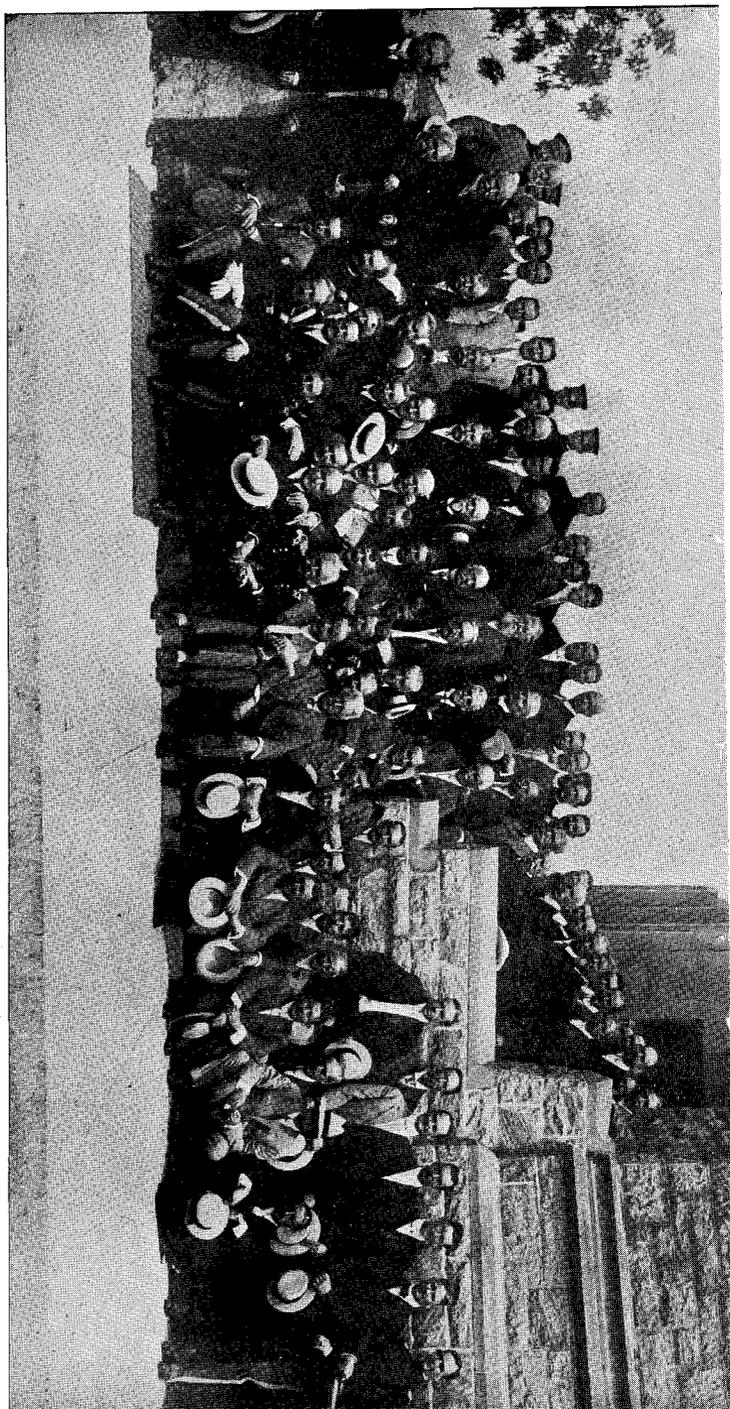




1	Willcox	'85
2	Braden	'69
3	Robinson	'87
4	Carson	'85
5	Winans	'91
6	Mearns	'92
7	Longan	'97
8	Fuller	'91
9	Richardson	'04
10	Bryden	'04
11	Glassford	'04
12	Hine	'91
13	Bethel	'89
14	McIndoe	'91
15	Gaillard	'84
16	Jewett	'01
17	Goethals	'80
18	Long	'99
19	Lemly	'72
20	Shinkle	'01
21	Gordon	'77
22	McCloskey	'98
23	Youngsberg	'00
24	Lasseigne	'86
25	Brigham	'01
26	Carleton	'81
27	Bomus	'70
28	Smith, W. D.	'01
29	Maybach	'01
30	Guthrie	'01
31		
32	Nesbitt	'98
33	Mitchell, H. E.	'02
34	Williams	'01
35	Morton	'69
36	Tillman	'69
37	Donworth	'91
38	Ruggles	'90
39	Wilhelm	'06
40	Wheeler	'75
41	Mettler	'06
42	Rodgers	'75
43	Quinn	'66
44	Foster	'76
45	Godfrey	'67
46	Fountain	'70
47	Baker	'72
47a	Bettison	'01
48	Blunt	'81
49	Lyman	'86
50	McMahon	'86
51	Cowles	'73
52	Fieberger	'79
53	Martin	'68
54	Sears	'67
55	Porter	'60
56	Wilson, J. M.	'60
57	Lodor	'56
58	Kent (May)	'61
59	Barlow (May)	'61
60	Jones	'67
61	Howes	'67
62	Burt	'96
63	Lewis	'96
64	Moss	'94
65	Kelly	'96
66	Callan	'96
67	Kessler	'96
68	Newell	'96
69	Clayton	'86
70	Crabbs	'91
71	Schoeffel	'91
72	Lewis	'86
73	Hay	'86
74	Byron	'86
75	Clark	'91
76	Simpson	'84
77	Davis	'90
78	Piper	'89
79	Pitman	'67
80	Andrews	'86
81	Darrow	'86
82	Williams	'86
83	Walker	'92
84	Echols	'91
85	Graff	'91
86	Stewart	'86
87	Sladen	'90
88	Rhodes	'89
89	Traub	'86
90	Wise	'04
91	Baker	'86

GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING. (Taken at north end of new chapel.)



92	Barry	'77	95	Scherer	'91	98	Horney	'91	101	Tchappatt	'96
93	Carter	'86	96	Tinker	'91	99	Glasgow	'91	102	Hagood	'96
94	Metcalfe	'68	97	Fleming	'91	100	Saltzman	'96	103	Miller	'96



FORTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 12th, 1911.

---

SAGINAW, MICH.

SEEMANN & PETERS, Inc., PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1911.



# Annual Reunion, June 12th, 1911.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1911.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the Chapel at West Point, at 2:30 p. m., General J. Ford Kent, Class of 1861, (May), President of the Association, presiding.

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

The roll call was dispensed with.

The names of the graduates who had died during the past year were read by the Lieut., H. E. Mitchell, the members present standing.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

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

## ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1844

SIMON B. BUCKNER.

1851

ALEXANDER J. PERRY.

1846

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.  
HENRY A. EHNINGER.

1852

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

1847

HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1853

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

1849

JOHN C. MOORE.

## 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.  
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.  
ROBERT H. HALL.  
EDWARD B. D. RILEY.

## 1861, May.

HENRY A. du PONT.  
ADELBERT AMES.  
ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.  
\*JOHN W. BARLOW.  
\*J. FORD KENT.  
EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.  
WRIGHT RIVES.  
CHARLES H. GIBSON.

## 1861, June.

ALFRED MORDECAI.  
PETER C. HAINS.  
JOSEPH P. FARLEY.  
HENRY E. NOYBS.

## 1862

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, JR.  
CHARLES R. SUTER.  
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.  
MORRIS SCHAFF.  
JASPER MYERS.  
TULLY McCREA.  
JOHN H. CALEF.

## 1863

JOHN R. McGINNESS.  
FRANK H. PHIPPS.  
THOMAS WARD.  
JOHN G. BUTLER.  
JAMES R. REID.

## 1864

GARRETT J. LYDECKER.  
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.  
OSWALD H. ERNST.  
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.  
 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. HOSKINS.  
 JAMES W. POPE.  
 \*CHANCELLOR MARTIN.  
 FRANK W. RUSSELL.  
 \*LOYALL FARRAGUT.  
 CHARLES F. ROE.  
 DELANCEY A. KANE.

## 1869

ERIC BERGLAND.  
 \*SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.  
 WILLIAM P. DUVALL.  
 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.  
 EDWARD E. WOOD.  
 CHARLES W. BURROWS.  
 WILLIAM E. BIRKHMIR.  
 WALTER S. SCHUYLER.  
 ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.  
 CHARLES W. LARNED.  
 EDWARD A. GODWIN.  
 \*SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.  
 FREDERICK K. WARD.  
 \*PETER S. BOMUS.  
 EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.  
 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 RUHLEN.  
FRANK WEST.  
RICHARD T. YEATMAN.  
JACOB R. RIBLETT.  
ADDIS M. HENTY.  
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.  
EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.  
RUSSELL THAYER.  
GEORGE R. CECIL.  
FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.  
CHARLES E. S. WOOD.  
LUTHER R. HARE.  
WILLIS WITICH.  
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.  
 GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.  
 DOUGLAS A. HOWARD.  
 JOHN R. TOTTEN.  
 WILLIAM P. EVANS.  
 LEWIS D. GREENE.  
 JOHN T. BARNETT.  
 ABNER PICKERING.  
 JOHN C. F. TILLSON.  
 J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS.  
 FRANK deL. CARRINGTON.  
 CHARLES G. STARR.  
 BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.  
 HENRY O. S. HEISTAND.  
 ELIJAH H. MERRILL.  
 ROBERT N. GETTY.  
 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.  
 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.  
 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.  
 \*GUY CARLETON.  
 JOHN F. MORRISON.  
 JAMES T. KERR.  
 DANIEL E. McCARTHY.

## 1881—Continued.

ENOCH H. CROWDER.  
 CHARLES H. BARTH.  
 FREDERICK G. HODGSON.  
 PARKER W. WEST.  
 BRITTON DAVIS.  
 WALTER R. STOLL.  
 LYMAN W. V. KENNON.

## 1882

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

## 1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.  
 WILLIAM C. LANGFIT.  
 BEVERLY W. DUNN.  
 THOMAS RIDGEWAY.  
 WILLOUGHBY WALKER.  
 CHASE W. KENNEDY.  
 GODFREY H. MACDONALD.  
 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.  
 \*CORNELIS DeW. WILLCOX.  
 CHARLES H. MUIR.  
 JOHN D. BARRETTE.  
 ROBERT A. BROWN.  
 LORENZO P. DAVISON.  
 JOHN M. CARSON.  
 ALMON L. PARMETER.  
 WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.  
 HENRY P. McCAIN.  
 WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.  
 LOUIS M. KOEHLER.  
 ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.  
 SAMUEL E. SMILEY.  
 GEORGE I. PUTMAN.

## 1886

\*HENRY C. NEWCOMER.  
 \*ROBERT L. HIRST.  
 LUCIEN G. BERRY.  
 \*JOHN E. McMAHON.  
 \*WALTER N. P. DARROW.  
 \*AVERY D. ANDREWS.  
 \*CECIL STEWART.  
 CHARLES T. MENOHER.  
 JOHN T. NANCE.  
 CHARLES C. WALCUTT.  
 DAVID J. BAKER.  
 \*PETER E. TRAUB.  
 T. BENTLEY MOTT.  
 GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.  
 \*JOSEPH C. BYRON.  
 \*JESSE McI. CARTER.  
 \*CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.  
 MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.  
 \*BERTRAM T. CLAYTON.  
 WALTER H. GORDON.  
 JAMES L. DRUIEN.

## 1886—Continued.

\*ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE.  
 JAMES H. FRIER.  
 \*CHARLES G. LYMAN.  
 FRANK L. WINN.  
 CHARLES C. BALLOU.  
 ERNESTE V. SMITH.  
 GEORGE B. DUNCAN.  
 ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.  
 CHARLES G. DWYER.  
 JULIUS A. PENN, JR.  
 \*EDWARD M. LEWIS.  
 EDWARD N. JONES.  
 DWIGHT E. HOLLEY.

## 1887

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.  
 EUGENE W. VAN C. LUCAS.  
 CHARLES B. WHEELER.  
 EDWARD C. YOUNG.  
 RICHMOND P. DAVIS.  
 GEORGE O. SQUIER.  
 ERNEST HINDS.  
 \*WIRT ROBINSON.  
 JOHN M. JENKINS.  
 EDGAR RUSSELL.  
 GEO. F. LANDERS.  
 HARRY E. WILKINS.  
 OSCAR I. STRAUB.  
 ALFRED M. HUNTER.  
 CHARLES H. MARTIN.  
 P. D. LOCHRIDGE.  
 THOMAS H. SLAVENS.  
 NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.  
 WILLIAM C. RIVERS.  
 HERMAN C. SCHUMM.  
 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.  
 \*WALTER A. BETHEL.  
 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.

## 1890—Continued.

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.  
 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.  
 WALTER M. WHITMAN.  
 JOHN J. BRADLEY.  
 \*HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.  
 HERBERT N. ROYDEN.  
 LEWIS S. SORLEY.

## 1892

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH.  
 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.  
 ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.  
 EDMUND M. LEARY.  
 JULIUS T. CONRAD.  
 WILLIAM NEWMAN.  
 FRANK A. WILCOX.  
 HENRY G. COLE.  
 HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.  
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.  
 PETER W. DAVISON.  
 SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.  
 JOHN E. WOODWARD.  
 \*ROBERT W. MEARNES.

## 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.

## 1894—Continued.

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.  
 JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON.  
 CHARLES H. PAINE.  
 NATHAN K. AVERILL.  
 JOSEPH WHEELER.  
 BROOKE PAYNE.  
 WILLIAM G. SILLS.  
 AUGUST C. NISSEN.  
 PERRY L. MILES.  
 CLYDE E. HAWKINS.  
 LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.  
 JAMES S. PARKER.  
 MORTON-FITZ SMITH.  
 FRANKLIN S. HUTTON.  
 JOSEPH S. HERRON.  
 ALBERT S. BROOKES.  
 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 LONDON.  
 JOHN B. CHRISTIAN.  
 LE ROY ELTINGE.  
 LLOYD ENGLAND.  
 JAMES W. HINKLEY.  
 GEORGE W. MOSES.  
 \*PERCY M. KESSLER.  
 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.

## 1897—Continued.

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.  
 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.

## 1899—Continued.

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.  
 FRANCIS A. POPE.  
 \*GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG.  
 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.  
 \*ARTHUR WILLIAMS.  
 WILLIAM L. GUTHRIE.  
 CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.  
 \*WALTER D. SMITH.  
 WILLIAM P. ENNIS.

## 1901—Continued.

FRANK P. LAHM.  
 GUY E. CARLETON.  
 CRED F. COX.  
 GEO. M. RUSSELL.  
 \*WILLIAM R. BETTISON.  
 JEROME G. PILLOW.  
 RALPH N. HAYDEN.  
 JOHN A. BERRY.  
 \*KERR T. RIGGS.  
 PRINCE A. OLIVER.  
 CHARLES BURNETT.  
 ARTHUR J. LYNCH.  
 CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.  
 JOHN SYMINGTON.  
 WALTER H. SMITH.  
 WILLIAM TIDBALL.  
 GEORGE H. BAIRD.  
 WILLIAM N. HASKELL.  
 JAMES PRENTICE.  
 HENRY A. MEYER, JR.  
 FRANK KELLER.  
 COPLEY ENOS.

## 1902

WARREN T. HANNUM.  
 ROBERT R. RALSTON.  
 GILBERT H. STEWART.  
 FRED W. HINRICHS.  
 SAMUEL FRANKENBERGER.  
 STEPHEN ABBOT.  
 JOHN C. PEGRAM.  
 EDWARD J. MORAN.  
 WILLIAM F. MORRISON.  
 RIGBY D. VALLIANT.  
 WALTER K. WILSON.  
 JOHN P. TERRELL.  
 WILLIAM L. STEVENSON.  
 \*HENRY E. MITCHELL.  
 EDMUND L. ZANE.  
 WILLIAM H. COWLES.  
 \*HENRY M. NELLY.  
 FREDERICK F. BLACK.  
 DAVID H. BOWER.  
 BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

## 1903

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.  
 CHARLES T. LEEDS.  
 MAX C. TYLER.  
 ULYSSES S. GRANT.  
 OWEN G. COLLINS.

## 1903—Continued.

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.  
 ROBERT M. LYON.  
 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.  
 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.

## 1904—Continued.

GEORGE B. HUNTER.  
 JOSEPH W. STILLWELL.  
 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.  
 LOWE A. McCLURE.  
 JAMES S. GREENE.  
 CHARLES F. CONRY.  
 CLEMENT H. WRIGHT.  
 WILLIAM R. SCOTT.  
 HARRY L. SIMPSON.  
 GEORGE C. LAWASON.  
 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.  
 THOMAS D. OSBORNE.  
 JOHN de B. W. GARDINER.  
 GEORGE DILLMAN.  
 JULIUS C. PETERSON.  
 NATHAN HOROWITZ.  
 KARL D. KLEMM.  
 ELLERY W. NILES.  
 ADELNO GIBSON.  
 CHARLES L. SCOTT.  
 JAMES S. DUSENBURY.  
 FRANCIS B. UPHAM.  
 FREDERICK W. MANLEY.  
 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.  
 FREDERIC E. HUMPHREYS.  
 CHARLES K. ROCKWELL.  
 GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.  
 RICHARD C. BURLESON.  
 JAMES W. RILEY.  
 LLOYD P. HORSEFALL.  
 \*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.

## 1906—Continued.

JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.  
 FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.  
 WALTER S. STURGILL.  
 JOHN C. HENDERSON.  
 HAROLD W. HUNTLEY.  
 \*WALTER M. WILHELM.  
 PAUL K. MANCHESTER.  
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.  
 \*GEORGE W. DeARMOND.  
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.  
 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.

## 1907—Continued.

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. PARROTT.  
 HARVEY D. HIGLEY.  
 ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT.  
 LOUIS L. PENDLETON.  
 JOHN F. CURRY.  
 THOMAS A. TERRY.  
 CARL C. OAKES.  
 RAY L. AVERY.  
 ROBERT E. O'BRIEN.  
 YOUR 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.

## 1909—Continued.

WILLIAM C. WHITAKER.  
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE.  
 DANA H. CRISSY.  
 EDWARD A. EVERTS.  
 ROBERT B. PARKER.  
 EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.  
 JACOB L. DEVERS.  
 FRANZ A. DONIAT.  
 CARL A. BAEHR.  
 GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.  
 EDWARD L. KELLY.  
 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. McGEE.  
 THEODORE M. CHASE.  
 WARDER H. ROBERTS.  
 RAYMOND D. SMITH.  
 YING H. WEN.  
 CHESTER P. MILLS.  
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON  
 LETE 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.  
 DURWARD C. WILSON.  
 PARKER C. KALLOCH.  
 MAURICE D. WELTY.  
 JOSEPH E. CARBERRY.  
 JACK W. HEARD.  
 CHARLES M. HAVERKAMP.  
 THOMAS S. BRIDGES.  
 ROGER H. WILLIAMS.  
 JASPER A. DAVIES.  
 JOSEPH P. ALESHIRE.  
 HARDING POLK.  
 CHESTER P. BARNETT.  
 CALVIN McC. SMITH.

## 1911.

PHILIP BRACKEN FLEMING.  
 JOHN WESLEY STEWART.  
 JOSEPH COWLES MEHAFFEY.  
 PAUL SORG REINECKE.  
 RAYMOND ALBERT WHEELER.  
 WILLIAM B. HARDIGG.  
 CURTIS HOPPIN NANCE.  
 HARRY RUSSELL KUTZ.  
 CHARLES A. SCHIMELFENIG.  
 THOMPSON LAWRENCE.  
 FREEMAN WATE BOWLEY.  
 CHARLES REUBEN BAXTER.  
 GUSTAV HENRY FRANKE.  
 JOHN C. BEATTY.  
 HUBERT GREGORY STANTON.  
 CHARLES A. WALKER, JR.  
 BETHEL WOOD SIMPSON.  
 NEIL GRAHAM FINCH.  
 JOHN EVERARD HATCH.  
 HARRY JAMES KEELEY.  
 CHARLES PHILIP HALL.  
 ALEXANDER DAY SURLS.  
 WILLIAM EDMUND LARNED.  
 FRANKLIN KEMBLE.  
 ALFRED JOHN BETCHER.  
 CHARLES LAURENCE BYRNE.  
 PHILIP JAMES KIEFFER.  
 KARL SLAUGHTER BRADFORD.  
 HERBERT ARTHUR DARGUE.  
 FREDERICK GILBREATH.  
 JAS. BLANCHARD CRAWFORD.

## 1911—Continued.

HAIG SHEKERJIAN.  
 CHARLES SEA FLOYD.  
 BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.  
 HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS.  
 CARROLL A. BAGBY.  
 FREDERICK G. DILLMAN.  
 GREGORY HOISINGTON.  
 ZIBA LLOYD DROLLINGER.  
 PAUL WILLIAM BAADE.  
 JOSEPH LAURA WIER.  
 FRANK HALL HICKS.  
 JAMES R. N. WEAVER.  
 EMANUEL VILLARD HEIDT.  
 JOHN PORTER LUCAS.  
 SIDNEY HERBERT FOSTER.  
 CARL FISH MCKINNEY.  
 ROSCOE CONKLING BATSON.  
 ALLEN RUSSELL KIMBALL.  
 ALAN CROSBY SANDEFORD.  
 WILLIAM JAY CALVERT.  
 WILLIAM BURRUS McLAURIN.  
 IRA THOMAS WYCHE.  
 JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK.  
 ROBERT CLYDE GILDART.  
 THOMAS J. J. CHRISTIAN.  
 FRANK LAZELL VAN HORN.  
 GEORGE DERBY HOLLAND.  
 HOWELL MARION ESTES.  
 MAX STANLEY MURRAY.  
 LEO GERALD HEFFERNAN.  
 EDWIN NOEL HARDY.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

### Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, June 12, 1911.

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report, cash.....	\$ 3,074.99	
New York City bonds.....	10,000.00	
	\$ 13,074.99	
Interest on bonds and deposits.....	507.18	
Life membership fees.....	290.00	
Initiation fees and annual dues.....	172.00	
Sale of annuals.....	16.00	
Clerk hire and stationery from window fund.....	80.00	
		\$ 14,140.17

#### EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 120.00
Printing of annuals.....	678.62
Stationery, postage, etc.....	132.61
Balance on hand—	
Bonds .....	\$ 10,000.00
Deposits .....	2,773.00
Cash .....	435.94
	\$ 13,208.94
	\$ 14,140.17

#### MEMORIAL WINDOW FUND RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 1, 1910.....	\$ 6,928.52
Contributions June 1, 1910 to June 1, 1911.....	725.60
Interest on deposits.....	141.28
	\$ 7,795.40

#### EXPENDITURES.

Judges in competition.....	21.36
Stationery expenses and sundries.....	184.68
Final payment on large window.....	6,799.98
Balance in bank.....	789.38
	\$ 7,795.40

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,  
Treasurer Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:

(Signed) G. J. FIEBEGER,  
Professor of Engineering.

## REMOVAL OF CHAPEL.

---

Colonel John M. Carson, Quartermaster of the Academy during the past nine years, submitted the following, for which, on motion of Captain Henry Metcalfe, the thanks of the Association were tendered:

General Kent and Members of the Alumni Association:

A few days ago the Secretary of the Association suggested to me that he thought a few remarks about the removal and rebuilding of the Old Cadet Chapel would be interesting to you, and requested me to be prepared in case I was called upon. I have jotted down a few notes covering such data as I thought would be of interest to you.

The removal of the Old Chapel to its present location in the cemetery has been a work that has given me a great deal of pleasure and in which I have been intensely interested. I was aware of the great interest in the old building, and from many of the graduates had heard apprehension expressed of the possibility of some of its noted features being lost or destroyed in the proposed transfer. This apprehension and the strong desire manifested by many of the older graduates that every effort should be made to keep the building intact, supplemented by my own interest in it and its contents, were strong incentives to make every effort and spare no pains to accomplish the transfer of the Old Chapel in a way that would be entirely satisfactory to all Alumni with whose careers as graduates this dignified and venerable building has been so closely associated.

The removal of the Old Chapel was decided upon, when, after a long consideration, it was found that the ground it occupied was necessary for the location of a new academic building. At the same time it was determined that efforts should be made to retain the old building, place it upon another site in the cemetery and provide it with a basement in which could be placed a crypt for the reception of the remains that would be received here during the winter for interment, when weather conditions would make such interment impracticable or very difficult.

This arrangement was finally fixed when the Secretary of War approved the general scheme for improvements in January, 1904.

An effort was made to obtain plans of the Chapel, but a thorough search of the records of the Military Academy and inquiries of the War Department failed to locate them. I, therefore, put a competent draftsman at work and had the building carefully measured and plans drawn showing it as it stood. From these plans a new set was made for the removal and re-erection of the old building.

The excavation for the cellar and the foundation walls were completed during the year 1909. In order to rebuild the Chapel exactly as it was, very careful measurements were made of every feature about it and photographs taken of both interior and exterior. On these photographs the exact location of every tablet and ornamental feature of the interior was marked and the exact measurements taken and recorded on the new plans. A similar method was followed for the exterior walls—even the stones being numbered, so that they could be exactly put where they formerly were.

In taking down the walls, careful search was made for a corner stone, but none was found. Search, however, was continued, and finally, at the very bottom of the northeast corner, resting upon the subsoil, was found a flat stone about 12 inches by 30 inches, on which had been cut "November 1, 1834," evidently the date on which the first stone was set for the foundation walls. On top of this stone was found a piece of sheet lead protecting the inscription, on the underside of which had been scratched, apparently with a chisel, "Charles Lamb mason." The sheet of lead has been deposited in the Ordnance Museum with suitable description.

The corner stone has been placed in the front of the building immediately below the sill of the niche on the left or south side of the entrance. In order to complete the story of the removal of the building, a similar stone has been placed in the wall immediately beneath the sill of the niche on the north side of the entrance, on which has been inscribed, "August 25, 1910," the date on which the re-erection of the superstructure began.

Every care was taken to utilize the old material. The roof rafters were found in poor condition and had to be largely replaced; also the floor joists. The cores of the columns, however, were found to be of squared pine timber in very good condition and were retained.

The noted painting over the pulpit, by Professor Weir, is on canvas, and was carefully taken down. The stretcher was so badly rotted that it had to be renewed. The picture was carefully rolled

up and packed away, and when the time arrived to replace it, Mr. Arthur Dawson, of New York, a well known artist, and expert in repairing old paintings, was engaged to restretch the picture, to repair and re-varnish and supervise its re-hanging. His work has been well done, and is very satisfactory. In fact, with the coat of elastic varnish which he put over the picture, it is in better condition than ever before.

I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to correct what I believe to be an erroneous belief many graduates have about the stars in the picture. So far as I can ascertain, they were put in by Professor Weir when he painted it.

The Vocalian Organ, purchased and installed in 1895, from an appropriation of \$2,000.00, was carefully taken down by expert mechanics obtained from New York, and re-erected and repaired by them when the building was ready to receive it.

The greatest care was observed in taking down and packing away the memorial tablets, and accurate measurements and data taken so that they could be replaced exactly where they formerly were. I am happy to state that none of them were damaged—not even scratched—and that they are now precisely where they were placed during Colonel Delafield's time, and those of later date, where they were located by the donors.

As the new site of the building is remote from the main portion of the post, and since the structure is not absolutely fire-proof, it was thought advisable not to exhibit in it the two British and three German flags that were captured during the Revolutionary War, the history of which will be found in Bulletin No. 2 of the Association of Graduates. They are to be exhibited in the Ordnance Museum where they will be perfectly safe. They are too priceless to be subjected to any risk from theft or fire.

The Mexican flags, of which forty-five were found in the case on the east side of the building as it originally stood, have been distributed between the two cases. These flags were removed in July, 1910, photographs were taken of all of them, and where the reverse was different from the obverse, it was also photographed. Advantage was also taken of this opportunity to make a careful record of all inscriptions, notations, or other data found upon the flags. This information will undoubtedly be deposited in proper shape in the library.

It may be of interest to members of the Association to hear the following data about these flags:

Flag No. 1. Reverse side blank. Label reads: "Captured in the storming of Molino del Rey, on the 8th of Sept., 1847, by Private William E. Carter (ink on label is faded and name private is uncertain) of Company D, 6th Regiment of Infantry."

Flag No. 2. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 3. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 4. Reverse side blank. Label reads: "Captured at Fort Churubudes, Mexico, on the 20th of August, 1847, by James E. Smith, Captain 3rd Infantry." This label is numbered 15. (Label on reverse side).

Flag No. 5. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 6. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 7. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 8. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 9. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 10. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 11. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 12. Reverse side blank. Label reads: "Taken from the storming of the Height of Cerro Gordo, by the U. S. 7th Regiment of Infantry, April 18th, 1847. Reg. August 5, 1847, in A. G. Office."

Flag No. 13. Reverse side same. Label reads: "Taken by Company C, 2nd Infantry, at Cheputiper." (Probably intended for Chapultepec).

Flag No. 14. Reverse side same. Label reads: "Taken at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847. Reg. August 5, 1847, A. G. Office."

Flag No. 15. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 16. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 17. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 18. Reverse side same. Label reads: "Captured at Fort Churubusco, Mexico, on the 20th of August, 1847, by (label missing here), Captain 3rd Infantry." Marked No. 10.

Flag No. 19. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 20. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 21. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 22. Reverse side blank. Label reads: "Taken at the storming of the Height of Cerro Gordo, by the U. S. 7th Regiment of Infantry, April 18, 1847. Reg. August 5, 1847 (?)."

Flag No. 23. Reverse side blank. Label nearly destroyed, but seems to be from Cerro Gordo, on April 18, 1847 (?).

Flag No. 24. Reverse side same. No label.  
 Flag No. 25. Reverse side same. No label or staff.  
 Flag No. 26. Reverse side same. No label.  
 Flag No. 27. Reverse side same. No label.  
 Flag No. 28. Reverse side same. No label.  
 Flag No. 29. Reverse side same. No label.  
 Flag No. 30. Reverse side same. Label reads: "Taken at La Paz, Serveria, (?) California." (The label is badly torn. Flag is on staff upside down).

Flag No. 31. Reverse side same. }  
 Flag No. 32. Reverse side blank. } Both on same staff; no label.

Flag No. 33. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 34. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 35. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 36. Obverse side. Label reads: "This writing below was made by myself at San Angel during the armistice on August 18th (?), and I certify I had observed the flag in the hands of a private of the 7th Infantry immediately after the battle of the 20th of August, and that I received from him on the 22nd and marked it, and also that I saw Col. Plympton deliver it in person to——" (rest of label missing).

Reverse side, label so badly torn that it cannot be read; has A. G. Office No. 3 marked on it.

Flag No. 37. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 38. Obverse side. Label reads "Taken at Mira Flores, from the Gurrillas (?) that attacked Lieut. Hamilton, No. 8 A. G. Office."

Flag No. 39. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 40. Reverse side blank. No label.

Flag No. 41. Reverse side same. No label.

Flag No. 42. Reverse side same. Label on staff reads: "Captured by the Second Infantry at the storming of Fort Contreras, Mexico, on the morning of the 20th of August, 1847."

Flag No. 43. Reverse side same. No label. Flag very badly torn; marked No. 8.

Flag No. 44. Photographed both sides. No labels.

Flag No. 45. Reverse side blank. No label.

In replacing the flags, twenty-three were installed in one niche and twenty-two in the other, as follows:

Niche on north side, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 40, 41 and 44.

Niche on south side, Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43 and 45.

The inscriptions have been copied literally. Where an error appears to be made, a question mark has been placed; for instance, "Churubudes" is undoubtedly meant for "Churubusco".

The entire cost of removing and rebuilding, construction of basement and crypt, repairs to furnishings, etc., has been covered by an allotment of \$32,000.00 from the appropriation for general improvements.

The reconstruction was practically completed by June 1st, 1911, and on June 10th the final touches were given to the interior furnishings. The building is open for your inspection and ready for the service for which it has been moved and rebuilt.

---

General Barry, for the Executive Committee, in a few well chosen words, nominated General John M. Wilson, Class of 1860, to be President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The nomination was seconded by Colonel Fieberger. General Barry was delegated to cast the unanimous vote of the members for General Wilson, who was escorted to the chair by the two senior graduates present—Generals Richard Lodor, Class of 1856, and Horace Porter, Class of 1860.

General Wilson delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Association of Graduates:

There are times in the life of a man when language fails to express his deep appreciation of honors conferred upon him, and, as I stand before you to-day, a graduate of fifty-one years ago, I feel that the honor of election to the Presidency of this superb galaxy of magnificent soldiers, is the greatest of my life, and from the bottom of my heart I thank you for it. It has been my good fortune to be a private in the cadet ranks, a corporal out of ranks, a First Sergeant and First Captain of the Battalion of Cadets, an Instructor at the Academy, its Superintendent, a member and President of the Board of Visitors, and today comes the last possible honor I can receive from dear old West Point until I am laid away in our ever beautiful cemetery.

Do not be alarmed at the size of my manuscript, I will not detain you more than five minutes, and I find that after one gets to the age of 73, memory does not stand by him, as it did at fifty, and I am reminded of a little incident told me by a charming Texas Congressman, in reference to a boy living in his town.

The youngster was only nine years old, but was regarded as a prodigy in ability, and was unanimously elected by his companions to deliver the address at the annual school commencement. When the day arrived he was seated on the platform with the teachers, and when his turn came to speak he promptly stepped forward and, making a profound bow, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: Before commencing my speech to-day, I desire to say that I did not ask the help of my parents, teachers or companions, but wrote it all out myself, and nobody but me and the King of Kings knows what I am going to say;" throwing forward his right arm with an imperative gesture, he was about to continue, when his face paled, and, pulling his forelock, words failed him and down he sat, saying, "Gee, nobody but God knows it now."

That hero, statesman and martyr, Abraham Lincoln, expressed in his own exquisite language, the sentiment that the mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot's grave, to every heart and hearth-stone throughout this broad land, would yet awaken to the notes of the Union, when touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature.

May I use this same beautiful simile, and say that the mystic chords of memory, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Maine Mosaic block of the Union to the coral reefs of Florida, from the orange groves of Louisiana to the corn palaces of Minnesota, from the vine clad hills of Southern California to the majestic forests of Puget Sound, are connected in one grand electric circuit, within which the heart of every graduate bounds with delight at the mention of West Point, our Alma Mater, our benignant Mother: "Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea," our hearts throb in unison upon this subject, precious to us all.

The late General Cullum, who so dearly loved our Academy during his life and from whom West Point received the large bequest for the erection of our superb Memorial Hall, has well said in his biographical register of Graduates of the Military Academy, that "Military education in schools or in the field has been deemed essential to the success of arms in all civilized nations from the days of the early Greeks to the present time."

Organized during a period of great political agitation, suggested by the immortal Washington, located upon this spot hallowed by the memory of the patriots of the Revolution, raised to its superb standard mainly through the efforts of that grand old soldier, Colonel Thayer, West Point today, like the Rock of Ages, unscathed, untouched save in the increase of its polish and its grandeur, is ready to withstand all the darts of envy, hatred and malice that can be hurled against it by its enemies. The wise Creator of the Universe has so constituted us all that we remember those things which are pleasant in our past lives, while those which rendered us miserable as boys are blotted out; it has been well said that one of the greatest blessings showered upon us, is that of forgetfulness.

When we gather here today, every heart bounds with delight, every pulse throbs with increased intensity at the mention of the U. S. Military Academy, and the blood in the veins of those of us who have passed the three-score-and-ten milestone of life, courses with the quickness of youth, while we recall those grand old days of yore, forgetting the trials of plebdom, wondering whether we ever did stand attention to a yearling corporal and whether we really did think at that time that he ranked the General-in-Chief and the Superintendent.

The wonderful power of the cadet corporal over the new cadet was fully exemplified about twenty years ago while I was Superintendent of the Academy. At that time the Commandant of Cadets was a superb soldier and accomplished gentleman, who had won the respect, esteem and admiration, not only of his brother officers but of the entire corps of cadets; in June, 1890, his son entered the Academy as a cadet and a day or two after the battalion went into camp, we had one of those cold, stormy, most disagreeable nights which we have all experienced; the lovely wife of the Commandant, fearing that her son had not sufficient blankets, sent one over to the Commandant's tent with request that it might be given to the young cadet; the Commandant sent an orderly to tell the cadet to report to him at once at his tent; the youth came, but had not yet learned that the dear, noble father and the Commandant of Cadets must be separate persons at different times; the Commandant directed the cadet to take the blanket to his tent, but at that moment the signal for tattoo formation commenced sounding; the cadet seeing only the father, hesitated to obey, thinking only of the ogre who had ordered him to fall in promptly at tattoo; he undertook to explain, but was quickly told to take the blanket to his tent; he suddenly turned and said: "There's no use of your talking about it,

father, I haven't got time and I can't do it, Cadet Corporal Andrews told me to fall in when tattoo sounded," and off he started leaving the astonished Commandant to wonder for a moment who was in command, himself or the Corporal.

As we all know, the life of a cadet from his entrance until his graduation is one of endless and unflagging work; he is not only governed by the cast iron law of regulations, but by the wrought iron law of custom.

During the autumn of 1890, the son of an eminent and accomplished Virginian, who evidently inherits the ability and wit of his accomplished father, was in the midst of the trials and tribulations incident to the life of a September new cadet; a hop was to take place, and a lady said to him, "Are you going to the hop tonight?" "Oh, no," he replied, "I can not go." "Is it against the regulations?" she asked. "Oh, no," was the answer, "it is against custom; you can break regulations at West Point, but you dare not attempt to break custom."

Those of us who have been on duty at the Academy seldom know the trials of the candidates' home lives, and if our people could only hear the stories of woe that sometimes come to the Superintendent, there would be far less sneering at the so-called aristocracy of West Point. During my tour of duty here I received a number of letters from youths about to enter, telling of financial distress at home and inability to make the deposit necessary for their equipment on entering; of course, they were admitted without it, but in such cases they must economize and be deprived of everything except what is necessary, until they show whether they can succeed at the January examination.

In my own class, the head graduate came as a boy from the New York free academy, the son of a widow in moderate circumstances, he was a youth of remarkable ability, beloved and respected by his classmates, and who in after years, by his brilliant intellect and soldierly qualities, added to the lustre and fame of the Corps of Engineers, to which he was assigned on graduation; the footman was the son of a distinguished United States Senator, and the second from foot represented wealth, prosperity and the so-called aristocracy. But that did not help him in his career.

The character of the letters which reached me while I was Superintendent were such as to afford much amusement; one youth wrote me for information in regard to the Academy, and, as he

expressed it, he desired to know "our terms." The usual circular replete with information was sent to him, and in due time the following reply reached me:

"De Kalb Co., Tenn., Jan. 17, 1891.

West Point Military A.c.

Mr. Secretary, Hon. Sir:

I received your terms some time since. I was not 17 yrs. of age when I heard from you. I can't come under any such terms. I will tell you the terms that I will come under. I want only to study Military—tactics. I want to stay 3 yrs. I want \$40 per month. At the end of the term I want a position over some army of the U. S. I want you to send me a round ticket there and back. I think I am both physically and mentally qualified to fill the position. I will not be out anything, but I want the position. Please answer this."

From an Alabama lady, evidently refined and well educated, I received a letter telling me she had heard a great deal of the U. S. Military Academy and requesting me to send her circulars in regard to terms, studies, etc., and if she found them satisfactory, she would like to enter her daughter as a student at once.

These are only specimens of many of a similar character that reached me.

"The U. S. Military Academy"—do not your hearts kindle, do you not thrill at the words? Do you not feel that, although absent in body, the shadows are flitting through this superb edifice today, of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Thomas, Canby, McClellan, Wright, Sedgwick, Hancock, McPherson, Sill, Burnside, Hawkins, Custer, Mishler, Marsh, Kirby, Cushing, Michie and a host of other noble patriots whose lives were devoted to their country's service? Do you not thrill when you recall the deeds of valor of these brilliant soldiers?

Heroes of America, noble souls who have gone before us, help us with God's assistance to maintain the honor, the glory, the dignity and the majesty of this grand old institution you so dearly loved.

Like the leaven that gives life to the loaf, like the electric spark which by the touch of a button explodes a Hellgate Volcano, may the soldierly qualities instilled in the minds of those educated under the shadow of this Academy so permeate the great mass of the American people as to redound to the everlasting glory of the Republic.

What glories the future may have in store for the Military Academy, we cannot say; but with its splendid, soldierly and accomplished Superintendent, its present is secure, while in the words of one of America's greatest statesmen, I can surely state that its past has proven its grandeur, for we have had a host of noble heroes whose names and fame go to swell the everlasting paean which will ever sound the greatness and the glory of the West Point Military Academy.

My beloved fellow graduates, in closing may I again thank you for the great honor you have today conferred upon me and give you, "as a wish for you all," the following eloquent sentiment, which was told me by a charming southern gentleman, a few years ago, while we were sailing over one of Maine's beautiful lakes:

"Sweet as the song which the robins sing,  
Pure as the flow of a crystal spring,  
Deep as the depths of a mother's love,  
True as your faith in the God above,  
With a harvest of smiles and a famine of tears,  
Through all the course of the coming years,  
So sweet, so pure, so deep, so true  
Be the joys fate holds in store for you."

**OFFICERS FOR 1911-1912.**

---

**PRESIDENT.**

General John M. Wilson.

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

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

General T. H. Barry.                      Colonel C. W. Larned.  
Colonel S. E. Tillman.      Colonel G. J. Fiebeger.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Fred W. Sladen.

Colonel Larned died June 19 and Colonel W. B. Gordon was appointed to fill the vacancy.

**TREASURER.**

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Echols.

**SECRETARY.**

Lieutenant Charles Braden, U. S. Army, Retired.

REPORT OF THE MEMORIAL WINDOW COMMITTEE.

---

The following report, by Colonel Gordon, was accepted and adopted:

West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1911.

At the meeting of the Association last year, the Chairman of the Memorial Window Committee submitted a report covering the selection of the Willet design and the letting of the contract for its completion and erection in the chapel. The Window was completed three months ago and accepted and paid for under the terms of the contract.

A descriptive pamphlet was prepared and sent to the subscribers, and the story of the Window has already been presented so completely that little remains to be told. After the completion of its installation the Chairman of the committee called a meeting for a final view before acceptance. Unfortunately Colonel Larned was taken seriously ill a few days before the meeting and was unable to attend, and two of the advisory members were also absent. Those present were Mr. Haight, Mr. Medory, Colonel Gordon and Colonel Carson.

Your committee has confidence that the final result has more than justified the method of selection and the care taken in making the award. But, since the lay members of the committee are free to admit a very limited knowledge and experience in this line of work, you will doubtless be interested in knowing how satisfactory the result has been to the associated architects who assisted in making the selection. At the end of the session at which the final award was made, one of these architects remarked: "It is very seldom that one sits on a committee of award in matters of this kind and is thoroughly satisfied with the design selected. In this case, however, we cannot imagine anything better."

The only doubt about the matter related to the probability of getting a window equal to the design, and this doubt was dissolved when the committee met for the final view of the window in place. It had more than met the expectations of the architects. Also, quoting from the descriptive pamphlet, 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 committee has taken no final action in the matters of the proposed bronze tablet and the changes desirable in the east and west windows of the chancel, but suggests that these matters be taken up by the executive committee of the Association. It is expected that after the end of this academic year only one of the officers on the Window Committee will be present for duty at the Academy, and for the remaining work it will not be necessary to call upon the advisory members for any further assistance.

WILLIAM B. GORDON.

JOHN M. CARSON.

General Horace Porter, in behalf of the living Alumni, eloquently presented the Memorial Window to the Academy. It was accepted by the Superintendent in a brief, appropriate address.

NOTE—General Porter's remarks were extemporaneous; no copy could be obtained for publication.

The Chaplain of the Academy then pronounced the benediction.

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

CHARLES BRADEN,

Lieutenant U. S. A.,

Secretary.

---

About one hundred and forty graduates were present this year. There were four class reunions, viz.: 1886, 1891, 1896 and 1901, all well attended. That of 1896 was saddened by the serious illness of Captain James W. Hinkley, who has since died.

# 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 1911.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
4936	1	Fleming, Philip B.....	Corps of Engineers.
4937	2	Stewart, John W.....	Corps of Engineers.
4938	3	Mehaffey, Joseph C.....	Corps of Engineers.
4939	4	Reinecke, Paul S.....	Corps of Engineers.
4940	5	Wheeler, Raymond A...	Corps of Engineers.
4941	6	Hardigg, William B....	Coast Artillery Corps.
4942	7	Nance, Curtis H.....	6th Field Artillery.
4943	8	Kutz, Harry R.....	10th Infantry.
4944	9	Schimelfenig, Charles A.	Coast Artillery Corps.
4945	10	Lawrence, Thompson...	5th Infantry.
4946	11	Bowley, Freeman W....	1st Field Artillery.
4947	12	Baxter, Charles R.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
4948	13	Franke, Gustav H.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
4949	14	Beatty, John C.....	2nd Field Artillery.
4950	15	Stanton, Hubert G.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
4951	16	Walker, Charles A., Jr...	3rd Field Artillery.
4952	17	Simpson, Bethel W.....	3rd Field Artillery.
4953	18	Finch, Neil G.....	6th Field Artillery.
4954	19	Nichols, Harold F.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
4955	20	Hatch, John E.....	2nd Cavalry.
4956	21	Keeley, Harry J.....	3rd Infantry.
4957	22	Hall, Charles P.....	20th Infantry.
4958	23	Surles, Alexander D....	15th Cavalry.
4959	24	Larned, William E.....	29th Infantry.
4960	25	Kemble, Franklin .....	Coast Artillery Corps.
4961	26	Betcher, Alfred J.....	21st Infantry.
4962	27	Byrne, Charles L.....	23rd Infantry.
4963	28	Kieffer, Philip J.....	4th Cavalry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	<p style="text-align: center;">APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.</p>
		NAMES.
4964	29	Bradford, Karl S. . . . . 15th Cavalry.
4965	30	Dargue, Herbert A. . . . . Coast Artillery Corps.
4966	31	Booton, John G. . . . . Coast Artillery Corps.
4967	32	Gilbreath, Frederick . . . . 14th Cavalry.
4968	33	Hicks, George R. . . . . 26th Infantry.
4969	34	Crawford, James B. . . . . Coast Artillery Corps.
4970	35	Shekerjian, Haig . . . . . 1st Infantry.
4971	36	Floyd, Charles S. . . . . 30th Infantry.
4972	37	Lockwood, Benjamin C., Jr. . 22nd Infantry.
4973	38	Clark, Robert W., Jr. . . . . Coast Artillery Corps.
4974	39	Richards, Harrison H. C. . . 4th Cavalry.
4975	40	Bagby, Carroll A. . . . . 16th Infantry.
4976	41	Conard, Arthur B. . . . . 10th Cavalry.
4977	42	McCleary, Oliver S. . . . . 16th Infantry.
4978	43	Dillman, Frederick G. . . . . 19th Infantry.
4979	44	Hoisington, Gregory . . . . . 14th Infantry.
4980	45	Gray, Robert L. . . . . Coast Artillery Corps.
4981	46	Drollinger, Ziba L. . . . . 16th Infantry.
4982	47	Clay, Frank B. . . . . 6th Infantry.
4983	48	Ladd, Jesse A. . . . . 1st Infantry.
4984	49	Baade, Paul W. . . . . 11th Infantry.
4985	50	Wier, Joseph L. . . . . 18th Infantry.
4986	51	Hicks, Frank H. . . . . 8th Cavalry.
4987	52	Weaver, James R. N. . . . . 15th Infantry.
4988	53	Burt, James D. . . . . 26th Infantry.
4989	54	Heidt, Emanuel V. . . . . 9th Infantry.
4990	55	Lucas, John P. . . . . 14th Cavalry.
4991	56	Morris, William H. H., Jr. . . 19th Infantry.
4992	57	Foster, Sidney H. . . . . 2nd Infantry.
4993	58	McKinney, Carl F. . . . . 8th Infantry.
4994	59	Batson, Roscoe C. . . . . 22nd Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
4995	60	Kimball, Allen R. ....	12th Infantry.
4996	61	Blunt, Wilfrid M. ....	8th Cavalry.
4997	62	Rader, Ira A. ....	19th Infantry.
4998	63	Sandeford, Alvan C. ....	8th Infantry.
4999	64	Calvert, William J. ....	13th Infantry.
5000	65	McLaurin, William B. ....	18th Infantry.
5001	66	Kern, Kenneth E. ....	24th Infantry.
5002	67	Cowles, David H. ....	15th Infantry.
5003	68	Wyche, Ira T. ....	30th Infantry.
5004	69	Schwenck, James C. R. ....	6th Cavalry.
5005	70	Evans, Arthur C. ....	17th Infantry.
5006	71	O'Neill, William P. J. ....	6th Cavalry.
5007	72	Homer, John L. ....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5008	73	Gildart, Robert C. ....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5009	74	Christian, Thomas J. J. ....	7th Cavalry.
5010	75	VanHorn, Frank L. ....	7th Cavalry.
5011	76	Holland, George D. ....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5012	77	McNeal, Joseph W. ....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5013	78	Estes, Howell M. ....	11th Cavalry.
5014	79	Wall, John F. ....	1st Cavalry.
5015	80	Murray, Max S. ....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5016	81	Heffernan, Leo G. ....	5th Cavalry.
5017	82	Hardy, Edwin N. ....	8th Cavalry.
		March-Duplat, Jose ....	Foreigner. Awarded certificate that he had covered the course at the Academy. Not commissioned.

## 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
General John M. Wilson, Class of 1860.....	1911 to 1912

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 1912

### 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 1912





LIEUTENANT MATT E. MADIGAN.

# NECROLOGY.

---

MATT E. MADIGAN.

No. 4503. CLASS OF 1906.

Died, June 3, 1907, at Fort Bayard, N. M., aged 24.

He was born in Winchester, Clark County, Kentucky, March 6, 1883. He entered the public schools of that city at an early age and progressed through them grade by grade until in June, 1898, when he had just reached his sixteenth year, he made his graduation speech at the city high school. In the autumn of that year, he became a freshman at Wesleyan College in Winchester. There he so distinguished himself in elocution and debate that he became commonly known as the "Little Orator." His family moved from Winchester to Frankfort late in 1900, taking Matt with them. Congressman White became interested in Matt's ability as a speaker and student, about this time, and appointed him as one of Kentucky's representatives at the Military Academy.

In June, 1902, he said farewell to his old home and entered the service of his country, that service which reserves the right to demand from us every sacrifice, including life itself, to guard her honor and her freedom. How little we thought that Matt's serio-comic face would be the first one to disappear from the ranks of our class! Though he left us early in our busy life, and the autumn leaves have thrice fallen on his grave and obscured it, except for the granite shaft we marked it with, yet will his bright face be ever smiling his

good-natured greeting throughout the days of our memory and his loud war-whoop "Beeno" will ring laughingly through our reminiscences of the good old cadet days.

He went through his four years with a clean sleeve, showing that good fellowship and a merry heart meant more to him than cadet rank and official recognition. But, concerning academic honors and tenths, Bill was ever "a-gittin' of 'em some," being always careful, however, not to be found overloaded with them.

On June 12, 1906, he graduated number 51 in his class and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He was assigned to and joined the 27th Infantry at Camp Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Before his regiment had returned from the manoeuvre camp to its station at Fort Sheridan, it was ordered to Cuba as part of the Army of Pacification. In Cuba, Matt's company was detailed as guard at General Bell's headquarters near Havana, where he remained on duty until the climate developed in him that invincible disease, tuberculosis. He was treated in the Military Hospital until April, when his condition became too serious for further treatment in such a climate. He was sent to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, in hopes that the altitude and dry air might revive him, but it was too late. He died there on June 3, 1907.

He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church throughout his short life. He knew that death was coming—even saw it from afar off, and met it fearlessly, as becomes a soldier—even as the poet had wished,

"So be my passing!  
My task accomplished and the long day done,  
My wages taken and in my heart  
Some late lark singing,  
Let me be gathered to the quiet west,  
The sundown splendid and serene,  
Death."

CLASSMATE.





LIEUTENANT JOHN J. MOLLER.

## JOHN JAY MOLLER.

No. 4333. CLASS OF 1904.

Died, February 22, 1909, at New York, N. Y., aged 28.

LIEUTENANT MOLLER was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 16, 1881. His father was Carl Moller, son of Major Fritz von Moller, Corps of Engineers, Copenhagen, Denmark, one time Governor of the Danish West Indies. His mother is Clara Gertrude Moller, (nee Kuhn), daughter of Captain Henry Kuhn of the Civil War, and Ann Katherine Kuhn, a niece of Henry Ward Beecher.

J. Jay Moller spent most of his boyhood days in the City of St. Louis. There he attended, in turn, the grammar school, two years in the high school and later Washington Manual Training School, enjoying to an unusual degree the confidence and high regard of his teachers. As an only child, he fell heir to a due share of attention, developing very early a true conception of right and wrong. The companionship that he found in his home life invited confidence and made him frank and truthful. At the age of seventeen he went away to school, entering Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana. Here he spent a year and a half, was very popular with his schoolmates, and seemingly finding no difficulty in plucking all of the honors which his "alma mater" had to offer. He left Culver in June, 1899, to prepare for West Point, entering the Military Academy as a happy and healthy "plebe" on June 19, 1900. As a cadet he showed marked military efficiency, but in his studies and academic duties he was a "goat." His temperament permitted of nothing else. Happy is the "goat"! Moller was loved and respected by his classmates and regarded as one of the most popular men in the Corps of Cadets. He seemed to be bubbling with cheer and good humor, and many will recall with what laughter or discomfiture they received his inimitable performances at the annual "Hundredth Night."

He graduated on June 15th, 1904, and was assigned to the Eighth Infantry. He joined his regiment, after graduation leave, at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, New York, and was assigned to Company "E." He accompanied his regiment to the Philippines and on arrival there was placed in command of a detachment at Buena Vista, P. I. On July 23, 1906, he left in command of Company "E," Eighth Infantry, for duty in the field against Pulajanes in the Island of Leyte, P. I. During these operations in the field against hostile Pulajanes he was on various occasions detached on secret service and entrusted with special missions for which he was mentioned in orders for conspicuous service per G. O. No. 3, Eighth Infantry, January 15, 1907. On November 25, 1906, he returned to Camp Jossman, P. I., with his Company. From December 9, 1906 to January 26, 1907, he was in Manila, P. I., part of the time as sick in the Division Hospital and part on detached service. He accompanied his Company to Manila to take part in the Division Athletic Meet in February-March, 1907, where the Company under most adverse circumstances acquitted itself with great success. After returning to Camp Jossman, P. I., he was again sent into the field in Leyte, P. I., on May 20, 1907, remaining until June 29, 1907. In 1908 he returned with his regiment to the States to take station at Presidio of Monterey, California, where on September 15, 1908, he was appointed Acting Battalion Adjutant, acting in this capacity during the march to the maneuvers at Atascadero, California. During the maneuvers he again commanded Company "E," Eighth Infantry, being relieved to act as Quartermaster and Commissary for the experimental forced march of his regiment October 31 to November 5, 1908. On November 19, 1908, he availed himself of a leave of absence to be spent in the East. He died in New York City, February 22, 1909. Interment was made in Arlington Cemetery.

It is now over two years since that lovable fellow, John Jay Moller, has left our midst. The dismal news of his sad death traveled only too quickly and everyone protested that there must be a grievous mistake. How could it be? To his friends, to everyone, he had always been the same happy J. Jay, generous to a fault. His personality was pleasing, his cheerfulness contagious, consequently everyone sought and enjoyed his society. How many of us are not indebted to him for a very pleasant half hour? And many again will now recall the numerous occasions on which he lifted them out of their subjective introspection to a happier view of life. Many remember him first as a candidate for "military glory" at Highland Falls, and even at this first meeting must have remarked his happy spirits and wholesome good humor. In a way he was a leader; he was the apostle of fun, a pleasant fellow, and there is little wonder then that most everyone should have catered to his friendship.

Moller was one of the funniest and wittiest men the Army has known. Had he ever so desired he could easily have carved for himself a career on any comedy stage. His mimicry was inimitable; his pantomime more expressive and ludicrous than any story or words. Those who knew him as a "plebe" will recall with a smile his famous "Silent Corps Yell," and what fellow "plebe" will not pronounce anathema when he thinks of the many "soirees" he had to attend just because he had been tempted to risk an eye on Moller's latest performances when he should have kept it on "that salt cellar." He was a prince of fun and as such many of his friends will remember him.

But on the other side of this shield there was another J. Jay. No man can do his best nor even do well in the midst of badinage. When necessity demanded, Moller could be a profoundly serious fellow, unafraid to carry a responsibility which might frighten a man of much greater experience. A military duty he always considered serious work. In his

profession he had the reputation of being an efficient officer. To those who had never served with him a perusal of the commendations of him by his immediate chiefs would be proof convincing. He asked rather for ability to perform his tasks than for tasks equal to his ability. A Department Staff Officer said of him in an official letter "that his care was so satisfactory as to be almost unequalled." His work in the Philippines was exceptionally fine. During the operations against the hostile Pulajanes in the Island of Leyte, in 1906, he performed his duties quietly and thoroughly. The nature of the work required secrecy and was very disagreeable. That he performed it with a strict regard to the instructions of his superiors and the best interest of the government, with a clear conscience and a thorough appreciation of his responsibilities can be attested to by those who served with him as well as the numerous letters of commendation and the expressions of appreciation of his valuable services emanating not only from his immediate commanders but from the Department Commander and the civil authorities in the Philippines as well.

An extract from a telegram dated September 22, 1906, to his Regimental Commander reads:

"In view of the good work performed at Tolosa by Lieutenant Moller, in conjunction with Roumaldez, Department Commander, hopes your arrangements may be such as to keep him at that station."

In a telegram dated September 29, 1906, from the Governor-General of the Philippines to the Acting Provincial Governor of the Province of Leyte, the following extract is of interest:

"Result of expedition in the mountains of San Isidro, Tigbao, Gitabla and Julita in the Jurisdiction of Burawan and Dulag, is satisfactory and Lieutenant Moller and Presidente Roumaldez, of Tolosa, are deserving of congratulations for their energy and activity."

In General Order No. 3, Headquarters Eighth Infantry, January 15, 1907, publishing a letter to the Regimental Commander in which the Department Commander tenders a testimonial of his appreciation of the valuable services of the regiment, Lieutenant J. J. Moller is again mentioned with others by name as deserving of commendation, etc.

His work as secret service officer was quick, thorough and effective. In his investigations he had to labor against native ingenuity and the interests of a desperate outlawry. Craft had to be met with craft. The depredations by these Pulajanes were notorious. The effect of their outlawry on the natives and their social progress and development and the effect on the prestige of constituted authority was such that it was necessary to suppress this outlawry with energy and bring the perpetrators to immediate trial and punishment. Moller's work was delicate and required patience, ingenuity and determination. That he was successful is shown by the number of outlaws he brought to trial before the civil courts in Tacloban. As an agent and inquisitor he used methods differing under the circumstances very little from those employed by any police in the process of ferreting out a crime by examining and "sweating" suspected criminals. He was tried and acquitted by a court-martial composed of his brother officers. In a review of the proceedings of the case he was so scored by the reviewing authority, that this review virtually amounts to a sentence cruelly stigmatizing by its continuing effect the memory of one of God's noblest fellows. An irreparable injury; an incurable wound. Its effect upon so honorable and sensitive a nature could not have been more perfectly studied. It did not mark the end—but the beginning of the end. He, who in life had cheered so many and flooded their paths with sunshine is no more. His last moments he spent alone—alone with his anguish and a voice that called for help but stuck in his throat. One friend at his side! Just one of the many that he had! How different it would have been!

He was truly a generous and noble fellow and his death is indeed a loss, but to none of us more than to that lone woman who was his companion and inspiration throughout his life. Rarely has one an opportunity to see such love as existed here between mother and son.

It is indeed a pleasure to read the following lines from a gentleman who has grown gray with age and honors in his country's service and it is believed that the sentiments therein expressed call forth both the hearty appreciation and the sincere thanks of all of John Jay Moller's friends:

"I thank God that it is my blessed privilege to revere his memory as long as my life may last; and I also thank God that in all my strenuous life—in the midst of human imperfections to which I am heir to—I never, by tongue, pen or act, put a thorn in the pathway of such a resplendent character as John Jay Moller."

A CLASSMATE.

---

SMITH S. LEACH.

No. 2550. CLASS OF 1875.

Died, October 16, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 58.

SMITH STALLARD LEACH was born in New Carlisle, Indiana, April 27, 1851. His father, John Leach, was a clergyman by profession and was of English ancestry, being descended from Lawrence Leach, who came to America from England in 1629 and settled in the Colony of Virginia.

From childhood young Leach intended to study law, and the bent of his mind was such that he would have made a great success in that profession. But, at the request of an uncle, he accompanied him to South Bend, Indiana, and entered a competitive examination for an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point; and without



COLONEL SMITH S. LEACH.



a moment's preparation, with no special reading or study, he won the prize and was given the appointment. This changed the whole course of his life. He entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1871 and graduated with the highest honors four years later, leader of the Class of 1875. His maturity of mind, amenability to discipline and faithfulness to duty, together with his natural ability, gave him high standing in his class from the outset, and long before he had completed his course he stood Number One. His military aptitude and fitness for command were soon proven and his appointment as First Corporal, First Sergeant and First Captain followed as a matter of course. And I think that all who were in the Corps in 1875 will remember how well "Old Leach" could handle the Battalion. He was always popular and his influence was always good. The Class of '75 was remarkably free from quarrels and cliques, and this was largely due to the good sense and good counsel of men like Leach.

On the 16th of June, 1875, he graduated from the Military Academy and was appointed a Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. He reported for duty with the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point, New York, October 1, 1875, and completed the prescribed course of study and was relieved from duty at that place July 16, 1878. From May 1, 1876 to September 12, 1876, he was on temporary duty at Philadelphia in connection with the International Exhibition; and he was with the Battalion when engaged in suppressing the so-called Railroad Riots of 1877. For a portion of his service there he was Adjutant of the Post of Willets Point.

He was promoted First Lieutenant, March 4, 1879; Captain, September 30, 1884; Major, February 5, 1897; Lieutenant-Colonel, September 14, 1904; Colonel, June 2, 1908.

While still at Willets Point he met and married, in 1878, Virginia C. Courtenay, who survives him.

On leaving Willets Point he was assigned to duty as Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the Mississippi River Commission, with station at St. Louis, Missouri, serving in that capacity until 1885. While thus employed he had charge of important and extensive river surveys and he did much to promote the economy and efficiency of this work. For the next three years, or until March 17, 1888, he was in local charge of the improvement of the Second District of the Mississippi River—which is one of the four sections into which the river, from Cairo to the Passes, is divided for administrative purposes—and to this duty there was very soon added the charge of the First District of the river, also. The work done under his direction was good, and his writings and reports of the time show a very thorough grasp of the whole problem and clear and sound ideas as to its proper solution.

After being relieved from duty on the Mississippi, Captain Leach served for a few months as Assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and on July 3, 1888, he was made Military Assistant in the Engineering District of Boston, Mass., where he remained until about the end of the year 1892. His work here had to do specially with the fortifications for the defense of Boston Harbor. While thus employed, and in the years that immediately followed, he made a comprehensive study of the theory and practice of fortification, as developed abroad as well as in our own country, and made himself a master of the subject, to the great advantage of much of the work upon which he was subsequently engaged.

From December 10, 1892, until July 31, 1896, he was in charge of the Burlington, Vermont, Engineering District, which comprised works of river and harbor improvement on Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River. But when the long, severe winters prevented all out-of-door work, his active mind and desire for all useful knowledge led him to take up the study of law in the office of a prominent lawyer in Bur-

lington, and had his tour of duty at that place lasted but three months longer he would have been admitted to the Bar of the State of Vermont.

On August 1, 1896, Captain Leach took charge of the Defenses of Long Island Sound and of the River and Harbor Improvements in the State of Connecticut, with station at New London. The numerous works of permanent fortification that he helped to design and build will be lasting monuments to his skill and ability.

In January, 1902, he was ordered to Leavenworth, Kansas, upon a duty which proved the most congenial and the most satisfactory to him of his entire service in the Army—the command of the First Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A. He held this command until November 12, 1904—a part of the time being Assistant Commandant of the General Service and Staff College. A thorough soldier by instinct and training, he possessed the rare quality of inspiring those under his command with his own intense enthusiasm and high sense of duty, and more than this he made himself beloved by all who were associated with him, and was like an elder brother to those who came to him for help or counsel. His complete knowledge of the purpose and duties of his arm of the service made him specially valuable in the place he occupied. For, because the Regular Army had been practically without engineer troops, the few that we had being stationed at special posts and removed from the direction and control of Department Commanders, our general officers and officers of other arms had little practical knowledge and experience of the value of engineer troops or of the many uses that could be made of them. In war, good soldiers of all arms soon fall into their proper place and prove their own usefulness, but it took a man like Major Leach, with his broad military knowledge, his untiring enthusiasm and his ever-ready tact and courtesy to prove and justify the value of his Battalion in the narrow and limited field afforded by the school, the post and the maneuver camp.

In November, 1904, he was taken from this congenial duty and placed in charge of the Washington Aqueduct and of Fortifications and River and Harbor Works in the Washington, D. C., Engineering District, and in July, 1905, he became a member of the General Staff Corps of the Army, serving until July, 1907. During his tour he was a Director of the Army War College, and during part of the fall and winter of 1906-7 he was in entire charge of the work of the college and Chief of the Third Division of the General Staff. His special duties as a member of the General Staff were many and important and he brought to them the same good qualities that had made his former work so successful. It may be mentioned that he represented the War College and General Staff in co-operating with a representation of the Navy Department in preparing regulations to govern the naval convoy of military expeditions. The result of these labors is of the utmost value.

He also prepared a report upon the necessity for the rehabilitation of our merchant marine in relation to military transports. This was a most exhaustive and valuable study and is published as a Senate Document.

During the summer of 1906 Colonel Leach was selected to attend the conference at the Naval War College at Newport, as the representative of the General Staff and the Army War College, in the co-ordination of the work of the two services.

In addition to all this he performed most valuable work upon the Engineer Field Manual, which was published in 1907.

A general officer, who had been associated with him, says:

"It is unnecessary for me to tell you what a high value I placed upon Colonel Leach's ability and powers. He certainly was one of the most able officers that I have ever had to co-operate with, and in my opinion, made good in every task assigned him. Very naturally I regret his loss more than that of almost any other officer of the





COLONEL WILLIAM B. HOMER.

Army, because of his strong sympathy with the work of the Engineer Corps connected with the Army itself. His interest and broad comprehension of the problem involved in the co-ordination of the work of the Engineer Corps in field operations and campaigning was of the utmost value during his service on the General Staff, in clarifying the ideas of the officers attending the College or serving with him as members of the General Staff. There can be no question that his ideas in this direction will prevail for a long time."

When he left the General Staff, Colonel Leach was made First Assistant in the Office of the Chief of Engineers, and member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, which duties he retained until his death. He was Acting Chief of Engineers from May 25 to July 8, 1908, and he was looked upon as the future Chief of his Corps, but he was stricken with unconsciousness after a long morning's work and was taken to the Emergency Hospital on October 15th, and passed quietly away in the early morning following.

So lived and died a true friend, a loving husband, a learned engineer, a gallant soldier and a sincere Christian. May his example be ever bright for those that follow him.

A CLASSMATE.

---

WILLIAM B. HOMER.

No. 2322. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, June 23, 1910, at Natick, Massachusetts, aged 64.

WILLIAM BRADFORD HOMER reached those distant hills where all our journeys end, on the twenty-third day of June, 1910, at the time of, or shortly after, the fortieth anniversary reunion of the Class of 1870 at West Point.

Born in Brookline, Massachusetts, June 7, 1846, of Mayflower ancestry, being a lineal descendant of the second governor of Massachusetts, whose name he bore; fitting for

college at Chauncey Hall School, Boston, he entered Amherst College at the age of seventeen, where he remained until his appointment to the United States Military Academy in 1866. Soon after his graduation, the death of his father called him to assume the responsibilities of the eldest member of the family, financially and otherwise, which duties he relinquished only with his life.

Upon his return from the Philippines in 1900, Colonel Homer married Mrs. Alice B. Skillings, of Portland, Maine.

The following dates are of interest in his military record, showing that, to him, as well as to others, promotion came slowly and grudgingly:

July 1st, 1866, Cadet; June 15th, 1870, Second Lieutenant; April 17th, 1881, First Lieutenant; March 8th, 1898, Captain; July 22nd, 1902, Major; June 22nd, 1906, Lieutenant-Colonel; May 1st, 1908, Colonel; September 1st, 1908, retired.

Homer served: At the Military Academy, as Assistant Instructor, Artillery Tactics, from July 1st to August 30th, 1870; at Fort Adams, R. I., to April 11th, 1874; at Fort Monroe, Va., to May 1st, 1875; at Fort Warren, Mass., to November 26th, 1875; at Savannah, Ga., to December 23rd, 1876; at Charleston, S. C., to November 16th, 1878; at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to June 22nd, 1880; at Little Rock, Ark., to November 18th, 1880; at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to June 2nd, 1881; at Fort Brooke, Fla., to November 30th, 1881; at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to September 29th, 1884; at Fort Monroe, Va., to September 24th, 1889; as Instructor in Steam and Mechanism, U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to March 8th, 1898; Chief Mustering Officer for State of Mississippi, to January 27th, 1899; on duty in Philippine Islands, to December 22nd, 1899; on Recruiting Service, Portland, Me., to December, 1901; on duty as District Adjutant, Artillery District, Portland, Me., to October, 1902; in command, Fort Mott, N. J., to September 1st, 1905; in command of Fort Warren, Mass., to July 15th, 1908; Colonel, U. S. A., Retired, September 1st, 1908, at his own request, after forty years' service.

Special mention and high commendation were accorded him for zealous efforts, efficiency and success in the scientific mastery of details of his profession; for skill as a musician; for knowledge as a naturalist; for excellence in manly sports, and for accomplishments as a draughtsman of broad education.

Gold and silver medals also testified to his superiority at Division and Army rifle competitions.

Following his service of over forty years, Colonel Homer took up the life of a country gentleman at South Natick, Massachusetts, with the prospect of many hale and hearty years, having an opportunity to indulge his love of country living in a poultry plant, a beautiful flower garden, vegetable garden and fruit trees.

One week antedating his death, while inspecting poultry, he received a spur prick on the back of his right hand. The wound became serious; an operation to check blood-poisoning was necessary; too late, the right arm was amputated at the shoulder; death supervened after a few days.

Our classmate's absence from the 1910 reunion, so regretted at the time, takes another and more lamentable aspect, when we reflect that, by having attended the reunion, he would, in all likelihood, have avoided the misadventure which occurred at that very time—which cost him his life and removed him from our sight forever.

The news of Homer's death recalled to me an always pleasantly remembered morning spent under his roof at Fort Warren, not long before his retirement.

Our terrestrial orbits, his in the Artillery, and mine in the Cavalry, touched but that once after graduation.

But it is easy to see the promise of cadet days fulfilled in the ascription accorded him by a veteran artillery officer who says:

"Homer was a man of more than ordinary ability; was conscientious in his duties; was a man of strong opinions, but willing to change them if good and sufficient reasons were shown him for so doing, or, if he saw he was in error; he was kindly disposed to all and willing to assist his friends; always obeisant to superiors, never insolent to others; he was, in fact, a whole-souled man."

About the Homer home was an atmosphere of culture and refinement most pleasing.

There were choice books and pictures, plants and flowers, and music, evidencing cultivated tastes and love of the beautiful.

The side porch of his quarters gave view of a carefully-tended garden, whose flowers were the counterpart of fragrant memories that wreath themselves about Homer, for the wife who was his devoted companion in the last decade of his life, and for brother, sister and step-daughter, to whom, like a precious legacy, is bequeathed the recollection of Homer's ideal attachment for his mother and themselves.

One of the floral tributes to Homer was from his men at Fort Warren, consisting of a magnificent wreath, bearing, in letters of gold, upon the white ribbon attached, the words, "Our Beloved Commander."

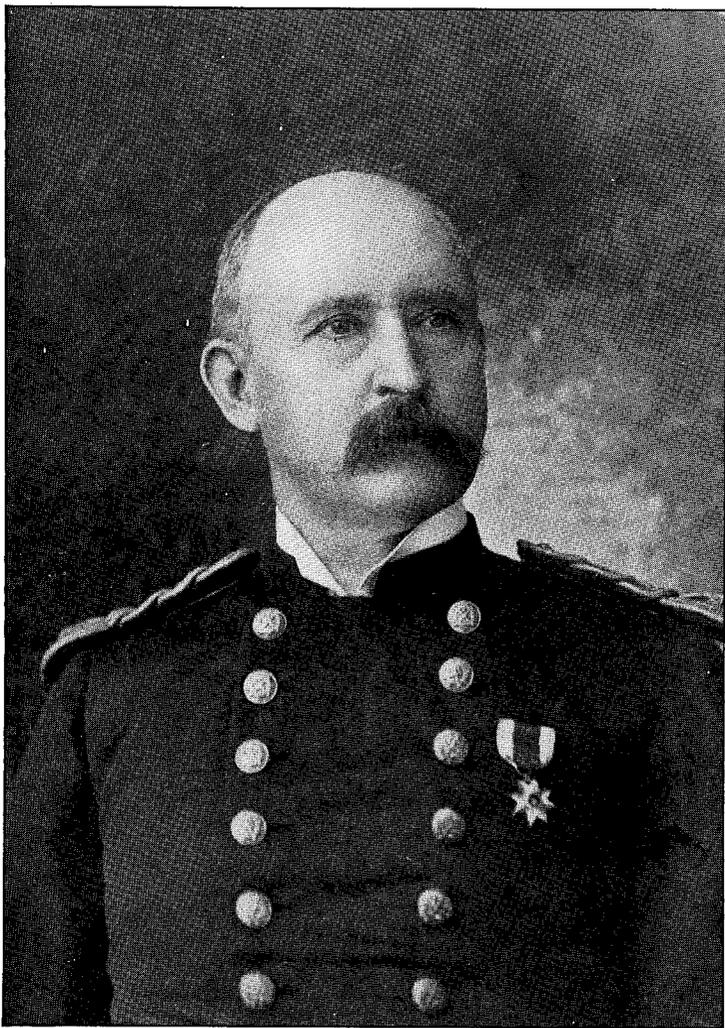
In that inscription, the unquestionable attributes of soldier and gentleman are manifest.

He rests at Mount Auburn, but, for us—

"Still lives remembrance; a bright, golden link 'mid this, the visible world and the unknown toward which we journey—where he now doth live."

PEARSON.





GENERAL JAMES W. REILLY.

JAMES WILLIAM REILLY.

No. 2006. CLASS OF 1863.

Died, July 23, 1910, at Atlantic City, N. J., aged 71.

Born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1839.  
Son of Honorable Wilson Reilly and Elizabeth McCullough Reilly.

His grandfather, James Reilly, was in the Rebellion of 1798 against England with Robert Emmet and other patriotic Irishmen. He fled to America to escape the penalties of the Rebellion, with a reward of five hundred pounds on his head, and settled in the wilds of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He married into the Quaker family of the Wilsons of that vicinity. Wilson Reilly, the son, was born near Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, in 1811.

Elizabeth McCullough Mills married Wilson Reilly. She was the daughter of a Quaker, William Mills, and was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, 1812.

GENERAL REILLY received his early education at the Chambersburg Academy, which under the direction of Mr. John Shyrock, had a great reputation in Southern Pennsylvania.

He was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy, which he entered June, 1859. His first practical experience of war came very early in his career, as a soldier. On returning to his home, on the usual cadet furlough at the expiration of his two years' service at the Academy, he found General Patterson's Army encamped about it ready to invade Virginia by way of Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley. He joined this Army at once, and was with it until after the First Battle of Bull Run and Patterson's failure to stop the junction of the Confederate forces.

Returning to West Point at the expiration of his furlough, he remained there until he graduated June 11, 1863.

On graduating he applied for assignment to the Fourth Artillery, but was commissioned First Lieutenant of Ordnance from June 11, 1863. As the services of his class were much needed, its members were granted a short leave of absence to enable them to go to their homes and provide their necessary uniforms.

On his way home, about a week before the Battle of Gettysburg, he ran into the Confederate lines before Chambersburg, but reached the town in safety. Soon after he arrived he experienced another odd adventure. He was standing on the sidewalk on a main street in the uniform of a Lieutenant of Artillery. Presently one hundred and fifty Confederates, cavalrymen, were galloping by him. Some distance down the street the squad wheeled and turned a corner, and in the evolution two men were dismounted, and left behind. They picked themselves up and walked back, approaching Reilly, who stood still, waiting for developments. When the two cavalrymen were beside him they recognized his uniform and stopped in surprise. He promptly stepped up, took hold of them and arrested them. They were amazed at his coolness and offered no resistance, supposing that a whole Federal Army was in the town; and he was the only Federal officer or soldier in the town. Two friends started to take the Confederates to prison; their comrades missed them, went back and when they saw the men taking them, released them and compelled their captors to stand all night with halters around their necks. Reilly escaped, hidden in a vault. The Confederates looked everywhere for him—going to his father's house, his mother said, "He was not there"—they believed her and left her in peace. He left the town the next night disguised in a long linen duster coat and broad straw hat, walked seventeen miles over the mountains, offering his services to the Governor of Pennsylvania while his

leave lasted. At the expiration of his leave, he reported for duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., where he served as an assistant from July, 1863 to February, 1864.

Served as Inspector of Ordnance, Pittsburg, Pa., from March to July, 1864.

As Inspector of Ordnance, Department and Army of the Tennessee, upon the staffs of General McPherson, and his successor, General Howard, from July to November, 1864; being engaged in the Battles of Atlanta, July 22nd and 29th.

Upon the evacuation of Atlanta and the commencement of the March to the Sea, he was transferred to the staff of Major-General J. M. Schofield, as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department and Army of the Ohio; and as such, engaged in the Battles of Franklin, November 30th, 1864, and Nashville, December 15th and 16th, 1864.

Brevetted Captain, March 13th, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services in the campaign of November and December, 1864, in Tennessee, including the Battles of Franklin and Nashville."

Major-General Schofield, in transmitting a recommendation to the War Department for this Brevet, stated that

"Lieutenant Reilly was my Chief Ordnance Officer during this campaign, and discharged his duty zealously and efficiently."

At the conclusion of this campaign he was assigned to duty at the Louisville Ordnance Depot, and subsequently served as Assistant Ordnance Officer, Washington Arsenal, D. C., and as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., except while on detached duty as Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, West Point, N. Y., during the summers of 1869, 1870 and 1871.

As Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, and Instructor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at the Military Academy, September, 1871 to August, 1872.

As Principal Assistant Instructor, Department of Law and Ethics, at the Military Academy, August, 1872 to August, 1874.

As Assistant Ordnance Officer, Benicia Arsenal, Cal., October, 1874 to June, 1875.

In November, 1875, he married Miss Helen Julia Griffin, of Philadelphia.

Upon the application of Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding, Military Division of the Missouri, he was assigned to duty on his staff and served as Chief Ordnance Officer of that Division from June, 1875 to July, 1880.

On leave of absence, July to October, 1880.

Assistant Ordnance Officer, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., October to November, 1880.

Commanding Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., December, 1880 to May, 1886.

Commanding Augusta Arsenal, Ga., May, 1886 to November, 1890.

Commanding U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., November, 1890 to January, 1892.

Member of the Board of Magazine Rifles, which adopted the Krag-Jorgensen, in 1891.

Commanding Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and member of the Board of Testing Rifled Guns, February 1st, 1892 to September 12th, 1900, being charged with the building of the Heavy Gun Carriage Factory and having general charge and supervision of the work of mounting guns and carriages on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts (this embraced the period of the Spanish War).

In command of New York Arsenal, N. Y. H., September, 1900 to August 2, 1903.

On General John R. Brooke's and General Arthur McArthur's Staffs as Chief Ordnance Officer.

Also Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the East, upon the staff of General Chaffee, 1901 to August 2, 1903.

Also member of the Board for Testing Rifled Guns, from February, 1892 to August 2, 1903.

He was promoted Captain, Ordnance Department, January 23, 1874; Major, Ordnance Department, May 9, 1885; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department, April 7, 1899; Colonel, Ordnance Department, February 18, 1903.

Appointed Brigadier General, U. S. A., August 1, 1903, and retired August 2, 1903, by operation of law, having reached 64 years of age.

At the commencement of the Spanish War he applied for duty in the field, but was told he was doing more important and necessary work where he was then stationed.

General Reilly received many complimentary indorsements from the officers with whom he served. General Sheridan told him, when leaving his staff,

"I shall regret losing you, as you are a capital officer, conscientious and painstaking in all your duties and well liked by myself and staff, personally."

At West Point Reilly was a dignified and conscientious cadet, mature beyond the average in the quality of his mind and conduct. In after life, he was a brave and most efficient officer, a man of high character, self-reliant, resolute and firm to a high degree.

The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, formerly chaplain of the Little Church on Governor's Island, of which General Reilly was a devout member, says of him:

"The first impression of General Reilly was that of a reserved man, but in a very short time his true, noble character shone forth and won for him the respect and affection of those who were brought into closer connection with him.

"Without affectation, without any boasting he came to be looked upon as a man who could be counted on to discharge any duty which might devolve upon him, and without thrusting himself unduly forward, all felt that he would never shirk anything he could do to promote the general good.

"He was a devout churchman, never sparing himself or putting off on others a disagreeable duty.

"To form a just estimate of a man's character one must know him in prosperity as well as adversity, and in both General Reilly was deserving of the highest praise."

The following tribute is from the Rev. William Reese Scott, now Chaplain of the Coast Artillery, who knew him intimately in the closing years of his life, after death had robbed him of his three manly boys, whose future was so full of promise, and which left him crushed in spirit:

"There are certain plants and trees that never develop into perfection until they are transplanted from their native environment, and are most rigorously shaped and pruned; gold never gleams with that lustrous beauty we admire before it is refined and separated from the dross, and precious stones reflect no warm colors from the sunlight, unless they are cut and often ground upon the unsparing polishing-wheel.

"Likewise there are men, whose supreme worth does not develop under the ordinary circumstances of life, nor do their characters reflect greatest triumphs amid the commonplace, nor are their real, priceless values reflected to us until prosperity, ambition and duty are all compelled to fold their industrious hands, and bend their unwilling knees, in the presence of some overwhelming sway of misfortune.

"Then it is that such men, melted by the fire of affliction, bruised on the anvil of adversity, ground down to their true selves on that bitter wheel of sorrow, present a marvellous transformation. It is then with disenchanted eyes we think we see some new characters created, but we only behold the true manhood of such men; here is no artificial product manufactured by despair, but a true revelation of latent powers revealed on that transfiguring mountain of human sorrow; now the full, rich glory of such lives is shown to us, and we see the radiance blessing all about them, as when the sun bursting through the black, towering clouds of some summer tempest seems always brighter than it ever has been before, and with the colors from a master's palette tints, and touches even cloudland's sombre battlements, and turrets with a rare, celestial glow.

"It was the writer's good fortune to know and meet such a man—General James William Reilly—after the storms had spent all their furies upon his life, when the burdens of sorrow and trouble had crushed him as completely as they could, when for some years, his had been to have his lot, and portion in a bondage of desolation, and in bitterness, to make bricks without straw. But as the sculptor with a deep-cut, cruel blow of chisel changes the marble of an expressionless face into one wreathed in alluring happiness, and as an artist touches the light, fleshtints of some countenance with the darkest colors of the shadow in order to portray the bright face even of happy childhood, so for General Reilly, each added stroke of sorrow only revealed a stronger, more magnificent character, an added phase of saintliness.

"And while often in conversation, as the General spoke of the deaths of his three sons, his only children, and as he touched now and then the minor chords of disappointment, sorrow welled up into his eyes, yet the very tears that dimmed his vision, revealed the depth of his wonderful resignation, and the same lips that trembled when they told of unbearable grief, breathed forth a marvellous humility and fortitude.

"These aforesaid characteristics of General Reilly were not transient virtues, like mists to be soon dispelled or bubbles quickly vanishing—no, when other men whom the world esteemed strong under like disasters have plunged into the weaknesses of early years, or have sought to drown remembrance and sorrow in the oblivion of some indulging madness, this man, though shackled with inherited tendency, arose like a giant awakened in the hour of need and went forth to the greatest of all triumphs, the conquest of himself and with patience accepted and endured.

"The writer never knew a manlier Christian gentleman, a more devoted husband, nor one whose memory roamed with such exquisite, tender love to that farther "bourne" whence his children had preceded him. The appearance of General Reilly was not only attractive, but as prepossessing as his personality, in some ways he was the beau-ideal of the Army officer, dignified, yet most amiable, just, yet most charitable, a truly gracious character, the study of whose life led one to love him, and whose acquaintanceship soon wove magic, silken cords about men's hearts, and wooed them for all time to him, so that he will never be forgotten by those who knew him best.

"Generally Reilly was that 'sweetness and light' that Matthew Arnold speaks of, and his departure has left his friends with that drear sense of having lost something most 'rare and beautiful.' And it is not presuming to say of the General that he was of that small, transfigured band of men for whom the world is grateful, so rich and wonderful in their benefit to others, and their conquest of themselves. His was an inextinguishable optimism, not a 'fond imagination which only tantalizes and misleads, but a guiding ideal' which 'o'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent' leads 'till night is past,' a strong, uplifting power, all the more transcendent because so genuine, and real.

"As the feeble thread of life spun out, and as the candle flickered and the shadows deepened 'tward the Evensong,' we beheld a great, triumphant picture of the General, which ennobled him and rebuked the low standards of what men would sometimes have us before see his calm, deliberate, consistent bearing when he realized that death was near, and we beheld him face it as he had bravely faced the battles of war, and the battles of peace, with a simple, devout trust in God.

"Thus the power, patience, strength and triumph of such a noble life will not vanish like ashes which the winds scatter from the face of the earth, or as the mural frescoes of some damp and crumbling ruin, or like names written on the sands before the inrolling waves, no!—such valiant Christian manly virtues developed in adversity or happiness, whether in youth or declining years are forces almost omnipotent that men must regard, great telling powers which like the forces of gravity or energy that sway the universe of nature, so these virtues guide and mould the ways and morals of mankind forever and forever.

"General James William Reilly, like Sir Galahad, has left a rich memory lingering after his departure, an individual revelation of the genuine, lofty powers which make up the esprit of the Army of the United States, what haven, what chivalry, what valour as the world has never seen but to grow richer in ideals, of this triumphant spirit General Reilly was but a single type of which many have been, and are yet to be, of the 'warrior,' both in the several ranks and amid the noisy marts of peace, and may this ideal of manhood live on in every age and generation of our country in noble officers and bravest citizens.

"Tis he, whose law is reason, who depends,  
Upon that law, as on the best of friends.

\* \* \* \* \*

Who if he rise to station of command,  
Rises by open means, and there will stand,  
On honorable terms, or else retire,  
And in himself possess his own desire.

\* \* \* \* \*

He who, though thus endued as with a sense  
And faculty for storm and turbulence,  
Is yet a soul whose master—bra's leans  
To homefelt pleasures and to gentle scenes.

\* \* \* \* \*

And while the mortal mist is gathering, draws  
His wreath in confidence of Heaven's applause.

\* \* \* \* \*

This is the happy warrior, this is He  
That every man in arms should wish to be."

All Glory to him while he lives—Peace be to him departed.

General Reilly has left to all who knew and loved him, memories of a noble Christian character, a true and generous friend and a devoted father and husband, and a worthy example for all of us who survive him.

A CLASSMATE.

## CHARLES R. LAWSON.

No. 3045. CLASS OF 1900.

Died, August 7, 1910, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 32.

"Captain Charles R. Lawson, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., was born in Massachusetts August 7, 1878, and was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy June 15, 1896. After graduating in June, 1900, he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Seventh Artillery. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1901, and Captain in 1907. Captain Lawson was serving a detail in the Quartermaster's Department, and was on duty at Fort Hamilton."

We waited as long as possible for an obituary promised by a classmate. It will appear in next year's report if it is sent later.

## SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

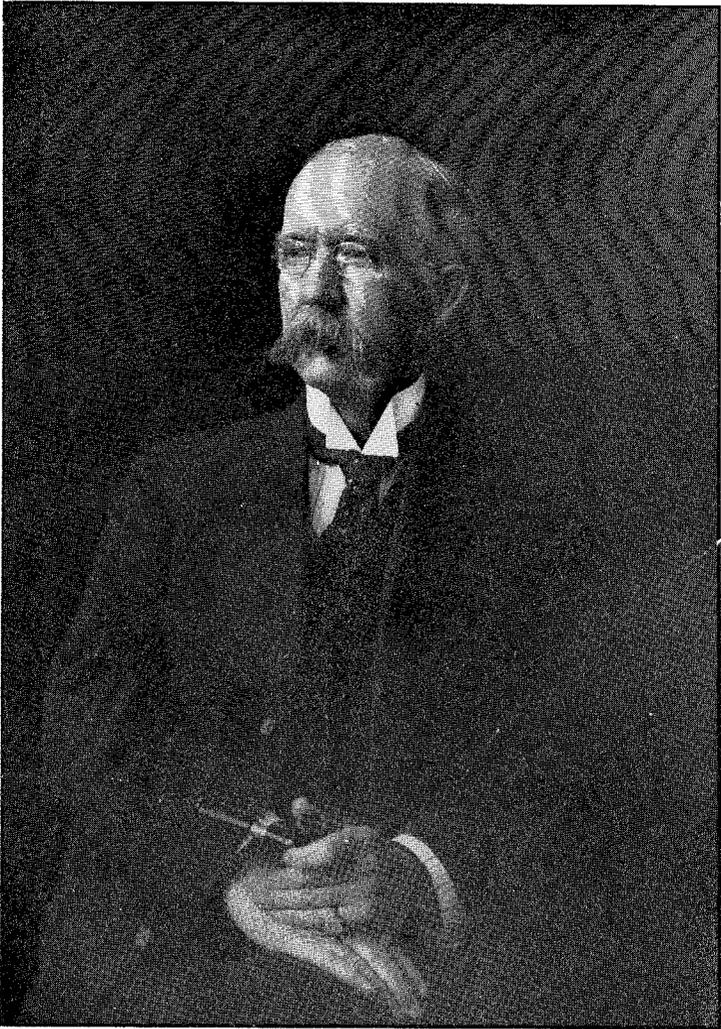
---

WILLIAM RUSSELL QUINAN.

No. 2319. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, August 15, 1910, at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, aged 62.

The subject of this sketch was born in Calvert County, Southern Maryland, May 17, 1848, being the second son of Dr. John R. and Elizabeth L. Quinan. On his father's side he was of Irish, on his mother's, of English extraction. His mother was a Miss Billingsley, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Billingsley, one of the largest land and slave holders in the county. The title came from a commission in the Militia. The original Billingsleys were English country gentry who came over with the first settlers under Lord Baltimore's grant. They settled first in St. Mary's County,



CAPTAIN WILLIAM R. QUINAN.



but some of them spread to adjoining counties and one branch of the family moved to the northern part of the State where they have numerous representatives at the present day.

Dr. John R. Quinan was the eldest son of Rev. Thomas H. Quinan, who came to America in the early years of the nineteenth century from the north of Ireland. At that date there was a demand for teachers, which the meager facilities for education in America could not supply. Many of these came from the old country, and no part of the latter supplied a higher class than the north of Ireland. Upon his arrival in America he opened a female seminary in Philadelphia and afterward conducted schools in various towns in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in which he was assisted by his accomplished wife. Later he studied Divinity and was ordained a Minister of the Episcopal Church. He had ministerial charge of several churches, his longest service being at the Church of the Evangelists, Catherine Street, Philadelphia. He spent the latter part of his life in Baltimore, where for many years he had charge of the Bible House in Fayette Street. He died in 1874.

The clergyman's mother was a Miss Thompson, his wife a Miss Hamilton, her mother was a Miss Russell. These are names still distinguished in the history of the north of Ireland.

In the history of the family special interest attaches to the fate of Thomas Russell, younger brother of John Russell, the maternal great grandfather after whom Dr. John R. was named. The Russells seem to have been a race of soldiers. Ambrose, John and Thomas were sons of the veteran, Major John Russell, and all held commissions in His Majesty's forces. The father fought at Dettingen (1743) and at Fontenoy (1745), Ambrose fought at Bunker Hill and many other battles of our Revolutionary War and later in India. Captain John Russell, the younger, was the author of the tactics used by the British army in the latter part of the eighteenth cen-

ture. John Ambrose, his only son, was a Captain in the 93rd Highlanders in 1841.

Thomas Russell resigned or sold his commission after a five years' service in India, was implicated in the Irish Rebellions of '98 and 1803 and suffered the same penalty as Robert Emmet and others. According to the authentic history of those troublous times, Dr. Madden's "United Irishmen," he was a man of attractive personality, deep religious conviction and high principle. The story is a pathetic one. Ireland was wretchedly governed at the time and Russell seems to have been led into the rash enterprise through his sympathy with the poor and distressed.

Like Sydney he died and the story shall live  
 Of the spirit of Honour that moved him,  
 And Pity her purest of tear drops shall give  
 To the sorrows of those who loved him.

Whether wisely or rashly he acted boots not,  
 Other times, other men may divine him,  
 Though he rests in a grave neglected, forgot,  
 There are bosoms that still enshrine him.

(Lines by J. R. Q.)

John Russell's son-in-law, Captain William Henry Hamilton, a man of many accomplishments and the *beau sabreur* of his set, (he held for a short time a commission in the famous Enniskillen Dragoons), was also involved in the plot, but after many hair-raising adventures in the first rising and a long imprisonment in the second, he finally escaped to France. His daughter (the mother of Dr. John R. Quinan) was educated in Paris and bore to the date of her death the hall mark of a French gentlewoman. Hamilton served in the French Army of the Rhine, but later went to South America and fought under Bolivar in the struggle which the northern Spanish Colonies were raging for independence. He attained the rank of Colonel in this service, and when the war was

ended, was appointed Consular Agent for the State of Colombia and stationed in Baltimore. In 1826 on a return to Bogota he was seized with yellow fever on the Magdalena River and died suddenly. His papers were never recovered by his family. While in Baltimore he brought out an opera, in which he and his wife were the stars.

His person was thus described by the British Government when it offered a large reward for his apprehension in the Irish Rebellion :

"About six feet high, of slender make, fair complexion, strong beard, large dark blue eyes, nose a little turned up, small dimple in his chin, dark brown hair, genteel address and swaggering gait"

—not an unattractive portrait considering that it was drawn by his enemies.

His son, Johnstone Hamilton, obtained a commission in the East India Service, and after a long, faithful career was retired as a Major and lived to a great age on the Isle of Wight.

Not all the connections of the family approved of the Rebellion in Ireland. The Rev. Thomas H. Quinan, whose youth precluded him from taking any share in the political disturbances of the time, professed an abhorrence to the "law and order party." However, his opinions did not prevent him from doing full justice to the noble character of Thomas Russell (the uncle of his wife) nor from marrying the daughter of William Henry Hamilton. The young couple arrived in America in 1817. They conducted a school at one time at Lancaster, Pa., where their son, John R., was born in 1822. The latter spent most of his youth in Ohio, which was then part of the "Western Reserve." He acquired his knowledge of the Classics at the Woodward High School, Cincinnati, and at Marietta College, which was then a collection of log houses. But though the hearth was rude, the fire of learning burned brightly on the frontier. He became, chiefly through his own

subsequent study, a good Greek and Latin scholar. French he inherited from his mother. German he learned from the German settlers of Pennsylvania. He studied Medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, being a special pupil of Dr. John K. Mitchell, the father of the present noted Dr. Weir Mitchell. In 1844 he settled in Calvert County, Maryland, where he had previously taught school and made the acquaintance of the people. In the following year he was married. He practised medicine in the lower counties of Maryland till 1867, when he moved with his family to Baltimore City, where his amiable nature, integrity and skill as a physician soon gave him high rank among his professional brethren.

He was President of the State Medical Society in '87 and died two years later, poor in this world's goods but rich in the affection and esteem of his contemporaries. His literary ability was of high order. He wrote the "Medical Annals of Baltimore," contributed many articles to the Medical Journals and at the date of his death was one of the collaborateurs on "Foster's Medical Dictionary"—an encyclopedia published by the Appletons.

His second son, WILLIAM RUSSELL QUINAN, was born and reared on the old farm in Calvert County. His early life was that of the ordinary country boy, though he was more studiously inclined than most boys and learned some things outside the curriculum of the district public school. His father's well stocked library and drug shop gave a direction to his studies. He dabbled in crude chemistry, constructed electrical machines, made globe and planetary apparatus and occasionally startled the household by an explosion.

In 1866 he was fortunate enough to receive the nomination of his Congressman to West Point and reported in June of that year as a new Cadet. While standing on the wharf in New York waiting for the Albany day boat to start, partly to while away the time, he had his shoes blacked by an urchin.

A tall, gaunt, young man, whose martial bearing had attracted his notice, stalked up and down the wharf nearby. When the blacking process was finished the gaunt young man stepped up to the shoeblick and planked down a foot of generous dimensions on his box: "Black that," he said imperiously. Then turning to Quinan he asked in a tone that the latter thought unnecessarily aggressive:

"Going up to the Point?"

"If you mean West Point, yes."

"Appointed?"

"Yes."

"So am I."

Such was the unpromising beginning of a life-long friendship. The tall, gaunt youth was Winfield S. Chaplin of Maine, one of the most distinguished members of the Class of '70.

The trip up the Hudson was glorious, but was enjoyed rather unequally by the two boys. Quinan was very enthusiastic in regard to the scenery till Chaplin remarked:

"You haven't travelled much or you wouldn't make such a fuss."

In fact the old boy's bristles were very much up. It was hard for him to enjoy life or be agreeable. He was thinking of the "hazing" that both must undergo, and he kept referring to the disagreeable subject. He asked again and again what his companion meant to do about it. Quinan said:

"I don't know, but I am not going to bother about it beforehand. I'll grin and bear it, I guess."

Chaplin did not set forth his own plans clearly, but comforted himself with sundry dark hints and an openly expressed contempt for his companion's attitude of mind.

They climbed the long hill at the West Point landing together and were directed to the Adjutant's Office. That urbane official received them kindly, took their names, etc.,

and then sent them in to the aged Treasurer. When they were leaving the building in tow of a very small orderly, Chaplin asked abruptly:

"Did you give that old curmudgeon all your pocket money?"

"Yes, we were told to do so. Didn't you?"

"Well, you are a greenhorn. Of course I didn't. A little money is a good thing to keep."

"Well, then I am glad you kept some. If I need any, I'll borrow from you."

"Not much!" with an emphatic slap on his breeches pocket.

A few minutes later the two boys stood before a closed door in the "8th Div." of Cadet Barracks, behind which could be heard a volley of sharp, angry words of command. A red-headed "Plebe" slinking to his room at the rear of the hall, stopped for a moment and grinningly explained:

"They are going for the cuss that's just ahead of you."

That was a trying ordeal. Before the door was finally opened, it seemed to Quinan that this legend ought to be written above it:

"Who enters here, leaves hope behind."

The reality proved sufficiently trying to a youngster that had never taken the peculiar attitude known as the "position of a soldier." One wonders whether the Third Classmen detailed nowadays in charge of "Plebes," still cultivate the fierceness displayed by Morgan Taylor and Fitzsimmons that morning, or whether the "Plebe" still brings his bedding, done into a bundle, on the end of a broom from the Commissary.

Quinan soon found his level in as fine a class as ever gathered at the Military Academy. "Hazing" quickly lost its terrors and every hour was enjoyable. He even enjoyed the drills. The tremendous physical exercise required of the new cadet brought him health and strength and ability to sleep. If the discipline and training had been specially designed for his benefit, they could not have suited his temperament better.

His four years at West Point constituted a period of unalloyed pleasure. He owed this to a contented disposition. The restraint and discipline, the allotment of hours of labor and hours of rest, which proved irksome to some, he felt to be a necessity to his nature.

When the studies began he found a new source of pleasure and at once took fair rank as a scholar. Throughout the four years' course this pleasure never flagged, though it differed much in degree with the nature of the study. He followed in this his own inclinations. In mathematics and the natural sciences he was following a natural bent and did well; in French and Spanish he was only fair. When the course in natural and experimental philosophy was begun, he took high rank and was graduated in these studies at the head of his class. His rank was also good in chemistry, mineralogy and geology and engineering.

In the department of demerit marks he also took high rank—that is, he got a great many marks. The end of every session found him within a few numbers of dismissal. How he envied the immaculate Stevens, who could pass the four years without a single mark to his discredit, or the superb Chaplin, with only two or three. He used to wonder if these splendid examples of military precision had wash bowls that inverted themselves or clothes presses that arranged themselves automatically. However, it was a source of pride to him that not one of these marks was given to him for dereliction of strictly military duty. To his self-complacency they only proved that he needed a valet or servant to keep his house in order.

In his first class year he was reduced to the ranks, having been successively a Corporal, Sergeant and Lieutenant. The dear old superintendent, General P—, thought it was high time an example should be made of men like him, who found the limit of demerit marks just sufficient for their needs. But even this did not disturb his equanimity, and at the next

inspection he threw up his gun with a cheerfulness which seemed to surprise "Sandy Clark"—the officer temporarily in charge of "D" Company. "Sandy" was the dandy, who, in Yeaton's doggerel, "loved his shadow by his side." It was he who was primarily responsible for Quinan's downfall. However, no bones were broken and there was no hard feeling about it.

When graduation came he shared the regret, which many of his classmates felt at leaving the old place. His four years had been happy ones and he had formed life-long friendships with such men as Chaplin, Wood, Rockwell, Edgerly, Hein, Birkheimer, "Johnny" Cobb, "Ruffin" White and F. K. Ward, to name only a handful of the splendid fellows who made up the class. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Artillery. Both the Ordnance and Engineer Corps were closed at the time. His military career of ten years was singularly uneventful, the period being one of inaction for the Army except for several Indian campaigns in which he was not fortunate enough to take part.

He joined his Company, "D," Captain Geo. B. Rodney, in Yanceyville, North Carolina, where it had been sent with Company "C" to keep the peace between the people and Kirk's Militia. The latter was a regiment of poor whites from the mountains raised by the carpet-bag governor to overcome the spirited citizens of the neighborhood. The two companies of regulars soon marched back to their proper post—Fort McHenry, Maryland,—but within six months were again ordered with several others to North Carolina, which had been created a Department under the command of Major-General C. H. Morgan. It was the Reconstruction period in the South, and hot-headed Southern spirits had complicated the situation by organizing the Ku-Klux Klan to keep the negroes in subjection. The governments of the Southern States were in the hands of carpet-baggers (adventurers from the North mostly) who were kept in office by the votes of the

ignorant negroes. The illegal organization of the whites was put down with a strong hand, but the whole work was intensely disagreeable to Army officers. They nearly all felt that giving the voting franchise to the negroes had been a gigantic mistake and that the respectable whites would not submit in the long run to the domination of a corrupt clique that drew its power from the lowest stratum of the population. General Morgan was the man for the occasion. Under his strong but discreet rule the evils of the situation were minimized.

In the autumn of 1872, the Fourth Artillery was ordered to the Pacific Coast, changing stations with the Second Artillery. Quinan's Company, "D," Captain Geo. B. Rodney, was stationed first at Alcatraz Island, but in a few weeks was ordered with Company "C," Captain H. C. Cushing, to Sitka, Alaska. The trip was made in December in the little fur steamer, "Alexander." As the Captain chose the outside passage, it was full of discomfort for the officers' wives and children and worse for the poor laundresses, who were huddled with their families in the little "fur room." Sitka Harbor was sighted on Christmas day, but, owing to the heavy weather, was not entered till the next morning.

Two companies of the Second Artillery formed the garrison and were relieved by the new comers. Quinan now got his first taste of Quartermaster and Commissary duty. He relieved Lieutenant Dodge of the Second, who remained behind to turn over his property. The regular steamer, the "George S. Wright," Captain Ainslee, came up about the middle of January, and Dodge with his clerk, Paymaster Walker, and his young bride, took passage for Portland, Oregon, in the ill-fated steamer. She was lost in the Milbank Sound, but nothing was learned of her fate for many months, and the true story of the loss of the passengers did not come to light till seven or eight years afterward. It seems they all reached shore, including the ship's officers, but were subsequently

murdered by the Indians—presumably to secure the Paymaster's funds. It is a satisfaction to record that the British Columbian authorities hunted down the ring-leaders in the crime and hanged them.

In the meantime, while the fate of the steamer was unknown, the garrison at Sitka was cut off from the world for several months.

In June Quinan left for Fort Monroe to attend the Artillery School. He arrived very late, but had no great difficulty in catching up with the class. At the end of the school year he was married to Miss Caroline De Witt, the granddaughter of General Brewerton, of the Engineers, retired—once Superintendent of the Military Academy.

In July he sailed with his wife by way of the Isthmus for California, where he joined his Company, "L," Captain Edward Field, at Alcatraz Island. A few weeks later the Company sailed for Sitka, where it was stationed for nearly two years. In 1876 he was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there was sent to Fort Mason (Black Point), where he spent the remainder of his service.

In the autumn of 1880 he went east as one of a team of riflemen to Creedmore. Soon after his return he took the first step toward leaving the service. He applied for and was granted a year's leave of absence from November 1, 1880. His object was to take charge of a small Dynamite Works near San Francisco.

The circumstances which led to this constitutes the only lesson—if indeed there be one—to be drawn from his modest career. Always a student, he had learned all that he could regarding the new industrial explosive, dynamite, which had become an important agent since he took the chemical course at West Point. He had even arrived at a chemical theory of nitro-glycerin, the nature of which was not so clear then as now. Happening one day to visit the office of two struggling

young lawyers, friends of his in San Francisco (one a graduate of West Point) he found them in a state of excitement. A woman had asked them to defend a suit for infringement of patent, which the Giant Powder Company had just brought against her company—the Vigorit Powder Company. All the other stockholders in her company, frightened by the threat of a suit, had sold out their stock and left her in control.

“Now,” said the senior member of the firm of lawyers, “Quinan, you have come in the nick of time. You are just the man to tell us about dynamite.”

Quinan, feeling the confidence which inspires a man who has ignorance for an audience, proceeded to tell the little that he knew, not only about dynamite but about the litigation that had taken place in the East. He had read the pamphlet by Geo. M. Mowbray of Hoosac Tunnel fame, entitled “Trinitro-glycerin,” and knew something of the great legal fight that the Giant Powder Company was making to secure control of nitro-glycerin. The lawyers listened in rapt attention. The senior said:

“We have hooked a big fish, and if we can land him it will bring great credit to the firm. Quinan, you must be our expert witness. We want a man who knows some chemistry and can get up a theory.”

The latter protested that the very idea was absurd, that his knowledge was of the flimsiest character, but in the end he was persuaded to help his friends to the best of his ability. So it came about that for a year or more he was giving testimony every now and then before a United States Commissioner and being examined and cross-examined by shrewd lawyers on both sides. Of course, he busied himself in the meantime making experiments and acquiring some practical knowledge of the subject.

The case was tried while he was East on the Creedmore rifle range, and to the astonishment of the dynamite world,

his friends won it, thus giving the first check to a monopoly that threatened to control the business of high explosives in the United States.

Quinan's long testimony had little or no influence in the decision, but he was proud of the fact that its general soundness and fairness had recommended it to the counsel on both sides. Justice Field swept away most of the cobwebs spun by the lawyers and decided the case on a minor point made by the defendants—a point which had been raised before in previous suits without impressing the judges, and consequently carried little hope with it. The suit was brought under a re-issue of Nobel's original dynamite patent, and Justice Field decided that the re-issue was invalid. This decision marked an epoch in our patent laws. The old game of amending a patent and strengthening it under the guise of a re-issue was forever stopped.

Shortly after his return, Quinan received a flattering offer to take charge of the little Vigorit Works, which had been lying idle for several years. To this end he asked for and obtained a six months' leave, which was afterward extended to a year. When the year was up, the little enterprise was in such a state of progress that in justice to his friends he could not leave it. He resigned his commission in November, 1881, to devote himself to the business of making industrial explosives. Though it gave him a terrible wrench to sever his relations with the Army, he felt that a career had been opened to him and that he would be lacking in courage and enterprise to turn his back upon it. He recognized fully his own deficiencies and knew that he had much to learn, but he was at the same time confident that by hard work and study he could meet the competition ahead of him, for at this period the business was young and there were few men of ability in it. The methods were mostly "thumb rule" and the "practical man" with a contempt for science was in the saddle.

In September, 1883, he left the Vigorit Company, which was in a dividend paying state but with no prospect of expansion, and took service with the California Powder Works, being made superintendent of the dynamite branch at Pinole. Backed by plenty of capital, he had now full scope of his energies. The works were making, when he took charge, about two million pounds of explosives a year. When he left them, nearly sixteen years later, the output had risen to about fifteen million pounds, while the cost of production had fallen to less than one-half. Though most of the time a cut-throat competition prevailed among the dynamite companies, his company never failed to declare a dividend at the end of the year. His duties were arduous and he now missed the happy mingling of a variety of brain work and physical exercise that had been his portion at West Point. He had one complete breakdown from overwork, but a trip East and the breezes of the Maine Coast restored him to fair health. When the Spanish-American War broke out, he was able to help the Government Engineers in their preparations for mining the harbors of the Pacific Coast, which was fortunately not needed. The works at Santa Cruz were busy making smokeless and other powders for the Government. For the former, the raw materials were prepared at Pinole.

He left the service of the company in 1899, carrying with him the respect and good wishes of his directors. The change came about as follows. About 1898, Cecil John Rhodes, the "Empire Builder" of South Africa and the chairman of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, the owners of the famous diamond mines at Kimberley, conceived the idea of breaking the monopoly enjoyed by the Nobel's Syndicate in Dynamite, by building a competing factory in South Africa. Looking on the whole world, as was his wont, in search of a man to carry out the project, his choice fell upon Quinan, which was natural enough, as there were many American engineers in Africa, and among them were some warm friends

of the latter. Quinan received his offer by cable and accepted it to take effect the following May. He arrived with his family in London in the latter part of May, and after a few weeks' stay and several interviews with Mr. Rhodes, he sailed for Cape Town, arriving there July 11, 1899.

The first thing to do was to find a suitable site for the factory. After a long search an ideal site was found near Somerset West on the shore of False Bay, about thirty miles from Cape Town. Options upon eleven farms were obtained by cautious management, and an application made to the Government for a license to build the factory. Political feeling ran high, and it was soon found that the Bond Party, which was then in power, opposed the building of the factory by every means, fair or foul. The application having been referred to the Divisional Council of the District, was unanimously voted down. An appeal was taken to the Prime Minister, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, who, though nominally a Bondsman, was fair-minded and independent, and after a long year's struggle the preliminary license was granted. In the meantime (October, '99) the Boer War had broken out and Mr. Rhodes had been shut up in the Siege of Kimberley. Almost the last telegram sent through to Cape Town secured Quinan unlimited credit at the Standard Bank and encouraged him to go ahead in spite of difficulties. These difficulties were enormous. Not only the opposition of the people of the district had to be overcome, but a staff had to be organized, workmen collected and materials obtained, while the country was in the throes of a civil war. The resources of the country are small. Supplies and building materials have to be imported. The Cape Town docks and Government railways were so engrossed in helping the military that the delivery of material was precarious in the extreme. For weeks sometimes no railway trucks could be spared for private work.

The license was obtained finally, but not until a monster petition had been prepared, signed by all the people of the

district who were in favor of the factory. This was done to strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister. The opposition had adopted this plan also, but their canvass was not so thorough. In fact, they were too confident and relied too much upon the verdict of the Stellenbosch Council, so that they were beaten at their own game. Months passed and the factory slowly took form. Quinan's days were spent in active out-of-door work and his nights mostly in drawing plans. Mr. Rhodes did not visit the place till eighteen months had passed. When he saw the liberal scale upon which everything had been planned and the good architectural effect of the administration buildings with their grounds and approaching driveway, he expressed himself as much pleased and gave vent to a characteristic remark:

"Quinan, I am glad I got an American to do this work. You all have big ideas, are not hide-bound by tradition and not afraid to spend money. It is due to your big country, your boundless prairies, and the rapid growth and development of your resources."

Quinan, who regarded himself as a sample of intense conservatism, was duly astonished and pleased at this speech.

Cecil Rhodes was a remarkable man in many respects, and in none more so, than his capacity for inspiring trust and confidence. Though still in the prime of his great mental powers, his frail body was already showing signs of failure. His death, which took place on the eve of peace, was the greatest blow that could have fallen upon the country at the time. His intense love of the people of both races, Dutch and English, would have done much to re-unite them. It was a great blow to Quinan. Accustomed to look to Rhodes for support, he knew very few of his directors and little of the sentiment of the board, except that as a body they had looked askance upon Rhodes' scheme of a great dynamite factory and thought the expenditure extravagant. Fortunately, Rhodes' life-long friend, Alfred Beit, came from London and for a time

took up the reins, and thus Quinan was brought into contact with another remarkable man, who united the keenest business sense with a loyalty to his old friend's schemes. Six months afterward Beit was seized with a slight apoplectic stroke in Johannesburg and had to leave for England, so that Quinan was again thrown back upon his own resources. However, by this time the directors had become better reconciled to the idea of the great factory, and it proceeded rapidly to completion. About one and a quarter million pounds were expended in the plant. The acid works were started at the end of April, 1903, and the manufacture of explosives was begun in the following July.

Quinan was married the second time in January, 1903, to Miss Sarah Stanford, the granddaughter of Sir Robert Stanford, an Irish gentleman, who had been prominent in the affairs of the Colony about fifty years before.

In June, 1904, he took a six months' leave of absence, and accompanied by his devoted wife, went to Europe to recruit his health, which had been much impaired by hard work and great responsibilities. His original intention was to visit America on the trip, but his doctors advised him to spend several months at a German sanatorium. The one selected by the great Doctor Bergmann of Berlin was Bad-Nauheim, and in this charming place he spent the summer and early autumn. A short turn through Switzerland and France used up the remaining weeks of his leave, and he returned to Cape Town in December to take up his work as the general manager of the great dynamite factory.

Quinan was a member of various scientific societies—The American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry (English), South African Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of South African Engineers, and was a life-member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A hard student all his life, he wrote

much but published little. His best work was done in his official reports to his directors. His active duties left him little time or inclination to write for the scientific journals. He, however, published in 1893, an article on "Crusher and Cutter Gauges for Explosives," in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, and in 1895, "Argon—a Thermometrical Substance," in the Journal of the American Chemical Society. He also wrote an occasional article for the magazines.

In the line of invention he was more prolific: While stationed at Black Point about 1878, he invented the breech sight for field guns, which modified by others, is still used in our service. Moreover, in principle it has been adopted by all modern armies. This principle consisted in substituting the spirit level for the old pendulum bob. The Crusher Gauge he devised for testing high explosives by the compression of a lead plug, has also found wide acceptance, being used for the purpose in many parts of the world. About 1884, he invented and patented the first successful machine ever devised for the packing of dynamite into cartridges. This machine has packed at least 300 million pounds of dynamite without an accident. Early in his career as a dynamite maker, he patented and manufactured the first successful gelatinous explosive ever used in the United States. It was largely due to his practical work and propaganda that in America the merits of explosives with active bases were recognized, and dynamites with inert bases like Kieselguhr were driven from the market. It was on account of this early recognition, that the cost of explosives in mining—that is, the cost of explosives per ton of ore mined—is cheaper in the United States than in any other country. He took out a number of patents for explosive compositions, for methods of manufacture, and for improvements in acid making. Several of his inventions in the manufacture of sulphuric acid will be found in Lunge's "Acid and Alkali"—edition 1903.

His favorite subject, and the one to which he had given special study, was the "Energy of Explosives." This important subject has been complicated by the apparent departure of the specific heats of gases from the laws developed in the Kinetic theory of gases. But most savants who have attempted to treat the subject, neglect the dissociation which must attend the formation of the gases of explosion. A simple hypothesis in regard to dissociation serves to explain the anomalies, and Quinan believed that a consistent structure could be built on the Kinetic theory as explained by Clausius Maxwell and others.

Like many of his ancestors, Quinan wrote verses—but generally it was simply a matter of mental reaction, so that his lines usually took the form of nonsense verses or were devoted to some comical idea for the amusement of his family and friends. The following is a sample of his comical verse:

#### LITTLE WILLIE.

Little Willie had a mind  
With scientific leaning;  
At every step he was inclined  
To seek the hidden meaning.

Dissecting dolls he was expert—  
His mother's pride and worry;  
But when he took dad's watch apart—  
Well, that—was another story.

With plans for raising Cain in sight,  
Though vague and scarcely hatched,  
He got a stick of dynamite  
With cap and fuse attached.

The mother jumped—"Was that a shot,  
Like thunder, only louder?"  
Said dad: "I think our precious tot  
Has been monkeying with powder."

The wondering father went, of course,  
To solve the awful doubt,  
And noticed how the lines of force  
Had radiated out.

He was a man of common sense  
And made no outcry silly,  
But softly said: "The evidence  
Points everywhere to Willie."

He is survived by his widow, and three children—Henry B. Quinan, an artist, living in —; Mrs. Caroline Shaw, who married Thos. Watt Shaw, an architect of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Sarah Baker-Carr, who married a British officer, Capt. C. D. Baker-Carr, of the Rifle Brigade.

\* \* \*

---

HARRY FREELAND.

No. 3117. CLASS OF 1886.

Died, August 22, 1910, at Port Republic, Md., aged 47.

The writer's first experiences at the Military Academy are associated with a ground floor room in the 8th Division, where, in September, 1882, with Freeland and Trout, whose death notices he is now writing, he underwent the pleasant ceremonies that are the lot of all young aspirants for military glory at the opening of their West Point career. Freeland went through the four years without special remark, except that he was always the same genial "Oscar," whose

keen sense of humor helped out many a dreary hour when 1.5's were occurring with too great frequency and "skins" were plentiful. His struggles with the Spanish language made him famous. In our last Howitzer the best known

"Of all the sons of men

Were the Spaniard, Don Freeland, and the Chemist, Jones, E. N."

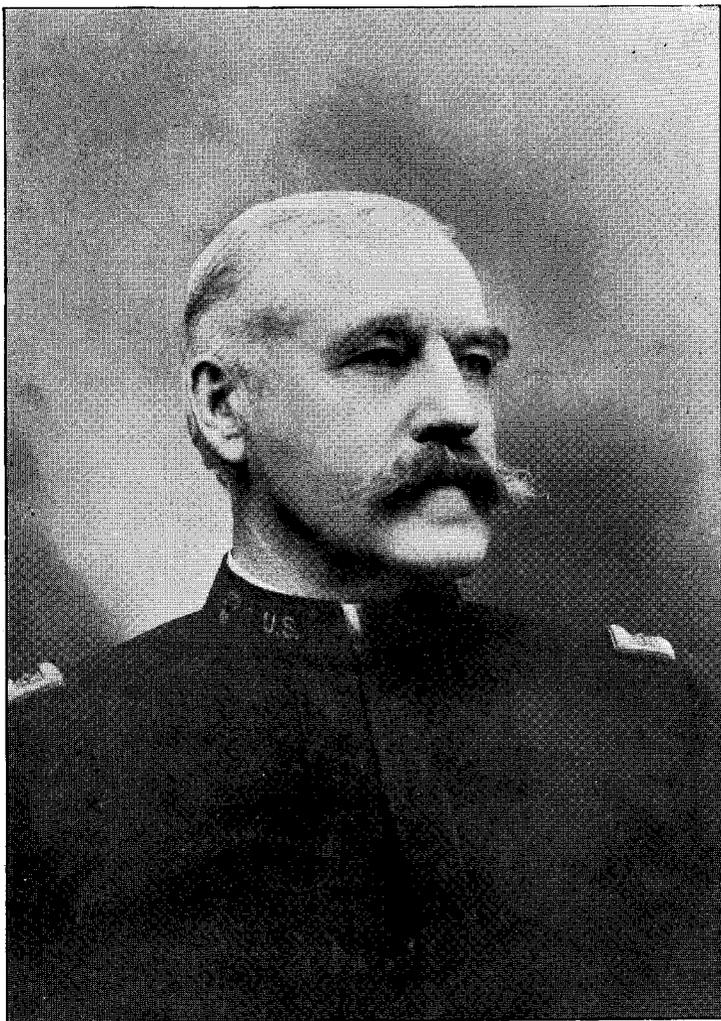
Upon graduation he was promoted Second Lieutenant, 3rd Infantry and stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. Here he remained until June 1, 1890, when he was detailed as Instructor of Chemistry at West Point. Here the writer met him again, and found him the same quiet, jolly character, the same incorrigible bachelor as in the cadet days. He was promoted First Lieutenant, 5th Infantry, July 4, 1892, and was transferred to his old regiment on August 12 of the same year. On his relief from duty at the Academy, in August, 1894, he returned to Fort Snelling, where he remained until the breaking out of the Spanish-American War. He accompanied his regiment to Mobile, in June, 1898, but was too sick to accompany it to Cuba with the first expedition. Before he was entirely recovered he rejoined it in Cuba on July 23, but was soon obliged to take a sick leave until October, 1898. In January of the following year he went to the Philippines and was promoted Captain 3rd Infantry, March 2, 1899.

The disease which had long been threatening him—locomotor ataxia—and which had been aggravated by tropical service, now made his retirement necessary. On October 20, 1902, he was transferred to the 2nd Infantry and on the following day he was placed on the retired list. He returned to his home in Calvert County, Md., where he remained until his death, August 22, 1910.

His classmates will remember him as an upright and efficient officer and as a devoted friend.

M.





COLONEL JAMES ROCKWELL.

JAMES ROCKWELL.

No. 2316. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, October 22, 1910, at Washington, D. C., aged 62.

One of the saddest duties that may devolve upon a man is that of formulating an obituary of his deceased comrade and friend and suitably to express, therein, the record of a long and useful life, devoted in its entirety to the service of his country.

The subject of this sketch, COLONEL JAMES ROCKWELL, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, was born in Utica, New York, on September 6, 1848, and departed this life at Washington, D. C., on October 22, 1910.

He was a man among men, large of body, mind and heart and in his death the Class of '70, of which he was an honor graduate, suffered a heavy loss; his family a loving friend and counselor, and his country a distinguished soldier and citizen.

Colonel Rockwell was descended from a long line of sterling people on both sides, his father being a prominent citizen of Utica, and his mother, a member of the Kellogg family, noted as among the first in importance in that city. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, in which institution he was a student during the scholastic year 1865-6.

He entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet in June, 1866, and at once took a leading place among the members of the incoming class, retaining this lead during the four years and graduating number five in a class of fifty-eight.

His generosity, urbanity, good fellowship and strength of body and mind made of him a leader to be loved and followed and were his distinguishing characteristics throughout his long and useful life.

On his graduation from the Military Academy, June 15, 1870, Colonel Rockwell was promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry, being later transferred to the Ordnance Department. A brief synopsis of his service follows:

On duty at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, October 28, 1870 to July, 1871, and Gila Bend, and near Tucson, Arizona, to October, 1871; in garrison at Benicia Barracks, Cal., October 9, 1871 to September 1, 1874, being Acting Regimental Adjutant, November, 1871 to January, 1872, and Adjutant, January 13, 1872 to August 31, 1874, (in Modoc Campaign, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, January 26 to May 25, 1873); on leave September 1 to 30, 1874; at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics, October 12, to December 5, 1874; First Lieutenant of Ordnance, November 1, 1874; on duty at Springfield Armory, Mass., January 5, 1875 to October 30, 1876; at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., November 21, 1876 to August 24, 1878, (leave of absence May 26, to October 16, 1877); at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, August 28, 1878 to June 22, 1881; June 8, 1881, ordered to the command of Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot, and assumed command September 20, 1881; November 26, 1881, directed to report to Headquarters Department of Dakota, on public business; November 28, 1881, departed to obey above order and returned to his station December 2, 1881. Promoted to Captain of Ordnance, December 4, 1882; December 2, 1884, assigned to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, in addition to his present duties as Commanding Officer Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot; June 18, 1886, relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, and as Commanding Officer of Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot, and on July 27, 1886, reported to Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, for duty; January 27, 1887 to May 10, 1888, made certain trip to Jackson and Pass Christian, Miss., to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., on public business in connection with certain repair work and erection of a battery for State of Mississippi at Pass Christian. On leave of

absence from October 1 to 11, 1887. Between July 8, 1888 and August 4, 1890, took leaves of absence of short duration; August 16, 1890, relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal and assigned to duty at Benicia Arsenal, September 13, 1890, arrived at Benicia Arsenal; July 19, 1892, relieved from duty at Benicia Arsenal and assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, where he arrived August 25, 1892. At Springfield Armory, Mass., 1894-1898, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. Volunteers, July 18, 1898, Provisional Army Corps, First Army Corps, Troops at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, Expedition to Porto Rico, commanded by Major-General Jno. R. Brooke, honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service May 12, 1899; May 20, 1899, relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Porto Rico and directed to return to his station at Springfield Armory.

June 20, 1899, relieved from duty at Springfield Armory and assigned to the command of the Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., where he arrived July 17, 1899.

March 5, 1900, promoted to Major, Ordnance Department.

February 11, 1902, directed to turn over Columbia Arsenal to Officer designated by Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, and proceed to Frankford Arsenal, for duty at that post, where he arrived February 22, 1902.

September 17, 1904, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department.

April 21, 1907, relieved from duty at Frankford Arsenal and assigned to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, with station at St. Paul, Minn., where he arrived April 23, 1907.

During the period of his tour of duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, he made quite a number of inspection trips to the various forts in that Department.

May 12, 1910, directed to proceed to General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

June 24, 1910, relieved from treatment at General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and ordered to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., for observation and treatment.

September 3, 1910, relieved as Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Dakota, and assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, where he reported September 22, 1910.

While such a synopsis gives but little idea of the service rendered nevertheless an examination of the same will show that Colonel Rockwell was almost continuously on duty and as he was a conscientious and indefatigable worker, with a strong sense of duty, it goes without saying, that the service he rendered the government was invaluable.

During the Modoc War, 1873, Colonel Rockwell, then Lieutenant and Adjutant, First United States Cavalry, acted as Assistant Adjutant General of the Modoc Expedition and was complimented by General Alvan C. Gillem, Colonel, First Cavalry, commanding, in a report to the War Department for the care and accuracy with which he performed his administrative duties and stated that in action he conveyed the commanding officer's orders with promptness and gallantry and deserved that his services should be recognized by the War Department.

On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, General Flagler, then Chief of Ordnance, wrote Colonel Rockwell that he was the first officer of his corps to apply for active service and it is understood that he was offered the Colonelcy of a New York regiment but refused as he deemed his duty to be with his corps.

Colonel Rockwell was married in the fall of 1874, at Princeton, Indiana, to Miss Eckley West, a daughter of Dr. Vincent West of that place, and leaves to mourn his loss, besides his widow, two sons and one daughter. One son, James Vincent, is a civil engineer in the United States Navy, and the other, Charles K., a First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. The daughter, Helen S., is with her mother in Washington, D. C. He is also survived by several sisters who have sustained in his death the loss of a well beloved brother and friend. To the members of the afflicted family and relatives, the sympathy of the remnant of the Class of '70 goes out.

Colonel Rockwell was of well rounded character, of exceptional ability, a student of men and events, a loyal friend, a valuable officer, who gave his all to the service of his country and deserved well of her and was as well a courteous gentleman and we can easily believe that he will experience beyond the grave:

“The freer step, the fuller breath,  
The wide horizon’s grander view,  
The Sense of life that knows no death,  
The life that maketh all things new.”

The above slight tribute to the worth and service of a man is in memory of a friendship that lasted for over forty-four years.

ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.

---

DAVID P. HEAP.

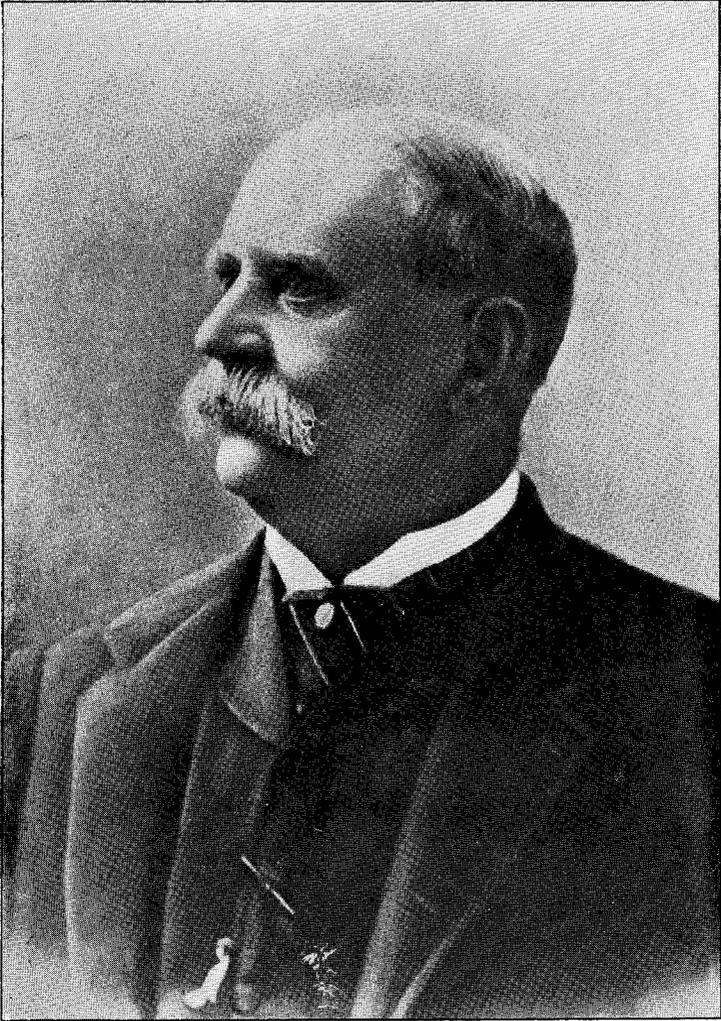
No. 2026. CLASS OF 1864.

Died, October 25, 1910, at Pasadena, Cal., aged 68.

“Brigadier-General David P. Heap, U. S. A., retired, was born at the U. S. Legation in San Stefano, Turkey, in March, 1843, when his father was Minister to that country. When he was old enough to travel he came to the United States, and soon afterward entered the Germantown Academy where he prepared for Georgetown College. He entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1860, and was graduated in 1864, and was promoted to the Army as a First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, standing number seven in his class. During the Civil War he served with the Engineer Battalion of the Army of the Potomac in the Richmond Campaign from June 24 to September 13, 1864. He was engaged in the Siege of Petersburg including the mine assault July 30, 1864. He was with the Engineer Battalion in the Siege of Petersburg from October 13, 1864, to February 24, 1865, and was engaged in

the construction and repair of the front line of works and on the raid for the destruction of the Weldon Railroad to Meherrin River. He took part with the Engineer Battalion in the Siege of Petersburg and the pursuit of the rebel Army under General Lee, March 26 to April 9, 1865, being engaged in building bridges, making reconnaissances and repairing roads, and in making map and plan of rebel works at Highbridge in April, 1865. He was made a Brevet Captain on April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Siege of Petersburg, Va. After the war he served at Willets Point, Fort Ontario and other places, and was engaged in work in connection with the improvement of harbors on Lake Michigan and was engaged in other important engineering work. He was Chief Engineer of the Department of Dakota from February, 1870, to October, 1872, and was under the orders of Major Abbot upon the defenses of the eastern entrance to New York Harbor during a part of 1874, and was also on duty at Newport, R. I. He had charge of collecting, arranging, etc., articles pertaining to the Engineer Department for the International Centennial Exposition from March, 1875, to May, 1877. He attended the International Electrical Exhibition at Paris, France, in 1881, as a representative of the United States. Among other duties he was Engineer and Secretary of the Lighthouse Board and engineer of different lighthouse districts, and was a member of various boards on improvement of rivers, etc. He was retired on February 16, 1905, after forty years' service. General Heap was a member of the M. O. L. L. U. S. and the G. A. R., the New York Athletic Club, the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, and the Bohemian Club, of San Francisco. Among the books he wrote are "Ancient and Modern Lighthouses," "Electrical Appliances of the Present Day," "History of the Application of Electricity to Lighting the Coasts of France" and the report of the International Exhibition of Electricity in Paris. General Heap married Elizabeth Brown Beal in 1875. She died in 1889, and three years later he married Miss Josephine Bigelow Wright, who survives him with a daughter, Emma."—Army and Navy Journal.





GENERAL BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.

BEVERLY HOLCOMBE ROBERTSON.

No. 1431. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, November 12, 1910, at Washington, D. C., aged 83.

GENERAL ROBERTSON, one of the distinguished cavalry officers of the Army of Northern Virginia, died at his residence in Washington, November the 12th. He was one of the type of military men whose education and training beginning with West Point, prolonged by campaigns and skirmishing with the red men of the western plains, concluded his military career with the stirring scenes of the Civil War.

Son of Dr. William H. Robertson, he was born at The Oaks in Amelia County, Virginia, June 5, 1827. He graduated at West Point in the Class of '49 and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to Col. Chas. A. May's Company E, Second Dragoons, stationed at Socorro, New Mexico. After six months at the Carlisle Cavalry School, he joined his regiment in 1850 in the Territory of New Mexico, where he remained three years, scouting and skirmishing among the Apache, Comanche and Navajo Indians. In the summer of 1855, he commanded Company E, Second Dragoons, in an expedition against the Sioux. He saw active engagements with the Sioux, Apaches and Ute Indians along the La Platte River and was commended for gallantry on more occasions than one. He was mentioned for exhibiting marked bravery in the Battle of Ash Hollow, when, with 300 soldiers, he held at bay a band of Indians numbering over 3,000 till reinforcements arrived.

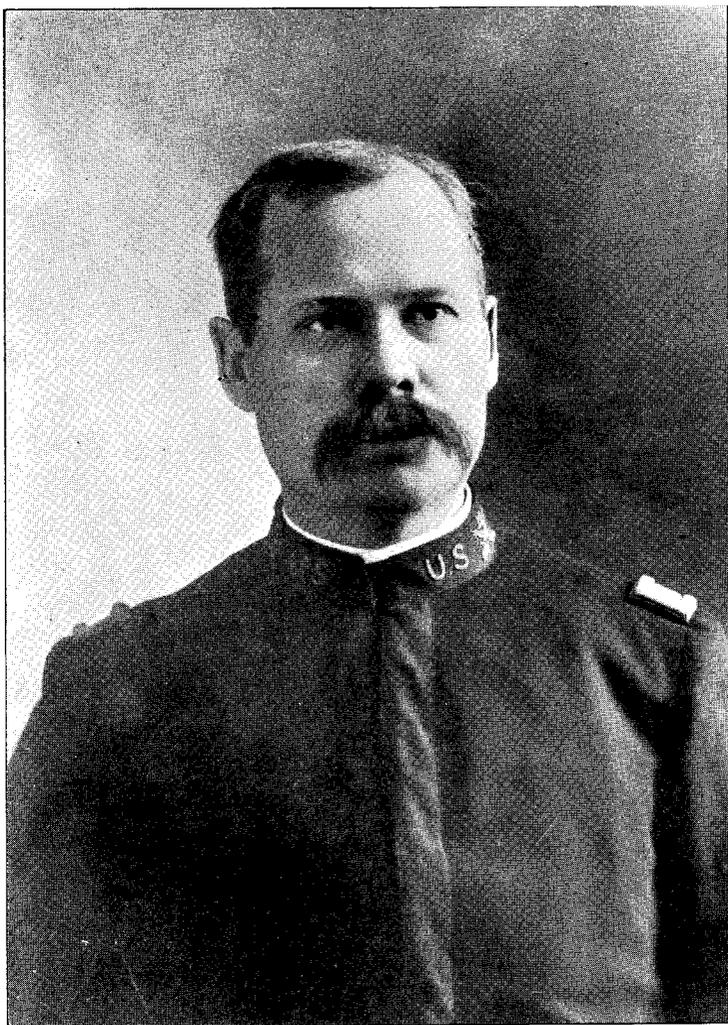
General Robertson took part in the Battle of Blue Water (Meme-to-nak-pala) fought September 3rd, against the Brule Sioux under Little Thunder. An incident of this portion of his western military life is related by Patrick McEneaney of this city, who served with General Robertson in the Nebraska

campaigns, and who states on one occasion the Brules to the number of thousands put the members of Troop E on their mettle. The battle was one no member of the Second Dragoons ever forgot. They fought the Indians stubbornly from four o'clock in the morning till five o'clock at night. The Indians persisted, but the overwhelming number of hostiles finally had to yield to the tactful, well-organized charges of Company E on the firing line.

Colonel Philip St. George Cooke in immediate command of all the mounted troops, in his orders, especially complimented Company E, Second Dragoons, in the battle with Little Thunder, and General Robertson was made adjutant of the regiment till promoted to Captain in 1861. When Colonel Cooke received orders to relieve Albert Sydney Johnston in Utah in 1860, General Robertson accompanied him as Assistant Adjutant-General, remaining in that Department until early in June, 1861, when he resigned from the U. S. Army, and was commissioned Colonel of Cavalry in the Volunteer and Captain in the Adjutant-General's Department of the Confederate States Service. He organized the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, which he commanded till the death of Turner Ashby, whom he succeeded as Brigadier-General, relieving Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley.

General Robertson commanded Jackson's Cavalry in the fight with Pope at Slaughter's Mountain, was in the raid which captured Pope's Hd. Qr. wagon train at Catlett's Station, commanded a brigade at the Second Battle of Manassas, and fought the Battle of White Hall. He has left interesting notes of the battles in which he participated from this time on (for which I wish I had space) till the Gettysburg Campaign, where he did able service against General Pleasanton, and later in the war commanded the coast line assigned to him between Charleston and Savannah, also interesting facts in regard to the engagements on John's Island and at Honey Hill.





CAPTAIN PIERCE M. B. TRAVIS.

At the close of the Civil War, or a few years after his return from Memphis, General Robertson came to Washington and engaged in the real estate business. He held a high and honored position for many years among men of business and of affairs of this city and socially was one of the most loved and popular of men. He died very quietly in his own home, his body returned to its own in Amelia County, Virginia. His wife, who was Miss Virginia Neville Johnston, a cousin of General Joseph E. Johnston, and a famous southern beauty, left him four sons. Two, Lieut. Churchill Robertson, U. S. A., and Julius Robertson dying some years ago; two, Henry Robertson, at present Consul-General to Peru, and John C. Robertson, professor of languages at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New York.

A touching tribute to the memory of General Robertson was the presence at his funeral, from St. John's Church, of two troopers who were in his old regiment during the Indian wars.

*Requiescat in pace.*

L. L. L.

---

PIERCE M. B. TRAVIS.

No. 2857. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, November 19, 1910, at Great Bend, Kansas, aged 56.

MAJOR PIERCE M. B. TRAVIS, U. S. A., retired, who was stricken on November 17th, 1910, while on a train enroute to Kinsley, Kansas, to visit his sister, was removed from the train at Great Bend, Kansas, and carried to St. Rose's Hospital where he died, without regaining consciousness, in the early morning of the 18th. At his bedside when the end came were his wife and sister. The Masons, of which Major

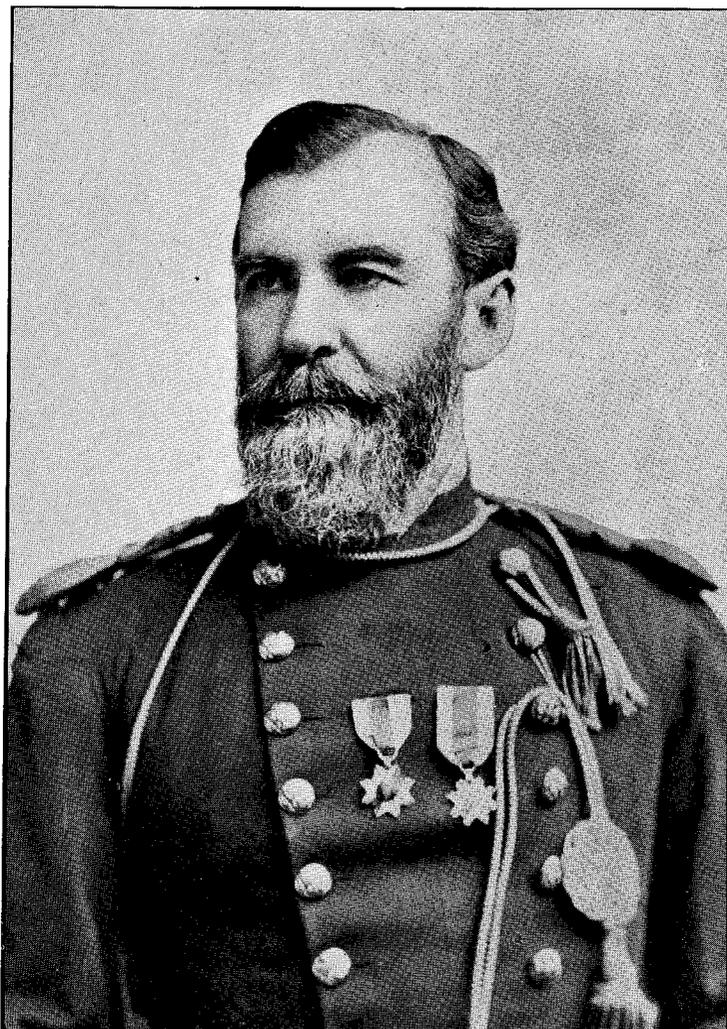
Travis was a member, held their impressive services on the evening of the 19th, before the departure of the widow and the remains for Arlington, Virginia. Mrs. Travis was accompanied east by the Reverend Doctor Westwood. They were joined in Washington by Mrs. Samuel Turner Mackall and Mr. Pierce M. Travis, daughter and son. With full military honors the remains were laid at rest on the 23rd.

Major Travis was born in Evergreen, Alabama, on November 25th, 1854, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Missouri in 1876. After graduation in June, 1880, he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Eleventh Infantry then stationed in Dakota, where he remained until 1887 when the regiment was ordered to New York, and later to Arizona. From 1894 to 1898 he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky. During the war with Spain he served with his regiment in Porto Rico and was in the engagement at Honingneros, August 10th, and at Las Marias, August 13th, for which he was recommended for brevet by General Schwan. He also served in the Philippines and during the Second Occupation of Cuba. It was while on duty in Santiago in May, 1907, that he had his first stroke. The following May he was retired from active service and had been making his home in San Antonio, Texas.

Major Travis was a nephew of Colonel W. B. Travis, the hero of the Alamo. A widow, Mrs. Carrie H. Travis; a daughter, Mrs. Samuel Turner Mackall, wife of Lieutenant Mackall, Eighteenth Infantry, and a son, Mr. Pierce Mason Travis of New York, survive him.

\* \* \*





COLONEL JAMES OAKES.

## JAMES OAKES.

No. 1305. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, November 27, 1910, at Washington, D. C., aged 85.

"Colonel James Oakes, who was retired in 1879, after thirty years of active service in the Mexican and Civil Wars, as well as the Indian uprisings in the Southwest, sank unconscious to the pavement yesterday near his home in Washington, and died twenty minutes later at a hospital. Death was caused by heart disease.

"Colonel Oakes was a veteran of the Mexican, Indian and Civil Wars, and was the oldest living graduate of West Point on the retired list of the Army. He was born near Limestoneville, Pennsylvania, on April 4, 1826, and entered the Military Academy on July 1, 1842, being graduated four years later, and assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Second Dragoons. Lieutenant Oakes was engaged in the Chihuahua Expedition, the Siege of Vera Cruz, the skirmish at Medelin, the Battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and the operations before and the capture of the City of Mexico. He served on the Staff of Colonel Harney at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and was Acting Adjutant of the Second Dragoons from April until October, 1847, and later Regimental Quartermaster. Lieutenant Oakes was especially mentioned for distinguished services and gallantry at the Battle of Cerro Gordo, and was commended in the highest terms by Major Sumner for efficiency at Molino del Rey.

"The skirmish at Medelin was ended by the Second Dragoons under the late Major-General Edwin V. Sumner, then a Major. The Regiment charged the stone bridge in column of fours. The Mexican force was followed several miles on a road which was lined with fences, woods and undergrowth. Lieutenant Oakes, accompanied by a Sergeant and a Private, went ahead of the column and came on the rear of the retreating enemy. About thirty of the Mexicans took a road to the right, while the main body continued on the direct road. Lieutenant Oakes followed the detachment until he had sabred and dismounted nearly all of them, when he returned to his command in the town of Medelin. He was then sent back to the camp near Vera Cruz for medical assistance.

"He was twice brevetted for his services in the Mexican War. He received that of First Lieutenant on March 25, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair at Medelin, and that of Captain on September 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Molino del Rey.

"After that war he was ordered to Texas, where he served until June, 1853, having been promoted to First Lieutenant on June 30, 1851. He was engaged in two fights with the Comanches between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers on July 11 and August 12, 1850, being severely wounded twice in the latter affair.

"Lieutenant Oakes recruited a Company at Pittsburg, and joined at Jefferson Barracks on August 24, 1854, and marched with his Regiment to Texas. While in the field on February 22, 1856, he overtook a party of Waco Indians and severely punished them. He routed a body of Comanches on May 1, 1856, near the headwaters of the Concho, and on August 30 in that year he had three engagements with hostile Indians near the junction of the Pecos and the Rio Grande Rivers, in which he killed and wounded some and compelled the others to seek safety in Mexico. He became a Captain in the Second Cavalry on March 3, 1855.

"Captain Oakes served at Fort Clark until December, 1858, when the condition of the wounds he received from the Indians compelled him to accept a sick leave of absence. He rejoined his Company at Fort Inge in February, 1860, where he was serving when the secession movement in Texas was inaugurated. When he received orders which required him to surrender the Government property to the State Commissioners, and march his Company to Indianola and there embark for this city, Captain Oakes dispatched couriers to Fort Duncan, Fort Clark and Camp Wood, and urged a united action for the purpose of moving northward out of the State, in defiance of the order, and requested that officers might be sent to Fort Inge to discuss the proposition and adopt a plan of action.

"Unfortunate for Captain Oakes' plans, Captain French had abandoned Fort Duncan and started for the mouth of the Rio Grande before the courier had arrived there. An answer was returned from Fort Clark that it was impossible to move the four companies of infantry as proposed, because they had no transportation. Captain Oakes found that it was useless for him to undertake the movement alone, as he had only seven days' rations, and some of the posts farther north were already in the possession of the State troops. Captain Oakes started from Fort Inge on March 19, 1861, and marched

his command to Green Lake, where he was again to take a sick leave of absence. He then returned to San Antonio to await the arrival of the last troops before leaving the State, and while there, learned that it was intended to capture the Eighth Infantry, under the command of Colonel I. V. D. Reeve, in violation of the agreement made with the insurgents. Although in feeble health, Captain Oakes volunteered to take his old guide and travel across the country until he met Colonel Reeve beyond Fort Clark and turn him back, to leave the State by way of the El Paso and Santa Fe roads. But the Department Commander, relying upon the good faith of the insurgents, declined the offer, and the result was that the entire command was captured and paroled, and five days after Captain Oakes made the offer, the Department Commander and all his Staff were in the power of the insurgents. Captain Oakes was then entrusted with dispatches, and made his way out of the State by way of Austin, Brenham and Galveston, and escaped capture.

"He received his Majority in the Fifth Cavalry on April 6, 1861, was offered a Brigadier-Generalcy of Volunteers on May 17, 1861, but he declined it. Relinquishing his sick leave that month, went to Wheeling, Virginia, where he served on mustering duty until September in that year, when he went to Washington, where he was placed in command of the Fifth Cavalry. He had become Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry on November 12, 1861, and joined his Regiment in January, 1862. His command was then serving with the Army of the Ohio, and Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes commanded it during the Tennessee and Mississippi Campaigns. He was transferred with his Regiment in September, 1862, to the Army of the Mississippi, and was then assigned to mustering and disbursing duty at Jackson, Michigan, where he served until April 29, 1863, when he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal-General for Illinois. While on that duty he was stationed at Springfield, Illinois, until September, 1866. He also served as Mustering and Disbursing Officer and Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service of Illinois. He received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General on March 30, 1865, for meritorious and faithful services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States.

"After being made Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry on July 31, 1866, he joined his Regiment at Austin, Texas, on February 1, 1867. He served with it in Texas, the Indian Territory, Kansas and Arizona. He was in command at Fort Lowell when he was retired on his own request on April 29, 1879."—The Evening Post, November 28, 1910.

## HOWARD A. SPRINGETT.

No. 2647. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, November 28, 1910, at Jersey City, N. J., aged 55.

Captain Howard Abraham Springett was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated at Woodward High School in 1871.

His death was caused by Bright's Disease and Erysipelas after a short illness of about one week only,—his general vitality having been very much run down since his tropical service during the Spanish-American War. The remains were buried at Fairview Cemetery, North Arlington, N. J.

After graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, June 15, 1877, in which regiment he served continuously until he resigned; on leave and waiting orders, to December 24, 1877; at Fort Canby, Washington, to June 4, 1878; in the field to September 22, 1878; at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to October 4, 1879; at West Point in the Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, October 21, 1879, to September 10, 1880, and in the Department of Law, to August 28, 1881; at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to November 19, 1881; at Fort Adams, R. I., to October 2, 1884; at Fort Trumbull, Conn., to October 14, 1884; on leave, to October 18, 1884, when he resigned and engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he was appointed Captain, 2nd U. S. Volunteer Engineers, July 16, 1898; honorably discharged May 16, 1899, when the said regiment was "mustered out" at the expiration of said war. Thereafter he again engaged in commercial life in New York City and in Newark, N. J.



CAPTAIN HOWARD A. SPRINGETT.







GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR.

Captain Springett left surviving, a wife, Anna Springett, now residing in New York; and a sister, residing at Wyoming, Ohio. His widow writes:

"As to his home life, it could not have been more perfect; during the ten years we were married, he devoted himself to his home—spending the greater part of his spare moments with his music, of which he was passionately fond. His death has been a great shock to his many friends, for he was loved and respected by all who knew him, and especially by those who were under his employ, for he was very kind and considerate to his help."

---

EUGENE ASA CARR.

No. 1468. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, December 2, 1910, at Washington, D. C., aged 81.

To a young officer of the present day, the life of General Carr reads like a romance, with its tales of dangers by field and flood, its narrative of exploration in the far west and attendant engagements with hostile Indians, its brilliant Civil War experiences, and its subsequent merging of the "Old Army" into the new. The youngster of today would count himself most fortunate to have set against his military record but a single one of the many gallant and meritorious acts with which General Carr's long life as a soldier is so liberally interspersed.

He was born at Concord, Erie County, New York, the son of Clark Murwin Carr and Delia Ann (Torrey) Carr, March 20, 1830, so that at the time of his lamented death from asthma at Washington, D. C., December 2, 1910, he was nearly eighty-one years of age.

Young Carr entered the Military Academy September 1, 1846, when but sixteen years old and graduated four years later, number nineteen in a class of forty-four members.

Among his classmates were General G. K. Warren, General Wm. P. Carlin, General Robert Macfeely, General Henry C. Bankhead, and other well known officers in the Union Army. Five of Carr's classmates,—Wyman, Magruder, Winder, Mouton, and Maxwell, were killed in action, before the conclusion of the great War of the Rebellion.

At graduation Carr was assigned as Brevet Lieutenant, Mounted Rifles, and for a year served at the Cavalry School for Practice at Carlisle, Penna. He became Second Lieutenant, Mounted Rifles, June 30, 1851, and during the following year was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, and at Fort Leavenworth, then accounted a frontier post. During the years 1852-53 Lieutenant Carr participated in two expeditions to the Rocky Mountains, with stations at Fort Laramie, Dakota; Fort Scott, Kas.; Fort Kearney, Neb.; Fort Gibson, I. T., and in 1854 at Fort Inge, Texas.

Near Limpia, Texas, (Mt. Diabolo) October 10, 1854, just four years after graduation, he was severely wounded in the abdomen by an arrow, in an engagement with Lipan Indians. Carr had, in spite of personal illness, pursued the hostiles for over a hundred miles, and in the fight which followed, inflicted heavy loss on the Indians.

He participated in the Sioux Expedition of 1855, and in the same year was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the First Cavalry. After being stationed for a year at Fort Leavenworth, he was engaged, in 1856, in quelling border disturbances in Kansas. For eight months in the year 1857, Lieutenant Carr served as Aide-de-Camp to Governor R. J. Walker, of Kansas, being ordered to duty in Washington during the winter of 1857-58, and being promoted to Captain, 1st Cavalry, June 11, 1858, eight years after leaving West Point, and in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

He took part in the famous Utah expedition of 1858, and in the Kiowa and Commanche expedition of 1860, being engaged in several skirmishes with the Indians.

During 1860-61, Captain Carr was in command of Fort Washita, I. T., and upon the outbreak of the Civil War, moved with his command into Missouri, where, on August 10, 1861, he participated with his troop in the historic Battle of Wilson's Creek. For gallant and meritorious services during this battle, Captain Carr was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, and five days later was commissioned Colonel, 3rd Illinois Cavalry. From October 12 to December 28, 1861, he commanded a brigade, and from the latter date until February, 1862, commanded a cavalry force of observation in the Missouri operations against General Price.

Probably General Carr's most distinguished service during the war was at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7-8, 1862, where he commanded the 4th Division, under General Samuel R. Curtis. The scene of the battle was over two hundred miles from railroad or river transportation, and was the only battle of the Civil War in which Indians participated to any extent. During the engagement, General Carr was three times wounded, but, refusing to leave the field, he continued with his command until victory was assured,—his wounds being bandaged while he sat on his horse issuing orders. He was conspicuous for his daring and coolness in locating and directing the deployment of his division throughout the second day. For his services at Pea Ridge, Carr was, on March 7, 1862, made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and many years later was awarded the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry in the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas."

He subsequently participated in the operations against Little Rock and the march to Helena during the summer of 1862, and during the fall of the same year commanded the Army of the Southwest. Ill health compelled him to retire for a time from service in the field, and during the winter of 1862-63 he commanded the St. Louis District of Missouri.

Joining the 13th Army Corps during the now famous Vicksburg Campaign, he assumed command of the 14th Division, and won the highest commendation from his superiors, participating in the battles of Magnolia Church, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and Edward's Station. In the last named encounter, Carr captured a railway train of commissary and ordnance stores. In the Battle of Big Black River, Carr's Division, having the advance, began and ended the engagement; and in the subsequent siege of Vicksburg he was conspicuous for his coolness and daring under fire. For gallant and meritorious service in this battle he was brevetted Colonel.

Subsequently, General Carr commanded one cavalry and several infantry divisions in the Southwest, until early in 1865 he took part as commander of the 3rd Division, 16th Army Corps in the operations against the city of Mobile. On January 15, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service.

General Carr's services during the war had been of a most distinguished order, and he was brevetted Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, March 11, 1865, for his services in the Mobile Campaign; Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Little Rock; and Major-General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion.

After detached service of a varied character in the East, and having meanwhile reached the grade of Major of Cavalry, he joined his regiment, the 5th Cavalry, in the field, in October, 1868, and served in a winter campaign against the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes until July 30, 1869. When marching from Sheridan, Kansas, to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, in this year, Carr fought and defeated a large force of Cheyennes on Beaver Creek, Kansas, pursuing the hostiles for three days, and again striking them at Spring Creek, Nebraska.

On July 11, 1869, occurred the brilliant action at Summit Springs, Colorado, in which Major Carr signally defeated a band of Dog Soldiers under the hostile Cheyenne Chief Tall Bull, thus securing lasting peace to the long harrassed frontiers of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The Summit Springs fight has become particularly well known to the American people by reason of its graphic reproduction by William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). Over \$1,000 in greenbacks was found in the Indians' camp, and this, at General Carr's suggestion, the soldiers gave to the surviving white woman who was captured from the Indians at that time.

General Carr was wont to tell an incident of this fight, which is interesting as well as amusing: Trumpeter Vance, an old musician of the 5th Cavalry, was directed to sound the charge,—Cody having located the Indian camp and the cavalrymen being ready to march from their hiding place. Vance put the bugle to his lips but was so excited that all he could say was, "General, I disremember it!" Captain Edward M. Hayes, Quartermaster, 5th Cavalry (now Brigadier-General, retired) reached over quickly, siezed the bugle and sounded the charge. The whole cavalry command then galloped forward, stampeded the Indians' camp and practically won the day.

From this time until the year 1874, Carr's life on the frontier was one continuous round of field service and his operations against the Cheyennes were deemed of such a high order that he received the congratulations of Generals Augur, Sheridan and Sherman; and the thanks, by joint resolution, of the legislatures of Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico.

In the Sioux Campaign of 1876-77, Carr, who had become Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, bore a leading part, and participated in the famous Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition, until the latter was disbanded at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, October 24, 1876.

After a period of detached duty in the East, Colonel Carr's active service was transferred to the plains of the Southwest, where, on October 1, 1879, he assumed command of his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, at Fort Lowell, Arizona, and entered upon a campaign against the relentless and blood-thirsty Apaches, which was destined to continue intermittently for five years,—a period filled with arduous field service under broiling sun, hurried night marches upon sudden calls from distant localities raided by Indians, months of isolation and hardship for the families of officers and soldiers who were making Arizona and New Mexico habitable, and in many cases an unmarked grave in that lonely land where the Apaches even disinterred the dead, to mutilate and dishonor them.

To the writer, who joined General Carr's regiment at a time when the tales and traditions of this *post-bellum* period of fierce Indian campaigning was fresh in the hearts and minds of officers and men, and when the soldierly qualities of plaincraft and of woodcraft, of uncomplaining endurance of hunger, thirst, fatigue and isolation were as common virtues, and when there existed between officers and men a comradeship which was bred in the hardships of the wilderness, this period of the Old Army had a fascination which has survived nearly a quarter of a century of military service.

Perhaps nothing illustrates so well the sudden crises to which the Army of that period was subjected as the so-called Cibicu Massacre of 1881, in which, in an attempt to arrest or kill an incendiary Medicine Man, of the White Mountain Apaches, the Indian scouts suddenly mutined and, aided by the friends of the Medicine Man, shot down and killed Captain E. C. Hentig, 6th Cavalry, and six enlisted men. General Carr's courage and coolness in this dangerous situation was superb.

An officer, who was present during this fight, writes as follows:

"In August, '81 came the Cibicu fight. I was with him then, and I have always believed that the entire command would have possibly been massacred except for the absolute coolness and contempt of danger exhibited by the General: The Indians were shooting at him as a special target at ranges varying from 25 feet to a hundred yards. During this time the General stood calmly, giving directions to the men around him until it seemed like the whole affair was purely a sham battle to give us a little experience. I remember that I for one said, 'Well, if the old man isn't afraid, I guess the balance of us need not be;' although at that particular time I could hardly figure out how we could get back to Fort Apache. That night, with equal promptness, the General decided to go back to Fort Apache, which he considered in more danger than ourselves, and which I think was a fact, possibly because it seemed something dreadful would have happened at Fort Apache had we not gotten back there just when we did. As it was, the Indians attacked the post on September 1, but at that time everybody was rested up and we felt like fighting.

"The only time that I saw him disturbed during the Cibicu fight was when the Indians had been beaten off and things had settled down to a humdrum shooting at each other at about 300 to 600 yards range, and he suddenly remembered that he had brought his son Clark along with him. Clark, during the fight, had been having all kinds of fun shooting whenever he got a chance at anything that he saw, but the General hadn't seen him since the fight had opened. During one of the lulls the General suddenly asked where Clark was. No one had seen him for possibly a half hour, but Clark soon appeared on the scene, after which the General resumed his usual calmness."

General Carr commanded the posts of Fort Bayard and Fort Wingate, New Mexico, from 1884 to 1890, when his regiment was suddenly transferred to South Dakota, where it participated in the last serious Indian troubles of our time, the Brule Sioux or Pine Ridge Campaign of 1890-1891. Following this severe winter field service, General Carr assumed command of Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. He was retired from active service with the rank of Brigadier-General, February 15, 1893.

Taken all in all, General Carr was perhaps the most famous and experienced Indian fighter of the quarter of a century following the Civil War. A superb horseman himself, he was a born cavalry leader, and made some famous marches with his regiment.

His personality was most engaging and pleasing, and he was kind and considerate to the officers of his command, who were devoted to him to an unusual degree. He was most soldierly in appearance, and the Indians called him "War Eagle"; devoid of affectation, he was honorable and sincere in his personal and official relations with others, and absolutely fearless in action. Frederick Remington wrote of him at Pine Ridge:

"General Carr would rather be a colonel of cavalry than Czar of Russia. All he thinks of is bacon for his men and forage for his horses."

In 1865, General Carr married Mary P. Maguire, a lovely young woman of St. Louis, who shared with him all the dangers and privations of frontier service during years when isolation and the absence of even ordinary comforts was the common lot of the army woman. One son, Clark Carr, was born to them and is now a well known business man of New Mexico.

General Carr passed away at Washington, D. C., December 2, 1910, and his funeral was largely attended by his many friends in the Army and Navy. The interment took place a few days later at West Point, N. Y., where, amid scenes which had become dear to him as a cadet and which in later years he had delighted in re-visiting, his mortal body reposes, while "his soul goes marching on."

CHARLES D. RHODES,  
Captain, General Staff.

## WESLEY MERRITT.

No. 1868. CLASS OF 1860.

Died, December 3, 1910, at Natural Bridge, Va., aged 74.

"The death of Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., retired, removes from the scene of earthly activities another of the very few remaining of the distinguished soldiers of our Civil War. General Merritt was conspicuous among the Cavalry leaders of that war as an active and distinguished participant in all the Cavalry activities of the Army of the Potomac. A record of the engagements in which he took part would cover the whole history of that Army. An indication of their number and extent is found in the fact that General Merritt was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services Major in the Regular Army, July 1, 1863, for Gettysburg; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 11, 1864, for Yellow Tavern, Va.; Colonel, May 28, 1864, for Haw's Shop, Va.; Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865, for Five Forks, receiving also on the last date brevet of Major General for the campaign ending with the surrender of Lee. For gallant and meritorious services at Winchester and Fishers Hill, Va., he was brevetted Major of Volunteers, October 10, 1864, and received the same brevet April 1, 1865, for distinguished services.

"General Merritt was born in New York City, June 16, 1836, although his appointment to the Military Academy was made from Illinois. He was graduated No. 22 in the class of which Walter McFarland, Horace Porter, J. H. Wilson, John M. Wilson, Nicolas Bowen, James M. Whittemore, A. M. Randol, A. C. M. Pennington, Alfred T. Smith, J. P. Martin, Samuel T. Cushing, Robert H. Hall, John N. Andrews, W. H. Jordan and John M. Warner were members, with others. He entered the Army from the Academy as Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, and was successively promoted First Lieutenant and Captain, skipping the grade of Major, having been promoted on the reorganization of the Army Lieutenant-Colonel, Ninth Cavalry, July 28, 1866, and transferred to the Fifth Cavalry as Colonel July 1, 1876. He was promoted Brigadier-General, April 6, 1887; Major General, April 25, 1895, and retired for age June 16, 1900. June 29, 1863, he was appointed Brigadier-General, Volunteers, and April 1, 1865, Major General, being honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service February 1, 1866. From June 27, 1861, in the space of two years, he was successively acting Assistant Adjutant General

of Utah forces, Adjutant, Second Cavalry; Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Cooke, commanding the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac; First Lieutenant, Second Dragoons; Captain, Second Cavalry, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His real military career began in 1862 with the achievement of this last rank, when he was only twenty-six years old. In the Pennsylvania Campaign of June-July, 1863, commanding the Reserve Cavalry Brigade, he was engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg and in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va. He was a leader in the Cavalry charges at Williamsport, Boonsborough and Manassas Gap. In command of the First Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, he was in numerous engagements in the Richmond Campaign up to Appomattox. He was one of the commissioners appointed to carry out the terms of the surrender of the Army of General Lee, April 9, 1865.

"General Merritt took part in the movement to Dan River, N. C., April and May, 1865, and served as Chief of Cavalry of the Military Division of the Southwest from June 9 to July 17, 1865. He subsequently served in command of the Cavalry in the Department of Texas, as Chief of Cavalry of the Military Division of the Gulf to December 31, 1865. Other service included inspection duty in the Department of the Gulf to February, 1867, and in command of his regiment at New Orleans and on frontier duty at Texas. He was a member of the General Tactics Board at St. Louis, and in the latter part of the seventies he was active in Indian Campaigns. He made a notable Cavalry march against Cheyenne Indians at Indian Creek, Wyo., in July, 1876, during which, with seven troops of Cavalry, he rode eight-five miles in thirty-one hours, arriving with every trooper in good condition. He took the Cheyennes by complete surprise, causing them to flee from their camp in great disorder, and they left the dead body of one of their chiefs, Yellow Hand, in their camp.

"General Crook appointed him Chief of the Cavalry forces of the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions, August 4 to November 11, 1876, and he took part in the combat of Slim Buttes, Dak., September 9 and 10 of the latter year. He commanded the Wind River Expedition against the Nez Perces in 1877. While in command of the Ute Expedition, from October to November 29, 1879, for the relief of Major Thornburgh's command, he made a great ride through the Rocky Mountains.

"Major Thornburg was hemmed in by the Ute Indians at the time of the White River Massacre. A single man managed to escape, and reached Rawlings Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, nearly

200 miles to the north, a telegram was sent to General Merritt, then at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne. After reaching Rawlins, or the nearest railroad point to the White River agency, General Merritt had to ride four days and nights continuously with a light supply of food and ammunition. Major Thornburg had been killed and his men were nearly starved, were wounded and barely able to fire their rifles when General Merritt arrived and drove off the Indians. He made the march without losing a single horse or man.

"After serving in command of his regiment at Fort Russell and Fort Laramie he was appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy in September, 1882, and remained there until June 30, 1887. He was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri in 1887, and the Department of Dakota later. He was reassigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri in 1895, with headquarters in Chicago, remaining at that place until April, 1897, when he was assigned to the Department of the East on Governors Island.

"General Merritt had command of the first Philippine expedition, on May 16, 1898. He arrived at Manila on July 27, and captured that city on August 13. He was ordered to Paris, France, for conference with the Peace Commission in October, 1898. After being relieved as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands he resumed his duties on Governors Island, which was his last command previous to his retirement in June, 1900.

"He leaves a widow, who is the daughter of Mrs. Norman Williams. General Merritt has three nephews in Washington—A. D. Merritt, of the Interior Department; M. O. Chance, auditor of the Postoffice Department, and W. W. Chance, of the Postoffice Department. Since his retirement General Merritt has resided in Washington, D. C.

"General Merritt was buried with full military honors at West Point on Tuesday afternoon, December 6. As the storm had caused delay in travel, the hour set for the funeral ceremonies at the cadet chapel had long past when the line of march to the cemetery was begun. So dark had it grown that it was necessary to use lanterns to guide the steps of the men and horses taking part in the funeral escort and cortege. The firing of minute guns from the battery on the plain produced a weird effect in the darkness. The remains of General Merritt were interred beside those of his first wife, who was, before her marriage to the General, Miss Caroline Warren. Among those who attended the funeral from Washington were Mrs. Merritt, General Merritt's widow; Thomas Merritt, his brother; Mrs. Wil-

liams, of Chicago, and Major Eben Swift. The services were conducted by the post chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Travers. Major General Barry, Superintendent of the Academy, in G. O. 37, dated December 6, issued instructions for the funeral services. The corps of cadets, under command of the commandant of cadets, and accompanied by the United States Military Academy band and detachment of field musicians, were ordered to act as escort from the chapel to the cemetery and to fire the usual salute. All officers, except the officer of the day and one medical officer, were directed to attend the services at the cadet chapel and cemetery. Thirteen minute guns were fired, beginning when the procession started from the chapel, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired immediately after the three volleys of musketry over the grave."—Army and Navy Journal.

The following, by Lieutenant-Colonel Eben Swift, Eighth Cavalry, is taken from the March, 1911, Journal of the United States Cavalry Association:

"Wesley Merritt was born in New York and went with his family at an early age to Illinois in 1840. It is hard to realize what that journey meant at that time and that it was taken by men and women of this generation. In 1840 the "Fast Express" took three days to cover the trip from New York to Philadelphia. Thence to Pittsburg the journey was made by stage, then down the river by boat to St. Louis, from which point wagons were brought to carry the family of pioneers over to Southern Illinois, where a thousand acres of prairie land was waiting for them.

"Merritt was graduated in the Class of 1860 at the Military Academy. He was 24 years of age. In scholarship he was rated at the middle of his class and in the other soldierly qualities he was near the head. His first assignment was to the Second Dragoons, which was serving in Utah. He soon attracted the attention of General Philip St. George Cooke and was made A. A. A. General of the District and Adjutant of the regiment. At the same station were a number of officers of Southern birth, including Buford and Gibbon, who, with Merritt from Southern Illinois and Cooke from Virginia, were entirely loyal to the cause of the government, but were not in sympathy with the ultra-abolitionists of that day. Party spirit ran high and political discussions may have led these men of conservative opinions to express themselves too freely and perhaps caused them to be misunderstood. At all events, they were reported to Wash-

ington for disloyalty, and their career as soldiers was in danger, as suspicion poisoned many a cup in those days. The matter in some way came to the knowledge of General Cooke, who promptly ordered the arrest of the officers who sent the report. The adjutant put on his full uniform and started out to find the offenders and to read the order to them in formal style. He found the first of them playing a game of billiards in the sutler store, and, suddenly forgetting all about his official mission, he proceeded to take personal satisfaction at once. This incident is a good example of his impetuous temper, a quality which he often considered a fault, but which he soon schooled himself to hold in complete subjection. The injurious reports, fortunately, were headed off and the officers who made them, strange as it may seem, received slight recognition during the war.

“In 1861 the regiment marched to Fort Leavenworth, making a record march for cavalry, when we consider the distance, the lack of forage and the excellent condition of men and horses at the end.

“The regiment soon found itself on the Peninsula, with Cooke as Chief of Cavalry and Merritt as aide on his staff. When Cooke in sorrow and disgust left the Army of the Potomac, Merritt went with him, but returned on the advice of Cooke and acted as aide on the staff of General Stoneman during the Richmond Raid of 1863. The story of the Northern Cavalry of those days was inglorious. Its most dangerous enemy was at Army Headquarters, and not at the front. Cavalry Generals often had to fight their own high commanders in rear, and the result was sometimes as disastrous as defeat by the enemy. The Cavalry had no good chance until Sheridan appeared and in strong words which we must not forget, refused to accept the role that had been given him. That was not until 1864, but light did begin to dawn under Hooker's brief regime. Merritt was then Captain and after the Stoneman raid he joined the regiment to find himself in command—not an uncommon incident among junior officers in those days. In the Battles of Beverly Ford, Aldie and Upperville, Merritt continued to command the Second Cavalry. At Beverly Ford he led his regiment in a charge. In the smoke and dust he closed in on a Confederate officer of high rank. ‘Sir, you are my prisoner!’ shouted Merritt in his ear. ‘The hell I am,’ replied the Confederate, cutting him over the head. The blow was stopped after going through the hat and a handkerchief that Merritt was wearing as a protection against the heat, but it still left a mark that he always carried. It was the old story of the feeble saber. Merritt gathered his regiment together which had lost one-third of its strength in

killed and wounded and was soon ready for further duty. Notwithstanding the slight successes gained at this time, the main trouble with the Army of the Potomac was correctly diagnosed by General Hooker to be in the Cavalry. It did not cover the right flank at Chancellorsville, and in the subsequent operation its failure to break Stuart's screen resulted in the loss of 10,000 men—with Milroy at Winchester. So Hooker proposed to reorganize the Cavalry and to make some new brigadiers. The proposition was accepted and the choice fell on four young subalterns whom two years of war and stormy weather had tossed upon its highest wave. Gay blades they were—Custer with his yellow curls, velvet suit, gold lace and trailing plumes; Kilpatrick who had already earned his nickname 'Kill Cavalry'; Farnsworth so soon to die in Devil's Den, and Merritt with his red cheeks and boyish face and airs of Knighthood's days and joust and tourney. Merritt's name was at the head of the list, and he received his commission and the command of Buford's old brigade two days before the Battle of Gettysburg.

"At Gettysburg Merritt was only able to get away from the everlasting guardianship of wagon trains on the third day, when he threatened the left of Longstreet at the time of Pickett's charge. The failure of Lee's plan to attack with 30,000 instead of with 15,000 men against Meade's center was largely due to the action of Merritt and Kilpatrick at this critical moment.

"In the pursuit of Lee after Gettysburg, Merritt continued to command his brigade and later, on the death of Buford, succeeded to the command of the division during the operations in Central Virginia in the fall and winter preceding the Richmond Campaign of 1864. Torbert got the division in April, but was on sick leave at the Battle of Todd's Tavern and during the raid to Haxall's Landing, when Merritt again commanded.

"The birth of the Cavalry dates from Grant's failure to flank Lee at Spottsylvania, a failure that was evidently due to the restricted role assigned to the Cavalry, fiercely resented by Sheridan at the time. In the following movement to Haxall's Landing, Merritt led the way, seized the Brooke road and began the Battle of Yellow Tavern, which ended in the defeat and death of Stuart.

"In covering Grant's passage of the Pamunkey and in fiercely battling for advanced strategic points and holding them till the arrival of the Infantry, Merritt again commanded his brigade. At Matadequin Creek it was the charge of his command upon the Confederate flank

that turned them out of their position. By these movements were Grant's flanking movements secured and made possible, while Lee was forced to withdraw and contract his lines towards Richmond.

"At Trevillian Station during the Charlottesville raid, Merritt's advance on Hampton relieved Custer and permitted him to withdraw when surrounded by the enemy.

"Transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, Merritt became the permanent commander of the famous First Cavalry Division with Devin, Custer and Gibbs as brigade commanders. The division had a brilliant record. From the time when it was organized under Buford until the end of the war, it captured more horses, guns and munitions than would equip it thrice over. It never during this time suffered a surprise, never 'lost a wheel,' captured by the enemy, and never met the enemy's cavalry but to defeat it. At Cedarville, near Front Royal, on August 16, he had a brilliant success over Kershaw's Division of Infantry and two brigades of Cavalry, who were trying to force the Shenandoah in order to attack Sheridan in rear. He defeated them with a loss of 600 men and two flags.

"At the Battle of the Opequon (Winchester) on September 19, his division gave the most effective instance in a hundred years of war, of the use of the Cavalry Division in a pitched battle. He rode over Breckenridge's Infantry and Fitzhugh Lee's Cavalry and effectually broke the Confederate left. At this time Sheridan wrote to a friend: 'I claim nothing for myself; my boys Merritt and Custer did it all.'

"At Tom's Brook, on October 9th, Merritt and Custer defeated Rosser's Cavalry with a loss of eleven guns, and pursued for twenty-six miles.

"On the disastrous morning of October 19th, at Cedar Creek, Merritt's Division blocked the way of Gordon's victorious Confederates, held its position north of Middletown all day, without assistance, then charged and crossing the stream below the bridge joined Custer in the pursuit to Fisher's Hill. In that campaign Merritt's Division captured 14 battle flags, 29 pieces of artillery and more than 3,000 prisoners.

"From the beginning of 1865 Merritt acted as Chief of Cavalry of the Army of the Shenandoah and continued in that position till the end of the war. The position was practically that of commander of a cavalry corps of two divisions under Sheridan, who, from time to time, exercised the functions of an army commander.

"The final campaign began with days in rain and nights in mud, with empty sack and dry canteen. Grant called it off, but Sheridan hung on at Dinwiddie and begged to stay. Merritt pushed ahead to capture Five Forks, when Pickett, with five brigades of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, caught the advanced troops of Devin and Davies, in front and rear and on the left flank. But Merritt, with his reserve, assisted by Gregg, struck Pickett in rear, forced him to face about, and secured the safe withdrawal of Devin and Davies around the Confederate flank. It was a fine example of the principle that there is no situation into which a cavalry officer may not venture and from which he cannot extricate himself by his own resources.

"On the 1st of April at Five Forks, Merritt followed and pushed the Confederate infantry and cavalry into their intrenchments on the White Oak road and held their double force in front, while Sheridan in person led the attack of the Fifth Corps against the left flank. As soon as the envelopment was completed, Merritt charged with Devin's division and one of Custer's brigades dismounted, while Custer charged their right flank with two brigades mounted, and one of the most decisive battles of modern times was ended with the complete defeat of the Confederates and the capture of more than half their force. That night the enemy was followed several miles.

"On the next day Merritt's two divisions, reinforced by MacKenzie's division, pursued the enemy to Ford's Station on the south side railroad, and then northward across Namozine Creek to Scott's Corners, where camp was made at dark.

"On the 3rd a running fight was kept up all day, the advance being greatly delayed by the high water in the creeks. At night Deep Creek was reached, when a rear guard and five guns were captured.

"On the 4th the advance was made to Bevill's Bridge of the Appomattox across which Lee's main army was retreating. From there a parallel course was run towards Amelia Court House, where the concentration of Lee's Army was first definitely located and reported by Merritt. The importance of this service lay in the fact that Grant's westward march gave Lee the choice of two lines of retreat—one was to outstrip the Federal Army and to reach the Danville road before it, the other was to march due south across Grant's line of communication and reach the Weldon road. Until Lee's army was located and his objective known, Grant could not freely move. After the war, on several occasions Lee talked about his plans and said that he never understood why he did not succeed

in extricating his army, why every movement was checkmated and the enemy always in his path. Plainly he did not count on the efficiency of the cavalry. If he had done so he would perhaps have taken the opposite course, which in the necessarily dispersed condition of Grant's army might have had more success. And so the situation was completely cleared up for Grant, and he personally hurried every man he could get to Jetersville, south of Amelia. On this day the cavalry of Merritt made many attacks, with heavy captures of wagons and provisions at Tabernacle Church. Sheridan called Merritt to Jetersville in the evening.

"On the 5th the command remained near Jetersville, due to Meade's desire to concentrate the Army of the Potomac before attacking Lee. During the night, however, the Confederate general gained a march by moving across Meade's left flank towards Farmville. Sheridan had anticipated this and sent his cavalry to the west on the 6th, without joining in Meade's advance on Amelia. Merritt moved across country, paralleling the Confederate line of march, each of his divisions alternating with Crook in hitting at the column. Several unsuccessful attempts were made, but at length Stagg's brigade under the eye of Sheridan himself struck the road in the interval between Ewell's and Gordon's divisions at Hatt's House, pushing the latter off to the north. At the same time Merritt and Crook crossed Sailor's Creek further on and rode into the gap between the head of Ewell and the rear of Longstreet and thus blocked the further advance of the former, and captured his artillery. The Confederates then crossed Sailor's Creek and formed up to drive away the cavalry which was blocking the road ahead. At the same time the approach of the Sixth Corps in the rear forced them to face in that direction also. The result was to cut out 8,000 men and a dozen generals from Lee's column. Not delaying to rest, Merritt moved off at once towards Prince Edward Court House to anticipate any further attempts of Lee to reach Danville.

"Prince Edward was reached on the 7th and as Lee's only chance was now to reach Lynchburg, Merritt was started for Appomattox Station by way of Prospect Station, reaching there in the evening, at the same time as the advance guard of Lee, which was fought and driven back during the evening and night with a loss of twenty-five guns and 1,000 prisoners and all the rations of Lee's army.

"Merritt opposed Gordon's attempt to break through the investing lines on the morning of the 9th and on the arrival of the infantry of the Army of the James he mounted rapidly, rode to the Confederate

left and had just formed at a trot for a final charge on the Confederate camps, a short half mile away, when a flag of truce from the enemy ended the battle.

"At the end of the war Merritt was 28 years of age. He had risen from Captain and Aide de Camp to Major General and commander of a cavalry corps in two years. His commission as Major General of Volunteers was specifically conferred for 'Gallant Services.'

"When events on the Rio Grande seemed to indicate that still further uses for the army were in prospect, Sheridan took Merritt along as Chief of Cavalry.

"On the reorganization of the Army after the Civil War he went back in rank and served for ten years as Lieutenant-Colonel and saw many men advanced above him who had been his juniors in the great war. It was not until thirty years after Appomattox that he again held the rank he earned in that campaign.

"General Merritt did excellent service in Indian Campaigns. At Indian War Bonnet Creek, Wyoming, on July 17, 1876, after a rapid march of 85 miles in thirty-one hours, he headed off the Northern Cheyennes on their way to join the hostiles and drove them back to their agency. During the Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition he acted as Chief of Cavalry, being engaged in the action at Slim Buttes in September, 1876. In 1879 he marched his command 170 miles in sixty-six hours from Rawlins to Mill Creek, Colorado, to relieve the command of Major Thornburg, attacked by Ute Indians. His last distinguished service was the capture of Manila, August 13, 1898, and services on the Peace Commission. He was retired in 1900.

"It is not easy to write of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac without writing of all, from its commander to the trooper. The efficiency of the Cavalry had been of gradual growth and was already an instrument well suited to his hand when Sheridan received it in 1864. After that he was a moving spirit of tremendous force and the record he made was one with his numerous subordinate commanders of whom Merritt was the chief. In speaking of Merritt it is merely to fix his place in history and not to detract from the credit of Sheridan's directing hand or of Custer and Devin, the division commanders of the Cavalry Corps. This combination fixed the modern use of cavalry in war and resurrected it from the inefficiency into which it had fallen and in which it still remains in some countries. There was glory enough for all when we consider that the world has

not seen a better example of a pursuit than the Appomattox campaign; no finer instance of cavalry in advance of an army than at Hawe's Shop, Matadequin Creek and Cold Harbor; no more brilliant use of cavalry divisions combined with infantry in pitched battle than Winchester and Five Forks; no defense of cavalry against infantry better than Middletown.

"Merritt at his high prime was the embodiment of force. He was one of those rare men whose faculties are sharpened and whose view is cleared on the battlefield. His decisions were delivered with the rapidity of thought and were as clear as if they had been studied for weeks. He always said that he never found that his first judgment gained by time and reflection. In him a fiery soul was held in thrall to will. Never disturbed by doubt, or moved by fear, neither circum-spect nor rash, he never missed an opportunity or made a mistake.

"These were the qualities that recommended him to the confidence of that commander whose ideals were higher and more exacting than any other in our history. To his troops he was always a leader who commanded their confidence by his brave appearance, and his calmness in action, while his constant thoughtfulness and care inspired a devotion that was felt for few leaders of his rank."

\* \* \*

---

### OLIVER E. WOOD.

No. 2192. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, December 4, 1910, at Baltimore, Md., aged 67.

"Brigadier-General Oliver Ellsworth Wood, U. S. A., retired, died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., of acute stomach trouble. General Wood entered the hospital on September 6 to be treated. He was so weak when he entered the hospital that his attending physician, Dr. Hugh Young, did not feel justified in operating. After three weeks, however, the operation was performed, and the patient seemed to be well on the road to recovery, until November 28, when a sudden turn for the worse set in. General Wood was born in Hartford, Conn., June 6, 1844. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the First Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry, in 1862, and

served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac until after the Fredericksburg Campaign. He was appointed from Virginia as a cadet to West Point by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War under Lincoln; graduated in the Class of 1867, and was assigned to the Fifth Artillery, in which regiment he served until the organization of the Artillery Corps. He had commenced his thirtieth year of service as a subaltern, when, in 1896, he was promoted Captain. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Commissary, U. S. Volunteers, and served two years in Cuba as Chief Commissary of the Seventh Corps, and later of the Division of Cuba. He was the Military Attache to the American Legation in Tokio from 1901 to 1905, which included the period of the Russo-Japanese War. He was in the field in Manchuria with General Nogi's army at the time of the surrender of Port Arthur, and was the first foreign officer to enter Port Arthur after the surrender. A son, Norton E. Wood, is a First Lieutenant in the Sixth U. S. Field Artillery. On his return to the United States he was detailed in the Military Secretary's Department, and served as Military Secretary of the Department of the Columbia until his promotion to Colonel in June, 1906. He was retired October 1, 1906, with the rank of Brigadier-General, at his own request, after forty years' service. The funeral of General Wood took place December 7 from the All Souls' Church, Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, the pastor, officiating. The interment was in Arlington, with military honors. The pallbearers were General Tully McCrea, General Frank Thorp, General Medorem Crawford, General B. K. Roberts, Colonel Charles E. Treat, Major George E. Sage, Major George LeR. Irwin and Captain Joseph P. Tracy. All of the pallbearers, with the exception of General Crawford, served with General Wood in the Fifth U. S. Artillery, while General Crawford was one of his classmates at the Military Academy."—Army and Navy Journal.

A classmate promised to send an extended obituary and a photograph, but as they were not received up to the time of going to press the above was substituted.





GENERAL ALFRED CUMMING.

ALFRED CUMMING.

No. 1441. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, December 5, 1910, at Rome, Ga., aged 81.

"General Alfred Cumming, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Summerville, died at the home of his son, Mr. Julian Cumming, in Rome, Georgia, yesterday.

"The funeral services were held yesterday in Rome, and the remains forwarded to Augusta. The interment will take place in the Summerville Cemetery today.

"General Alfred Cumming survived his wife only by a few weeks. She died at their home on the Hill on the night of November 10th.

"General Cumming was the eldest son of Henry H. and Julia A. Cumming, and was born January 30, 1829. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1849, and was assigned to the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A., then stationed in Texas. His subsequent service in the United States Army was at military posts in the Northwest, and in the Utah Expedition of 1857-1858. At the time of the secession of the State of Georgia, he was Captain in the Tenth United States Infantry.

"He then resigned his commission and offered his services to the Southern Confederacy.

"His first office in the Confederate Army was that of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Georgia Regiment, of which LaFayette McLaws was Colonel. He became Colonel on the promotion of General McLaws, and commanded his Regiment (which in the Army of Northern Virginia acquired an excellent reputation), in the Peninsular Campaign and the battles around Richmond in May, June and July, 1862, being wounded in the last of those battles at Malvern Hill.

"At the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) he was taken from his Regiment and assigned specially to the command of Wilcox's Brigade. In this battle he was seriously wounded, and immediately thereafter he was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

"On his recovery from his wounds, he was assigned to the command of a Brigade at Mobile, but was soon transferred with his staff to the command of a Brigade in the army defending Vicksburg, and participated in the battles and siege and surrender of that place. He

was again in command of his Brigade at the Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, where the Brigade, under his immediate personal leadership, on the only part of that field where the Confederates were at all successful, was greatly distinguished—not only repulsing the attack on its position, but leaving its position and delivering a counter-stroke, in which many prisoners and three regimental flags were captured from the enemy. He commanded his Brigade throughout the Johnston-Sherman Campaign from Dalton to Atlanta in 1864, until, at the culminating battle of that campaign at Jonesboro, August 31, 1864, he received three wounds, which kept him in bed till the end of the war and on crutches for months thereafter.

“For the next thirty years he resided with his family at and near Rome, Georgia, but returned some fifteen years ago to his native place, where he has lived quietly.

“A few days ago he went to Rome to visit the family of his only son, Mr. Julian Cumming, where he died, after a short illness. For fifty years he was a devout member of the Episcopal Church.

“General Cumming was of a modest and retiring disposition, which he displayed up to the last hour of his life by requesting that his funeral should be conducted most simply, without flowers, music or parade of any kind.”—From *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*, December 6, 1910.

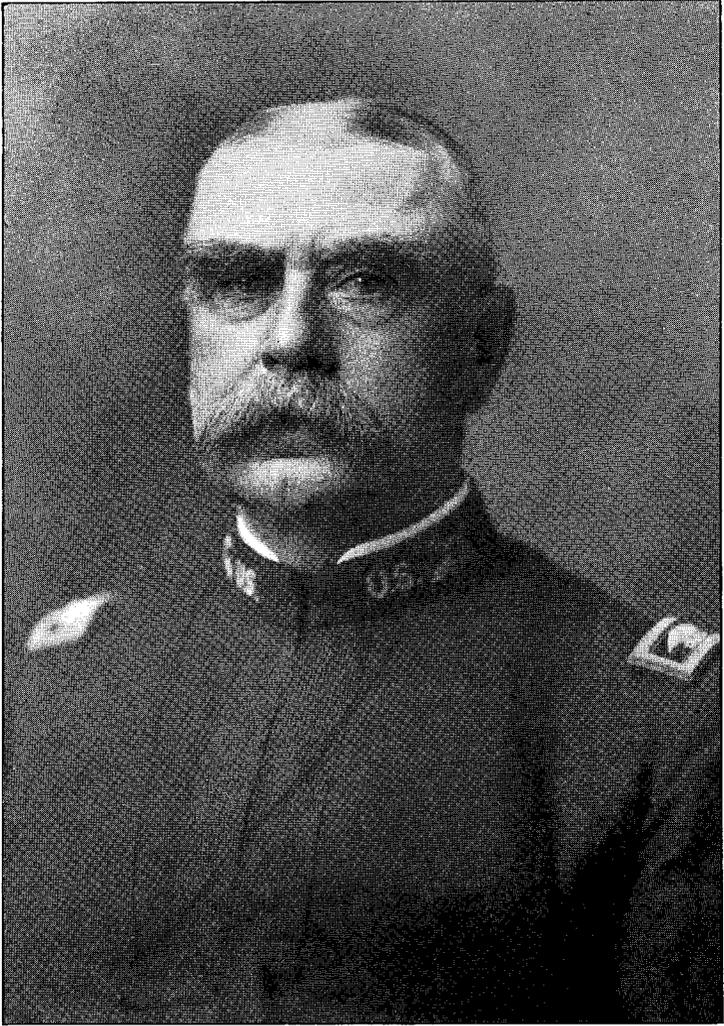
---

### HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

No. 1908. CLASS OF 1861 (May).

Died, December 17, 1910, at Newburgh, N. Y., aged 71.

“Brigadier-General Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck, U. S. Army, retired, who died at his home in Newburgh, N. Y., was stricken with paralysis a week before and was unconscious up to the time of his death. He was the second son of the late Hon. William Cornelius and Mary Elizabeth Roe Hasbrouck, and was born in Newburgh October 26, 1839, and entering the United States Military Academy July 1, 1856, was graduated May 6, 1861, being promoted in the Army as Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery. He was promoted



BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.



First Lieutenant a week later, and took part in the Manassas Campaign in July, 1861, being engaged in the Battle of Bull Run. For gallant and meritorious services in action at Blackwater Bridge, near Suffolk, Va., he received the Brevet of Captain on October 25, 1862. After being in the defense of Washington he took part in the operations about Suffolk, Va., and in September, 1863, he went to West Point as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. He returned to the front in February, 1865, taking part in the operations about Richmond. He was offered the Brevet of Major April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Siege of Petersburg, Va., which he declined. While a Captain in the Fourth Artillery he took part in the famous Modoc Expedition of 1873, being in command during the action of Sorass Lake, Cal., and near Van Bremer's Ranch in May, 1873. Captain Hasbrouck's light battery, mounted as Cavalry, and two troops of the Fourth Cavalry were encamped on Sorass Lake on the morning of May 10. The Indians made an attack on this force. Captain Jack, of the Modoc Indians, clad in the uniform of General Canby, who had been shot under a flag of truce a month before while holding a conference in the vicinity of the Lava Beds, led a company of thirty-three Modocs in a charge on the camp while a detachment was absent for water. The Indians succeeded in stampeding the horses and mules, and for a time things looked serious. Captain Hasbrouck, however, rallied his men, checked the advance, and, by a series of brilliant charges against the Modocs in the surrounding hills, put them to flight. Captain Hasbrouck received the Brevet of Major for his gallant services in this action. He was on the expedition against Nevada Indians in 1875, and was in the field to July 6, 1878. He was commandant of cadets at the Military Academy from September, 1882, until February, 1888. In the summer of 1887 he went abroad to witness the maneuvers of the French army. He was a member of the commission selected in 1888 to prepare a system of tactics for the Army. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1896, and was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers on May 27, 1898. General Hasbrouck was placed in command of the Third Brigade in the Second Division of the Seventh Army Corps, which was re-organized in October, 1898, as the Second Brigade of that corps, and served at Jacksonville, Savannah and Marianas, Cuba. He was in command of the Department of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, in March and April, 1899. He was promoted to Colonel, Seventh Artillery, in February, 1899, and on December 1, 1902, he was appointed a

Brigadier, and was placed on the retired list on January 5, 1903, at his own request, after forty years' service. The funeral of General Hasbrouck took place from the cadet chapel of West Point, N. Y., and the remains were interred in the post cemetery."

Compiled from the Army papers.

#### SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

A friend sent the following tribute:

"The country afforded no higher type of man and the Army no better type of soldier than was Hasbrouck, all who served under or over him felt absolute confidence that he would in any emergency meet every reasonable expectation. In his official capacity he exemplified and exacted the full performance of duty, but necessary corrections or reproofs from him ever indicated genuine and affectionate interest and insured increased effort upon the part of his subordinates. Without effort for notoriety or even recognition his life was one of laborious fidelity and thus an inspiring example.

"As an associate, in all the relations of life, he followed the golden rule of charity and few ever heard him speak harshly or unkindly of anyone, even when harshness may have been merited. A true courtesy and genial kindness marked his intercourse with all classes and were a constant appeal to what is best in human nature. It is seldom that we are permitted to know a character so free from guile and from every form of smallness; and his extreme modesty diminished somewhat his otherwise positive character to those who knew him but slightly. After retirement his life was spent mainly in Newburgh at the family homestead where he was born and reared. He left a widow, who was Miss Warren of Buffalo, and three sisters, Mrs. Wylde, Mrs. Gurney and Miss Maria Hasbrouck.

"Hasbrouck's death must needs bring sorrow to the living for what they lose in the sympathy and presence of a noble nature, but otherwise there should be little cause for mourning, for his career was filled by years of good, solid work, with duty faithfully done. He reaped the reward of a deserving life; besides a long, useful, honored and honorable record, he made innumerable and devoted friends of all who knew him well. The world's best work has been done by such as he and he has done his share. He has gone but the lesson of his life remains, a lesson of duty, fidelity and charity; forever at rest, the peace of such a life is his."

\* \* \*





GENERAL JARED A. SMITH.

JARED A. SMITH.

No. 1971. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, December 17, 1910, at Cleveland, Ohio, aged 71.

GENERAL JARED AUGUSTINE SMITH, a retired Army officer, whose life has been devoted to government military service, was recognized as one of America's highest authorities on military engineering and also upon coast and harbor defense and construction. Born at Wilton, Maine, on the 6th day of July, 1840, he is a son of Jared Smith, whose birth occurred at New Sharon, Maine, in 1813, he being a son of Ephraim and Mercy (Mayhew) Smith and a grandson of Harlock Smith. The family is of English origin and the first ancestors on this side of the Atlantic were among the earliest New England settlers, locating near Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Jared Smith, Sr., was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Dakin, a daughter of Levi and Edee (Richardson) Dakin and a granddaughter of Sergeant Levi Dakin, who served under General Washington in the Revolutionary War. The death of Jared Smith, Sr., occurred in April, 1858.

General Smith pursued his early education in the public schools of New Sharon, Maine, and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1858. He completed the regular four years' course and was graduated on the 17th of June, 1862. He was then commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers and assigned to duty as an Engineer Officer of the Second Army Corps on the staff of Major General N. P. Banks. He endeavored to join General Banks, who was reported to be near Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley, in the latter part of June, 1862. As General Banks had left Winchester, Lieutenant Smith remained in camp near there, temporarily assisting Major D. C. Houston, additional aid-de-camp on the staff of General Pope, and in the early part of July succeeded in joining General Banks at

Little Washington, Virginia. He made a reconnoissance from that place to Culpeper Court House and beyond to the Rapidan River, which Lieutenant Smith crossed with a small escort of enlisted men, and returning, passing between two posts held by a strong picket force in plain view of the enemy, without being discovered. On the 9th of August he accompanied and guided the advance of the corps under General Banks from the camp near Culpeper Court House to Cedar Mountain, where the Confederate forces were encountered, and acting as aid-de-camp during that battle carried orders to various commanders on the field. Late in the evening he was severely bruised and otherwise injured as a result of a charge of the enemy's cavalry upon the small force, consisting of Generals Pope and Banks, their staffs and cavalry escorts, which had momentarily dismounted at a point midway between the lines. His injuries, though painful, were borne rather than leave the field. He remained on duty and was present in the engagements near the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. Later he was taken in an ambulance to the ammunition train near Bealeton and was disabled in a passenger train that was attacked by Confederate cavalry at Catlett Station, August 22, 1862. The following day he was placed in a hospital in Judiciary Square in Washington, where he remained for about a month and then went to a private hospital near New York. About the 27th of November of the same year he reported at the Adjutant General's Office in Washington and requested re-assignment to duty to accompany the expedition to New Orleans under General Banks. He was directed to report to Dr. Barnes for examination, and the Doctor gave a written statement that if assigned as requested he would probably not survive the journey. He was therefore made Assistant Professor at the United States Military Academy and put in command of a detachment of engineer troops at West Point, where he remained from the 26th of November, 1862, until August 19, 1863. He was

Assistant Engineer on Construction of Defenses on the North-east Coast and Recruiting Officer from August 19, 1863, until August 9, 1864. In the latter part of July, 1864, under telegraphic orders, he reported for duty on the defenses of Baltimore and Washington, then threatened by the enemy, and as Assistant Engineer was in charge of the Construction of Defenses from the 10th of August to the 22nd of September.

From the 28th of September, 1864, to the 2nd of March, 1865, General Smith was on duty as Assistant Engineer and had local charge of Construction and Defense at Fort Montgomery, New York. Under these orders all workmen of every grade employed upon or in connection with the construction were enlisted as troops for local service, were organized, uniformed, armed and drilled for duty as soldiers in garrison and performed regular guard duty day and night with a view of defense against possible raids from Canadian territory.

General Smith was Assistant Engineer on River and Harbor Improvements and in local charge of construction of Fort Ontario, New York, from March 3, 1865, to November, 1866. He was Superintendent and Engineer of Construction of Defenses of New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts, and the improvement of Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts, from November, 1868, until June 1, 1869, and had charge of the examinations for the improvement of Taunton River and Duxbury Beach, Massachusetts, in 1868. He acted as Assistant Engineer of Geodetic and Hydrographic Survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes from June 1, 1869, until April 1, 1871, and was Assistant Engineer in local charge of surveys and of devising plans for a harbor of refuge in Lake Huron, from April 1, 1871, to December 1, 1873. From the 28th of May until the 26th of September, 1873, he traveled abroad in Europe, having been granted a leave of absence.

On the 12th of December, of the latter year, he assumed duty as Assistant Engineer on the Defenses of Key West and

Dry Tortugas, Florida, where he remained until January 29, 1874. He next became Superintending Engineer of the Defenses of Key West and Dry Tortugas, Florida, and Engineer of the Seventh Light House District, that service continuing until Dec. 16, 1876. He was Superintending Engineer on the improvement of the Wabash River in Indiana and Illinois from January 22, 1875, until July 16, 1884, and was in charge of surveys and improvements on White River, Indiana, also various surveys and examinations on Kankakee River, Illinois, and on improving the harbors of Michigan City, Indiana, and New Buffalo, Michigan, from July 1, 1878, to July 16, 1884. He acted as Consulting Engineer for the selection of plans for the statehouse at Indianapolis and for various civil works between 1877 and 1884, and from the 20th of June of the latter year until February 18, 1886, was Engineer for the Fifth and Sixth Light House Districts. Ten days later he assumed his duties in charge of the River and Harbor Improvements in Maine and New Hampshire and of Construction of Defenses of the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers, of the harbor of Portland, Maine, and of harbors of Portsmouth, in Maine and New Hampshire, his time being thus occupied until December 1, 1891.

Under act of congress, dated March 2, 1889, he was made a member of the Board of Engineers to examine the coast of Texas and report upon the subject of obtaining a deep water harbor on that coast, his duties covering the period between the 16th of March and the 16th of December, 1889. He was, from December 11, 1891, to August 19, 1897, Engineer of the Tenth Light House District, during which time he devised and constructed the system of range lights in Detroit River between Detroit and the lights at Lime Kiln Crossing. He also devised and constructed a new system of range lights in Maumee Bay, the outer range of which formed two separate ranges with two towers and three lanterns in a novel manner. He also devised a new improved type of lanterns for the light house service.

General Smith was in charge of River and Harbor Improvements on Lake Erie, including the harbors of Monroe, Mich., Toledo, Port Clinton, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Lorraine, Cleveland, Fairport, Ashtabula and Conneaut, Ohio, from December 11, 1891, to December 1, 1900, and devised and introduced new and very much improved methods of construction of breakwaters and piers, both of timber and concrete. He also devised and introduced reflectors of sound behind the whistles of fog signals with the result that the sound was heard much further across the water with complete suppression of sound upon the land, where it had previously caused great annoyance. He became a member of the Board of Engineers on construction of bridge across the Niagara River in September, 1898, was Division Engineer on the Pacific division of engineering work under the War Department on the Pacific Coast from December 15, 1900, to September 23, 1901. During the same time he was also a member and president of the California Debris Commission for the regulation of hydraulic mining and a member of Boards of Engineer Officers for examination of special officers for promotion for the consideration of subjects relating to improvement of the Sacramento and for the regulation of harbor lines in the harbor of San Francisco and adjacent waters in California.

On the 1st of October, 1901, General Smith was given charge of the improvement of the Delaware River, on which he was engaged until June 30, 1902, and from the 1st of October, 1901, until April 12, 1903, he was in charge of construction works for the defense of the Delaware River, of the improvement of channels of streams tributary to Delaware River and Bay and of construction of interior waterway from Chincoteague, Virginia, to Delaware Bay at or near Lewes, Delaware. During the same period he was also in charge of the removal of numerous wrecks in Delaware Bay and the waters of the Atlantic Coast between Absecom Inlet and Cape

Charles. During the years while in charge of the construction of public works he was a member of many special boards of engineers and had many other duties, pertaining more or less to the works in charge.

Since retiring from active service in the Army, April 14, 1903, as Brigadier-General, General Smith has been located in Cleveland, Ohio, and has been actively engaged as a consulting civil engineer. From March, 1905, until his death, he was a member of the Cuyahoga County Building Commission.

On the 10th of April, 1864, occurred the marriage of General Smith and Mrs. Emily Goodwin Reed, a daughter of Claudius Berard, professor of French in the United States Military Academy.

General Smith was an associate member of the Chamber of Commerce, an honorary member of the Cleveland Yacht Club, a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, of the Union Club of Cleveland, and an honorary member of the Society of Civil Engineers of this city. He also belonged to the Loyal Legion. His interests aside from his home and his profession largely centered in travel and research and he has made an extensive study of mythological literature and considerable research of the subject of intellectual development of the human race. His military history and service for the Government need little comment, as the nature of the work that he has done at once indicates his ability and his high standing with those in authority. His opinions are largely accepted as standard on military engineering and the light house service of both the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Coast give many examples of his skill in design and construction. He was also a recognized authority on coast and harbor defense and construction, and in the years of an active professional career he has made steady progress until, having long since left the ranks of the many, he stands among the eminent and successful few.

\* \* \*





GENERAL EDGAR S. DUDLEY.

## EDGAR S. DUDLEY.

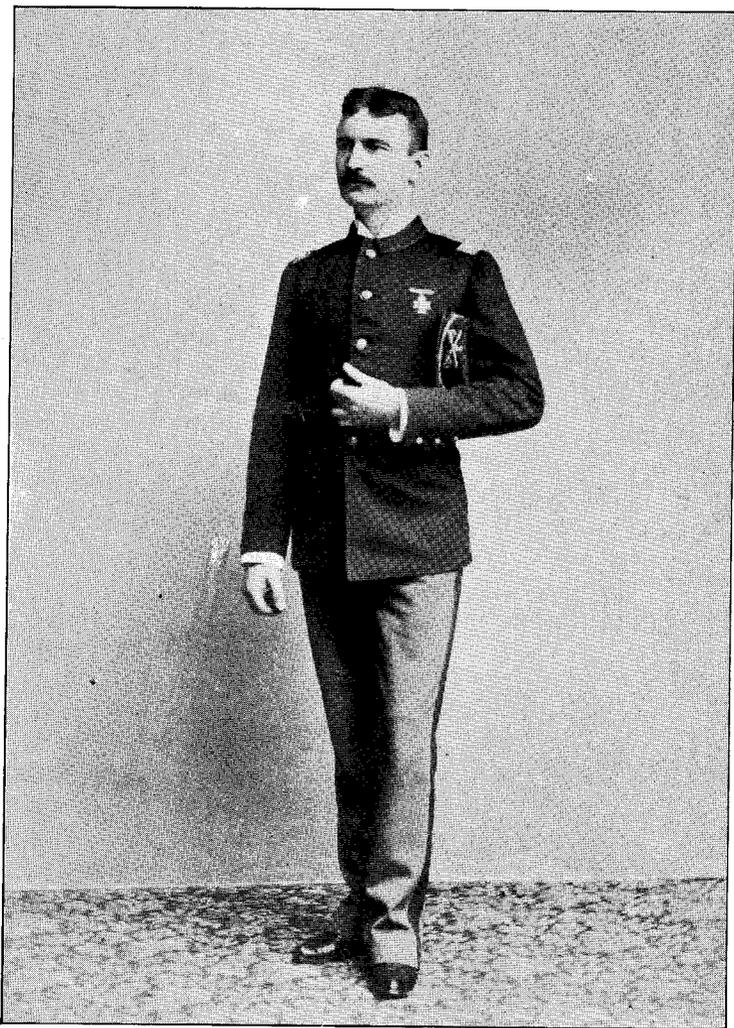
No. 2326. Class of 1870.

Died, January 9, 1911, at Johnstown, N. Y., aged 65.

"Brigadier-General Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A., was born in New York, June 14, 1845, and served during the Civil War, from May 28, 1864, to November 28th of the latter year, as Second Lieutenant in the First New York Artillery. He was appointed a Cadet at the United States Military Academy, September 1, 1866, being graduated in 1870 and promoted in the Army Second Lieutenant, Second U. S. Artillery. He was among the best legal authorities in the Army. He obtained leave in August, 1874, to attend the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated May 1, 1875. He was detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska, in 1876, and in 1884 was again given that detail, remaining until September, 1888. Part of that time he served as Colonel and Aide on the Staff of General John M. Thayer, the Governor of Nebraska. General Dudley was Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the South, from September, 1882, until October, 1883, during part of that time being Aide to Brevet Major-General Henry J. Hunt. He was Assistant Instructor in the Department of Law at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, from November, 1889, until September, 1891, and was Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Arizona, from October in that year until February, 1893, also being for a short time Acting Adjutant-General of that department. He was appointed as Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in December, 1892. He was appointed Judge Advocate of Volunteers, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, May 9, 1898, and served as Judge Advocate of the Second Army Corps, from June until September, 1898. He was Judge Advocate in Cuba during American military occupation, performing those duties in a way that gave the highest satisfaction to his Government, as well as to the people of Cuba. After being honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service April 17, 1899, he was again appointed Judge Advocate of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, the same day, and held that position until it was vacated on March 2, 1901. He was

appointed Major and Judge Advocate, U. S. A., February 2, 1901, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge Advocate the following May. He went to Cuba in October, 1900, serving as Judge Advocate of the Department of Cuba, and then as Legal Adviser to General John R. Brooke, the Military Governor of the island, during his administration, and then to General Leonard Wood. He was appointed Professor of Law and History at the Military Academy in 1901, and promoted to Colonel and Judge Advocate in 1903; was on duty at West Point until June 14, 1909, when he was placed on the retired list for age with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Dudley received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Nebraska in 1904. He was a member of the National Geographic Society and the American Society of International Law, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, M. O. L. L. U. S., Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War; Army and Navy Club and many others. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and Knights Templar. In June, 1870, General Dudley was married to Mary H. Hillbrandt, of Johnstown, N. Y. Mrs. Dudley died suddenly at West Point, January 20, 1908. Their only son died several years ago. General Dudley is survived by one brother, Attorney Harwood Dudley, of Johnstown; two sisters, Mrs. James A. Dennison, with whom he resided, and Mrs. Charles C. Edmonds, of New York; two nephews and two nieces, residing in New York, and two nephews, Alfred Dudley Dennison and Harwood Dennison, and one niece, Mrs. Louise Wemple, of Gloversville, N. Y. His book on "Military Law and Procedure of Courts-martial" is the text-book at the United States Military Academy. The Johnstown Herald, in referring to his death, says: 'As a resident General Dudley was held in the highest esteem by all, and not in a long time has a death been more sincerely regretted nor one's life worthy of emulation been removed from the interests of Johnstown. In manners General Dudley was an accomplished gentleman, possessing that kindness of heart and delicacy of feeling which endeared him to all. He had a tender sympathizing disposition, his real feelings being often concealed under a veneer of military brusqueness, yet of a jovial, jolly good nature, which attachment once formed was hard to be broken. Being naturally religious, he early became a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and was deeply in sympathy with all religious work. He presided frequently at social and public gatherings, and was always a pleasing and interesting speaker upon current issues or military subjects.'





CAPTAIN JAMES O. MACKAY.

"Interesting union services in memory of Brigadier-General Edgar S. Dudley, U. S. A., who died January 9, 1911, were held at Lincoln, Nebraska, January 20, in St. Paul's Church, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights Templar, M. O. L. L. U. S., Nebraska National Guard, Scottish Rite Masons and the University of Nebraska. Governor Aldrich, in making a short address, said a man who had lived such a life and had given such service as General Dudley had had made for himself a monument more lasting than brass or marble. He said that the man whose memory the services were to commemorate had exercised an influence in the State of Nebraska that would live forever. The university chorus gave a number of selections, among them Kipling's 'Recessional.' Mrs. Carrie B. Raymond gave the organ prelude, Rev. S. Mills Hayes offered the invocation and the Rev. F. S. Stein pronounced the benediction. Chancellor Samuel Avery, of the University of Nebraska, gave a brief review of the work of General Dudley as Commandant of the University Battalion of Cadets. Prof. Grove E. Barber paid a tribute to the personal character and temperament of the General as an acquaintance. H. H. Wilson spoke in behalf of the Knights Templar, and A. W. Field recalled some experiences as a cadet in the battalion under General Dudley as Commandant."

The above is from the Army and Navy Journal.

The Secretary intended to use an article by Professor Larned, but he became too ill to prepare it.

---

JAMES O. MACKAY.

No. 2778. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, January 17, 1911, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 54.

CAPTAIN JAMES ORMOND MACKAY, retired, formerly of the Third U. S. Cavalry, was born in Nova Scotia, December 22, 1857; entered West Point Military Academy from Nevada on July 1, 1875, when barely seventeen and a half years of age, and was graduated June 13, 1879, number nineteen in a class of sixty-seven; joined his regiment at Fort Robinson, Wyoming, and participated in the White River Ute Campaign in

the fall of that year. He subsequently served in a number of Indian Campaigns, notably the Sierra Madre affair in Mexico in 1883; the Geronimo Campaigns in Arizona and New Mexico; the Garza border difficulty in Texas in 1893, and a number of other like affairs, in all of which he displayed marked bravery, resource and excellent judgment. Later and at intervals he served at many posts and during the Spanish-American War. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, May 8, 1883, and Captain April 22, 1891, and retired July 10, 1900, for disability contracted in the line of duty.

During his service at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, in 1894-5, Captain Mackay, while on a campaign with his troop, came to a stream, swollen to a torrent, which it was necessary to cross at once and by swimming the command over. During the passage of the stream he was immersed in the water, and had to continue the march in drenched clothing. From this exposure he was seized with illness which subsequently developed into locomotor ataxia, which, after a long and painful course, caused his death.

As an officer Captain Mackay was clear sighted, resolute, a good disciplinarian, yet withal, kindly and considerate toward his men, brave, cool, always standing for justice and right, a determined opponent of all wrong, he was the very ideal of a high class soldier. Cut down in the prime of manhood, the best promise of his earlier years was shattered. He was destined to become a prey to his courageous devotion to duty, in the execution of which was laid the seeds of the disease that after long years of patient suffering which he bore with cheerfulness and wonderful fortitude, cost him his life. He died as he had lived, a broad-minded, brave, loyal officer and gentleman "without fear and without reproach."

He was married on November 26, 1890, to Miss Anabel Belknap, of San Antonio, Texas, and leaves a daughter now just entering on young womanhood.

\* \* \*





MAJOR EDMUND K. WEBSTER.

EDMUND KIRBY WEBSTER.

No. 2524. CLASS OF 1874.

Died, January 18, 1911, at Washington, D. C., aged 59.

MAJOR EDMUND KIRBY WEBSTER, U. S. A., retired, died at the Walter Reed Hospital in the early morning of January 18th, 1911. He recently underwent two operations at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. He had never been really strong and in perfect health since his services in the Philippines, where he made one of the severest hikes on record, from Manila to Sinsloan. The officers and men were for days in wet clothing and blankets, with the barest amount of hard-tack and bacon to keep them alive. He had nearly a year of this awful duty and was kept "hiking" from one part of the country to the other. It is no wonder that his health was greatly impaired. He had to return to the States, at the end of his tour, on a liner, as the transports were so crowded and he was in such ill health, weighing only ninety pounds, that his fellow officers feared he would not reach home alive. He could not have stood another tour in the Islands, on account of his suffering from varicose veins and throat trouble.

Major Webster was at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., from 1865 to 1870, and from there he entered West Point. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1874 and stood sixteenth in his class. He was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant June 17, 1874, and chose the Second Infantry. He was first stationed at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Georgia, and subsequently in the northwest at Colville, where he did much construction work and laid out many of the roads; the Bitter Root Mountains, where he endured many severe hardships in the terrible winters and was nearly lost on one of his expeditions during one of the worst blizzards of that time. He had many dealings with the Indians in that country and was often in dangerous positions.

It was when stationed at Fort Spokane, Washington, that he met and married Miss Letta Davidson, daughter of the late General John W. Davidson, Class of 1845, West Point, November 11th, 1885, and had one of the prettiest weddings, in the Post Chapel, of the frontier days. This event was described in a novel called, "Shoulder Straps," written by an Army officer. They went to Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1886, where he was for three years military instructor at the University of the South. (This detail was given through his uncle, General Kirby-Smith.) In 1888 he was granted a three-months leave and he and his wife spent that time abroad. He was the first officer of the United States Army to be presented in uniform to the Papal Court and had a private audience with Pope Leo XIII. It was through the late Arch-Bishop Ryan of Philadelphia that these courtesies were extended. Upon their return they went to Fort Omaha, Nebraska, in the winter of 1889 and were stationed there for several years. Their only child, a daughter, was born at this post. Major Webster was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, September 26, 1881, and to the grade of Captain, July 26, 1893. He served in 1891 all during the Pine Ridge Campaign against the Indians. He was stationed at Fort Keogh, Montana; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and Fort McPherson, Georgia, at various times. He reported for duty at the old McPherson Barracks as the junior lieutenant, just after graduation, and Fort McPherson was his last Post, before retirement, where he was in command. In 1897 he took the recruiting detail at Louisville, Kentucky, but at the end of eighteen months was relieved after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in order to take command at Cienfuegos. Previous to this he had been offered a Majority in the Kentucky Militia under General Castleman and Major Belnap, but declined for personal reasons. He remained in Cuba about eight months. He was in command at Fort Thomas and Fort McPherson, also in Cuba and during the

latter part of his tour in the Philippines, at the Island of Romblon. (Here he entertained Mr. Taft, then Governor of the Philippine Islands, and his party.) He was with the Second Infantry until he became Major, February 2, 1901. He was Quartermaster and Adjutant of the Second at various times. His Majority promoted him to the Twenty-Seventh Infantry, with which regiment he served until his retirement July 10, 1902, for disability incurred in the line of duty, while in the Philippines. He was born June 29, 1852, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where his father was then stationed.

Major Webster was the son of the late Colonel Lucien B. Webster, Class of 1823, West Point, and Frances Marvin Smith, who was the sister of the late General Edmund Kirby Smith, Class of 1845, U. S. M. A. His grandfather, Joseph Lee Smith, was an officer in the Regular Army during the War of 1812, being Lieutenant-Colonel of the Old 25th Infantry of Lundy's Lane fame. He is, also, a direct descendant of Governor John Webster, second Colonial Governor of Connecticut in 1656. Major Webster was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Aztec, the Association of Graduates of West Point and the Military Order of the Carabao.

"He was a man that never shirked his duty, but two or three times had sick leave when on the active list; was the only officer oftentimes that could make the long practice marches, never once riding in the ambulance, and he was always ready to lend a helping hand to fellow officers. He was thoroughly military and erect, respected by his men and beloved by all who knew him."

His funeral was held from St. Thomas' Episcopal Church on Friday, January 20th, at 11 o'clock, the Reverend Dr. C. Ernest Smith officiating. The body was escorted to Arlington National Cemetery by two troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry. Chaplain Branders, of Fort Myers, said the last rites at the

grave, three volleys were fired, taps sounded, and he was laid to rest with all military honors. The honorary pallbearers were Major-General Arthur Murray, C. A. C., Colonel Rodney Smith, Colonel C. A. Williams (classmates of Major Webster), General Charles Whipple, Lieut.-General John C. Bates, retired, Colonel W. D. Crosby, Major Pierre Stevens and Admiral Watson, U. S. N., retired. He is survived by his wife and daughter, Miss Frances Marvin Webster.

\* \* \*

---

### EDWARD ROBINSON GILMAN.

No. 3091. CLASS OF 1885.

Died, February 9, 1911, at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., aged 47.

EDWARD R. GILMAN was born in Pennsylvania, October 18, 1863. He was the son of the late Colonel Jeremiah H. Gilman, of the Class of 1856, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Maine, his father's native state. He entered the Academy July 1, 1881, graduated June 13, 1885, and was thereupon appointed Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry. He joined his regiment at Fort Keogh, Montana.

He resigned in June, 1888, to enter business at St. Paul, Minnesota, as representative of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company (now General Electric Co.) and established a large and prosperous business for his company in the Northwest.

In 1890 or 1891 he went to Chicago and there organized the Great Western Electric Supply Co., of which he was president and general manager. In the financial panic in 1893 the company went out of business. Following this he took



MR. EDWARD R. GILMAN.



up his residence in New York City, and for a time was connected with the Merriam Publishing Co. and in promoting various concerns. In 1899 he was employed to re-organize the Iron Clad Manufacturing Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., of which he became general manager in 1900 and later, also of the American Steel Barrel Co. With these two he remained until his death.

He was Democratic candidate for Congress from the Sixth District of New York in 1908 and was defeated. The nomination again was offered to him in the fall of 1910, but his health made acceptance impossible.

Mr. Gilman was a member of the Army and Navy Club and Lawyers' Club of New York City, New York Yacht Club, The Canarsie Yacht Club, The Automobile Club of America and the Aero Club. He was vice-president of the Brooklyn Democratic Club and president of The Waterway League of Greater New York and Long Island.

He never married, and was buried beside his father and mother, at Kensico, N. Y. His sister, Katherine, (the wife of Dr. John E. MacKenty of New York City), survives him.

\* \* \*

## ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

No. 1689. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, February 12, 1911, at New York, N. Y., aged 76.

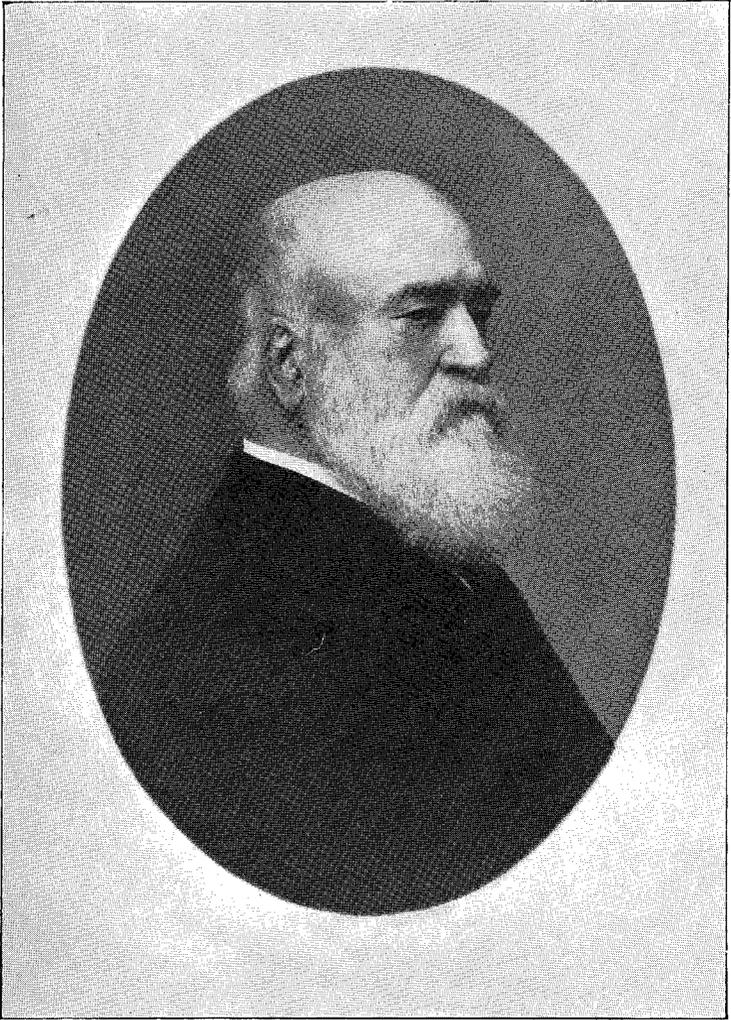
ALEXANDER STEWART WEBB, Second President of the College of the City of New York, was born February 15th, 1835, in Carroll Place, New York City. His father was James Watson Webb, editor for many years of the *Courier and Enquirer* in New York; a man of striking and handsome appearance. He was an officer in the U. S. Army, serving in Infantry and Artillery over nine years, and was Minister to Brazil from 1861 to 1869.

While Minister to Brazil, he published the famous Flag order, refusing leave to fly the American Flag over the places of business of American citizens in foreign countries, on the ground that where the Flag flew, the protection of the United States was guaranteed.

The father of James Watson Webb was Samuel Blatchley Webb, an Aide-de-Camp on the staff of General Washington in the War of the Revolution. He served from Lexington until he was captured, and remained a prisoner of war from 1777 to 1780, when he was released and commissioned Brigadier-General.

Our subject was educated at private schools, and entered West Point in 1851, from which he was graduated in the Class of 1855, along with General D. McM. Grigg, General George D. Ruggles, General A. T. A. Torbert, General Wm. B. Hazen, General John W. Turner, General Cyrus B. Comstock, General Samuel Brock, General F. R. T. Nicholls, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle, General Godfrey Weitzel, General Wm. W. Averell and General Lewis Merrill and other able soldiers.

Within a few weeks after graduation, he was engaged in putting down the Seminole Indians in Florida, as an officer



GENERAL ALEXANDER S. WEBB.



of Artillery, and had some of the most exciting experiences of his life.

After service in Minnesota, he was detailed as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and as Junior Officer in Griffin's West Point Battery, to which he was assigned by Colonel Richard Delafield, when the Battery was formed at that station under the orders received from Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. He was assigned by his Regimental Commander to Light Battery "A" U. S. Artillery, April 1, 1861, and under orders from the War Department, reported to Captain W. F. Barry in the City of New York, and proceeded with the Battery to Fort Pickens, Santa Rosa Island, Florida, where he remained until July 4th. He was present at the first Battle of Bull Run, as part of the Reserves under Colonel D. S. Miles, and later accepted the appointment of Captain in the Eleventh U. S. Infantry. In August he was ordered to report to Major W. F. Barry of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, for duty in the Artillery Department of the Army about to be formed in front of Washington, afterwards designated the "Army of the Potomac." Later in the same year he accepted the appointment of Major, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, and was mustered into the U. S. service as such, and remained on duty at Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, as Assistant to the Chief of Artillery, until appointed by the President, Assistant Inspector General of the Fifth Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, August 30th, 1862.

As Assistant to the Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, he was assigned to duty on a Board for Examination of Officers of Volunteers, of which Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. V., was President, and he was a member of the Military Commission which was convened at Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, at Camp Winfield Scott, about May 1st, 1862, of which Colonel D. B. Sackett, Inspector General, U. S. A., was President.

He was Assistant Inspector General and Chief of Staff of Fifth Corps, from August 20th to November, 1862, when he was relieved temporarily by Major-General Burnside, at Warrentown, Virginia, and assigned to duty with Brigadier-General W. F. Barry, Inspector of Artillery, by order of the Major General commanding the United States Army. He remained on duty in the City of Washington, as Inspector of the Artillery Camp of Instruction, Camp Barry, D. C., until January 18th, 1863, when by order of the War Department he rejoined the Fifth Corps as Assistant Inspector General, reporting to Major General George G. Meade.

On June 21st he was officially informed by Major General Hooker, that he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was assigned to duty with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, assuming command of that Brigade the same evening.

He was in command of the Second Brigade at the "Clump of Trees" or the "Bloody Angle" as it is termed in history and the U. S. Commission has given to the avenue at that point the name of Webb Avenue. During the charge of Longstreet's Divisions General Webb was wounded but did not leave the field, until August 11th, when he became temporary Commander of the Division, which command he held until September 5th, when he became its Commander permanently, and so continued until April 5th, 1864.

During this time he was President of a General Court Martial convened by order of the General Commanding Second Corps for some weeks.

Severely wounded in the terrible conflict at Spottsylvania, May 12th, 1864, he was absent sick to June 21st, 1864, when he was detailed to recruiting and court martial duty to January, 1865. He then served as Chief of Staff to General G. G. Meade, Army of the Potomac, to June 28th, 1865, and then Acting Inspector General, Division of the Atlantic, to February 21st, 1866.

He returned to West Point as Assistant Professor July 1st, 1866, and remained there until October 21st, 1868.

From March 4th, 1861, he was present at the following battles and engagements:

"Yorktown," as Assistant to Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

"Mechanicsville," (first) Acting A. D. C. to General Stoneman.

"Hanover, C. H.," assigned to duty on staff of General Porter, temporarily, by order of Major General McClellan.

"Gaines Mill," General Staff, Army of Potomac.

"Seven Days," General Staff, Army of Potomac.

"Antietam," Chief of Staff, Fifth Corps.

"Shepherdstown" affair, Chief of Staff, Fifth Artillery Corps.

"Snickers" Gap affair, Chief of Staff, Fifth Artillery Corps.

"Chancellorsville," Inspector General, Fifth Corps.

"Gettysburg," Brigadier-General, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Artillery Corps.

"Bristow Station," commanding Second Division, Second Corps.

"Robinson's Tavern" and "Mine Run," commanding Second Division Second Artillery Corps.

"Morton's Ford" affair, February 6th and 7th, commanding Second Division, Second Artillery Corps.

"Wilderness," commanding Second Division.

"Spottsylvania," commanding Second Division.

"Siege of Petersburg," Chief of Staff, Army of Potomac.

"Hatchers Run," Chief of Staff, Army of Potomac.

To Appomattox Court House.

#### LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

March 4th to July 23rd, 1861—none.

July 23rd—five days.

At Harrison's Landing in August, 1862—twelve days.

March, 1863—four days.

December 11th to 21st—ten days.

February 21st, 1866 to June 13th, 1866.

General Webb's letters from the field, written to his father, and other members of the family, are an index to the energy and patriotic zeal, which infused him in the performance of his official duty.

After the Battle of Chancellorsville, his resentment at the prevention of aggressive matters on the part of General Meade, and at the falling back, was as real as expressed in his letters to his father, as later, historical investigation now justifies.

He wrote to one:

"I wish you would tell all that General Meade was head and shoulders above all in the field. He advised the attacks, 'which were not made,' and which would have gained the day; he asked to be allowed to attack with his Corps, supported by Reynolds; it was refused. He advised 'not to fall back,' and since this battle, he has received messages from three Senior Generals, that they would willingly serve under him."

The distinguished services of that officer in all the latter campaigns to Appomattox, confirmed the judgment of General Webb, of his Chief.

A letter from General William F. Barry, Colonel Second Artillery and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. to General Webb's father, U. S. Minister to Brazil, deserves to be quoted in full, as testimony of the time. He says:

"In the first week of April, 1861, your son, then a Second Lieutenant of Artillery, was assigned by the War Department to duty in my Battery (A, Second Regiment, U. S. Artillery), and with it he embarked at New York for the relief of Fort Pickens, Pensacola, which at that time was closely besieged by the rebel forces under Bragg, as was Fort Sumter by those under Beauregard. The expedition, as you are aware, was successful, and this most important military and naval depot was secured to the United States. In the labors of a hurried embarkation of guns and horses, in the care and preservation of the horses, during an unusually stormy sea-voyage, and in their difficult embarkation through the surf, upon the open sea-beach of Santa Rosa Island, the Transport being anchored a mile from shore, your son rendered me that intelligent, faithful and energetic assistance that gave promise of the still greater soldierly qualities that distinguished him later in the War.

"He remained with my Battery as a Lieutenant until September, 1861, rendered good service at the first Battle of Bull Run, and during the annoying and hazardous outpost duty which succeeded. Having been myself appointed in August, 1861, by Major General McClellan, to the duty of organizing and equipping the immense force of Artillery, which was deemed requisite for his Army, I selected your son as my Assistant, and assigned him to duty of inspecting and instructing the volunteer batteries prior to their assignment to duty in the field with the Infantry Divisions. He entirely justified my selection, for in this laborious duty—running through a period of more than six months—he exhibited his characteristic energy, industry and intelligence. To this he added so accurate a knowledge of the tactics, care and uses of Artillery in campaign, as well as in camps of instruction, and so thorough and judicious a manner of imparting his information to others, that I consider him the best inspector and military instructor I have ever seen.

"When I took the field with the Army of the Potomac in March, 1862, your son accompanied me as Inspector General on my staff. During the siege of Yorktown—a period of thirty days—he was employed night and day and most of the time under the fire of the enemy's position guns and sharpshooters. In the duty of disembarking our heavy siege guns (100 and 200 pounds Parrotts, and 13-inch sea-coast mortars) and conducting them over boggy roads to their various positions, he labored assiduously, and in the special instance of running the heavy mortars into the mouth of Wormley Creek under a concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery, he exhibited not only energy and high intelligence, but also very great coolness and gallantry.

"Throughout the remainder of McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, and especially at the battles of Hanover Court House and Gaines Mill, he rendered efficient and gallant service.

"During the movement from the front of Richmond to James River—commonly called the 'Seven Days' Battle'—he was everywhere conspicuous, and with such incessant industry did he labor, that on the sixth day he fell fainting and exhausted from his horse. On the day before the Battle of Malvern Hill, at the critical time when the right flank of our entire retreating column, with its long train of artillery and baggage, was exposed to the attack of the rapidly advancing enemy, your son discovered and personally reconnoitered a hitherto unknown road into which the

larger portion of the train was turned, thus saving it, and having the main road unincumbered for the manoeuvres and concentration of our Troops when attacked by the enemy a few hours afterwards.

"In September, 1862, when I was assigned to other duties, your son preferred to remain with the Army of the Potomac, serving successively as Inspector-General, Fifth Corps; Commander of a Brigade, and afterwards of a Division in the Second Corps. Not being an eye-witness of his services in these capacities, it is better that they should be described by those under whose immediate command they were rendered.

"In conclusion, I beg to assure you that in all the soldierly attributes of subordination, intelligence, energy, physical endurance, and the highest possible courage, I consider your son to be without his superior among the younger Officers of the Army. I also consider that both aptitude and experience fit him to command—and to command well—anything from a Regiment to a Division."

Details of service rendered later than the period covered by General Barry's letter cannot be given here. When he received his brigade and his division, he fought them well. To quote from the Report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the U. S. Senate, concerning one incident:

"General Webb's conduct at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, is particularly worthy of mention. He was in command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Corps, and had been with the Color Guard of the Seventy-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, of whom every man was wounded or killed.

"General Webb left the Color Guard and went across the front of the companies to the right of the Sixty-Ninth Pennsylvania all the way between the lines in order to direct the fire of the latter regiment upon a company of rebels who had rushed across the lower stone wall, led by the rebel, General Armistead.

"Thus, General Armistead and General Webb were both between the lines of troops and both were wounded, but, by this act of gallantry, General Webb kept his men up to their work until more than one-half were killed or wounded. In this action he was wounded by a bullet which struck him near the groin.

"General Meade, in his letter presenting a medal to General Webb, mentions this act as one not surpassed by any general on the field."

In presenting to General Webb, a medal, which the Union League Club of Philadelphia caused to be struck, one of a few replicas of the elegant gold medal presented to him, General George G. Meade, in November, 1866, wrote these strong words in an autograph letter:

"In selecting those to whom I should distribute these medals, I know no one General who has more claims than yourself, either for distinguished personal gallantry on that ever memorable field, or for the cordial, warm and generous sympathy and support so grateful for a Commanding General to receive from his subordinates. Accept, therefore, the accompanying medal, not only as commemorative of the conspicuous part you bore in the Great Battle, but as an evidence on my part of reciprocation of the kindly feelings that have always characterized our intercourse, both official and social."

The Brevets which General Webb received are an indication of the intensity of his Army life. He was brevetted for "gallant and meritorious services" as follows: Major in the Battle of Gettysburg, Lieutenant-Colonel at Bristow Station, Colonel at Spottsylvania, Brigadier-General for services and gallantry in the campaign terminating in the surrender of General R. E. Lee, and later Major General for gallant and distinguished services during the War. General Meade presented to General Webb a bronze medal for personal bravery and soldierly conduct at Gettysburg, in a letter which recounts his deeds, and he was the recipient of the Medal of Honor from Congress.

Tributes to bravery are frequently most valuable from men in the ranks. A letter illiterately written from a Sergeant in Company K, Fifteenth Massachusetts, who had noticed the account in the paper of the award of the Medal of Bravery at Gettysburg, sent to the General in 1867, said:

"On the reconnoissance to Mine Run, early in the morning, you assembled each Regiment and spoke, 'You are about to meet the enemy. I want every man to do his duty, and as fast as the gaps is made in your ranks, keep close to the Colors, and every man think its not him that is going to fall. If you cross the first work, cross the second, and I will lead you.'

"The next time, at Spottsylvania, when we was closed by division enmass, we was waiting for orders, the shells was bursting all around, the men would dodge, the remark you made, 'that will not hurt you.' About that time a shell or solid shot passed between you and your Aide-de-Camp. You never minded it. \* \* \* I have often spoken about your bravery."

After the War, General Webb served in various capacities in the work of restoring order, and was the first Military Governor of Virginia, commanding the first Military District until 1869.

On the retirement of Horace Webster, L. L. D., from the Presidency of the College of the City of New York in 1869, General Webb was sought, and upon the highest testimonials, was given the office by its Board of Trustees. The Governor of the State of New York, John T. Hoffman, wrote:

"Your appointment to the presidency of the College of New York, gives me much satisfaction."

And this was one of many expressions of feeling shared by some of the most prominent of the citizens of the city. The College had always been moulded after the United States Military Academy, in its courses of study, particularly in science and the mathematics, and a graduate of that institute seemed to be a logical successor of Dr. Webster.

It may fairly be said that in the fourteen years, from 1855 to 1869, General Webb had had an experience of men, of vital problems, and of political agitation, which few can parallel, and when he came to the task of presiding over a college faculty, and of guiding the destinies of the College, he was a

man of very different mould and temper from the average instructor and trustee. Those who remember his first appearance, recall a fairly slight, dark haired, young looking man, rather swarthy bronzed face, handsomely moulded head, erect upon a compact, but nervous and active frame, and possibly an element of assertion, as of one who had assumed a command and was taking it up with vigor. His address indicated rapid and energetic action and the encouragement to success of an eager gentleman.

Quoting from a former paper of the writer, written in 1902, taken up out of its course on the last day of the session, thus insuring its successful passage:

"It was an exciting moment when, in the hurry and struggle and bustle of the last hours of the legislature, Mr. Ellsworth, the leader of the Senate, taking the distinguished President of the College on the floor of the Senate, and introducing him as the Hero of Gettysburg, asked unanimous consent to pass out of its order the bill which had come from the Assembly after over a week's careful watching and urging, and in a few minutes the work of its adoption was done."

General Webb was a conspicuous defender of the College from what he regarded as the injurious attacks of universities—so-called "Universities in distress," whose aim and purpose was to invade the college classes, and get recruits from them for their institutions.

Educators the world over have come to know of the existence of those alleged benefactors, whose purpose is apparently more to benefit teachers and professors than the youth in search of education.

In one of his papers, which was earnestly approved by Chancellor Anson S. Upson of New York, and which embodies the argument he so long urged, he said:

"Colleges will differ according to their especial objects and location, but not in the essential lines of instruction. Every college graduate is today as good a man as any other college grad-

uate, or, he is, in his own estimation, a little better than any other college graduate. The term is a well known one and we must respect the title, and see to it, that no reputable college reduces its course, or changes its general course in a way to bring contempt on the Bachelor's degree. But the advocate of the elective course comes in and tells us that we are all wrong. Parts of our course studied in excess are better for this man and that man than the whole course.

"One cannot conceive how the plan proposed could tend to produce harmony amid all these conflicting interests. We sincerely deplore that we must differ conscientiously from high authorities in matters which refer to the policy to be adopted by our institutions of higher education, but, at this time, it is especially necessary to be plain spoken against invasions of the present college course as arranged by the best minds of the country, and to express determined hostility to the abuse of the elective system, leading as it does to these discussions, when this system is applied to students not of the university grade."

It would have been gratifying to General Webb to have been able to conduct the students to the new City College on the Heights, but a wave of opposition was felt to beat against the progress of affairs under the new regime in 1902, and the trustees whom the General expected to uphold him, sided with or grew into being through that opposition, and far out among the political powers and the educational powers of the co-ordinate parts of the educational system, arose the ambitious project which indicated a contest from which the gentlemanly instincts of this high-minded officer shrank, and he laid down the office to retire to private life.

None the less, the great body of students who knew him during his thirty-three years of leadership, respect the ideal which he embodied, of truth, loyalty, steadfastness, honorable ambition and manliness, coupled with genuine collegiate scholarship, and faith in the usefulness of the first City College of the land, as a people's college.

He found the college with 768 students, and left it with 1969. The language of the students' tribute to him was:

"And we who have known the General so well will ever remember that noble, gentle face and kindly eye, reflecting as it does a heart 'as big as the man himself.' In him we have always found a staunch friend, a wise counsellor, a merciful judge. Slow to anger, steadfast in the right, dignified, courteous, noble, generous, in fact, an ideal man whom we all might well follow as a precept and example, for it can truly be said of him, 'He was a man the likes of whom we shall not soon see again.'"

These words at the end of his career as President may be placed beside the language of a distinguished graduate of the College, who wrote in November, 1870, as follows:

"If the right man, getting into the right place, ever fitted better, I am much mistaken. I believe most thoroughly in the need of the Doctor Arnold kind of man at the head of our great schools; a man 'integer vitae,' who shall be a model as well as an instructor or mere disciplinarian, and it has always been my regret that the sons of our Alma Mater have been without such a one to pattern by; one whom it was easier to love than to fear, to reverence than to dread, a thorough man and universal gentleman. I think my ideal has been found."

In conclusion, the College of the City of New York may always feel proud that its head was so true and earnest a man as General Webb, a man incapable by hereditary origin and youthful training, of ignoble or improper impulses, a man so fearless and successful in showing by deeds his character, and so manly and upright an example to the 3000 students, who came under his control.

College presidents may be said each to represent some dominant trait. Eliphalet Note, the learned preceptor of youth; Dr. McCosh, the sturdy Presbyterian moralist; Dr. Barnard, a leader of education, and our President Webb was a manly example of heroic, patriotic and straightforward,

worthy actions. There was no "God of War" thought of him at the College, but his presence brought to youth, a suggestion of consecrated great men.

General Webb has been the recipient, since the War, of numerous letters from the distinguished actors concerning matters of dispute in the campaigns.

In a letter of General Irving McDowell, concerning the retention of McDowell's Corps, which was claimed to have been the cause of McClellan's failure in the Peninsula Campaign, referring to Council of McClellan's Generals, at his Headquarters and at the White House, he says:

"One of the results of this meeting, is an order made by the President, allowing the movement from the position in front of Washington, and fixing the conditions on which the move might be made. It was the alleged violation of these conditions by McClellan, that drove the President to retain my Corps."

In a letter from James Munroe, written when General Webb was wounded in 1864 to J. Watson Webb, he says:

"My dear, kind friend:—

"I felt deeply pained to observe that your noble, heroic son (whom I cannot help loving and being proud of myself) was wounded, and I will unite my earnest prayers with yours, that God, who would be pleased speedily to restore him to soundness of body and preserve him through all the dangers of battle, to be a blessing to his friends and his country. \* \* \* \*

"All the allusions show that he must have received his wound in consequence of that forgetfulness of self and that entire devotion to his country, which he exhibited in his brilliant charge at Gettysburg."

\* \* \*





GENERAL JOSEPH G. TILFORD.

ROBERT J. DUFF.

No. 2977. CLASS OF 1883.

Died, February 24, 1911, at Washington, D. C., aged 50.

“Major Robert J. Duff, U. S. A., retired, was born in Pennsylvania on April 9, 1861, the son of the late First Lieutenant George Duff, First Infantry. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1883, and assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Eighth Cavalry. He was promoted a First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, in February, 1891; was transferred to the Eighth Cavalry two months later, and was promoted a Captain, Fifth Cavalry, in March, 1899. He was transferred to the Eighth Cavalry in May, 1899, and in July, 1909, he was transferred to the Tenth Cavalry. He was promoted Major, Second Cavalry, August 7, 1909, and was retired for disability incident to the Service September 28, 1911.”

No reply was received to letters sent to relatives requesting information and the loan of a photograph. A more extended article will be published next year if one is received.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

---

JOSEPH G. TILFORD.

No. 1533. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, February 24, 1911, at Washington, D. C., aged 82.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH GREENE TILFORD, U. S. Army, retired, died in this city on February 24. He was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, on November 26, 1828, the son of Colonel Alexander Tilford, who took part in the War of 1812. He was appointed to West Point on July 1, 1847, and was graduated four years later and assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Mounted Rifles. He was ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and served there until the fall of 1853,

when he joined his regiment in Texas. He had been made a Second Lieutenant on January 27, in that year. While in Texas Lieutenant Tilford served against the hostile Comanche and Kiowa Indians until 1856, when his regiment was ordered to New Mexico to operate against the Navajoes and Apaches. In June, 1858, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and with a detachment of his regiment accompanied Captain R. B. Marcy with a supply train to Utah. He entered Salt Lake City with General Albert Sidney Johnston's army, remained in Utah for a few weeks and then returned to New Mexico, where he remained in active warfare for three years against the Navajoes and Apaches. The opening of the Civil War found him at Fort Fauntleroy, New Mexico, and he soon left for Fort Union in that state. From there he marched with General Canby's army to Fort Craig, New Mexico, and engaged in many skirmishes with the Confederate forces from Texas.

He received his Captaincy in the Third Cavalry on July 31, 1861, and was at the Battle of Valverde, New Mexico, on February 21, 1862, for which he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services. While commanding an outpost of General Canby's army in May, 1862, separated by the Rio Grande from the army, he was attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. By parleying with them for awhile he succeeded in getting his small command in such a position as to enable it to repulse the superior force. From that time on he was engaged in many skirmishes against the Confederates, until July, when they were driven from the country. In August his regiment was ordered to Fort Leavenworth and from there to St. Louis, where it remained for a few weeks and was then ordered to Memphis. It remained there until October, 1863, and was then detailed as part of the guard of General Sherman to Chattanooga. Captain Tilford was present at the Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, being also engaged in the Battle of Cherokee Station and the

Capture of Tuscumbia, Alabama, where he led the advance. He was then ordered to Huntsville, Alabama, and from there to St. Louis. The regiment was remounted and recruited at that place and then ordered to Little Rock. At that place it was actively engaged. He then served on General Reynold's staff as acting Inspector General. He received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel on March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. In November of that year he was detailed on general recruiting service, but after a short tour at Carlisle he applied to be relieved from duty and rejoined his regiment in New Mexico. He was there assigned to command the post of Fort Selden, where he remained until he received his Majority in the Seventh Cavalry on November 14, 1867. Major Tilford joined his new regiment in Kansas and was ordered with it to the South in 1871, being assigned to command the District of Chester, South Carolina. From South Carolina he was ordered to command the post of Mount Vernon, Kentucky, and then the post of Crab Orchard Springs, in that state. From there he was ordered with two troops of the Seventh Cavalry to New Orleans. In 1873 he was sent with his regiment to the Department of Dakota and was assigned to the command of Fort Rice, garrisoned by four troops of his regiment. In July, 1874, he was ordered to report to General Custer in the expedition to explore the Black Hills. He commanded the left wing of General Custer's forces. Major Tilford returned to Fort Rice and from there to the command of Fort Lincoln, to which he had been assigned in 1877. In November, 1878, he was ordered in command of eleven troops of the Seventh Cavalry and three companies of Infantry to Nebraska to intercept the hostile Cheyennes, who were endeavoring to make their way north. He returned to Fort Lincoln, where he remained until 1882, when he was ordered to Fort Buford. On September 22, 1883, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry and ordered to take command of the regiment, with headquarters at Fort

Meade, Dakota. He remained there until June 10, 1888, when he was ordered to take command of eight troops of the Seventh across the country, four troops to be left at Fort Riley and four at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, which post he commanded until April 11, 1889, when he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Ninth Cavalry. He retained command of the latter regiment until July 1, 1891, when he was placed on the retired list at his own request. He was given the rank of Brigadier General on April 23, 1904. General Tilford leaves a widow, a son in the Army, Captain James D. Tilford, now serving a detail in the Quartermaster's Department, and one daughter, the wife of Major George H. Cameron, Fourteenth Cavalry.—Army and Navy Register.

---

WALTER A. THURSTON.

No. 2825. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, March 13, 1911, at New York, N. Y., aged 52.

"Major Walter A. Thurston, U. S. A., retired, died at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, as a result of injuries he received on March 4 last. He was a patient in a sanatorium at No. 465 Lexington avenue. He fell from a window into a rear yard, fracturing several ribs and hurting himself internally. Major Thurston was born in 1859, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy, Class of 1879, and was assigned as a Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry in 1879. He was promoted First Lieutenant in 1884 and Captain in 1889. He served in the Spanish War as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-Ninth Alabama Volunteers, and was promoted Major in the Twenty-Ninth U. S. Infantry in 1902. He was retired in 1905 at his own request under the provision permitting retirement after thirty years of service."

His record, as given in the Cullum Register is long and creditable. Letters to relatives requesting an extended obituary and the use of a photograph, were unanswered.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.





CAPTAIN TRABER NORMAN.

TRABER NORMAN.

No. 3478. CLASS OF 1892.

Died, March 22, 1911, at Fort Bayard, N. M., aged 42.

Captain Traber Norman was appointed a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from Missouri, graduating in '92, and was assigned to the 8th Infantry.

It was his class, it was his regiment, his love for each and his pride in them were favorite and familiar themes of his loyalty.

From the memorial exercises held at Camp Point Loma, California, Sunday morning, March 26, the following all too few excerpts are taken. They will strike responsive chords in the breasts of his absent classmates and comrades. But comrades and classmates, who can picture the sense of personal loss experienced by these his close friends, who year after year observed his loyal, modest, unselfish character, and in whom had arisen such an abiding confidence in his exceptional ability.

Our classmate, Captain Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Infantry, (who too, as a Plebe, had his "technical name"), spoke as follows:

"Norman I remember very well as he came to the Military Academy in 1888. He was then a stockily built boy of eighteen. I remember Plebedom did not contribute much to Norman's pleasure, but he bore himself through that period with cheerful resignation and unusual patience.

"For the greater part of our cadet service, being both of the same cadet company, I came to know Norman especially well. He was studious by nature and always very much in earnest in his work. He was much interested in cadet athletics and the cadet sports and diversions but seldom was an active participant.

"He was one of the last persons from whom you would expect an unpleasant word. As to character, he was of that solid type that forms the mainstay and assures the balance of any well organized community or association of persons.

"Since graduation I have seen Norman only at rare intervals. His family has been of special interest to our class, Norman being one of the very first to marry after graduation, and his eldest daughter being the first born in the class, or the 'class baby.'

"I speak with feeling and I know in full accord with my classmates when I say the hearts of the class of '92 beat with much sincere sympathy for Mrs. Norman and her daughters."

Colonel Charles W. Mason, his Regimental Commander, speaks as follows:

"We have come here to-day to pay respect to the memory of one of our brother officers of the 8th Infantry, Captain Traber Norman. The sad news which flashed over the wires telling us of his sudden death has cast a cloud over the entire regiment, for I am sure that everyone, both officers and enlisted men, who knew him, feel that they have lost not only a comrade in arms, but a friend, a man, a true soldier. While I have known him for only a brief time, I have learned, as Regimental Commander, the ability and fine qualities which went to make up the man.

"Modest and unassuming in all that he did, his work was performed in a conscientious manner and with judgment displaying thought and ability. His best work was in the field, his ability to grasp correct tactical and strategical situations was recognized by us all.

"While we deplore the taking away of our comrade in the flower of his manhood, let us learn a lesson from his attainments and strive, by hard labor, to teach the good he has pointed out."

The other tributes from his close friends and associates, like the sweet scented flowers suddenly appearing in the dread grave yard to the little children in Maeterlink's "Blue Blue," will proclaim their message to the bereaved wife and daughters.

Shortly after graduation Captain Norman married Miss Nettie A. Hall, of Missouri. Mrs. Norman, with the two daughters (Miss Nettie, the "Class Baby"), being the survivors of that peculiarly happy home circle.

The details of the service of our comrade will be found epitomized in Cullom's Register, or in the Regimental Order of March 28. But one word further, because he was so proud of it, of his arduous expedition from Majayjay in January, 1902, up the six-thousand footed Mt. Banahao and down by roots and boulders into the fifteen-hundred foot crater, the mysterious seat of the ancient sect of the Colorum, upon General Pedro Caballes' Central Quartel. Well may General Bell have highly praised this expedition where hardships were grimly attested by the thud at the bottom of the abyss of two of the Cargadores, who fell to their death, and the death, from exhaustion and exposure, of some eight others.

Little it helped that the Lagnos River, rising in this crater, rushing through a narrow gorge and finally leaping a precipitous cliff, was accredited with healing powers from "The Fountain of Life."

This is merely one of the many incidents where Captain Norman has written in lasting characters into the history of his 8th Infantry, his regiment with which all of his life, as an officer, was associated.

CLASSMATE.

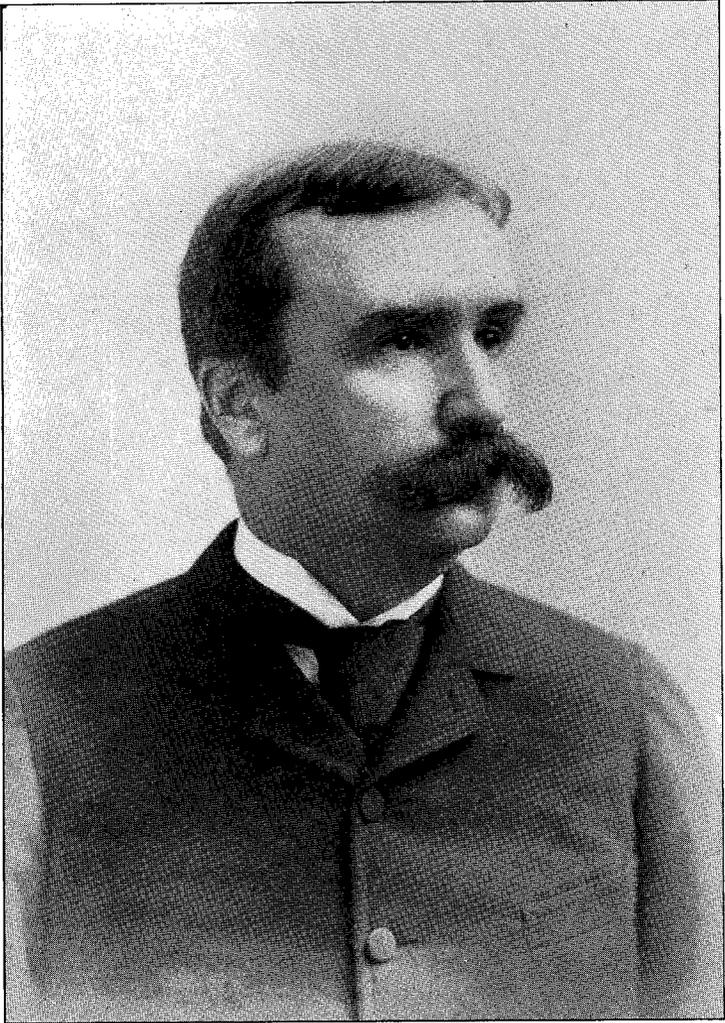
## HENRY M. ADAMS.

No. 2115. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, December 1, 1909, at Washington, D. C., aged 65.

HENRY MARTYN ADAMS was born at Shutesbury, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, May 8th, 1844, in the eighth generation of a lineage whereof the sons had come over with the earlier Pilgrims, and had later been marshalled under Miles Standish. His father was Nathaniel Dickinson Adams, his mother was born Harriet Hastings, of Amherst, and both on the father's and the mother's side the forebears had served in the War of the Revolution; some, indeed, like Edward Adams, ensign prior to 1716, and Thomas Hastings, lieutenant prior to 1750, having been commissioned in the Colonial forces for duty in the Indian wars.

Sprung from this rugged stock; reared in the bleak surroundings of a New England village, in a workaday world from Monday's rising of the sun to the setting of the Saturday following; seeking his day of rest as did his fathers, in solemnity and self-repression; living out a boyhood to which duty and labor gave the tone and laughter and sunshine were well nigh strangers, he was sent to Amherst Academy to be grounded in science, to Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, still further to be steeped in mathematics and removed from all that savored of the Humanities. Thence, with a career in civil engineering in view, he was entered at the Rensselaer Polytechnic, and from that institution he dropped as from the clouds in June, 1862, into the midst of as motley a commingling of young Americans as even West Point had ever seen, and for the next six months at least, if not for the entire year, was lost to the outer world in a class that, barely four-score strong, began its academic year with the 1st of September. Of its preliminary ten or twelve weeks of initiation the less said the better; Adams at least said nothing.



GENERAL HENRY M. ADAMS.



Silent and self-contained; taking drill, "devilng" and drudgery apparently in stoical indifference, it is possible that no man in our callow membership was less talked of, thought of, than the grim New Englander until, as alphabetical head of the class, he was detailed marcher of the first section the night we drew our first long breath in barracks, thanking God that plebe camp was a thing of the past.

When October came he was still marching the first section, by that time made up largely by transfers from below. By mid-winter it was obvious he was there to stay—though seldom mentioned as one of the probable stars. The January examinations displaced him as section marcher, both in mathematics and in English studies, and then Adams seemed to retire into a shell, for rarely outside of recitation room or roll call did we hear his voice. Bidden to elect six hop managers for the coming summer the class complied, though Adams possibly cast no vote. The fencing academy on the ground floor of "the old Academic" was open every winter afternoon, from 4:15 to supper roll call, that all cadets who desired might practice dancing, but Adams wasted no half-hours there. Boylike we had early begun to speculate as to who would win the corporalships in June, but Adams was seldom quoted in that connection. When the commandant made out his recommendations, among the sixteen names submitted to the superintendent there was no mention of several men who stood high both in conduct and studies. Possibly this explained the fact that, unlike preceding classes, we entered camp without a chevron; the commandant was forced to "lance" a certain few of the yearlings, but Adams, silent as ever, still shouldered his musket as a private. Not until well along in July did the superintendent issue his order. Then it would seem that class rank and conduct were both to count, for Adams was named toward the top of the list, and the commandant's orderly came in search of him. "What did he want?" was the eager question of the knot of us who had seen

him halt in front of the marquee where sat Colonel Clitz and the officer in charge. "To see what I looked like, I suppose," was the whimsical answer, for the order made Adams an acting first sergeant, an exalted station in the eyes of the rest of us, yet one which he accepted, as he had the hard knocks of the year gone by, without comment of any kind.

By this time the class had begun to stumble into a series of misfortunes. New cadets in '63 were given no more hazing than in '62, if indeed anything like as much. In '62 nothing was said or done about it. In '63 there was talk of abolishing the institution that tolerated such practices. The sons of certain magnates had undergone the usual leveling process, and though the sons perhaps said little, the fathers said much, to the end that a solemn court of inquiry came from Washington and spent long days of the lovely autumn, and reported eventually that "devilng" of plebes was deep rooted in undergraduate philosophy and had been for years. There were a few of our class who had taken no part in the process, but it was upon our necks, the just and the unjust alike, that retribution fell. Unwarned of any such possibility we had done as we had been done by, and late in the fall of '63 were stunned by the official notification that as punishment we should be deprived of all but thirty days of that which, of all that West Point had to offer, the junior classes prize the most—the summer furlough at the end of the second year.

After the manner of the day the class held meetings, made speeches, memorialized the war office, and in course of time obtained modified terms that in effect proved worse than the original. All who would certify that they had "in no manner or way improperly interfered with or molested new cadets" had from the start been exempted from its provisions, and there were three or four who conscientiously could so certify—Adams among them. But now the Superintendent was instructed to call for personal statements from members

of the class setting forth just how much "devilging" each man had done. Having received these so-called "confessions," the Superintendent was authorized to modify the awarded punishment accordingly. Those cadets who declared only a mild invoice of mischief were to be held only a week or two; those owning to frequent participation to be debited two to four weeks, but to those whose offenses were serious and to those whose silence gave consent to the theory that they were the main malefactors, no such promise was held out. Right or wrong the class reasoned that this was simply a scheme to detect the ringleaders, that in falling in with it we should betray classmates and comrades whom the court had failed to impeach, and, almost to a man, the class rose in indignant protest. Impassioned meetings were held; valorous resolutions were passed; we would appeal to Congress, to the President, but come what might, we would go or stay as a class. There should be no confessions.

It was then for the first time that Adams's voice was heard in class council. Blunt, curt, incisive, vehement, were the words that fell upon our unaccustomed ears: "It won't do a bit of good. You're butting your heads against a stone wall." Nay, Adams went even further. Scorning popularity, punctilio, "the custom of the Corps in like cases" this man of our own cloth dared to stand up in meeting and remind his brethren in cadet gray that the Government, not the furlough class, owned that institution—that as owner it had the right to make its laws and regulations—that if we didn't like the laws we didn't have to stay there—but if we stayed there and broke the laws we had no right to buck against the consequences.

There were other men present who down in the bottom of their hearts knew well that Adams was right, but it seemed hardly the appropriate time or place to say so. Alone he had the grit to face the class and say that all our talk of

*ex post facto* laws, and discrimination against us as a class, was so much folly, that protest and resolution alike were vain—that press, President, cabinet or congress would only laugh at us. “You’ve had your dance, now pay the fiddler.” That was how Sixty-Six began to know the man who was destined to become their head and leader.

And yet, with all his grim, hard, common sense, Adams had his softer, even his whimsical, side, and it fell to the lot of some few of us to find it. Just as he had predicted, the Iron Secretary stood firmly to his decision. Just as he expected, it was the class that in rather large measure “came down.” A small minority, however, many of whom had had little to do with the deviling, having declared against confession at the start, held their ground against it to the finish, and got only a month or less of furlough. Early in June the list of cadet officers had been published and Adams named first sergeant of Company “B,” yet, within a day or two turned over books, papers and armory keys to his next in rank and spent his furlough at the extreme front on the staff of General Grant. On the night of the 28th of August he appeared again at parade and listened without the faintest symptom of concern to the order revising the list—an order that required him to shed the sash and lozenge in favor of the sergeant to whom in June he had turned over the company—his inferior in every attribute—who, standing half dazed at the sudden change, grieving for Adams even while gladdened for himself, was hailed the instant we broke ranks by the hearty clasp of a strong hand, and the ring of a cordial voice in words that to this day, nearly fifty years thereafter, thrill the chords of memory like some glad old song of chivalry—words that dispelled instantly every dread of misunderstanding.

That done Adams moved out of the first sergeant’s room and in with the new sergeant-major, and there was never a

day when his successor came with the morning report that Adams failed to welcome him, sometimes even to the extent of a laughing clinch and wrestle.

In June, '65, he was named one of the four cadet captains. In December of that year, when the class made the worst error of its career, his counsel was unsought; the great majority had taken the bit in their teeth and determined to act, older and wiser heads being ignored, and Adams's sole comment upon the cataclysm that followed was, "You knew it meant court-martial," as indeed it did. In June, one sunshiny morning, for the last time he formed and marched us through the dim basement of the old Academic, around back of the old chapel, to the side door of the old adjutant's office in the library building, and there an official in loose, flapping coat, backed by a small drum boy, observed of only a single observer—a nursemaid with a sleeping infant—delivered to the survivors of '66 their hard-earned diplomas—a vivid contrast to the ceremonials usually attending such a function, as some one observed. "What on earth does it matter," said Adams, "so long as you've got your sheepskin?"

And with little more ceremony was held that night our last parade, though the class itself was relieved from duty only with the stroke of seven on the following day, a matter we were inclined to take to heart, but "What's the odds?" said Adams, "we couldn't get away a moment sooner." For even then most of us remained until the afternoon boat for New York, bidding goodbye to instructors all the morning and to the Corps at dinner. Adams, however, shook each classmate's hand, and earlier disappeared. What was the use of saying goodbye to the Corps when he was ordered back for duty with the Engineer Company?—a duty he little desired, yet accepted as a matter of course. Within the following year, however, Professor Mahan signified that, in spite of Adams's being only a year out of cadet gray, the assistant professorship in the

Department of Engineering was at his disposal, and our young graduate took it with apparently no more elation than he did the previous and undesired detail, and held it until September, '69. Then at last began his long career as expert in the improvement of rivers and harbors—those of the Gulf and lower Mississippi until June, '74—those of the northern lakes and upper Mississippi for five full years thereafter.

But it was in the fifteen following years that Adams set his stamp upon the affairs of the Engineer Corps as assistant in the office of "The Chief." Purely administrative were these duties, says one authority, yet of grave importance—duties that placed him in a supervisory attitude toward the works and doings of many other men, not too many of whom remember the period of Adams' administration with emotions of unmixed pleasure. In his out-and-out way of doing and measuring duty Adams was a purist, and demanded the maximum results. Plans, projects, specifications that fell a few points short of his standard, expenditures that betrayed the unauthorized or unnecessary disbursement of a cent, might better have taken their chances with the Auditor for the War Department. Adams saved that much-maligned official many a malediction by the simple process of taking it himself, and minding it quite as little.

"Tolerant and even charitable for ignorance of regulations," he could be, as writes one of the most distinguished of his brilliant Corps, but on the other hand absolute and "uncompromising in case of wrong doing." There and then, even when older heads and seniors in rank would have stayed him, Adams could only smite. In his stern lexicon of duty there was no such word as spare when so much as the shadow of suspicion attached to the integrity of the Engineers. He became hated in districts where the demands on the score of rivers and harbors were in inverse ratio to the needs. He won sarcastic comment in Congressional circles and unstinted

abuse in the press. He became the dread of scheming officials, baffled in the search for spoils, and the despair of contractors usually expert in the game of swindling Uncle Sam. He sent to the rightabout many a plausible and public-spirited citizen, burdened with projects for expensive works and equally expensive appropriations, sending the aggrieved one forth to tell his tale to many a sympathetic ear and to waste breath and time in vituperation of that cold-blooded major—tirades which the major often heard and never heeded.

Nor was it with schemers, promoters and politicians alone that Adams waged incessant warfare. He had to stand day after day as the buffer between well-meaning but misinformed Members and his overburdened Chief—between the best intentions and the inevitable results, and it followed as the night the day that he had to deny the dozen where he could rejoice the one. Nor had he the gift of tempering his denial with the sympathetic softness of diplomacy. "Round as Giotto's O," was a proverb in the ranks of Italian art for years; "Blunt as Adams's No," was a by-word in Washington during his long dominion there. "A thing is right or a thing is wrong," said Adams, "and that ends it."

Brusque and abrupt in manner even to those he looked upon as friends, Adams might have alienated many a comrade but for the conviction rooted in the minds of all who knew him that, however expressed, his views were sound, that he stood almost unrivaled in judgment and ability, that his knowledge was as absolute as was his manner. To sum it all up, there is the homely phrase of one who well knew him, studied him, stood by him, honored him—"Adams has got more gumption than any man in the Class—if not in the whole Corps."

It is not for the layman to speak of our leader in his professional capacity, but here are the words of the highest authority, his superior in rank—the Chief who long stood

*facile princeps*, and who knew the Corps of Engineers from top to toe, himself beloved and honored as has fallen to the lot of very few:

"Adams's services in the department were more than excellent in the way of official results, and he did many favors and kind acts for brother officers, but it seemed as if he didn't want them to know or recognize it. There was no compromising matters with him, and no one brought in contact with him officially failed to know his views.

"The professional work of Adams was most promptly and efficiently managed. I recall the Ambrose Channel in New York Harbor, a work of great magnitude; it was inaugurated so speedily and put under way so energetically that the maritime associations protested against Adams' relief \* \* \*. Going to New Orleans the Southwest Pass Channel work came up and was similarly put under way—then Buffalo and the Black Rock Harbor improvement was successfully launched. Adams was certainly a man of great professional and executive ability—just and fearless in all matters. Under a somewhat brusque manner there was certainly a kind heart."

Not until many a long year after the deed did some men discover that it was Adams to whom they owed a courtesy, a kindness, a bit of professional consideration that had come to them as a pleasant surprise; they never learned it from him. It seemed to appeal to his sense of the humorous to hide his connection with anything that savored of soft-heartedness.

"In all dealings," wrote General Mackenzie, "he gave first and only thought to the very best interest of the work in his charge and the Government he served—seeking no personal popularity at the expense of his duty."

Popularity, indeed! There never lived a man with more contempt for popularity than Henry Adams! "Society" as understood in Washington was another thing upon which Adams gazed with whimsical tolerance, if not utter indifference. Long years he lived there, retained as right bower in the office of the Chief of Engineers in spite of the not infrequent,

and sometimes frantic, denunciations of influential persons, defeated, dissatisfied, disappointed in their efforts, and all because of this clear-sighted, hard-headed, granite-hearted son of the Stone Age, with the dark, beetling eyes and the huge bristling moustache—fearless as Cromwell, forceful as Ireton. "If they don't like it higher up," said Adams, "they've got a whole Corps to pick from and can send me away." But obviously they did like it—higher up—for though war secretary and bureau chief had occasional worry because of his manner, they were spared perennial trouble because of his methods, wherein vim and vigilance went ever hand-in-hand. Adams never for a moment failed to know just why he was put there and kept there, and when, after most unusual length of service in the office of the chief, his rank and accomplishments called him to the charge of important duties elsewhere, and his designated successor somewhat ruefully expressed disinclination for the social side of Washington life, his misgivings were promptly ended: "I do not understand that you are ordered here for social duty," said Adams, and then, without a sigh of regret, bade adieu to the Mecca of so many others' ambitions.

Of his successive promotions and final retirement, having reached the age of 64, there is little need to speak. The thirty years succeeding our graduation were the dark days of our Army, living by sufferance rather than held in honor. The star that gleamed upon his shoulders at the sunset of his long and eminent career came as congressional recognition of services in the Civil War, but even had it not been thus assured, there is no doubt it would have been recommended and awarded otherwise; no man of his class had been worth so much to the United States. Long years of unrelenting, unremitting work had left their impress on his strength and vitality, however, for barely had he begun to accustom himself to the release from responsibility and care, when, stopping over for a day in Washington, he was taken suddenly and

fatally ill, arteriosclerosis being the inciting cause, and within a few hours, on December 1st, 1909, Adams peacefully breathed his last.

It is far less with the professional work and achievements than with the inner man, the almost unknown, unsuspected Henry Adams that this paper would deal. The records of the Corps of Engineers, and the Biographical Register of Graduates of West Point, bear full testimony to the great and important services he rendered his country. But there were a certain few, even beyond the sacred limits of the family circle, to whom, unconsciously perhaps, Adams had revealed himself, and to those who had found his gentler side, who had somehow pierced the armor of his austerity, there was opened a mine of friendship, even of affection, whose existence he might have striven to deny, yet in spite of habit could not effectively conceal. Among the few survivors of the Class, so many of whose blither spirits have been recalled, are those who, early as mid channel in cadet days or late as life's Indian summer, learned to know something of the inner heart of him who in virile strength and professional skill had outstripped them all. Held ever, even by those with whom he differed, in deep respect, he grew to be regarded by comrades who knew him, and whom he cared to know, with as deep affection.

Nine years after his graduation, while stationed in Detroit, Adams had been united in marriage with Miss Fanny Louisa Maguire, formerly of Nashville, the sister of a brother officer, one of the choicest spirits of the Corps of Engineers. It was an ideal union. It explained in a measure his utter indifference to "Society," for nothing the world at large could offer was comparable to the all-sufficing happiness that centered in his home. Three sons were born to them, to be the pride of his advancing years: Herbert Henry, long since become the general manager of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway; Edward Maguire (a name to conjure by among the graduates

of forty years ago) now in his own right one of our membership and Captain in the Corps of Engineers, and Thomas Dickinson, civil engineer, as befits the son of such a sire, and already one of the men of mark in his profession. Austere, it is sometimes said, our classmate seemed to be, but there came a day, four decades after that on which we "doffed the cadet," wherein for half an hour Adams sat and talked to one he had often sat and talked with in the old gray barracks, and once among the crumbling casemates of Fort Put, whither we had climbed for a last look at the noble northward reach of our peerless river, flanked by its mountain guards. In those earlier days our thoughts and words had been mainly of the future and what it might have in store. On this last June day his thoughts and words were of his boys, and who that looked and listened and marked the moistening eye, the quick quiver of the stern-set lips under that huge moustache, the tender, almost tremulous tone of his voice, could fail to realize the infinite pride and gratitude that welled up in his great heart. Austere, if you will, may have been his way, for abstinence and austerity had been his guardians from the cradle to his cadetship, and his mentors ever after. Stern and inflexible in his sense of duty as he was incorruptible in its performance, gifted with an insight into guile, a veritable divining rod in human motive, he could not or would not repress his condemnation of the sluggard or the schemer. "Little versed in the set phrase of peace," he said his say in words that fairly bristled, and always meant exactly what he said. But beyond and beneath this official armor there glowed a heart that showered, yet strove to hide, unlooked-for kindnesses; there dwelt a spirit that ruled his every word and deed, exacting of himself to the uttermost the full fruition of every talent, the scrupulous accounting to the last penny of every trust, the faithful and devoted discharge of every duty he owed to God and the Government he served. Professing little, performing much, he has left an almost unmatched page of scientific achievement,

a record of ability, energy and efficiency unmarred by even the shadow of a stain, and for those who so mourn, the memory of a devoted husband and father, for us and for all who so honor him, the name of a strong, steadfast, indomitable man, a shining light in the brilliant circlet that crowns the past of this Academy and of the Corps of Engineers.

C. K.

---

FRANK E. HOBBS.

No. 2719. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, April 12, 1911, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, aged 56.

FRANK EMERY HOBBS was ever an idealist; never a visionary. Within the realm of practical everyday affairs he found his ideals. As a child we can imagine him amusing himself with such simple things as spools and string, not crying for the moon. Later, in cadet life at West Point, and then in a two-company artillery post, with their daily routine of duty, there came to him, without searching, that for which men travel the world over—and vainly, unless they take it with them—the joy of living and contentment.

Because he never complained of luck or lot, no one could be quite sure whether he was happier in his work than when on the piazza of a summer hotel at West Point. But those who knew him best knew that Frank Hobbs was no martyr. He was born for happiness. For him life held no greater joy than the zest which comes of a duty well done; and that the duty was a trying one made the joy not less but more. Truly, with him his duties never did conflict. With utter simplicity, the nearest thing to be done he took hold of with both hands, and because he was as well a man of conscience, he did the best



COLONEL FRANK E. HOBBS.



he could. It is a commonplace that no one can do better than that.

Because he worked with delight and heartily, where others only labor strenuously, he achieved with a seeming ease that too often breeds pride and vanity. Not so with Frank Hobbs, for he was a man of rare and becoming modesty. This is no mere figure of speech with which to cap a monument of virtues. He really believed that another could do at least so much as he had done. There was no heralding before, as there was no boasting after the event. Until he mastered a situation, or accomplished a purpose, he never forgot it; once done, he never remembered it; and the verdict of his superiors in rank was invariably "well done."

Colonel Hobbs was descended from old New England stock. His ancestors participated in the defense of their country during the Revolution and in fact during every war in which this country has been engaged. His father was Thomas Johnson Hobbs and his mother Susan Emery, both natives of Maine. He was born in the little town of Kennebunk, near the coast of Maine, where his mother was also born and where his parents lived until their young son was old enough to go to school when they moved to the City of Washington, D. C.

Frank Hobbs' boyhood was spent in the capital city and he attended during the winter the well known Youngs School in Washington going through all the grades from the lowest to the highest. His summers were invariably spent with his relatives in their old New England home. He was a member of the K. F. R. Society, made up of boys in and around Washington City. In Hobbs' time, the boys in this society held their meetings in a small house on the White House grounds. The society is still in existence and has among its membership many men who have since their boyhood become prominent in every walk of life. It is the only society or fraternity of any kind that Hobbs seems to have joined, although eligible by inheritance for various military orders in this country.

After graduating from Mr. Youngs' School, he was engaged in surveying for a railroad in Virginia for about a year when he was designated by the Congressman from his district in Maine to take the examination for cadetship at West Point. He reported at the Academy on May 25, 1874, with over 100 other youngsters ambitious for military glory, some of whom were to continue with him through the four years' course and with whom he formed the closest ties of friendship which existed during his life. While the majority of those who reported with him were destined to fail and return to useful pursuits in civil life, Hobbs, although he had been out of school for over a year at the time of his examination, passed with ease and credit, and at once began to attract the attention of the military authorities and win the love of his classmates. His bright, happy, sunny disposition endeared him to everyone. I can see him now as he returned from Plebe drill imitating with much mirth the yearling corporal who failed to appreciate Hobbs' effort to attain perfection. His love for his chosen profession, his pluck, and his genial disposition enabled him, not only to excel in most of the work but also to get much pleasure out of many phases of the life which bears only drudgery to the average cadet. After about six weeks of drill as a new cadet, he was pronounced proficient and was among those who were chosen for the Plebe's proud honor to march on guard the Fourth of July.

When the academic work began he soon went to the top of the class and, probably with as little study as anyone who ever went through the Academy, maintained that high standard during his entire four-year course. At the close of his first year at the Academy, as was customary at that time, Cadet Corporals were chosen from our class for the ensuing year and his was one of the first names to be read out for the yearling's greatest desire. He was detailed for the still greater distinction as Acting Sergeant Major of the Corps during our third class encampment.

While at this time Hobbs was an earnest military student and hard worker, I do not believe any man in our third class camp enjoyed more the social side of cadet life than he did. He was one of the managers chosen by the members of his class and a constant attendant at all cadet hops. While endeavoring to perform his whole duty conscientiously he never lost an opportunity to obtain what pleasure he could. Unfortunately at the Academy this leads occasionally to misfortune and during our third class year Hobbs was caught in the hotel at West Point visiting friends without permission, and he was reduced to the grade of Cadet Private. Even this loss, which to a Cadet is serious, failed to dishearten him or diminish one jot the interest and enthusiasm which he took in his military standing. This happy trait of character was evident during his whole career. His motto was "Do the best you can, get what fun you can out of it and don't make a fuss about it."

At the beginning of the year following his reduction to the ranks, he was reappointed Cadet Non-Commissioned Officer and during the final year of his course he held the attractive and responsible position of Cadet Adjutant.

On the 12th of June, 1878, Hobbs graduated number three in his class of forty-three members. He was assigned to the Second Artillery, and was immediately designated for duty as a Tactical Officer for the summer at the Academy. This detail at West Point and his three months' leave kept him from joining his Regiment until September, 1878. In a characteristic letter to the historian of the class in January, 1879, he writes how lovely everything appeared to him at his post, Washington Barracks, and how much he enjoyed his life at West Point right after graduation and how interested he was in the Battery of Artillery to which he had been assigned.

About this time the necessity for increasing the interest in rifle practice was just beginning to attract the attention of the military authorities. Orders for encouraging practice and

competition were being issued and regulations were being published authorizing competition for teams, prizes, etc., to stimulate enthusiasm.

Although during his time at the Academy Hobbs had received practically no instruction in rifle firing he soon took high standing in marksmanship. During his first year with Artillery he was on the Atlantic Division Rifle Team and won second best score in his Regiment. He followed this by taking ninth place in the Creedmore test and was a contestant for the military championship.

Four years after graduation, Hobbs competed for and won an appointment to the Ordnance Corps of the Army, in which he served until his death with the same faith, fidelity and fitness that characterized his every effort in life. The duties he was called to perform in the Military Service covered almost every phase of military life from that of a Tactical Officer as a Second Lieutenant of Artillery at the United States Military Academy to that of Commandant as Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance of one of the most important arsenals in the country where special military equipment are designed, tried out and manufactured. These duties included, among other things, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery at West Point and a special commission abroad to select material for machinery for the manufacture of standards in this country. The Chief of his Corps, in Special Orders dated May 3, 1911, detailing in commendatory terms Hobbs' entire service, among other things, says:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Hobbs' service was on exceptionally important duty for which he was especially selected. He acquitted himself well in all of it, serving with ability and fidelity. His standard of duty and of personal conduct was high. He was an able officer and gentleman."

In the fall of 1883, Colonel Hobbs was married at the Church of Heavenly Rest in New York City to Miss Lydia

Seeman Banks, who shared with him his hopes, his ambition, and his pleasure during their twenty-eight years of married life. His devoted wife and their two daughters were with him up to a few days before his death at Hot Springs, where he had gone for the recuperation of his health. He was supposed to have recovered and an order returning him to his home and station at Rock Island Arsenal had been requested. He spent Wednesday evening, April 11, 1911, with a devoted friend and classmate in Hot Springs, going with him to the theater and returning to the hospital about 10:30 p. m. He was heard moving about his room after that until about midnight, apparently packing up preparatory to leaving for his home the next day. At 12:30 a. m. he rang the bell and asked the attendant to call the doctor. When the latter came, about ten minutes later, Hobbs was unconscious, and remained in that condition until he quietly breathed his last, about two hours later. This friend says that apparently there were absolutely no premonitory symptoms and that Hobbs, during the last evening of his life, was in his usual happy, cheerful frame of mind.

He evidently did not suffer in the least, and when the end came met death, as he had every problem in life, face to face, without the slightest tremor and with a serene faith and confidence in the future, born of having lived fairly and well the time allotted to him.

No man bore himself more squarely and bravely during his life. He was a devoted husband and father, with one of the happiest homes on earth. He was an honor to his parents and a credit to the Academy. As one of the older graduates said of him at the last graduates' annual reunion, "Hobbs was a lovable man." With him, every duty was performed quietly, cheerfully and efficiently. He was granted the boon for which dear Robert Louis prayed—a smiling face to meet the daily round of petty cares; the day's work done, leave to rest weary but not dishonored; and, last, the gift of sleep.

For himself, his days were full of happiness and cheer and joy, tinged by no regret; for others, his whole life was an inspiration, his companionship a refining influence, his friendship a blessing, his memory a benediction.

CLASSMATE.

---

PARMENAS TAYLOR TURNLEY.

No. 1311. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, April 22, 1911, at Highland Park, Ill., aged 89.

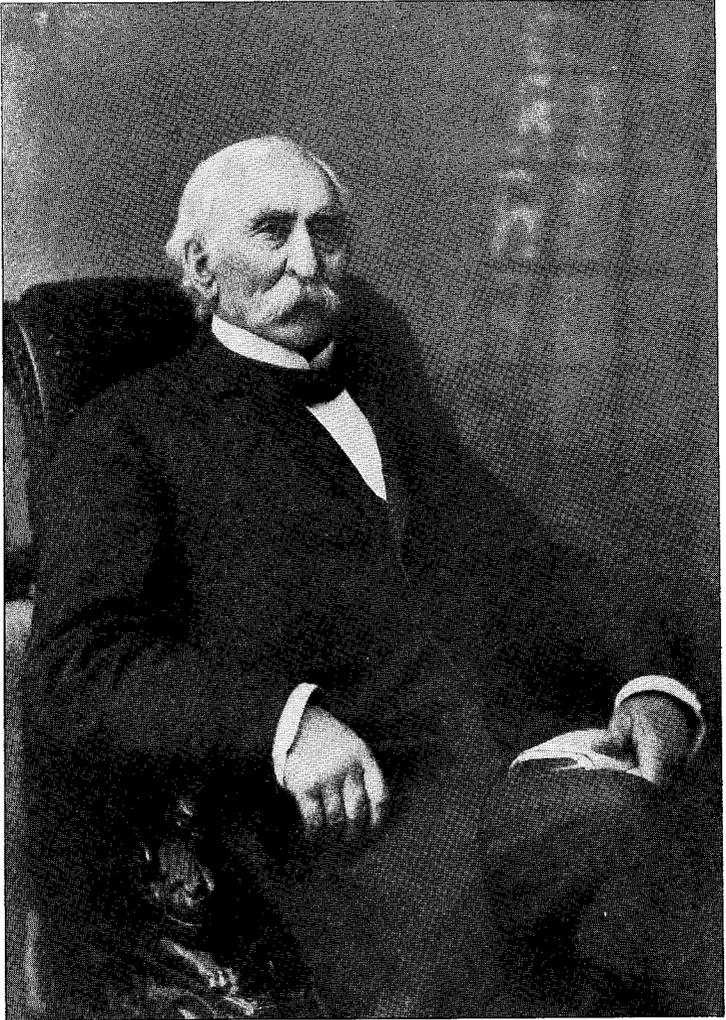
PARMENAS TAYLOR TURNLEY was born September sixth, 1821, in Dandridge, Tennessee. He came of patriotic lineage,

His paternal ancestors came from England to Virginia in 1692 and bore their part in the vicissitudes of that colony. When the War of the Revolution broke out, the Turnleys were on the right side, and the name is found on many regimental rolls of the Continental Army.

George Turnley, his grandfather, served throughout the Revolutionary War, beginning his service when but fourteen.

On the maternal side, his grandfather, Parmenas Taylor, was of English parentage, the family having settled in North Carolina at an early date. Parmenas Taylor was twenty-three at the time of the Declaration of Independence. He served in the Continental Army first as Captain and then as Major under Colonel William White of Berks County, North Carolina, whose daughter Taylor subsequently married.

John Cunnyingham Turnley, the father of Parmenas Taylor Turnley, was with Jackson at New Orleans, at eighteen years of age.



COLONEL PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.



It was but natural, therefore, that John C. Turnley, the father, should dedicate his son to a military life, the door to which was the West Point Military Academy. But this mental dedication was about all that was done till the young man was nineteen years of age. The father owned a large farm on the French Broad River, to which he had added a saw-mill and grist-mill; the son had become very expert in these two industries; in fact, he was general manager of all, and chief laborer by turns in each, while book learning was a negligible asset. The father had in 1840 filed an application for the appointment of his son to fill the first vacancy that might occur in his district; the application had been honored and now, June 1st, 1841, the appointment was at hand. Here were difficulties to daunt a wiser man. The time was short; he was ordered to present himself at West Point by July 1st to take the examination. The distance was great—800 miles, mostly by stage coach; specie money was scarce at that time over the entire state, and especially so with the elder Turnley, but the father said the son must go if he walked, and Turnley began his military career by obedience.

Thus it was that Parmenas Taylor Turnley, in homespun clothes, and with thirty-six dollars in his pocket, set out from his home in Tennessee to learn soldiering at West Point Military Academy. By walking and riding alternately he reached West Point in time to take his examination in July, and had five dollars left to turn over, according to regulation, to the treasurer at the Academy.

So far he had but little time to consider any requisite for admission other than the ability to get there. The result of his physical examination was highly satisfactory; but when he found himself lined up in the section room with other candidates, most of whom were graduates of academies or grammar schools, he began to realize his disadvantage. His practical good sense however did not desert him. He had

traveled too far and had overcome too many difficulties to be found deficient and sent home now. He knew that his father, if sufficient time were given for arranging it, could furnish money to keep him for a year in a preparatory school, and could also secure an appointment from the state at large if the one he held should be forfeited, for the elder Turnley had always more influence in the state than ready money in the pocket. With these possibilities in view, he sought out the post chaplain, Professor M. P. Parks, and laid the facts before that gentleman who was himself a West Point graduate. The situation was not an encouraging one; eight hundred miles from home without a friend or acquaintance, without money, knowing he could not pass the required examination, and not willing to be found deficient! This good man interested himself in the farmer boy; how, or through whom Turnley never knew, but his appointment was held over for a year, and instead of going into the section room to be found deficient, he went to Mr. Kinsley's preparatory school where, in a year, he attained such proficiency in books that he was able to enter the Academy in September, 1842.

Among the men who graduated in that class were Thos. J. Jackson (Stonewall), Whistler, the artist, George B. McClellan, Henry A. Ehninger and Francis T. Bryan. The two latter being now the only survivors of the class which originally numbered fifty-nine men.

Upon graduation in 1846 Turnley was made Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry and ordered with his Regiment to report to General Taylor, then at Monterey, Mexico. General Taylor sent the Regiment on to General Scott who was about to embark for Vera Cruz.

Turnley's account, told in his "Narrative from Diary," shows how General Scott, with limited facilities and under the guns of Vera Cruz, landed 11,000 troops without the loss of a man. It is an interesting story to the civilian who would

know the intricacies of campaigning, and the careful attention to details that constitute the genius of success in war no less than in industrial life. The bravest man may die in vain if in preparation of details, someone has blundered. Turnley thought Scott's genius for minute detail has never been duly appreciated.

Turnley with his regiment participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 12 to 27, 1847. Of that siege he writes:

"I was on picket guard on the line of investment twenty days and nights in the sand hills, a bitter norther blowing, and I had not so much as an overcoat."

The First Infantry, to which Turnley then belonged, was left to occupy Vera Cruz after its surrender, March 29, 1847, and Turnley, weak from fatigue and exposure, developed a serious case of mumps and measles. As between the siege and the measles, Turnley expressed himself strongly in favor of the former.

While in garrison at Vera Cruz Turnley was detailed to proceed to Cincinnati to conduct 800 recruits there assembled to the seat of war. He reached Vera Cruz with the 800 recruits by the first of October, 1847. Yellow fever had been in Vera Cruz all summer but had subsided by October. Turnley, however, was seized immediately on his arrival, though not one of his 800 recruits suffered.

In January, 1848, he was ordered to move with his 800 recruits as part escort to a supply train destined for the City of Mexico. The recruits were to be distributed at the various posts on the way according to their several assignments; the last recruits being delivered at the City of Mexico, January 23, 1848, after which he joined his regiment and company then in the City of Mexico. After a short rest his regiment was ordered to Cuernavaca, about ninety miles from the City of

Mexico, to protect the Haciendas from the uprising of the Peons. In this and similar expeditions he was occupied till the United States Army was finally withdrawn from Mexico.

The practical efficiency acquired by the farmer boy on the French Broad River, pre-eminently fitted him for the subsequent work of opening roads and building military posts on the Texas frontier, a fitness which his superior officers were quick to see and utilize. He was on such duty with headquarters at Austin, Texas, 1848 to 1849; he was detailed as Quartermaster and Commissary to build a fort on the Rio Grande at a point so entirely unfit that work was suspended on Turnley's advice; couriers were sent to the commanding officer at Austin, who carried a request to allow a point to be selected further up the river, resulting in establishment of Fort Duncan (Eagle Pass) in 1850.

In April, 1850, he was detailed as Quartermaster to accompany a supply train for El Paso, Captain Sprague, commander; the distance was 630 miles. All went well for the first four days—

"When," quoting from his own account, "we were confronted with a situation appalling to the other officers who had not seen as much of the Texas border as I had. A pioneer party who had been sent ahead with Mexican guides, returned to tell us that not a drop of water was to be had from the Pecos River, where we were camped, for a hundred miles. A beautiful prairie lay before us with abundant grass, but no water. Kegs of water could be suspended under the wagons for the four hundred men, but it was impossible to transport water for our 3,000 animals. The officers looked blue and had a right to; they naturally looked to the Quartermaster and Commissary. I was almost the youngest officer of the company, but the oldest in pioneer service. In answer to Major John T. Sprague's question, 'What shall we do?' I said, 'Well, the grass grows; and the Indians will not consider the water question when they lie in ambush for us. By the way, let us have a little talk with some of those Red Fellows, some of them are nearly always in the train.' Sure enough an Indian had joined the train the day before. A Mexican half-breed, who

spoke Comanche and English indifferently well, acted as interpreter. I asked him how the Indians crossed the waterless prairie with their horses. He answered that a heavy dew fell every night and if the animals grazed on the wet grass every morning they would not need water for many days. So 'Lo, the poor Indian' had solved a problem which we with West Point mathematics and military tactics had failed to see through. We cut up our train into sections; starting each section eight miles before the one next following; driving till midnight, allowing the animals to graze till sunrise, and thus crossed safely over."

Turnley was then detailed to open a road from Fort Duncan to Laredo, 125 miles, and build a hospital and store houses on the American side. This post was called Fort McIntosh. When he had accomplished this work he was ordered to accompany Colonel Bainbridge as Quartermaster and Commissary to establish a military post 200 miles southwest of San Antonio, which was named Fort Terrett.

We have gone more into detail in recounting this Mexican and Texas service, because many look upon the Mexican War and subsequent reclamation of western Texas as a mere summer outing, and it is well known that the heroism of our soldiers and fidelity to duty under great hardships in this war have never been duly recognized. Now that the last remnants of that brave army are falling into the ranks of the silent majority, it is fit to take a hasty retrospect of the strenuous labors which they performed so faithfully. After six years on the Texas border Turnley was detailed to recruiting service with headquarters at Chicago in the fall of 1852.

In the spring of 1855 he was sent up the Missouri River as Chief Quartermaster to an expedition that was to establish winter quarters for General Harney, then holding the Sioux Indians in check. Fort Pierre and Fort Randall were thus built on the upper Missouri.

In 1857 he was sent as Chief Quartermaster in an expedition commanded by Albert Sydney Johnston against the Mormons and Indians in Utah.

In 1860 he returned to the states on sick leave. Fourteen years of continuous service in inclement latitudes had so broken his health that he remained a partial invalid for many years after. However, he returned to duty, and was engaged in repairing railroads between Harrisburg, Pa., and Baltimore, 1861; Chief Quartermaster at Perryville, Md., 1861; Chief Quartermaster at Annapolis, May, 1861; Chief Quartermaster at St. Louis, July to December, 1861; Chief Quartermaster at Cairo, December, 1861 to July, 1862; at Memphis, Tenn., July to September, 1862; on sick leave of absence with permission to go beyond the seas, September 27, 1862, to retirement from active service September 17, 1863, "For disability resulting from long and faithful services, and disease contracted in the line of duty."

He was afterward sent to straighten out some entanglements in the Quartermaster's Department in the District of the Plains, headquarters at Denver, Colo., March to December, 1865. Resigned December 31, 1865.

This completes the military history of a man who was ever at his post, and never found shirking his responsibilities.

On his retirement from active duty he, with his wife, went to Europe with the intention of remaining till rest and change of scene had restored his shattered health. He was called home, however, early in 1863, to succor his aged father and five sisters with their families, whom the ravages of war had reduced to great destitution. They were all of the South and shared in its distresses. His father, John C. Turnley, seventy years old, and practically blind, the same who twenty-one years before had so loyally offered his son to the United States service, was now in a United States prison in Knoxville, Tenn., his native state. Such are the contradictions of life! Turnley hastened home from Europe and spent the remainder of the

war period, and many years succeeding, in works of mercy and help for the innocent victims of our fratricidal war. He established a home for his distressed kinsmen in Madison, Indiana, to which he gathered twenty-two homeless people, most of them children, supported them during the remaining years of the war, clothed them, put the children in schools where they were fitted for future usefulness.

Turnley was married in 1853 to Miss Mary Ryerson Rutter, daughter of Dr. David Rutter and Esther Turner Rutter of Chicago, Illinois. His wife preceded him to the final rest by less than two years. For the last thirty years of his life he lived in Highland Park, Illinois. He took a lively interest in scientific and national subjects, has written many essays and delivered many addresses on the topics of the day; being a fluent speaker he was always in demand when a racy speech was wanted. He was a Democrat in politics, and a public spirited and progressive citizen.

He belonged to the Association of West Point Graduates, and held in fond remembrance the comrades of that institution with many of whom he corresponded during life. Alas, but few of these old comrades are now left. He was also a member of the Aztec Club, Mexican War Club, Order of Foreign Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and of the Loyal Legion.

To the day of his death he kept in touch with the events of the time. His illness was short, only a few weeks, and then he closed his eyes with the full realization that he had been blessed with a long life, and the time had come for him to rest from his labors.

The highest praise that can be accorded mortal man is that he always did his duty; this meed of praise is due to P. T. Turnley. Brave to do his part in the face of any obstacle or danger, pitiful toward all who suffered, helpful to all who needed his help. He was averse to all pomp and show, and carried out in his simple life the gospel of human brotherhood.

C. L. T.

Colonel Turnley wrote a number of very interesting pamphlets concerning his career. One is about his clocks, of which he had many. In another of the pamphlets he states that he received an appointment to West Point in the spring of 1841, and not having the means to make the long journey from East Tennessee to West Point, he determined to walk. Allowing a day for about every twenty miles of the distance, he packed his few belongings into a bundle and started. Every night he was taken in by kind-hearted farmers along his line of travel. After a while he reached the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and was put up for the night by a farmer who owned a saw mill. He heard the farmer tell his troubles, which were that he had made a contract to deliver a lot of lumber within the next ten days, but could not fill his contract because the only man on the place who could run the saw mill was sick. Turnley promptly offered his services, saying he had worked in a mill and knew how to run a saw. A bargain was made and work began next morning at sunrise. Two powerful slaves were detailed to assist and in less than a week enough lumber had been cut to fill the contract. More than enough money was earned to pay all expenses to West Point. Unfortunately Turnley failed to pass the entrance examination. He was penniless and asked Mr. Kinsley, who at that time was conducting a school on what is now the southern part of the government reservation, for a job. Mr. Kinsley employed him for general work and at the same time instructed him as he did other candidates. Turnley secured another appointment and entered with the 1842 Class of Plebes.

He was too poor to go on the ever delightful Cadet furlough so remained at the Academy while his more fortunate classmates were enjoying themselves at their homes.

After leaving the Army Turnley decided to settle in Chicago. He was successful in business, but the great Chicago fire in 1871 again left him penniless, but it was not long before he again was the possessor of ample means, which he lived





COLONEL NAT P. PHISTER.

long to enjoy at his pleasant home in Highland Park, Illinois. His residence was a short distance from Fort Sheridan and overlooked Lake Michigan. Here he lived many years. The home was a veritable curiosity shop.

The writer received letters about every three months from Colonel Turnley. The old gentleman was anxious to attend the re-union this year in order to witness the graduation of the grandson of his roommate (for two years)—the late General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson—but the infirmities of age prevented the fulfillment of his wishes. In the last letter received he said his memory was failing, for he no longer remembered at dinner time what he had for breakfast.

---

NAT P. PHISTER.

No. 2751. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, May 9, 1911, at San Diego, Cal., aged 57.

It is with great sorrow that we record the death of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NAT P. PHISTER of the Thirtieth United States Infantry at San Diego Barracks, California, at 7:45 P. M., Tuesday, May 9th, 1911, of acute indigestion.

Colonel Phister was born at Maysville, Kentucky, April 12th, 1854. He was the son of Doctor John P. Phister, one of the most distinguished physicians of the state.

In 1874 his uncle, Judge E. C. Phister of the Ninth Kentucky Congressional District, appointed him to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point where he graduated in 1878. Following his graduation he was assigned to duty with the First United States Infantry, in which he had served for twenty-three years when he was promoted to Major of the Second Infantry, October 15th, 1901. He received his promotion to the Thirtieth Infantry on May 9th, 1908.

Colonel Phister was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School as a Distinguished Graduate in 1893 and served there as an instructor from 1894 to 1897.

At the outbreak of the War with Spain Colonel Phister went with his regiment to Cuba where he took part in the famous "Gussie" Expedition and afterward in the engagements at El Caney and Santiago. Later returning to take part in the early occupation of the island. This service included three tours in the Philippine Islands, his first being in 1900, on the Islands of Samar and Marinduque.

Colonel Phister was a man of unusually attractive personality, which made him much beloved by both officers and men. All his service bore eloquent testimony to his very high character as a man and soldier. No one could know him without admiring his many soldierly qualities and sterling integrity. His life was such that any young officer might take him for a model with profit to himself and credit to the military service.

When his death was announced to the regiment there was hardly a dry eye and when the escort of one battalion was detailed the entire regiment asked that they might go. They were obliged to march twenty-three miles in to San Diego in order to pay their last respects and honor him by following him to his last resting place. Services were held at a chapel in San Diego after which they marched to Point Loma, a distance of ten miles, where he was buried with military honors in the beautiful National cemetery overlooking the bay and city of San Diego.

In his home life Colonel Phister was a most unusually devoted husband and father. He was married on January 18th, 1882, to Miss Mary Harriet Fifield, daughter of Mr. James Marcus Fifield of Conneaut, Ohio, uncle of General George M. Randall (retired).

He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Miss Belle Duke Phister and Mrs. Cowin, wife of Captain Wm. B.

Cowin, Ninth Cavalry; also two sisters, Mrs. Basil Duke of Kentucky and Mrs. Charles A. Stark of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A friend writes:

"I am also adding my personal encomiums of a man whom I dearly loved and whose memory I shall always cherish.

"As cadets we entered West Point, members of the class admitted in September, 1874. From that time to the day of his death we had been close and intimate friends. Although many times separated by thousands of miles and neither hearing from or seeing each other for many months at a time, that friendship was never weakened or diminished, and when we next met it was as if we had parted but yesterday.

"Colonel Phister was of the salt of the earth, an upright and just man, a true soldier, a devoted husband and indulgent father and a loyal and true friend, and his death has created a void that will be hard to fill.

"Los Angeles, California, June 19, 1911."

The following was read at the Memorial Service of Colonel Nat P. Phister, Thirtieth Infantry, Camp Point Loma, Cal., June 4th, 1911, by Captain Frank D. Ely, Thirtieth Infantry.

"The Anglo-Saxon race has ever been noted as a breeder of men, men in all that the name implies; men intelligent, generous and kind; men open hearted, liberty-loving and free; men who are self-respecting, ever compelling and commanding the respect and esteem of others; men who are loyal, brave and courageous, ever ready to fight for what is just and right; men who respect and venerate women, and with whom domesticity is a marked characteristic.

"Colonel Nat P. Phister, late of this, the Thirtieth United States Infantry, was such a man, markedly American in tastes, manner and directness of speech and action, his was a mind keen to discern the trend of results consequent upon any line of thought or action. Thorough and resourceful, he was always ready, mindful of duty and absolutely loyal, he yet retained that individuality of opinion

which rendered him invaluable as an advisor. Young in spirit and accomplished in his profession, the regiment and the infantry regarded him as one of their most promising leaders, an officer whose every official act was thoughtful and judicious, and well calculated to fulfill every best interest of the service he loved.

“Keen in his knowledge of human nature, instant in decision and prompt in action, thoroughly practical in every detail of his work; pre-eminently democratic, intensely human, genial and kindly in disposition with malice toward none; to serve with him was to learn to love him and to become impressed with his abilities as a leader of men whose duty it is to dare and to accomplish.

“In the death of Colonel Phister every member of this regiment lost a true friend and wise counsellor. Every man and every officer will long remember the shock he experienced on receipt of the news of his sudden and unexpected death. Instant and genuine were the expressions of grief and unanimous was the desire to do him fitting honor, all significant of our love and the esteem in which he was held.

“His loss will long be keenly felt, and his memory cherished so long as any of us remain. And when, beside our campfires our thoughts shall turn to that mound on yonder hill where lies all that is earthly of his remains, the conviction will grow deeper,—there was a *Man*.”

\* \* \*





CAPTAIN JOHN T. HAINES.

## JOHN T. HAINES.

No. 3109. CLASS OF 1886.

Died, May 11, 1911, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 47.

Captain Haines came of military stock, being the son of General T. J. Haines, class of 1849, U. S. Military Academy. He entered the Academy in September, 1882, and was graduated June 12, 1886. Commissioned as Second Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, July 1, he joined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kans., in October of the same year. He was at once ordered on field service, accompanying a band of Indians to the Fox Indian Reservation in the Indian Territory. After a short tour at Fort Sill, he entered the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, September 1, 1887, and was graduated therefrom June 24, 1889. Shortly after joining his troop, he was detailed on temporary duty as Assistant Instructor in the Department of Engineering at the school, but relinquished this duty to take part in the Pine Ridge Campaign.

He was later assigned to duty as a regular Instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School, where he remained until relieved at his own request, September 1, 1893. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, July 22, 1892, but was transferred to his old regiment in December of the same year. After several months' service in Texas, he was ordered to Washington on temporary duty, upon the completion of which he took a course of instruction at Springfield Arsenal, remaining there until October 1, 1894. He was appointed Regimental Quartermaster March 1, 1897, and served in that capacity at Mobile, Ala., and at Tampa, Fla., during the Spanish-American War. From the latter place he was forced to take a sick leave from August until December, 1898. Troop duty and a tour of recruiting service filled the time until January 1, 1899, when he rejoined his regiment at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Returning to the United States in August, 1900, he took station at Fort Myer, Va. He was promoted Captain February 2, 1901, and later was assigned to the 11th Cavalry. He organized Troop "A" of that regiment at Fort Myer and later changed station with it to Fort Ethan Allen Vt. From the latter post he went to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he commanded the post and the 1st Squadron of his regiment until August 1, 1901. He sailed with his regiment for the Philippines in January, 1902, and on arrival in Manila, was sent to Samar for station. During his Philippine tour he acted as Assistant to the Adjutant-General, Department of Luzon, and later was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. F. Wade, commanding the Division.

In February, 1904, he returned to the United States, and after a short leave, rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kans. He was appointed Regimental Adjutant in June, 1905, and reported for duty at Fort Des Moines, Ia. During the Fort Riley maneuvers of 1906, he acted as Adjutant-General of the Maneuver Camp. Shortly after returning to his post, he accompanied his regiment to Cuba, arriving in Havana, October 19, 1906.

From his return to the United States in December of the same year until the departure of his regiment for the Maneuver Camp at San Antonio, Texas, in March, 1911, Captain Haines served with his troop at various posts in the United States. During this period he was called upon many times for important special duty, such as the inspection of militia, as Chief Range Officer at Camp Perry, Ohio, in charge of the arrangements for the Military Tournament at Nashville, Tenn., etc.

At San Antonio Captain Haines commanded the 1st Squadron, 1st Provisional Regiment. While at Leon Springs with his command he became ill and was obliged to return to the Maneuver Camp on May 5th. He was operated upon for appendicitis, but peritonitis set in and he died at 12:45 a. m.,

May 11. His body was brought to Washington and buried from the Post Chapel at Fort Myer, on May 15. His remains lie in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

The above bald statement of Captain Haines' service gives but a faint idea of the fidelity and devotion with which he performed every duty that was given him to do. At home, in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines he was always the efficient and lovable officer and gentleman. The mass of flowers that covered his coffin as it lay in the chapel at Fort Myer bore mute but convincing testimony as to what the enlisted men thought of him as an officer.

At the time of Captain Haines' death his name was before the Senate as a Major of Cavalry, but he was not confirmed in time to accept the commission.

CLASSMATE.

The following regimental order was published on the occasion of Captain Haines' death:

"Headquarters 11th Cavalry,  
San Antonio, Texas, May 11, 1911.

General Orders

No. 26.

The Regimental Commander has the sad duty of announcing the death, from appendicitis, of Major John T. Haines, Captain of the 11th Cavalry since its formation, and whose promotion to the grade of Major had just been announced.

Major Haines was an accomplished and brilliant officer, whose untimely death is a great loss to the Army.

As a comrade, Major Haines endeared himself to all of his brother officers by his kind and lovable nature. As a commander, he had the devotion and respect of his men.

The sympathy of the regiment is extended to his mourning family.

The usual mark of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Parker:

HERBERT A. WHITE,

Captain and Adjutant, 11th Cavalry.

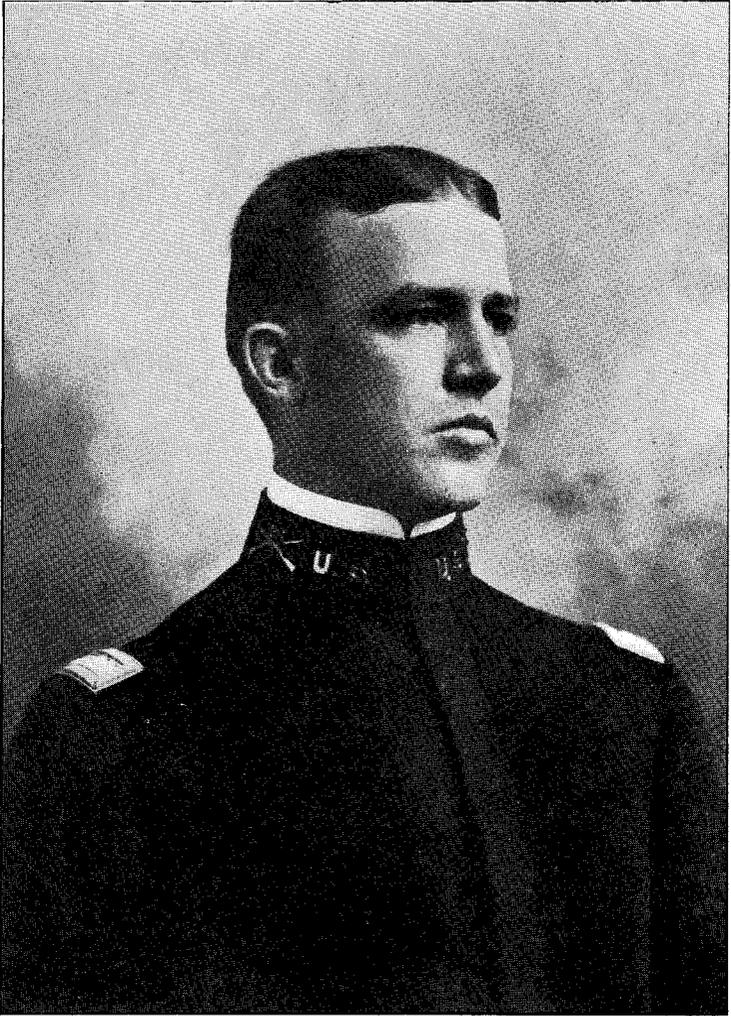
## HAROLD HAMMOND.

No. 3842. CLASS OF 1898.

Died, June 10, 1911, at Ft. Clark, Texas, aged 36.

HAROLD HAMMOND, familiarly known to his classmates and friends as "Sep" Hammond, was born at Rushville, Illinois, on October 21st, 1874, being the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hammond. It was in this town that he spent his boyhood days, receiving his education in the schools of the city and later entering the Illinois College. As a result of a competitive examination held by the Honorable B. F. Marsh, member of Congress, from Illinois, he won the appointment to the Military Academy where he was enrolled as a Cadet on September 1st, 1894, and completed the course on April 26th, 1898, when he was commissioned an officer of the Ninth United States Infantry. Immediately after graduation he was assigned to duty in Cuba in General Shafter's command where he engaged in active service at Santiago. While there he became ill and was granted a sick leave of absence from July 17th to October 3rd, 1898. He returned to his home, and after recuperating took up his duties at Madison Barracks, New York, for a short period, then going to Fort Ontario, New York. While stationed at this post he received orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands. During his detail in the Islands he was in many engagements.

In June, 1900, Lieutenant Hammond, with his regiment, received orders to proceed to China to take part in the campaign to relieve the legations which were besieged by the Boxer uprising. He was placed in command of a company and in the assault on Tien Tsin where his commanding officer, Colonel Liscum, lost his life, the troops were in the thick of the fight. He remained in China until the spring of 1901 when his regiment returned to the Philippine Islands and was assigned to the Island of Samar.



CAPTAIN HAROLD HAMMOND.



After three years of arduous service in China and the Philippines Lieutenant Hammond returned home in 1902, and soon after received his detail at his Alma Mater as Instructor in the Department of Drawing, where he served four years.

It was in October of 1902 that Lieutenant Hammond received his promotion to the grade of Captain of the Nineteenth Infantry, and in the following year transferred to the Twenty-Third Regiment of that arm of the service.

In 1908 Captain Hammond was detailed for duty as Paymaster with station at Washington, D. C. While performing this duty he was again ordered to the Islands where he spent two additional years, being stationed in Zamboanga, Department of Mindanao.

It was while on duty as Paymaster on the Mexican Border that Captain Hammond met his untimely death and which is appropriately described in the following clipping from one of his home papers:

"Captain Hammond had left San Antonio, Texas, where he was stationed as Paymaster in the United States Army, and Mrs. Hammond had accompanied him to Fort Clark to visit with friends. Captain Hammond continued his trip to Eagle Pass, where he paid the soldiers, and on Saturday morning returned to Spofford, which is ten miles from Fort Clark.

"Here he ate a hearty lunch with his clerk, Mr. Collier, and soon afterward they started to drive to Fort Clark. The heat was excessive, and when five miles out of Spofford Captain Hammond was taken suddenly ill with what seemed to be acute indigestion, and within five minutes was unconscious. Mr. Collier drove with all haste to Fort Clark, but just before he reached there Captain Hammond died in his arms.

"News of his death was conveyed to his wife by fellow officers at the fort, and it was indeed a crushing blow to the courageous wife of a soldier, who knew the danger and perils of war, and who had anxiously awaited his return from many perilous expeditions in the Philippines.

"It seems indeed a strange stroke of fate that Captain Hammond, after undergoing all the perils of war in Cuba, China and the Philippines, should die while on peaceful duty and yet without a moment's warning.

"He was a brave, loyal, courageous officer, and had made rapid advancement in the Army and had bright prospects for the future, and his untimely death is keenly mourned by all who knew him.

"He was idolized by his parents and returned in full measure the love of a manly son, and while they mourn his death they are comforted by the fact that he always met his duty bravely and bore himself as becomes a loyal soldier.

"On July 9, 1902, at Des Moines, Iowa, Captain Hammond was united in marriage with Miss Mary Pierce. The wedding was the culmination of a romance that began in Pekin, China, when Captain Hammond marched into the walled city with the armies of Europe to relieve the legations. Miss Pierce was there as a guest of her uncle, the late Hon. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China, and the acquaintances there formed culminated in their marriage when they returned home. Ever afterward Mrs. Hammond was a constant companion of her husband and accompanied him to the Philippines, and when the order came to go to the Mexican frontier she went with him, and was at Fort Clark, Texas, when she received the sad news of his death.

"It falls to the lot of few men of even more mature years to win fame in more than one line of work, and yet Captain Hammond was so honored. As a soldier he had been put to the test and won the plaudit of his associates, including the brave General Lawton, who lost his life on the field of battle in the Philippines.

"In his literary work he was equally successful, and his wholesome stories of boy life as detailed in his two books, 'Pinkey Perkins' and 'Further Fortunes of Pinkey Perkins,' won instant recognition from literary critics and had a large sale.

"These two books were published by the Century Co., who also published his last book, 'West Point—Its Glamour and Its Grind,' which is the story of cadet life at the United States Military Academy."

His body was laid to rest in the West Point Cemetery after services in the old Cadet Chapel. His loss is mourned by his many friends who will always remember him as a faithful and efficient officer, a loyal and helpful friend and a devoted and kind husband.

CLASSMATE.

## INDEX.

	Page
ANNUAL REUNION .....	3
MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION.....	3-17
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS .....	18-32
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.....	33-34
CLASS OF 1911.....	35-36-37
GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING.....	Frontispiece
OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION.....	38

## OBITUARIES.

	Page
ADAMS, HENRY M. (Portrait).....	158
CARR, EUGENE ASA (Portrait).....	99
CUMMING, ALFRED (Portrait).....	119
DUDLEY, EDGAR S. (Portrait).....	129
DUFF, ROBERT J.....	151
FREELAND, HARRY .....	83
GILMAN, EDWARD ROBINSON (Portrait).....	136
HAINES, JOHN T. (Portrait).....	189
HAMMOND, HAROLD (Portrait).....	192
HASBROUCK, HENRY C. (Portrait).....	120
HEAP, DAVID P.....	89
HOBBS, FRANK E. (Portrait).....	170
HOMER, WILLIAM B. (Portrait).....	51
LAWSON, CHARLES R.....	64
LEACH, SMITH S. (Portrait).....	46
MACKAY, JAMES O. (Portrait).....	131
MADIGAN, MATT E. (Portrait).....	39
MERRITT, WESLEY .....	107
MOLLER, JOHN J. (Portrait).....	41
NORMAN, TRABER (Portrait).....	155
OAKES, JAMES (Portrait).....	95
PHISTER, NAT P. (Portrait).....	185
QUINAN, WILLIAM RUSSELL (Portrait).....	64

	Page
REILLY, JAMES WILLIAM (Portrait).....	55
ROBERTSON, BEVERLY HOLCOMBE (Portrait).....	91
ROCKWELL, JAMES (Portrait).....	85
SMITH, JARED A. (Portrait).....	123
SPRINGETT, HOWARD A. (Portrait).....	98
THURSTON, WALTER A.....	154
TILFORD, JOSEPH G. (Portrait).....	151
TRAVIS, PIERCE M. B. (Portrait).....	93
TURNLEY, PARMENAS TAYLOR (Portrait).....	176
WEBSTER, EDMUND KIRBY (Portrait).....	133
WEBB, ALEXANDER S. (Portrait).....	138
WOOD, OLIVER E.....	117