce this desired result? We have seen that it is not the over-crowded college course. It forces talents too much and too long from their natural bent. Under its exactions the vigor and energy of the intellect becomes prostrate. Weariness of spirit palliates any effort it may make to regain its elasticity. The faculties are exhausted, not strengthened; broken down, not disciplined; cramped and distorted, not developed. Neither will the system of optional studies produce this efficiency. It narrows the intellect; it bars the door to further enlargement of mind; it merges the man in his profession; it makes him the slave of his specialty. But man has his duties to fulfil towards society as well as towards science, and letters, and the industries; and those duties require him to cultivate all his talents, and to be generally intelligent upon the thousand-and-one issues that beat at the door of his intellect for admission, and clamor for the formation of an opinion upon their merits and bearings. To go beyond the utterance of mere platitudes and truisms upon every topic that comes up in an hour's conversation, one must be possessed of a mind well disciplined and furnished with accurate information. That information must be many-sided. It must embrace facts and figures; names and dates; dry terminology and vivid word-pictures addressed to the imagination; severe scientific deductions, and food for the sentiments—all methodized and clearly apprehended. Therefore, in the collegiate course intended to furnish this preparation, stress should be laid upon both literary and scientific training; the one or the other predominating according to the natural bias of the student. Not an exclusively classical course, but a good classical foundation; not an attempt to compass all the sciences, but a thorough acquaintance with the principles and elements of one or few; this I consider within the scope of a collegiate education, intelligently and efficiently imparted.

(3) Another fact to be taken into consideration is this: Our young men, as a rule, abandon their studies prematurely. Their college training generally suffices them. Upon it they build up their

after-life of thought and observation. They have no leisured four years to digest, correct, improve, assimilate the crude material they have hastily picked up. If they enter a university after graduation, it is generally to pursue some learned profession, and not to continue their academic studies. For this reason, our colleges should, in matters of instruction, combine university freedom with thorough collegiate discipline. Instead of being multiplied, studies should be diminished, towards the last year. The student's predominant talent should be consulted. If the tendency of his mind is for mathematics and the physical sciences, let him be encouraged in the pursuit of mathematics and the physical sciences; if it is for the classics and Philology, let him have a chance to develop these; if it is for literature and history, give him the opportunity and the required assistance to enable him to excel in these branches. The means by which to attain the desired result are many. Matthew Arnold points out some practiced in the higher schools of Germany. In one place, he found that the students had, each week, a 'study-day'—*Studientag*—in which they were free from all lessons, that they might pursue their favorite studies. And he tells us that 'in the same spirit, in the gymnasium generally, promising boys in prima are excused certain of the school lessons that they may work at matters which specially interest them.' He further remarks that the results of this private study are to be produced at the examinations, and are taken into account for the leaving certificate. Other and equally efficient means may suggest themselves to you all; what they are matters little, provided youth are taught how to think, are subjected to that mental discipline that begets vigor of mind and exactness of thought, and are thus braced to grapple comprehensively with the problems of life.

(4) In conclusion, I would make this remark: If in your experience or mine we happen upon a system that stands between a student and the right development of his intellect—a system that is neither more nor less than a Procrustean bed for his natural capacity—then, whether it be based upon antiquated prejudices, or whether it be the outcome of some new-fangled theory—be its origin what it may—perish the system, for it is of human hands, and let the intellect live, for it is the work of God."

Craighill was Chief Engineer of Morgan's Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio. His services were evidently most valuable in suggesting and directing strategic movements

connected with Cumberland Ford and Cumberland Gap. At the time he was only a Captain in the U. S. Corps of Engineers, yet he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and particularly for services in the defense of Cumberland Gap, and the ulterior operations of General Morgan's forces"; and the brevet of Colonel, for "gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion."

June 10, 1862, General Morgan, then at Cumberland Ford, received from the Headquarters Army of the Ohio, instructions as follows: "Considering your force and that opposed to you, it will probably not be safe for you to undertake any extended offensive operations. Other operations will soon have an influence upon your designs, and it is therefore better for you to run no risks at present."

The same date he replied: * * * "It was too late to change my plans. I have advanced upon a road so narrow that two wagons cannot pass each other. The guns had to be drawn over hills by block and tackle. I need say nothing as to the difficulties of such an advance. A retrograde movement would be next to impossible. My troops are confident and in good spirits. To fall back would demoralize them." * * * A bold, determined policy the only prudent one in the position of the army!

June 19, 1862, General Morgan, from Cumberland Gap; informed the Secretary of War: "The enemy evacuated this American Gibraltar this morning at 10 o'clock. * * * Took position at 3 this afternoon. The enemy * * * precipitated several cannon over the cliffs, spiking others, and carried a few away * * * seven have been found in position * * * The Stars and Stripes have been raised * * * and a National salute was fired in honor of the capture of this stronghold. Each brigade, in the order of its arrival, will on successive days plant its flag at sunset upon the pinnacle of the mountain, accompanied by a National salute. * * *"

General Morgan, March 28, 1862, had been directed "to concentrate his forces at Cumberland Ford, and to take Cumberland Gap." At that time the roads leading from Crab Orchard and Mount Vernon, were almost impassable and from three to four miles a day was the ordinary distance made by small trains of twelve wagons. At many places the narrow roads, walled in by mountains, had become torrents, and sometimes the horses had to swim. On the march to Cumberland Ford, it was necessary to haul forage from 30, 40 and 50 miles; and at last a distance of 90. It was under such conditions that the Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio, was concentrated and organized. Cumberland Ford was reached April 11, 1862, and reconnaissance was then made of the position at Cumberland Gap. Prior to the arrival of the siege guns, the enemy constructed a strong work upon the summit of Fort Pitts and General Morgan, convinced that the position could only be carried with an immense loss of life, abandoned all idea of attacking from the front, and resolved to execute a flank movement, thus to force the enemy to abandon the position—"the strongest I have ever seen, except Gibraltar!"

It was universally believed that the route through Cumberland Gap was the only one practicable within a range of 80 miles, for the march of an army with cannon. On the east of Cumberland Gap the mountains rise like a gigantic wall, on one side nearly perpendicular. On the west there were three gaps—they were generally used as bridle paths and strongly blockaded. To divert attention from the real plan a heavy force was placed at the commencement of the 18 miles of blockade, at the foot of Pine Mountain, and on the route to Big Creek Gap (35 miles west of Cumberland Gap)—there the enemy immediately placed a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Other movements were then contemplated, with the result that the Division Commander determined to withdraw his entire force from Cumberland Ford, and to cause the sides of Pine Mountain to be mined "so that one hundred

thousand tons of rocks and trees could be hurled into the valley should the enemy attempt to strike at our line of supplies."

June 6th the march was resumed by the three arms of the service; but it could not have been continued save for the "heroic toil and hardy endurance of the parties, detailed from the infantry, to aid in advancing the artillery along the cliffs of the Pine and Cumberland mountains." * * * "The narrow mountain roads were cut into gullies by the brigades which already had gone forward, and there might have been a descent from Cumberland Gap." June 9th, for certain reasons the Division Commander was informed that he must depend mainly upon his own resources. He replied: "That it was too late to change my plans; that my advance guard was already at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, and that a bold and determined policy on my front was the only prudent one." Accordingly his movement was continued. On June 13th, he received a telegram, dated 11th, from Major General Buell that he (Morgan) would "have to depend mainly upon own ability to beat the forces opposed to me!" The Division Commander thereupon determined to resume the offensive, which he did "upon two parallel roads—the old and new valley roads, the latter of which starts from the Knoxville road nearly opposite Roger's Gap, and intersects the old valley road at Thomas," as indicated on the map.

We have the following from General Morgan's report: "Had Kirby Smith been personally in command, we should have had a battle; but it was evident to me that the actual general in command felt uncertain of the ground on which he stood. * * * But on arriving at Thomas' we found that the enemy had retreated in hot haste, and after a short halt the march was resumed and the advanced brigade * * * took possession of the Gap at about 2 o'clock p. m., the rear guard of the army having evacuated the fortress at 10 o'clock a. m."

"The same afternoon the National colors were unfurled, and a National salute was fired from the summit of the Gaps * * * ; and, by a general order, each brigade was authorized to unfurl its colors, amid the boom of cannon, upon the pinnacle of the mountain, for the honor belongs equally to all."

"Well, the Gap is ours, and without the loss of a single life! I (Morgan) have carefully examined the work; and I believe the place could not have been taken in a ten days' struggle, from the front; but, to have done so, I should have left the bones of two-thirds of my gallant command to bleach upon the mountain side, and, after all, this fortress, all stained with heroic blood, would only have been what it now is, a fortress of the Union, from whose highest peak floats the Stars and Stripes." * * *

"The result secured by strategy is less brilliant than a victory obtained amid the storm and hurricane of battle; but humanity has gained all that glory has lost, and I am satisfied."

The foregoing concluding words of General Morgan, are natural to him. He had gained experience and reputation in the Mexican War; was a man of elevated standing in Ohio; and his ability enabled him to appreciate the strategic guidance of Craighill, which contributed largely to the grand result.

Craighill, as Chief Engineer, Department of the Monongahela, June 10 to August 1, 1863, was engaged in constructing the defenses of Pittsburg, then threatened by the Confederate General John Morgan and other Confederate raiders, thus adding to the consternation of the period. He was Chief Engineer of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, April 20 to June 18, 1864—that trying year when the "will of the President" was, by the Act of February 24, established as the authority for raising troops! In late June and early July consternation reigned supreme. Aside from the impaired finances of the Government and the fear of foreign intervention, the tentacula of Early's army had broken railroads and destroyed much property; Washington and Baltimore were

filled with fugitives; two passenger trains on the rail, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, had been upset and destroyed by the enemy—Major General William B. Franklin captured in one of them; the forces in the Department of West Virginia were paralyzed; troops from Pennsylvania and New York were hard to obtain, and important movements of the Army of the Potomac had been delayed. Moreover, in Kentucky, conditions were assuming a troubled appearance; external raids and internal troubles in other States promised a warm summer's work; a treasonable and forged proclamation, in the name of President Lincoln, calling for 400,000 men, and appointing May 26 as a day of fasting and prayer had, through deception and fraud, been imposed upon prominent journals, and by them published, to the injury of the Union cause; Cincinnati and Camp Chase were thought of as probable objectives for a raid; the Navy was applied to for gun-boats to patrol the river between Louisville and Wheeling, thus to protect Ohio; Indian troubles existed in the West, tending in one instance to international complications; and organizations were reported, throughout the Western States, having for an object the destruction of Government property and to burn the vast Government depots at St. Louis and Indianapolis.

So intense was the gloom preceding the battle of Fort Stevens—the gate of Washington—that, July 7, the President promulgated, as expressive of the sense of the Congress of the United States, the following self-explanatory Proclamation:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives at their last session adopted a concurrent resolution, which was approved on the second day of July instant, and which was in the words following, namely:

“That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States;

that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the Nation, at the city of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the world, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the Nation to know and to do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance, and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him and His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion that they lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of national humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all legislators, all judges and magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military, or naval, and all soldiers, seamen, and marines in the National service, and all the other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there and then to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the universe such homages and

such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United States have in their aforesaid resolution so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

(L. S.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

The supplications of the people, offered to the Supreme Ruler of the world: That the Civil War might be suppressed and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States might be established throughout all the States; that we might not be destroyed as a people, among the family of nations; and that the effusion of blood might be stayed, and unity and fraternity restored throughout our borders, were answered.

Within nine months the channel of peace was opened at Appomattox, on April 9, 1865, by the illustrious chieftains Grant and Lee; and the example of their armies was soon followed by the other contending forces. "The raging war that had divided the country had lulled, and private grief was hushed by the grandeur of the result."

Craighill had coupled his valuable and distinguished services to that happy termination!

Craighill was one of the large number of representatives of the southern people who opposed secession; and held the view that the question should be fought in the Union! He sought, near the opening of the Civil War, advice from that eminent veteran, General Winfield Scott, then commanding the Army. The interview ended by Scott saying to Craighill in substance: My young friend, you are a Union man; do your duty accordingly! Both were Virginians.

Craighill—true patriot and lover of the Union as he was—felt as did Alexander Hamilton Stevens and others of the South. After the Southern delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., April, 1860, withdrew, formed another convention and adjourned to meet June 11, 1860, in Richmond, the movement alarmed Stevens, who said:

“The leaders intended from the beginning to rule or ruin. * * * Envy, hate, jealousy, spite—these made war in Heaven, which made devils of angels, and the same passions will make devils of men. The secession movement was instigated by nothing but bad passions. Patriotism, in my opinion had no more to do with it than the love of God had with the other revolt.” And after the adjournment of the Richmond convention, he added: “Men will be cutting one another’s throats in a little while. In less than twelve months we shall be in a war, and that the bloodiest in history. Men seem to be utterly blinded to the future.”

His words were prophetic!

After the great war had ceased, he joined his heart to the following expressions:

“Of Mr. Lincoln’s general character I need not speak. He was warm-hearted; he was generous; he was magnanimous; he was most truly, as he afterwards said on a memorable occasion, ‘with malice toward none, with charity for all.’ He had a native genius far above his fellows. Every fountain of his heart was overflowing with the ‘milk of human kindness.’ From my attachment to him, so much deeper was the pang in my own breast, as well as of millions, at the horrible manner of his ‘taking off.’ This was the climax of our troubles, and the spring from which came unnumbered woes. But of these events, no more now. Let not history confuse events. Emancipation was not the chief object of Mr. Lincoln in issuing the proclamation. His chief object, the ideal to which his whole soul was devoted, was the preservation of the Union. Pregnant as it was with coming events, initiative as it was of ultimate emancipation, it still originated, in point of fact, more from what was deemed the necessities of war than from any purely humanitarian view of the matter. Life is all a mist, and in the dark our fortunes meet us. This was

evidently the case with Mr. Lincoln. He, in my opinion, was, like all the rest of us, an instrument in the hands of that Providence above us, that 'Divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will.'—Alexander Hamilton Stephens, of Georgia.

"My fellow countrymen of the North, we join you in setting apart this land (Gettysburg hallowed field) as an enduring monument of peace, brotherhood, and perpetual union. I repeat the thought, with additional emphasis, with singleness of heart and of purpose, in the name of a common country, and of universal human liberty; and, by the blood of our fallen brothers, we unite in the solemn consecration of these hallowed hills, as a holy eternal pledge of fidelity to the life, freedom and unity of this cherished Republic."—Gen. John B. Gordon.

"The silken folds that twine about us here, for all their soft and careless grace, are yet as strong as hooks of steel. They hold together a united people and a great nation. The South says to the North, as simply and as truly as was said three thousand years ago in that far away meadow by the side of the mystic sea: 'Thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God.'"—Henry Watterson.

"We bring, O brothers of the North, the message of fellowship and love. This message comes from consecrated ground. All around my native home are the hills down which the gray flag fluttered in defeat, and through which the American soldiers, from both sides, charged like demi-gods. I could not bring a false message from those old hills, witnesses today, in their peace and tranquility, of the imperishable union of the American States, and the indestructible brotherhood of the American people."—Henry W. Grady.

Theodore O'Hara, in 1847, through his immortal poem "The Bivouac of the Dead"—written on the occasion of the transfer of the dead Kentucky "Loyal soldiers of the Union" from the battle-fields of the Mexican war to their native State, and which has been grandly recognized by imperishable tablets in the cemeteries of our National Government—touched the heart of nations, particularly English-speaking peoples. Notably Crimean battle-fields, the resting places of England's heroes, are marked by monuments upon which the poem is recorded. O'Hara died in 1867. Could he speak today his words would prove as lofty for the Union as the patriotic utterances of Stephens, Gordon, Watterson and Grady.

All such men breathe "their spirits into the institutions of their country" and "have stamped their characters on the pillars of the age." As said by Everett:

These can not expire. * * *

These shall resist the empire of decay,

When time is o'er, and worlds have passed away.

And I may add the name of General George T. Ward, of Florida, a member of the 1853 Board of West Point visitors, who reverently and urgently opposed secession; yet, when the struggle was on went with his Florida brigade to the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, and, therein was killed! His body was found in a church, at Williamsburg, and on his breast a card with the words: "This is General Ward, of Florida. Will the Union officers see that he is decently interred?" Hancock, Fitz-John Porter, and others, met the request; and attended the interment.

And that noble man—General Samuel B. Maxey, class of 1846—of Kentucky and Texas! He served in the Mexican War, 1846-48; in the siege of Vera Cruz, battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherebusco, Molino del Rey and operations before and capture of, the City of Mexico. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct—resigned in 1849 and held important civil offices in Texas and Kentucky. Thereafter in the Confederate Army, he won distinction. Was Senator from Texas, 1875-1887; and a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point, 1877. At the Annual Reunion of 1877, as he stood at the banquet table with tearful eyes, he referred to his great happiness in being again under the dear old Flag of the Union—with all its Stars and Stripes! He toasted the "Flag of the Union forever," with large appropriations for his Alma Mater.

The charitable influence of such great souls as Stevens, Gordon, Craighill and others—typified as in the foregoing—has so far worked that the thorn of strife has greatly ceased

to pain! We have the exemplification in the recent unity of the "Blue and Gray" at Fort Mahone, on the Petersburg Battlefield, Virginia.

After the Civil War, when our class mate, Schofield, was military governor at Richmond, Craighill wrote to him a private, friendly letter, in which he ventured to remind him of some of the salient characteristics of the Virginia people; and urged him to pursue a conciliatory course towards them. Schofield's reply was prompt and noble, and Craighill's intervention had good effect. Subsequently, when Schofield was General-in-Chief and Craighill Chief of Engineers, they met frequently—Schofield extending to Craighill his cordial support and influence.

After Schofield's death, Craighill said to me: "I would be glad to think you were going to make the final comments on me." I replied: "The future has its veil before our mortal eyes. We know not the one to be first called! I trust you may not; but, if I be the survivor, I shall certainly render my loving duty to your memory."

What is the lesson of Craighill's life? It has been well said that, ordinarily, success is not the criterion of ability. "Not alone the position to which a man attains, but the obstacles conquered on the way, the adequacy or insufficiency of the means allowed him, the nobleness or ignominy of his aspirations—all are to be cast in the scales before judgment can be passed." The application of that rule to the gentle, modest and retiring Craighill has placed him high on the roll of eminent men who have served the country—particularly from 1861 to 1865.

He was pre-eminent in intellectual energy, unaffected simplicity, honesty of principles and purposes, intuitive penetration; and, withal, his large heart was ever open to all the refined and noble sensibilities. Never was he flushed with anger; instead, the crowning virtue of moderation, coupled

with patience, was ever the director. The high injunction: "Establish thy reign in truth, in sweetness and in justice," was ever before his eyes. His merit was measured by greatness of soul. He fulfilled the injunction: "Let every man be swift to hear, but slow to speak and slow to anger!"

"Whole in himself a common good,
Mourn for the man of amplest influence;
Yet clearest of ambition's crime."

* * * * *

"O good sage head which all men knew,
O voice from which their omens, all men drew,
O iron nerve, to true occasion true.
O fallen at length, that tower of strength,
Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew."

* * * * *

"Be near me when I pass away,
To point the term of human strife;
And, on the low dark verge of life,
The twilight of eternal day."

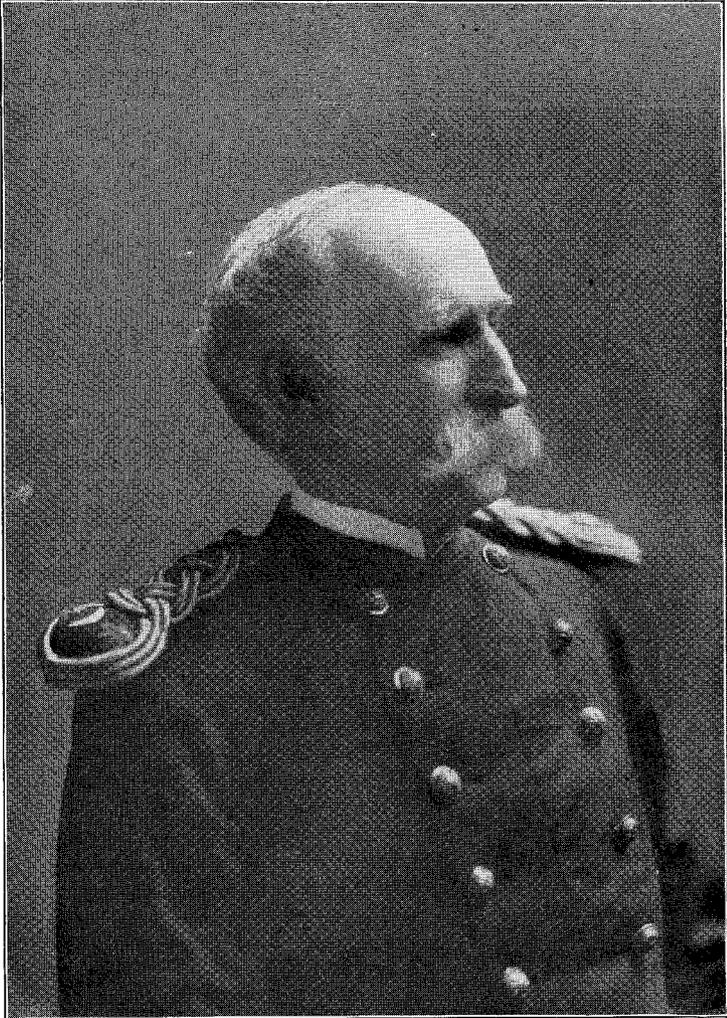
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"All is over and done, * * *
Dark in the funeral fold,
Let the bell be tolled,
And a deeper knell in the heart be knoll'd,
And the sound of sorrowing anthem roll'd,
Thro' the dome of the Golden Cross;
And the volleying cannon thunder his loss; * * *
He knew their voices of old,
Bellowing victory, bellowing doom."

* * * * *

"Sphere all your lights around above;
Sleep gentle heavens, before the prow;
Sleep gentle winds, as he sleeps now;
My friend, the brother of my love!"

THOMAS MACCURITY VINCENT.



GENERAL HENRY B. OSGOOD.

HENRY BROWN OSGOOD.

No. 2185. CLASS OF 1867.

Died March 12, 1909, at Stephentown, N. Y., Aged 65.

GENERAL OSGOOD was born at Freyeburg, Maine, October 13, 1843, of the best American ancestry, being a great-great-grandson of General Israel Putnam, and also a descendant of Eleazer Wheelock, founder and first President of Dartmouth College. His father, a distinguished lawyer, married the daughter of Judah Dana (second U. S. Senator from Maine) and sister of Governor John Winchester Dana.

The Danas descended from Richard Dana, born in France in 1612, who fled to England on account of the Edict of Restitution, so-called; emigrated to America in 1640 and settled in Cambridge, Mass.

When only eighteen years old, General Osgood enlisted in the 27th Maine Infantry, September 30, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company and promoted to First Lieutenant on December 15th. The term of service of his regiment (nine months) having expired during the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee's army, 312 officers and men, including Lieutenant Osgood, volunteered to remain and did remain until the battle of Gettysburg had been fought and won. For this these men were given medals of honor.

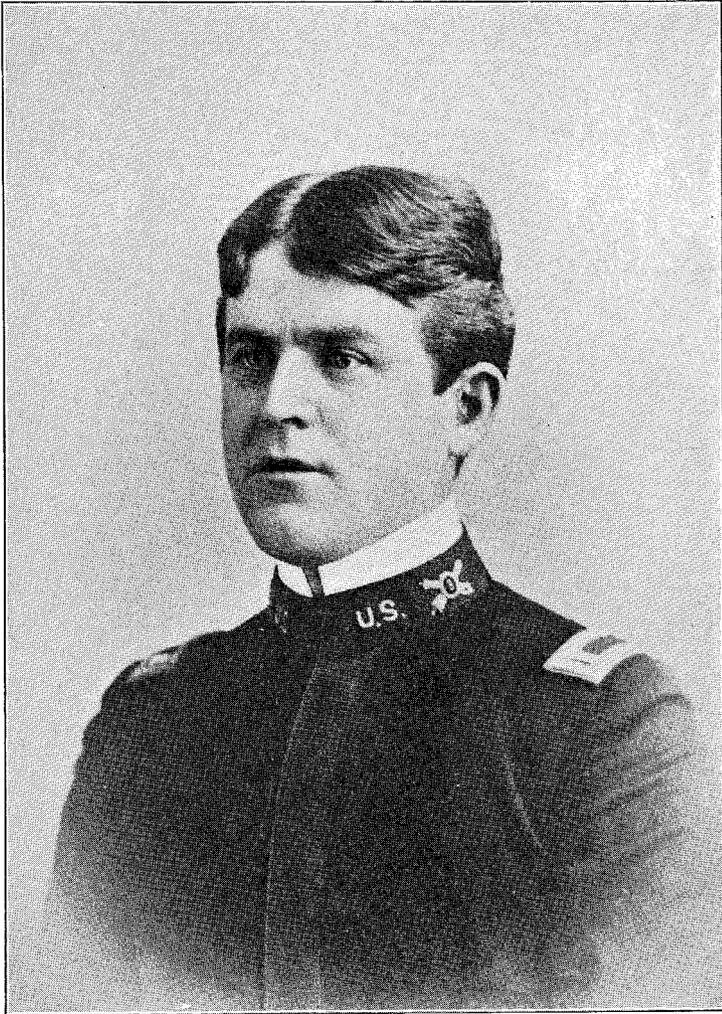
He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy; reported September 1, 1863, and graduated June 17, 1867. As a cadet he was a fair student, of excellent ability, and while he always maintained a good standing in his class and graduated with credit, he was not a hard student. The hazing of new cadets was the custom in his time, but every Plebe of his date always remembers him with affection, as he was their friend and adviser in all of their troubles. He was

assigned to the Third Artillery upon graduation and like all of his class assigned to that arm, had to serve as a Lieutenant for over twenty years. It was soon discovered that he was a man of unusual energy, having a practical knowledge of many useful things and a sound common sense that makes in the army what we call a born quartermaster. Every Post Commander where he was stationed selected him as Post Quartermaster and Commissary, Ordnance Officer, etc., and to him fell all of the general work of the Post. Having an inherent love of trees and flowers, he accomplished much in landscape improvements at all Posts where he served. It has been said that from the refuse pile of brick and heating material at any Post, Osgood would soon have a pretty greenhouse filled with flowers. At Fort Monroe this certainly happened.

His appointment as Captain-Commissary of Subsistence, October 5th, 1889, gave the Subsistence Department an officer already well trained in its work. The Spanish War found him on the Staff of the General of the Army, Washington, D. C., followed by duty in the field with troops in Florida; Chief and Purchasing Commissary, Department of Santiago, Cuba; Depot Commissary, Manila, P. I.; Chief Commissary of various Departments in the United States until he was retired with the rank of Brigadier General, October 13, 1907, at the age of sixty-four years, when on duty as Chief Commissary, Department of the East.

General Osgood's lovable disposition and strong personality, his thorough fitness for his work in the Army and conscientious regard for its performance made him a very valuable man wherever he served. His personal concern for the destitute Cubans at Santiago was very marked. Under his administration they were fed and cared for not only with promptness but with a personal sympathy that touched their hearts.

The loss of his son Winchester Dana Osgood, who was killed while leading the Cuban insurgent field artillery against



CAPTAIN ROGERS F. GARDNER.

the Spaniards at Guaimara before the Spanish War, was a great blow and may have added to General Osgood's personal interest in the Cubans.

Upon his retirement from active service he settled at Stephentown, N. Y., upon the old homestead of his wife's family and with his accustomed energy started in to rebuild the old buildings, construct new dwellings for his help, etc., work that occupied his whole time, making him contented and happy.

He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati and of the Loyal Legion. He leaves a wife, two sons and two daughters, Henry Douglas and Edwin Putnam Osgood, Mrs. Basil Taylor and Mrs. Bernard Cogan.

* * *

ROGERS FINCH GARDNER.

No. 3582. CLASS OF 1894.

Died March 15, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 40.

ROGERS FINCH GARDNER was born in Athens, Greene County, New York, on August 29, 1868, and was the second son of Lieutenant John W. Gardner, Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy, and Elizabeth A. Finch, of Northampton, New York. His ancestors in several lines fought in the Revolution and his father saw service in the Civil War.

His boyhood was spent in Athens, N. Y., where he attended the public school. At the age of thirteen he went to New London, Connecticut, his father having been ordered to the navy yard at that place, and there he entered the Bulkley High School, which he attended for two years. The family then moving to Erie, Pennsylvania, he finished his high school course at that place, and graduated in the summer of 1885. The following winter he entered the Worcester (Mass.) Polytech-

nic Institute, from which he graduated in June, 1889, having taken the course in mechanical engineering. Shortly after graduating from the Worcester school, he received an appointment to the Military Academy from Hon. Joseph H. Walker, of Worcester, as a result of a competitive examination at which twenty-one candidates were examined. He entered West Point in June, 1890, graduated in June, 1894, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry.

His first duty in the army, after graduating from the military academy, was at Fort Douglas, Utah, where he joined the Sixteenth infantry, in October, 1894. In February, 1895, he was transferred to the Third Artillery and ordered to Key West Barracks, Fla., where he remained until October, 1896, when his battery was sent to the Presidio at San Francisco. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he accompanied Light Battery C of the Third Artillery, from San Francisco to Chocomauga, Ga., and from there to Tampa, Fla. The battery left Tampa July 3, 1898, with the troops sent to reinforce General Shafter's army. It landed at Daiqueri July 9, but did not see active service in Cuba, on account of the surrender of Santiago a few days later.

His battery was then sent to Porto Rico with the expedition under General Miles. It was among the first of the organizations to land on that island. It marched from the landing place at Guanica to Ponce in General James H. Wilson's Division and was there assigned to General Schwan's independent brigade. This marched along the south and west coasts of Porto Rico to Mayaguez, engaging the enemy at Hormigueros, August 10, 1898.

Soon after that engagement Lieutenant Gardner was detached with his platoon to form part of an expedition designated to make a reconnaissance in force. The enemy was encountered at Las Marias August 13, 1898, where an engagement took place. In his official report of the engagement, Lieutenant Colonel Danl. W. Burke, Eleventh Infantry, the

commanding officer of the troops involved, stated that he could not speak too highly of Lieutenant Gardner's soldierly bearing in the presence of the enemy, and added that he was a young officer of great merit who would be heard from in the future if opportunity should offer. This high praise coming to him as a result of the first engagement in which he exercised a command, indicated a soldierly spirit to which his family and friends can point with just pride.

After the close of hostilities in Porto Rico, Lieutenant Gardner returned with his battery to the United States and took station at Fort Riley, Kansas after six weeks' service with the Seventh Army Corps at Savannah, Ga. From Fort Riley he was transferred with his battery to San Francisco, Cal., where he served as Quartermaster of the camp of volunteers returning from the Philippines, and later in command of the convalescent camp at Fort Baker, Cal. The efficiency of his service in the latter capacity is indicated by the fact that the officers and men under his charge presented him with a handsome silver loving cup.

On January 30, 1900, while stationed at the Presidio, Lieutenant Gardner was married to Miss Harriett Louise Smith, of San Francisco. His widow and an only child, Rogers Alan Gardner, aged 6½, remain to mourn the loss of the devoted husband and father.

Upon his promotion in July, 1901, Captain Gardner was ordered to Fort Caswell, N. C., in command of a company of Coast Artillery, and after two years service at that post was sent to the Artillery School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten where he graduated in 1904. After a short period in command of Fort Columbia, Washington, he was appointed District Engineer Officer of the Artillery District of the Columbia with headquarters at Fort Stevens, Oregon. Here he did splendid work, the most notable item being the installation of a fire control system in spite of the absence of government supplies of wire and telegraph poles.

In September, 1906, Captain Gardner was ordered to the command of a light battery at Camp Stotsenberg, P. I. He was pleased to be once more in the field artillery and left for Manila full of happiness at the prospect of possible active service. The work there proved extremely hard consisting of repeated marches of two, three, ten or twelve days' duration. This undoubtedly brought on the dread and malignant disease which finally caused his death.

Upon the separation of the field from the coast artillery in 1907, Captain Gardner was assigned to the latter and ordered to Fort Adams, R. I., as District Engineer Officer of the Artillery District of the Narragansett. This proved to be his last assignment to duty. He was taken ill on the transport and went into the hospital at the Presidio. After a time he proceeded to Fort Adams and bravely tried to do duty but could not and was sent to the hospital at Washington Barracks. After four months in that hospital he returned to Fort Adams and by a supreme effort again tried to do duty but his strength again failed. In September, 1908, he returned to the hospital at Washington Barracks, never to return to duty. On the morning of March 15, 1909, he closed his weary eyes and his brave, loyal soul returned to its Maker.

Many hearts were saddened by the news that dear, kindly, loveable "Dad" Gardner was dead. Many of us felt that we had lost a dear friend while our hearts went out in sympathy to his bereaved mother, and wife and son. "Dad" was himself ever full of sympathy for those in sorrow and ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need of assistance. His life was clean and generous, his standard ever high.

E. P. O'H.



MAJOR E. H. BROWNE.

EDWARD H. BROWNE.

No. 2813. CLASS OF 1879.

Died March 23, 1909, at Fort Thomas, Ky., aged 55.

MAJOR BROWNE'S death was verily "in the line of duty," as he had been drilling his battalion at "quick" and "double" time just before repairing to his quarters where, while changing his uniform, cerebral hemorrhage made the sudden call for the strong man to join our heroes gone before to their rest from earthly duties.

He was in unusual degree the maker of his own successful career, as when in the pioneer region of his Michigan home he accidentally learned of the district's vacancy at the United States Military Academy, he determined to obtain the cadetship by effort and perseverance, and succeeded, undaunted by the stories, then common in the western states, of its severities and even dangers.

At the Academy, where most of the studies and methods were new to his experience, he applied himself mainly to gain solid foundation for his future duties, and was a good comrade and popular in the corps.

He was interested and active to the last day of his service in athletic exercises, military and personal.

His ideas of military discipline were gained in his days at the Academy—a period when any course but that of iron machinery was deemed a weakness in the commander—but his kind and cheerful heart could not help showing itself in his duties with his troops.

He was a model husband and father and generous in helping and advising others.

He was so modest about his own deeds that his later companions, in the changes due to the present system of promotions, will have to depend upon his scattered former comrades for personal elements of his record in campaigns.

The Major was a constant student of his profession, and also devoted to subjects of art and general science. His readiness for any duties ordered was an example of value to the younger officers of the service.

The regimental order, here quoted, gives a brief outline of the Major's long and varied service:

Headquarters Second Infantry.
Fort Thomas, Kentucky, May 24, 1909.

General Orders,
No. 29.

It is with deep regret that the Regimental Commander announces the death of Major Edward H. Browne, Second Infantry, at this post on Tuesday, March 23, 1909.

In his death the regiment has lost a staunch and loyal friend and the service an able and efficient officer. Major Browne, Second Infantry, was born March 10, 1854, at Farmer's Creek, Lapeer County, Michigan, was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Michigan, and upon graduation in June, 1879, was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry. He served continuously in that regiment as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain until January, 1902, soon after which he was promoted to Major of the Second Infantry.

Major Browne participated in the expedition against the Utes under Colonel Merritt in 1879 and 1880, and took part in the actions at El Caney and San Juan Hill, on July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1898, and the attacks on Santiago, from July 10th, till the surrender on July 14th, 1898.

In the early part of 1899 he went to the Philippines with his regiment, arriving a few days after the outbreak of the insurrection, and was present in a number of engagements in Cavite Province during the advance in September and October of that year. He remained in the field, commanding a batallion during a large part of the time, until after the termination of the insurrection, returning to the United States on recruiting duty in October, 1901.

He joined the Second Infantry in May, 1904, at Fort Logan, Colo., and served with the regiment at that post, in the Philippines, and at Fort Thomas, until the day of his death.

The sympathy of the Regiment is extended to his family and friends.

The officers of the Regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

By order of Colonel Mansfield.

(Signed)

A. J. HARRIS,

Captain and Adjutant, Second Infantry.

The old "regimental promotion" (inherited from the days when regiments were mustered in and mustered out as occasion required, and there was no real "line"), kept Major Browne a Second Lieutenant for eleven years and one month! His subsequent promotions were less unfortunate, and he was within a few days of promotion to Lieutenant Colonel when came the summons to his fathers.

The long list of his stations and duties, as recorded in the regimental histories, shows faithful service in many capacities, such as devolved upon efficient officers with rapid and trying changes in the days of small, frontier posts.

He was Regimental Quartermaster Fourth Infantry, September 17th, 1892 to September 20th, 1896, the legal term. Served with the National Guard of Idaho, January 1893, to April, 1894. Was on general recruiting service at Detroit, Mich., November, 1901, to March, 1904. At various times he commanded battalions, posts and the regiment.

He was President of the Second Infantry Club at Fort Logan, Colo., and again at Fort Thomas, Ky. He did excellent service as assistant to the Inspector General at the Manuever Camp near Indianapolis, Ind., August 30th to September 30th, 1908. His last tour of detached service—a complimentary detail—was the inspection of the organized militia of Kentucky shortly before his death.

After impressive military funeral obsequies at Fort Thomas, with floral tokens from far and near, the Major's body was taken to Arlington National Cemetery for final rest in military honor and keeping.

Major Browne was married September 8th, 1881, to the sweetheart of his boyhood days, Miss Alice Louise Johnson, of Almont, Michigan. Their long and happy married life was blessed by two children, Clara Louise, born December 19th, 1884, at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and Harrison Cressey, born December 21st, 1886, at Fort Spokane, Wash.

The daughter is now the wife of Lieutenant Joseph A. McAndrew, Second Infantry, in whose loving home at Ft. Thomas, the so suddenly bereaved widow is temporarily residing while bravely facing the changed plans of her future life. The son is in Washington, D. C., preparing and hoping to follow his father's profession, and he is in every way nobly qualified to do honor to both his family and his country.

We are grateful for the honor of our late comrade's record, but we feel that his deeds, memory and influence live on with those of us who must serve awhile longer, and give also the best we can to our country.

H. L. BAILEY, '76.

GEORGE F. E. HARRISON.

No. 2487. CLASS OF 1873.

Died March 26, 1909, at Fort Monroe, Va., aged 57.

GEORGE F. E. HARRISON graduated at the Military Academy, June 13, 1873, being the first native born Californian to graduate. He was assigned to the Second Artillery, and after serving with his regiment about a year and a half, he was sent back to the Academy as Instructor of French. During his tour at the Academy he also served as Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics and as Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics. After his relief from duty there in Aug-



COLONEL GEORGE F. E. HARRISON.

ust, 1879, he spent several months on leave in Europe. He went to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe in 1880, graduating there in 1882. While there he married Miss Mamie Ray, daughter of Mr. Ross Ray, of Washington, D. C. After serving a little over a year at Fort McHenry, Md., he was transferred to Light Battery "F" of his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, where he remained two years. While there he was Instructor of Artillery and Engineering in the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application. He next went to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., where he remained but a few months, being sent to West Point in the spring of 1886 to study the system of gymnastics there preparatory to a detail as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California. He remained at the University four years. His work there was very successful. He organized a department of physical culture, which still exists, and greatly developed target practice at the University. General Burton, then Inspector General of the Division of the Pacific, inspected the military department of the University several times, and in one report remarked that "The department was in better condition than ever before and that the improvement was due to Lieutenant Harrison's wise administration."

It may be noted that on April 2, 1909, a general order of the Corps of Cadets of the University of California, announcing the deaths of two former commandants, Colonel Harrison and Lieutenant Waite, which occurred during the year preceding, was read at regimental parade. The University flag was displayed at half-mast during the parade.

He rejoined his regiment at Fort Adams, R. I., in March, 1891, and remained there until he attained his captaincy (Seventh Artillery) March 8, 1898. He joined his new regiment at Fort Slocum, N. Y., organized his battery, and took it to Portland Head, Me., where he remained in command until June 10, 1899, when he returned to Fort Adams on appointment as Regimental Quartermaster.

In October, 1901, while still a captain, he was assigned to the command of Fort Mott, N. J., and in the following spring, soon after his promotion to major, he went to Governor's Island as Artillery Inspector, Department of the East, and on the organization of the Atlantic Division, he filled the same position on the staff of the Division Commander. He was detailed on the General Staff in February, 1904, with station in Washington, and remained on that duty until October, 1906, when he was assigned to the command of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and of the Artillery District of the Chesapeake. He retained that command until retired for disability January 14, 1909. He died at Fort Monroe, of organic heart disease, on March 26 following, and was buried at Arlington.

Harrison was a man of great executive ability, but owing to the slowness of promotion prior to the war with Spain, he spent many years in subordinate rank and had few opportunities to show the metal of which he was made. The most important part of his work in the Artillery was done in the last six years of his life. After he once got a start his progress was rapid and his reputation grew. Regulations forbade the appointment to the position of artillery inspector of any officer below field rank. Harrison received that appointment in about a month after his promotion to major, and at once proceeded to justify, and more than justify, his selection. It was seen that combined maneuvers of the Army and Navy, in the attack and defense of sea-coast forts, would be of great advantage to both services, and in the development of these maneuvers Harrison took the leading part as the representative of the Army. He, with a representative of the Navy, formulated all the plans and drew up the rules for their conduct. His work was original work and enduring work, and will serve as a firm foundation for any development that such maneuvers may have in the future.

On the General Staff and as principal assistant to the Chief of Artillery, being part of the time in charge of the office,

Harrison greatly added to his reputation. It was a transition period for the Artillery,—in personnel, material and organization, and in all the improvements that were made at that time, and in those that were conceived at that time, but made effective by subsequent legislation, Harrison was a leading factor. He was a man of strong convictions and always had the courage of his convictions. He was a man who could always be depended upon to stand up unflinchingly for what he thought was right. He could go before a committee of Congress, with a comprehensive plan requiring, perhaps, large appropriations, and convince them that he knew what he was talking about and of the desirability of doing what was asked.

While yet a lieutenant-colonel he was selected for the most important artillery command in the country, that of Fort Monroe, and going there, he threw all his energy and ability into the work before him. He built up the school, consolidated the Artillery and Torpedo Schools, and put the institution on the firm basis on which it now stands. Besides being an accomplished artillerist, he was a fine post commander and it was said that never was the post of Fort Monroe in better shape than when he was in command. There are many quasi-social requirements devolving upon the commanding officer of a post like Fort Monroe and these requirements were met in a way to bring credit to the Army. In this, as in other ways, he was ably seconded by his wife, who was in every sense a help-meet, taking keen interest in his professional work and great pride in his success.

The writer regrets that on account of being on duty in recent years in the Philippines and on the Pacific Coast, he knew personally very much less than he would have liked of Harrison's work. He is indebted for data to Colonel William H. Coffin, of the Artillery, Harrison's class-mate and life-long friend.

Major General Frederick D. Grant, who was Harrison's department commander, writes as follows:

"While Harrison and I were cadets, the barracks caught fire and burned out the cockloft. This forced the assignment of three cadets to a room, and Harrison was assigned to the room I occupied on the second floor, seventh division, D company. He was a plebe at that time, but his manly character soon impressed itself upon my roommate, McKinney, and myself, and we soon became quite fond of him, and I have retained my respect for Harrison ever since.

"After graduation I seldom saw Harrison until I came into the command of the Department of the East, and Harrison at that time was in Washington in the office of the Chief of Artillery. This brought me into official contact with him, and I soon learned that he was one of the ablest artillerists in the army. As my department consisted largely of artillery, I had frequent occasions to consult with him, and I believe those consultations resulted in much that was beneficial to the army in general and the coast artillery in particular. Later he left Washington and was assigned to the command of Fortress Monroe, where his services in building up the Artillery School were valuable and he showed ability of the highest order. As department commander I was proud of his work, which reflected credit upon my command.

"In 1907, the first test ride that I made was from the command at the Jamestown Exposition, and as Harrison was a field officer at Fortress Monroe, I directed him to cross Hampton Roads to the Exposition for the purpose of taking the ride there. The medical reports did not intimate that he was in bad condition, or at least did not state that it would endanger his life to take the test ride. However, the night before, I dined with the Colonel, and Mrs. Harrison seemed quite anxious about the ride the next morning, and made one or two mentions of the fact that she did not think that her husband ought to try it. This astonished me, and I spoke to Harrison about it, and he said that he had a weakness of the heart which he had had for many years but that it had never given him any serious trouble; besides he had been exercising on horseback for some time and had made the fifteen-mile ride within the time limit and felt perfectly sure that he would go through the test the next day without danger or even inconvenience. I asked him to come with me the next day on my boat to the camp at the Exposition, which invitation he accepted.

"The next morning when I went to the boat, I found Harrison and his wife with him. She looked very anxious, and when we landed at the Exposition dock, she showed that she was anxious to speak to me alone, and I fell behind quietly and she joined me and reiterated her

statement of the night before that she had great fears of the result of the ride to the Colonel, and asked me if I would not watch him very closely, which I promised to do. Upon arriving at the camp I found the medical officers who had examined Colonel Harrison, and asked them if there was anything seriously the matter with the Colonel. They told me they felt that there was, but that the Colonel seemed so anxious and determined to make the ride that they had refrained from making the recommendation that he should not take the test. Upon this statement I directed the surgeon to ride alongside of Colonel Harrison, and my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Bowley, to ride immediately behind him during the test, and at the slightest indication of injury to let me know.

"We soon started off, Harrison appearing as bright and as cheerful as usual. When we had gone about three and a half miles, one of these officers rode forward and told me that Colonel Harrison was getting in a bad way, and I stopped the column, went back to see him, and saw that his complexion looked like that of a dead man. I asked him if he was feeling well and he said he did. I told him that he was looking badly and he said 'I am feeling all right.' I said, 'Harrison, I think you had better stop and return to the camp slowly.' He announced that he did not wish to stop and that he was perfectly able to continue the ride. I finally had to order him to stop and to rest and then return to camp slowly, and I left an officer to take care of him. The rest of the party completed the ride and returned to the camp, where we found Colonel Harrison, who had recovered his color, and while he appeared nervous and very much hurt at not having made the ride, he was cheerful and asked if he might practice a little and take the ride later. Permission was granted and a few days afterwards Colonel Harrison covered the course.

"From that time on I received reports that he was not very strong, and when the year rolled around he reported that he would be unable to take the next test ride or walk, and soon afterwards was retired and a little later died. I have felt that the test ride had deprived me of one of my best friends, the United States Army of one of its best officers, and Colonel Harrison of his life."

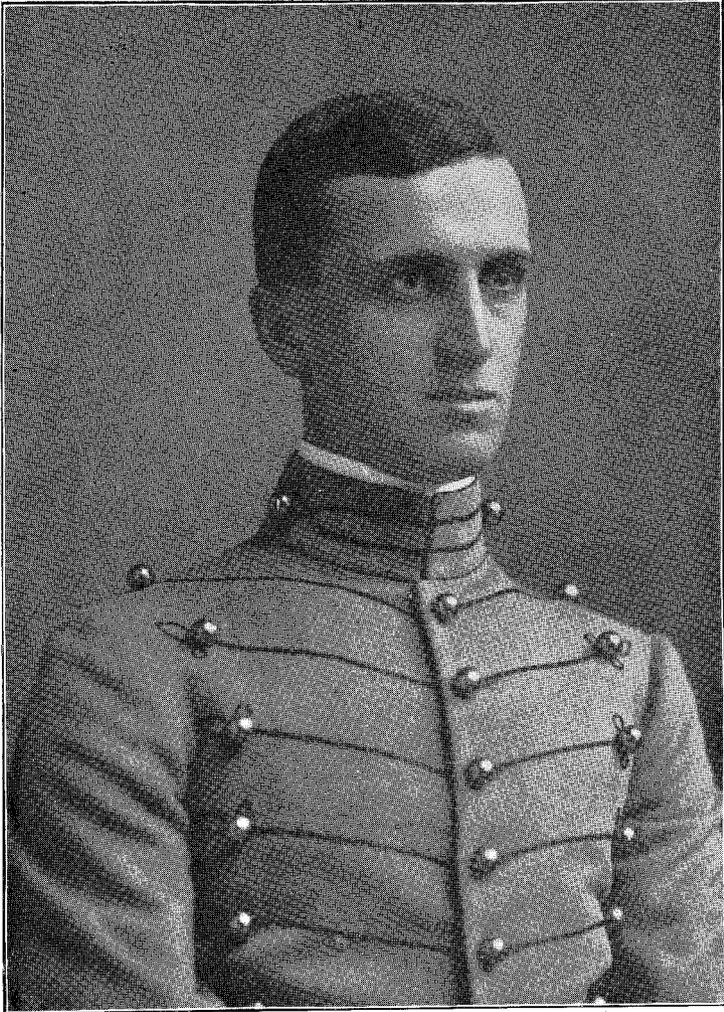
In a letter written only about two weeks before his death, Harrison said:

"I am down and out. It is hard to realize but it is a stern fact. My health broke down, and my retirement became inevitable. My command of this post for the past two years and a half entailed un-

usual responsibilities and exactions. I had the task of consolidating the torpedo school with the artillery school, devising a curriculum, expanding the post and building new buildings (involving an expenditure of close onto half a million of dollars). Fort Monroe was, too, a sort of home base for the army in Cuba (every man discharged from Cuba had his discharge and final papers made out here). What was worst of all was the Jamestown Exposition, which lasted a year. The demands made upon me, both social and official, in consequence of the latter, were killing and never-ceasing. Altogether I was up against a strenuous proposition all round. I was intensely interested in my work, especially the building up of the post and the school. I did not realize what a drain I was making on my health, although frequently warned by the doctors. I took the horseback ride a year ago last fall. I accomplished it all right, but with a serious strain on my heart which, you know, has always been my vulnerable point. The consequences were such that this year the doctors would not listen to my taking it again, and I was ordered before a Retiring Board, which of course recommended my retirement."

Harrison—"Jack," as his intimate friends loved to call him—was, in addition to being a first rate officer, a cultivated, polished gentleman. He was a man of high character and had high ideals. He could not tolerate anything low or mean. His life, both official and social, might well be taken as a model by young officers entering the service.

W. A. S.



LIEUTENANT WM. H. HAWES.

WILLIAM HENRY HAWES.

No. 4422. CLASS OF 1905.

Died April 4, 1909, at Towanda, Penn., Aged 28.

WILLIAM HENRY HAWES, eldest son of the late William H. Hawes, died Sunday afternoon, April 4, about two o'clock in his room at the New Park hotel. Death was due to an apoplectic stroke caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel at the base of the brain.

Lieutenant Hawes was born August 28, 1881, at Monroeton, Penn. As a boy he attended the public schools of Towanda, Penn.

He was appointed to West Point from Pennsylvania, June 19, 1900, and graduating June 13, 1905, was promoted to Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry. At the expiration of his graduating leave, he joined his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., September 20, 1905. From October 15 to November 15 he was on general recruiting service at Sacramento, Cal. Then again at the Presido till March 1, 1906, when he went to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, till August 1, when he was ordered to Fort Sheridan, Ill. While at this post Lieutenant Hawes became seriously ill with spinal meningitis and was sent to Washington, D. C., for treatment.

He was retired September 21, 1908, for disability in the line of duty and then went to his old home, where he died.

Deceased is survived by his mother, Mrs. Catherine B. Hawes, and one brother, Lawrence B. Hawes, of Jennings, Maryland.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

WILLIAM H. JORDAN.

No. 1881. CLASS OF 1860.

Died April 13, 1909, in Portland, Oregon, aged 72.

COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY JORDAN, U. S. A., retired, was born in Piqua, Ohio, June 22, 1837. He was appointed to West Point in 1855 and graduated in 1860. He was assigned to the Second United States Infantry in 1860 and served in Minnesota. His regiment was soon after transferred to the East to take part in the Civil War, and formed part of the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan. Colonel Jordan was then a Second Lieutenant, and while rescuing a comrade was seriously wounded in the knee, from which he never fully recovered. For this meritorious service he was given the brevet of Captain in June, 1862. He had already been promoted to First Lieutenant and later was made Captain of the Ninth Infantry. When he was able to resume his command he was stationed at Fort Canby, Wash. While on duty there he met and married Miss Mary Ann Adair, fourth daughter of General John Adair, Collector for the port of Astoria.

He was promoted to Major of the Third Infantry May 19, 1881, then to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry April 9, 1886, and then to Colonel of the same regiment November 1, 1891. He was retired from active service March 23, 1892, at his own request.

While he was in the Ninth Infantry he was on the Yellowstone Indian expedition under General David M. Stanley and during the intense Indian war in which occurred the Custer massacre, he was serving with Generals Crook and McKenzie and others. As Major of the Third Infantry he built and commanded Fort Missoula, Montana. He also built Fort Robinson, in Nebraska, the center of most of the Indian troubles, and on one of the largest Indian reservations.



COLONEL WILLIAM H. JORDAN.



COLONEL JACOB A. AUGUR.

Colonel Jordan was a most conservative and painstaking officer and an excellent drill master and tactician. He is survived by his wife and the following sons and daughters: Mrs. H. F. Kendall, wife of Major H. F. Kendall, U. S. A., retired, of Portland; Miss Julia Jordan, also of Portland; Captain H. W. Jordan, Twelfth United States Infantry, stationed at Governor's Island, New York; Samuel D. Jordan, residing at Olympia, Wash.; Mrs. C. D. Lewis, of Seattle, and David J. Jordan, of Portland.

Not only during the military life of Colonel Jordan was he esteemed and honored by his friends and associates, but also as a citizen in private life.—From a Portland, Ore., paper.

JACOB ARNOLD AUGUR.

No. 2280. CLASS OF 1869.

Died April 18, 1909, at Manila, P. I., aged 60.

Once more the class of '69 mourns the loss by death of one of its honored and cherished members. He leaves a widow and two children who mourn the loss of a noble and loving husband and father.

When the cablegram from Manila was received in the States announcing the death of Colonel J. A. Augur, Tenth Cavalry, upon the eve of his promotion to the grade of a general officer of the United States Army, it was a distressing shock to his many friends throughout the Army, his classmates, to his family and hosts of friends in civil life. It hardly seemed possible that the genial, generous, kindly-disposed, courteous "Jake" was gone—taken from us in the midst of a successful military career for years to come as a General Officer.

Graduating from the Military Academy in 1869, he was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry as a Second Lieutenant, and immediately upon graduation joined his regiment in the West, then serving in Western Nebraska and Western Kansas, against hostile Sioux and nomadic bands of Southern Indians, then in the zenith of their careers of "robbery," "incendiarism" and preying upon innocent women and children captives.

Augur stood the test of active Indian campaigning remarkably well, and at the close of the season's work was a perfect picture of manly health, besides had in the short summer's operations won the confidence and esteem of all his superior officers and the friendship of his subordinates, including enlisted men of the entire regiment.

Indian campaigns, staff duties and duties of a cavalry subordinate and commander fell to his lot throughout his career, while passing through all the grades from a subordinate to the Colonelcy of a regiment of horse.

He distinguished himself greatly in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American War, afterwards in the Philippine Insurrection serving in the Archipelago on several different tours of duty, and where he closed his earthly career.

Colonel Augur had fine military spirit and the elements of a successful commander; a man who inspired such confidence as to secure the obedience and fullest measure of devotion and sacrifice of those under his command.

"Jake's" was a frank, brave, manly, strong nature. Whatever he loved he loved with all his might. He was a stalwart—moral and mental—a worthy son of a distinguished sire (General C. C. Augur), who served so long, faithfully and honestly, as the Army records show.

In all his transactions in public and private life, whether as a soldier or citizen, he exhibited a mind honest, impartial and fair in all his dealings.

We extend to his widow and members of his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

From the Manila, P. I., Times of April 19, 1909:

Colonel Jacob A. Augur, Tenth Cavalry, commanding officer at Fort William McKinley, died last evening at his quarters at the post at 6:30 o'clock of apoplexy, just after his promotion to Brigadier General, of which he had not yet been notified.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning while presiding over a meeting, at regimental headquarters, of the officers of the regiment, to talk over the arrangements for the return of the regiment to the United States on the Kilpatrick, Colonel Augur suddenly complained of dizziness and became faint. At first it was thought by those present it was another attack of vertigo of which Colonel Augur had suffered on several previous occasions. A surgeon was immediately summoned and the patient was taken in an ambulance to his home where it was found that he was suffering from apoplexy due to the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. The various surgeons in the post and of the staff in Manila were called for consultation but the hemorrhage was found to be a severe one, being continuous and progressive in its nature, which made medical aid of no avail.

Colonel Augur became partially unconscious for an hour after the attack and gradually lapsed into unconsciousness and remained so until his death. His wife and daughter were at his bedside when he expired.

Colonel Augur's death cast a gloom in military circles at the post and this city, last night. Deceased had been an energetic officer and had been in the saddle continuously up to the very day of his death. He took the 90 mile ride with ease and on his recent trip to Mindanao with General Bliss declared that he never felt better in his life.

The death with tragic suddenness of Colonel Jacob A. Augur of the Tenth United States Cavalry will be deeply regretted not only in the service in which he lived his life, but among all men and women whose privilege it was to know him. And to those who know the "ways of the service" there is added pathos in the fact that he answered the last roll call without knowing that the President had determined to appoint him a Brigadier—a distinction which he merited by seniority and long and efficient service in the Army of his country.

Colonel Augur was an excellent soldier and citizen, of a type that has made our Army what it is, a type that is best in American life. There will be sorrow in the hearts of the Tenth Horse for many days and that will speak more eloquently of the "old man" who has gone than anything that may be here written or spoken.

In his service here, Colonel Augur endeared himself to the people of Manila and when the last tributes are paid the community will express itself.

* * *

WILLIAM W. GALBRAITH.

No. 2648. CLASS OF 1877.

Died April 24, 1909, near Carlisle, Penn., aged 58.

WILLIAM WATTS GALBRAITH was born September 30, 1851, in Dickinson township. After receiving a common school education, he attended State College, and was graduated in a scientific course. In 1871 he took up farming, but relinquished it in 1873 to go to West Point. He was graduated there in 1877 and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, and served successively at Charleston, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Fort Schuyler, N. Y., until May, 1882, when he was ordered to the Artillery School, from which he was graduated in 1884, being then ordered to Governor's Island, N. Y. In July of that year he was detailed professor of military tactics and science serving also as professor of mathematics at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, from which he was relieved at his own request in July, 1885. Again ordered to Governor's Island he was detailed to go with his battery to Mount McGregor at the time of General Grant's death, and he served with the Guard of Honor from July 28 to the time of interment, August 8. Promoted to a First Lieutenancy in his regiment, and ordered to Fort Hamilton, September 23, he served with the guard at Grant's tomb. At Fort Hamilton, New York, he was in command of Battery M, Fifth Artillery. From August, 1887, to August, 1891, he was at West Point in the department of tactics. His next service was in California to December, 1893; on sick leave from August, 1895, to March, 1896. During the Spanish War he was Aide-de-Camp to General Graham at Atlanta, Ga., Camp Alger, Va., and at Camp Meade, Penn., to November, 1898, on sick leave till his retirement as Captain March 2, 1899.

After his retirement he lived on the farm where he was born.



CAPTAIN W. W. GALBRAITH.

The deceased was a son of Thompson Galbraith and a grandson of Samuel Galbraith. He was a Master Mason, being a member of St. John's Lodge, of Carlisle, and a Knight-Templar. He was affiliated with the Dickinson Presbyterian Church, and was a prominent citizen and has a very large circle of friends who will hear of his death with genuine regret.

Those who survive are his wife, who was a Miss Espy, of Harrisburg, and three sons and two sisters, Dr. Anna M. Galbraith, of New York City, and Miss Caroline Galbraith, of New Mexico.—Compiled from Carlisle, Pa., papers.

WILLIAM C. BARTLETT.

No. 1986. CLASS OF 1862.

Died July 27, 1908, at Larrabee's Point, Vermont, aged 69.

MAJOR WILLIAM C. BARTLETT, U. S. A., retired, brevet brigadier general, U. S. V., whose death, on July 27, at Larrabee's Point, Addison, N. Y., was noted last week, was a son of the late Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, U. S. A., and was born at West Point June 2, 1839. He entered the Military Academy in 1858, and was graduated as a second lieutenant in the Third Artillery in 1862. He immediately went to the front, being engaged in the Virginia, Peninsular and Maryland campaigns, taking part in the battle of Antietam. For his gallantry in that battle he received the brevet of first lieutenant. Captain Bartlett also served in the Rappahannock campaign, being in the battle of Fredericksburg and also taking part in the action at Campbell's Station in the East Tennessee campaign. He received the brevet of captain for his services in that action. He was appointed aide-de-camp of volunteers on the staff of Major General Schofield, commanding the Army of Ohio, in March, 1864, and also took part in the Georgia campaign, be-

ing in the battle of Atlanta. . Another brevet was conferred upon Captain Bartlett in 1864, that of major, for his bravery in the Atlanta campaign. He was promoted to first lieutenant in October, 1864, and was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Second North Carolina Mounted Volunteer Infantry in November of that year. He was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers in March, 1865, for meritorious services. He was transferred to the Third Infantry in 1872, and was made a captain in 1885, and was placed on the retired list at his own request in 1892.—Army and Navy Journal.

CURTIS B. HOPPIN.

No. 2675. CLASS OF 1877.

Died March 29, 1905, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., aged 50.

MAJOR HOPPIN was born November 26, 1854, at Lebanon, New York. He was appointed a cadet in 1873, and joined his class as one of its September members. Upon his graduation he was assigned to the First Cavalry as an additional Second Lieutenant, but never joined that regiment, as he was commissioned Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry in less than a fortnight after graduation. His service as an officer of the Army, except two years as Major of the Fifteenth regiment, was with the Second Cavalry; 7 years as Second Lieutenant, 11 years as First Lieutenant and 8 years as Captain.

The estimation in which Hoppin was held is best indicated by the following quotation from a letter written by one of the younger officers of his regiment:

"I am sure that the loss of no officer who ever served with the Second Cavalry caused so much sorrow and regret as the death of Major Hoppin. He was the kindest, most considerate man it has ever been my privilege to meet. He was so gentle in his dealings



MAJOR CURTIS B. HOPPIN.

with the younger officers that we all loved him and looked up to him. On duty he was always the true soldier and required of all the full performance of their duty. * * * * * After the work for the day was over Captain Hoppin was ready to join in our amusements. He loved to have us around him and sing the old songs—his voice was one of the strongest—and he was our leader in work and play. When he left the regiment in 1901, to accept a recruiting detail, we felt that we were losing our best and dearest friend. I cannot think of him without tears coming to my eyes at his untimely death. He was a man among men, a model officer, a devoted husband and father and the truest and best friend."

I saw something of this feeling the first time I met Hoppin after graduation—about 25 years after—only three years before his death. Being a classmate I naturally expected to monopolize his society, but a young officer of his regiment was serving with me on detached duty at the time, and I was quietly amused at the attitude of this young lieutenant on the subject. He had evidently taken full possession of his favorite captain, and in a matter-of-course way which admitted of no discussion. It was not merely the expected courtesy of one officer to another of the same regiment, but suggested something of the tender care of a son for a beloved father.

It goes without saying that a young man of Hoppin's promise fulfills the letter of the law; but it is given to few of us to excite in our comrades that tender feeling of personal love which was evinced by the officers who were fortunate enough to serve in the light of Hoppin's example. This is "the good part which shall not be taken away."

CLASSMATE.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MARCH.

No. 2264. CLASS OF 1868.

Died February 8th, 1909, at Pottstown, Penn, aged 65.

THOMAS J. MARCH was born February 16, 1844, at Lawrenceville, now Parkerford, Pa.; son of Michael and Susanna Christman March. He attended the common schools of his native place and, at eighteen years of age, for two terms at the Millersville State Normal School. He left school to enter the service of the state twice during the invasion by the army of the Confederates in 1863, serving in an emergency company of students in June of that year and later. During the following winter he taught school. He received appointment to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy, and was entered as a cadet at West Point in June, 1864. He acquitted himself there during the course of four years, faithfully and honorably, winning the respect and esteem of classmates and superior officers. Graduating in June, 1868, he was assigned to the Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry and served as Second Lieutenant under command of General George A. Custer. In those days this was known as "frontier service."

Concerning his army record he penned the following notes:

1st. On the Washita River, among the Antelope Hills, Indian Territory, November 27th, 1868, with Black Kettle's band of Cheyenne Indians.

2d. An engagement with Kiowa Indians on the Saline River, Kansas, July, 1869.

3d. An engagement with the Kiowa Indians on the Solomon River, Kansas, July, 1869.

4th. Campaigning against, and repeatedly engaged with Indians during the summer of 1869, this whilst on duty protecting the settlements in Western Kansas from Indian attacks and raids.

In the matter of hazards, hardships and exposure, I consider the battle of the Washita, November 27th, 1868—in which I was wounded



CAPTAIN THOMAS J. MARCH.

—and the subsequent active service during the winter of 1868 and 1869 as the most trying of my military experiences. Our engagements were mostly with the Cheyenne Indians, one of the most powerful and blood-thirsty tribes on the plains. This campaign was continued at a temperature frequently below zero, and generally on short rations. During this service I participated with other officers and men of the Seventh Cavalry, in the capture of the head chiefs of the Cheyennes, Arrapahoe and Kiowa tribes of Indians, and in the recapture of a number of white women which these various tribes had captured from the settlers during their raids the previous summer.

During the summer of 1869 whilst in command of a detachment of Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, whilst enroute under hurry orders to protect the settlers on the Solomon River, Kansas, resisted an attack by Indians on the settlement of the Saline River near Schemerhorn's Ranch, successfully repulsing them, and, in the pursuit which followed, recaptured a white boy, the son of a settler, besides recapturing a large herd of horses and cattle which hostile Indians had on the previous day captured from the settlers—this pursuit being continued until midnight, when darkness and the hilly nature of the country cut off further pursuit, its continuance being further prevented by reason of the hurry orders to proceed promptly and directly to the Solomon River settlements, which were deemed in great danger of attack from the hostiles. During the balance of my term of service until 1872, was on detached service with the Schofield Tactics Board, St. Louis, Mo., stationed at Fort Lyon, Colorado, and on leave of absence.

This Kansas campaign continued from October 11, 1868, to November 20, 1870. His service with the Schofield Board was early in 1871. He resigned from the army March 10th, 1872.

He at once entered the firm of March, Sisler & Co., stove founders at Limerick Station, Montgomery Co., Pa. In course of time the business was established at Pottstown under title of The March-Brownback Stove Co., with Mr. March as president. Recently he was compelled to retire from business by ill health. He suffered a long illness from Bright's disease, and was a little under 65 years of age at his decease.

The Pottstown Daily News of February 9th, from which some of the above facts are taken, adds the following:

He maintained most pleasant relations with the employes. He never failed to attend the annual banquet of the stove moulders and he was always held in the highest esteem by all.

He was always greatly interested in Indians, and at his home he has one of the finest libraries in this section treating on Indians. He was a member of the Society of Veterans of Indian Wars. He made a careful study of Indian affairs.

He was married January 29, 1880, to Miss Emma C. Kulp, daughter of the late Jacob and Marie Geist Kulp. One son, Michael Henry, survives. Two sisters survive: Ellen, widow of James Brownback, Linfield, and Emma C., wife of Rev. J. P. Miller, of Eddystone, Pa. His son recently graduated from Haverford College and is a chemist in Philadelphia. For many years Mr. March was a leading member of Trinity Reformed church, and held many official positions in that church. He for many years held the position of elder to the time of his death. Mr. March was a member of the board of directors of the Pottstown Cemetery Company for a number of years.

Mr. March was a member of Stichter Lodge, No. 254, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a past commander of M. E. Richards Post, No. 595, and up to the time of his death was a trustee. He was also a member of the order of Foresters, a member of the board of trustees of the Pottstown Hospital, a director of the Y. M. C. A., and an official of the Bramcote Land Company. In politics he was a Republican and a strong protectionist. He was also a member of the local armory board, having been appointed by the state.

An editorial in the same paper renders the following tribute to the virtues of Mr. March:

In the death of Thomas Jefferson March, who passed away at his home yesterday, Pottstown loses a citizen who had become endeared to all who knew him by his loving personality. Mr. March was actively engaged in manufacturing for the greater part of his life in Pottstown and vicinity, after spending the early years of his life in the west, where he was engaged in the United States military service. While in the west he participated in numerous conflicts with the Indians, in one of which he was wounded.

Mr. March endeared himself to the labor unions of the Schuylkill Valley by his fair treatment of the men under his charge. He had few differences with the workmen of the March-Brownback stove works, and these slight differences were quickly and amicably adjusted. Mr. March was always present at the annual banquets

which the stove molders held, and none of the union men entered into the spirit of the occasion more heartily than he. He treated the employes of the stove works as he would like to have been treated were their respective positions reversed. No man could have acted more fairly.

It was his one ambition, after leaving the military service, to make the plant with which he was connected a success, and it was in this effort that he undermined his health, and brought on the illness which finally caused his death. Mr. March was a type of the elderly business man that is rapidly passing away. He was gifted with old-fashioned traits of punctuality and politeness, and he expected to find these traits in others. He was kind-hearted and genial and was one of the most companionable of men.

In losing him Pottstown loses one of that class of citizens that may be said to be representative. He put forth his best endeavors to further the interests of Pottstown in an industrial way, and to add to her fame as a manufacturing center. As a citizen he lived up to high ideals, was active in religious circles and led a life that was an exemplary one. His passing away will be regretted by a large circle of friends, many of whom were led to higher standards of living through his unostentatious life.

A "Fellow Citizen" testifies that his friendship was pure and unselfish; that in the church and in her councils he will be greatly missed; that he was wise, thoughtful and reliable, a man of peace and a lover of concord, that the substance of the Kingdom of Heaven was wrought into his life here and that his citizenship was in Heaven long before he departed thither.

His son, Michael Henry March, speaks of him as a model husband and father, who gave his boy every advantage of education, travel, etc.

The funeral services were held under the auspices of the G. A. R.—its beautiful burial ritual being used. One of the bearers was Col. Frank Heath, U. S. Ordnance Corps, a class-mate of the deceased at West Point.

R. F.

MARCUS D. L. SIMPSON.

No. 1293. CLASS OF 1846.

Died at Riverside, Cook County, Ill., April 7th, 1909, aged 85.

MARCUS DE LAFAYETTE SIMPSON, Brigadier General U. S. A., retired, Brevet Major General U. S. A., was born at Esperance, N. Y., August 28th, 1824, and died at his home, Riverside, Ill., April 7th, 1909, at the age of 84 years and 8 months.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet July 1st, 1842, and graduated therefrom July 1st, 1846, and was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant Second Artillery, and at once entered upon active service in the field, sailing from New York with his company for Tampico, Mexico.

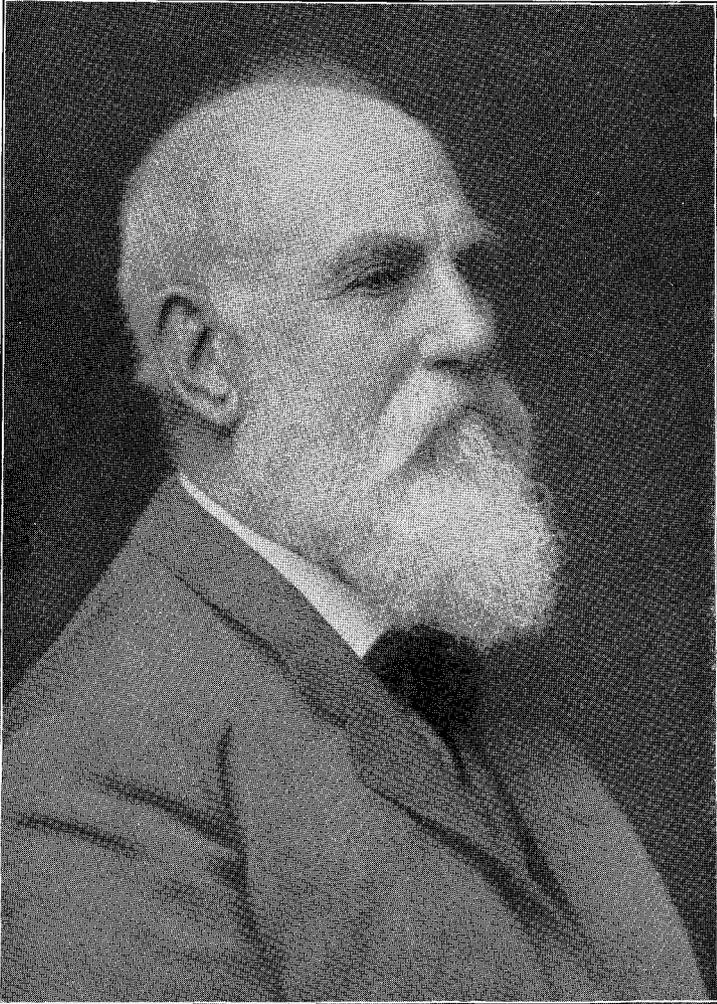
Promoted Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, March 3rd, 1847.

He was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9th to 29th, 1847, and afterwards, during the same year participated in Scott's glorious campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, including the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey and Cherubusco.

Brevetted First Lieutenant, August 20th, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco."

In the assault upon Chapultepec, he was an officer of the little "storming party," consisting entirely of volunteers from General Worth's Division of Regulars, and with that organization also participated in the capture of the City of Mexico, and was Brevetted Captain, September 13th, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec."

Promoted First Lieutenant Second Artillery, October 27th, 1847. Returned to the United States with his regiment in the spring of 1848. Was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, March 8th, 1848, and continued to fill that position until March 26th, 1855, when he was appointed Commissary



GENERAL M. D. L. SIMPSON.

of Subsistence with the rank of Captain. Four days after his appointment as Commissary of Subsistence he was assigned to duty with the expedition to be sent against the Sioux Indians and ordered to report in person to Brevet Brigadier General W. S. Harney, the commander of that expedition. Having reported, he was at once ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to superintend the purchase of beef cattle for the use of the troops in the campaign.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, he was ordered, August 11th, 1856, to report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence for duty in his office; he remained there, part of the time performing the duties of acting commissary general, until May 29th, 1857, when he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth in connection with procuring and distributing the subsistence supplies for the troops assembling there, thence to Fort Snelling to arrange for the subsistence of the troops on the upper Mississippi. January 28th, 1858, he was again ordered to Fort Leavenworth to purchase beef cattle for the Utah Expedition and arrange for driving them efficiently and safely to Salt Lake City and during the summer he was engaged in procuring and forwarding subsistence supplies needed for the Army in Utah.

January 29th, 1859, he was ordered to San Francisco, Cal., and relieved Major R. B. Lee, of the duties incident to the Subsistence Department on the Pacific Coast.

June 17th, 1861, he was ordered to report in person to the Commissary General. He reported August 16th, 1861, and remained as assistant to the Commissary General until October 31st, 1867, with the exception of four months spent on the Pacific coast investigating and reporting on all affairs affecting the subsistence department in that quarter.

His associates were such men as "Honest George Gibson," Shiras, (than whom the world has never seen an abler commissary since Moses led the chosen people out of the land of bondage), Taylor and Eaton and of his service during those

trying years, it can be truthfully said, he was faithful to every duty, loyal to his superiors and his government and did his share to giving our subsistence department a record for efficiency never equalled by the subsistence department of any other army in any great war in the world's history.

Promoted Major, July 1st, 1861. Assistant Commissary General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, February 9th, 1863.

Appointed Colonel, Brigadier General and Major General U. S. A., by brevet for "meritorious services during the war" to date from March 13th, 1865.

Chief Commissary of Subsistence Military Division of the Pacific from November 23rd, 1867, to October, 1873.

Chief Commissary of Subsistence Military Division of the Atlantic, from October 21st, 1873, to November 1st, 1879.

Promoted Assistant Commissary General with the rank of Colonel, June 23rd, 1874.

Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Military Division of the Missouri, November 1st, 1879, to August 28th, 1888, when, by operation of law, he was retired from active service, and thus closed a career of more than forty-six years, distinguished for valor in the field, and intelligent foresight, judicious judgment and energetic action as an executive and advisory officer.

Brevet Major General John P. Hawkins told the writer:

"My first acquaintance with General Simpson was in 1866 when he was on duty as assistant in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, I was also on duty in the office, and came to know him well, both in official and social relations. He was a person of rare intelligence and quick comprehension, I never knew one who so readily saw into the gist or rationale of a condition, whether concerning public or personal matters, always just and never arriving at a determined conclusion without most careful consideration—if he had been educated as a lawyer he would have been equal to any demands on him in that profession, and as a judge his clear insight and conscientious industry would have won for him enviable eminence.

“General Simpson, during the Civil War, was one of the trusted assistants to the Commissary General, and, without in any measure detracting from the credit due others, it may be said that he contributed by his great industry and quick comprehension, to the splendid reputation gained by the Subsistence Department for its thorough administrative efficiency. In fact General Simpson was an all round accomplished soldier, whether as a young Second Lieutenant, gaining distinction in the Mexican War in the bloody battles of Contreras and Cherubusco and Chapultepec, being brevetted Captain for his gallant conduct thereat, or whether in the great and responsible duties of a subsistence officer, he was alike the patriotic, zealous and faithful servant of his country, giving his energies to the best possible performance of the varied duties that devolved upon him in the course of his many years of useful service.

“In his personal or social relations General Simpson was genial, companionable and interesting. He had a large acquaintanceship with men of National reputation, and was conversant with many incidents connected with their public careers. He was replete with anecdotes concerning them, and it was a treat to listen to his narratives depicting their personal characteristics. He ought to have written a book of ‘Reminiscences.’ It would have been an intelligent portraiture of men and the current events of an important period in our national history, interesting to readers of the present day and invaluable to the historian.”

It was at one time generally expected in the Army, that he would succeed General Shiras as Commissary General of Subsistence, for which position he was admirably fitted by training and temperament, but politicians interferred and President Grant solved the question by appointing a junior, who was not in the race and, if General Simpson had to be over-looked, an excellent appointment.

General Simpson was twice married. His first wife was Martha Hamilton Ritchie, of San Francisco, Cal., a woman of great force of character, daughter of Archibald Alexander Ritchie, a leading merchant and ship owner engaged in trade with the Orient, whom he married in July, 1861. She died in 1890. There were five children by this marriage, of whom two survive, Archibald Alexander Simpson, and Elizabeth,

wife of Major Hamilton Rowan, U. S. A., and two grandsons, Stephen Clegg Rowan, Lieutenant U. S. Navy and Hugh Rowan.

In 1892, General Simpson married Clara Bell Barnum of Riverside, Ill., who survives him.

General Simpson was abstemious in his habits and simple in his tastes and throughout his whole life until within a year of his death he enjoyed remarkably good health and exceptional freedom from ills of the lightest sort. He took the liveliest interest in current events and was a voracious reader. About a year before his death a physical breakdown warned him that the end was approaching and he thereupon began to arrange his affairs, and the letters which he then wrote with his own hand are remarkable exhibitions of a clear and calm mind. He viewed the approaching end without a tremor, knowing that he had always been faithful in his duty to his family, his friends, his country and his Creator, as God gave him light to see his duty.

Gifted with a most retentive memory General Simpson was able to speak most entertainingly of events during the Mexican War and of the inside history, military and political, of affairs in Washington during the Civil War, but being a very modest man he never spoke of his own part in these great events, save incidentally; but the thrilling actions of his youthful service were indelibly impressed upon his mind and in the delirium preceding his death, he was again in the charging column, pressing up the steep slopes that led to the citadel of Chapultepec and gave such an exhibition of physical strength that his attendants had the greatest difficulty in keeping him from leaping from his bed. At the end he peacefully passed away, tenderly watched over by his loved ones.

After a very simple service at his former home, his remains were taken to Washington and there interred, in the presence of a few of his immediate family only, in Rock Creek Cemetery.

C. A. W.

ALEXANDER S. CLARKE.

No. 2037. CLASS OF 1864.

Died May 27, 1909, in Paris, France, aged 67.

CAPTAIN CLARKE was born in Missouri and appointed from at large in 1860. Graduating in 1864 he was assigned to the First Artillery, but transferred to the First Cavalry in November of the same year, and became a First Lieutenant in February, 1865. His first service was in the defences of Washington from July to December, 1864. He was in the "Torbert Raid," December 18-28, 1864; in Sheridan's raid on the James River Canal; in the assault on the Confederate works at Waynesborough in March, 1865; at Dinwiddie C. H., March 31, 1865, and at Five Forks the next day; on April 2 in an action at Namozine Creek he was wounded, and in consequence was on sick leave till June, 1865. Was at New Orleans, La., till September 10, 1865, being adjutant of his regiment.

July 28, 1866, he was made a Captain in the Forty-fourth Infantry. At the re-organization of the Army in 1869, he was unassigned from May 27, 1869, till assigned to the Fifth Cavalry, December, 1870; was at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, till October 29, 1871, and on leave till March 1, 1872, when he resigned. He was at the Military Academy as Instructor of Infantry and Cavalry Tactics from September 23, 1865, till July 1, 1871.

After his resignation he studied medicine and practiced for a while in Brooklyn, subsequently removing to Paris, France, where he became very successful in the practice of his new profession, making a specialty of diseases of women and children. The Association was unable to obtain any information concerning his family.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Obituaries of the following named graduates were promised, but did not reach the Secretary up to the time of going to press. If received they will be published next year.

SEABORN G. CHILES.

No. 3800. CLASS OF 1897.

Died October 2, 1908, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., aged 35.

JOHN K. MOORE.

No. 3751. CLASS OF 1897.

Died September 8, 1908, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., aged 36.

WILLIAM H. WASSELL.

No. 3231. CLASS OF 1887.

Died April 3, 1908, at Fort Bayard, N. M., aged 44.

GEORGE R. BURNETT.

No. 2876. CLASS OF 1880.

Died November 1, 1908, at Lincoln, Neb., aged 50.

BERNARD P. OSWALT.

No. 4220. CLASS OF 1904.

Died July 26, 1908, at Fort McKinley, aged 30.

ROBERT HANNA.

No. 2456. CLASS OF 1872.

Died December 4, 1908, at New York, N. Y., aged 60.

JOHN J. MOLLER.

No. 4241. CLASS OF 1904.

Died February 22, 1909, at New York, N. Y., aged 27.

JOHN POPE.

No. 2248. CLASS OF 1868.

Died March 27, 1909, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 63.

EUGENE P. JERVEY.

No. 3676. CLASS OF 1896.

Died April 26, 1909, at Manila, P. I., aged 37.

WILLIAM C. FITZSIMMONS.

No 2278. CLASS OF 1869.

Died April 21, 1909, at Cleveland, Ohio, aged 63.

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