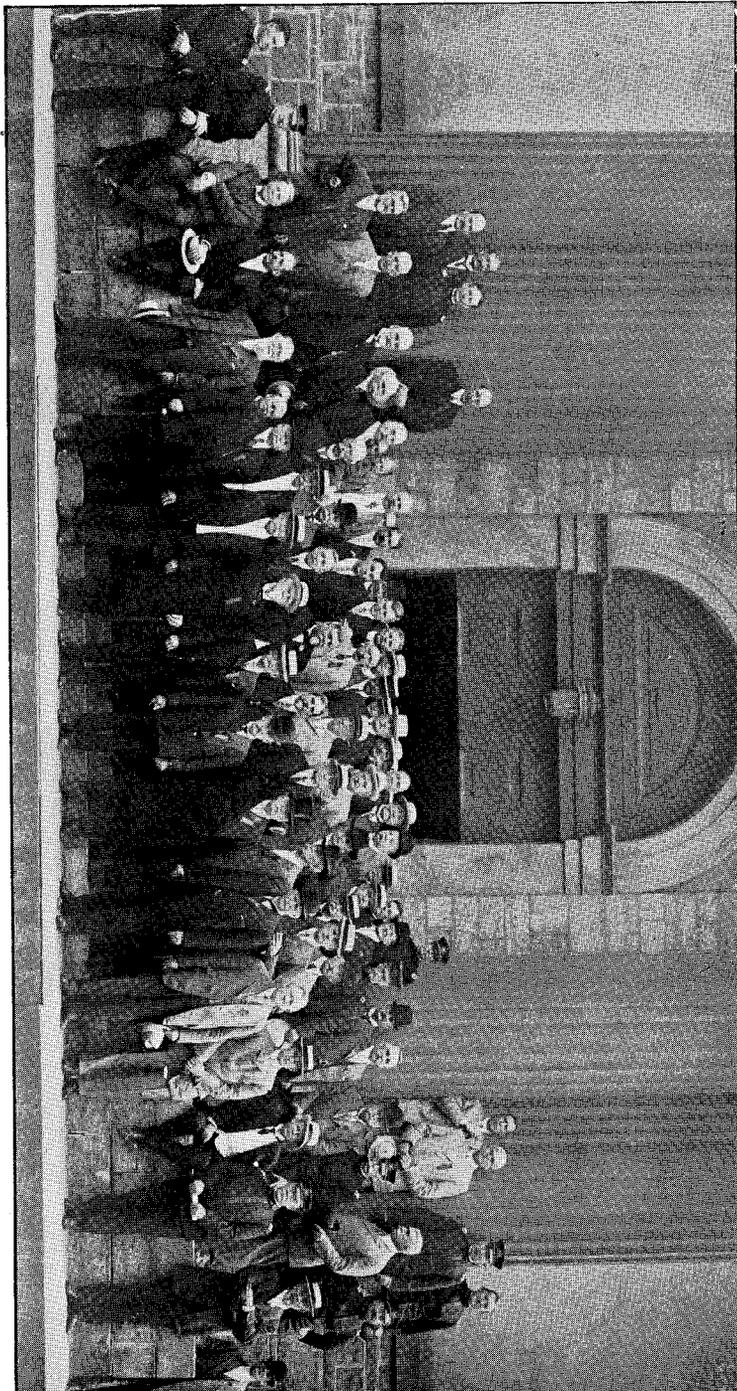
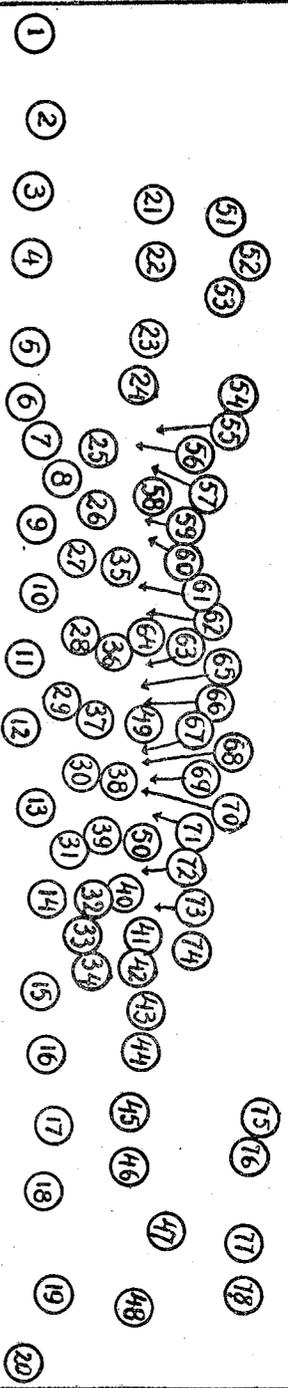


1	Clark	'99
2	Carson	'85
3	Holden	'70
4	Beach	'79
5	Quinn	'66
6	Hunt	'70
7	Howe	'67
8	Jones	'67
9	Porter	'60
10	Wilson J. M.	'60
11	Reilly	'60
12	Kent (May)	'61
13	Wilson J. H.	'60
14	Pennington	'60
15	Russell	'68
16	Rogers	'07
17	Garlington	'76
18	Larned	'70
19	Pearson	'70
20	Converse	'80
21	Reed	'73
22	Barnett	'78
23	Dudley	'70
24	Farragut	'68
25	Shaler	'67
26	Howes	'67
27	Pitman	'67
28	Bonus	'70
29	Whittemore	'60
30	Barlow (May)	'61
31	Hopkins	'60
32	Reid	'63
33	Edgerly	'70
34	Garrard	'73
35	Jackson	'00
36	Evans	'75
37	Jerome	'70
38	White	'71
39	Payne	'65
40	Stewart	'80
41	Grierson	'79
42	Wood	'70
43	Ward	'70
44	Stedman	'70
45	Sears	'67
46	Tillman	'69
47	Fountain	'70
48	Traub	'86
49	Godwin	'70
50	Mann	'75
51	Harmon	'80
52	Read	'77
53	Gordon	'77
54	Black	'77
55	Andrews	'76
56	Echols	'91
57	Burrows	'70
58	Greene	'70
59	Braden	'69
60	King	'93
61	Catlin	'80
62	Wesson	'00
63	Metcalfe	'68
64	Noble	'84
65	Hickey	'71
66	Goodale(?)	'96
67	Littell	'83
68	Baker (?)	'72
69	Jefferson	'75
70		
71	Anderson	'71
72	Bruff	'76
73	Henry	'98
74	Sibley	'74
75	Aleshire	'80
76	Goethals	'80
77	Fiebegeer	'79
78	Russell	'01

GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING.
[The demolition of the Chapel began a short time after the photograph was taken.]





FORTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REUNION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES
OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 14th, 1910.

SAGINAW, MICH.
SEEMANN & PETERS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1910.

Annual Reunion, June 14th, 1910.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 14, 1910.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the Chapel at West Point, at 1:30 p. m., General Horace Porter, Class of 1860, President of the Association, presiding.

There was no Chaplain present so the usual prayer opening the proceedings was omitted.

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.

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 P. HAWKINS.

1853

WILLIAM R. BOGGS.
WILLIAM S. SMITH.
GEORGE R. BISSELL.
THOMAS M. JONES.

1854

G. W. CUSTIS LEE.
HENRY L. ABBOT.
HENRY W. CLOSSON.
MICHAEL R. MORGAN.
ALFRED B. CHAPMAN.
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

1855

SAMUEL BRECK.
DAVID McM. GREGG.
FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLLS.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB.
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856

RICHARD LODOR.

1857

HENRY M. ROBERT.
SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.
MANNING M. KIMMEL.

1858

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.

1865

CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
*DAVID W. PAYNE.
WILLIAM H. HEUER.
WILLIAM S. STANTON.
THOMAS H. HANDBURY.

1865—Continued.

HENRY B. LEDYARD.
 JOHN P. STORY.
 APPLETON D. PALMER.
 WM. H. McLAUGHLIN.
 SENECA H. NORTON.
 GEORGE H. BURTON.
 JAMES M. MARSHALL.
 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.
 ROBERT CRAIG.
 CHARLES KING.
 WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
 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.
 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 D. C. HOKKINS.
 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.
 JOHN W. PULLMAN.
 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. BRODIE.
 *CHARLES W. LARNED.
 *EDWARD A. GODWIN.
 *SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
 *FREDERICK K. WARD.
 *PETER S. BOMUS.
 EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.
 *FREDERICK E. PHELPS.

1870—Continued.

ROBERT G. CARTER.
 DEXTER W. PARKER.
 JERAULD A. OLMSTED.
 OTTO L. HEIN.
 *WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
 JOHN P. KERR.
 *CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
 ISAIAH H. McDONALD.
 JOHN CONLINE.
 *LOVELL H. JEROME.
 *LEVI P. HUNT.

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 RÜHLEN.
 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.
 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

DAN C. KINGMAN.
 WILLARD YOUNG.
 *LOTUS NILES.
 WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.
 TASKER H. BLISS.
 *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.
 EDWIN B. BOLTON.
 THOMAS S. McCALEB.
 *ROBERT K. EVANS.

1876

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
 HEMAN DOWD.
 *LAWRENCE L. BRUFF.
 ALEXANDER S. BACON.
 WILLIAM CROZIER.
 HENRY H. LUDLOW.
 LEONARD A. LOVERING.
 WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.
 GRANGER ADAMS.
 EDWARD E. DRAVO.
 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.
 ELIJAH H. MERRILL.
 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. FIEBEGGER.
 WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.
 GEORGE H. G. GALE.
 FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
 FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.
 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. ALESHIRE.
 SAMUEL W. DUNNING.
 *CHARLES E. HEWITT.
 ELIAS CHANDLER.
 *GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
 *GEORGE H. MORGAN.
 J. WALKER BENET.
 JAMES S. ROGERS.
 HARRIS L. ROBERTS.
 GEORGE BELL, JR.
 CHARLES B. VOGDES.
 *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.
 ENOCH H. CROWDER.
 CHARLES H. BARTH.
 FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
 PARKER W. WEST.
 BRITTON DAVIS.
 WALTER R. STOLL.
 LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

1882

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

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.
 WILLIAM C. LANGFIT.
 *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.
 HARRY C. HALE.
 ALFRED HASBROUCK.
 HENRY C. CABELL.
 THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.
 LAURENCE D. TYSON.
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884

IRVING HALE.
 DAVID DuB. GAILLARD.
 HARRY TAYLOR.
 WILLIAM L. SIBERT.
 STEPHEN M. FOOTE.
 ISAAC N. LEWIS.
 EUGENE F. LADD.
 FREDERICK L. PALMER.
 JAMES A. COLE.
 EDWIN B. BABBITT.
 WILDS P. RICHARDSON.
 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. PARMERTER.
 WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
 *HENRY P. McCAIN.
 WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
 LOUIS M. KOEHLER.
 ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
 SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
 *GEORGE I. PUTMAN.
 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. MINOHER.
 JOHN T. NANCE.
 CHARLES C. WILCUTT.
 DAVID J. BAKER.
 *PETER E. TRAUB.
 T. BENTLEY MOTT.
 GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.
 CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.
 MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
 WALTER H. GORDON.
 JAMES L. DRUIEN.
 ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE.
 JAMES H. FRIER.
 FRANK L. WINN.
 CHARLES C. BALLOU.
 ERNESTE V. SMITH.
 GEORGE B. DUNCAN.
 ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.
 CHARLES G. DWYER.
 JULIUS A. PENN, JR.
 EDWARD M. LEWIS.
 EDWARD N. JONES.
 DWIGHT E. HOLLEY.

1887

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
 EUGENE W. VAN C. LUCAS.
 CHARLES B. WHEELER.
 EDWARD C. YOUNG.
 RICHMOND P. DAVIS.

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 WITTENMYER.
 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.
 FRANCIS E. LACEY.
 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.
 WILLIAM C. DAVIS.
 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.
 LAWSON M. FULLER.
 LOUIS C. SHERER.

1891—Continued.

JOHN W. FURLONG.
 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. DAIVSON.
 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.
 ELMER W. CLARK.
 JOHN M. MORGAN.
 AMOS H. MARTIN.
 WALTER C. BABCOCK.
 BUELL B. BASSETTE.
 EDWARD B. CASSATT.
 KENZIE W. WALKER.
 ARTHUR M. EDWARDS.
 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.
 JOHN C. McARTHUR.
 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.
 ALBERT S. BROOKS.
 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.
 WILLIAM S. GUIGNARD.
 EDWIN LANDON.
 JOHN B. CHRISTIAN.
 LE ROY ELTINGE.
 LLOYD ENGLAND.
 JAMES W. HINKLEY.
 GEORGE W. MOSES.
 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.
 HARRY H. TEBBETTS.
 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.
 LAWRENCE S. MILLER.
 WINFIELD S. OVERTON.
 FREDERICK T. ARNOLD.
 FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.
 CLAUDE H. MILLER.
 ROY B. HARPER.
 JOHN H. HUGHES.
 FRANK R. McCOY.
 GEORGE W. HELMS.
 RUFUS E. LONGAN.
 HENRY M. DICHMANN.
 HALSTEAD DOREY.
 SETH M. MILLIKEN.
 EDGAR T. CONLEY.
 THOMAS Q. ASHBURN.
 JOHN G. WORKIZER.
 WILLARD D. NEWBILL.

1898

WILLIAM P. WOOTEN.
 AMOS A. FRIES.
 MANUS McCLOSKEY.
 JOHN E. STEPHENS.
 THOMAS E. MERRILL.
 MONROE C. KEITH.
 GEORGE A. NUGENT.
 LAMBERT W. JORDAN.
 JACOB C. JOHNSON.
 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. KROMER.
 HENRY B. CLARK.
 SAMUEL T. ANSELL.
 ROBERT H. PECK.
 HALSEY E. YATES.
 CLEMENT A. TROTT.
 GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY.
 WILSON B. BURTT.
 CHARLES M. BUNDEL.
 STUART HEINTZELMAN.
 FRED'K W. VAN DUYN.
 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.
 FRANK O. WHITLOCK.
 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. HINRICHES.
 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.
 CHARLES H. PATTERSON.
 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

CHARLES R. PETTIS.
 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.
 MATTHEW A. CROSS.
 EDWARD L. HOOPER.
 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.

1904—Continued.

LOWE A. McClURE.
 JAMES S. GREENE.
 CHARLES F. CONRY.
 CLEMENT H. WRIGHT.
 WILLIAM R. SCOTT.
 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.
 *JAMES F. CURLEY.
 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.
 ARTHUR C. TIPTON.
 OWEN S. ALBRIGHT.
 FRED H. BAIRD.
 HUGH H. BROADHURST.
 CLIFFORD C. EARLY.
 *HARRY T. HERRING.
 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.

1906—Continued.

FREDERIC E. HUMPHREYS.
 CHARLES K. ROCKWELL.
 GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.
 RICHARD C. BURLESON.
 JAMES W. RILEY.
 LLOYD P. HORSFALL.
 CHARLES G. METTLER.
 CHARLES B. GATEWOOD.
 MORGAN L. BRETT.
 ARTHUR D. MINICK.
 HENRY W. TORNEY.
 FORREST E. WILLIFORD.
 EARL McFARLAND.
 JOSEPH A. GREEN.
 ALEXANDER G. PENDELTON, JR.
 JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.
 FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.
 WALTER S. STURGILL.
 JOHN C. HENDERSON.
 HAROLD W. HUNTLEY.
 ROY F. WARING.
 WALTER M. WILHELM.
 PAUL R. MANCHESTER.
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
 GEORGE W. DEARMOND.
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
 FRANK M. ANDREWS.
 OSCAR WESTOVER.
 HARRY D. R. ZIMMERMAN.
 EDWIN de L. SMITH.
 JOHN S. PRATT.
 *JOSEPH C. KING.
 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.
 EDWIN E. PRITCHETT.
 ROY B. STAVER.
 FRED T. CRUSE.
 ROBERT ARTHUR.
 ROBERT P. GLASSBURN.
 HENRY L. WATSON.
 WALDO C. POTTER.
 CLYDE L. EASTMAN.
 WILEY E. DAWSON.
 DONALD J. McLACHLAN.
 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.
 THOMAS J. SMITH.
 ROGER S. PARROT.
 HARVEY D. HIGLEY.
 ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT.
 LOUIS L. PENDLETON.
 THOMAS A. TERRY.
 CARL C. OAKES.
 RAY L. AVERY.
 ROBERT E. O'BRIEN.
 YUIR M. MARKS.
 FRANCIS L. SWARD.
 EDWARD S. HAYES.
 JOHN K. BROWN.
 THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
 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.
 ROBERT B. PARKER.
 JACOB L. DEVERS.
 THRUSTON HUGHES.
 CHARLES B. MEYER.
 DELOS C. EMMONS.
 ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD.
 ELEY P. DENSON.
 PHILIP S. GAGE.
 STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH.
 EDWIN F. HARDING.
 JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
 HUGH H. McGEET.
 THEODORE M. CHASE.
 WARDER H. ROBERTS.

1909—Continued.

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.

1910.

CRESWELL GARLINGTON.
 CARY H. BROWN.
 DONALD H. CONNOLLY.
 RAYMOND F. FOWLER.
 EDGAR W. TAULBEE.
 HERBERT R. ODELL.
 JOHN J. WATERMAN.
 MARTIN H. RAY.
 PARKER C. KALLOCH.
 MAURICE D. WELTY.
 JOSEPH E. CARBERRY.
 JACK W. HEARD.
 CHARLES M. HAVERKAMP.
 THOMAS S. BRIDGES.
 JASPER A. DAVIES.
 JOSEPH P. ALESHIRE.
 HARDING POLK.
 CHESTER P. BARNETT.
 CALVIN McC. SMITH.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The following Report of the Treasurer was read and adopted :

Annual Report of Treasurer Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, June 14, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report New York City Bonds.....	\$10,000 00	
Cash	2,658 40	\$12,658 40
Interest on Bonds and Deposits.....		500 75
Life Membership Fees		650 00
Initiation Fees and Annual Dues.....		279 00
Sale of Annuals.....		52 75
		\$14,140 90

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Secretary		120 00
Printing of Annual		743 98
Stationery, Postage, etc.....		153 93
Bank Collections.....		3 42
Clerk for Secretary.....		40 70
Expressage and Freight.....		3 88
Balance on hand		
	Bonds...\$10,000 00	
	Deposits 2,837 54	\$13,074 99
	Cash.... 237 45	
		\$14,140 90

MEMORIAL WINDOW FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 1st, 1909.....	\$1,564 00
Contributions from June 1909 to June 11, 1910.....	6,726 48
Interest on Deposits.....	31 33
	\$8,321 81

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of Judges in competition.....	\$ 120 04
Exchange	1 50
Expressage and Customs on Foreign Designs.....	71 75
First Payment on Window.....	1,200 00
Balance in Bank	6,928 52
	\$8,321 81

(Signed) CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct :

(Signed) S. E. TILLMAN,
Prof. U. S. M. A.

(Signed) C. L. FENTON,
1st Lieut. C. A. C.

Colonel Larned, for the Memorial Window Committee, submitted the following report:

MEMORIAL WINDOW, WEST POINT CHAPEL.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of the Alumni Association in 1907 suggestion was made that some commemorative gift for incorporation in the new chapel in process of erection should be presented by the alumni of the Academy as a memorial tribute from the living graduates to their honored predecessors.

The proposition was renewed in 1908 and, after discussion as to the form of the memorial, it was finally agreed that it should be embodied in a memorial window over the altar in the Chapel choir.

The committee appointed invited certain glass workers to submit competitive designs and as a result eight designs were received from:

The Willet Stained Glass and Decorating Co.
 The Tiffany Studios.
 Emil Zundel.
 H. E. Goodhue Co.
 John Morgan & Sons.
 Maitland Armstrong.
 Geo. L. Rose.
 The Misses Stone & Wickham.

On October 17th, 1909, these were examined and passed upon by a jury consisting of your Committee and Messrs. C. Howard Walker, Boston; Chas. G. Haight, New York; Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia, and Milton B. Medary, Jr., Philadelphia, prominent architects and experts in ecclesiastical architecture, who had been invited as advisory members.

As a result of this examination two designs proved sufficiently promising to warrant further study, that of the Willet Stained Glass and Decorating Co., and that of the Tiffany Co., and these together with other prominent glass workers, both in America and abroad, were asked, by circular of November 12, 1909, to submit designs for a second competition to be judged in February, 1910.

Resulting from this eleven firms submitted colored drawings and samples of glass as follows:

The Willet Stained Glass and Decorating Co., Pittsburg.
 Clayton & Bell, London.
 Heaton, Butler & Bayne, London and New York.
 The Tiffany Studios, New York.
 The Gorham Co., New York.
 Walter Jones Studios, New York.

Church Glass & Decorating Co., New York.
 D'Ascenzo Studios, Philadelphia.
 Alfred Godwin, Philadelphia.
 Kempe & Co., London and New York.
 Bromsgrove Guild, Bromsgrove, England.

The examination was held on February 20th, 1910, by the same jury, excepting that Mr. Day was absent in Europe, and resulted in the selection of the design of The Willet Stained Glass and Decorating Co., of Pittsburg, with whom contract was made on March 17th.

The following is the thesis of the artist who designed the window:

Our aim and purpose in designing this window, dominating in its importance and influence upon the beholder, has *not* been to produce, merely a correct ecclesiastical and ecclesiological decoration, adhering faithfully to those principles that marked the highest development in the art of stained glass in the Eleventh and Thirteenth centuries, and merely conforming in its structure and scale and detail to the architecture; all these essentials are of course vital, and have been respectfully given their proper study and appreciation; but we have done more than this—designing a memorial that shall teach a great spiritual truth, emphasizing by scenes of biblical and accepted church history, "The Genius of West Point" through the heroes of the Old and New Testament.

A note of victory rings true through the entire composition. The victory over sin and self. That is only possible through relief in Jesus Christ, the Son of God and Captain of our Salvation. In designing a window of such large proportion, in such a building and for such a purpose, the temptation is great to make some heroic subject that would command attention by its very size and prominence, but we have refused to yield to what would prove an architectural blunder and have, therefore, kept our subject matter small in scale, introducing a series of militant events, iconographically interwoven; thus creating a design that will furnish constant food for thought and study to future generations; and feeling also that from a decorative standpoint, these successive tiers and groups of figures, that give a feeling of great height and mystery to the composition, at the same time enhancing the vertical effect. The following is the scheme, commencing with the main central portion.

FIVE BOTTOM LANCETS.

In the five lower openings, "The Genius of West Point," "Duty," "Honor," and "Country" is symbolized by Old Testament antitypes of Christ, who is the personification of the highest type of patriotism.

CENTER.

In the center opening is shown Moses during the Israelites' great victory over the Amelkites. When Moses lifted up his hands, Israel prevailed; when he lowered them, Amelek prevailed; and when his hands became heavy, Aaron and Hur held them up and they remained so until the going down of the sun. Exodus 17:12. And so Moses honored God by this simple act of obedience and was duly rewarded. And likewise the Christian soldier, in order to make sure of victory, must ever hold up those forces within him that make for righteousness, obedience and truth; realizing that the moment he lowers his standards and principles he is lost, and Amelek will prevail. The fulfillment of this antitype is brought out in the upper lancets of the central section: The Crucifixion. As Moses's hands were lifted up, so the Savior's hands were stayed on the cross, lifted up until righteousness prevailed, that sin might not have dominion over us.

In the predella (below "Moses, Aaron and Hur") is Moses in the burning bush with the Ten Commandments, the basis of all honor and duty. For law must always precede Grace: obedience to God and His laws being the first principles of honor and patriotism.

LEFT CENTER.

The next lower lancet is devoted to "Duty" symbolized by David's three mighty men, Eleazar, Shammah and Abishai, who contributed to the world one of the greatest examples of duty in all history. The story is familiar enough without repetition here. II. Samuel 23. In the predella beneath is shown David pouring out the water unto our Lord, refusing to drink what was secured at so great a cost.

RIGHT CENTER.

The right central panel is dedicated to "Country." Here we have chosen that incident of Old Testament history, which to our minds is one of the highest types of patriotism—Jephthah. This valiant fighter was banished from his country in disgrace through no fault of his own; yet in spite of this he returned at the solicitation of his countrymen, who had heard of his prowess, and in God's power was the means of securing for Israel a great and decisive victory. Judges 11. The predella below shows Jephthah in battle.

LEFT END.

In the extreme left lancet is another soldier, whose life and work need no recital—David, King of Israel. His unexampled friendship for Jonathan is emphasized; that virtue which military life peculiarly develops. In the predella, David's victory over Goliath is selected.

RIGHT END.

The extreme panel completes the series of the heroes of the old dispensation. Gideon and Joshua. Gideon's remarkable triumph with his band of three hundred and Joshua's capture of Jericho are striking examples of God's honoring those who take Him at His word. In the predella, Moses is anointing Joshua as his successor. The words "Duty," "Honor" and "Country" are ever before the eyes in letters of fire.

MAIN CENTRAL SECTION—FIVE LANCETS.

In the central section is the Crucifixion, not realistically, but symbolically treated. Christ is depicted in triumphant attitude, with uplifted head, as He repeats the words "Consummatum Est." We have avoided all repulsive features, agonized expression of face and limbs, bleeding wounds, etc. In the Corona are the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. In the panel on either side are the Angels holding the symbols of the sacrifice—chalice, crown of thorns, ladder, spear, etc.

In the lower sections are the principal characters of the scene; Magdalene, Mary, Mary of Bethany, St. John, St. Longinus (the centurion), supplemented by the soldiers of the Roman Guard, shown in attitude of deep reverence and thought, as if they too, felt something of the same spirit, in common with St. Longinus, who said: "Truly this is the Son of God." The text running through the five panels to read: "The Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all."

UPPER SECTION—FIVE LANCETS.

In the upper or top tier is the consummation of the life and sacrifice and victory of our Lord; the Savior risen in glory. He is shown in His robes of Kingship, dignified and supreme, holding the blood stained banner of the cross. Surrounding Him in the side panels is the angelic host, singing their Alleluias and Amens. In the extreme left lancet is St. Michael, Archangel and leader of the hosts of heaven; and, by His side, that old weather beaten fighter, the

Apostle Paul. At the extreme right is St. Peter, the fighter of the little band of disciples; and, by His side, St. George. The Lamb on the book of Seven Seals is above the Christ. In the five predellas running across the upper tier under the ascending Savior, is a processional treatment of the Martyrs of Sebaste, soldiers of the Twelfth Legion, Roman Army. This accepted incident of church history, apart from its decorative asset, we feel is an especially appropriate part of our theme. There were forty of these Christians who became victims of the wrath of the Emperor Lucinius in the Fourth Century. One of them recanted during the torture, but the remaining thirty-nine were undaunted. There were forty crowns awaiting, however, and one of the soldiers of the Guard was so impressed by the spirit of the Christian heroism displayed that he was immediately converted, tore off his armor and joined the little band of believers in Christ; thus securing the remaining crown. This unknown martyr is shown in the center predella being led by the angels to behold the glories of Christ's Kingdom. We feel this inspiring incident to be a significant feature, standing as a memorial to those countless hosts of America's brave sons whose bodies today lie in unknown and unmarked graves, but whose spirits have long since heard the words inscribed under "The Martyrs of Sebaste" in our window—"Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."

UPPER TRACERY OPENINGS—EXTREME TOP.

These smaller openings, quatrefoils, etc., contain the emblems of the four Evangelists: Alpha, Omega, the Cherubim and Seraphim of the church triumphant.

SIDE SECTIONS.

"The Noble Army of Martyrs Praise Thee."

On the sides we have devoted all of the lancets to the militant saints and martyrs of the church, standing, as it were, like quiet sentinels, holding their swords and palms. St. Sebastian, St. Maurice, patron saint of foot soldiers, St. Eustace, St. Demetrius, St. Hippolytus, etc.

In the lower panel at the left we show Christ, healing the Centurian's servant, commended by our Lord as the highest example of faith He had seen in all Israel.

In the predella beneath is a symbolic medallion of Christ on the white horse "The Son of God goes forth to war," holding the word of God which is the power of the spirit, sharper than any two-edged sword, giving to us that strength to win the daily battles over spiritual and moral enemies.

In the lower right panel is St. Peter baptising Cornelius, the Holy Ghost descending on them; this being an epoch-making event of the early church, in that it marked this specially chosen Centurian as the beginning of the Gentile church.

In the predella is the death of the Christian Knight, with the Angel of Victory and attended by the prayers of the saints; symbolical of the thought in the Apocalypse—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord," etc.

We would call special attention to the thought that in our representation of the soldier in his relation to Christ, or Divine Authority, he is always gracious, humble and devotional, but in all other places he is full of assurance, dignity and force.

The coats of arms of West Point and the United States are placed in the lower corners. The memorial inscription across the bottom reads: "To the Glory of the God of Battles and in Faithful Memory of the Departed Graduates of the United States Military Academy, West Point. Erected by the Living Alumni, MCMX.

In a recent letter Mr. Goodhue, the architect of the Chapel, wrote: "I think there is no doubt but that you will have, if the actual work is carried out as well as the design has been made, the most wonderful window of modern times and one of the finest in the world."

The funds so far subscribed amount to approximately \$8,300.00, the exact amount is shown in Treasurer's report, and the contract for the window has been let for \$8,000.00. This covers the making and placing of the actual window but does not cover a number of incidental expenses as follows:

I. The cost of two competitions including expressage on designs and glass samples of upwards of 18 competitors both abroad and in the United States.

II. The expenses and entertainment of four visiting architects, members of the jury of award.

III. The cost of publication of printed and illuminated circulars illustrating window to subscribers.

IV. The cost of bronze tablet to be erected under the window bearing a descriptive inscription embodying a synopsis of the thesis of the designer.

V. The modification of two small windows in the chancel bearing upon and affecting the Memorial Window and to that extent forming a part of it. These will have to be filled with a plain neutral glass whose color will not injure that of the Memorial Window.

Altogether about \$200.00 more is needed to complete the project.

The competition has been regarded as the most memorable ever held in this country for such a work, and the selected design is of the highest order. So much interest was excited among glass workers and in the decorative art world that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts applied for permission to exhibit the designs, and they were accordingly sent to Boston and placed on exhibition for some two weeks. Two of the competitive designs which received honorable mention have been retained here in the hope that in the not distant future some generous friend of the Academy may be moved to present the North Window as a companion to the one we have already donated. These two great windows are complementary, and the latter is only slightly inferior in size and importance to the altar window. Let us hope that we shall before long see its companion in place. In the meanwhile I think we can feel assured that no similar edifice in the land possesses a more beautiful memorial tribute from the living to the dead.

The firm having the window in charge hopes to have it installed by the end of the present year; and, at the farthest, by a year from the date of contract, March 17, 1911. They propose proceeding with great deliberation, and will install a portion of the design at first in order to study the light and color effects.

The thanks of the Association were extended to Colonel Larned and the Committee for their painstaking work in connection with the window.

Mr. Jefferson, Class of 1875, made a brief address and submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, the badge of the Association was changed in the year 1902 from the bell-button of previous years to a rosette showing the colors of the Academy, and

WHEREAS, Many graduates have expressed their preference for the bell-button aforesaid,

RESOLVED, That the official badge of the Association of Graduates be the bell-button of the style and pattern in use previous to 1902, and

RESOLVED, That a rosette of the pattern adopted in 1902 be authorized to be worn by those who prefer it, and

RESOLVED, That an official copy of these resolutions be furnished to Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle, jewelers, of Philadelphia.

General J. F. Kent, Class of (May) 1861, was appointed President of the Association for the ensuing year and escorted to the Chair by Generals James H. Wilson and John M. Wilson, Class of 1860.

General Kent thanked the members present for the honor conferred upon him, and appointed the following officers for 1910-1911:

There were more graduates present this year than in any other year (excepting the Centennial in 1902) since the Association was organized. There were six class re-unions, viz.: 1860, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1905.

OFFICERS FOR 1910-1911.

PRESIDENT.

General J. F. Kent.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

General T. H. Barry. Colonel C. W. Larned.
Colonel S. E. Tillman. Colonel G. J. Fiebeger.
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 [REDACTED] 1910.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4853	1	Strong, Frederick S., Jr.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4854	2	Garlington, Creswell	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4855	3	Sherman, William C.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4856	4	Pullen, Daniel D.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4857	5	Brown, Carey H.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4858	6	Sohlberg, Oscar N.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4859	7	Dunn, Beverly C.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4860	8	Connolly, Donald H.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4861	9	Fowler, Raymond F.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4862	10	Lampert, James G. B. ...	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4863	11	McCoach, David, Jr.	2d Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
4864	12	Taulbee, Edgar W.	2d Lieut. 12th Cavalry.
4865	13	Shurtleff, Dwight K.	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4866	14	Miles, Francis H., Jr. ...	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4867	15	Wallace, Fred C.	2d Lieut. 3d Field Artillery.
4868	16	Pillans, Harry T.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4869	17	Lewis, Burton O.	2d Lieut. 1st Field Artillery.
4870	18	Calvo, Jose M.	Not Commissioned—Foreigner.
4871	19	Odell, Herbert R.	2d Lieut. 2d Field Artillery.
4872	20	Cocroft, Reginald B.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4873	21	Curtis, LeGrand B.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4874	22	Selleck, Clyde A.	2d Lieut. 1st Field Artillery.
4875	23	Harmon, Kenneth B.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4876	24	Dawley, Ernest J.	2d Lieut. 2d Field Artillery.
4877	25	Gray, Elmore B.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4878	26	O'Leary, Herbert.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4879	27	Beard, Louie A.	2d Lieut. 6th Field Artillery.
4880	28	Richards, Willard K.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4881	29	Chamberlin, Harry D....	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4882	30	Muir, James I.....	2d Lieut. 22d Infantry.
4883	31	Waterman, John J.....	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4884	32	Jones, Ivens.....	2d Lieut. 5th Field Artillery.
4885	33	Drake, Frank.....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4886	34	Ray, Martin H.....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4887	35	Wildrick, Meade.....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4888	36	Holmer, Frederick A....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4889	37	Torrey, Daniel H.....	2d Lieut. 3d Infantry.
4890	38	Milliken, John.....	2d Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
4891	39	Robb, Walter B.....	2d Lieut. 29th Infantry.
4892	40	Seydel, Fred.....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4893	41	Wilson, Durward S.....	2d Lieut. 17th Infantry.
4894	42	Kalloch, Parker C., Jr..	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
4895	43	Welty, Maurice D.....	2d Lieut. 3d Infantry.
4896	44	Chapman, Charles A....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4897	45	Hobbs, Harvey M.....	2d Lieut. 22d Infantry.
4898	46	Carberry, Joseph E....	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
4899	47	Barr, Robert W.....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4900	48	Scowden, Frank F.....	2d Lieut. 8th Infantry.
4901	49	Marshburn, Herbert E..	2d Lieut. 10th Infantry.
4902	50	Hines, Charles.....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4903	51	Heard, Jack W.....	2d Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
4904	52	Pendleton, William A., Jr.	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4905	53	Dunn, Walter K.....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4906	54	Moore, Lawson.....	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
4907	55	Haverkamp, Charles M..	2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
4908	56	Bridges, Thomas S.....	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
4909	57	Frank, Walter H.....	2d Lieut. 5th Infantry.
4910	58	Williams, Roger H.....	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
4911	59	Vautsmeier, Walter W..	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
4912	60	Chipman, Guy W.....	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
4913	61	Carrithers, Fred B.....	2d Lieut. 10th Infantry.
4914	62	Uhl, Frederick E.....	2d Lieut. 6th Infantry.
4915	63	Burr, Edgar W.....	2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
4916	64	Fletcher, Harvey H....	2d Lieut. 12th Infantry.
4917	65	Beller, John E.....	2d Lieut. Coast Artillery Corps.
4918	66	Davies, Jasper A.....	2d Lieut. 21st Infantry.
4919	67	Landis, John F.....	2d Lieut. 7th Infantry.
4920	68	Leonard, Joseph S.....	2d Lieut. 27th Infantry.
4921	69	Robenson, John A.....	2d Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
4922	70	Aleshire, Joseph P.....	2d Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
4923	71	Moore, Walter.....	2d Lieut. 15th Infantry.
4924	72	Griswold, Oscar W.....	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.
4925	73	Polk, Harding.....	2d Lieut. 8th Cavalry.
4926	74	Richart, Duncan G.....	2d Lieut. 10th Cavalry.
4927	75	Dunlop, Robert H.....	2d Lieut. 26th Infantry.
4928	76	Walker, John R.....	2d Lieut. 12th Infantry.
4929	77	Barnett, Chester P.....	2d Lieut. 15th Cavalry.
4930	78	Edwards, Allen R.....	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry.
4931	79	Reinhardt, Emil F.....	2d Lieut. 26th Infantry.
4932	80	Smith, Calvin McC.....	2d Lieut. 16th Infantry.
4933	81	Thornell, John G.....	2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
4934	82	Beach, William A.....	2d Lieut. 23d Infantry.
4935	83	Byars, David O.....	2d Lieut. 18th Infantry.

[This Cadet was graduated August 31st, 1910.]

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
General Jacob Ford Kent, Class of (May) 1861	1910 to 1911

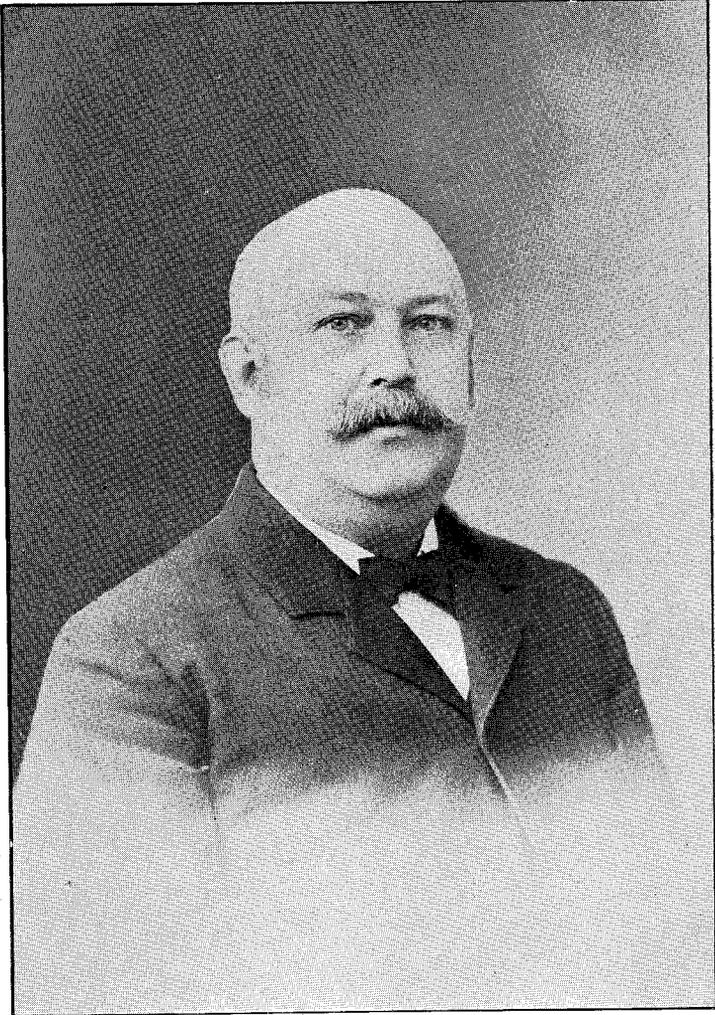
Note—Previous to 1897 the senior living graduate was President of the Association.

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 1911

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 1911



JENIFER H. SMALLWOOD.

NECROLOGY.

JENIFER H. SMALLWOOD.

No. 2300. CLASS OF 1869.

Died, November 28, 1901, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 54.

He was born on December 27, 1847, in Florida, and appointed Cadet at the Military Academy, October 17, 1865, and graduated June 15, 1869, and appointed Second Lieutenant of the Second U. S. Cavalry. Transferred to the Ninth U. S. Infantry, March 17, 1873.

We called him, "Chips," because his name was Smallwood and because he was a good fellow. Smallwood was always *bon comrade*, genial, good natured, jolly and with a happy faculty of brightening the often dreary hours of cadet life by his always even, cheery jollity and his hearty good fellowship. His dapper, active and generally natty, trim, little personality made him at once our main-stay as hop manager, usher, reception committeeman, or any other delicate function, where a good-looker with *savior-faire*, was needed to represent the class and make us all feel—"All is well, Smallwood's doing it."

His military career, after graduating, was brief but arduous and honorable. He served with his troop in the Second Cavalry on the northwestern frontier of Nebraska and the Dakotas in the stirring, active, out-door life of the cavalryman of those days, from the day he reported for troop duty, September 19, 1869, till he resigned his commission in 1873.

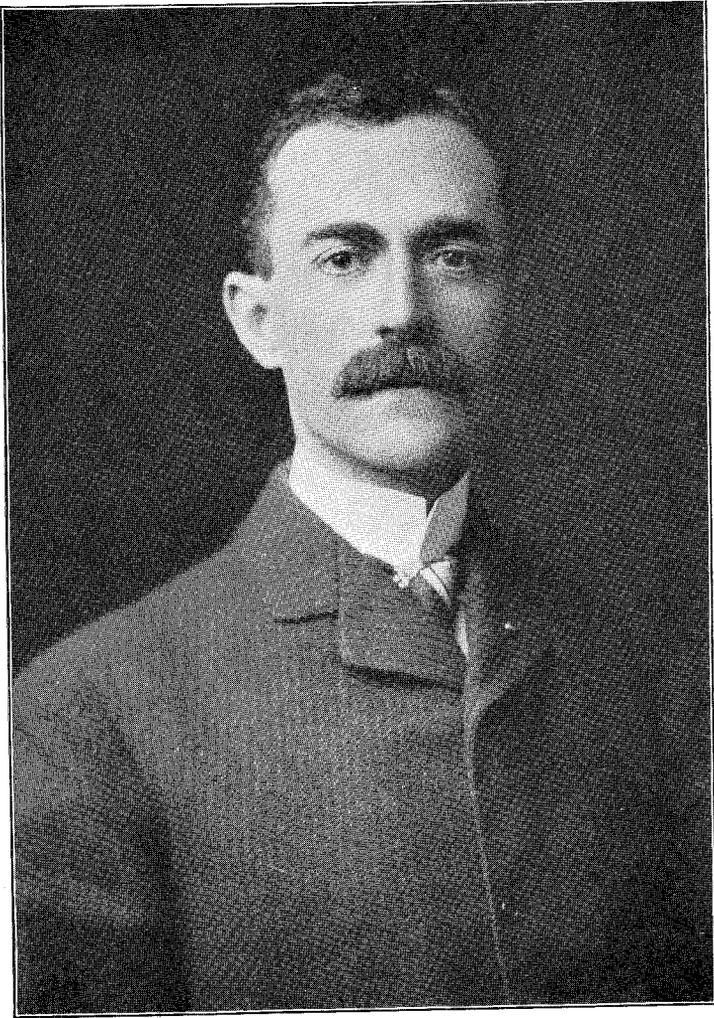
He served during the spring, summer and fall of 1873 in the arduous and notable Yellowstone Expedition and his service therein was creditable and soldierly. It was on this expedition that his classmate, Lieutenant Charles Braden, of the Seventh Cavalry, received his terrible and disabling wound in a fight with the Sioux Indians—and Smallwood was appropriately selected and assigned by General Stanley, in charge of the detachment detailed for the delicate and humane task of getting the sorely wounded classmate back home. On this trip Braden was hauled in a specially designed conveyance by cavalymen detailed for that purpose, over rough, unbroken country, hundreds of miles to the stockade at Glendive—and Smallwood's patient, ever watchful, loving care saved the sufferer many a wrench and pang of acute pain, as he carefully removed jolting stones from the trail of the sliding wheels and gently eased his way over the fords of the troublesome streams.

In December, 1873, Smallwood resigned his commission to engage in civil pursuits, and at the time of his death had built up a comfortable trade in the drug business in Brooklyn, New York.

The writer last saw Smallwood at the Twentieth Anniversary Class Reunion, June, 1889, at West Point. "Chips" was then no longer the graceful, slim, 110-pound, active hop manager of the Class of '69, but had increased to the third power and was in the 300 class, but he was the same old, jovial "Chips," full of loving class feeling, good cheer and sunny reminiscence.

Peace be to his ashes.

CLASSMATE.



CAPTAIN LYMAN HALL.

LYMAN HALL.

No. 2917. CLASS OF 1881.

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

Not infrequently the very excellence of a man's work tends to obscure the real worth of the worker and the significance of his accomplishment. He has so artfully shaped his crude materials, so carefully swept up his chips and shavings, so scrupulously obliterated all marks of his chisel, that the finished product gives the spectator small appreciation of the master hand that has wrought so long and painfully—in silence, it may be, yet in certainty.

This bit of rather well worn philosophy is particularly suggestive in the connection with the life and work of a man whose labor was confined to a relatively small locality and to a single institution, who appeared but seldom before a general public, who addressed directly a limited audience, who sought no personal gift from his fellow citizens and who died in comparative poverty, but who, in this unpretentious life, accomplished for his State and its people more than the great body of public men whom the news sheets herald daily throughout our borders. This man was LYMAN HALL, late President of the Georgia School of Technology.

Dr. Hall was born at Americus, Georgia, February 18, 1859. He was the son of a successful druggist, Dr. John E. Hall, of that city, and a member of that family to which belonged that Lyman Hall whose name appears on the Declaration of Independence and who afterward served his State both as Congressman and as Governor. It is easy to believe that there flowed in the veins of this later wearer of the name an undiluted strain of the blood of that sturdy old colonial who, when the Georgia assembly-men hesitated to commit them-

selves to a dissolution of the ties with the mother country, went on, nevertheless to represent at least his own district—and himself.

The early years of the subject of this sketch were as barren of incident as those of the average Georgia boy; he was just a healthy normal southern lad, developing along natural lines, without, as yet, any particular end and aim in living, unencumbered by any uncomfortable "high seriousness" and free from interference of unwise relatives and friends who so often mar the man in attempting to make the genius. Preparative school work in the Americus public schools until his thirteenth year; then three years at Mercer University, "where," we are told, "he showed a special aptitude for mathematics, taking several medals in that subject"; and, after leaving college, several years' work as bookkeeper in Americus—the fact worth remembering out of this bare record of eighteen years, is that he came of the class which lived in the "big white house," and had behind him the traditions of culture and hardihood of generations of southern gentlemen. Beyond this, however, Lyman Hall had not yet found himself, and waited for some external force to give direction to his energies and abilities.

This external force was found in 1877, when by appointment of General Phil Cook, he entered West Point. The atmosphere of that institution was a particularly congenial one to the young cadet, and gave to his character a lasting impress. He entered upon the new work with eagerness, and soon took a place of prominence in his class. Despite a serious illness during his senior year, followed by a long period during which he was unable to use his eyes, he held his position in the school and was graduated with distinction in the Class of 1881. In this same class were graduated, from Georgia, Fred Grady Hodgson of Athens, W. W. Forsyth of Atlanta and M. O. Hollis of Newnan.

Immediately after graduation, however, young Hall received an honorable discharge from the Army, owing to an accident received on the parade ground during drill. This was the one great disappointment of his life, from which he never fully recovered. Still, these years at West Point had meant to him much, more, possibly, than he realized. They had given him a mastery of the science of mathematics; but, more than this, they had fixed deep in his character the ideas of thorough discipline, perfect truthfulness and obligation to duty which became prominent and distinctive elements of his personality.

Debarred from a career in the Army, he entered the most obvious opening for a man of his tastes and acquirements; namely, the work of a teacher in a military school. So he began to find his life work without knowing it. He became commandant at the old Georgia Military Institute, then under the management of Professor Charles Neel, at Kirkwood, Georgia. Here he remained two years. In 1883 he was appointed professor of drawing and assistant professor of mathematics at the South Carolina Military Academy in Charleston, S. C., a position he filled with distinction until 1886, at which time he returned to the Georgia Military Institute as commandant and professor of mathematics.

During his residence in Charleston, on the 13th of December, 1883, he had married Miss Annie Toomer Jennings, a brilliant member of one of the old and aristocratic families of that city. From this union there has been five children, two daughters and three sons.

In October, 1888, the Georgia School of Technology formally opened its doors, and Dr. Hall began his connection with the school in the capacity of professor of mathematics. In order to accept this position he at the same time declined a similar offer, with a larger salary, from the University of Tennessee, preferring to devote his energies to the upbuilding

of his own State. This may be considered in many respects the determining event of his career. Up to this time his work had been to some extent tentative, but now there opened before him a future of large and definite promise.

He was peculiarly well fitted to fill this position. His faculty for teaching was akin to genius; a former pupil—now himself prominent in the educational world—has said in this connection:

“His explication of mathematical truth was the most masterly I have ever known.”

This faculty, coupled with his enthusiasm and force of personality, soon made him the dominant figure in the school.

The years following 1888 were busy years, but he found time to do much that was worth while besides the immediate duties of the class room. He wrote and published several mathematical treatises, the best known of which, his “Elements of Algebra,” has been and is largely used in secondary school work. He also took an active interest in the local military organizations, two of which were at different times under his command. This connection with the State Troops grew naturally out of his earlier military training at West Point; but it was typical of Dr. Hall’s relation to the great world which lies outside the school room, during his entire connection with the Georgia School of Technology. There was about the man nothing of the recluse. He never confined his horizon to the four walls of his office. His eye was continually on the world and its progress, and few schoolmen in the South have had so intimate an acquaintance as he with the men of state, and the men of affairs. A large part of the effectiveness of his management of the school may be traced directly to this cause.

During the school year 1895-1896, the then president of the school resigned his office, and the board of trustees at once appointed Dr. Hall to fill out the unexpired term. So successful was his conduct of affairs during these months

that at the meeting of the trustees the following June, 1896, he was unanimously chosen president. This choice was approved everywhere; and the mass of congratulatory letters and telegrams that poured in, following the announcement of his election, was a gratifying and significant testimonial, not only to the new president's popularity, but to the confidence he had already inspired in himself and his ability.

He now began at once carefully to lay plans for the development of the institution, to enlarge the plant, to extend its influence, to raise that standard and value of its work, and generally to increase its usefulness; he threw himself—all of himself—into the work with a generous ardor and devotion that made failure impossible. Every detail of the school system was brought under the scrutiny of his office; the state legislature was untiringly urged to increase its annual appropriation; when the State was unwilling or unable to supply the needed funds, application—undiscouraged by refusal—was made to philanthropists and money men. Among these should be mentioned the names of Aaron French of Pittsburg and James Swann of Atlanta, who were particularly generous in their gifts. Through his own solicitation Dr. Hall secured for the school fully \$100,000.

This aggressive campaign was carried on unceasingly, without rest, day and night, summer and winter. It is a literal truth, that during the ten years of his incumbency, Dr. Hall had not a single day of vacation. While others were away for their summer rest, he might be found, day after day, in his office, planning and scheming how to make the school's absurdly small income meet what he saw to be its needs. Moreover, his large vision saw beyond the present, and he strove always toward his ideal—a school national in its reputation and use.

The institution grew, grew by leaps and bounds, and with it grew the name and fame of Lyman Hall, until he became known as one of the leading educators of the United

States; he was not infrequently invited to speak before even the great institutions of the East. In recognition of his work. Washington and Lee University conferred upon him in 1903 the degree of Doctor of Laws.

A strain of this kind, however, could not last indefinitely, and the collapse came just as he was realizing the fruition of his labor. These years of overwork undermined his health. His friends realized his condition, and for months before his death, plead with him to lay his work by and seek at least a year's complete rest. Deaf to their urging, he continued his fight until July, 1905, when his condition became such as to require his surrender. He went to a sanitarium at Dansville, New York, for treatment; but his vitality was spent, and on the 16th of August this brave spirit quitted its abode on earth.

The news of his death brought sorrow not only to the thousands in Georgia who had known and admired him, but as well to many in all parts of the Union who had been brought in contact with his sturdy manliness. His last resting place is in the beautiful West View Cemetery at Atlanta, Georgia.

The keynote of Lyman Hall's character may be found in the following sentences delivered as advice to the graduating class at his first commencement, in 1896:

"In selecting your first employment, remember that the man makes the position and not the position the man. Let the question with you be: 'When at what shall I work?' rather than 'How much am I to get?' While money is the power that rules, it is too often the power that ruins. Adversity is the cradle of fame, of greatness, of nobility. Whatever you are employed to do, take care not to do just that thing alone. Do not do your duty, but more than your duty."

This sentiment he himself practiced in every detail of his life. One incident will illustrate this truth. At the out-breaking of the Spanish-American War in 1898—just after Dr. Hall had begun the realization of a great ambition and

saw definitely before him years of increasing honor—he wrote to Governor Atkinson that, as he received his education as a gift from his country and had been permitted to perform no service for her in return, he was willing unreservedly to offer himself to her defense. Governor Atkinson's reply was that Georgia had many men to fight her battles, but only one to direct her technological school, and that the best service he could render his state and his country was to continue at the head of the Georgia School of Technology.

To this inflexible sense of duty he added an unswerving standard of truth. Moreover, he demanded of everyone who came under his direction this same standard of life; and it was the failure to grasp this side of the man which not infrequently called down upon him the criticism of undue severity. Like all strong positive characters, he had his critics as well as his devoted friends; but even with those who criticised him most severely there was never a question of the man's absolute integrity and perfect justice, and they could not fail to accord him their respect and admiration. In fact, they were usually brought at length to realize the correctness of his position.

The best record of Dr. Hall's life and character, however, is written in the history of the school to which he devoted his best energies.

Just after his election to the presidency, when congratulated upon that recent honor by one greatly interested in the educational advancement of Georgia, he made this reply: "My aim is to make Georgia and the South proud of Tech." This aim he attained, but with what energy and heroism can be known only by understanding the crude beginnings of his work and the difficulties met at every step toward advancement, and then comparing these things with the present fulfillment of his ideal.

In 1888 the Georgia School of Technology was definitely established and opened to the boys of Georgia and of the

South. A technical school was a novelty in the State. It excited curiosity, and the immediate patronage was highly gratifying. Then the novelty began to wear off, and the school entered upon a period of decline. The average attendance dropped to about sixty. Ardent champions of the institution feared that it was doomed to failure. The legislature lost interest in it, and was reluctant to provide for it out of the State funds. Its equipment was, moreover, inadequate in every particular. The plant consisted of two lonely brick buildings and a couple of wooden dormitories, bleakly perched on a red hill, and accessible by a long, narrow foot-bridge spanning a deep valley as wild as when nature had just fashioned it. This was the condition of affairs when Dr. Hall became president.

Then came a change. At every turn he began the work of rehabilitation and expansion. Year by year, larger state appropriations were plead for and, finally secured; new buildings appeared; the present beautiful campus was evolved from former dreary ravine; new departments and courses were added; the corps of instructors was increased; more students were enrolled, and the school gradually took an unquestioned rank among the really excellent polytechnic institutions of the United States. Today, eight handsome brick structures equipped with every modern appliance for technical education, face the campus; the attendance has become more than five hundred; forty or more instructors teach these boys; and degrees are given in five branches of engineering.

It is in figures of this kind that it is easiest to show what the life of Dr. Hall has meant to the State, but the best of his work lies behind and beyond mere statistics. Lyman Hall was the real creator of technical education in Georgia. It was he who taught the public the essential difference between technical training and technical education; he drew the definite line of demarcation between the artisan and the engineer. At its beginning, the purpose of the school was not understood. It

was regarded as a sort of industrial or manual training school, and a large number of its students were sent there under this misconception. Herein, however, there has been wrought a radical change. The school now draws its patronage from many of the leading families of this and other states, and in few colleges will be found as uniformly excellent standard of conduct and of scholarship. More than any other one force in this section the Georgia School of Technology has taught the dignity of overalls.

Much concern was expressed after Dr. Hall's death relative to the future of the school. Such fears indicated a failure to appreciate the true nature of the late president's work, its solidity and soundness. Moreover, the board of trustees wisely selected to continue his work the man whose long association with Dr. Hall, coupled with natural ability and wide experience, made him the one person best able to take up Dr. Hall's work and prosecute it ably—Mr. K. G. Matheson, head of the department of English, and, now, Chairman of the Faculty. The present year of the school has been the most successful in its history, and the Georgia School of Technology looks forward confidently to a future of ever increasing dignity and usefulness—the one great memorial to the man who, without any savor of exaggeration, fashioned it out of his own splendid life.

WILLIAM GILMER PERRY,
Georgia School of Technology.

FRANK DE W. RAMSEY.

No. 3075. CLASS OF 1885.

Died, January 18, 1906, at Washington, D. C., aged 44.

Born at Albany, N. Y., May 20, 1862. Cadet Military Academy, July 1, 1881. Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, June 14, 1885. First Lieutenant, Second Infantry, January 25, 1892. Transferred to Fourteenth Infantry, February 9, 1892, and to Ninth Infantry, August 12, 1892. Captain, Ninth Infantry, March 2, 1899. Served in Geronimo Campaign in Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico, July 30 to October 3, 1886. Campaign of Santiago de Cuba, June 22 to July 17, 1898. In the Philippines from May, 1899 to June, 1900, and from June, 1901 to October, 1902. With General Lawton's Southern Expedition, Luzon, 1899; commanding company in engagements at Guadaloupe Ridge, Las Pinas and Zapote River. With General McArthur's Expedition, Luzon, June to August; commanding company in engagements at San Fernando, Calulut, Sindalon and Porac. With General Lawton's Northern Expedition, Luzon, October, 1899 to January, 1900. In China, July, 1900 to June, 1901; siege and capture of Peking. Regimental Quartermaster, January 7 to March 18, 1899, and from April 22, 1900 to September 10, 1901. Aide to Major General Chaffee, August 22, 1901 to August 15, 1903. Member General Staff since August 15, 1903.

Captain Ramsey was one of the most remarkable officers in the service. He was singularly handsome, alert, companionable and attractive. He was devoted to his regiment, every man and officer of which appreciated him and reciprocated his hearty good fellowship. But with all their affection and regard for him, his more substantial worth was not fully recognized until it was shown so conspicuously wherever he was tested.

In the many campaigns in which he served, against the Indians, Spaniards, Filipinos and Chinese, Ramsey was conspicuous for unflinching courage, tireless energy and singular initiative and resourcefulness. It is not every officer, possessing these qualities, who is likewise qualified for administrative services demanding zealous toil and labor that is neither exciting nor glorious. But Ramsey was equally efficient wherever called upon to serve, and added to immense capacity and energy a power to attract others and infuse into them his own zeal. In the most trying situations he had time to make friends and enlist the cheerful assistance of everybody about him. He was placed on detached service in Cuba and China in the responsible but inconspicuous supply departments. The obstacles and difficulties in his way seemed no more to him than incentives to conquer them. With a cheerfulness that never deserted him in any situation, he smilingly addressed himself to his work, performed it in a surprising way, made troops of friends in our own service, naval as well as military; astounded the officers of other nations at his manner of doing things, actually infused energy and interest into his Cuban and Chinese help, and emerged from it with a reputation that won him his position on the General Staff.

Here indeed was a man among ten thousand. It is not the mere praise of the dead to say so. Under proper conditions, Captain Ramsey might and probably would have attained glorious prominence. His popularity was very great, and his reputation very high for an officer of his age and grade. Love of his regiment was a passion with him. Separation never abated his keen interest in all relating to it, and the regiment returned that feeling with compound interest. When he died he was one of the senior Captains of the Ninth Infantry, having served with it through the lower grades, and his ambition was to be its Commanding Officer.

Beneath these sterling qualities, lay a convivial, rollicksome, dashing nature, filled with loving kindness for his

fellowman, and a fidelity in friendship as true and constant as the stars. Everywhere he went men knew him and remembered him for some act of courage, some remarkable feat of successful management, some word of cheer and smiling badinage in situations of difficulty. Clubs swung their doors wide open to Frank Ramsey in every city of the Continent. Women eyed him curiously as they love to look upon the dashing souls who defy danger and difficulty. And through it all he passed unspoiled, a remarkable blending of the serious and the frivolous, the friendly and the fierce.

In the last days of his career, spent in Washington, there was much to tempt him from his work. Everybody knew him, everybody liked him. On the face of everybody, from the President to the door-keepers of the departments and gate-keepers of the parks, there was a smile for Captain Ramsey. In the clubs, the loudest sounds of revelry came from the groups of which he was the central figure. His table groaned with its burden of invitations to every sort of social function. Ramsey loved it all, enjoyed it all, participated in it all, reciprocated heartily, yet it never made him omit or forget his military duties. To the last, he was every inch a soldier. Nor did the time ever come when he forgot a friend, or failed to make the needs of such in Washington subject of his advice, thought, care and interested zeal.

Truly, few such gallant, loving, dashing fellows have come under the observation of this writer, who pens these lines with a poignant sense of personal loss.

* * *



GENERAL JAMES WILLIAM FORSYTH.

GENERAL JAMES WILLIAM FORSYTH.

No. 1738. CLASS OF 1856.

Died October 24th, 1906, at Columbus, Ohio, aged 72.

GENERAL FORSYTH was the son of James Henry Forsyth and Charlotte (Jackson) Forsyth, and was born at Maumee City, Ohio, August 26th, 1834, and was the eldest of a family of five children. He entered the Military Academy July 1st, 1851, and graduated July 1st, 1856; class rank 28. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Infantry, and early in the fall of 1856, joined his regiment at Fort Bellingham, Washington Territory, and was assigned to Company D, Ninth Infantry, Captain George E. Pickett, commanding.

The writer of this article has found it quite difficult to obtain information regarding his school days as a cadet. Years ago he was informed by an officer, now deceased, that Forsyth was a lad so slight and apparently frail, that the examining board at West Point thought it scarcely possible that even if he passed the board, that he could stand the medical examination. However, he passed both boards in good shape, but so slight was his appearance that, in some way, by direction or suggestion of the post surgeon, backed by the authority of the superintendent, he was given a musket considerably lighter in weight than the one then in use by the cadet battalion, which was quite a help during his first year's service at the Academy.

His first two years at Fort Bellingham were probably only the routine duties at a frontier post, but in the month of July, 1859, Captain Pickett's Company D of the Ninth Infantry, was ordered to occupy San Juan Island by command of General Harney, the Department Commander. Now this island was disputed territory between Great Britain and ourselves, and was a fierce bone of contention between the diplomats of the two nations. Captain Pickett, in obedience to

orders, with one lieutenant, Forsyth and sixty-six enlisted men landed on the island and proclaimed it United States territory and proceeded to make a permanent camp there. The occupation of the island was promptly denounced by the English, and in the course of time, they assembled five ships, carrying one hundred and sixty-seven guns and twenty-one hundred and forty men, who employed every means in their power, short of opening fire upon this company of sixty-six men and two officers with three small cannon, to intimidate them, and compel the evacuation of the island, and failed to do so. Not that the English were at all afraid to attack but Captain Pickett assured the commanding officer that any attempt to land his troops would be resisted, and the English Admiral knew that the result would probably be war between the two countries. The final result was a joint military occupation of the island by the two countries, and its eventual return to the English.

The occupation of San Juan Island by Captain Pickett's command continued from 1859 to 1861, and it is safe to conclude that during that time, Lieutenant Forsyth found it a good school in which to study the claims as to territory in dispute between the two rival nations of Great Britain and the United States, and under a very good schoolmaster, too,— Captain George E. Pickett, who, three years later, at the battle of Gettysburg, as the Confederate General George E. Pickett, led the great charge of General Lee's army of Northern Virginia against the Army of the Potomac. In the month of May, 1861, Lieutenant Forsyth, at that date a First Lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry, was transferred as a First Lieutenant to the Eighteenth Infantry, and on receipt of the notice of the transfer at once sailed for New York, reaching there in the month of October, 1861.

Immediately upon his arrival in New York, he was assigned to duty as instructor to a brigade of volunteers then being organized at Mansfield, Ohio, and from October to

December, 1861, was employed in drilling it and getting it in shape for active service in the field. He was soon placed in temporary command of the Sixty-Fourth Ohio Infantry and a little later in command of a brigade of infantry comprising the Sixty-Fourth and Sixty-Fifth Ohio Volunteers, Fifty-Fourth Indiana Volunteers and the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteers, and in February, 1862, this brigade was assigned to duty with the Division of Major General T. J. Wood. He moved this brigade from Louisville, Kentucky to Bardstown, and from there to Danville, Kentucky. He was here relieved from this command by command of General Don Carlos Buell, then commanding the Department of the Ohio, as he had no authority from the war department to remain on detached duty with volunteer troops serving in the field, and was ordered by General Buell to report to the Adjutant General of the Army by letter for duty, and upon so doing, was assigned to duty by the war department as Acting Assistant Inspector General to the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, and in this detail remained on duty at the headquarters of this Army of the Potomac from March, 1862 to April, 1863, part of the time doing duty as Aide de Camp to Major General Geo. B. McClellan, especially during the Peninsular campaign.

On September 15th, 1862, he was assigned to duty as Aide de Camp to Major General J. K. Mansfield, commanding the Twelfth Army Corps, and was on duty with him until the General was killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17th, 1862. He was then made Deputy Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac and during the winter of 1862-3, was in charge of the office at Acquia Creek, Virginia.

In the spring of 1863, the war department relieved him from this duty, and ordered him to join his regiment, the Eighteenth Infantry, in which he was then a Captain, and which was then serving in the Army of the Cumberland at Murfrees-

boro, Tennessee. On his arrival there, he was at once assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General of the Brigade of Regular Infantry and remained with it as an Adjutant General from May, 1863 to April, 1864, sharing in all its campaigns, especially distinguishing himself at the battle of Missionary Ridge, on November 24th-25th, 1863.

Early in April, 1864, he was ordered to report to Major General Philip H. Sheridan, who was then in command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and was made Inspector General of the Corps and Chief of Staff, with the staff rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. At the close of the Wilderness campaign, in Virginia in 1864, General Sheridan was assigned to the command of the Middle Military Division, which at that time included the Army of the Shenandoah and the defences of Washington, D. C., as well as the States of Maryland and West Virginia. General Sheridan at once took the field in person and assumed command of the Army of the Shenandoah and appointed Colonel Forsyth his Chief of Staff. Then followed the most brilliant campaign of the war, ending early the next spring, with the practical annihilation of the Confederate forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

On February 27th, 1865, General Sheridan voluntarily relinquished command of the Middle Military Division and resumed personal command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and started on a raid up the Shenandoah Valley for the Army of the Potomac which was then besieging Petersburg, Virginia. After tearing the very vitals out of that portion of Virginia through which his command passed, destroying the James river and Kanawha canal, and cutting the Gordonsville and Lynchburg Railroad, the Virginia Central Railroad and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, he finally drew rein on the 25th of March, 1865, and encamped his cavalry corps, somewhat worn and battered after its four weeks' dash through the enemy's country, just to the rear

and left of the Army of the Potomac, as it lay investing the fortified lines of the Confederate Army, which then encircled Petersburg, Virginia.

General Sheridan then promptly reported his command ready to move at once against the enemy for what he believed was to be the final campaign of the Army of the Potomac against its old foe, the Army of Northern Virginia. On the just finished raid by the cavalry corps from Winchester, Virginia, to the Army of the Potomac, Colonel Forsyth had come out strong as Chief of Staff. He saw everything and forgot nothing, and was the very man his chief needed in that position. When he had been offered the position of Chief of Staff of the Army of the Shenandoah, notwithstanding he had already made a splendid record as Chief of Staff of the Cavalry Corps, he hesitated to accept it, and consulted the writer, modestly asking his opinion as to his ability to fill the position satisfactorily. Now the writer had been quietly but carefully studying Colonel Forsyth for some weeks past, in an active—yes, very active field campaign, and the only thing about the Colonel that really puzzled him was why Colonel Forsyth had not risen to the rank of a Corps or Army Commander since the outbreak of the Civil War. The truth was, that the writer, a volunteer officer of modest rank and something more than three years' field service, had met some Corps Commanders during said field service and also one or two Army Commanders. Whether his reply to the Colonel's question as to his ability to fill the position of Chief of Staff of the Army of the Shenandoah had anything to do with his acceptance of the appointment, he does not know, but he does know that he accepted it.

The closing campaign of the Army of the Potomac against the Army of Northern Virginia, from March 26th to April 9th, 1865, was a magnificent burst for the Cavalry Corps. And it would have been difficult to have found a more enthusiastic soldier in the whole corps than its popular and efficient Chief

of Staff, Colonel Tony Forsyth. His keen intuition convinced him that this ought to be the closing campaign of the war, and he seconded General Sheridan's tireless pursuit of General Lee's forces with all the energy and ability he possessed, and nothing that an officer in his position could do to aid in its success was neglected upon his part, and his chief appreciated his efforts too, and never forgot them. Here, there and almost everywhere along the line of the enemy's retreat, Forsyth's bright face and cheery words helped our tired, worn and sleepy men to stand up to their work, whether riding or leading their tired horses, or fighting the weary, weak and worn and hungry Confederates who staggered doggedly on their way, desperately trying to shake off the apparently tireless pursuit of the Federal Cavalry. Several times during the retreat, their troops pulled themselves together, and massing their infantry, suddenly threw themselves headlong upon their assailants, attacking our cavalry savagely and for a few moments driving it back in confusion; but long before the Confederates could stretch out again on the road and resume their retreat, our horsemen were upon them once more, assailing their line in every possible way and impeding their retreat by repeated assaults on both sides of the road, for we felt that could we hold them until our infantry could get at them in the open field, a pitched battle must end in the surrender of General Lee's Army.

The night of April 8th, found the cavalry corps ahead of and directly across the Confederate line of retreat at Appomattox Station—General Lee's supplies of food in our hands and his reserve artillery in our possession—and early on the morning of April 9th, the arrival of our infantry compelled the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Colonel Forsyth was one of the officers of the Army who was at the McLean house when General Robert E. Lee capitulated.

lated to General U. S. Grant, and was probably the first officer of our Army who ever rode through the Army of Northern Virginia up to that time, who was not a prisoner.

He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers May 19th, 1865, and at the personal request of General Sheridan, General Forsyth was ordered to report to him for staff duty at the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and he was on duty there until July when he was assigned to duty of Commander of a Brigade of Cavalry, just leaving Alexander, Louisiana, for duty on the Mexican border, as the French troops still occupied that country and the Emperor Maximilian ruled it. He marched his command by way of Burn's Ferry and Sabine river to Hernsted, Texas, and took station there. The fall of Maximilian, however, caused the muster out of these troops, and he was again ordered to General Sheridan's Headquarters at New Orleans, and remained there on staff duty as Inspector General during the years 1865, 1866 and part of 1867. During this time, he was Superintendent of Registration of the State of Louisiana as directed by Congress in compliance with the Reconstruction Acts. In 1868 and 1869, he was on duty at Headquarters in the Department of the Missouri and took part in the winter campaign in the field against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Kirwa Indians.

On the promotion of Major General Sheridan to Lieutenant General of the Army, he was appointed one of his personal aides, with the staff rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was on staff duty at Headquarters in the Department of the Missouri at Chicago, Illinois. In March, 1869, he was given authority by the War Department to accompany Lieutenant General Sheridan to Europe to witness the campaign already in progress between the French and Prussian armies. By invitation of the King of Prussia, General Sheridan and General Forsyth joined the Prussian Army at the King's headquarters on the field near Pont de Mousson, France, in August,

1870, and remained in the field with the Prussian Army until October, witnessing the battle of Gravelotte, August 18th, the battle of Beaumont, August 30th and the battle of Sedan, September 1st, 1870, as well as the surrender of the French Army after Sedan. They remained at the King's headquarters in the field until the Prussian forces had begun the investment of Paris and established army headquarters at Versailles on September 24th, 1870; and they remained at Versailles until October 14th, when Paris, having been completely invested by the Army, left Versailles for a tour of Continental Europe, returning to Paris in 1871, the last day of the occupation of Paris by the Prussians. They remained in Paris during its occupation by the Insurgents of the Commune.

On their return to America, General Forsyth was relieved from duty as Aide de Camp to General Sheridan and at once was appointed his Military Secretary and remained on duty as such until his promotion to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the First U. S. Cavalry, April 4th, 1898. In the meantime, he had taken part in the Sioux Expedition under Colonel John E. Smith, organized at Fort Laramie in March, 1894, and in 1895, he made the second steam expedition with an armed steamboat to the head of navigation on the Yellowstone River—the first only going as far as Powder River, locating sites for army posts on the Big Horn and Tongue Rivers and establishing the fact that the Yellowstone River was a navigable stream to and above Tongue River.

Upon relieving him from staff duty, Lieutenant General Sheridan issued the following order:

"Headquarters, Mil. Div. of the Mo.,
Chicago, Ill., June 17th, 1898.

At his own request, Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is relieved from duty on the staff of the Lieut.-General, and in consequence of his promotion, will proceed to join his regiment in the Division of the Pacific.

Since the early spring of 1864, Lieut-Col. Forsyth has performed the various duties of Chief of Staff, Inspector General, Aide de Camp and Military Secretary in the most satisfactory manner, rendering the most essential aid to his commanding General during the War of the Rebellion; and in the several positions he has held since, and it is with the deepest regret the Lieut-General consents that his recent promotion shall deprive him of Colonel Forsyth's valuable services, endeared to him as he is by an association, official and social, of so many years.

In the field of duty to which he is called, Colonel Forsyth bears with him the best wishes of all who have been connected with him by duty and companionship for the last fourteen years."

He joined his new regiment, the First Cavalry in the Department of California at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, in July, 1898, and immediately took the field against the Bannock Indians driving them through the Blue Mountains, Oregon, Nevada and Idaho, back to their reservation in Montana. He then took station at Fort Walla Walla, and remained on frontier duty there until late in the fall of 1880, when he was ordered to New York as a witness on a Court of Inquiry. Upon completing that duty, he was made Inspector of Cavalry at Headquarters, the Division of the Missouri. Later, he was assigned to duty at Fort Maginnis, Montana Territory, and remained there on duty until promoted to be Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, July 11th, 1886. This regiment was then stationed at Fort Meade, Dakota Territory, but was soon ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, and it took station there in the fall of 1887; and he was on duty there until the fall of 1890 when his regiment was ordered to South Dakota on the disaffection of the Northern Sioux upon the uprising of the Ghost Dancers against the whites, led by a false Indian Messiah. The culmination of this trouble took place at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, in a battle with the Indians; and for his disposition of his troops in this affair, General Forsyth was placed in arrest by the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Missouri,

and afterward brought before a Court of Inquiry. The findings of the Court did not meet with the approval of the Commanding General although the Court was of his own ordering. What the findings of the Court were the writer does not know, as he has been unable to obtain a copy of them and only writes from hearsay, but he understands that they were satisfactory to the friends of General Forsyth as well as to the Secretary of War.

In 1892, General Forsyth, by direction of the War Department, established the Cavalry and Light Artillery School for the Army at Fort Riley, Kansas; and was appointed Superintendent of it in addition to his duties as regimental and post commander; and remained on duty there until his appointment as a Brigadier General in the Army, and his assignment to the Command of the Department of California with headquarters at San Francisco, California, and was in command there until his appointment as a Major General in the Army, May 11th, 1897, when at his own request, he was placed upon the retired list of the Army, after more than forty years of service.

In 1868; General Forsyth married Miss Elizabeth Dennison, daughter of the first War Governor of Ohio, who afterward was Postmaster General in President Lincoln's cabinet. His wife bore him four children—one son, the present Captain William D. Forsyth of the Fifth Cavalry, and three daughters, all of whom married officers of the Army. He was a loving husband and father, and his wife a cultivated, Christian gentlewoman—a most devoted wife and mother, who expisitely graced one of the ideal homes of the Army. She died at Fort Riley while her husband was stationed there.

I first met General Forsyth when he was Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff for the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac during the Wilderness Campaign in May, 1864;

as I grew to know him intimately in after years, it was gradually borne in upon me that the fascination about the man was something intangible.

Perhaps, above all, it was that nice sense of duty that always pervaded any work he had in hand, no matter how trivial it might seem, and again, his inherent sense of justice in everything relating to his profession, especially regarding the personal and official relations of both the enlisted men as well as the officers of the Army. His manners were dignified but perfectly natural, and his unfailing courtesy to everyone with whom he came in contact, from the civilian teamster or the rawest recruit up to the Commanding General of the Army, were absolutely perfect, and also wonderfully winning. He had an unfailing sense of humor, and always saw the comical side of any question. Yet he never minimized the gravity of a matter because it had a comical side to it. In his daily work during an active campaign, he had a fine sense of just what troops could be expected to accomplish, and while he might be disappointed in what they did accomplish, he invariably held himself aloof from criticism. The writer cannot now recall his disapproval or criticism of an order from Army Headquarters or from the War Department at any time during his association with him and that was during a staff service of over twelve years upon staff work together. As an Inspector on staff duty he was a model. Nothing was too trivial for him to notice and in everything from the equipment of a command to the drill and discipline of a regiment, or the care of an army post, his judgment was unfailing. He was not only a finely drilled officer himself, but an expert drill master. I can recall an instance in question.

In 1867, just after General Sheridan and General Forsyth had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, they were walking together just as a battery of horse artillery stationed at the post was coming in to the post after drill. Glancing at it, General Sheridan said:

"I wish you would drill that command yourself tomorrow morning, and find out what's in the battery."

"Very well, General," was the reply.

Now as General Forsyth was the Inspector General of the Department and I was his assistant, and as we officed in the same room, I looked to see General Forsyth bone up artillery tactics, either that afternoon or in the morning. He certainly did not do so in the afternoon. The next morning, he came into the office at the usual hour, dressed in riding costume, and sat down to some unfinished work. At eleven o'clock, he buckled on his sabre, picked up his gloves and sauntered downstairs. Some two hours or more later, a young lieutenant of artillery passed me in the hall of the headquarters building, chatting with a friend, and I caught these words as he passed. "By George, what a drill that General Forsyth gave us this morning. What he don't know about Horse Artillery,—well—" And I found that the conversation of the whole post was running anent about the splendid drill the Inspector General had given the horse battery that morning.

I knew that he was well up in Infantry and Cavalry tactics. I had not thought of him as an expert in handling horse artillery, but as I thought over things, it flashed upon me that General Sheridan probably knew very well what he could do with horse artillery when he gave him the order to find out what was in the battery the next morning.

He was most conscientious about everything, whether connected with the Army or not; held himself, as well as all who served under him, up to the very highest standard of duty; was patient, forbearing and painstaking about everything in routine work and knew the regulations by heart, and followed their directions conscientiously, and was a very mild mannered man for so persistent a disciplinarian. Occasionally, some one might presume upon his mild manners and quiet ways—once. He was neat in dress, soldierly in appear-

ance, with a respect for all the customs of service, genial and courteous to all and always a staunch friend. I doubt if he ever went out of his way to punish an enemy. He simply dropped the few he had, so far as possible, completely out of his memory. He was always thoroughly reliable and to be depended upon and very careful in every statement he made. Of good judgment, save in one thing—he always under rated his own abilities, and yet he never underestimated those of his friends or enemies. Not given to discussion or argument even in his own profession but he was thoroughly well posted in it, and on rare occasions, has been known to develop a knowledge of military affairs, both ancient and modern, that made some of his intimate friends, men who thought they knew him through and through, suddenly sit up and think. Rather more of a reader outside of military matters than most officers of the Army but he never attempted to use his knowledge to over-
sleigh some careless talker who thought he was making an impression upon him. A kind nature, with much *bon-homie*, and a man who enjoyed and loved his friends loyally.

In the opinion of the writer, he was one of the best soldiers we have developed in our service—a soldier and a gentleman in the best sense of that expression.

In glancing over his war record, it has been borne in upon me that his service, both during and since our Civil War, was unusual and remarkable. He saw savage fighting in the Army of the Potomac in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. In the Army of Shenandoah in 1864, and in the Army of the Cumberland in 1863, and three Indian campaigns on the plains. His record shows that he took part in twenty pitched battles and sixteen important actions or minor engagements where the losses in killed and wounded were more than skirmishes. I append herewith a list of these engagements and also a list of brevets conferred upon General Forsyth.

GEO. A. FORSYTH.

In the Army of the Potomac during the Peninsula campaign in 1862, he took part in the following actions:

Siege of Yorktown, Va., April 5th to May 4th, 1862.
 Capture of New Bridge, Va., May 24th, 1862.
 Battle of Gaines Mills, Va., June 27th, 1862.
 Battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30th, 1862.
 Battle of Malvern Hill, Va., July 1st, 1862.

IN THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

Battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14th, 1862.
 Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17th, 1862.

IN THE CHATTANOOGA RINGOLD CAMPAIGN.

Battle of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19th-20th, 1863.
 Battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 24th-25th, 1863.

IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC WITH THE CAVALRY CORPS.

Battle of the Wilderness, May 4th-6th, 1864.
 Combat at Todd's Tavern, May 5th, 1864.
 Capture of Spottsylvania Court House, May 8th, 1864.
 Action Beaver Dam Station, Va., May 9th-10th, 1864.
 Action Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11th, 1864.
 Action Meadow Bridges, Va., May 12th, 1864.
 Action Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30th, 1864.
 Battle of Hawes Shop, Va., May 28th, 1864.
 Action of Matadaquinn Creek, Va., May 30th, 1864.
 Battle of Cold Harbor, Va., May 31st-June 1st, 1864.

RAID TOWARD CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Battle of Trevillian Station, Va., June 11th, 1864.
 Action at Tunstalls Station, Va., June 21st, 1864.
 Battle of Lee's Mills, Va., July 30th, 1864.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

Action at Kernstown, Aug. 11th, 1864.
 Action at Kablestown, Aug. 26th, 1864.
 Action at Smithfield, Aug. 29th, 1864.
 Battle of Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864.

Battle of Winchester, Sept. 19th, 1864.

Battle of Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22d, 1864.

Battle of Tom's Brook, Oct. 9th, 1864.

Battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19th, 1864.

RAID FROM WINCHESTER, VA., TO THE ARMY OF THE
POTOMAC IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA.,
FEB. 27TH TO MARCH 24TH, 1865.

Action at Waynesboro, Va., Mar. 2nd, 1865.

Action at Mt. Crawford, Va., Mar. 1st, 1865.

Action at Anna Bridges, Va., Mar. 14th, 1865.

Action at Ashland, Va., Mar. 15th, 1865.

FINAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ARMY OF NORTHERN
VIRGINIA, MAR. 25TH TO APRIL 9TH, 1865.

Battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va., Mar. 31st, 1865.

Battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1st, 1865.

Battle of Scott's Corners, Va., April 2nd, 1865.

Battle of Amelia Court House, Va., April 4th-5th, 1865.

Battle of Sailors' Creek, Va., April 6th, 1865.

Action at Appomattox Station, Va., April 8th, 1865.

Battle of Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9th, 1865.

BREVETS.

Brevet-Major, Sept. 20th, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, October 19th, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

Brevet-Colonel, April 1st, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Five Forks, Va.

Brevet-Brigadier General, April 9th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war.

Brevet-Brigadier General Volunteers, October 19th, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequon (or Winchester), Fisher's Hill and Middletown, Va.

* * *

JOHN K. MOORE.

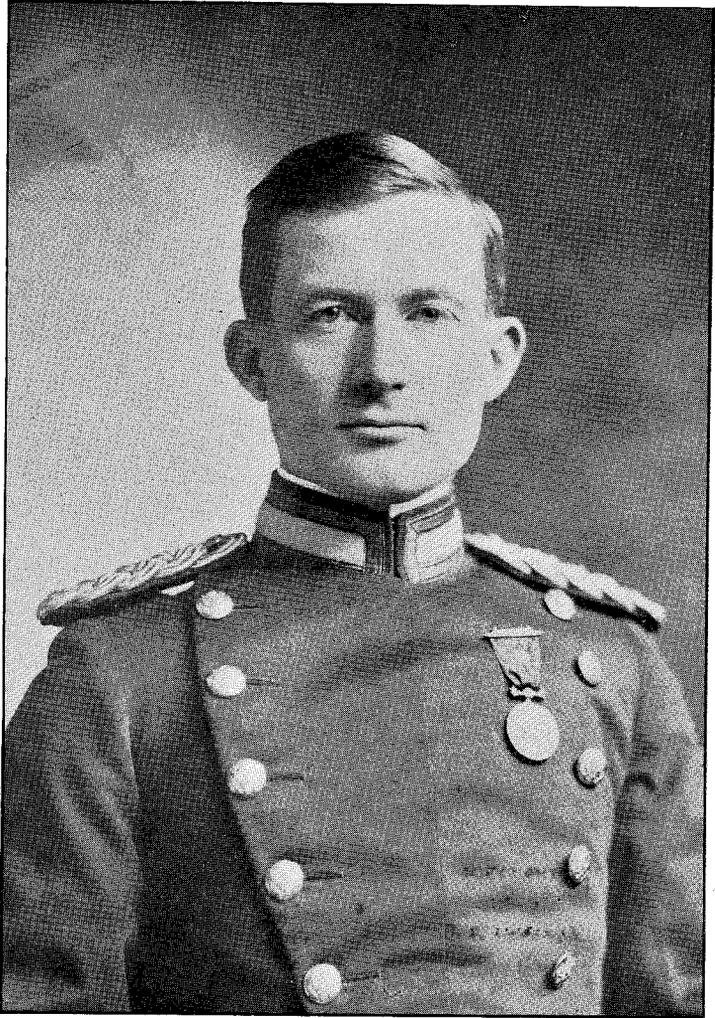
No. 3751. CLASS OF 1897.

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

JOHN KIRKPATRICK MOORE was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born near Hiramburg, Noble County, Ohio, May 21, 1872. While still very young he moved with his parents to Moorefield in Harrison County. His boyhood was uneventful, but at a very early age he manifested the studious habits that characterized his entire life. His early education was received in the common schools of Harrison County where he showed unusual aptitude for mathematics and history. At the age of 16 he obtained a certificate to teach in the public schools of his county. The following year he began teaching school and continued in this employment until the summer of 1892, when upon the advice of his uncle, Dr. E. D. Moore, he entered a competitive examination for an appointment to West Point. Successful in this competition, he spent the ensuing year in preparation for the Academy; his studies including a short special course in mathematics at Mt. Union College.

Moore entered West Point June 15th, 1893, and graduated tenth in his class, June 11th, 1897. We are indebted to a classmate for the following familiar glimpses of his cadet life.

"For three out of four years of cadet life Moore and I were roommates. Just how we came together I am uncertain as we did not live together in plebe camp, in fact never did live together in camp. From the time of our entrance into the academy we were constantly mistaken for one another by upper class men and many of those men and even some of my own class, today address me as 'Jakey' on meeting, although this was Moore's nickname and not mine. There was no good reason for this mistaken identity unless it was a similarity in names, size, complexion and the fact that we lived together in barracks. It was a strange thing how we naturally and, practically without agreement, parted upon going into camp, always with a



CAPTAIN JOHN K. MOORE.

distinct understanding that we would live together upon returning to barracks. Our camp tastes I presume were different. Jakey was a model of good discipline at all times whereas I regarded camp as an institution for plebe crawling and such other violations of the regulations as could safely be gotten away with. * * * But when the mating season arrived we invariably sought each other out.

"Just what strange influence drew Moore and me together has always been a mystery to me. For days we sat over our books and a dozen words would cover the exchange of views between us in all that time. Yet we thoroughly understood each other as far as two boys may. Moore was distinctly a student. When study time came and we became prisoners in our rooms, silence dropped like a blanket. I soon learned that it was just as useless to talk to Moore as it would be to a gun rack; therefore in default of anything more exciting, I studied to keep from going mad.

"One other incident. When we broke yearling camp for barracks, Moore and I spent a busy day settling our room. By the middle of the afternoon everything was in apple-pie order and, as we were both dead tired with nothing to do, we decided to take a nap on the bunk springs till parade. We must have dropped asleep at once. I more or less depended on Moore's hearing the first call, for he never missed a formation, and I presume he also figured on my hearing it. At any rate the next thing I knew I heard a beautiful band playing in my dreams. It was distant but it rapidly got louder till suddenly I woke up with a start to find it was not all a dream. The band was playing and I figured from a glance at my watch that it was sounding off at parade. We had a dead cold absence. Moore still slept peacefully and I decided not to wake him. We had already laid up all the punishment we could get and I figured on the gambler's chance that the new first Sergeants just back from furlough, their first parade at that, might fail to get one or the other of us, possibly both. The companies would march in and be dismissed and immediately fall in for supper and we could saunter out and join this formation unobserved. This had scarcely flashed through my mind when Moore woke up with a start and saw me standing at the window. I saw in a second that he didn't know where he was or realize what had happened, so I said nothing. He got next pretty soon and asked me the time, and if that wasn't the band playing. I told him he'd guessed correctly and that we were now in the midst of a frigid absence. He sprang from the bunk buttoning his dress coat and rushed for the gun rack. I asked

him what he proposed to do and he announced that he was going to parade. Nothing I could say would make him realize that we had at that moment done all the damage to our discipline records we could and that there was still a slim chance of our not being hived. No, he was going. I saw there was nothing but the heroic left so I backed up against the door and told him that it would be a fight if he attempted to leave the room. We did not fight but we certainly were close to it. Before the argument was over the companies marched into the area and Jakey calmed down. We joined the supper formation and found we had not been hived. My guess was good. I know of nothing that better illustrates the attitude of the man toward his duty or what he conceived to be his duty. It wasn't regulations that decided him to go to that parade, because the regulations had already been broken as far as we could break them. It was simply his idea of duty. I never saw my old room-mate after graduation but once.

"While returning from the rifle competition in 1907 I had two days in Zamboango where Moore was on duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of Mindanao. I immediately looked him up. He was tickled to death to see me but no stranger a witness to the meeting would have known it. After the usual common places we sat on his porch and he told me of his proposed trip to Europe. Conversation lagged and we sat there and reverted to our old status of ten years before. He said nothing and I knew enough to let him alone. Conversation was never necessary between us some way. He hated to see me go and stayed with me till the last minute. He stood on the dock as the boat pulled out and I never saw him again.

"I believe that of his class-mates, I was closer to Moore than most of them or perhaps any of them. It was a peculiar alliance and I never understood it. We were entirely dissimilar in tastes. When we left our room each went his way seeking his own relaxations but in some way we always eventually gravitated together. Moore was one of the most manly men I ever knew. That says everything."

Another classmate and devoted friend gives us the following:

"He was more mature and less boyish than most of the men and went at his work with a persistence and determination which was partly native character and partly drilled into him in his struggle in life before his appointment to West Point. He was a cadet corporal and 1st Sergeant, but resigned from the latter office for no

apparent reason other than that he did not feel fitted for it. And the only reason I know why he was not fitted for it was that he had difficulty in keeping step to the music when marching in review at double time. He had no ear for music whatever. He took no part in athletics beyond what was ordered. From the day he reported until he graduated he had the respect of all who came in contact with him, for his ability, his good hard sense, and his dogged perseverance. He also had a very quiet but delightful sense of humor."

Upon graduation Moore was assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry and joined the regiment at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, September 28, 1897. From the first he impressed himself upon his brother officers as a man of exceptional character and promise. He was very reserved in making friendships and many men served with him and encountered him from day to day without ever knowing him. But those who did achieve his friendship valued him as they valued few other friends. He was absolutely genuine in character. Moore joined his regiment the year before the Spanish-American War, and his first few years of service were marked by frequent and wide changes of station. In the spring of 1898, his regiment, which was not ordered to the front, was scattered throughout Arizona and New Mexico. In April we found Moore at Fort Wingate, full of employment as Adjutant, Recruiting Officer, Commissary, Signal Officer, Ordnance Officer, Engineer Officer, and in charge of Indian Scouts. In June and July he is on mustering duty at Santa Fe. In September and October he is recruiting his regiment at Kansas City. On December 4th we find him with his company at Nuevitas, Cuba. Here again he finds work to do as Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary.

In March, 1899, Moore was promoted First Lieutenant and in June was appointed Battalion Adjutant. In October of the same year he went to Madison Barracks, New York, in command of the second battalion of his regiment, which had been designated as the "home battalion." On the 1st of July,

1900, Moore was appointed Regimental Commissary and joined the regimental headquarters at Plattsburg Barracks. Ten days later he started with Headquarters and the First Battalion, en route to join the China Relief Expedition.

When the command left Plattsburg the situation in the Far East was most ominous. Just before the transport left San Francisco the news came of the fight at Tien Tsin and Colonel Liscum's death. At Nagasaki the situation seemed as bad as ever, and the officers and men of the command felt that there was stern work before them. Finally the long sea journey ended and the transport came to anchor in the midst of the allied shipping off the mouth of the Pei-Ho. On the far horizon to the north the mud forts of Taku were just visible. It was the 17th of August, and as the command worked eagerly in its preparations for landing, a message came from the American flagship: "Peking was captured yesterday." Moore and his comrades had travelled half way around the world to be just too late. The battalion took its station at Tien Tsin, and for the next few months was employed in guarding the convoys of junks as they ascended the Pei-Ho with winter supplies for the main body of the Expedition at Peking. But the life in the polyglot garrison of Tien Tsin was most interesting and with his scholarly tastes Moore found much to occupy him. He was always a student of history and international affairs and his service in China gave him a startling introduction to the strange problem of the Orient.

The Fifteenth Infantry left China about the 1st of December and on December 24th, 1900, we find Moore with Regimental Headquarters at Legaspi. From that time until the spring of 1902 he served in southern Luzon with his regiment and we find him on duty at Sorsogon, Bulan and Bacon. In March, 1901, he was promoted to the grade of Captain and assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry. In August of that year he reported at West Point and was assigned to duty as Instructor in the Department of Mathematics. Moore was a

good mathematician and a good instructor, but his tastes inclined him to legal studies and therefore at the end of his second year as an instructor he transferred to the Department of Law, where he served with credit as Assistant Professor until the end of his tour in August, 1906.

The years at the Military Academy were very profitable and congenial to Moore. He was essentially a student and he appreciated the advantages of service at West Point to the full. In many respects they were the happiest years of his life. He was an excellent instructor and enjoyed his work. He revelled in the library and found much time for reading. He enjoyed the atmosphere of the Mess and in his quiet way was one of the leaders of the forty brother officers who composed it. As usual he did not find his true place at once. His small stature and reserved manner never compelled attention, but those who took pains to know him, found him a man of unusual value, a friend to be cherished for the rarest gifts of friendship. The esteem and affection of those who had known him as a cadet, gradually extended to the whole mess. An older officer who lived with Moore at the Mess during these years has this to say of him:

"He was quick in sympathy, almost feminine in the delicacy of his concern for those who were unfortunate or suffering; as a friend, he was ready in encouragement and assistance, and the balance of his judgment and his habit of reflection made his advice of value. He was unobtrusive in manner, almost shy, very modest in preferring his own claims, and not prone to find fault with others. If the conversation was general, he usually was found a listener, rather than leading. In short, his character was gentle, friendly, modest, universally esteemed, and there were not lacking some warm and intimate friendships."

Those who knew Moore will appreciate the fidelity of this picture, even as they recognize its incompleteness. The charm of his character was quite elusive. He was gentle indeed, but not too gentle for strong indignation against what

was unworthy; friendly, but so discriminating in friendship that he never affected to give it where he could not also give the fullest respect and esteem. Silent generally, but gifted with a sense of humor that enabled him with a single penetrating phrase to pay his full toll in the round of conversation.

Moore was relieved from duty at the Military Academy in August, 1906, and in October rejoined his regiment at Camp Keithley, Mindanao. In May, 1907, he was detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Mindanao. This was Moore's last tour of active duty and we are indebted to his Department Commander, General Tasker H. Bliss, for the following estimate of his services and character:

"My personal acquaintance with Captain J. K. Moore, 15th Infantry, was slight, prior to the time when he joined my Staff at the Headquarters of the Department of Mindanao in Zamboanga. A long continued vacancy in the position of Department Judge Advocate made it necessary for me to secure the services of a qualified officer within the limits of the command. On inquiry I found that all recommendations centered on Captain Moore.

"He was detailed to the position and my only regret came when, in due course of routine, he had to be relieved. I found him always a loyal, intelligent and wise adviser. Modest and unassuming, there was a quiet charm in the manner in which he bore himself in all his social and official relations that quickly developed a deep affection for him in all of us who were associated with him. He was a constant student of everything connected with his work of legal administration and intent upon the conscientious and efficient performance of that duty.

"Captain Moore was justly entitled to the reputation he had established for himself among his class-mates and those who knew him best of being an upright, loyal gentleman and an officer of high aspirations, devoted to the best interests of his profession. He belonged to that high class of graduates in whom West Point takes most pride; men who, without clamor for personal recognition, can always be relied upon to render service in accord with the noblest ideals of their Alma Mater."



CAPTAIN SEABORN G. CHILES.

Moore was relieved from duty at Zamboanga in April, 1908, and availing himself of a leave of absence, returned to the United States by way of India and Europe. After a short visit at his old home in Ohio, he set out to rejoin his regiment at Fort Douglas, stopping en route to visit friends in Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth. While visiting at the latter post he was taken with typhoid fever. He had been in ill-health before leaving the Philippines and at the time of his seizure he was not sufficiently restored to resist the ravages of serious illness. He died at Fort Leavenworth, September 8th, 1908.

Captain Moore was never married. He was survived by his father and mother, a sister and two brothers. His body rests near his old home at Moorefield, Ohio.

JOHN McA. PALMER,
Captain, Fifteenth Infantry.

SEABORN GREEN CHILES.

No. 3800. CLASS OF 1897.

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

SEABORN GREEN CHILES was born August 5, 1873, on his father's plantation, three miles south of Gainesville, Florida. His ancestors were from Georgia and South Carolina, and in the latter State were represented by the Lawtons, Roberts and Maners. His father, J. W. Chiles, now resides at Lakeland, Florida, and his mother was a daughter of Colonel J. M. Raysor, who emigrated from South Carolina to Florida.

Chiles' early education was obtained in Valdosta, Georgia and Fort White, Florida, and the greater part of his boyhood was passed in the latter named town.

At about the age of sixteen he entered the Florida State Agricultural College at Lake City and pursued a course of study until during his senior year, when Congressman Bullock appointed him to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy. His college days at Lake City were marked by earnest effort and corresponding reward, which were attested by an appointment as one of the two cadet captains, and by the very high recommendations of every member of the faculty as to his worth and ability as a student. His fondness for the military naturally fitted in with an appointment to West Point, which institution he entered June 15, 1893.

Few are they of the Corps of Cadets between 1893 and 1897 who do not remember "Seab" Chiles. Especially was this popularity marked in his own class of '97. This sprang from no prowess on the athletic field, for he was not an athlete. And although a student who maintained a creditable record, he was no vigorous contestant in the "game of tenths." His hold on his fellow man came from an instinctive quality of leadership, from that sociability of disposition, that fondness for good fellowship which made him the attraction in every assemblage of his classmates. He was gifted by nature with a brightness of intellect, he possessed a drollness of wit and humor, and his friends always delighted in his society where sparkling reminiscences of the past and pungent experiences of the present were themes of a most entertaining nature.

Upon graduation in June, 1897, there were a very limited number of vacancies in the Infantry, and "Seab," like a number of others, was appointed an additional Second Lieutenant; his assignment taking him to the Twelfth Infantry at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. From his entrance into the service, his efforts were always indicative of a keen appreciation of duty; while his natural ability and practical judgment afforded easy and satisfactory solutions to the various problems that arose.

His regular vacancy occurred in the Eleventh Infantry, and he joined that organization April 19, 1898, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The remainder of his service forms a part of the history of that regiment, having served with it until his death.

The regiment was ordered to Mobile in the spring of '98, but did not become a part of the force dispatched to Cuba. However, Chiles' hopes were partially realized later in the year when opportunity came for active service in Porto Rico; and on August 10th and 13th he participated with his company in the engagements at Hormigueros and Las Marias. After peace was declared, the Eleventh Infantry remained in the island until April, 1902; and during this period Chiles performed the various duties of a sub-altern, staff officer, company and post commander. He was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant, March 2, 1899.

As Adjutant of his battalion he accompanied it to the Philippine Islands, sailing from San Francisco, April 21, 1902. His vacancy as Captain occurred May 28, 1902, and was assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry. However, he never joined his new regiment but was transferred to the Eleventh Infantry under date of June 18, 1902. He served in Mindanao and Jolo with his company, and experienced the harrowing conditions of duty among the wild and fanatical Moros.

After about two years in the Islands, the regiment returned to the United States and took station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. From this station, Chiles entered the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 1, 1905. During the school year he showed special ability, gained the distinction of "distinguished graduate" (having stood nine in a class of fifty-one) and was made a member of the Staff College class for the following school term. During the summer of 1906, he attended maneuvers at Camp Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and upon the opening of

the school year, September 1, 1906, he entered the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. His course was interrupted on October 1st, when he was ordered to join his regiment, which had been designated as a part of the expeditionary force for service in Cuba.

Practically all of this period of Cuban service was spent at Holguin, where he commanded his company, and at times the post, and was detailed as Intelligence Officer of that district for the purpose of securing detailed information of a military nature.

On July 21, 1907, he left his station in Cuba to re-enter the Staff College, and on June 30, 1908, he completed this course. During July, 1908, he participated in a ride with the Staff Class from Manassas, Virginia to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of studying various campaigns and battles of the Civil War. During the month of August he was engaged in maneuver duty at Dale Creek, Wyoming, and during the month of September on similar duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Only a day or so before the completion of these maneuvers he was taken sick and admitted to the hospital. After an apparently slight illness of two or three days, he died, very suddenly, on October 2d. His body was interred at his old home in Fort White, Florida.

Seaborn Green Chiles represented many qualities of the efficient officer and thorough gentleman. Possessed of a high degree of ability, he also bore that characteristic of forcefulness, which is indispensable to the officer of value. His exuberant spirit of young manhood was naturally tempered in his later years, and to casual acquaintances he appeared somewhat reserved. But to his friends he was always the same interesting and attractive character.

The last body of officers with whom he was associated, and before whom each individual of that body was ever sub-

jected to a minute test, was the group of officers connected with the Army Service Schools. By each of them he was highly favored in their affections and most unanimously judged to be a man of force and mental vigor. In their social and official gatherings he was one of the leading spirits. In the former, to him they always turned for that brightness of thought and good humor which established such occasions as among the very happy memories of the past.

Yet there is the other side, and recollections are deeply marked with thoughts of sadness. And although those lovable and enduring traits are linked to the past, their influence ever shines among those who called him friend.

To his intimates, "Seab" possessed that bigness of heart, that high standard of conscience, that innate force of character, elements which always strongly bind certain kindred souls. These indefinable forces so weld members of such a coterie that no powers from without can weaken that union; while from within there is that silent understanding, that community of trust which can never be broken.

A CLASSMATE.

EUGENE P. JERVEY, JR.

No. 3676. CLASS OF 1877.

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

EUGENE P. JERVEY, JR., was born in South Carolina, on October 19, 1872. Having received his appointment to the Military Academy, he entered June 18, 1892, with the class which would graduate in 1896.

Maintaining high class rank during his academic career, he graduated number eight in a class graduating seventy three members. Preferring the mounted service for which he was

particularly fitted, he applied for the cavalry and was assigned to that branch, receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, June 12, 1896.

This assignment took him, at the close of his graduating leave of absence, September 30, 1896, to Fort McIntosh, Texas, where he served in garrison duty to December 15, 1896. He then changed station to Fort Clark, Texas, but illness caused him to take sick leave until April 15, 1898.

The Spanish-American War hurried him to his regiment at Fort Sam, Houston, Texas. He remained with the regiment during its service at Tampa, Florida, and at Huntsville, Alabama, until the close of the war, when he was selected and detailed as an instructor in the Department of Modern Languages at the Military Academy, on August 31, 1898.

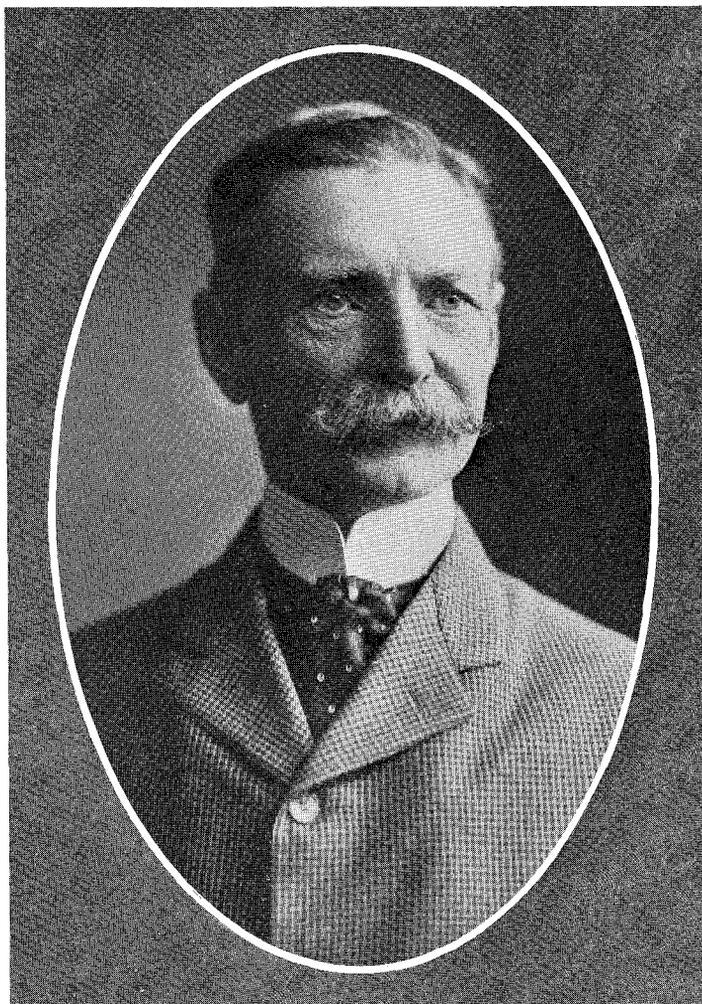
During his tour at the Military Academy he received his promotion as First Lieutenant, and was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, on July 4, 1899.

He was relieved from the Military Academy, January 7, 1901, and placed on recruiting duty in the cities of Boston, Mass. and Baltimore, Md., and was on leave until September 7, 1901, when he joined his regiment, then in Holguin, Cuba, where he commanded his troop until April 22, 1902.

On January 31, 1902, he was promoted to a captaincy in the Ninth Cavalry, but effected a transfer to his old regiment on June 23, 1902.

On July 14, 1902, he was made Regimental Commissary and served as such at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, until he relinquished this staff position to become an aid-de-camp, January 9, 1904, to General Samuel Sumner, serving with him at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma., to April, 1905, and at San Francisco to February 6, 1906.

He was again taken sick and remained on sick leave until October 14, 1906, when he returned to the command of



COLONEL MILTON B. ADAMS.

his troop at Fort Robinson, Neb., until May 28, 1907, when he was sent to the hospital at San Francisco.

Upon recovering he was placed on duty at Headquarters, Department of California, February 28, 1908 to May 5, 1908, when he started for the Philippine Islands. He commanded his troop there at Fort William McKinley until taken sick in April, 1909.

The service that Jervey gave to his country was full of promise, but he was called upon for his greatest gift before the promise could be fulfilled.

To his classmates and those who knew him the mention of his name recalls at once the sunshine of his disposition. Always genial and so often jovial, he was from a first acquaintance most popular.

Jervey's ability was undoubted and his early death is cause for regret and sorrow, and will be felt in the loss to the service.

CLASSMATE.

MILTON B. ADAMS.

No. 2051. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, June 21, 1909, at Sharon, Pa., aged 64.

A classmate and life-long friend and admirer of the late COLONEL MILTON B. ADAMS, U. S. A., retired, has written the following tribute:

"The death of Col. Milton B. Adams, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., retired, caused a painful shock to a large number of friends scattered over the whole country. Colonel Adams was appointed a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from Salem, Ohio, in June, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was the son of Samuel P. Adams, a stock farmer of Columbiana County, Ohio, and Ellen Parker Adams, who was one of the noted Barker family of older Pittsburg memory. He graduated from the famous

institution of learning with high honors, being one of the five "star" men in the largest class that had ever entered or graduated from the Academy up to that time, thus giving early evidence of his high mental caliber and qualifications. He was also the youngest man in his class, entering, as was formerly permissible, at just sixteen years of age. On graduating he was assigned to duty as a First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, and from there advanced through all the successive grades to the rank of Colonel of Engineers.

"During his long career of nearly forty-four years on active duty he was assigned to various stations incident to the demands of the War Department. We find him at different periods in charge of the fortification work at some of our most important harbors along the Atlantic coast, and again directing the improvement of our Western and Southern waterways, especially the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and their tributaries. For a number of years he was assigned to duty on the Great Lakes, being engaged in harbor improvement at Cleveland, Erie, at Detroit on lighthouse duty, and at Grand Rapids, Mich.

"In the death of this officer and gentleman, the Army and the country have been deprived of an efficient and upright servant, and society of a man of sterling worth and noble traits of the highest character. Colonel Adams was not spectacular. Those who knew him intimately, or held business relations with him, were impressed with his sturdy honesty and uprightness; anything savoring of deception or chicanery he most heartily detested. His ways and methods and his manners were truly democratic and devoid of ostentation or presumption. For an officer of his rank he was the most easily approached, affable and courteous official the writer ever came in contact with. His manner was genial, polite and pleasant to all, like the true gentleman he always was. The great and lowly in the social scale knew him to love and revere him, and will always feel his loss. He was a kindly man given to kind deeds and words and thoughts for others. He was a most magnanimous man, and when we are also called away may our virtues be as many and our faults as few as those of this excellent man. A Christian gentleman, simple in his ways and manner; and this simplicity of character made him great and endeared him to all who were so fortunate as to know him. The knowledge of such a career is a legacy of gratification and pride to his friends and classmates who survive him. He has shed honor and luster upon the class of '65.

"His death occurred at the home of his sister at Sharon, Pa., where he had expected to make his home. His remains lie with his kindred in the old family plot at New Brighton, Pa., amid the scenes he loved as a boy. The funeral services were held privately, a few members of the Loyal Legion, with the bereaved family, standing uncovered beside the final resting place of the splendid and valiant heart now quiet. His wife and two sons survive him, one of the latter, like his father, being a graduate of the Military Academy and an officer of the Corps of Engineers, while the other son is a business man of Cleveland, Ohio."

* * *

ANDREW N. DAMRELL.

No. 2031. CLASS OF 1864.

Died, June 27, 1909, at Mobile, Ala., aged 69.

An order from the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., dated July 16, 1909, announces the death of COLONEL ANDREW N. DAMRELL, U. S. A., retired. The order also says:

"Colonel Damrell was born in Massachusetts Nov. 3, 1840. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and promoted in the Army to First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 13, 1864, and passed through all the intermediate grades to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, which he reached Oct. 12, 1895. He was retired from active service, on account of disability incident thereto, Jan. 29, 1903, under the provisions of Section 1251, Revised Statutes, and appointed Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, with rank from April 23, 1904, under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904. He served during the rebellion of the seceding states in the Military Division of the Mississippi, and was breveted Captain, March 13, 1865, for meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and Major, March 13, 1865, for meritorious services in the battles before Nashville, Tenn. He served as Assistant Engineer in the construction of fort at Sandy Hook, N. J.; in command of Engineer Detachment at West Point, N. Y.; and Assistant Instructor of Practical Military Engineering at the U. S. Military Academy; as Assistant and also as Engineer in charge of Fortification and River and Harbor Works, and as Engineer of Lighthouse Districts."

GEORGE BLAKE COSBY.

No. 1552. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, June 29, 1909, at Oakland, Cal., aged 79.

GENERAL GEORGE BLAKE COSBY, a graduate of the Military Academy of the Class of 1852, died at his home in Oakland, California, on June 29, 1909, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on January 19th, 1830. His father, Fortunatus Cosby, was educated at Yale College and was distinguished as a poet. He was for some years editor of the "Louisville Examiner," one of the first papers published in Kentucky devoted to the cause of gradual emancipation. The mother of General Cosby was Miss Ellen Blake of Boston, from whom the son inherited marked artistic talent.

Upon his graduation from West Point, General Cosby was assigned to the Mounted Rifles (now Third Cavalry) as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and was promoted, in that regiment, a Second Lieutenant, September 16, 1853. He served at Carlisle until May, 1853, when he proceeded to Texas and joined his company at Fort Ewell on the 1st of June, and served at that station until July, when he was transferred to Fort Merrill, where he remained until September. He then entered upon a tour of field service which continued until June, 1854. He fought and defeated, on the 9th of May, 1854, a party of Comanche warriors near Lake Trinidad, forty miles northwest of Corpus Christi, and was severely wounded in the sabre-arm, but retained the command throughout the engagement and was highly commended in orders from the Headquarters of the Department and of the Army for distinguished gallantry and coolness during combat. He commanded his company from June, 1854 to January, 1855, and was serving at Fort Clark when he was appointed a Second

Lieutenant in the Fifth (old Second) Cavalry, to date from March 3, 1855. He was promoted a First Lieutenant, May 1, 1856. He reported at Louisville, Ky., on the 30th of May, and joined his company at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on the 19th of June, where he had station until September, when he was appointed an Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics at the Military Academy, and served in that position from September 26, 1855 to January 23, 1857. He rejoined his company at Camp Colorado, Texas, April 6, 1857, where he served until the fourth of June, when he was assigned to the Command of the Escort with Captain John Pope, Topographical Engineers, and was thus employed until April 16, 1859, when he rejoined his company at Camp Radzimmiski, and soon thereafter participated in the brilliant action at Small Creek, near the Nescutungua, and was commended in the official report, and in orders from the Headquarters of the Department and of the Army, for conspicuous gallantry.

He then served at Camp Cooper and the Brazos Agency, Camp Colorado and Fort Mason, until the 24th of February, 1861, when he availed himself of a leave of absence, and, without rejoining the regiment, tendered his resignation, which was accepted May 10, 1861. He was nominated to be a Captain, to date from May 9, 1861; but when his resignation was received his nomination was withdrawn.

He entered the Confederate service with the rank of Major and with John B. Hood was ordered to report to General Robert E. Lee at Richmond, Virginia, for the instruction of cavalry troops. Shortly afterward he was made Chief of Staff to General J. B. Magruder, with whom he served until July, 1861. He was then made Chief of Staff to General Simon B. Buckner and served with that officer until the fall of Fort Donelson in 1862, when he was captured and sent as a prisoner of war to Columbus, Ohio. It is stated that he carried the cartel of surrender of Fort Donelson to General Grant. He

was subsequently transferred as a prisoner to Fort Warren, near Boston, and soon thereafter was released on parole for the purpose of proceeding to Richmond, Virginia, and arranging a cartel for the exchange of prisoners. Shortly afterward he was himself exchanged with one of his former professors at West Point, and soon thereafter, upon the recommendation of General Lee and Joseph E. Johnston, was appointed Brigadier General and placed in command of a Cavalry Brigade in Mississippi. He was later transferred to Tennessee, where he served under General Earl Van Dorn, his former company commander in the Second Cavalry, until that officer's death. He was then transferred to a Cavalry Command in Southwest Virginia, where he served until the close of the Civil War.

He retired to Canada for some months but subsequently settled in California and engaged in farming. He served for some years as Secretary of the House of Representatives of that State and later as a member of the Board of State Engineers. During the administrations of Governors Stoneman and Bartlett he was Adjutant General of California. After resigning this position he was appointed United States Commissioner in connection with certain Indians in California; was afterward Superintendent of the Construction of Public Buildings at Sacramento and later Receiver of Public Moneys at that place. He was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy in 1886, he and Governor Nichols of Louisiana, also a West Point graduate, who was his associate on the Board, having been the first ex-Confederates to serve in that capacity. He retired from active affairs some years before his death and settled in Oakland, California.

During the greater part of General Cosby's service in the United States Army he was with the old Second (now Fifth) Cavalry, a regiment whose record is without parallel in the history of the Army. It numbered among its officers Albert



CAPTAIN JOHN CARRINGTON RAYMOND.

Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, George H. Thomas, Hardee, Emery, Smith, Van Dorn, Stoneman, Innis Palmer, George B. Anderson, Fitzhugh Lee, John B. Hood and many others who achieved distinction in the Federal and Confederate armies during the Civil War. * * *

JOHN C. RAYMOND.

No. 3793. CLASS OF 1897.

Died, July 1, 1909, at Des Moines, Iowa, aged 37.

Having known CAPTAIN JOHN C. RAYMOND for the past sixteen years, three of which were spent in the Corps of Cadets, and the past five years in the same regiment, it is very difficult for me to write in a calm and collected manner of the untimely death of this brilliant young officer. Perhaps the following regimental order will best serve as an introduction to the sketch of Captain Raymond's life which I have been asked to prepare.

Headquarters Second U. S. Cavalry,
Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
July 1, 1909.

General Orders,
No. 5.

1. It becomes the sad duty of the Regimental Commander to announce to the Regiment the death of one of its officers, Captain John C. Raymond, who died at the Mercy Hospital, City of Des Moines, Iowa, at 4:00 A. M., July 1st, 1909.

Captain Raymond was born at Willet's Point, New York, July 7th, 1872. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, June 22, 1893, and upon graduation was commissioned an additional Second Lieutenant, Third U. S. Cavalry, June 11th, 1897. On May 31st, 1898, he was promoted a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Sixth Cavalry. On February 2nd, 1901, he was pro-

moted a First Lieutenant in the same Regiment and received his promotion as a Captain in the Second Cavalry, March 21, 1904.

Captain Raymond was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, 1907, and of the Staff College, 1908.

He served during the Spanish-American War in Cuba and participated in the Battle of San Juan and the subsequent operations before Santiago. He served two tours of duty in the Philippine Islands and participated in the operations against the Insurgents from May 30th, 1901 to September 16th, 1903.

The Regiment mourns the loss of a valued officer and a beloved friend. His character was as remarkable for its gentleness and tenderness as for its efficient soldierly qualities. He leaves as a deathless heritage to his little daughter and infant son, a stainless name and a life purely lived. To the bereaved widow and other members of the stricken family, the Regiment extends its heartfelt sympathy and mourns with them in their sorrow.

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

By order of Colonel West:

S. M. KOCHERSPERGER,
Captain and Adjutant, Second Cavalry,
Adjutant.

OFFICIAL:

S. M. KOCHERSPERGER,
Captain and Adjutant, Second Cavalry,
Adjutant.

Captain Raymond was a typical army boy. His father, Brigadier General Charles W. Raymond, retired, Class of 1865, was an engineer officer of over forty years' service. One brother, Major Robert R. Raymond, Class of 1893, followed in his father's footsteps and is serving with distinction in the same Corps. Another brother, Captain Allen D. Raymond, is a worthy representative of the Coast Artillery branch of the service.

Raymond's boyhood was spent at West Point, where he was constantly in the woods and on the hills, both afoot and on his pony. Here he first developed the love of outdoor

life, horses, and all athletic sports which made him a robust and powerful man in later life. As a child, he was delicate, but his love for all outdoor life, and his participation in outdoor sports, made him rugged and strong. Several years of his youth were spent on the New England Coast, where he acquired a knowledge of the sea. Boating and swimming were favorite amusements while here, and further added to his hardiness.

He was educated at Braden's School for Officers' Children at West Point; the Whitestone public school at Whitestone, N. Y.; the grammar schools of Boston, Brooklyn and Washington; the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa.; and the Germantown Academy, of which he was a graduate. In 1893 he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy and graduated in 1897. He was ambitious, and to increase his military efficiency, he entered the Infantry and Cavalry School and graduated with honor in 1907, and was immediately detailed to enter the Staff College, from which he graduated in 1908. His training at the United Service Schools was used to good advantage by his regimental commander, and his discussions in the Post Graduate School were always models for the rest of the class.

In the Cuban Campaign, the wounding of his troop commander placed Raymond in command of his troop during the final attack on San Juan Hill. I believe that he was the youngest officer commanding an organization in that action. Raymond visited the southwest during his early service and spent some time among the Indians, making a particular study of the Hopi Indians and their snake dance. At the Coeur D'Alene mining troubles, he commanded a detachment made up of men from several different troops of cavalry. It was during this trouble that a striking miner insulted the flag by nailing it at half staff on the Fourth of July. Raymond refused to allow it to be taken down and in order to set it at

the proper place, had one of his men saw off the flag staff just above the flag. He then placed a sentinel over the staff. While serving in the Philippines, he was selected to be the Provost-Marshal of Balayan. He served also as Inspector of Customs, and, due to his good judgment and absolute fairness, was made Provost Judge. Many and varied were the duties assigned to this young officer, all of which were faithfully and accurately performed and won for him the unfailing commendation of his superior officers.

He was married October 25, 1904, to Harriet Augusta King, daughter of the late Lieut-Col. William R. King, Corps of Engineers, and left two infant children, Marion Helen Raymond and John C. Raymond, Jr.

The dreadful occurrence which resulted in Raymond's death may be briefly described as follows. On Sunday morning, June 13, 1909, he was sitting at his desk in his troop orderly room transacting troop business. A soldier to whom he had been talking suddenly drew a revolver and commenced firing at the persons in the room. The First Sergeant and the Company Clerk had been severely wounded when Raymond, springing from his desk, grappled with the man and tried to disarm him. During the struggle which followed, Raymond was shot, the ball entering the neck and crushing the spinal column. He fell to the floor completely paralyzed and unconscious, but in a moment regained consciousness and helplessly watched the struggle until the man was overpowered. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital at Des Moines where the ball was removed, and he was treated with the best surgical skill; but the wound was necessarily fatal and he died from its effect on July 1, 1909.

It has been stated that the attack which caused Raymond's death followed a reprimand, and this statement has led some people to believe that he was harsh with his men. We who knew him and served with him know how absolutely false

this belief is. There never was an officer who was more kind to his men or more considerate of them. He was the most beloved man in the regiment. The man who cut short his happy life had been absent without leave; his pass had expired at 7:30 A. M. He was ordered to report to his troop commander to explain his unauthorized absence and upon stating that he thought his pass did not expire until 7:30 P. M., Raymond, honest, straightforward and truthful himself, believed the statement and accepted the explanation. This was the so-called reprimand that created a wrong impression in the minds of many civilians. The fact is that he had befriended the man who killed him and treated him with exceptional kindness.

During his last sickness, he never spoke one bitter word against the man who had cut short his brilliant career. On the contrary, he sought to excuse the attack by saying, "The poor fellow must have been crazy." He never complained at his hard lot. In fact, he was so cheerful that it was generally thought that he did not realize his condition. I do not agree with this view, for in one of the first days of his illness, he said to his brother, "This is awful, Bob, but I'll see it through for the little girl and the kiddies." His face quivered, but with a strong effort he controlled himself and thereafter was calm and perfectly cheerful in manner.

Understanding what his wishes would be if he could state them, his widow asked that at the funeral there should be read a special prayer for the forgiveness of the man who had murdered him, and this was done.

He was buried the day before his thirty-seventh birthday in the beautiful cemetery at West Point beside his mother and his little brothers.

His troop was heartbroken at the dreadful tragedy; they loved him. The non-commissioned officers of the troop asked to be permitted to go to the City of Des Moines and guard their beloved troop commander's body while it lay in state there.

From such a bereavement, the tenderest sympathy and the closest and most loving companionship must turn aside, hopeless to comfort those whom his loss leaves desolate.

He was a loving and a lovable man. I never heard him speak ill of any human being. He was kind and cheerful; his ready hand and warm greeting to all men inspired trust and friendship. He was a man of sound sense and judgment; these qualities made his services to the Government invaluable. He had that kind of personal following and influence in the service that can only be created by courtesy, moderation and kindness.

S. M. KOCHERSPERGER,
Captain, Second Cavalry, U. S. A.

EDWARD CHYNOWETH.

No. 2668. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, July 26, 1909, at Atlanta, Ga., aged 57.

MAJOR EDWARD CHYNOWETH died at Atlanta, Georgia, following an operation for intestinal trouble, caused by amoebic dysentery, contracted in campaign in the Philippine Islands.

He was born in Nunda, New York, December 27th, 1853, and received an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy from Wisconsin in 1873. Graduating in 1877 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry.

During the early part of his career he served at Fort Yates, Fort Totten, Fort Sisseton, Fort Custer and Fort D. A. Russell. While serving on the frontier, he was for some time in command of Indian Scouts and had many skirmishes with the hostile Sioux. On one occasion, he was sent on the eve of an outbreak, accompanied by only two soldiers, to the



MAJOR EDWARD CHYNOWETH.

camp at Turtle Mountain to pacify the Indians. His life was threatened, but he used such discretion in handling the Indians that not only did he come out safe, but also quieted the Indians. Afterward it was deemed necessary to send two troops of cavalry there.

He was at the University of Wisconsin from 1894 to 1896, and rejoined his regiment at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. In 1898 he was promoted to Captain. On June 14th he sailed for Cuba with the regiment in command of Company E. On June 22d they landed near Santiago. He served in the Battle of El Caney, (July 1st), and other operations around Santiago until the surrender on July 17th.

He returned to the United States in August, 1898.

In February, 1899, he sailed from New York for the Philippine Islands with the regiment. He served in nineteen battles against the insurgents on the Island of Luzon in 1899. He participated in action at San Luis, May 16th, 1899; San Fernando, May 25th, June 16th, 22d and 30th, and July 1st, 1899; Calulet, August 9th; Francesco de Magalang, November 5th; Masipena, November 10th, and Tarlac, November 13th, 1899.

The following extract relative to the Battle of Masipena is taken from his diary:

"Friday, November 10th, San Rosario made reconnaissance with Company C, Van Horn, Company E, Bradford and 134 men, Dr. Edmonton toward Conception. Drove 300 'gugus' out of trenches at Masipena over one and a half miles north. Killed 29 (counted), captured four prisoners and nine Remington rifles. We had three men seriously wounded, none killed. Expended over 8,000 rounds of ammunition.

"I was complimented by Colonel Smith and Major O'Brien.

"First shot 6:45 A. M. Ceased firing 9:00 A. M."

"Colonel Smith, 2nd and 3rd Battalion, 17th Infantry, one battery 1st Artillery and Detachment of Engineers left Angeles 6:00 A. M., took trenches, marched eight miles taking Panbalaguin and Francisco

de Magalang, killed and captured many insurgents. 1st Battalion, 17th Infantry and two troops of Cavalry left Calulut, took San Jose, and joined us at Magalang. Killed fifty and captured many insurgents. I was acting as Aide to Colonel Smith. First sensation of having been touched by a bullet, felt blow on abdomen and waist belt grazed by bullet in front of Magalang.

"April 28th—Sent from Malasique to 1st Reserve Hospital in Manila sick with amoebic dysentery.

"May 16th—Returned to Malasiqui.

"June 21st—Changed station to Rosales.

"July 27th—Sent to 1st Reserve Hospital again sick."

From there he was invalided home, leaving Manila, August 26th, 1900, and was ordered to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. He was on duty during 1901 and 1902 as Inspector of the National Guard of Wisconsin. He rejoined his regiment at Vancouver Barracks in September, 1902; was promoted to a Majority in December, 1902, and assigned to the Twenty-Sixth Infantry; was afterward transferred to his old regiment, the Seventeenth Infantry, and joined his Battalion at Cottobato, Mindanao, on September, 1903. While there he served in the campaign of Serenai against hostile Moros under Datto Ali. In July, 1905, he returned to the United States with the regiment and took station at Fort McPherson, Georgia. He served with his regiment in Cuba during the occupation of that island by the Army of Cuban Pacification, and was stationed at Ceballos in command of the post and battalion. He returned to the United States in the summer of 1907 and was on duty at the Army War College from which he was graduated in 1908. He was Chief Umpire at the Maneuvers at Chickamauga in August, 1908. Returned to Cuba in the fall of 1908, and came back with his regiment to Fort McPherson, Georgia, in February, 1909. He served with his regiment from the latter date until his death.

He always excelled in target practice. He was a "distinguished marksman," and in 1909 qualified as expert rifleman.

He was commended in orders for admirable services in action July 1st, 1898, at El Caney, later recommended for Brevet by General Chaffee. He was also recommended to be breveted Major for gallantry in action at Masipena, Luzon, on November 10th, 1899, by Generals Grant and McArthur.

* * *

JOHN T. FRENCH.

No. 2599. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, August 10, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 55.

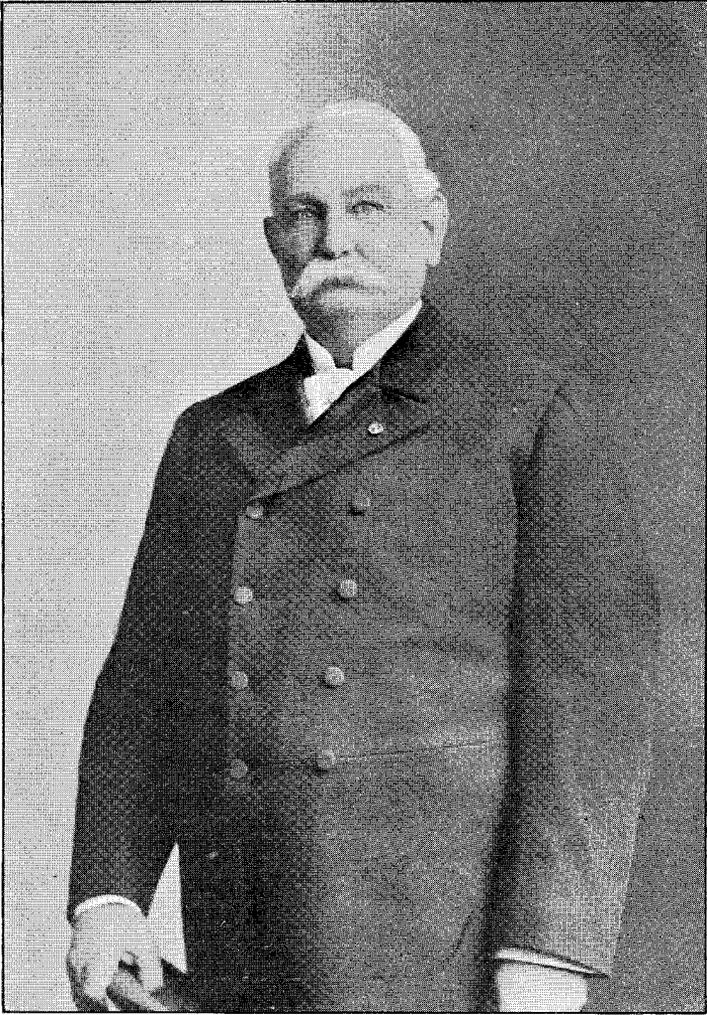
"Lieut.-Col. John T. French, Jr., U. S. A., retired, died at Washington, D. C., after a long illness. During his active service, was a recorder of the Tactical Board for the Infantry Drill Regulations for the Army, adopted Oct. 3, 1891, and for some years answered the tactical questions in the Army and Navy Journal. He was also in charge of the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations from 1893 to 1895. He also served at West Point as Assistant Professor of Spanish and French, and also of modern languages. He was graduated from West Point in 1876 as a Second Lieutenant and was assigned to the 4th Artillery. During the Powder River Expedition he served under General Crook. In the Spanish-American War he rendered valuable service as Chief Quartermaster at Havana during the period of reconstruction immediately following the war. He served in the 4th Artillery until appointed Major and Quartermaster, Feb. 2, 1901. He reached the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel Feb. 25, 1909, and was retired in March, 1908, on account of disability incident to the service. His wife and three children survive him."—Army and Navy Journal, Aug. 14, 1909.

EDWIN FRANKLIN TOWNSEND.

No. 1658. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, August 15, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 76.

"Brigadier-General Edwin F. Townsend, U. S. Army, retired, died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, August 15, 1909. General Townsend was born in New York, July 14, 1833, and was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy from Wisconsin, September 1, 1850; was graduated and appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, July 1, 1854; resigned March 11, 1856; was appointed First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry in May, 1861, and later was appointed Captain in the Sixteenth Infantry. He reached the grade of Colonel through regular promotion October 13, 1886, and was assigned to the Twelfth Infantry, which regiment he commanded when retired October 1, 1895, at his own request, being over 62 years of age. He was advanced to the grade of Brigadier-General on the retired list under the Act of April 23, 1904. He was brevetted Major, April 7, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., and Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13, 1865, for continued and faithful services in the Ordnance Department. Funeral services were held at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the home, 2021 Kalorama Road. Six Artillery Corporals carried the casket, which was draped with the United States flag and covered with flowers, to the caisson. Then the procession, headed by Battery E, of the Third Artillery, started for Arlington National Cemetery, where burial took place. At the entrance to the cemetery the cortege was joined by a detachment of Cavalry and the Fifteenth Cavalry Band. The services at the home and at the grave were conducted by Chaplain W. W. Brander. The Loyal Legion, of which order General Townsend was a member, participated in the ceremonies. The honorary pallbearers were four members of the Loyal Legion, General D. J. Craigie, General Leon A. Matile, Colonel Felix A. Reede, Acting Master Francis P. B. Sands; and four Army Officers, Major Edwin A. Root, Major Julius A. Penn, Captain P. D. Lochridge, and Captain Peter C. Harris, all of the general staff."—From the Army and Navy Register.



GENERAL EDWIN FRANKLIN TOWNSEND.

JEREMIAH H. GILMAN.

No. 1734. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, August 26, 1909, at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., aged 78.

"Colonel Jeremiah H. Gilman, U. S. A., retired, a well known officer of the Civil War, who took a prominent part in many battles and campaigns, died at the Oriental Hotel, at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., August 26. His death was sudden and unexpected, although it was known he was not in very good health. Colonel Gilman was born at Thomastown, Me., on November 11, 1831, a son of Jeremiah Gilman, for whom the town of Gilmanton, N. H., was named. He was graduated from Bowdoin College and entered West Point, graduating in the Class of 1856 as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and was assigned to the Artillery. He was immediately sent to the Indian frontier as Lieutenant and saw service in the West, East and South until 1860, when he was stationed at Fort Pickens, which guarded the entrance to Pensacola harbor. With seventy men commanded by himself and Lieutenant Slemmer, Colonel Gilman, then a First Lieutenant in the First Artillery, held the fort against 5,000 Confederates. The news of the fall of Fort Sumter did not discourage the besieged heroes of the First U. S. Artillery at Fort Pickens, and it was held until the Federal Fleet from New York dispersed the besiegers. For his gallantry on this occasion Colonel Gilman received a bronze medal from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and President Lincoln publicly extolled him as a hero of the war. He served as Chief of Artillery with the Army of the Cumberland, and was in many battles of that campaign. He was severely wounded at Pittsburg Landing, and for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., has been breveted Major. He also received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Stone River, Tenn. He was appointed Captain and Commissary February 9, 1863, and was Major and Commissary November 9, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Commissary General, October 8, 1864, and was retired November 11, 1865. He was advanced to Colonel on the retired list April 23, 1904. Colonel Gilman was a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, Union League Club, Legion of Honor and other organizations. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. John Edmund Mackentz, of No. 43 West Fifty-fourth street, and two sons, Howard K. and Major Edward R. Gilman, of Brooklyn. Colonel Gilman's first wife died twelve years ago. Nine years later he was married to Miss Mary McAlpin, who survives him."—Army and Navy Journal, Sept. 4, 1909.

JOHN B. RODMAN.

No. 2252. CLASS OF 1868.

Died, August 29, 1909, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 65.

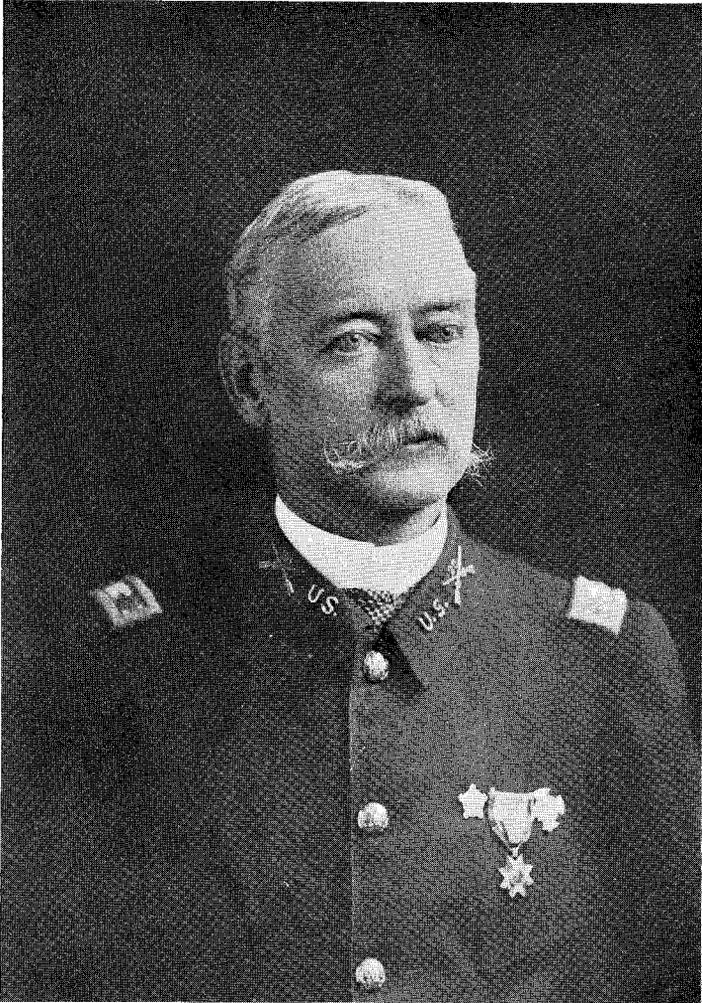
"Colonel Rodman was born in Pennsylvania, October 14, 1844. He was the son of General Thomas J. Rodman, the inventor of the Rodman gun, and Chief of the Ordnance Department for many years. At the age of nineteen Colonel Rodman was admitted to the Military Academy from Massachusetts. He entered September 1, 1863; was graduated June 15, 1868, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Twentieth Infantry, in which regiment he served throughout the greater part of his illustrious career. On August 4, 1875, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in the same regiment, and on October 15, 1887, he was made Captain. On March 2, 1899, he was again promoted, this time being made Major of his regiment. After serving in his regiment two years as Major, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and transferred to the Thirtieth Infantry on September 22, 1901. Later that same year, however, on October 15, he was transferred back to his old regiment.

On July 27, 1903, he was transferred to the Tenth Infantry, and three days later was made Colonel and transferred to the Twenty-Fifth Infantry. He was retired, at his own request, on July 30, 1903, after having served for 40 years.

In Volunteer service Colonel Rodman held the rank of Major, and in 1898 served as Chief of the Ordnance Department. He was appointed to the office on July 18, accepted the office on the twenty-seventh of the same month, and served less than a year, being honorably discharged May 12, 1899.

Colonel Rodman not only served in many Indian campaigns, but conspicuously in the Spanish-American war. In the Battle of El Cancey, Santiago, he was severely wounded, a Mauser bullet entering his neck; the wound was not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from the jugular vein. Colonel Rodman never fully recovered from the wound, and was for a long time paralyzed in his left arm as a result of it. After the war he saw considerable service in the Philippines.

Immediately following his retirement he went to San Francisco and made his home there. He married Miss Lizzie Rice, daughter



COLONEL JOHN B. RODMAN.

of the late Senator Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota. Mrs. Rodman died about twenty years before her husband. Senator Rice served in the Senate from March 12, 1858 to March 3, 1863.

He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, wife of Captain George C. Barnhardt, of the Fifteenth Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Myer; one son, Henry Rodman, is in San Francisco. He leaves two sisters, Mrs. W. P. Butler, widow of Captain W. P. Butler, who was detailed to the Ordnance Department and who is now visiting her daughter in England, and Mrs. J. C. Ayres, widow of Captain J. C. Ayers, detailed to the Ordnance Department and who was killed while attending to his duties here about nine years ago. Colonel Rodman is also survived by three brothers, Thomas J. Rodman, a lawyer whose home is at San Francisco; Robert S. Rodman, of Lakeport, Cal., and A. B. Rodman, of Woodlawn, Cal."—From a San Francisco, Cal., paper.

CULLEN BRYANT.

No. 2035. CLASS OF 1864.

Died, September 7, 1909, at Alameda, Cal., aged 70.

COLONEL BRYANT was born in Illinois, June 3, 1899. He entered West Point, July 1, 1860, and graduated No. 16 in 1864. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of Ordnance.

He served in many places from New York to California, his last service being at Watervliet Arsenal, New York.

He became a First Lieutenant of Ordnance July 5, 1867; a Captain June 3, 1874, and a Major January 31, 1891, and retired from active service September 2, 1894, at his own request, after more than 30 years of service.

A friend has sent the following tribute to his memory:

"I have been invited to speak of my old friend—one more of the honest types of men we all so much admire. I knew him well and recognizing as we all do, the shortcomings of our friends in our

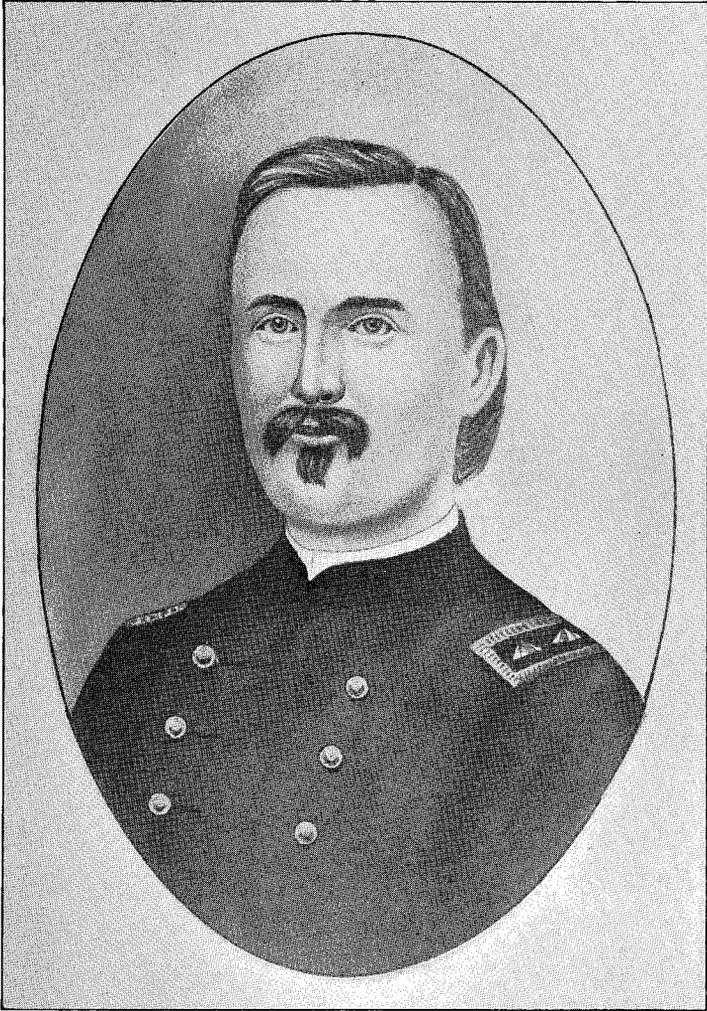
earnest solicitude, found him to be one of whom I could say anything without being misunderstood. So it came about that he wrote me at one time an inquiry if I would care to have him as one of my assistants. To this I replied 'with all my heart.' In fact I preferred him as my senior assistant to any other officer of ordnance then available, and why? Not because he was a brilliant man; not because he was quick to think and act, but because of his intense loyalty to his superiors and to his duty. He was slow of thought and action but rarely if ever in error where he expressed an opinion. As the nephew of Cullum Bryant he had a thorough family inheritance, a great fondness for poetry and could repeat every verse his uncle wrote and apply them most advantageously for the benefit of others.

"I remember well an incident illustration of the character of the man. When, being examined for the grade of Major by a board of which I was the middle member, we asked him to indicate some of the local advantages of the Arsenal which he commanded and to tell us why the Government had decided to retain it in preference to other arsenals on the list to be sold or turned over to the line. This was Kennebec Arsenal, Maine. The arguments set forth for its retention were published at length in documents of the War Department and the Board supposed, that impressed by the importance of the moment and the occasion, he would take himself seriously and expatiate at length upon the merits of his first command as all others are prone to do. Instead of this however, here was his staggering reply: 'Well, I guess it is because Mr. Blaine won't allow it to be sold, and it is a good place for an ordnance officer to live.'

"This is a fair illustration of the kind of stuff this man 'Old Bryant' as we always had it, was made.

"No one knows better than the dear one who now mourns his loss, how true are the words that come directly from my heart and it is to her that the writer with all of the older officers of the Ordnance Corps now extend their deepest sympathy."

* * *



GENERAL OLIVER P. GOODING.

GENERAL OLIVER PAUL GOODING.

No. 1821. CLASS OF 1858.

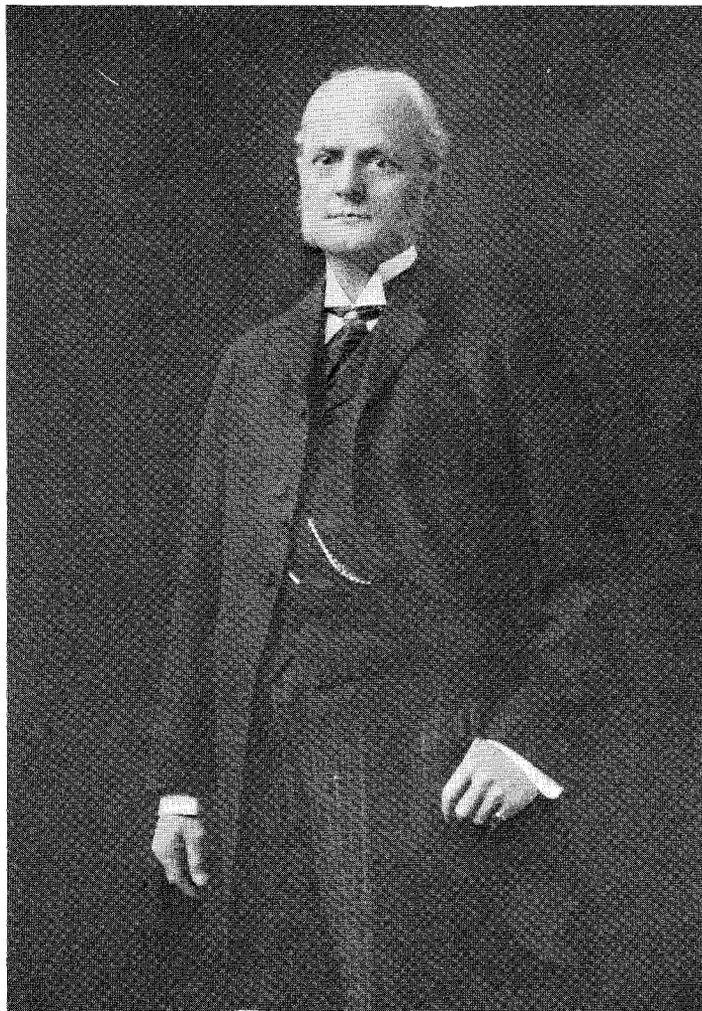
Died, September 9, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 75.

OLIVER PAUL GOODING was born the 29th day of January, 1835, in the Village of Moscow, Rush County, Indiana. In 1837 he moved with his parents to Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana. At the age of eighteen, he entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, New York, where he graduated in 1858. He was attached to the Fourth United States Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenant, serving as such at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. The 5th day of February, 1859, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Tenth United States Infantry, and joined that regiment at Fort Bridges, Utah Territory, in August of that year, and served on the expedition against the Mormons in 1859 and 1860. In 1861 he was ordered to the defense of Washington, D. C., and served in the war for the suppression of the great rebellion from 1861 till 1865.

During the war he held several important commands, among which was the Thirty-First Massachusetts Volunteers (converted into the Sixth Massachusetts Cavalry), which regiment he led as the advanced guard of the Union Army at the capture of New Orleans, the first day of May, 1862. On the Teche Campaign and the Fort Hudson Campaign, in 1863, he commanded the Third Brigade of the Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. In the Battle of Fort Bisland, or Battle of the Teche, as it is sometimes called, he commanded the Union Forces on the north bank of Bayou Tche, and captured an outwork of the enemy and some prisoners. The loss of life in his command was heavier and its success greater than that of all the rest of the Army, the brunt of the battle falling on his command. The battle was stopped by darkness, and the

enemy abandoned his works and retreated during the night, and was pursued in the morning. At Port Hudson, General Gooding gallantly led his brigade in the terrible and bloody assaults made on the enemy's works on the 27th day of May, 1863, and the 14th day of June, 1863. His brigade suffered heavily. On the Red River Campaign, in 1864, he commanded the Fifth Brigade, Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, and at the end of that campaign was assigned to the command of the division. In command of the Union Troops at Campti, on the north bank of Red River, the 4th day of April, 1864, General Gooding, in a hotly contested cavalry action, defeated the enemy under General Siddell. At the Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, in command of his brigade, the 9th day of April, 1864, General Gooding gallantly fought and held the enemy in check till the Union Army came into position, his hat being shot off his head, the bullet grazing his scalp.

At the Battle of Kane River Crossing he commanded the advanced cavalry, and was highly complimented on the field by Major-General William H. Emory, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, for the able manner in which he handled his command and developed the enemy's position. On the retreat of the Union Army, he was constantly under fire with his brigade, covering either the flank or rear of the Army. While serving in the volunteer service, his promotion in the Regular Army went on to the rank of Captain, the 27th day of June, 1862, which regular rank he resigned on entering civil life in 1865. Entering the war as a Second Lieutenant of Regulars, by his own merits he rose to the rank of Major-General by Brevet of United States Volunteers, which last rank was conferred on him the 13th day of March, 1865, for, as his commission recited: "Gallant conduct in the assaults on the enemy's works at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in 1863, and gallant and distinguished conduct throughout the Red River Campaign, in 1864."



CAPTAIN FRANCIS H. ROSS.

In the fall of 1865, he located in Washington, D. C., and resumed the study of the law, which he had commenced in the Regular Army before the war. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, the 4th day of January, 1866, and practiced law there till 1869, having in the meantime taken a trip to California, when he returned to his old home at Greenfield, Indiana, where he lived in retirement till February, 1874, when he located in St. Louis, Missouri, in the practice of law. In 1881 he was appointed General Attorney of the Insurance Department of Missouri. General Gooding is the author of the new national anthem, America, the chorus of which is:

"Wave on, wave on! The old flag forever!"

* * *

FRANCIS H. ROSS.

No. 2092. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, October 6, 1909, at New York, N. Y., aged 64.

FRANCIS HAGAMAN ROSS was born at Vincennes, Indiana on September 20, 1845. His father, John Ross, was for many years a very prominent banker of that city, being President of the Vincennes Branch of the State Bank of Indiana.

He entered the Military Academy in 1861, graduated in 1865, and was appointed Second Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, June 23, 1865, and promoted to First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry on the same date.

On September 21, 1866, he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and was promoted to Captain in that regiment on November 21, 1868.

In 1865 and 1866 he served as Assistant Provost Marshal and Chief of Patrols at Nashville, Tenn., and in 1867 and 1868,

in garrison at Chattanooga, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and Memphis, Tenn. In 1869 and 1870 he was on Signal duty at Headquarters Department of the Cumberland and in garrison at Fort Whipple, Virginia. He was honorably discharged from the Army at his own request on November 1, 1870.

Captain Ross was married at Louisville, Ky., on September 20, 1870, to Ella Vernon Wolfe, the daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Wolfe, a distinguished lawyer of that city. Their children were Francis H. Ross, Jr., Sophie Ross (now Mrs. Frederick Webster Loudon), and Nathaniel Wolfe Ross, all of whom are still living.

Upon his resignation from the Army, Captain Ross became Cashier and Manager of the Vincennes National Bank. He was also appointed by the Treasury Department a receiver for failing banks and a bank examiner. In 1891 he became Cashier of the Riverside National Bank of Riverside, Cal., a position for which he was strongly recommended by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and other prominent western financiers. He continued to occupy this position until 1893, when the bank discontinued business, owing to changes in local economical conditions. He then removed to New York where he soon became associated with the New Mexico Railway and Coal Company, occupying the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Company until his death.

The above is a brief and colorless account of the main events in the history of a man whose real life consisted more in what he was than in what he did. No just and adequate estimate of his personal character can be formed without considering his relations to his classmates at West Point, his comrades in the Army, his family and friends, and the business men with whom he was associated.

When he reported at West Point in June, 1861, he was required by the yearlings to sing a song. He sang a little

verse containing a name sounding something like Barney. This name took the fancy of the class, and from that time to the day of his death he was always known by his West Point classmates as Barney Ross.

During its first year, the Class of 1865 contained about 130 members, being the largest class, up to that time, that had ever entered West Point. The members came from all parts of the country, and naturally the class was divided into parties, each having its own personal feelings and interests. I suppose such divisions usually exist in large classes at West Point, especially during the earlier years of the course, but they must have been intensified in 1861, owing to the disturbance produced throughout the country by the Civil War. These small factions and the resulting dissensions had absolutely no significance to Barney Ross. He passed serenely through the whole course, the friend of everyone; and everyone was his friend. This was not the result of any weakness of character, or any conscious effort to please others. Courage, honor and simple straightforwardness were such marked elements of his character that they were beyond question. His popularity was due to a certain innate friendliness which made itself instantly felt by all with whom he associated. It was as natural to him to be unconscious of himself and to radiate with good will to others as it was to breathe.

For many years, owing to the conditions of his life, he rarely met with his West Point Classmates; but when the Class held a re-union at West Point, in October, 1905, to celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of its graduation, there was no one who received a warmer welcome or whose presence caused more pleasure than Barney Ross. He was an active member of the committee which made arrangements for the re-union, and his interest in all his classmates was so warm and so sincere that it was hard to realize that his life had been separated from theirs for so many years.

Those who were associated with Captain Ross in his business life testify to his courtesy, ability and integrity in all business relations. His personal character inspired confidence; indeed, honor and integrity were written on his face. When wise and conservative opinion, and above all, simple straightforward honesty, were needed, men turned to him for advice, for in his clear transparent nature there were no crooks nor turnings. He was a fine scholar, passionately devoted to reading which included a wide range of subjects; a linguist of ability, speaking French and Spanish fluently, and making some remarkably fine translations from the German poets.

His family life was of the most charming character. He was devoted to his wife, who was his constant and most congenial companion, and when she died on May 9, 1908, the blow was more than he could bear. Although he continued to exhibit to his friends the same kindly and uncomplaining nature, his health and spirits slowly and steadily failed, until the end came. He died at New York on October 6, 1909.

The ruling element in Barney Ross' character was charity, which I understand to mean an abundant and habitual good will toward others. I shall always associate his memory with the words of the Apostle Paul: "Charity suffereth long and is kind; Charity envieth not; Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth."

Men like Barney Ross, whose souls are inspired by Charity, give light to all around them, and when they die a shadow seems to fall upon the earth.

C. W. RAYMOND.



GENERAL ALFRED F. BATES.

ALFRED E. BATES.

No. 2063. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, October 13, 1909, at New York, N. Y., aged 69.

ALFRED ELLIOTT BATES was born on his father's farm, near Monroe, Michigan, July 15, 1840, and until his ambition to enter the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., was gratified by his designation to a cadetship at that most democratic of our specialized institutions of learning, passed his younger years in the varied employments of a prosperous farmer's boy.

Admitted to the academy in July, 1861 he graduated a few months after the termination of our momentous struggle of 1861-1865; was assigned to the Cavalry—an arm of service most suited to his energetic temperament—and entered upon the practical duties of a soldier as Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, in June, 1865. Quickly promoted First Lieutenant in October of the same year, he attained his Captaincy, with the command of Troop B, in the same regiment in 1869.

After four years' active service on the western frontier, Captain Bates was recalled to West Point and for four years performed the duties pertinent to his detail as Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

But it was on rejoining his old regiment at the termination of this agreeable detail on the banks of the Hudson—the site so wisely selected for a military post by Governor George Clinton, in December, 1777—that opportunity came to show the caliber of the man and the quality of the officer.

The occasion was the expedition which, by Lieutenant-General Sheridan's order, Captain Bates, with marked success, led against hostile Indians in the summer of 1874. His expeditionary command consisted of Lieutenants Robinson and Young, thirty-five men of Troop B, Second Cavalry, twenty Indian scouts and one hundred and sixty friendly Sho-

shones under Chief Washakie. They proceeded from Fort Brown, Wyoming, and after traveling by forced night marches about 130 miles north of Fort Brown, they located, in the early morning of July 4th, the hostile band of 112 lodges of Northern Arapahoes who had been committing depredations in the vicinity of Wind River and South Pass, Wyoming. The attack instantly occurred and resulted in the routing of the hostiles after killing 25, wounding 70, (of whom 21 died after return to their agency) and capturing between 200 and 300 ponies. The casualties to Captain Bates' command were, one officer and three men wounded.

For this prompt, energetic and decisive action the officers and men of B Troop received high commendation in orders from General Ord, the Department Commander, in July, 1874, and from Lieutenant-General Sheridan in his report of October, 1874, to Headquarters of the Army.

In the attack, the Shoshone allies under Chief Washakie were of little or no use. With the exception of Washakie and a handful of friendlies it may be said that the balance failed to co-operate with the command and by their untimely shouts and yells, deprived the assailants of the advantage of a complete surprise. In General Ord's order extending "his sincere thanks for the signal service performed by Captain Bates, Lieutenants Robinson and Young and to the men of Company B, Second Cavalry" he refers in the following terms to the shortcomings of our Indian allies:

"The fact that three officers and thirty-five men, impeded, rather than assisted by their Indian allies, successfully attacked and carried a village of 112 lodges, killing twenty-five and wounding a large number of the enemy, and this, without the advantage of a complete surprise, is sufficient evidence of the quality of the troops and of their gallantry upon this occasion."

The foregoing is the most conspicuous of several engagements with Indians, but, it serves to show the fighting ability of the officer. He possessed dash, daring and self-confidence

in a large degree and had he graduated during the War of the Rebellion there may be little doubt that his soldierly instincts would have carried him high in the ranks of Cavalry Commanders of that long and critical period of his country's history.

In March, 1875, Captain Bates passed from the line to one of the Staff Corps of the Army with the rank of Major. While the Pay Department gained an efficient and most desirable member, the Cavalry lost a soldier in every aspect of the title.

In January, 1889, he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Pay Department, in March, 1899, to a Colonelcy.

In December, 1897, he was detailed to our Embassy at London as Military Attache' with directions "to obtain military information abroad."

In April, 1898, anticipating hostilities between this country and Spain, he wrote to the Adjutant-General of the Army requesting immediate relief from duties abroad and an order to return to the United States. The Adjutant-General replied that, the President thought he could be most useful abroad in gathering information along certain specified lines relative to impending hostilities and he was obliged to remain at his foreign post, but, in order that the importance of his mission might be dignified by higher rank, he was commissioned, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in May, 1898. He was finally recalled home in May, 1899, for duty as Assistant to the Paymaster-General which recall however was but a preliminary step to his appointment as Paymaster-General of the Army on the retirement of Paymaster-General Carey, July 12, 1899.

On January 21, 1904, he was made a Major-General of the Army, and retired the following day at his own request, with over forty-two years of active service to his credit.

During his retirement General Bates' abilities in other than military lines was recognized by Mr. Root while Secretary of State and who in February, 1908, appointed him a member of the newly organized body of "International American Conferences" and assigned to him the duty of preparing a paper on the moneys of the world. He was also, later, one of four gentlemen composing the Executive Committee of the "Pan-American Committee of the United States of America." These duties under the Department of State were preceded by his selection by the Secretary of War in 1906 to proceed to San Francisco to devise and apply an accounting system for the care of the Government and Red Cross relief funds contributed for earthquake sufferers. The Order of Indian Wars of the United States had made him its President.

These and other activities of a studious nature gave him congenial mental employment during the period of his retirement.

He died in New York City—suddenly as he had wished he might—and was buried at West Point with the military honors of his rank and in the presence of his family and relatives and many of his closest friends in military and civil life who journeyed to his final resting place to witness the laying away of one who was very dear to them all in life.

Few men were possessed of a personality more attractive. Let us summarize some of his admirable traits: Good fellowship enhanced by affectionate geniality. Loyalty to friends which never relaxed without proven cause. Absolute faith in the word of those he trusted. Impartial official treatment of subordinates, in order that those he did not know could have no cause of complaint of favors bestowed on those he did. Unstinted in praise of extraordinary official accomplishment and unsparing in condemnation of any act of a subordinate which in the slightest degree was discreditable to the service.

Mentally keen and comprehensive, full of initiative, aggressive for the right. A man of wide reading, courteous and of a charming hospitality.

These are some of the characteristics and accomplishments disclosed during a daily official and social intimacy which continued unmarred almost five years and through the exigencies of service ended, to the keen regret of the writer.

"An officer and gentleman" has departed from among us. And, after all, what more can be said—when it can be said in truth—in praise of any man who has worn his uniform throughout his military career, as an officer and a gentleman should wear it.

C. C. SNIFFEN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Retired.
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1910.

SMITH S. LEACH.

No. 2550. CLASS OF 1875.

Died, October 16, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 54.

"Colonel Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who was stricken with an attack of uremia on October 15 while seated at a table in a Fifteenth street lunchroom, Washington, D. C., died at the Emergency Hospital on the morning of October 16, 1909. Mrs. Leach was at his bedside when the end came, and Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl, pastor of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, where Colonel Leach was a communicant, was at the hospital, having remained there all night after conversing with the patient. Chronic nephritis is given as the primary cause of death, the immediate cause being given as heart failure. Colonel Leach was born in Indiana in April, 1851, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at the head of his class in June, 1875. During his career he has been in charge of many important engineering works. He served succes-

sively at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, at the Engineer School at Willets Point, N. Y.; at Baltimore, at Fort Leavenworth, at Boston and other places. For two years he had command of the First Battalion of Engineers at Fort Leavenworth. He was actively identified with the River and Harbor Works on Long Island Sound, on Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River and the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. In 1889 he superintended the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis. For a few months in the summer of 1888 he served the District of Columbia as an Assistant to Engineer Commissioner Raymond. From November, 1904, until July, 1905, he was in charge of the Washington aqueduct and of the fortifications and river and harbor improvements in the vicinity of Washington. During the next two years he was on duty in Washington as a member of the General Staff Corps, and from July, 1907, until he was taken ill last summer he was the Chief Assistant to the Chief of Engineers at the War Department. Colonel Leach has been in bad health, off and on, for more than a year, and spent several months last winter in Europe, undergoing treatment for his ailments. Funeral services were held at St. Alban's Chapel, Cathedral Heights, October 19. A squadron of Cavalry from Fort Myer acted as an escort, and the interment was in the Arlington National Cemetery. The following named intimate friends of the deceased officer were honorary pallbearers: Major Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U. S. A., retired; Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, General Staff, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. John W. Wilson, U. S. A., retired; Col. Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Col. Spencer Cosby, U. S. A., in charge public buildings and grounds; Major W. V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Pickering Dodge, of the Engineer Office."—From the Army and Navy Journal.

A more extended obituary was promised, but has not been received.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.



MAJOR-GENERAL OLIVER OTIS HOWARD.

WILLIAM M. SWAINE.

No. 3147. CLASS OF 1886.

Died October 25, 1909, at Los Nitos, Cal., aged 50.

"Major William M. Swaine, U. S. A., retired, died of heart trouble, in the home of his mother, in Los Nietos, Cal. He was a son of the late Gen. P. T. Swaine, U. S. A., and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1886 as a Second Lieutenant, and was assigned to the 22d Infantry. His promotion to First Lieutenant took him to the 3d Infantry, November, 1892. He was transferred to the 22d Infantry in December, 1892, and was promoted Captain in March, 1899; was transferred to the 1st Infantry in May, 1899. Major Swaine was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. He was, while a Captain, recently examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of Major, for disabilities incident to the service, and was retired with the rank of Major. He served in the Middle West, and then went to Cuba at the time of the Spanish-American War. He was at El Caney and at the siege of San Diego. He served also in the Philippines."—Army and Navy Journal, Oct. 30, 1909.

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD.

No. 1634. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, October 26, 1909, at Burlington, Vt., aged 79.

MAJOR GENERAL OLIVER OTIS HOWARD, the last of the great army commanders of the Civil War, died suddenly at his home in Burlington, Vermont, at the above date.

He had returned the day before from Canada, where he had been delivering a lecture upon Abraham Lincoln. While at work in his office he was suddenly taken ill, and passed away in a few hours. He died as he wished to go, without long illness, in the midst of his work and with his harness on.

General Howard was born on the farm of his father and grandfather, at Leeds, Maine, on November 6th, 1830.

His father was Rowland Bailey Howard, and he died when the General was ten years old.

He came of sterling Puritan stock on both sides of his family, and his ancestors were prominently identified with the early history of New England and the Colonial period of the country. On the paternal side he was a direct descendant from John Howard, one of the Plymouth Colony and the companion and assistant of Miles Standish in the military defence of the infant colony. His great grandfather, Captain Jesse Howard, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, entering the service as a lieutenant in the company of Captain Ames, and later succeeding to the command of that company. His grandfather, Captain Seth Howard, was also a soldier of the Revolutionary Army and later captain of a company in the Indian wars in New England.

On his mother's side he was a descendant of that family that produced that distinguished patriot and orator, James Otis, of the Revolutionary period, and Harrison Gray Otis, the noted statesman and jurist of a later period.

His boyhood days were spent upon the old hillside farm, upon which his grandfather had settled at the close of the Revolutionary War, and from which his father and grandfather had plucked but a bare living, and his early education was obtained from the schools in its vicinity.

At the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin college, adding to the small means obtained from home by teaching schools during the winter months, as did so many college students in those early days. Among his college-mates were Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, Senator W. B. Frye, of Maine, and others who have distinguished themselves in various professions.

Immediately upon his graduation from college he was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy by his maternal uncle, Honorable John Otis, a member of Congress from Maine.

At college he made his mark in mathematics, and this acquirement at once gave a good standing at the Military Academy, a standing which he held during hts entire course, graduating in June, 1854, fourth in a class of forty-six.

In his class are found many names which have become prominent on both sides during the Civil War, and in the Army since that period. On the Confederate side are Generals G. W. Custis Lee, John Pegram, J. E. B. Stewart, Stephen D. Lee and William D. Pender. On the Union side are Generals Henry L. Abbott, Thomas H. Ruger, Judson Bingham, Michael R. Morgan, Oliver D. Greene, Stephen H. Weed, George A. Gordon, Charles G. Sawtelle, Zena R. Bliss, Henry W. Closson, Loomis L. Langdon, John T. Greble, and other familiar names.

His standing upon graduation gave him the choice of Topographical Engineers, Ordnance, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. He elected the Ordnance Department, and was at once assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, later being transferred to Augusta Arsenal, Maine. While stationed at the latter place he married Miss Elizabeth Waite, a native and resident of Portland, Maine.

In 1856 he was ordered to Florida as Chief Ordnance Officer for General Harney, then actively engaged in the Seminole Indian War, and, aside from his duties as ordnance officer, rendered important services in that campaign. He was during this active service intimately associated with his Classmate Stephen D. Lee, and warm and intimate friendship ripened there, and continued until death separated them.

In September, 1857, he was assigned to duty as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, and continued on that duty until the outbreak of the Civil War.

On the commencement of that war he at once tendered to his native state his services, and upon the solicitation of James G. Blaine, then the Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, and of other prominent men of that state, he was appointed Colonel of the Third Maine Regiment of Infantry. As the War Department had up to this time uniformly refused all leaves of absence to accept commissions in the volunteers, he at once tendered his resignation as an officer of the Regular Army, and proceeded at once to Maine to take command of his regiment.

Early in June, 1861, he reached Washington with his regiment and was immediately placed in command of a brigade of which his regiment formed a part. He was placed in Heintzleman's division and with it participated in the Battle of Bull Run.

For his services in that battle he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, on September 3, 1861. and assigned to a brigade in General Casey's division, and was engaged in numerous expeditions and reconnaissances in Maryland and Virginia, in the vicinity of the Capitol of the nation.

Upon the organization of the Army under General McClellan, his brigade became a part of General Sumner's division, and with it he took part in Peninsular Campaign, and in the several battles and engagements that took place in the advance on Richmond, including the Siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. In the latter battle, while leading a portion of his command in a charge upon the enemy, he was wounded in the forearm. Binding up the wound with his handkerchief he continued upon the field, but another musket ball shattering the elbow of the same arm, he was obliged to leave his command, and submit to amputation. During the battle he had two horses shot under him.

For his gallantry and exceptional conduct in this battle he was awarded the Medal of Honor.

While recovering from his wound, he devoted his energies to assisting his state in raising its quota of troops called for by the President, traveling all over the state and making numerous addresses.

On August 27, 1862, he returned to duty, and was assigned to the command of a brigade in General Sedgewick's Division of the Second Army Corps. He commanded this brigade in the second battle of Bull Run; was engaged with his brigade in the battle of South Mountain and in the battle of Antietam. during which latter battle he succeeded to the command of his division, General Sedgewick being wounded and borne off the field.

He commanded this division, the Second of the Second Corps, until April, 1862, when he was assigned to the command of the Eleventh Corps, and with it was engaged in the campaign and battle of Chancellorsville. Upon arrival upon the battle field his corps was assigned to the extreme right of the army. With no cavalry to guard his flank, and with only a skirmish line thrown out as far as the dense growth of underbrush would allow, his command occupied that position when Stonewall Jackson, having marched entirely around the main army. attacked him on flank and rear, and produced a rout that terminated in a panic for his command. This movement of Jackson's had been seen from time to time, as it progressed along the front of Hooker's army, but supposing it to be a retreat of the enemy, General Hooker had moved to the front a portion of Sickles' command with the intention of capturing this body of the enemy. In support of this movement General Howard was required to send to General Sickles his corps reserve, consisting of his largest brigade, composed entirely of American troops, in distinction from the German soldiers of the corps, and commanded by one of the most efficient of his officers, General Frank Barlow. This moving force was the entire corps of Stonewall Jackson, 20,000 strong. The dense growth of the woods concealed the near approach

of this body, and when it fell upon the flank and rear of the line. the Eleventh Corps had to bear the whole brunt of the attack, and that without sufficient reserve to support the main line. The suddenness of the attack by the overwhelming force, and the absence of the reserve, threw the entire command into confusion and a rout and panic ensued.

This disaster was by some charged to the cowardice and inefficiency of the German troops which largely composed the Eleventh Corps. On the other hand the Germans laid it to the inefficiency of the corps commander, and the charge, that the loss of the battle was mainly due to this disaster, was permitted by those in high authority to go forth uncontradicted. The student of that battle knows better. The attack of Stonewall Jackson upon the right flank of the army was but an incident of that battle, and in no way interfered with the fulfilment of the original plans of that campaign and battle. While the left flank of General Hooker's army at Fredericksburg fought its whole force gallantly and energetically, opposed by the larger part of Lee's army, the left wing at Chancellorsville was engaged in detail, but portions of it being engaged at any one time, and never as a whole, fighting together, allowing the enemy to move his troops from point to point and fight the Union forces in detached portions.

In June, 1863, General Howard commanded his corps in the campaign which terminated in the battle of Gettysburg. On July 1st he reached Gettysburg where the First Corps, under General Reynolds, and Buford's Cavalry were hotly engaged with the enemy. Just as he reached the village he received word of the death of General Reynolds, leaving him in command of the field. Placing a portion of his command upon Cemetery Heights, he fortified that position, and as his forces were pressed back from the front by the ever-increasing force of the enemy, he withdrew his troops to the position thus selected, and held it awaiting the arrival of reinforce-

ments. The line thus selected by him was the one maintained by the Union forces during that battle, and proved to be the key to the strong position.

For his management of the Union forces on that day, and his wisdom in the establishment of his line, he received the thanks of Congress in a joint resolution as follows:

“That the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due and are hereby tendered to * * * Major General Oliver O. Howard and the officers and soldiers of the army for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion.”

In September, 1863, at the close of the Gettysburg campaign, he was sent with his corps, together with the Twelfth, both under command of General Hooker, to the Army of the Cumberland, and opened up the supply route to that army besieged in Chattanooga, Tennessee. In the battle of Wauhatchie, October 28, 1863, in which his command took part, a victory was gained over Bragg's troops, and the supply route from Nashville to Chattanooga opened and maintained.

The battle of Missionary Ridge was fought late in December, General Grant being in command, his troops, comprising the Military Division of the Mississippi, being the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas, the Army of the Tennessee under General Sherman, and the Army of the Ohio under General Schofield. These three armies had all been brought to that point. In that battle General Howard was closely associated with General Sherman, and acted with him. This association laid the foundation for an intimate personal friendship which ever after existed between these two officers.

At the termination of the battle of Missionary Ridge General Sherman was ordered to the relief of Knoxville, where Burnside was besieged by Longstreet, and on this expedition he took with him General Howard and his command.

Upon the assignment of General Grant to the command of the Armies of the United States, General Sherman succeeded to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and thereupon he assigned General Howard to the command of the Fourth Army Corps.

The campaign against Atlanta begun in May, 1864, and General Howard's command participated in all the important engagements resulting through those hundred days of fighting, including those of Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard Gap, Resaca, Adairsvill, Picket's Mill, where he was wounded, the several engagements around Kengesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, and the battles around Atlanta.

Upon the death of General McPherson, who was killed in the battle of the 22nd of July, General Howard, upon the recommendation of General Grant and General Sherman, was assigned by the President to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

On the morning of the day upon which he assumed command of that army, the enemy fiercely attacked his line, and the battle of Ezra Church was fought, resulting in a complete victory for General Howard's command.

By the celerity of his movement, from his line at Atlanta to Jonesboro, General Howard compelled the enemy to divide his force at Atlanta, and with the combined forces of General Howard and General Thomas, a complete victory was gained in the battle at the latter place, and Atlanta was won, and the long campaign brought to a successful end.

For his services in these engagements he was brevetted a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army.

In the March to the Sea General Howard commanded the right wing of Sherman's army, and was the intimate confident of all the plans of the distinguished commander of that famous

campaign. His command was constantly engaged with the enemy, and fought the more important engagements of Griswoldville and Savannah.

Upon arriving near the coast the communication with the fleet was entrusted to him, and, with Hazen's division of his command, he captured Fort McAllister on the Ogeechee River, opening the way for the entrance of the fleet of Admiral Dahlgren, and the supply vessels for the troops. The battles before Savannah resulted in the capture of that city on December 22, 1864.

For his successful work in these affairs General Howard was made a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army.

The Campaign of the Carolinas was opened by General Howard's command which penetrated the interior of South Carolina by way of Beaufort, and he successfully fought the battle of Pocatigo, near that place, thus cutting the Savannah and Charleston railroad, and opening the way for the march of the rest of the command out of Savannah.

During this campaign his command fought engagements at Whippy Swamp, Salkehatchie, Orangeburg and Columbia, resulting in the capture of the latter city. He was also engaged in the battles at Cheraw, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C., and in the final battle of campaign at Bentonville, on March 21, 1865.

After the surrender of the Confederate armies, while on the march northward, he was summoned to appear at Washington at once, and upon reporting to the Secretary of War he was tendered the appointment as the head of the newly created Freeman's Bureau, for which position he had been selected by President Lincoln.

At the Grand Review of Sherman's army before the President at Washington, General Howard's Christian character was put to a severe test. General Sherman asked him to resign the command of the Army of the Tennessee and permit General Logan to command that body in the final review.

At the death of General McPherson, General Logan was the ranking officer of the Army of the Tennessee, and he and his friends were deeply disappointed that he was not promoted to its command.

Though General Logan had continued with his command, and had given loyal and distinguished service during the entire period since that occurrence, still it had been generally understood that the disappointment had rankled in his mind, and in the hearts of his many friends in and out of the army. This matter was freely discussed between Generals Sherman and Howard, and it was thought by General Sherman that his feelings would be gratified and his disappointment allayed by tendering him the command of the Army in the grand final review to take place. General Howard candidly admitted that it would be a great disappointment to him not to march at the head of the troops, with whom he had been so long associated, and whom he had commanded in so many hard-fought battles. General Sherman said:

"I know it, but it will be everything to Logan to have this opportunity. * * * Howard, you are a Christian, and won't mind such a sacrifice."

To which General Howard replied, "Surely, General, if you put it on such ground, I submit," and in the final review he rode by the side of his old commander and warm friend who could ask such a sacrifice of him.

Forty years after the above event, the following letter was given to General Howard by the son of a former clerk at Sherman's headquarters. It had never been delivered to him for whom it was intended, and had never before been heard of by him. How it had been lost was never explained, and the writer had been long dead before it came into General Howard's possession. It had evidently been written immediately after the conversation above alluded to, and the cordial

invitation to General Howard at the time to accompany his chief in that review had rendered its delivery of little consequence at the time. It is as follows:

"Headquarters, Mil. Div. of the Miss.
Camp near Alexandria, Va.

In the field, May 20, 1865.

Dear General. I am this minute in receipt of your communication of this date and thank you for your generous act. I do think it but just to Logan, and notwithstanding his modest reply to us last night, I know he will prize the act most highly. I will deem it a special favor and pleasure if you will ride with me at the Review of Wednesday next. I will be at the head of the column at 9 A. M. Wednesday, near the Capitol, and beg that you will join me there. Your personal staff can ride with mine. As ever your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General."

General Sherman's friendship for, and confidence in, General Howard was never failing, and in the report of the Court of Inquiry which was instituted by Secretary of War Belknap, and of which General Sherman was the head, his words of commendation for the work and services General Howard had rendered the country were incorporated as the findings of the court.

In a letter to General Grant, written during the war, recommending General Howard for promotion, General Sherman said of him:

"I find a polished and Christian gentleman, exhibiting the highest and most chivalrous traits of character."

On May 12th he was placed on duty as Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands. His work was of the most complex character, and arduous in the extreme, but gradually, order was extricated out of the direst confusion, and the thousands of the late slaves were distributed from the camps and large cities where they had

been collected, and sent to places of employment; the various industrial questions which had arisen under the new conditions settled, and the sick and disabled taken care of. He paid much attention to educational matters, and gave to the freedmen a system of schools out of which has grown such institutions as Hampton Institute, Howard, Straight, Atlanta and Fisk Universities, and many others of less importance, all of which were aided by the Bureau and fostered by his labors.

In 1872, at the personal request of President Grant, he visited the wild Apache tribes of Arizona and New Mexico, and induced them to go upon reservations and become the wards of the government.

He went in person into the camp of Cochise, the chief of the Ciricaqua Apaches and induced him to give up his hostile life and make peace with the government. He was successful in this, and during the life of Cochise, and of his son who succeeded him, the treaty was religiously kept, and for the first time in its history, Eastern Arizona and Western New Mexico became open to settlers.

In 1874 the Freedmen's Bureau was terminated by law, and General Howard was assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia.

The numerous bands of Indians of that department were troublesome and restless, and the troops were kept busy in the settlement of troubles growing out of these conditions. In 1877, a portion of the Nez Perces, under Chief Joseph, broke out into open war, murdering settlers and committing various outrages in Northern Idaho. Gathering together, as soon as possible, his scattered troops, General Howard attacked the hostiles and fought the battle of Clearwater, Idaho, defeating the Indians, and following them in their flight over the Lolo trail into Montana. Troops in the latter territory were put under General Howard's orders, and he called upon them for assistance in blocking the path of the fleeing hostiles, and at Big Hole, Montana, General Gibbon, with his regiment, the

Seventh Infantry, fought a severe battle with them, inflicting considerable loss upon them. As the Indians pushed on before General Howard's forces could reach the field, he called upon General Miles, commanding the Sixth Infantry, to intercept their march, and the latter overtook them at Bear Paw Mountain where he gave them battle. General Howard arrived upon the field, and through his interpreter negotiated their surrender, and Joseph and his band gave themselves up. The march of these troops after these fleeing Indians, for fourteen hundred miles, is without parallel in Indian warfare, and the persistent, relentless pursuit finally wore out the savages and compelled their final surrender.

The following year, 1878, occurred the Bannock and Piute Indian war, during which General Howard pursued and attacked these Indians with such persistency and force that he finally captured the entire band, and ended the last Indian troubles of the Northwest.

In December, 1880, he was assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy, which position he held for nearly two years.

In September, 1882, he took command of the Department of the Platte, which command he retained until March, 1886, when he was promoted Major General, and assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco, and in November, 1888, he was transferred to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, which command he retained until November 8, 1894, when he was retired at the age of sixty-four.

He did not cease the activities of life with his retirement from the Army. His mind was as vigorous and his energy as restless as ever, and he devoted himself to literary work, to lecturing and kindred occupations, with all the force and persistency that had characterized his entire life. He edited the

military portion of the Standard Dictionary; wrote a series of monographs upon the war for the National Tribune of Washington, and many articles of history and military matters for the current magazines and periodicals of the day. He published several works of a more pretentious and lasting character, among them are Donald's School Days; Henry in the War; Nez Perce Joseph or the Nez Percés in Peace and War; My Life and Experiences Among Hostile Indians; Agenor de Gasparin, a Biographical Sketch; Life of General Taylor, in the Great Commander series; Isabella of Castille, a Biography; Fighting for Humanity, and his own Biography.

During the Summer of 1884 he was sent to represent this country at the French Military Maneuvers, and while there was decorated by that government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor with the rank of Commander, for his distinguished military services and his work for humanity.

He received the degrees of A. B. and A. M., as well as that of LL.D. from his Alma Mater, Bowdoin College of Maine, and also that of LL.D. from Waterville College of Maine, from Shurtcliffe College of Indiana, and from the Gettysburg Theological Seminary of Pennsylvania.

His lectures on Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Thomas and various other topics, were delivered before numerous audiences in all parts of our country, and were received with great interest.

The dominating influence of his whole life was his Christian character, and his religious faith and belief pervaded his every act and thought. His mind was unconscious of malice or hatred, and no thought of retaliation or revenge ever suggested itself to him. He was ever thinking of the good in others, and not of evil, and his belief in a personal God was the guiding influence in his daily life. In his autobiography is found not one word of unkindness of others, or of uncharitable criticism. He led a simple life and was as approachable to the lowest as to the highest.

To his associates in the military service he was ever the kind, thoughtful friend, frank and sincere, sympathetic and generous, and always with a high chivalrous sense of duty that required no work or sacrifice of others that he was not always ready to perform himself.

His military career is an inspiration to the young graduate. He was the youngest officer to hold so large a command as was his during the Civil War. He was a Brigadier-General of Volunteers at 30, a Major General at 31 and at 33 he commanded an army and a military department of the largest proportions, and when the war closed and the Volunteers were discharged, he was a Brigadier-General in the Regular establishment.

He was buried with military honors, the Tenth Cavalry serving as the escort, and the obsequies were attended by a score of military and civic societies, and his body was laid to rest upon a beautiful mound on the shores of Lake Champlain, the gitt of the city of Burlington, Vermont, the home of his choice and affection.

He leaves a widow, four sons and two daughters. Two of his sons followed him in the army; one, Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Howard, the eldest, being killed in battle in the Philippines, and the other, John W., being now a captain in the Nineteenth Infantry.

J. A. S.

THOMAS M'CURDY VINCENT.

No. 1589. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, November 13, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 77.

Another star has fallen below the Military horizon, another noble soul has been wafted to the realms of everlasting happiness, another American hero has joined the band of immortal Saints which surrounds the Redeemer's Throne.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS M. VINCENT, United States Army, departed this life on the thirteenth day of November, 1909.

His ancestors on his father's side came originally from France; some of them emigrated to England where the others eventually followed, finally coming to America.

His mother was of the McCurdy family, originally from the Isle of Bute, Scotland.

Owing to feuds in their native land, they escaped in open boats and landed in the North of Ireland, and finally emigrated to America.

His great-grandfather, John McCurdy, came to America in 1755 and was a Second Lieutenant in Wilson's Pennsylvania Battalion, Continental Establishment, during the Revolutionary War, and as a patriotic citizen devoted his entire means to the cause of the American Revolution.

His father, Hon. Thomas Carleton Vincent, was a distinguished citizen of Harrison County, Ohio, having served for some years in the State Legislature and having occupied other official positions in his native county.

General Vincent was born in Harrison County, Ohio, on the 15th day of November, 1832; his early home life was one of happiness and contentment, with devotion to study, under the supervision of the noblest parents, and on July 1st, 1849, he entered the United States Military Academy at West



GENERAL THOMAS M. VINCENT.

Point, N. Y., graduating with honor in the celebrated class of 1853, that, in addition to himself, gave to the Nation such other superb soldiers as Generals Sheridan, McPherson, Schofield, Sill, Pelouze, George Bell and others of the Union Army, and John B. Hood of the Confederate Army.

Commissioned in the Artillery branch of the U. S. Army, July 1st, 1853, he passed through the grades of Second and First Lieutenant, having ben engaged in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians in 1853-1855, acting as Adjutant General of the troops in Florida, October, 1855 to May, 1856, and as Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence, October, 1855 to March, 1856, and in command of a detachment of the First and Second Artillery, June, 1856 to November, 1856; with his company of Second Artillery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Plattsburg, N. Y., November, 1856 to August, 1859.

In August, 1859, he was assigned to duty at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, performing that important scientific work to the eminent satisfaction of all with whom he was associated.

In May, 1861, he was offered, but declined, the appointment of Captain in the Eighteenth Regiment of U. S. Infantry, and shortly afterward, at his own request, he was relieved from duty at West Point, in order to enable him to join his regiment for active field service. During the terrific struggle of the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, he served as Quartermaster of the Second Artillery, in June, 1861, and as Assistant Adjutant General in the Army of Northeast Virginia, July 21-29, 1861, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861; as Assistant in the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., in charge of vast and most important duties from July 30th, 1861 to May, 1863, having been appointed to the rank of Brevet Captain and Assistant Adjutant General August 3rd, 1861. This last promotion was based

in part upon his superb work in compiling a sketch of South Florida, for which he received thanks from the General-in-Chief.

In September, 1861, his application for service with troops in the field was disapproved by the Adjutant General of the Army and refused by Secretary of War Cameron, on the ground that the public interests demanded his services in the War Department.

In March, 1862, he again applied in urgent terms for duty with an army in the field, but was again refused, this time by Secretary of War Stanton, who realized the great work he was performing in the War Department and how indispensable he was in connection with the very important duties then under his charge.

On July 1st, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Major and Assistant Adjutant General, and on July 25th, 1863, reached the rank in the line of the Army of Captain in the Second Artillery. On Sept. 24th, 1864, he received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, for meritorious and faithful services during the Rebellion, and from Sept. 29th, 1864 to March 3rd, 1865, he was on duty under his commission of Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army. On March 13th, 1865, he received the brevet of Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion. He served as Assistant in the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, D. C., from November 15th, 1865 to January 23rd, 1878, being especially engaged in examining under the Joint Resolution of Congress, the Colorado Militia Claims, August, 1866 to October, 1867; in the immediate supervision of completing and closing the affairs of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General, of the United States Army, August 20th, 1886 to October 9th, 1875; on duty at the Headquarters of the Army, April 23rd, 1869 to July 22nd, 1870, and April 6th, 1876 to January 7th, 1878; in charge of the Bureau for Colored troops, January 14th, 1868 to January

7th, 1878; in charge of the Appointment, Commission and Personal Division, Adjutant General's Office, July 21st, 1870 to January 7th, 1878; on special service, under orders from the Secretary of War, in connection with a system of General Regulations for the administration of the affairs of the Army, November, 1871 to January, 1872; in completing and closing up the affairs of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, June 27th, 1872 to January 7th, 1878; in charge of the Military Academy Division of the War Department, March, 1877 to January, 1878; and as Adjutant General of the Department of Texas, February 1st, 1878 to January 31st, 1881, during critical relations with Mexico; of the Division of the Gulf, February 1st to May 31st, 1881; of the Department of Texas, June 1st, 1881 to June 1st, 1885, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, July 1st, 1881.

He served as Adjutant General of the Department of Dakota from June 19th, 1885 to September 21st, 1888, and as Adjutant General on the Staff of the General-in-Chief from September 24th, 1888 until October 2nd, 1895, being engaged in the numerous and important duties appertaining to that position.

He was promoted to the rank of Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General on August 2nd, 1890.

He was Acting Adjutant General of the Army at various times between 1893 and 1896, and was commended to the War Department, by the General-in-Chief, as "very able, faithful and devoted to duty * * * thoroughly qualified for the highest duties of his department, * * * has enjoyed, in an unusual degree, the confidence of the distinguished Secretaries of War, and Commanding Generals of the Army, under whom he has served since 1861." He was recommended in 1893, by the General-in-Chief, for appointment as Adjutant General of the Army, and in 1895, as Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

He served in charge of the War Department Division of Military Information, October 7th, 1895 to November 15th, 1896, being specially engaged in the collection and classification of military information of our own and foreign countries, and its dissemination throughout the service; in the final consummation of a scheme for the preparation of a progressive map of military information concerning the United States and communicating the same to Department Commanders for execution; in the consummation of a plan for special and confidential field work in the Department of the East, and in the extension of field work connected with "the concentration of the military forces of the United States at the various strategic points on or near the frontier of the country."

In October, 1896, he prepared and submitted to the Secretary of War, a history of the War Department Division of Military Information, with suggestions for its enlargement and improvement.

At the commencement of the coal riots in 1877, the General of the Army being absent, General Vincent was Acting Adjutant General of the Army and was given by the President "full authority" to order troops, practically all east of the Mississippi, to aid the State authorities, and empowered to use his own discretion in the matter; the President and Secretary of War commended his acts under that authority. When relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and of Dakota, he was commended in orders by the respective Commanding Generals of those frontier military departments.

He was appointed Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, retired April 23rd, 1903.

On November 15th, 1896, he was retired from active service by operation of law.

General Vincent was a ready and interesting writer and the author of valuable articles upon "Staff Organizations;" a plea for the Staff; Compensation of Army Officers; The

Military Power of the United States; Lincoln and Stanton; The Death of Lincoln; Florida Indians in the Day of De Soto, and the Florida Seminole Wars; numerous professional reports 1853-1895; several reports to Congressional Committees on Army Staff Organization; Early's March on Washington; The Battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861; Texas-Mexican Frontier, its condition and character as to settlement, ranches, stock, water, timber, crops, grasses and minerals; The Army of the United States, the Alma Mater of the Loyal Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic; The Life of Columbia, the Queen of the World and Child of the Skies; The Original Territory of the United States and Crown Lands as particularly connected with Virginia, Maryland and Michigan; Thoughts of Washington and Our Ancestors, to keep bright our support of the Constitution and Laws of the United States; and Biographical Sketches of Justin Dimick, Winfield Scott Hancock, Fitz-John Porter, David Sloane Stanley, George L. Hartsuff, Henry Clay Symonds, William P. Craig-hill and John McAllister Schofield.

He was a member of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy; The National Geographic Society; affiliated with the Washington Academy of Sciences; The Commandery-in-Chief, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Grand Army of the Republic; The Sons of the American Revolution—President of the District of Columbia Society; Ex-Vice President of the Military Service Institution of the United States; President of the Fort Stevens Lincoln National Military Park Association; The Advisory Board of Trinity College, Washington, D. C.; The Board of Visitors of Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., and of the Advisory Committee of the Memorial Continental Hall, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. He cooperated in forwarding the publication in 1903, by the Republic of France of *Les Combattants Francais de la Guerre*

Americaine, 1778-1783, and its translation into English, with the addition of an index of names, and its publication under a resolution of the United States Senate.

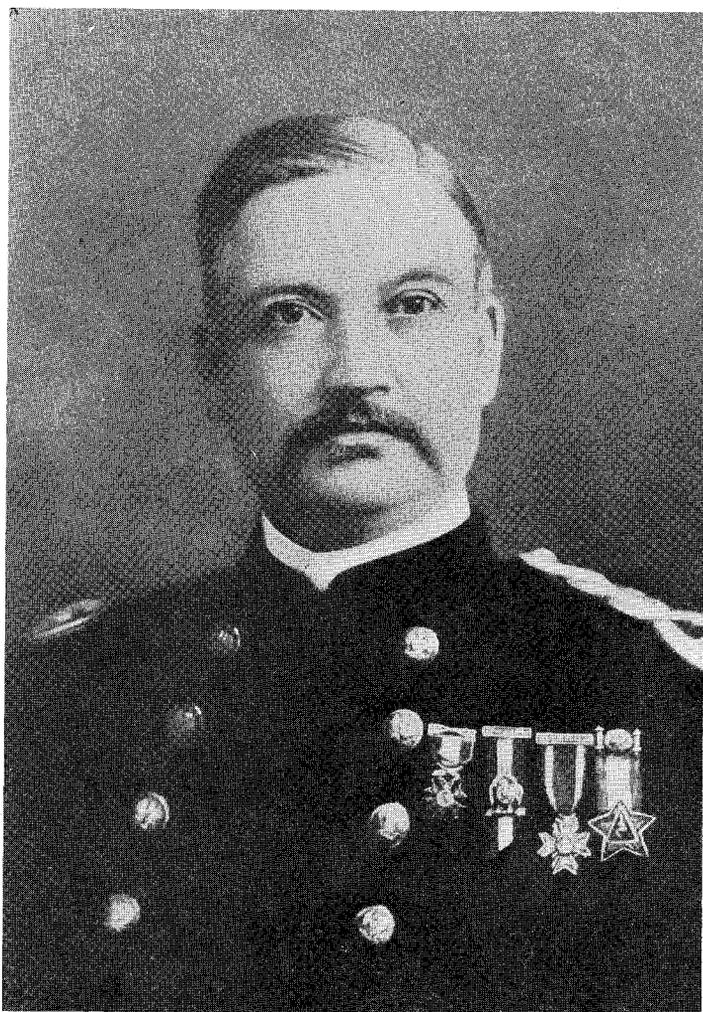
By means of this last mentioned work, thus accomplished, the deficiency in the United States War Department records, of the names of 40,000. French sailors and soldiers who assisted the Colonists in the War of the American Revolution, was supplied.

General Vincent was married on August 13th, 1857, to Miss Laura Louise Lancaster, daughter of Judge Joseph B. Lancaster of Florida; his married life was one of perfect happiness, his beloved wife presiding over his home with a grace and dignity that was most charming.

An only son, Dr. Thomas N. Vincent, an able and accomplished physician of Washington, D. C., was given to this noble couple, and the highest ambition of that son was to add to the welfare and happiness of his parents, and after his beloved mother had been called before the Great White Throne, his constant thought was to make the declining years of his father as peaceful and happy as was possible.

Honorable in every sense, an accomplished true Christian gentleman of the highest type of character, a superb soldier, generous, thoughtful of others, conscientious, beloved by all who knew him, faithful to every duty confided to him, an ideal man in whom the martyr President Lincoln and his great War Minister Stanton had absolute and implicit confidence, generations shall come and pass away, ere the Army of the United States shall forget the beautiful character and beloved name of Thomas McCurdy Vincent.

JOHN M. WILSON.



GENERAL JUDSON D. BINGHAM.

JUDSON D. BINGHAM.

No. 1639. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, November 17, 1909, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 79.

Was born in Massena, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 16, 1831; in 1850 appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana on the recommendation of Hon. A. J. Harlan, Representative in Congress from that District; served as cadet at the Military Academy from July 1, 1850 to June 30, 1854; promoted to Second Lieutenant, Second United States Artillery, July 1, 1854; served as Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1854 to August 28, 1854; served in garrison at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, November and December, 1854, and at Barrancas Barracks, Fla., from January, 1855 to March 22, 1856; promoted to First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, March 12, 1856; on duty in U. S. Coast Survey Service from March 22, 1856 to June 12, 1857; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va. (Artillery School of Practice), 1857 to 1860; on expedition to Harper's Ferry, Va., to suppress John Brown's raid, 1859; on frontier duty at Fort Ridgely, Minn., from May, 1860 to April, 1861, and on expedition to the Yellow Medicine, Minn., in summer of 1860; in garrison at Fort McHenry, Md., May and June, 1861; appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, May 13, 1861; served during the Rebellion of the seceding States; in charge of trains and supplies of General Bank's Command, in the field, in Maryland, from August, 1861 to February 12, 1862, and in charge of Quartermaster's depot, at Nashville, Tenn., from March, 1862 to March, 1863; served as Chief Quartermaster of the Seventeenth Army Corps (Lieutenant-Colonel ex-officio) from January 1, 1863 to April 23, 1863, when General Grant appointed him Chief Quartermaster

of the Department and Army of Tennessee; he continued on duty in the field as Chief Quartermaster of that Army from that date during the time it was commanded by Generals Grant, Sherman and McPherson, up to the date the latter was killed in battle, and subsequently by Generals Logan and Howard, to the end of the siege of Atlanta, Ga., August 25, 1864; was present as Chief Quartermaster of the Seventeenth Army Corps at Lake Providence and Milliken's Bend, La., April 9 to 23, 1863; was present as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., from April 23 to July 4, 1863; was present at the surrender of the city and during its occupation from July 4 to October, 1863; was at Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., and at Bridgeport and Scottsboro, Ala., until last of December, 1863; joined General Sherman at Cairo, Ill., January 1, 1864, and under his direction arranged for transporting troops from Memphis to Vicksburg for the expedition to Meridian, Miss.; as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee accompanied General Sherman on the march with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps from Vicksburg to Meridian and return, February and March, 1864; was present as Chief Quartermaster at Headquarters, Army of the Tennessee, Huntsville, Ala., March to June, 1864; and in the invasion of Georgia, including siege of Atlanta, June to August 25, 1864; was appointed Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department (Colonel ex-officio), August 2, 1864, and served as such from August 25, 1864 to December 31, 1866, being engaged in making investigations at Boston, Mass.; New York City, Elmira, Syracuse and Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville and Camp Nelson, Ky.; Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Riley, Kansas; on duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., at various times from September, 1864 to December, 1865; from December, 1865 to January, 1867, was on duty with General Sherman at St. Louis, Mo., as Inspector of the Quartermaster's Depart-

ment; was on duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, at Detroit, Mich., from January 8, 1867 to March 31, 1870; in February, March and April, 1869, made inspections at Forts Richardson, Griffin, Concho, Stockton, Davis, McKavitt and San Antonio, Texas; served as Assistant in the Office of the Quartermaster-General at Washington, D. C., from April 4, 1870 to January 19, 1874, and from January 28 to February 20, 1875; served as Commissioner to audit Kansas War Accounts, under Act of Congress approved February 2, 1871, from March 8 to April 5, 1871; served as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from October, 1879 to November, 1883; served as Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Pacific and Department of California, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from November, 1883 to about May 30, 1886; served as Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1886 to December, 1894; promotions, to Quartermaster with the rank of Major, July 29, 1866; to Deputy Quartermaster-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 3, 1875; to Assistant Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel, July 2, 1883; brevets, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war; Brigadier-General, April 9, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the field during the war; retired from active service, May 16, 1895; member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; of the Army of the Cumberland; of the Army of the Tennessee; Commander of the Society of Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States since its organization, April 23, 1896; companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and ex-Senior Vice-Commander of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, a member of the Commandery-in-Chief; member of Manhattan Club of New York; of Union League of Philadelphia, and Osceola Club of Pensacola, Fla.; also member of Association of Graduates of United

States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Member of the National Geographic Society.

General Bingham was a man of unquestioned ability and excellent judgment, cool in action, prompt, untiring, energetic and devoted to his profession, qualities that made him an officer of unusual efficiency.

The following letters and endorsements from some of his several commanders, and other prominent officers with whom he served, testify to the conscientious care, interest and skill that he brought to the performance of his many very responsible duties during his service of more than forty years on the active list of the Army:

"No. 75, West 71st St.,
New York, Oct. 8, 1889.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the merits of Col. and Bvt. Brigadier General Judson D. Bingham, now Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

During the siege of Vicksburg in the summer of 1863, he was the Quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee under General Grant, and when I succeeded General Grant in October, Col. Bingham continued with me until in the spring of 1864, I became the Commanding General of the Division of the Mississippi. I had abundant opportunities, especially during the Meridian Expedition, to observe his conduct and business methods. These were perfect, and contributed largely to the success of the expedition. Again at St. Louis, 'after the war' in the important transition period from War to Peace, Col. Bingham possessed my fullest confidence, and commanded my fullest respect, and by close association won my personal affection. I have watched his official career ever since, and have noticed that he has been sent by his immediate superiors to remote posts and stations, doing a full share of frontier duty and always with that harmony which is the best possible proof of good sense and subordination.

Though he has disbursed large sums of money, and been held responsible for similar amounts of property, never has a breath of suspicion rested on his well earned fame.

In the changes incident to the Military Service, I feel sure the national authorities will distinguish true merit from noisy claimants, and award to the modest, meritorious officer the just reward of promotion when opportunity offers.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
General. (Retired)"

"Washington, D. C.,
8th October, 1889.

General J. D. Bingham,
Chief Quartermaster, Div. of the Missouri,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear General:—

No officer of the Quartermaster's Department was more uniformly earnest, industrious, intelligent, efficient and successful in the service of his Department and in the discharge of his important duties during the war, and after its close, so long as I was in active service in command of it, than yourself. I always looked with entire confidence to you for zealous and efficient and cheerful service at whatever post, and in whatever duty I found it necessary to commit you. You served long in the field with the Western Armies, and when transferred to other fields you justified the high confidence your reputation led me to repose in your ability and zeal in the service of your country.

I left the service under the law of retirement for age with the strongest friendship for and confidence in you as a faithful and able officer.

Your friend and servant,
(Signed) M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, (Retired),
Bvt. Major General, U. S. Army."

"St. Louis, Oct. 11, 1888.

* * * * *

I consider it a duty as it is certainly a pleasure to bear my testimony to the high personal character and official standing of General J. D. Bingham, U. S. A.

He served with me many years as an officer of my staff, and as Chief Quartermaster of the various departments which I have commanded during the past twenty-five years, and I know him to be an officer of extraordinary ability and efficiency, fully competent to perform the duties of any position in his department.

* * * * *

(Signed) JNO. POPE,
Major General, U. S. A. (Retired)"

The following is an extract from the annual report of Quartermaster-General M. C. Meigs, dated September 30, 1880:

"Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage.

This branch of the Quartermaster General's office has been under care of Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, who, on November 11th, 1879, relieved Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Bingham, who had been in charge thereof since April 4, 1870. I parted with Colonel Bingham with great regret, for his vigilant and intelligent co-operation in the work of this office had been of great assistance to me; but he needed relief after long confinement to sedentary occupation, and therefore, he was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, where, as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, he will have the opportunity, while still charged with heavy responsibility, of leading a life physically more active."

Headquarters Department of the Lakes,
Detroit, Michigan, Mar. 31, 1870.

General Orders,
No. 7.

1. Pursuant to General Orders No. 16, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 7, 1870, Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of this Department, and will proceed to comply with the requirements of said order. He will be relieved of his duties by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Bates, Captain, U. S. Army, who is hereby announced as Acting Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

2. In relieving General Bingham from duty, the Commanding General desires to express his high appreciation of the able and zealous manner in which General Bingham has performed the duties of Chief Quartermaster of this Department, and particularly acknowledges his hearty and efficient co-operation in the execution of all orders having in view economy and retrenchment. The earnest good wishes of the Commanding General will accompany General Bingham to his new field of duty, in which his ability, fidelity and zeal will be sure to secure for him the high regard and esteem which are entertained for him by every officer under whom he has served, and in all the responsible and difficult positions he has occupied in the course of his distinguished service.

By command of Brevet Major-General Pope:

H. L. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Extract from Record of Proceedings of a Board of Examination of Quartermasters, in the case of Colonel J. D. Bingham and Quartermaster, U. S. A., and Inspector, Quartermaster's Department:

* * * * *

Opinion as to Mental Qualifications.

The Board is of the opinion that Colonel Bingham has a precise and thorough knowledge of the regulations and orders of the Quartermaster's Department, and of the system of accounts of the Quartermaster's Department, and of capacity and intelligence and his varied experience qualify him to discharge ably the important duties of an inspector, or any others in the Quartermaster's Department with which he may be entrusted.

Extract furnished Colonel Bingham for his information.

The Quartermaster-General is happy to be able to communicate so favorable a record to one of the officers of the Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.
Brevet Major General.

Q. M. G. O.,
September 14, 1865.

Indorsement of Major W. W. Morris, Fourth U. S. Artillery, on application of Lieutenant J. D. Bingham, Second U. S. Artillery, for an appointment as assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army:

"On board Steamer Favorite, enroute from Fort Ridgely, Minn., to Fort McHenry, Md., April 27, 1861.

Lieutenant Bingham has served under my command as Quartermaster at Fort Ridgely, Minn., for nearly a year past, giving me ample time to judge of his capacity and fitness for the situation, and of his business habits generally, I can, therefore, speak from my personal knowledge, and recommend him to the Quartermaster-General for the appointment he solicits.

He is scrupulously exact in his accounts, quick and energetic in the performance of his duties, thorough in all, and as a graduate of West Point, scientific in every branch of the military profession.

Among the subalterns of the Army, I have no knowledge of any more worthy of a staff commission in a period so critical as the present.

(Signed) W. W. MORRIS,
Major, 4th Artillery."

"War Department,
Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington, April 10, 1890.

I joined the Army of the Tennessee before Vicksburg, in June, 1863. I found Colonel J. D. Bingham (Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l) of the Quartermaster's Department as Chief Quartermaster for this great army, numbering more than a hundred thousand men. That branch of the Service I have never seen so efficiently managed as it was under Colonel Bingham. The best fed mules and horses I have ever seen in active service were those with this Army.

Generals Grant, Sherman and McPherson had entire confidence in his ability and energy. General Grant gave proof of his confidence in his efficiency by ordering Colonel Bingham to go with him when he (General Grant) was ordered from the Army of the Tennessee to command the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, after the battle of Chickamauga.

His private as well as official integrity is above reproach.

(Signed) JNO. MOORE,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army."

“War Department,
Office of the Commissary General,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1890.

My dear General:—

From my personal knowledge and close official relation with you during the War, when you served as Depot Quartermaster at Nashville, from March, 1862, and as Chief Quartermaster of the 17th Army Corps, and Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department and Army of the Tennessee, from March, 1863 to August, 1864; and afterward as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, from January, 1867 to March, 1870; and thereafter as Assistant in the Office of the Quartermaster-General until 1878, I am enabled, and it affords me pleasure to testify that all these varied and important duties were performed by you efficiently, intelligently and promptly, and in a highly satisfactory manner. To this may be added your well-known personal and official integrity, attention to and thorough knowledge of your duties, which I know received the commendation of the military commanders and others under or with whom you have served.

I am.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

(Signed) R. MACFEELY,

Commissary General of Subsistence.

Gen'l J. D. Bingham,
Asst. Quartermaster-General,
Headquarters Div. of the Mo.,
Chicago, Ill.”

* * * * *

It was the fortune of the writer, his classmate, to know General Bingham from the time of his entering West Point in 1850, and I recall the high esteem in which he was held by his classmates in the Military Academy; he was of rather a reserved disposition but always kind and courteous, and had those qualities of mind and heart that bound his friends to him with ties of deep and sincere affection. He was always devoted to his “Alma Mater,” and, after his retirement from active service, visited frequently and spent much time amid

the scenes of his young cadet days—in his last will he expressed the desire that he might be buried at West Point, and, in accordance with that wish, on December 21, 1909, his remains were, with military honors, interred in the beautiful cemetery there, where, awaiting the last reveille, he rests, surrounded by old comrades, and in the shadow of those everlasting hills he loved so well—Requiescat in Pace.

C. G. S.

GEORGE A. CORNISH.

No. 2490. CLASS OF 1873.

Died, November 25, 1909, at Demopolis, Ala., aged 60.

“Col. George A. Cornish, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly on the night of November 25, 1909, soon after retiring, at his home in Demopolis, Ala. He had been complaining of a dull, persistent pain over the center of his chest for several days, which did not yield to treatment. He attributed it to indigestion, but examination of the heart revealed no trouble there, although he did have arterio-sclerosis (diseased arteries), and death was due either to rupture of diseased aorta or a suddenly formed blood clot in that artery. He had not been confined to bed, and was not considered dangerously ill.

“Colonel Cornish was a graduate of West Point, where he was appointed a cadet in July, 1869. He was graduated and promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, June 13, 1873. His early service was spent on the frontier at various posts in New Mexico, where Indian disturbances were plentiful. He also served in Texas, Arizona and North Dakota, and was Indian agent at Unitah and Oway Agency from January to October, 1898. He went to Cuba with his regiment the latter part of 1898, and also served in the Philippines. He served with the 15th Infantry until promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th Infantry, May 28, 1902. He was promoted Colonel of Infantry January 20, 1904, and was retired at his own request March 29 of the same year, after over thirty years' service.”
—Army and Navy Journal, Dec. 18, 1909.



LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.

LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.

No. 2776. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, December 11, 1909, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 54.

LORENZO L. C. BROOKS was born at Des Moines, Iowa, October 30, 1855, and entered the Military Academy, September 1, 1875. In his four years at the Academy he won the affection and esteem of his classmates by his sunny disposition, genial manners and sterling character.

He graduated June 13, 1879, and was commissioned in the Fifth Cavalry. He served with his regiment in the Ute Expedition of 1879-1880, and at various frontier posts until June 30, 1883, when he resigned from the Army.

After leaving the service, he made his home at St. Paul, Minn., where he organized a company dealing in dairy products, which operated, in connection therewith, some large farms in Minnesota. In 1899 he sold his interests in this company and entered the field of electrical enterprises, in which he also achieved marked success. At his death he was Vice President of the Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Company of St. Paul, Minn., and was interested in a number of allied industries.

Although he had resigned his commission, he retained his affection for the Academy and the Army and his interest in their progress. Being fond of athletic sports he was a member and regular supporter of the Army Athletic Association and made an annual pilgrimage to Philadelphia to see the Army and Navy football game and to greet his old friends and classmates.

In 1883 he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Harbaugh, who with their son, Springer Harbaugh Brooks, a student at Yale University, survives him.

* * *

WINN BLAIR.

No. 4228. CLASS OF 1904.

Died, December 12, 1909, at Hot Springs, Ark., aged 31.

SECOND LIEUTENANT WINN BLAIR, Seventh Cavalry, died at the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., at 10:30 a. m., December 12, 1909. The following general order was issued at Fort Riley on December 13:

"With the deepest regret, the regimental commander announces the death of Second Lieutenant Winn Blair, 7th Cavalry, at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., at 10:30 a. m., December 12, 1909. This young officer joined the regiment October 22, 1904, having graduated from the Military Academy in June of the same year. The exigencies of the service caused his attachment and service with four troops of the regiment, in each of which faithful performance of duty, loyalty of his commanding officers and consideration of those under him were characteristic. He served as Squadron Quartermaster and Commissary of the Third Squadron from May 18, 1907 to June 23, 1909, and on more than one occasion was selected to act as regimental quartermaster in the field to the eminent satisfaction of the regimental commander. He represented the regiment in the pistol competitions in 1906 and 1909, each time winning a place on the team. He entered the Mounted Service School in 1907 and completed the course with such credit that he was detailed, upon application by the school, to take a post-graduate course. To his proficiency as a horseman was due the accident that brought about his untimely end, as he suffered a fracture of his leg while training a horse for the International Horse Show, at Madison Square, New York, and during an operation that subsequently became necessary, he died from heart failure while under an anaesthetic. In all the manifold duties that fall to a subaltern serving with his regiment, Lieutenant Blair gave evidence of a high order of military and executive ability. As a man, he was of a singularly lovable character, endearing himself both to his associates and those under his command. The entire regiment mourns with his bereaved family, and

regrets that the Army must be deprived of the services of so promising a young officer. Winn Blair will always be a cherished memory in the Seventh Cavalry. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days. * * *

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Guilfoyle:

T. A. ROBERTS,
Captain and Adjutant, Seventh Cavalry."

ARTHUR B. FOSTER.

No. 3217. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, December 17, 1909, at Manila, P. I., aged 46.

MAJOR ARTHUR B. FOSTER, of the Philippine Scouts (Captain, 19th U. S. Inf.), stationed at Manila, dropped dead from heart disease on December 17, 1909. Major Foster was graduated from the U. S. M. A., Class of 1887. He was born in Illinois on November 12, 1863, and after graduation served as Second Lieutenant in the Nineteenth Infantry; was promoted First Lieutenant, Second Infantry, July 5, 1894, and was transferred to the Nineteenth Infantry, December 8 of the same year. He reached the grade of Captain in March, 1899, and was appointed Major, Philippine Scouts, June 15, 1907. He was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Major Foster had been on special duty at Camp Daraga, and was in Manila for medical treatment while on the way back to his post at Camp Gregg. He had entered a drug store to make a small purchase, and suddenly fell unconscious and died in a few moments. His wife at the time was visiting in her old home in Illinois. Major Foster was graduated from the Military Academy in 1887, and served seven years in the Nineteenth Infantry. On becoming a First Lieutenant he was transferred to the Second Infantry, and soon transferred

back to the Nineteenth Infantry, with which he served until 1905, when he went to the Philippine Scouts. He became a Captain in 1899. He was assigned to duty with the Scouts by Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, who said of him in orders that he was "one of the best officers in the Philippine Division."

The remains were brought to the United States and interred at Arlington. * * *

JOHN MULLAN.

No. 1550. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, December 28, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 80.

CAPTAIN MULLAN was born in Virginia, July 30, 1830. He was graduated from St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, in 1847, and at the time of his death was the second oldest alumnus of that venerable institution then living. He was appointed a Cadet to West Point, at large, by President Polk, in 1848, and was graduated in 1852. This class contained many officers who in after life became prominent, some of whom were Casey, Slocum, Mendell, Stanley, Hascall, Hart-suff, Woods, McCook, Kantz, Crook and Hawkins who were general officers in the Union Army, and Cosby, Farney, Pock, Bagley and Bonneau of the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

He was appointed Second Lieutenant of Second Artillery and until 1858 was stationed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; engaged against the Seminole Indians in Florida in the 50's; at Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, 1856-57; on frontier duty in Oregon and Washington (then Washington Territory).

In 1858 he was engaged in the Spokane Expedition, in battle September 5th-7th, 1858, under Colonel Wright against the Northwestern Indians of Washington Territory, to punish them for "Steptoe's Massacre." He was an Aide to Colonel Wright.

He was engaged in the survey of Western railroads, the best known of which is the present Northern Pacific.

He also laid out the line from Fort Benton, headwaters of the Missouri, to Walla Walla, Washington, on the Columbia.

The country through which this road passed was occupied only by Indians, passed the Coeur de Alene Mission and about thirty miles from Ft. Owen, Flat Head Indian Mission, and over a great portion of this road now runs the Northern Pacific Railroad.

During the survey of this Fort Benton Military Road by his Expedition, the pass which is now called the "Mullan" Pass was discovered.

The State of Idaho some years ago named, in his honor, a town, "Mullan," through which now runs the Northern Pacific Railroad.

For his services to the then Territory of Washington its Legislature passed complimentary resolutions in his honor.

After leaving the Army, Captain Mullan settled in California, where he was a resident for many years, and engaged in the practice of law.

During his last years and while a resident of Washington City, he represented the States of California, Oregon and Nevada at the National Capitol in their relations to the Federal Government. As the agent of California, he was energetic and successful in discovering and prosecuting claims against the Government, following them to final judgment through all the Courts of Jurisdiction. In this way millions of dollars were recovered into this state.

He was long recognized as one of the foremost land lawyers in the United States.

Captain Mullan leaves behind him two daughters, Miss May R. Mullan of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Geo. R. Lukers of Oakland, Cal., and one son, Frank D. Mullan of New York City, besides a brother, Comdr. D. W. Mullan, U. S. N., and two sisters, the Misses Mullan of Annapolis, Md.

* * *

LOOMIS L. LANGDON.

No. 1650. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, January 7, 1910, at New York, N. Y., aged 80.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LOOMIS L. LANGDON was born in the State of New York, October 25th, 1830. He entered the Military Academy, July 1st, 1850, graduating in 1854, number twenty in a class of forty-five members.

He was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, July 1st, 1854; Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, August 21st, 1854; First Lieutenant, First Artillery, July 30th, 1860; Captain, First Artillery, August 28th, 1861; Major, Second Artillery, March 20th, 1879; Lieutenant-Colonel, First Artillery, December 1st, 1883; Colonel, First Artillery, January 25th, 1889.

He was retired October 25th, 1894, as Colonel; and became Brigadier General, April 23d, 1904.

For distinguished services in the field he received the Brevets of Major, February 20th, 1864; and of Lieutenant-Colonel, September 29th, 1864.

He served in garrison at Fortress Munroe, Virginia, in 1854; in Florida against the hostile Seminole Indians, 1854-



GENERAL LOOMIS L. LANGDON,

1856; in action at Big Cypress Swamp, Florida, April 7th, 1856; on frontier duty at Fort Brown, Texas, 1857-1859; in charge of the dismantling of the forts on the Rio Grande, 1860; during the Rebellion, 1861-1866; in the defence of Fort Pickens, Florida; in the repulse of the attack on Santa Rosa Island, and bombardment of Fort Pickens, November 22d-23d, 1861, and July, 1862; engaged in operations in South Carolina, June 19th, 1862 to February 5th, 1864; in command of siege and field batteries in the descent upon Morris Island, June 10th, 1863, and in the siege of Fort Wagner, July 10th-20th, 1863; in command of Battery and Artillery Brigade in the Expedition to Florida, February 5th to April 26th, 1864; was Chief of Artillery of First Division, Tenth Army Corps, in operations on James River, near Bermuda Hundreds, Virginia, May 5th to September 28th, 1864; in action near Hamlit's Station, May 10th, 1864; was engaged in the assault and capture of the enemy's defenses near Chester Station, May 11th to 14th, 1864; in the battle of Drury's Landing, May 16th, 1864; in the defence of Bermuda Hundred intrenchment with frequent skirmishes, May 20th to August 28th, 1864, and in the siege of Petersburg, September, 1864; in command of battery in operation before Richmond, September 29th, 1864 to August 18th, 1865, being engaged in the assault and capture of New Market Heights, Sept. 29th, 1864; in repulse of attack on New Market road, October 7th, 1864; Chief of Artillery, Twenty-Fifth Army Corps, Army of the James, February 14th to June 18th, 1865; Assistant Inspector General, June 18th to August 18th, 1865; on sick leave August to November, 1865; in command of Company at Brownsville, Texas, November and December, 1865; at Brazos Santiago, Texas, December, 1865; on special service in connection with the suppression of Fenian disturbances on the Northern frontier; engaged in the suppression of the election disturbances at New Orleans, Louisiana, and in the suppression of the rail-

road riots, July 23d to October 25th, 1877, at Pittsburg and Reading, Pennsylvania.

In his cadet days he was remembered for his kind and amiable disposition, his sympathetic and helpful friendship, and his purity of conduct.

In manhood he was independent in thought and action, candid in speech, sincere and loyal in friendship, conscientious and devoted to duty, and faithful in maintaining the honor and integrity of his country.

On the battlefield, in the calm and philosophical way of his nature, he resolutely confronted danger, and coolly and intelligently directed his forces to overcome it. His whole personality was a representative type of the modern soldier as well as of the Christian gentleman.

In 1867 General Langdon married Miss Hattie Creamer, of a well known Brooklyn family. She died in 1899. They had two sons, one of whom, Armand C. Langdon, died in 1904. A week later General Langdon's second wife, who was Miss Grace Barnhardt, and whom he married in 1900, died at the Park Avenue Hotel, where General Langdon made his home during his declining years. He left one son, Captain Russell Creamer Langdon, U. S. A., who is in the Philippines with his regiment, the Third Infantry. He was a member of the hospital committee of St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn; a director of the Brevort Savings Bank, Brooklyn, a member of many societies, and of the Hamilton and Church Clubs in Manhattan and the Oxford Club, in Brooklyn.

H. M. LAZELLE,
Brigadier General, U. S. A., Retired.

EDWARD EDGERLY GAYLE.

No. 2605. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, January 14, 1910, at Washington, D. C., aged 56.

EDWARD E. GAYLE was born in Virginia, March 23, 1854, but most of his boyhood was passed in North Carolina, and he was a resident of Raleigh, in that state, when he received an appointment to the Military Academy in 1872. As was the custom in those days Gayle reported, with his other future classmates, in the latter part of May of that year. Those who saw the batch of raw youths lined up in front of "Beast Barracks" had their attention invariably drawn to the file on the extreme left. His short stature—(exceeding the minimum limit of five feet by but a fraction of an inch)—his rosy, clear complexion and fair, wavy hair, and unusual symmetry of figure, caused Gayle to be conspicuous wherever he happened to be, and this attractive exterior remained with him all his life. His career throughout the four years' course at West Point was an honorable one, and he graduated in 1876 with high class standing. His sunny disposition and unfailing good nature caused him to be universally attractive, both to his classmates and to others. He was a cadet officer for three years, and it may be safely asserted that West Point never beheld a trimmer or more attractive military picture than the sight of Cadet Gayle in full-dress uniform and equipment.

Upon graduation Gayle was promoted to the Second Artillery as Second Lieutenant, and he served continuously in that regiment till the regimental organization of that arm of the service was discontinued in 1901.

Promotion was about dead in those days, consequently Gayle was nine years a Second Lieutenant. He attained his captaincy in 1899 while serving with his regiment in Cuba.

He was promoted Major in 1903 and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1907. Upon the organization of the Fourth Field Artillery Gayle was assigned to it. It is not necessary here to enumerate the various posts at which Gayle served. They were numerous and widely separated, and included a tour of duty in the Philippines.

While stationed at Fort McHenry in 1881, Gayle was married to Miss Ayres, a daughter of General Romaine B. Ayres, at the time Colonel of the Second Artillery. Mrs. Gayle died several years ago.

Colonel Gayle's death followed a sudden illness that seized him while temporarily at the Ebbitt House, in Washington. The news was a surprise and shock to his many friends. When the writer of this saw him last, in 1906, he seemed the picture of health with promise of many years ahead of him. At that time, in spite of his having passed the half-century mark, there was still some rose in his cheek and the graceful figure of youth remained.

Gayle had the gift of making friends and he probably had not a single enemy. Few there are whose departure would cause the regret of so many as that of Edward Edgerly Gayle.

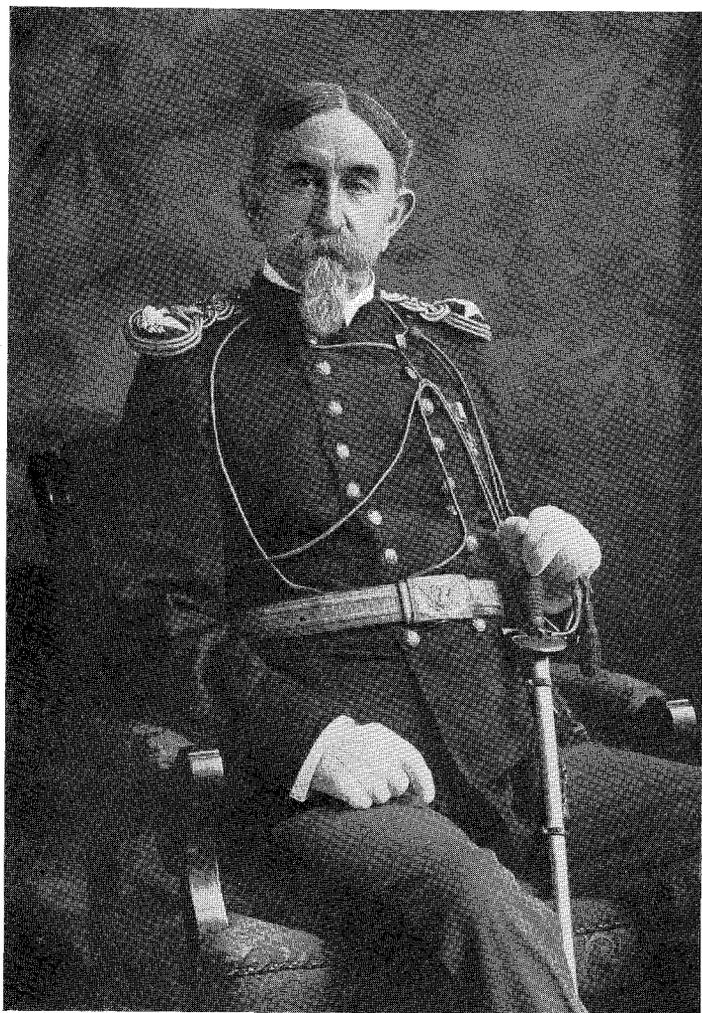
CLASSMATE.

STANISLAUS REMAK.

No. 2206. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, February 12, 1910, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 64.

STANISLAUS REMAK, who died at his residence, No. 4118 Baltimore avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Saturday, February 12, 1910, was the elder son of the late Gustavus Remak, who was President of the Fairmount Park Commission, and was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1846. The early years of



GENERAL ELIAS VAN ARSDALE ANDRUS.

his life were passed in Germany. After his return to Philadelphia he was graduated from the Central High School and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in the Class of 1867, was appointed as Second Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Artillery, and later promoted to First Lieutenant.

His service was in Richmond, Virginia, to January, 1868; at Camp Williams, Virginia, to April, 1868; on leave to June 21, 1868; at Fort Jefferson, Florida, to November 15, 1868; on leave to March 23, 1869; at Fort Sullivan, Maine, to May 11, 1871; on leave to September 1, 1871, when he resigned.

After his resignation he studied law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Bar and continued the practice of this profession until his death. He was a communicant and vestryman of the parish of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Thirty-ninth and Locust streets, and a member of Philadelphia Lodge, No. 72, F. and A. M., and Jerusalem Chapter, R. A. M.

In 1880, he married Miss Josephine W. Dickson, of Nova Scotia, who survives him. He leaves a brother, Gustavus Remak, Jr., and a sister, Mrs. Thomas H. Fenton.

* * *

ELIAS VAN ARSDALE ANDRUSS.

No. 2038. CLASS OF 1864.

Died, April 3, 1910, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 70.

"Brig-Gen. Elias Van Arsdale Andrus, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday. He was born in Newark on December 18, 1839, and when fifteen years old joined the navy as an acting midshipman, serving for two years. He received an appointment to West Point on July 1, 1860, was graduated on June 13, 1864, and assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the First Artillery. Immediately

upon leaving the Military Academy he went to the Army of the Potomac, then engaged in the siege and operations before Petersburg. He was employed as assistant at the ordnance depot from August, 1864 to February, 1865. General Andruss was placed in command of a company of the Fifth Cavalry, and participated in a raid against guerrillas at Cabin Point. He was in the action of Hatcher's Run and the capture of Petersburg intrenchments. He was also in the action near Appomattox on April 8 and 9, 1865, taking part in the capitulation of Appomattox Court House. General Andruss received the brevet of Captain on April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

He received his First Lieutenancy on May 10, 1865. After leaving Virginia, General Andruss was sent on frontier duty to Brazos Santiago, Texas. He returned East in December, 1865, and was stationed at Fort Schuyler. Later he served at Fort Porter, Fort Riley, Fort Hamilton, Madison Barracks, Fort Barrancas, Jackson Barracks, Fort Warren, Fort Sill, Fort Adams, and in California. He was promoted to Captain in 1881; Major, Fourth Artillery, in 1898; Lieutenant-Colonel in January, 1901, and remained unassigned until he was made a Colonel in the Artillery Corps in September of that year. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1876.

During the war with Spain, General Andruss was in command of the defences of the Delaware. At the termination of the war he was on detached service mustering out Volunteers; also as Chief Mustering Officer for Delaware and South Carolina, and later was in charge of mustering out returning Volunteers from Cuba at Savannah. He was placed on the retired list at his own request on April 1, 1902, and received rank of Brigadier-General on April 23, 1904, for Civil War service. A son, Malcolm P. Andruss, is a First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Company, United States Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Michie, N. Y."—From the New York Evening Post, April 4, 1910.



COLONEL ELBRIDGE R. HILLS.

ELBRIDGE ROMEYN HILLS.

No. 2141. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, April 14, 1910, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 66.

ELBRIDGE ROMEYN HILLS, Colonel U. S. A., retired, was born at Granger, Medina County, Ohio, March 18th, 1844, and died at his home in Brooklyn from chronic muscular disease of the heart.

Colonel Hills descended from old New England stock that bore the founders' hardships of the earliest colonial period.

He received his early education in the district schools, the Granger Academy, and the Richfield Academy, Ohio, and was nominated by Hon. Harrison G. Blake, member of Congress from the Fourteenth Ohio Congressional District, and conditionally appointed cadet at the U. S. Military Academy by President Abraham Lincoln, March 10th, 1862. He reported at West Point, June 3d, 1862, passed the requisite examinations, received the warrant of Cadet, U. S. A., and graduated on June 18th, 1866. Commissioned Second Lieutenant of Artillery, he was assigned to the Fifth Regiment, joining Battery H at Fort Monroe, Virginia, on October 20th, 1866, and was an officer of the Fifth Artillery during its regimental organization. He was promoted First Lieutenant, October 1st, 1867; Captain, November 28th, 1892; Major, February 2d, 1901; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 28th, 1903; Colonel, June 19th, 1905, and was retired March 19th, 1906.

Colonel Hills served at Fort Monroe, Virginia to June 10th, 1867; Columbia, South Carolina, in command of Battery B, to November 8, 1867, and Post Adjutant to August 20, 1868; Fort Macon, North Carolina, Post Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary to September 24, 1868; Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Florida, to March 10, 1869; Fort Warren, Mass., to April 21, 1869; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., to November 30,

1875; Charleston, S. C., to April 17, 1879; McPherson Barracks, Georgia, to November 12, 1881; Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, to April 15, 1887; Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to September 1, 1888; U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, to September 1, 1890; University of Illinois, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, to September 1, 1894; The Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., to October 15, 1896; Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, to August 24, 1898; mustering out duty, New York, to March 20, 1899; Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, to June 1, 1899; command of Fort Hancock, New Jersey, to September 1, 1899; command of Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to August 11, 1900; Fort Hancock, New Jersey, to April 8, 1901; command of Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to August 22, 1901; command of Fort Dade, Florida, to December 20, 1901; defences of Tampa Bay, Florida, to May 28, 1902; same command and the Artillery District of Key West, Florida, with special duty at Fort Preble, Maine, to April 25, 1903; Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., to July 31, 1903; Assistant Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., to May 12, 1904; Military Secretary in the Office of the Military Secretary of the Army, to June 19, 1905; command of Artillery District of Puget Sound, Washington, to March 26, 1906, the date of his retirement.

He was a Lieutenant of Artillery for twenty-six years, five months and ten days, which exhibits the stagnation of promotion in the Artillery service that existed during that period.

He was Regimental Adjutant of the Fifth Artillery from September 1, 1870 until April 15, 1887, a continuous service in that position of sixteen years, seven months and fourteen days—the longest record of any graduate. With the soldier's instinct he was justly proud of this length of continuous duty as Adjutant and of the recognition of the efficiency of this service by his commanding officers.

His first service at Fort Monroe was at the time Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Southern Confederacy, was a prisoner and he was one of the lieutenants detailed for personal guard duty over him. During his service at the Dry Tortugas, the Conspirators Mudd, Arnold and Spangler were undergoing sentence there for engaging in conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and others of the president's cabinet. He was Adjutant of the troops consisting of ten batteries of the First and Fifth Artillery under command of Brevet Major General Henry J. Hunt, which were stationed at Malone, N. Y., in 1870, to prevent Fenian raids into Canada. In 1887 and 1888, he was Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the Military Service Institution of the United States; in 1890, a graduate of the U. S. Artillery School, and in 1901, President of a Board of Artillery Officers to conduct examinations for gunners. In the performance of every duty, he sought to do that duty well, and, his assignments were always from recognition of his soldierly fitness and conscientious work, and were never due to any influence exerted by himself.

He was a deep and well balanced thinker and much interested in scientific reading and discussions. While stationed at Newport, R. I., he studied law and was certified to be "extremely well grounded in legal principles and fitted for admission to the Bar."

Elbridge R. Hills was the first child of Doctor Stacy and Naomi Gooding (Hatch) Hills, who were born in Bristol, Ontario County, New York, and married July 10, 1842. Their three children were born in Granger, Ohio, where Dr. Stacy Hills practiced the medical profession. Colonel Hills' grandparents were Captain Elizur Hills, born in East Windsor, Conn., and Abigail Coddington, his wife, born in Dighton, Mass. Captain Elizur Hills commanded a company for the defense of the Niagara frontier in the War of 1812. He was a son of John and Anna (Loomis) Hills of East Windsor, Conn.;

grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Warren) Hills; great grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Bronson) Hills, and great great grandson of William Hills, the colonial ancestor. William Hills came from England with Rev. John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians," in the ship Lyon in 1632, and soon went to the Connecticut Valley, settling at Hartford.

William Hills, 1632, of Hartford, Connecticut Valley, and Captain Joseph Hills, 1638, of Malden and Newbury, Merrimac Valley, were the progenitors of all of their surname who are of New England ancestry. It is a singular coincidence that, with the exception of John Hills of the Class of 1813, the name of Hills as cadet at West Point appears only in 1862, when two descendants of these progenitors were appointed cadets in the same class, and upon graduating were assigned to the same regiment, served at same posts several times, and were frequently associated later in various sections of the country.

E. R. Hills was of strong character and estimated it in others by the standards he maintained himself—sincerity, honesty, simplicity and morality in word and thought. He was unassuming and never in the least degree pretentious. His character, while never paraded, was appreciated, and exerted an uplifting influence, and his ideals of duty and manhood inspired many a younger officer. Of most generous disposition to all associates, impartial in every official act, his heart was big and his affections strong, for he was in every respect a lovable man.

His classmate, Professor Frank Soule, University of California, adds deeply felt words to his memory when he says:

"I came to know very early in our cadet life my classmate, the late Colonel Elbridge R. Hills, and at once was his warm friend and ardent admirer. These sentiments toward him have always increased with our friendship and cordial intercourse throughout his entire life in the U. S. Army. He was quiet, modest, unassuming, warm hearted, brave and decided, extremely loyal to his friends, strict

and conscientious in his standards of honesty and honor and of all official duty. He was a model husband and father, and his home life and happiness were ideal. In a word he illustrated the highest type of the American gentleman. He was a man and an officer who no one could thoroughly know without loving and esteeming for his noble character and his many kindly virtues.

"We, who knew him best, feel that in his death we have suffered an irreparable loss—the loss of a dear friend and true-hearted brother."

General Charles Morris, U. S. A., Class of 1865, expresses the following estimate of the lamented officer:

"The more than two score years that I enjoyed the privilege of acquaintance with Elbridge R. Hills impressed me with his worth as a high toned, honorable and conscientious officer. Diligent and painstaking in every duty that devolved upon him, he signally maintained throughout his military career an unflinching endeavor to be just in his dealings with all who came in contact with him. Tactful, sympathetic and possessing an unblemished Christian character that dominated his every impulse, his memory will remain firmly entrenched in the hearts and minds of those who knew him longest and best."

Professor W. S. Chaplin, Class of 1870, recently Chancellor of the Washington University, adds the following tribute:

"E. R. Hills was Adjutant of the Fifth Artillery when I joined the regiment in the fall of 1870. I had never known him before. I found him one of the most conscientious, well meaning, kindly officers whom I ever knew. He was helpful in every way and seemed to feel it a pleasure to assist us youngsters in reaching our proper place in the Army. At that time he was remarkable for his pleasant treatment of everybody. Since I left the Army, I have always remembered him as one of my very best friends."

General Chas. E. L. B. Davis, U. S. A., with a classmate's appreciation, says:

"Hills was a man of solid parts, and better than all, he was a high-minded, conscientious man, a good soldier, a good husband and a good father."

And another classmate, General Charles King, writes of E. R. Hills:

"Now comes the sorrowful news that that modest and most excellent soldier, father and friend is no more. His old associates in the Artillery told me how fine a record E. R. Hills was making and how thoroughly he was respected and honored. How much he did for his children and how well he did it!"

Another classmate, James B. Cole, Attorney, feelingly says:

"I was greatly grieved at the sad news of the death of our dear friend, E. R. Hills. He was one of my most particular friends, our friendship dating from the day we reported as new cadets. My estimate of him may be summed up in a few words: He was straight forward, practical, sensible and true. Much more might be added in commendation. No friendship I formed as a cadet was dearer to me than this."

Colonel Hills was an enthusiast in his devotion to the Artillery arm of the service, and it is a satisfaction and pleasure to his host of friends, to record the following tribute from the Acting Chief of Coast Artillery, Colonel C. J. Bailey:

During the long period of stagnation in the artillery, when not only was there no promotion, but also nothing beyond uninterested garrison routine to occupy the officer; no modern armament and no inducement, indeed no opportunity, to learn what a modern armament was or what could be done with it, many officers lapsed naturally into indifference toward their duties.

This was so often the case that those who did not; those who gave their best efforts to duties from which their years and experience should have given them immunity were made more or less prominent thereby. Who, of that time, cannot now remember those of his post or regiment who, undiscouraged by the dull round of petty duties; by the hopelessness of advancement; the absolute stagnation in promotion, still performed the daily round conscientiously and cheerfully, and with minds and bodies devoted to the work, kept both in training for possible and better things?

Of these Hills was preeminent. No duty was too small for him to devote to it the attention that would insure proper performance; none too unimportant for him to give it his cheerful best although he knew he was fitted by ability and training for a more important, higher military sphere. That this was appreciated by his immediate superiors and rewarded as far as possible by them is illustrated by his long and efficient service as the regimental adjutant. Nearly seventeen years, as officers came and went, did he occupy this position, the most important in the regiment except, perhaps, that of colonel; and for the welfare of officers and men, for their contentment and peace of mind in garrison, even more so than that position.

As Adjutant he was efficient in his official duties, diplomatic in his association with others and a great harmonizer of the many conflicting interests and small feuds that naturally developed among the members of garrisons afflicted with too much leisure.

Colonel Hills had another preeminent quality; that of inherent kindness. Not only in his home, for he was a devoted son and husband, but in his daily intercourse with others, official and unofficial, was this displayed. It is one of the highest attributes of a good officer that he can be a disciplinarian, instilling habits of obedience in his subordinates, and yet be respected for his just measures and liked for his kindly heart. That Colonel Hills had this faculty is evidenced by the feeling of his old regiment for him.

One of its officers, of long service, says of him, that when he was relieved from his incumbency as Adjutant, due to the law limiting such details, he carried with him the liking and respect of his juniors and seniors. No greater compliment could have been paid him.

Colonel Hills gave his very best to the service. Of exemplary character, and irreproachable habits, his uprightness and thoroughness make him a worthy model for the young officer. By his death one more name has been added to those worthy sons of the Academy who have "fought the good fight."

War Department,
Washington,
May, 1910.

Elbridge R. Hills married at Newport, R. I., October 6th, 1874. Mary Theresa Fleming, niece of Rear Admiral Edward

Simpson, then Commodore and in command of the Torpedo Station at Newport. Their children are: Stacy R. and Elbridge F., who are associated in the legal firm of Hills & Hills, New York City. Rollin, a physician, practising in Brooklyn, and Agnes V.

He was a Mason and Knights Templar, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, member of the Society of the War of 1812, and Senior Warden of St. John's Church, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

His controlling ambition was to educate and establish his sons in professions, and he deprived himself of the companionship of his family at distant posts to accomplish that purpose. He told the writer, last year, that he was thankful he had been spared to realize his wish. He died the happier for having fulfilled his ambition.

The funeral services were held at the late home of Colonel Hills on April 17th, 1910, and the interment, on the following day, at the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, with Artillery and Cavalry escort and full military honors. His classmates and Artillery associates were represented at both ceremonies. The three volleys closed this faithful military career of forty-eight years, which will ever remain an honor to his family, his associates and to Old West Point.

F. L. HILLS,
Class of 1866.



MAJOR JAMES K. THOMPSON.

JAMES KASTER THOMPSON.

No. 3046. CLASS OF 1884.

Died, April 17, 1910, at Washington, D. C., aged 48.

MAJOR THOMPSON was born at Des Moines, Iowa, July 3, 1862, was educated in its public schools, completing his preparation for West Point at Colonel Huse's Preparatory School. He entered the Military Academy in June, 1880, was graduated in 1884 and assigned to the Twenty-Third Infantry, remaining with that regiment through the grades of Second and First Lieutenant. Promoted to the grade of Captain, September 28, 1898, he was assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry, January 1st, 1899. During the Spanish-American War Captain Thompson served as Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers and as Inspector General, Fourth Corps, in which capacity he did yeoman's service, working earnestly and late in the organization and consolidation of that corps.

Following the war, Thompson was sent to West Point as senior instructor of tactics. Upon completion of this tour he was assigned to duty at the Army War College, and later transferred to the General Staff, with which he remained till promoted to Major of the Sixteenth Infantry. During this period of detached service Captain Thompson was transferred in turn to the Twelfth, Fifteenth and Eighth Infantry. Part of his service on the General Staff was in the Philippines, and while there he was sent twice on confidential missions to China. Upon his promotion to Major he joined his regiment at Fort Logan A. Roots where he remained till compelled by th illness that caused his death to go on sick leave and finally to the Walter Reed Hospital, where he died.

In announcing Major Thompson's death Colonel C. Gardener, Sixteenth Infantry, in regimental orders says:

"By the death of Major Thompson the Army loses an officer whose record is one of high professional attainments and of duty faithfully done. His character was marked by all the qualities that makes up the ideal officer and gentleman, and his career, now so grievously cut short, will always serve to those who knew him as an inspiration to better things. His friends will mourn him as one whose broad sympathies and gentleness of heart, manifested especially to the young officers with whom he came in contact, made him loved by all who knew him. If there be any comfort in the thought, his bereaved family has the consolation of knowing that the death of no other officer of the Army will be mourned by a wider circle of friends. His life may well be taken as a model for the American soldier."

Major Thompson was by instinct a soldier. Though a strict disciplinarian he ever had the confidence of his subordinates and his men. His kindly heart and keen sympathy made him the friend of all who served under him.

His first station was Fort Porter, N. Y., where he joined Company C of the Twenty-Third. General C. R. Edwards, with whom he served in the Twenty-Third Infantry, and later with the Fourth Army Corps, thus writes of him:

"He at once showed that peculiar and marked ability for the training and conditioning of men that became so peculiarly his own when he was sought after as a drill master and got the corps of cadets in the nice condition he did. Of his exemplary habits you have proof. I never saw an officer in the Army, with anything that he was given to do, put more energy and devotion into his work than Jake Thompson. In the Fourth Army Corps he devoted himself to instructing his seniors—volunteer officers—and he put the same energy and heart in that work. They all liked him much. He had, as you know, that thorough method of inspecting militia and inspired them with anxiety to learn, which made all the militia that knew him seek his services.

"When we were at Mobile and he was Acting Inspector General of the whole Fourth Army Corps, in which capacity he virtually remained during its life, he was indefatigable and very successful. General Coppinger worshiped him. He was the only man in the Fourth Army Corps staff that didn't go home on a stretcher,—never spared himself.

"I never have seen more optimism in a man that wore shoulder straps. Through all the eighteen months in which this frightful disease was pulling him down he never once gave up, even on his death-bed, sure that he was going to get well, always looking on the bright side. He was a model soldier, and one of the greatest losses the Infantry has sustained in my recollection."

Major Thompson was selected as the Military Aide of President (then Secretary) Taft on his famous trip to the Philippines, China and Japan, accompanied by Miss Roosevelt, seven Senators and their wives and twenty-four Congressmen and their wives. He was simply indefatigable, worked night and day, and everybody liked him. He had that sharp, clear-cut habit of decision that accomplished things.

Major Thompson was the choice of the Chief of Staff for the position of commandant of cadets in 1909 and undoubtedly would have succeeded Colonel Sibley had he lived.

So much for the dry official side. How can I even faintly picture the magnificent man, the sterling soldier, the true friend, the loving chum. Those who have had the good fortune to know him and to call him friend will recall one and all of these attributes. He and I met as boys at Huse's in January, 1880, and the friendship thus begun continued to the time of his death.

Never was there a man less selfish nor one who more heartily enjoyed the good fortune of his friends. A classmate thus writes to the Army and Navy Journal of the close of the career of one beloved of many and admired by all:

"Under the Arlington oaks, close to the Court of Honor, with its trellises carrying their April burden of wisteria, Major James K. Thompson, West Point, '84, Major Sixteenth Infantry, is at rest. Next his corps commander, Coppinger, and near Lawton, Liscum and Reilly, "Jake," the well beloved, sleeps in a blanket of flowers sent by the members of the Association of the Class of 1884."

Major Thompson is survived by his beloved wife and two sons, the elder, John B. Thompson, a cadet at West Point.

* * *

SAMUEL GIBBS FRENCH.

No. 1180. CLASS OF 1843.

Died, April 20, 1910, at Florala, Alabama, aged 91.

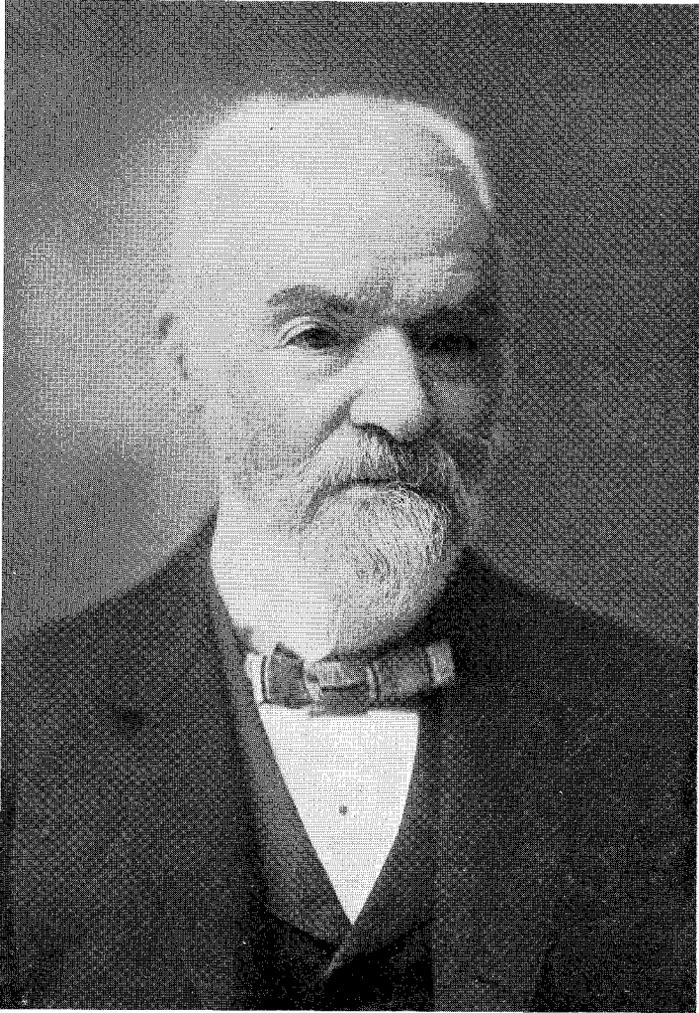
GENERAL SAMUEL GIBBS FRENCH was born in Gloucester County, State of New Jersey, on the twenty-second of November, 1818. His father's name was Samuel French, whose ancestry in this country runs back to Thomas Ffrench, descended from one of the oldest and most honorable of English families. The Ffrenches were Normans and went to England with William the Conqueror. In after years some of them went with Strongbow, the Earl of Pembroke, when he invaded Ireland and "laid waste the country reducing everything to subjection," whereby they acquired great possession. Thomas Ffrench—who was a descendant of the Norman Ffrenches—was, as the register now stands, baptised in the church yet standing in Nether Hayford, Northamptonshire in the year 1637. A painting of that church is in possession of the family. An adherent of the Church of England, for some reason he abandoned it and became a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and for this apostasy was persecuted and imprisoned.

To escape persecution he sailed to the Colonies and when he returned to England he became "one of the landed proprietors of West New Jersey in America."

Taking passage for himself, wife and nine children, he landed in Burlington, West New Jersey, on the twenty-third of July, 1680, O. S.

In 1664 Charles II. granted to his brother, the Duke of York, the territory along our coast north of the mouth of the Delaware River.

The Duke sold the land lying between the Delaware and Hudson Rivers to forty-one degrees of north latitude, to Lord



GENERAL SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

John Berkeley and Sir John Carteret and named it New Caesarea or New Jersey. They divided it into East and West Jersey but the grant being unsatisfactory to the King, owing to the conflicting claims of the proprietors and their heirs, James, in 1689, compelled each to surrender or sell his claim to the crown, and all was embodied in one province—New Jersey.

Thomas French under these proceedings signed the articles relinquishing to the king his proprietary privileges to "the one-ninth of the one-eighth of West Jersey."

General French was educated mainly at the Academy of Burlington, New Jersey. In 1838, New Jersey had not been divided into Congressional Districts and in 1839 four cadets were appointed from the State, as it were, at large. One of them was Samuel Gibbs French.

When the time came for him to leave his home he took the stage for Philadelphia, thence by Camden and Amboy Railroad, to New York, and by steamer to West Point.—He entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1839. Graduated in 1843, No. 14 in his class.—He excelled as an artist. Two of his paintings in water colors, kept by Professor Weir, are preserved and on exhibition to this day.

In October he joined his regiment, the Third United States Artillery at Fort Macon, North Carolina. In December following he was ordered to Washington City to prepare the drawings for field artillery tactics. When compared with the manuscript they were accepted without the alteration of line or dot. Then he was directed to make drawings for heavy artillery. When this was completed, in November, 1844, he rejoined his company at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. In August, 1845, he sailed from Baltimore, via Cuba, with Major S. Ringgold's Battery of Horse Artillery for Aransas Pass, Texas, to join the army of occupation under General Zachary Taylor. He was with Taylor in the Battles of Palo Alto,

Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and in the intended march to Tanpico, which however ended at Victoria, because General Winfield Scott deprived Taylor of most of his troops. Thence he returned to Monterey and afterwards to Saltillo, and participated in the Battle of Buena Vista where he was dangerously wounded.

When able to travel he was given a leave and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General in Washington.

On his return from Mexico in 1847 he was presented with a sword by the people of the State of New Jersey. Senator Garrett D. Wall made the presentation at Trenton. Afterward by a joint resolution of the State Legislature, approved February 19, 1847, he was presented with a second sword.

He was placed on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, while still on crutches. In October he was asked (if able) to go to the Troy (New York) Arsenal, and select a battery, harness, etc., complete, and take it to Cincinnati, Ohio, via the Erie Canal to Buffalo; then on by the lake and canal to its destination. He remained in Cincinnati until February, 1848, when he was informed that he had been appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster on the General Staff of the Army. From that time until he applied to be relieved in 1854, he was kept on duty in the War Department for any special service required. During this period he was sent for duty at different times to New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Mobile, Pascagoula, Houston, Austin, San Antonio and El Paso. In 1851 he was ordered again to San Antonio, Texas, to fit out and take charge of an expedition to El Paso. There had been no rain for over a year and the prairies were a desolate waste. Some springs that were characterized as "living waters," were dry, so from necessity he had to go with a loaded train from Painted Camp to the Rio Grande River, ninety-six miles, without water, and the route was successfully covered in fifty-two consecutive hours, without any loss.

In the spring of 1854 he requested General Jesup to relieve him from duty in the latter's office and he was ordered to Fort Smith, Arkansas. He remained at Fort Smith until he resigned from the Army. His resignation was not accepted but held; and the Adjutant-General wrote to him asking if he really wished to quit the service; and that if a leave was wanted, it would be forwarded. Such was the consideration of the War Department.

When informed that he did wish to leave the Army, the resignation was accepted, to take effect at a future date. On resigning he repaired to his plantation near Greenville, Miss.

He visited Europe in 1857 and 1858.

The State of Mississippi having seceded from the Union, he was, on the twelfth of February, 1861, appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Ordnance in the Army of the State of Mississippi. When the states formed a Confederacy he was appointed a Major of Artillery in the regular army of the Confederate States; then Brigadier-General in the Regular Army of the Confederate States, and next Major-General.

The following are the dates of his commissions: First, Cadet, June 30, 1839; second, Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1st, 1843; third, a Second Lieutenant, Third Regiment of Artillery, August 11, 1846; fourth, Brevet Commission conferred with the rank of First Lieutenant in the United States Army, September 23, 1846, for "Gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey;" fifth, First Lieutenant, March 3, 1847; sixth, rank of Captain by Brevet, conferred February 23, 1847, in the United States Army for "Galant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Buena Vista," when he was dangerously wounded; seventh, Captain on the Staff, United States Army, and Quartermaster, January 12, 1848. Thus five commissions were given him in less than eighteen months.—Generals Rufus Ingalls and French were the only two officers in the United States Army who have

received staff appointments or commissions as captains under five years of service; eighth, Chief of Ordnance, Army of Mississippi, February 12, 1861; ninth, Major of Artillery; tenth, Brigadier General, Regular Army of Confederate States, October 23, 1861; eleventh, Major General, Regular Army of Confederate States, August 31, 1862.

When General French arrived in Richmond in November, 1861, he was ordered to proceed to Evansport on the Potomac River, a small place at the mouth of the Quantico near Dumfries and relieve General Trimble who was in command of the batteries and forces blockading the Potomac. The troops there were, Colonels Bate's Second Tennessee, Al Pettigrew's Twenty-Second North Carolina, Thomas' Georgia, Brockenbrough's Fortieth Virginia, Fagan's and Walker's Arkansas Regiments, Bronaugh's Arkansas Battalion, Captain Snowden Andrew's Light Artillery, with Captain Chatard and McCorkle. Lieutenants Simms and Wood of the Confederate Navy in charge of land batteries. Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador in Washington, sarcastically and truthfully told Secretary Seward "that there was but one port in the United States blockaded and that was Washington."

March 14, 1862, when the Army fell back from Centerville he was ordered to relieve General L. O. B. Branch, in command at Newberne, N. C., but it was too late—Newberne that day was captured. He found General Branch at Kingston, N. C., and took command of the troops. On the twentieth he was ordered to Wilmington which was threatened by a fleet of war ships. He fortified Wilmington and built Fort Fisher and the batteries on the Cape Fear River.

During the latter part of July, General Robert E. Lee ordered General Pendleton, his Chief of Artillery to Petersburg with a number of field batteries to report to General French, to make a night attack on General McClelland's army and the great fleet of vessels at Harrison's Landing on the

other side of James River, adding guns to those sent until the number was increased to seventy-five. With the brigade of General Daniels for a support, General French started on the thirtieth for Coggin's Point. At dusk the day following forty-five guns were put in position on the bank of the river opposite McClellan's army. The night was one of Egyptian darkness but made bright by thousands of lights. Awaiting the hour of midnight the batteries opened and continued till dawn. Apprehensive that the Confederate "ram" was coming down, all the war vessels went up the James to meet it. McClellan, in the darkness and confusion, could not return a shot except from a few long range Whitworth guns on the distant side of his line; and so the Confederates had a "feu de joie" on a large scale. The damage to the shipping and troops was severe.

Letter writers unkindly used this attack to injure the Federal Commander and to have him removed from command of the Army.

He was with General Longstreet at Suffolk about which so little has been written or reports officially made. No mention has been made of the capture or a redoubt on the Confederate side of the Nansemond River. In that redoubt there were two companies of the Forty-Fourth Alabama Regiment and a garrison and two guns of Stribbling's Battery.

On the nineteenth of April the enemy crossed the river under cover of a point of land and stormed the work, capturing the garrison. The Forty-Fourth Alabama belonged to Law's Brigade, Hood's Division being on the extreme left, Stribbling's Battery was not captured as told by General Longstreet in his book. Notwithstanding the imperative orders given for Pickett's and Hodd's Divisions to leave on the twenty-ninth of April and join General Lee, they remained at Suffolk until the dawn of May 4, and after the Battle of Chancellorsville had been fought.

On May 28, 1863, General French was ordered to report to General J. E. Johnson at Jackson, Miss. From that time

on he was identified with the Army of Tennessee. The following were the battles he was engaged in while with that Army. With this there is a list of all the battles in which he was engaged: Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, Evansport, Va., Blackwater, Va., Harrison's Landing, Goldsboro, N. C., Kingston and Whitehall, N. C., nine days' siege of Jackson, Rome, Ga., Cassville, Ga., Etawah River, New Hope Church, Ga., Latimer House, near Kennesaw Mountain, repulse of General McPherson's attack, Smyrna Church, Chattahoochee River, Peachtree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Big Shanty, Tilton, Decatur, Ala., Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, Meridan Campaign, Jackson, Suffolk and Allatoona. At the last named place General French was ordered to attack General Corse, whose Brigade held the pass through which the railroad ran, while General Sherman was rapidly advancing upon Atlanta. This attack, according to official reports, was one of the bloodiest battles of the war. His work at Petersburg prolonged and gave life to Confederacy for nearly a year.

General French, aside from his regular military duties, performed engineering services that were valuable to the Confederacy. He marked out and constructed the lines of defence around Petersburg from the Appomattox River to the Weldon Railroad, having thousands of men engaged in this work nearly a year.

After the war General French returned to his plantation near Greenville, Miss. The levees on the Mississippi having been destroyed it was of vital necessity that they should be rebuilt; and General French rendered highly important services in accomplishing this. He was elected President of the Board of Levee Commissioners; and visited New York; and sold the bonds at par; repaired the levees, and prevented a disastrous overflow. General Alden C. Gillen, then the Military Governor of Mississippi, gave all the assistance he could to aid in the rebuilding of the levees, but when General Adel-

bert Ames was appointed Governor of Mississippi he dismissed the Levee Commissioners, and placed his political friends in charge. In 1881 General French invested in orange groves in Winter Park, Florida, and spent most of his time there for several years. His family joined him there in 1885, and they remained until the latter part of 1896. General French lost heavily by the freeze of 1895. After this disaster he removed to Pensacola, Florida, where he has until recently resided. On April 26, 1853, General French married Matilda, daughter of Joseph L. Roberts of Natchez, Mississippi. By this marriage was born Matilda Roberts French, now wife of Rev. Howard E. Thompson, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Freehold, New Jersey; Mrs. French died at San Antonio, Texas, while on a visit to her sister. On January 12, 1865, General French was married to Mary Fontaine Abercrombie, daughter of General Anderson Abercrombie, of Alabama, an officer in the United States Army of the War of 1812. The children of this marriage are, Samuel G. French, Jr., Ada Mary, now the wife of Leonard Hilton-Green, President of the Citizen's National Bank of Pensacola, and Robert Abercrombie French. When war was declared with Spain, he tendered his services to President McKinley. Despite his advanced years General French was, until quite recently, full of vigor, and took a lively interest in current affairs. Some time ago he published his autobiography, entitled "Two Wars," describing his career from childhood up, his services in the United States Army, during the War with Mexico, and his career in the Civil War, transcribed from his diary, and his experiences during "The accursed years called Reconstruction."

He was interested in all that pertained to West Point; and a very short time before his last illness, when talking of the new buildings in course of construction, expressed his wish to go there again.

On April 10 he had an attack of vertigo and fell, breaking his hip. He entered into rest at the home of his youngest son

at Florala, Alabama, April 20. The burial was at Pensacola, Florida.

The following is from the Pensacola Journal:

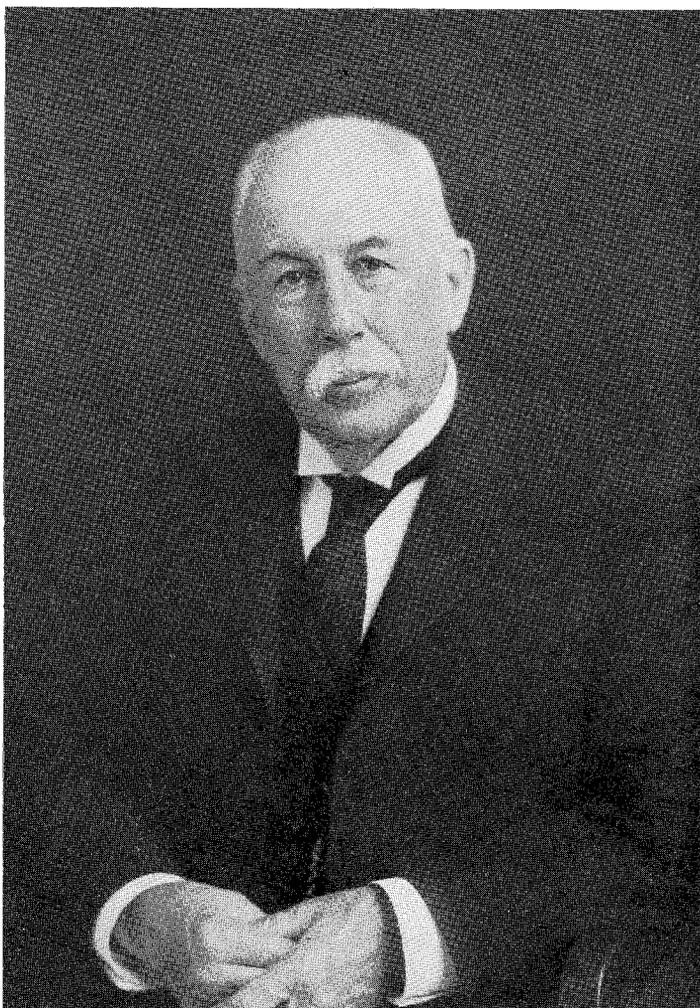
"Signal but deserved honors were paid yesterday when 'taps' was sounded after the body of the late Samuel G. French was lowered into the grave made at St. John's cemetery. A bugler from Fort Barrancas was present and sounded the refrain. Among the Army officers in full dress uniform were Colonel Allen, Captain Douglas and Lieutenant Richardson.

The body of General French accompanied by sorrowing relatives was met by a delegation of Confederate veterans under command of Captain Dixon B. Reed. With bowed heads the veterans received the body of their departed comrade, and the coffin was placed in a waiting hearse. It was then taken over to Christ's Church where for nearly two hours it lay and was viewed by numbers of people, friends and admirers of the great man, who had answered the last roll call.

Flowers in profusion testified the esteem in which the aged veteran had been held and at the hour for the funeral ceremony the church was crowded with friends who came and heard the words spoken consigning to the grave the remains of the distinguished soldier. Upon his body was the military cloak he had habitually worn and the coffin was wrapped in the American and Confederate flags. Following the religious ceremony the body was conveyed to St. John's cemetery and there interred."

"Requiescat in pace."

* * *



GENERAL EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER.

EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER.

No. 1763. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, April 28, 1910, at Savannah, Ga., aged 75.

GENERAL ALEXANDER was one of the most distinguished officers of the Confederate Army. He was present in every campaign of the Army of Northern Virginia, from First Manassas to Appomattox, and also at Chickamauga and in East Tennessee.

Born in Georgia in 1835, he was graduated at West Point in 1857, being No. 3 in his class. He was assigned to the Engineer Corps of the Army and served as Instructor at the Military Academy, with the Utah Expedition, under General Albert Sidney Johnston, and on the Pacific Coast.

He resigned from the United States Army on May 1, 1861, and was appointed Captain in the Engineer Corps of the Confederate Army. He was assigned as Chief Signal Officer to the Army under Beauregard, at Manassas, and discovered the turning movement of McDowell, and his prompt report of it resulted in the adoption of the measures taken to meet it.

When General Joseph E. Johnston took command of the Army, Alexander was appointed Chief Ordnance Officer, and as such served in the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond, Second Manassas, and at Sharpsburg. He was then appointed to the command of a battalion of artillery, 6 batteries with 26 guns, which had been commanded by Colonel Stephen D. Lee, (afterwards Lieutenant General) and which was thereafter known as "Alexander's Battalion," and attained great renown in the Army. This battalion, with the better known Washington Artillery of New Orleans, constituted the reserve (unattached) artillery, Longstreet's Corps.

In Alexander's Battalion four Marylanders were officers: Captain John Donnell Smith, Captain (then Lieutenant)

Frederick M. Colston, Lieutenant Dent Burroughs (killed at Spottsylvania, C. H.) and Lieutenant M. M. Rasin. Henry A. Wise, assistant superintendent of public schools, was later a lieutenant in Captain Smith's battery.

At the Battle of Chancellorsville, he performed conspicuous service. In addition to the command of his battalion in various places, he was selected by General Stuart, who commanded his corps, after the death of Jackson, to find a place to "get the enemy." After a night spent in reconnoitering, he found the position at Hazel Grove, where the fire of a concentration of guns the next morning, in the words of a historian of the battle "determined the fate of the campaign."

At Gettysburg, Alexander was selected by General Longstreet to command the artillery, 80 guns, on his front, and he had charge of the artillery battle which preceded Pickett's charge, and to him was committed the determination of that advance.

When the Army returned to Virginia, Longstreet's Corps was sent to Chickamauga, and it was understood that he required that Alexander, with his battalion, should go with him. It was the only artillery sent to that distant field from Virginia.

After Chickamauga the battalion went with Longstreet's army through the East Tennessee campaign, Alexander being the senior Artillery Officer.

When the Corps returned to Virginia, Alexander was made Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery of the Corps. He served in that capacity through the campaign of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Richmond and Petersburg and to Appomattox. His service was distinguished and he was more consulted by General Lee than any other artillery officer. He was wounded in front of Petersburg in 1864, while actively engaged in the defense of the city.

After the war, he was a Professor at the University of South Carolina, President of the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was also appointed as an arbitrator in the boundary survey between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. In 1892 he was selected to survey and report on a Chesapeake and Delaware bay canal, and was frequently in Baltimore while so engaged.

In 1902 he delivered the address on Alumni Day at the Centennial celebration of the West Point Military Academy, and his theme was "The Confederate Veteran." Of late he had retired from all public service and lived on his plantation South Island, at Georgetown, S. C., where President Cleveland, Admiral Evans, and other friends were appreciative guests.

He had decided literary talents and wrote on the war, railroad service, etc., and his book "Military Memoirs of a Confederate," published in 1907, is regarded as one of the best critical histories of the Civil War. Personally he was a charming man, genial and companionable, and endeared himself to those under him and associated with him.

General Alexander was twice married. His first wife was Miss Betty Mason, of Virginia, to whom he was married in 1864. Five children were born to them, four of whom are living. They are Mrs. John Ficklen, of New Orleans; Mr. Edward Porter Alexander, Jr., of Duluth, Minn.; Mr. Adam Leopold Alexander, of Savannah, and Mr. William M. Alexander, who lives near Augusta.

One sister also survives him, Mrs. Edward Hull, of Savannah.

* * *

ALLEN LATHAM ANDERSON.

No. 1840. CLASS OF 1859.

Died, June 9, 1910, at Santa Barbara, Cal., aged 74.

"Colonel Allen Latham Anderson died at Santa Barbara, Cal., from an attack of pneumonia, on June 9, 1910, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Colonel Anderson was a son of Governor Charles Anderson, one of the war governors of Ohio. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1836; was a West Point graduate of 1859 (16); assigned to the Fifth Infantry as Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant, May 14, 1861; Regimental Adjutant, December, 1861; Captain, December, 1862; Colonel, Eighth Cavalry, March, 1865; honorably mustered out of Volunteer Service, December, 1865, and resigned in 1869. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Valverde, and as Brigadier-General of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious service. After his resignation he filled a number of important positions as Civil Engineer. He was a talented man, of exemplary habits and rare scholarly attainments. If he did not attain fame and a prominent position, it was because he had too much of the milk of human kindness to catch the nearest way."—
From the Army and Navy Journal.

No obituaries were obtained for the following deceased graduates. For one it was promised, but failed to arrive in time. For the others, letters to friends and relatives were not answered. We hope to have suitable papers for next year's report:

ELIAS CHANDLER.

No. 2851. CLASS OF 1880.

Died September 14, 1909, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

JOHN G. BALLANCE.

No. 2587. CLASS OF 1875.

Died February 10, 1910, at Miami, Fla.

WILLIAM H. ECHOLS.

No. 1801. CLASS OF 1858.

Died November 13, 1909, at Huntsville, Ala.

HENRY M. ADAMS.

No. 2115. CLASS OF 1866.

Died June 21, 1909, at Washington, D. C.

INDEX.

	Page
ANNUAL REUNION.....	3
MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION.....	3-16
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.....	17-24
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.....	25-26
CLASS OF 1909.....	27-29
GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING,	Frontispiece
OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION.....	30
LIST OF OBITUARIES NOT FURNISHED.....	173

OBITUARIES.

	Page
ADAMS, MILTON B. (Portrait)	73
ANDRUSS, ELIAS VAN ARSDALE (Portrait).....	147
ANDERSON, ALLEN LATHAM.....	172
ALEXANDER, EDWARD PORTER (Portrait).....	169
BATES, ALFRED E. (Portrait).....	99
BLAIR, WINN.....	138
BROOKS, LORENZE L. C. (Portrait).....	137
BRYANT, CULLEN	91
BINGHAM, JUDSON D. (Portrait).....	127
CHILES, SEABORN G. (Portrait).....	67
CHYNOWETH, EDWARD (Portrait).....	84
COSBY, GEORGE BLAKE.....	76
CORNISH, GEORGE A.....	136
DAMRELL, ANDREW N.....	75
FORSYTH, JAMES WILLIAM (Portrait).....	45
FOSTER, ARTHUR B.....	139
FRENCH, JOHN T.....	87
FRENCH, SAMUEL G. (Portrait).....	160
GAYLE, EDWARD EDGERLY.....	145
GILMAN, JEREMIAH H.....	89
GOODING, OLIVER P. (Portrait).....	93
HALL, LYMAN (Portrait).....	33
HOWARD, OLIVER OTIS (Portrait).....	105

HILLS, ELBRIDGE R. (Portrait).....	149
JERVEY, EUGENE P., JR.....	71
LANGDON, LOOMIS L. (Portrait).....	142
LEACH, SMITH S.....	103
MOORE, JOHN K. (Portrait).....	60
MULLAN, JOHN.....	140
RAMSEY, FRANK DEW.....	42
RAYMOND, JOHN C. (Portrait).....	79
REMAK, STANISLAUS.....	146
ROSS, FRANCIS H. (Portrait).....	95
RODMAN, JOHN B. (Portrait).....	90
SMALLWOOD, JENIFER H. (Portrait).....	31
SWAIN, WILLIAM M.....	105
THOMPSON, JAMES K. (Portrait).....	157
TOWNSEND, EDWIN FRANKLIN (Portrait).....	88
VINCENT, THOMAS MCCURDY (Portrait).....	120