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- 9 7 11
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- 1 3 5 6 8 10 12
- 13 14 15 16 17 19
- 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
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GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING (1912.) (Taken at east end of old chapel.)

1 Fountain	.....'70	29 Wilson, W. K.	.....'02	43 Cole	.....'92	57 Emmett	.....'77	71 Wygant	.....'72	85 Conline	.....'70
2 Harrison	.....'89	30 Slaker	.....'77	44 Davis, M. F.	.....'90	58 Barnett	.....'78	72 Barlow, (May)	.....'61	86 Jerome	.....'70
3 Hewitt	.....'80	31 Patterson	.....'03	45 Smith	.....'92	59 Riley	.....'06	73 Ruhlen	.....'72	87 Martin	.....'68
4 Bethel	.....'89	32 Diehman	.....'97	46 Gibson	.....'77	60 Gordon	.....'77	74 Tillman	.....'69	88 Quinn	.....'66
5 Weigel	.....'87	33 Hegewald	.....'77	47 Sandford	.....'77	61 Greene	.....'06	75 Barry	.....'77	89 McCloskey	.....'98
6 Young	.....'87	34 McDonald	.....'04	48 Summerall	.....'92	62 Bonus	.....'70	76 Metcalfe	.....'68	90 Robinson	.....'87
7 Martin, C. H.	.....'87	35 Sibert	.....'64	49 Washburn	.....'92	63 Hardy	.....'69	77 Wilson, J. M.	.....'60	91 Alstatter	.....'97
8 Evans, E. W.	.....'87	36 Morton	.....'92	50	.....	64 Youngberg	.....'00	78 Farragut	.....'68	92 Spencer	.....'82
9 Staden	.....'90	37	.....	51 Milliken	.....'97	65 Baker	.....'72	79 Roe	.....'67	93 Bryden	.....'04
10 Jones, W. K.	.....'87	38 Kephart	.....'92	52 Jervey	.....'92	66 Blunt	.....'72	80 Pitman	.....'67	94 Patch	.....'77
11 Hunter	.....'87	39 Harris	.....'92	53 Moses	.....'97	67 Van Orsdale	.....'72	81 Gifford	.....'67	95 Ryan	.....'03
12 Hetsey	.....'87	40 Heistand	.....'78	54 Connor	.....'97	68 Livermore	.....'65	83 Rogers	.....'67	96 Goethals	.....'80
13 Howes	.....'57	41 Clayton	.....'86	55 Connor	.....'97	69 Abbott	.....'72	83 Rogers	.....'67	97 Fieberger	.....'79
14 Braden	.....'69	42 Hoffer	.....'92	56 McMaster	.....'92	70 Mansfield	.....'62	84 Warner	.....'62		

FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REUNION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES
OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,
JUNE 11th, 1912.

SAGINAW, MICH.
SEEMANN & PETERS, Inc., PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1912.

At a meeting May 28, 1912, of the Executive Committee of the Association, it was

RESOLVED: 1. That the names of

	Class of
THOMAS J. LESLIE.....	1815
HORACE WEBSTER.....	1818
ROBERT ANDERSON.....	1825
ABRAHAM VAN BUREN.....	1827
FRANCIS VINTON.....	1830
GEORGE W. CULLUM.....	1833
HENRY PRINCE.....	1835
ALEXANDER S. MACOMB.....	1835
ZEALOUS B. TOWER.....	1841
THOMAS G. PITCHER.....	1845
EGBERT L. VIELE.....	1847
SYLVESTER MOWRY.....	1852
ALEXANDER S. WEBB.....	1855
CHARLES C. PARSONS.....	1861
ALEXANDER M. MILLER.....	1865
LUIGI LOMIA.....	1867

who attended the meeting at which the Association was formed be placed on its roll of members if not already there.

2. That the letter of General Thayer to General Anderson be inserted on the first pages of the Report of 1912, with a foot note that the names of the sixteen members who attended the meeting of May 22, 1869, would be found in the Report for 1909.

3. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Eba Anderson Lawton with the thanks of the Executive Committee for the copy of General Thayer's letter.

091. (1869-2-12)

South Braintree

Feb. 12th 1869

Brit. Major General Robert Anderson

My dear General & Friend.

Since the said accident I met with in Oct. 1867, I have not been able to hold a pen, nor have I any one to write for me, excepting my niece, who now and then kindly gives me a few moments of her time, all she can spare from her cares and duties. These circumstances will account for my not having sooner responded to your most kind letter of Jan. 28th.

The proposal to form an Association of the graduates of the Military Academy, for the purposes intended, I learned with much satisfaction, and if effected, will fulfill a wish I have long entertained. The time appointed for the first meeting has also my hearty approval, and it is to be hoped that the same calendar day will be designated for every annual meeting of the Association; no time can be more appropriate.

What the object, or aim of the Association is, or should be, cannot be better described than in your own words "to see what should be done to perfect and perpetuate this truly national Institution; our venerated Alma Mater.

What the Institution has existed fifty one

years, viz. since 1817-18, with scarcely a single change in its organization, its system of instruction, or its administration, or general regulations, may be regarded as pretty good evidence, that the edifice was not badly planned and constructed, and need not now to be taken down from top to bottom, and built over again; yet all human work and institutions are imperfect and subject to the law of progress. To stand still, or not to advance, is to retrograde.

Our Alma Mater has done a good work, and the nation is proud of her, or ought to be, but this should not blind us to her shortcomings if any there be, or dampen our zeal to make her still more useful, and beautiful, till she shall become the beau ideal I have dreamed for half a century. If the tree has borne good fruit in the past, let us make it bear better in the future, if we can, by stirring the earth about the roots, manuring and watering from time to time, wisely, however remembering the sound maxim of "letting well enough alone," rather than run the risk of killing the tree by rash and untried experiments. Our Alma Mater must never have a tombstone erected to her, bearing the inscription—

"I was well, I would be better;

I took physic, and here I lie."

That the Academy is susceptible of great improvement, will be conceded by all as a general

truth, but in regard to the particular improvements needed, and their relative importance, there will be a great diversity of opinions, which it will be the mission of the proposed Association to reconcile, so that all may act together in the right direction, and with a maximum effort when needed. It is not my present purpose to particularize any of the subjects or questions claiming attention, save only the three I am going to mention, which, deeming them of paramount importance, I would wish you to propose at the proper time, and have them referred to a special Committee with instructions to report at the next annual meeting. These three things, or propositions may be briefly stated as follows—

1st. A change in the mode of filling Cadet vacancies, so as to secure to the Academy the most talented and worthy of the candidates, by means of competitive examinations on a high standard of attainments; Members of Congress to have nothing to do with the selection of candidates. The examinations to be open to all having the prescribed qualifications.

2^d. A permanent Board of Improvement, and

3^d. An Inspector of Studies, as at all the best Military Institutions of other countries.

Mr. Webster, Mahan, and Anderson to be on the Committee if possible, either to be Chairman. Mahan because he knows my views on the matters in question, and concurs in them generally, I think.

These requisites secured, other ameliorations more or less dependant upon them, and scarcely less important and desirable will naturally follow or be less difficult of attainment. That the Academy had not the benefits of them during my superintendency, was not because they were not thought of them, or their value less highly appreciated. I try to persuade myself that the time for them has now come.

You can better imagine than I can describe by any words at my command, the emotions I experienced in reading that portion of your letter informing me, in terms most flattering and gratifying, that all the graduates to whom you had mentioned the subject had expressed an earnest desire that I should be present and preside at the meeting on the 22nd inst.

The belief that I am kindly remembered by the graduates still living, whose education I had the honor to supervise, is the principle source of happiness now remaining to me. To meet them again face to face, and to pass a few days or hours in social interview with them, would afford me a pleasure I could not deny myself, were it possible for me to make the journey to New York. As it is, my spirit only can be there, my old worn out body cannot be.

Ninety seven and four years lacking four months may tell the reason.

Waittfully and ever

Your affectionate Friend
S. Thayer

Annual Reunion, June 11th, 1912

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1912.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the old Chapel at West Point, at 3:00 p. m., General John M. Wilson, Class of 1860, President of the Association, presiding.

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

The roll call was dispensed with.

The names of the graduates who had died during the past year were read by Lieut.-Col. C. P. Echols, the members present standing.

Those whose names are marked with an asterisk were present:

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1844	1852
SIMON B. BUCKNER.	JAMES VAN VOAST.
	JAMES W. ROBINSON.
	JOHN P. HAWKINS.
1846	
FRANCIS T. BRYAN.	
HENRY A. EHNINGER.	
	1853
	WILLIAM S. SMITH.
	GEORGE R. BISSELL.
	THOMAS M. JONES.
1847	
HORATIO G. GIBSON.	
1849	1854
JOHN C. MOORE.	G. W. CUSTIS LEE.
	HENRY L. ABBOT.
	HENRY W. CLOSSON.
	ALFRED B. CHAPMAN.
1851	CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.
ALEXANDER J. PERRY.	

1855

SAMUEL BRECK.
DAVID McM. GREGG.
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856

RICHARD LODOR.

1857

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

1858

THOMAS R. TANNATT.

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.

1861, June.

ALFRED MORDECAI.
PETER C. HAINS.
HENRY E. NOYES

1862

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, JR.
CHARLES R. SUTER.
*SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.
MORRIS SCHAFF.
JASPER MYERS.
TULLY McCREA.
*CHARLES N. WARNER.

1863

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

1864

GARRETT J. LYDECKER.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
OSWALD H. BRNST.
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.
HENRY B. LEDYARD.
JOHN P. STORY.
APPLETON D. PALMER.
WM. H. McLAUGHLIN.
SENECA H. NORTON.
GEORGE H. BURTON.
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.
HERO B. HERR.
JAMES O'HARA.

1866—Continued.

ABNER H. MERRILL.
HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY.
ROBERT CRAIG.
CHARLES KING.
WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
FRANCIS L. HILLS.
JOHN F. STRETCH.

1867

JOHN C. MALLERY.
*WILLIAM E. ROGERS.
LEWIS M. HAUPT.
*JOHN PITMAN.
FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
FREDERICK A. HINMAN.
CHARLES SHALER.
CROSBY P. MILLER.
JOHN McCLELLAN.
*SAMUEL R. JONES.
EPHRAIM T. C. RICHMOND.
SEDGWICK PRATT.
GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
*LEANDER T. HOWES.
WALTER HOWE.
EDWARD DAVIS.
*EDWARD S. GODFREY.
*WILLIAM J. ROE.
GILBERT P. COTTON.
*JOHN H. GIFFORD.

1868

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
EDGAR W. BASS.
JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
*HENRY METCALFE.
ROBERT FLETCHER.
CLARENCE O. HOWARD.
DAVID D. JOHNSON.
*EUGENE O. FECHET.
CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
WILLIAM P. HALL.
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. DUVAL.
HENRY L. HARRIS.
*ARTHUR S. HARDY.
DAVID A. LYLE.
WORTH OSGOOD.
R. H. LINDSEY.
*CHARLES BRADEN.
JOHN W. PULLMAN.
CHARLES MORTON.
*HENRY P. PERRINE.
WILLIAM GERHARD.

1870

*FRANCIS V. GREENE.
WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
*EDWARD S. HOLDEN.
CARL F. PALFREY.
EDWARD E. WOOD.
CHARLES W. BURROWS.
WILLIAM E. BIRKHMIR.
WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.
EDWARD A. GODWIN.
*SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
FREDERICK K. WARD.
*PETER S. BOMUS.
EDWARD J. McCLEARNAND.
FREDERICK E. PHELPS.
ROBERT G. CARTER.
DEXTER W. PARKER.
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.

1871—Continued.

ULYSSES S. G. WHITE.
FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.
HENRY E. ROBINSON.
DANIEL H. BRUSH.
JOHN McA. WEBSTER.

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.
*JAMES ALLEN.
CHARLES A. BOOTH.
RALPH W. HOYT.
*CHARLES H. WATTS.
*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.

1874—Continued.

JOHN P. WISSER.
EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.
RUSSELL THAYER.
GEORGE R. CECIL.
FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.
CHARLES E. S. WOOD.
LUTHER R. HARE.
WILLIS WITTICH.
EDWARD E. HARDIN.
MARION P. MAUS.
CHARLES F. LLOYD.
THEODORE H. ECKERSON.
WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

1875

DAN C. KINGMAN.
WILLARD YOUNG.
LOTUS NILES.
WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.
TASKER H. BLISS.
CHARLES H. CLARK.
JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
ELBERT WHEELER.
ERASMUS M. WEAVER.
ELI D. HOYLE.
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.
WILLIAM A. MANN.
WILLIAM BAIRD.
ALEXANDER RODGERS.
GEORGE R. SMITH.
GEORGE L. SCOTT.
THOMAS F. DAVIS.
EDWIN B. BOLTON.
THOMAS S. McCALB.
ROBERT K. EVANS.

1876

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
HEMAN DOWD.
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.

1876—Continued.

*GEORGE ANDREWS.
HUGH L. SCOTT.
LLOYD S. McCORMICK.
CHARLES L. HAMMOND.
JOHN PITCHER.
GEORGE PALMER.
HAMILTON ROWAN.

1877

*WILLIAM M. BLACK.
WALTER L. FISK.
*SOLOMON W. ROESSLER.
ALBERT TODD.
*WILLIAM B. GORDON.
CHARLES G. WOODWARD.
*ADAM SLAKER.
*JOHN V. WHITE.
FREDERICK MARSH.
FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
*EDWARD H. PLUMMER.
JACOB G. GALBRAITH.
CALVIN ESTERLY.
HENRY J. GOLDMAN.
HENRY KIRBY.
*THOMAS H. BARRY.
WILLIAM C. BROWN.
CHARLES J. CRANE.
JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
*GEORGE W. BAXTER.
*ROBERT T. EMMET.
ROBERT D. READ.
*STEPHEN C. MILLS.
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.

1878—Continued.

*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. FLEBEGGER.
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.
HUNTER LIGGETT.
THOMAS J. LEWIS.
WALTER L. FINLEY.
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. RUMBROUGH.
MILLARD F. HARMON.
CHARLES H. HUNTER.
JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
SAMUEL W. DUNNING.
*CHARLES E. HEWITT.

1880—Continued.

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 W. MORRISON.
 JAMES T. KERR.
 DANIEL E. MCCARTHY.
 ENOCH H. CROWDER.
 CHARLES H. BARTH.
 FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
 PARKER W. WEST.
 BRITTON DAVIS.
 WALTER R. STOLL.
 LYMAN W. V. KENNON.
 *JOHN B. McDONALD.

1882

EDWARD BARR.
 OSCAR T. CROSBY.
 GRAHAM D. FITCH.
 *EUGENE J. SPENCER.
 WARREN P. NEWCOMB.
 HARRY C. BENSON.
 GEORGE F. BARNEY.
 JOHN T. THOMPSON.
 EDWARD A. MILLAR.
 CHARLES G. TREAT.
 RICHARD W. YOUNG.
 SAMUEL ROMAN.
 BENJAMIN ALVORD.
 GEORGE W. McIVER.

1882—Continued.

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.
 ROBERT D. WALSH.
 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.

1885—Continued.

LORENZO P. DAVIDSON.
 JOHN M. CARSON.
 ALMON T. PARMERTER.
 WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
 HENRY P. McCAIN.
 WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
 LOUIS M. KOEHLER.
 ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
 SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
 GEORGE I. PUTMAN.
 *WILLIAM F. MARTIN.

1886

HENRY C. NEWCOMER.
 ROBERT L. HIRST.
 LUCIEN G. BERRY.
 JOHN E. McMAHON.
 WALLEN N. P. DARROW.
 AVERY D. ANDREWS.
 CECIL STEWART.
 CHARLES T. MENOHER.
 JOHN T. NANCE.
 CHARLES C. WILCUTT.
 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.
 EDMUND S. WRIGHT.
 *BERTRAM T. CLAYTON.
 WALTER H. GORDON.
 JAMES L. DRUIEN.
 ARMAND I. LASSFIGNÉ.
 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.

1887—Continued.

GEORGE O. SQUIER.
 ERNEST HINDS.
 *WIRT ROBINSON.
 JOHN M. JENKINS.
 EDGAR RUSSELL.
 GEO. F. LANDERS.
 *HARRY E. WILKINS.
 *OSCAR I. STRAUB.
 *ALFRED M. HUNTER.
 CHARLES H. MARTIN.
 P. D. LOCHRIDGE.
 THOMAS H. SLAVENS.
 NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.
 WILLIAM C. RIVERS.
 HERMAN C. SCHUMM.
 *WILLIAM WEIGEL.
 *ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
 ROBERT G. PAXTON.
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
 GEO. McI. WILLIAMSON.
 FRANCIS H. BEACH.
 AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
 ALONZO GRAY.
 HERMAN HALL.
 MARCUS D. CRONIN.
 CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
 CHARLES GERHARDT.
 SAMUEL SEAY.
 JAMES T. DEAN.
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
 *WILLIAM K. JONES.
 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. QUAX.
 JOHN P. RYAN.
 PETER C. HARRIS.
 MUNROE McFARLAND.
 WILLIAM T. WILDER.
 WILLIAM R. DASHTELL.
 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.
 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.
 GEORGE D. MOORE.
 FRANK B. KEECH.

1891

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

1891—Continued.

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. PIRCE.
 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.
 *JAY E. HOFFER.
 *TRACY C. DICKSON.
 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.

1892—Continued.

*HENRY G. COLE.
 HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
 PETER W. DAVISON.
 SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.
 *JOHN E. WOODWARD.
 *GEORGE H. McMASTER.
 ROBERT W. MEARNS.

1893

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

1894

WILLIAM J. BARDEN.
 JAMES M. WILLIAMS.
 JOHN W. JOYES.
 EDWARD P. O'HERN.
 CHARLES W. CASTLE.
 FRANCIS LeJ. PARKER.
 DWIGHT E. AULTMAN.
 ALSTON HAMILTON.
 PAUL B. MALONE.
 JOHN W. CRAIG.
 JOHN C. GILMORE.
 ALBERT E. SAXTON.
 HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.
 BUTLER AMES.
 CHARLES F. CRAIN.
 FRANK S. COCHEU.
 JOHN C. McARTHUR.
 FRANK D. ELY.
 EDWIN BELL.
 OTTO B. ROSENBAUM.
 GEORGE H. ESTES.
 CHARLES L. BENT.
 CHARLES C. SMITH.

1894—Continued.

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.
 *GEORGE W. MOSES.
 PERCY M. KESSLER.
 CHARLES E. STODTER.
 JOHNSON HAGOOD.
 ALEX. M. MILLER, JR.
 CHARLES B. DRAKE.
 CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN.
 GEORGE T. PATTERSON.

1896—Continued.

FRANK K. FERGUSSON.
 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.
 EARLE D. A. PEARCE.
 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. KERTH.
 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. BXTON.
 GUY V. HENRY.
 EDGAR RIDENOUR.
 JOSEPH F. GOHN.
 JAMES H. BRADFORD.
 WALLACE B. SCALES.

1899

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

1899—Continued.

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.
 FRANK P. LAHM.
 GUY E. CARLETON.
 CREED F. COX.
 GEO. M. RUSSELL.
 WILLIAM R. BETTISON.
 JEROME G. PILLOW.
 RALPH N. HAYDEN.
 JOHN A. BERRY.
 KERR T. RIGGS.
 PRINCE A. OLIVER.
 CHARLES BURNETT.
 ARTHUR J. LYNCH.
 CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.
 JOHN SYMINGTON.
 WALTER H. SMITH.
 WILLIAM TIDBALL.

1901—Continued.

GEORGE H. BAIRD.
 WILLIAM N. HASKELL.
 JAMES PRENTICE.
 HENRY A. MEYER, JR.
 FRANK KELLER.
 COPLEY ENOS.

1902

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

1903

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.
 CHARLES T. LEEDS.
 MAX C. TYLER.
 ULYSSES S. GRANT.
 OWEN G. COLLINS.
 RICHARD C. MOORE.
 EMIL P. LAURSON.
 GEORGE W. COCHEU.
 CHARLES H. PATTERSON.
 CLIFFORD JONES.
 WILFORD J. HAWKINS.
 HENNING F. COLLEY.
 PAUL D. BUNKER.
 JAMES A. MARS.
 SAMUEL M. PARKER.
 ROBERT M. LYON.
 JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.
 JAMES S. JONES.
 WILLIAM M. COLVIN.

1903—Continued.

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.
 GEORGE B. HUNTER.
 JOSEPH W. STILWELL.
 ROBERT M. DANFORD.
 JAMES B. DILLARD.
 LEO P. QUINN.
 ARTHUR W. COPP.
 QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
 JAMES K. CRAIN.
 CARR W. WALLER.
 RICHARD J. HERMAN.
 DAVID McC. McKELL.
 MATTHEW A. CROSS.

1904—Continued.

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. LAWRASON.
 ROBERT P. HARBOLD.
 JAMES B. WOOLNOUGH.
 INNIS P. SWIFT.
 JOSEPH D. PARK.
 WALTER S. FULTON.
 HARRY HAWLEY.
 HUGH L. WALTHALL.

1905

DeWITT C. JONES.
 ALVIN B. BARBER.
 WILLIAM F. ENDRESS.
 LOUIS H. McKINLAY.
 ROLLAND W. CASE.
 NORMAN F. RAMSEY.
 JAMES F. CURLEY.

1905—Continued.

THOMAS D. OSBORNE.
 DAVID C. SEAGRAVE.
 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. HORSFALL.
 *CHARLES G. METTLER.
 CHARLES B. GATEWOOD.
 MORGAN L. BRETT.
 ARTHUR D. MINICK.
 HENRY W. TORNEY.
 FORREST E. WILLIFORD.
 *EARL McFARLAND.
 JOSEPH A. GREEN.
 ALEXANDER G. PENDELTON, JR.
 JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.
 FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.
 WALTER S. STURGILL.
 JOHN C. HENDERSON.
 HAROLD W. HUNTLEY.
 WALTER M. WILHELM.

1906—Continued.

PAUL H. MANCHESTER.
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
 GEORGE W. DeARMOND.
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
 OSCAR WESTOVER.
 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.
 WILBY E. DAWSON.
 DONALD J. McLACHLAN.
 CHARLES H. RICE.
 WARREN LOTT, JR.
 ELMER F. RICE.
 EDWIN C. McNEIL.
 WILLIAM D. GEARY.
 EMIL P. PIERSON.
 JOHN W. LANG.

1907—Continued.

HENRY H. ARNOLD.
 WALTER R. WHEELER.
 ARTHUR W. HANSON.
 WILLIAM E. SELBIE.
 JOHN L. JENKINS.
 CHARLES H. WHITE.
 ROBERT L. LOUNSBURY.
 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.
 EVERETT S. HUGHES.
 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.
 YOURI M. MARKS.
 FRANCIS L. SWARD.
 EDWARD S. HAYES.
 JOHN K. BROWN.
 THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
 ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
 FRANKLIN L. WHITLEY.
 ROBERT C. COTTON.
 HENRY J. WEEKS.

1909.

JOHN D. MATHESON.
 WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR.
 EDWIN H. MARKS.
 EARL NORTH.
 ALBERT H. ACHER.
 LINDSAY C. HERKNES.
 CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE.
 HOMER R. OLDFIELD.
 HERMAN ERLINKOTTER.
 CLAUDE B. THUMMEL.
 WILLIAM C. WHITAKER.
 HAROLD E. MINER.
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE.

1909—Continued.

DANA H. CRISSY.
 DONALD DEVORE JOHNSON.
 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.
 LEE D. DAVIS.
 *FRANK L. PURDON.
 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.
 *HARVEY M. HOBBS.
 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.
 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.

1911—Continued.

JOHN PORTER LUCAS.
 SIDNEY HERBERT FOSTER.
 CARL FISH McKINNEY.
 ROSCOE CONKLING BATSON.
 ALLEN RUSSELL KIMBALL.
 WILFRID M. BLUNT.
 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.

1912.

HOWARD S. BENNION.
 MILO P. FOX.
 LEWIS A. NICKERSON.
 PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE.
 ROBERT H. LEE.
 JOHN N. HAUSER.
 RAYMOND V. CRAMER.
 STEPHEN H. MCGREGOR.
 JAMES A. GILLESPIE.
 WESLEY M. BAILEY.
 EDGAR S. GARRELL.
 WADE H. HAISLIP.
 WILLIAM DEAN.
 JOHN H. LINDT.
 ISAAC SPALDING.
 JOHN T. McLANE.
 WALTON H. WALKER.
 EDWARD C. ROSE.
 CARL P. DICK.
 JOSEPH E. McDONALD.
 FRANK J. RILEY.
 BENJ. F. DELAMETER, JR.
 THEODORE W. MARTIN.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates,
United States Military Academy,
June 1, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report, cash.....	\$ 3,208.94	
New York City bonds.....	10,000.00	
	\$ 13,208.94	
Interest on bonds and deposits.....	517.12	
Life membership fees	760.00	
Initiation fees and annual dues.....	170.00	
Sale of annuals	12.75	
	\$ 14,668.81	

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Secretary	\$ 120.00
Printing of annuals.....	898.45
Stationery, postage, exchange, etc.....	104.56
Balance on hand June 1, 1912:	
Bonds	\$ 10,000.00
Deposits	3,444.44
Cash	101.36
	\$ 13,545.80
	\$ 14,668.81

IN ACCOUNT WITH MEMORIAL WINDOW FUND.

Balance on hand June 1, 1911.....	\$ 789.38
Contributed during the year.....	37.00
Interest on deposits	41.86
	\$ 858.24
Balance on hand June 1, 1912.....	\$ 858.24

Respectfully submitted,
CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:
(Signed) G. J. FIEBEGER,
June 16, 1912. Professor of Engineering.

There being no further miscellaneous business, General Barry, for the Executive Committee, in a few well chosen words, nominated General John W. Barlow, Class of (May) 1861, to be President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The nomination was seconded by Colonel Fiebeger. Colonel Gordon was delegated to cast the unanimous vote of the members for General Barlow, who was escorted to the chair by the two senior graduates present—General Samuel M. Mansfield, Class of 1862, and Captain James R. Reid, Class of 1863.

General Barlow made a brief address and then appointed the following officers for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS FOR 1911-1912.

PRESIDENT.

General John W. Barlow.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

General T. H. Barry. Colonel G. J. Fiebeger.
Colonel W. B. Gordon. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Sladen.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. DeW. Willcox.

TREASURER.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Echols.

SECRETARY.

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

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 eighty graduates were present this year. There were seven class reunions, viz.: 1867, 1872, 1877, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, all well attended.

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:*

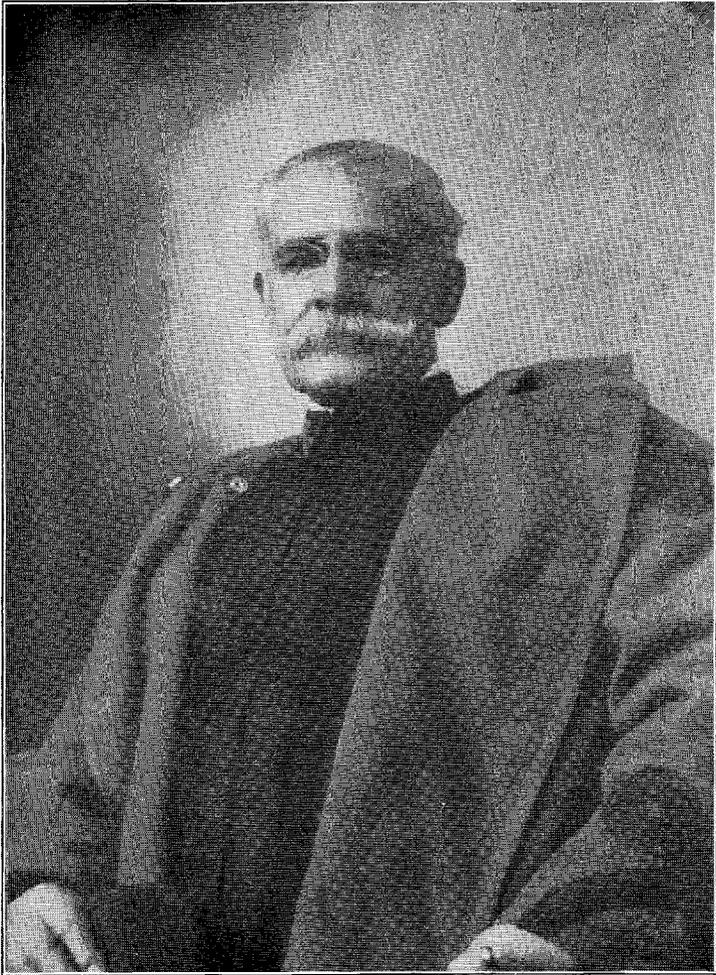
CLASS OF 1912.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5017	1	Bennion, Howard S.....	Corps of Engineers.
5018	2	Kuldell, Rudolph C.....	Corps of Engineers.
5019	3	Crawford, Roscoe C.....	Corps of Engineers.
5020	4	Paules, Earl G.....	Corps of Engineers.
5021	5	Chynoweth, Bradford G.	Corps of Engineers.
5022	6	Fox, Milo P.....	Corps of Engineers.
5023	7	Wright, Lee O.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5024	8	Nickerson, Lewis A.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5025	9	Faymonville, Philip R...	Coast Artillery Corps.
5026	10	Maxwell, Russell L.....	First Field Artillery.
5027	11	Harrison, William C.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5028	12	Wood, John S.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5029	13	Browne, Charles J.....	Third Field Artillery.
5030	14	Lee, Robert H.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5031	15	Youngs, William H.....	Fifth Cavalry.
5032	16	Crawford, David McL..	Coast Artillery Corps.
5033	17	Gatchell, Oscar J.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5034	18	Hauser, John N.....	Fifth Field Artillery.
5035	19	Greenwald, Karl C.....	Fifth Field Artillery.
5036	20	Hayes, Thomas J.....	Fourth Infantry.
5037	21	Anderson, Richard E...	Fourth Field Artillery.
5038	22	Fechet d'Alary	Ninth Infantry.
5039	23	Burlingame, Cris M.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5040	24	Cramer, Raymond V....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5041	25	Wilbur, William H.....	Tenth Infantry.
5042	26	Spalding, Sidney P.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5043	27	Jones, Byron Q.....	Fourteenth Cavalry.
5044	28	Barrett, Leonard L.....	Coast Artillery Corps.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5045	29	McGregor, Stephen H..	Coast Artillery Corps.
5046	30	Gillespie, James A.....	Second Field Artillery.
5047	31	Bailey, Wesley M.....	Sixth Field Artillery.
5048	32	Gorrell, Edgar S.....	Thirtieth Infantry.
5049	33	Edwards, Basil D.....	Thirtieth Infantry.
5050	34	Johnson, Davenport	Nineteenth Infantry.
5051	35	Kirk, James	Coast Artillery Corps.
5052	36	Littlejohn, Robert McG.	Eighth Cavalry.
5053	37	Haislip, Wade H.....	Nineteenth Infantry.
5054	38	Bodine, Robert N.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5055	39	Dean, William	Twenty-third Infantry.
5056	40	Johnson, James H.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5057	41	Flint, Henry A.....	Fourth Cavalry.
5058	42	Robertson, Walter M...	First Infantry.
5059	43	Lindt, John H.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5060	44	Thomas, Pearl L.....	Sixth Cavalry.
5061	45	Bingham, Sidney V.....	Ninth Cavalry.
5062	46	Schultz, Otto E.....	Second Cavalry.
5063	47	Du Bois, Bird S.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5064	48	Spalding, Isaac	Ninth Cavalry.
5065	49	Phelon, Cyril A.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5066	50	Maloney, Harry J.....	Tenth Infantry.
5067	51	Hinemon, John H., Jr...	First Infantry.
5068	52	Flynn, Henry L.....	Eleventh Cavalry.
5069	53	Hyatt, Robert F.....	Seventh Cavalry.
5070	54	Rayner, Harold M.....	Third Cavalry.
5071	55	Sawyer, Charles N.....	Thirtieth Infantry.
5072	56	Cook, Gilbert R.....	Eighteenth Infantry.
5073	57	Sullivan, Max W.....	Sixteenth Infantry.
5074	58	Walmsley, Stephen M...	Seventh Cavalry.
5075	59	Sibert, Franklin C.....	Eleventh Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5076	60	Arnold, Archibald V....	Eighteenth Infantry.
5077	61	Smith, John N., Jr.....	Third Infantry.
5078	62	Weaver, William G.....	Twentieth Infantry.
5079	63	Chamberlin, Stephen J..	Sixteenth Infantry.
5080	64	McLane, John T.....	Fourteenth Cavalry.
5081	65	Hobson, William M....	Ninth Infantry.
5082	66	Kilner, Walter G.....	Third Infantry.
5083	67	Chase, George McC....	First Cavalry.
5084	68	Barton, Raymond O....	Thirtieth Infantry.
5085	69	Mooney, James S.....	Second Cavalry.
5086	70	Whiteside, Houston L..	Twenty-third Infantry.
5087	71	Harms, Henry W.....	Ninth Cavalry.
5088	72	Lewis, John E.....	Tenth Cavalry.
5089	73	Walker, Walton H.....	Nineteenth Infantry.
5090	74	Harmon, Millard F., Jr..	Twenty-eighth Infantry.
5091	75	Kelly, John D., Jr.....	Thirteenth Cavalry.
5092	76	Deuel, Thorne, Jr.....	Tenth Cavalry.
5093	77	Rose, Edward C.....	Twenty-sixth Infantry.
5094	78	Brown, Albert E.....	Fourth Infantry.
5095	79	Nalle, William, Jr.....	Fourth Cavalry.
5096	80	Gonser, Gustav J.....	Twelfth Cavalry.
5097	81	Holliday, Ralph C.....	Twenty-second Infantry.
5098	82	Patterson, Robert E....	Twenty-seventh Infantry.
5099	83	Polhemus, Adrian K....	Second Infantry.
5100	84	Dick, Carl P.....	Twenty-second Infantry.
5101	85	Drake, Charles C.....	Seventh Infantry.
5102	86	Brown, George Le R., Jr.	Fifth Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5103	87	Hochwalt, Earl B.....	Sixth Infantry.
5104	88	Morrisey, William J....	Twenty-ninth Infantry.
5105	89	Snow, Robert T.....	Twenty-first Infantry.
5106	90	McLean, Henry C.....	Twenty-ninth Infantry.
5107	91	McDonald, Joseph E....	Twenty-first Infantry.
5108	92	Schneider, Frank V.....	Twenty-first Infantry.
5109	93	Riley, Frank J.....	Twenty-first Infantry.
5110	94	Delameter, Benj'n F., Jr.	Nineteenth Infantry.
5111	95	Martin, Theodore W....	Seventeenth Infantry.
		Ulloa, Herman A.....	Foreigner—not commissioned.



COLONEL CHARLES W. LARNED.

NECROLOGY.

CHARLES W. LARNED.

No. 2339. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, June 19, 1911, at Dansville Sanitarium, New York,
aged 61.

CHARLES WILLIAM LARNED was born in New York, March 9th, 1850. His ancestors had lived in New England since 1630, and before that in England. His father served in the Civil War as an officer of Volunteers, and died in 1864 of fever contracted in active service.

When Larned came to West Point in 1866, he was but a few months above the minimum age for admission, then sixteen years. His career as a Cadet was in no way remarkable. He was studious—but only after his own fashion. He gave more thought to the books he got from the library than to those in the prescribed course. It was evident that his tastes inclined to literature and art more than to mathematics and the science of war. He was never a Cadet officer. Football, baseball, tennis, golf and polo, all of which now flourish among the Cadets, were then unknown at West Point; and the unsuccessful attempt which was made during his time to introduce the sport of rowing, did not interest him. In later life he was a keen advocate of athletic sports for the Cadets under proper regulation, but when he was in the Corps he gave no thought to such pursuits. His principal diversion, apart from reading books which had no relation to the prescribed course of studies, was in long walks. He

loved to climb Cro' Nest, to ramble among the trees at Fort Put, to sit on the rocks at Gee's Point; and, if he had a sympathetic companion, to talk poetry. He was, however, no recluse; he was popular with his classmates who sometimes chaffed him on his artistic pose, but were none the less fond of him; he seldom missed the stag dances on the long winter afternoons, in the old gymnasium at the north end of the ground floor of the Academic Building of that day.

In his first class year the rigid discipline—of which later he was so ardent an advocate—grew irksome to him and he became somewhat careless. He had 198 demerits in that year, which was perilously close to the limit of 200, which, under the regulations then in force, meant dismissal. His predilection for outside reading to the detriment of the official studies, combined with the large number of his demerits, prevented him from taking the class rank to which his unquestioned talents entitled him. He was always No. 1 in drawing, but in general standing at graduation he was 28 in a class of 58 members.

On graduation he was assigned to the 3rd Cavalry, but at the end of his furlough was transferred to the 7th Cavalry, which he joined at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In the spring of 1871 his regiment was sent to the South, as were many others during the reconstruction period; and for two years he was in garrison at Louisville. In the spring of 1873 the regiment, at Sheridan's urgent request, was sent back to the Indian country and stationed in Dakota. In June of that year, an expedition was fitted out to protect the engineers and surveying parties of the Northern Pacific Railway, and the 7th Cavalry formed part of it. On August 11th, under Custer's command, the regiment had a sharp fight with the Sioux on the Yellowstone River nearly opposite the mouth of the Big Horn. Larned was in this combat, being at that time detailed as Engineer Officer on Custer's staff. Custer, in his

official report, says, "I desire to bear testimony to the good conduct of every man connected with my command, including officers, men and scouts. Where all did so well no special mention can be made."

The expedition returned to Fort Lincoln in September. Larned obtained leave of absence until December, was then on special duty in the War Department until the following summer, and on August 30, 1874, was assigned to duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Drawing.

When Larned entered West Point as a Cadet, he was an immature boy of sixteen. He died at sixty-one; and of the intervening forty-five years, forty-one were passed at West Point—four years as a Cadet, two years as Assistant Professor, thirty-five years as Professor of Drawing. For the last ten years he was Senior Member of the Faculty. In length of service on the Academic Board, he was exceeded only by Mahan, Church, Weir and Bartlett.

It is impossible in this article to refer, except in the briefest terms, to the valuable services which Larned rendered during his long career at West Point.

The improvement of the Department of Drawing was his first care. Hitherto the instruction had consisted chiefly in copying from the flat. Larned believed that the proper method of instruction was to train the mental faculties rather than to burden the memory. This principle had been thoroughly established in the mathematical departments by Mahan, Bartlett and Church, and he sought to apply it in the department of Drawing by training the eye to see properly and the hand to execute accurately. This training can be successfully imparted to any youth of ordinary intelligence; but in Larned's own words, "further than this with the average man it is not possible to go. Artistic power can not be taught; it must be innate, in the same way as are poetical, rhetorical or dramatic gifts."

In order thus to train the eye and the hand, the copying from the flat was discarded and the Cadet was set to draw from the object itself, whether it was a landscape, a gun, a statue, a house, a vehicle or a machine; he was given a model accurately made to scale of a piece of field artillery and its caisson and instructed how to make a drawing of it; and he was shown how to make a plan, section, and elevation of a barracks to accommodate a given number of men.

The practical value in the military profession of training such as this is self-evident. In 1880, four years after he had become Professor, he made a report recommending substantially all the changes which he subsequently accomplished, and in successive years his recommendations were approved by the Academic Board until finally they were all adopted. The change is shown in the official Cadet Register which annually publishes the "Course of Study and Books used at the Military Academy." In 1876 the course in drawing was thus described:

"Second Year, Third Class, Topography, etc.

"Third Year, Second Class, Landscape, Pencil and Colors."

In 1900 the Cadet Register enumerates—in addition to the problems in Plane and Descriptive Geometry, Shades and Shadows, Linear Perspective and Isometrical Projections, which had been transferred from the Département of Mathematics—the following, which were new:

"Topography and Plotting of Surveys.

"Field Reconnaissance, Contouring and Sketching with
"and without instruments.

"History of Cartography and Topography.

"Triangulation and Large Surveys.

"Free Hand Drawing and Landscape.

"Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.

"Military Landscape, Sketching in the Field.

"Memory Drawing.

"Free Hand Mechanical Drawing without instruments.

"Building Construction, working Drawings and Isometric Sections.

"Engineering and Ordnance Drawings.

"Lectures on all the foregoing subjects with stereopticon."

And as a text book:

"Reed's Topographical Drawing and Sketching, including Photography applied to Surveying."

The teaching of Drawing is a minor part of the course of instruction at West Point. The relative weight given to it by the Academic Board is, approximately, as one to eight for the mathematical studies, and one to twenty for the entire course. But if minor, it is not unimportant. It has a positive and distinct military value. Larned clearly saw this and he placed this department on its proper footing. The scheme of instruction which he introduced was firmly established before he died. It is universally acknowledged to be the proper and suitable scheme of instruction.

Next to the development of the Department of Drawing, Larned's most valuable service was in connection with various building projects. During his time the beauty of West Point was enhanced and its usefulness increased by the construction of the Battle Monument, the Gynasium and New Academic Building authorized in 1899, the Memorial Hall, and finally, the great enlargement and new buildings which were provided for by the Act of Congress passed in 1902. As Secretary or Chairman of the successive Building Committees and Advisory Boards, Larned took a conspicuous part in all these projects.

The Committee on the Battle Monument, of which Larned was Secretary, introduced at West Point the principle which had been successfully adopted elsewhere of a limited competition among selected architects of the highest reputation; and the decision of the competition by a jury of award similarly chosen. In this manner some of the foremost architects and sculptors of their day were brought into the problem

—Richard M. Hunt, Augustus St. Gaudens, Frederick McMonnies, McKim, Mead and White, Carrere and Hastings, Babb, Cook and Willard, and R. W. Emerson. The result of their competition and co-operation is the beautiful monolith of red granite surmounted by McMonnies' figure of fame, which stands out against the sky on the northern edge of the infantry plain.

In the construction of a new Academic Building and a suitable Gymnasium in 1890, Larned served as a member of the successive committees. The two Committees of 1888 (of one of which he was Chairman) prepared the reports which, after being approved by the Academic Board, were forwarded to Washington. With these documents before them, Congress granted the necessary appropriations in March, 1889. Richard M. Hunt was selected as the architect. He elaborated and improved the architectural design for the Academic Building, but he adopted, without substantial change, Larned's design for the Gymnasium.

The construction of Memorial Hall was entrusted to the Trustees named in Cullum's will, but the rules regulating the size and character of tablets, busts and inscriptions, the selection and arrangement of portraits and the disposition of battle flags, were adopted on the recommendation of the "Committee on Memorial Hall," of which Larned was always a member, and for the last ten years of his life its Chairman.

In July, 1899, the Superintendent called upon Larned to prepare a report on the enlargement of the Academy. This idea had been much discussed for several years, but had not taken definite form. Under date of August 10, 1899, Larned made this report. It was printed by the Board of Visitors as part of their own report, and was considered at the next session of Congress, in which a law was passed authorizing the appointment of two cadets from each State at large. This, together with the increase due to the apportionment

under the Census of 1900, increased the number of Cadets from 377 to 511. This enlargement made imperative a reorganization of the entire educational plant at the Military Academy; and Larned was called upon for a second report. It was made on December 21, 1901; it contained eighteen printed pages of text, five pages of detailed estimates of cost, and fifteen sheets of drawings. The essential features of the project which Larned presented were: a colossal riding hall on the rocks overhanging the river east of the infantry plain; adjacent to this a central station for steam heat and electric light; a second academic building connecting with the one built in 1892 by a monumental archway; administration building for the Superintendent and the Military Staff; headquarters building for the Corps of Cadets; cadet barracks; a new and enlarged gymnasium; cavalry and artillery stables; five sets of barracks for enlisted men; forty sets of quarters for officers, together with new laundry, store houses, and various auxiliary buildings. It is seldom that a preliminary report on so complicated a subject approximates so closely to the final result as does this 1901 report of Larned's to what is now seen at West Point.

This report was duly considered in Congress at the next session. At the hearing before the Military Committee on April 9th, 1902, the Superintendent introduced Larned as the one who "has prepared the plans which are before the Committee." In a hearing lasting the entire day, Larned explained these plans, with such success that the initial appropriation was made in June, and Congress was committed to the project.

The next step was the appointment of an Advisory Board, consisting of six of the Professors, to advise the Superintendent in all matters relating to this large undertaking. Larned was President of this Board from its organization until his death, nine years later.

The last piece of building in which Larned was individually concerned was the Memorial Window in the new Chapel. Before this beautiful building began to rise on the hills, Colonel J. M. Carson, Jr., proposed (at the meeting of the Graduates' Association in 1907) that the Association raise a fund of \$10,000 to purchase an organ for the Chapel. Larned advised that instead of an organ a memorial window be placed over the altar. His views were adopted and he was appointed Chairman of a Committee to raise the funds by subscription among the graduates and to carry out the project. Although the window was not completed until just after Larned's death, the competition had been closed, the award made and the contract signed, so that just before his fatal illness, Larned was able to write an adequate description of it. There were eleven competing designs, four of which came from abroad. It was "the most memorable competition ever held in this country for such a work; and the selected design is of the highest order." It is described by a competent architect as "the most wonderful window of modern times and one of the finest in the world."

In addition to the improvement of his department and to taking an important part in the building operations, Larned found time for numerous lectures and magazine articles, in which he endeavored, with conspicuous success, to bring before the public the aims and purposes of the Military Academy, the standards which it had set up, and the extent to which these had been realized or lived up to, as shown by the records of its graduates. Space does not permit here to quote more than one pregnant sentence: "The purpose of West Point is to make a soldier who shall be an honorable, courageous, self-reliant, clear thinking man, having a broad grasp of all the essentials of his profession."

In recognition of his services as educator, author and artist, the Yale Corporation, at a meeting held on April 11,

1911, unanimously voted to confer upon Larned at the ensuing Commencement the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Illness prevented his being present at that Commencement, and he thus failed to receive this well deserved honor. All that the Corporation could do was to adopt a Minute expressing their regret at his detention and their hope of his recovery. This hope was not realized.

Of Larned's private life it is impossible to speak without admiration. It was clean, pure and wholesome. He was a dutiful son, a devoted husband, an affectionate father. He married in 1884 Louise Hoffman Alexander, daughter of General E. B. Alexander, a graduate in the class of 1823, who passed his life in the army, serving in the Mexican and Civil Wars and on the frontier. It was in every way a most happy marriage. There were four children, two of whom were boys who are both now graduates of the Military Academy and officers of the army.

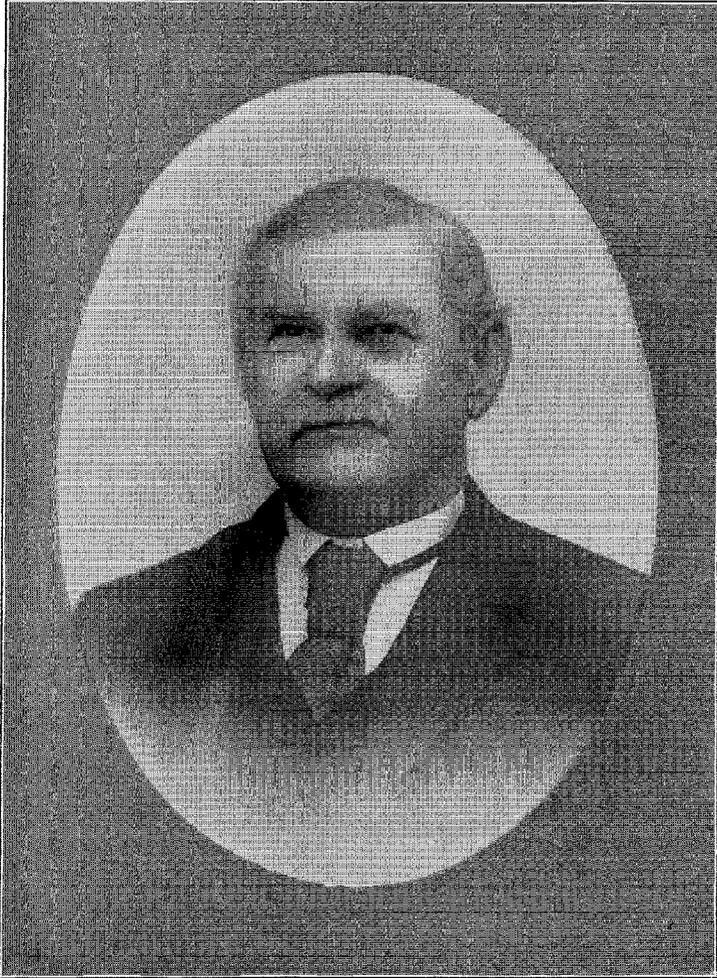
During the latter half of Larned's life there was in his character an unobtrusive but deep religious trait. He came to West Point at sixteen—the youngest, with one or two exceptions, in his class. He became a Professor at twenty-six, the earliest age at which anyone (except Courtenay) has ever received an appointment on the Academic Board. He matured slowly; but between his thirtieth and fortieth year he began to appreciate the realities of life. He saw that the discipline which had been irksome to him as a Cadet was an essential feature of an admirable course of instruction; and, more important, he made a serious effort to resolve the doubts which had come to cloud his religious faith, as they did with so many others of his age at that period. As part of that effort he classified for his own instruction the spoken words of Jesus Christ, as given in the translation of the Bible commonly known as King James' version. The classification was made according to subjects or topics, selected or chosen by

himself, one hundred and eighteen in number. This arrangement of Christ's teachings, separated from all extraneous or collateral matter, conveyed to him a revelation of the philosophy of the Christian religion of which he had hitherto had no conception. It so satisfied his soul that he decided to publish this classification, with the thought that it might possibly give to others some measure of the spiritual comfort it had brought to him. The first edition was published anonymously in 1890 under the title of "The Great Discourse." Several editions have been published, the recent ones with an introduction by Bishop Huntington, of Central New York.

In one of his articles, speaking of the exacting labor forced upon the heads of departments at West Point, Larned says:

"The strain is very severe and unrelenting, and the writer has seen during his service of thirty years, six of his associates break down under it—all in the prime of their faculties; two forced into premature retirement with shattered health, and four dying in harness, after heroic struggles against disease. The story of their devoted lives is but little known beyond the scene of their activities; and the members of their families, forced to leave their homes in the majority of cases in straightened circumstances, have only the heritage of honor bequeathed by lives of unpretentious devotion to a high ideal of duty."

Larned met the same fate; he died in harness, from overwork. He was apparently in good health at the reunion of his class on the 40th anniversary of its graduation. In the following winter he was taken ill of a variety of internal disorders—in layman's language, a general break-up. He was removed to the Sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y., and everything that skilled surgeons, trained nurses and a loving wife



GENERAL WILLIAM H. ECHOLS.

could do was done for him. But it was in vain; the human vitality had been used up in the strenuous endeavor to maintain the West Point ideals and carry forward its traditions. He died after an illness of a few months. He was buried in the cemetery at West Point on the grounds of the Military Academy to which he had gladly devoted his life.

FRANCIS V. GREENE.

WILLIAM H. ECHOLS.

No. 1801. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, November 13, 1909, at Huntsville, Ala., aged 76.

WILLIAM HOLDING ECHOLS was born in Huntsville, Ala., March 11, 1834. He received his preliminary education at Green Academy, in Huntsville; then he engaged in business in Huntsville, and also for one year in Mississippi. Receiving an appointment as cadet, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1854, and was graduated fourth in his class on July 1, 1858, at which date he received his commission in the army and was assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Corps of Topographical Engineers. He was retained at West Point as Instructor in the Military Academy until September, 1858. In October of that year he was ordered to Fort Vancouver, W. T., for duty at Headquarters Department of Oregon. This order was subsequently changed, and Lieutenant Echols was assigned to the Department of Texas with headquarters at San Antonio, where he served until the breaking out of the Civil War.

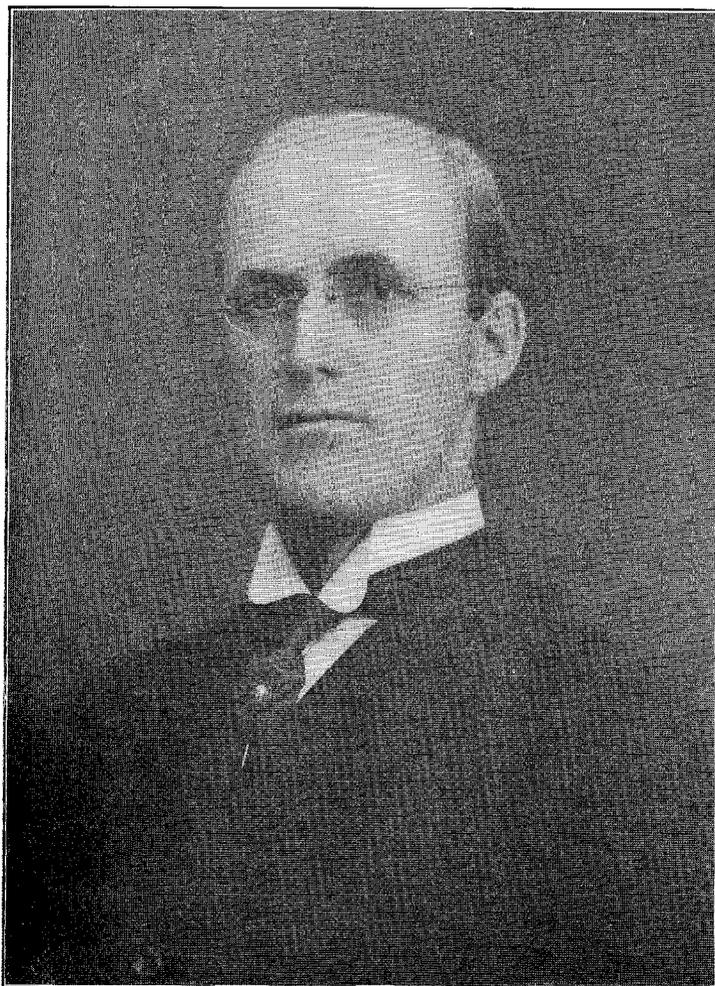
In the capacity of engineer in charge of the survey Lieutenant Echols for two years made expeditions throughout Northwest Texas with camels, imported by the government for that purpose, in search of available routes through those

arid wastes to the California coast. His penciled notes of those experiences, taken in the field and embodied in his field books, are full of vivid interest.

Lieutenant Echols resigned from the United States Army on March 21, 1861, and joined the Confederate Army. He was appointed by President Davis as Captain of Engineers in the regular Confederate Army, March 29, 1861, and was assigned to duty as Engineer in charge of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., whence, after a brief service, he was ordered on April 17, 1861, to Savannah, Ga., where he was employed as Chief Engineer in charge of defenses, in building fortifications, and also in organizing and drilling troops under General A. R. Lawton.

He was commissioned on December 30, 1861, by Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, as Colonel of the 29th Georgia Volunteers, a position which he greatly desired to accept. But, notwithstanding General Lawton's indorsement of his cause, President Davis wrote him: "The number of engineer officers in our service is quite too small to permit them being placed in command of troops." He was then promoted to be Major of Engineers, and as Chief Engineer of South Carolina, was ordered to the defense of Charleston Harbor, where he served under Generals Beauregard, Pemberton, and Hardee until the evacuation of Charleston; in 1865. He was proceeding on his way through North Carolina to join the Army of Virginia when the surrender took place.

Major Echols returned to his native place, Huntsville, where in 1866 he served as Civil Engineer on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In 1868 he rehabilitated and reorganized the Bell Factory Cotton Mills, one of the oldest cotton mills in the south. He subsequently became President of the First National Bank of Huntsville, the duties of which position he continued to perform until a few months before his death, on November 13, 1909.



CAPTAIN JAMES W. HINKLEY.

Major Echols was modest, unassuming, and tender-hearted, with high spirit and courage, undying sense of truth, honor, and high ideals that go to make for manhood in all things.

Major Echols' grandfather, William Echols, went from Pittsylvania County, Va., to Alabama in 1816. His father, also William Echols, at that time sixteen years of age, continued a resident of Alabama the remainder of his life.

Major Echols was married in Huntsville January 19, 1859, to Mary Beirne Patton, daughter of Dr. Charles H. Patton and Susan Beirne Patton. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Spragins, of Huntsville. One son is Colonel Charles P. Echols, of the United States Army, now Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy at West Point; the other son, William H. Echols, Jr., has been for twenty years Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. Major Echols is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Wm. C. Collier and Mrs. Eliza Richardson, of Nashville, Tenn.—From the Confederate Record of January 2, 1912.

* * *

JAMES W. HINKLEY, JR.

No. 3684. CLASS OF 1896.

Died, June 19, 1911, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 38.

CAPTAIN J. W. HINKLEY, JR., who died at his old home, Eden Hill, in Poughkeepsie, New York, on June 19, 1911, was the second son of the late Major J. W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie. Captain Hinkley was born in Poughkeepsie, September 8, 1873, and was educated in private and public schools and at Riverview Military Academy, where he distinguished him-

self in athletics as well as in his studies. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy and entered as a cadet June 15, 1892. From the very first he proved a mainstay of his class. In every line of cadet endeavor, in baseball, football, field day, in color line and Hundredth Night "Billy Hink," as his classmates loved to call him, was a leader and did yeoman's service in everything that made for the interest, happiness and honor of the Corps he loved so dearly. I can see him in plebe camp standing on the color line at those post-concert serenades singing with his full barytone voice the topical songs of the day with funnier verses by far, which he had made up himself. I can see him shaking his big blonde head at the catcher and pitching a shrewd and heady game on the baseball diamond; I can see him at a field day leading in a hurdle race and falling at the last hurdle only to rise and beat them all out in the sprint; on the football field, an inspiring leader; in color line and Hundredth Night the author of the play as well as its protagonist; the level-headed man in his class councils always on the side to sustain the best traditions of the Academy, and then in everyday life the great, big, good-hearted boy, the fun-maker spreading good cheer and jovial feeling over all who came in contact with him. And yet as a first classman in charge of new cadets "Billy Hink" was a grave and serious man, who spoke like a judge and acted before those plebes as if he were a Roman consul whose only thought was to order the affairs of those in his charge in a most solemn and righteous manner.

Hinkley was graduated No. 16 out of 73, June 12, 1896. He was promoted in the Army to additional Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, and served with his regiment at Fort Barrancas, Florida, and the Presidio of California until February, 1897, when he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery with station at Fort Hamilton, New York. He became Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, in June, 1897, and was then transferred to the Fifth Artillery, remaining at Fort Hamilton until

he was ordered to the Military Academy for duty in August, 1898, whereupon he was assigned to the Department of Mathematics as an instructor. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, March 2, 1899, and Captain in the Artillery Corps, August 1, 1901. At the end of his four years' detail he was assigned to the Artillery District of San Francisco where he served in command of his company until March, 1904, when he was transferred to Fort Washington, Md. In April, 1904, Captain Hinkley's father died and it became necessary that he should return to Poughkeepsie to take his part in the management of the family interests. For this purpose he took a leave of absence and in January, 1905, to the great regret of his brother officers, he resigned his commission. He became President of the Poughkeepsie City and Wappenger Falls Electric Railway, and started as soon as possible to rebuild the line, a work that is now about completed. In addition he had many other interests. He was Secretary of the Poughkeepsie News Company, publishing the News-Press and News-Telegraph. He was a director in five or six prominent corporations; an official in various civic associations, and a member of many social clubs. In religious work Captain Hinkley was a vestryman in Christ Church. Captain Hinkley was married June 18, 1902, to Miss Etheline Louise Hart of New Britain, Connecticut, and leaves besides his wife, his mother, sisters, brothers, three children, a girl and two boys.

For about a year before his death Captain Hinkley was in poor health, but concealed the gravity of it behind his wonderfully cheerful disposition. He was hopeful even when there was no hope and with splendid Christian fortitude met the Grim Reaper with full consciousness and with the Spartan injunction, "Now, remember children, no tears."

Captain Hinkley was a man of force and accomplishment and one who would have won many more honors if he had not

been cut off in his career; but above all, that which makes his passing so keenly felt was his warm-hearted friendship and love for his fellows, qualities which drew men to him and held them there with hoops of steel. His many friends, both in the service and out, lament his going, but next to his family those who will miss him is that band of fellows who, for four years, marched with him in "the dear old gray battalion" and were bound to him with that magic tie of classmate. '96.

FRED WALDRON FOSTER.

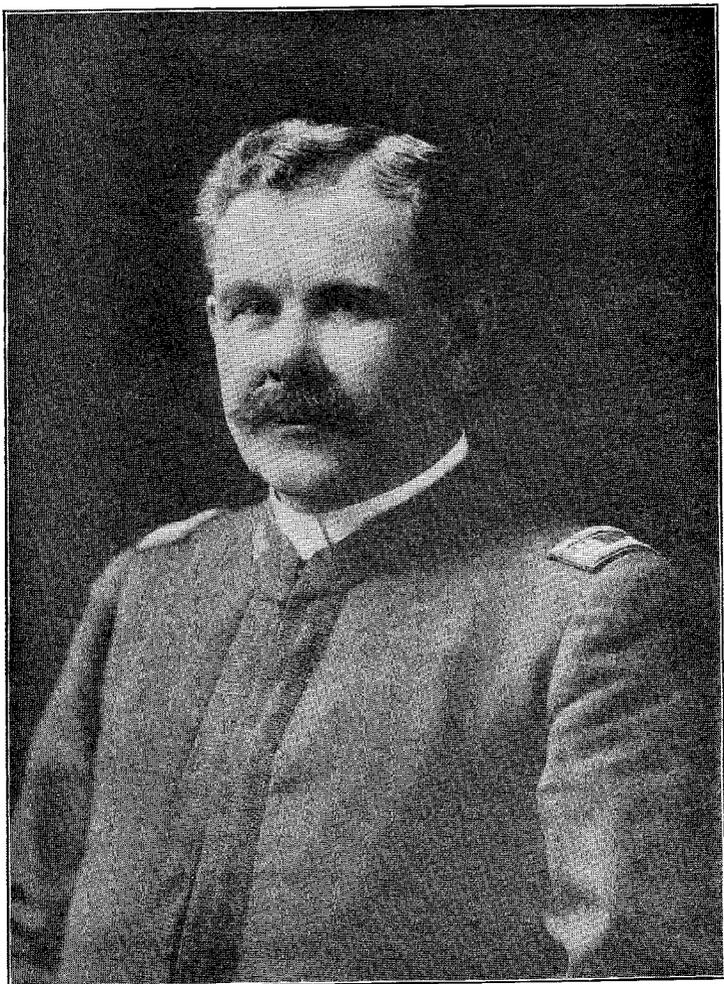
No. 2658. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, June 28, 1911, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii Ty., aged 60.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRED WALDRON FOSTER, who died at his military station while on duty with his regiment and was buried in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C., was born in Harford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1852, and from early infancy lived at Bethel, Sullivan County, New York, where his parents took up their home, and died, beloved and respected by neighbors and friends and held in high esteem.

Lieutenant-Colonel Foster's father was Charles Foster, born in Orange County, New York, where the grandfather had taken up his home after the disbandment of the Colonial Army. The grandfather had fought in Washington's Army at the battles of Princeton and Monmouth. His mother, Eliza Waldron Foster, was a superior woman born in New England whence her parents moved to and settled in Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant-Colonel Foster as a boy was studious and fond of out-door life; hunting and fishing were his pleasures and



COLONEL FRED W. FOSTER.

relaxations throughout life. His fund of general information was large and accurate, in all class matters his fairness of view carried weight.

Until he was twelve years old he attended the district school, Sullivan County, New York; he completed his course of study in Monticello County, New York, and took up the duties of teacher and taught in the Monticello schools until his appointment as cadet at West Point.

In 1873 he received the Congressional District appointment as cadet at the United States Military Academy and entered in June of the same year. As cadet he was one of the strong men of his class both in debates and sports. His cadet home, second floor, fourth division, was the popular rendezvous for teachers of outdoor sports and lovers of indoor feasts. A good class standing was an easy matter for him, and he devoted plenty of spare time to reading in that splendidly equipped West Point Library.

In June, 1877, he graduated with his class, 76 strong, with a standing of number 18.

In the late fall of his graduating year he reported for duty with his regiment to General Wesley Merritt, Fifth Cavalry. Life and service on the frontier took him to old Camp Brown, Fort Washakie, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, to Wind River Reservation which was reached by trail. Constructed roads were still unknown. We find him the following winter, February 16, 1878, surveying a wagon road from Camp Brown, Wyoming, to Rawlins, Wyoming, to connect Camp Brown with the Union Pacific at the nearest practical station from there, to haul supplies for soldiers and Indians—exploring the same region, following all but identical trails of General Dodge, who but a half score years before explored the country to locate the line of the trans-continental railroad between Cheyenne and Rawlins.

In June, 1878, he mapped a route to the Powder River country, now known as Thermopolis oil fields. The next year

in November he was at Rawlins assisting in forwarding supplies to General Merritt's command down in White River during a winter of unprecedented severity.

In 1880, in command of a troop, still a Second Lieutenant, he marched to Fort Robinson for station. There at Fort Robinson, in May-June, he constructed the first irrigating ditch in Northwestern Nebraska, that beautified the post, watered the trees, the grass-grown parade and made productive the troop gardens.

In his Lieutenant days the troops of the Fifth Cavalry had to make campaigns in winter and in summer, the Cheyennes, the Sioux, the Bannock, the Utes and again the Ogalalla and Broule Sioux, each in turn required the operation of military columns, small and large, at times composed entirely of a Fifth Cavalry detachment.

Each tour of field duty meant a change of station. In 1881, at the end of his fourth year of field service, he was located at old Fort Laramie. Here he enjoyed the happiest days of his younger career.

On November 1st, 1881, he availed himself of a leave of absence of three months, and went to Detroit for his wedding which took place on November 22nd. He married Kate Ten Eycke Watson, daughter of the late Samuel G. Watson, a prominent lawyer of Detroit, Michigan; the ceremony was performed by the Reverend Rufus Clark of St. Paul's Church, Detroit. The children of this marriage living, are Mrs. DeWitt, wife of Major Wallace DeWitt, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, and Cadet Charles Watson Foster, U. S. Military Academy, New York, class of 1914.

The next year he was on duty as the Quartermaster and Commissary at Fort Laramie from July till the end of November, and the following year, in the field, in charge of transportation in Northeastern Nebraska and Dakota for the U. S. Senate Committee for the Sioux nation.

For several years he was engrossed in the duties, problems and responsibilities of supplying troops in garrison and field, rounded out with experience in command of troops both in field and garrison.

Promotion to a First Lieutenant, April, 1885, and the call for troops employed for the orderly opening of Oklahoma brought him to duty at Fort Reno as station and Oklahoma as his field of duty. This sphere, for the first time, enabled him to use all his activities helpfully to aid in applying the constructive forces of the nation, and so engaged, he soon became as popular with the sturdy boomer folk as he was with the officers and men of his regiment.

His ripened experience received recognition and he was honored with the appointment of Regimental Quartermaster in October, 1890. Promotion and change of station located him, promoted Captain, in October, 1896, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Here orders caused him to take charge of messing in garrison the entire command, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, in one general mess.

At the beginning of the Spanish War, 1898, he was acting Quartermaster and Commissary of his regiment. On June 21st, following, at Tampa, Florida, he assumed command of his newly organized troop of Cavalry.

The fortunes of this war brought him and his troop to Porto Rico with station at Cayey, and in command of that post.

On March 17, 1901, he sailed for the Philippines with his troop, took station and command at Tenai, Moro, P. I., in the favorite haunts of the sagacious, tenacious, persistent Filiazardo.

The years 1902-1903 he was on Regimental Recruiting Service at Buffalo, New York. He was promoted Major, July 8, 1904, and assigned to his old regiment, the Fifth Cavalry, and on April 7, 1906, to the command of Whipple Barracks,

Arizona. July 29, same year, he marched a squadron of his regiment, the Fifth Cavalry, over the picturesque part of the Sante Fe trail between Thoreau and Las Vegas, New Mexico, and before returning to his station he marched his squadron from Dade Creek, Wyoming, to Colorado Springs, Colorado, for the purpose of participating in the Pikes Peak centennial celebration.

For several years he was engaged in commanding post and marching bi-annually his squadron to instruction camp, Atascadero, California.

In spring and summer, 1906, as a member of a board, he contributed in producing, and making a practical success of, the present emergency ration.

January 15, 1909, found him on duty with his regiment in the Hawaii Islands.

He was a fine officer, performed his duties with energy and ability, inspired confidence in his superiors and loyalty in his subordinates; his friendship was lasting, true and generous. He was a champion of the square deal and observed it in his acts of administration.

His life ended while at the zenith of his powers.

He was well liked in his regiment, and the regiment mourns the loss of the fine officer. It is truly said in the poetic spirit of West Point of Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, the roll call that brought him before the final board, that

"He never fessed on any point, But coldly maxed it through."

CLASSMATE.

JAMES A. HUTTON.

No. 2636. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, July 1, 1911, at Berkeley, Cal., aged 56.

CAPTAIN HUTTON was born in and appointed from California. He entered the Military Academy September 1, 1872. Graduating in 1876, and was assigned to the First Infantry.

He served in California, Arizona and Nebraska, till 1883, taking part in the Nez Perces Expedition in 1877. From 1883 till 1886, he was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of California, and on Recruiting Service from 1887 to 1889.

He was promoted to Captain, Eighth Infantry, July 10, 1891, and served at Fort Robinson, Neb., till July 31, 1894, when he was dismissed.

He again entered the service as First Lieutenant, First California Volunteer Infantry, and sailed with regiment for Manila, P. I., June 15, 1898; arrived there July 16, 1898; participated in the siege and capture of Manila, August 1-13, 1898; served in the Philippines to May, 1899, when, on account of ill health, he returned to the United States, and was honorably discharged from volunteer service, July 2, 1899.

He was appointed Captain, 26th Infantry, March 21, 1901; transferred to 27th Infantry, May 18, 1901; en route to Philippine Islands, December 8, 1901 to January 29, 1902; arrived at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., February 11, 1902, taking station with Company A; participated in the Lake Lanas Expedition, Mindanao, 1902; at Mataling River, Mindanao, from June 9 to August 10, 1902, building roads and guarding trail; in Manila, P. I., until January, 1904, when his regiment returned to the U. S.; Regimental Quartermaster,

August 29, 1903 to October 2, 1906; leave of absence for four months from November 18, 1907; Captain, U. S. A., retired, March 18, 1908, at his own request; over 30 years' service.

Civil history: Engaged in writing life insurance and in managing a canal property; in 1896-7 and part of 1898, in mining to time of entering the volunteer service; from October, 1899 to April, 1901, was a clerk in the Transport Service at San Francisco.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

CHARLES PAUL STIVERS.

No. 2799. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, July 13, 1911, at Kansas City, Mo., aged 53.

MAJOR CHARLES PAUL STIVERS, son of the late Captain Charles B. Stivers and Gertrude Paul Stivers, was born in a tent near Shreveport, Louisiana, March 20, 1858, while the Seventh Infantry, of which his grandfather, General Gabriel Rene Paul, was then the Major, and his father a Lieutenant, was making the long march of 1,500 miles from Fort Belknap, Texas, to Utah—truly a fitting birth for a soldier and a soldier's son. As a baby, he was taken across the Great Plains, 1,200 miles, in ambulance and wagon, to Camp Floyd, Utah, where the Seventh Infantry was stationed; later to Fort Buchanan, New Mexico, 1,600 miles, and then through the land of the hostile Apaches to Fort McLean, New Mexico. During the years of the Civil War he was still an "army child" at Rouse's Point, New York.

In the autumn of 1865 his father, Captain Stivers, then retired, moved to Dayton, Ohio, as Commandant of the Western Military Academy. There Charles Paul Stivers passed



MAJOR CHARLES P. STIVERS.

his childhood and youth, receiving his early education in the public schools. He had completed his third year in the High School, when, through competitive examination, he received his appointment as cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was graduated from there in 1879, with a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry then stationed in Nebraska. In January, 1880, he married Kate Alice Ducat of Evanston, Illinois.

After several years' service in Nebraska, Wyoming and Arizona he resigned his commission as First Lieutenant to enter upon a business career in Chicago, Illinois, with his father-in-law, General A. C. Ducat. He later moved to Ripon, Wisconsin, and during his residence there, was at one time Colonel in the State Militia. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, feeling, as he told his father, that his country needed all those whom she had trained, he went as a private in a Wisconsin volunteer regiment. A few months later he was transferred to an Ohio Regiment as a Major. At the close of the Cuban trouble, he was commissioned Captain in the 31st U. S. Volunteer Regiment and went to Zamboango, Mindinao. After a year's service there in charge of a government experimental farm, he returned to the Regular Army as Captain in the Subsistence Department, with station at Iloilo, on the Island of Panay. At the close of this detail in the Philippines, he was stationed in Chicago, then in Washington, D. C., and later in Kansas City, Missouri, where he "invented" the emergency ration used in the Army. Another detail took him to Manila for two years. When this was completed he returned to Kansas City in the autumn of 1909.

Here, without warning, the death angel came for him on the evening of July 13th, 1911, the anniversary of the marriage day of his father and mother. He was standing on his lawn, talking gayly to his wife when, with a smile on his

face, he suddenly fell. Before his wife could step from the porch to his side, all was over—the cause, aneurism of the heart.

His body lies in the beautiful National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

There are left to mourn his loss, his widow, one daughter, Gertrude Stivers Read of Ripon, Wisconsin, three sons, Arthur Ducat, Charles Paul and Gerald, and two sisters, Mrs. Frederic Harrington and Miss Grace H. Stivers. When his summons came, there passed from this earth a good son, a devoted husband and a loving father. Further praise no man can win.

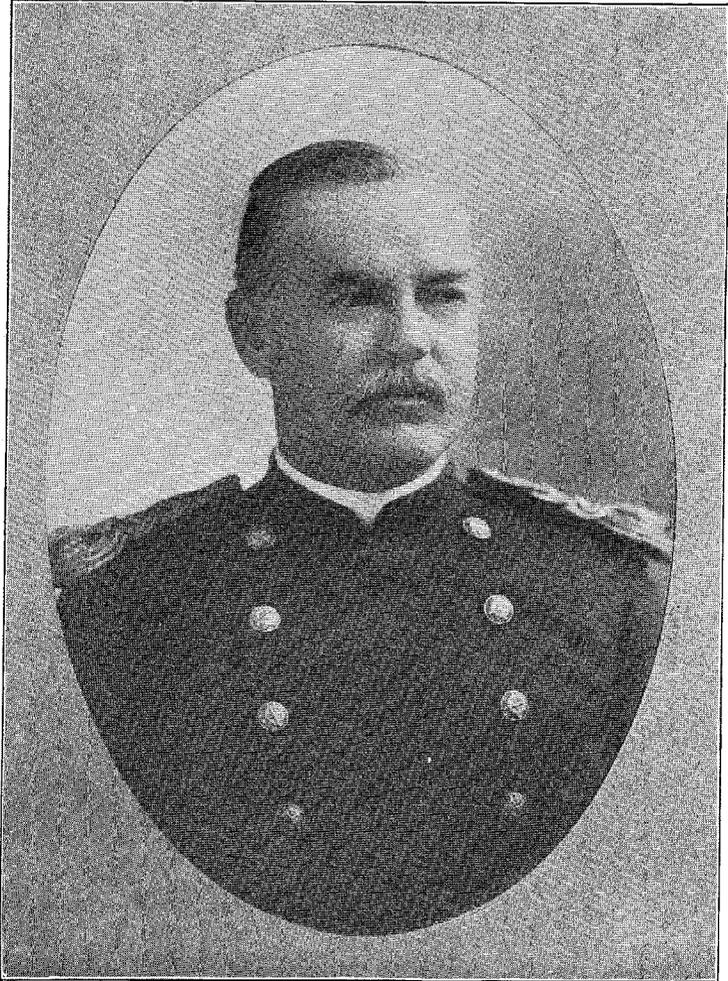
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LAWRENCE L. BRUFF.

No. 2595. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, August 4, 1911, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 60.

COLONEL BRUFF was born at St. Michaels, Maryland, October 14, 1851; was graduated number three in the Class of 1876; assigned to the Third Artillery and transferred to the Ordnance Department October 30, 1879; Captain, June 15, 1890; Major, April 5, 1903; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 25, 1906, and Colonel of Ordnance, June 13, 1909; married at Easton, Maryland, April 3, 1877, to Miss Ada Robson, by Rt. Rev. Henry C. Lay, Bishop of Diocese of Eastern Maryland; died suddenly at Philadelphia, August 4th, 1911; buried with full military honors at West Point. He leaves a widow and one son. Such is a brief skeleton of the events of his life, but it conveys but a faint idea of the remarkable career of a remarkable man.



COLONEL LAWRENCE L. BRUFF.

As a highly educated military specialist, he was an enthusiast in his profession and became the modern authority on ordnance. His industry was tireless, his writings numerous and the amount of work accomplished stupendous. For nine years from 1891 to 1900, he was Instructor and head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Military Academy at West Point, and was the author of numerous works on ordnance, among them being "Exterior Ballistics," "Gunpowder and Interior Ballistics," "Notes on Machine and Rapid Fire Guns," "Gun Construction," "United States Sea Coast Guns," "Ordnance and Gunnery," etc., etc. Hundreds of those who are now officers will cherish with affectionate gratitude the delightful hospitality extended to them in the Bruff home when they were cadets.

He planned, organized and developed the present ordnance museum at the Academy. After 1900, he was assistant to the Chief of Ordnance in Washington, and held many responsible positions, being on duty at the Midvale Steel Works at the time of his death. He was known as the father of the 12-inch gun, having built the first steel guns at Watertown Arsenal, and having, at Watervliet Arsenal, supervised the construction of the first 12-inch breech-loading rifle built in the United States.

In Colonel Bruff was found that rare combination of a brilliant man, modest disposition and persistent industry which could not fail to produce enormous results for the benefit of his generation; and our country was fortunate to possess among its officers a man of his character at the time when the development of military science along technical lines was proceeding with leaps and bounds. He not only kept up with the times, but led in the procession of modern technical military sciences, and from this standpoint alone was one of the most useful men of his times. At all times a student and

tireless worker, he accumulated a wonderful fund of information on many subjects, especially along technical military lines; he seemed to have read everything.

But we who know him personally may be excused for forgetting the fact that he was a distinguished soldier, accomplished writer, and an authority in his chosen life work. We know that his natural abilities and acquired learning would have put him at the front in any position where he might have been placed, but we magnify the fact of his charming personality and manliness, his beautiful character, his unselfishness, thoughtful devotion to friends and forgetfulness of self, which made him conspicuous among all his fellows. In his daily life and moral character he exemplified the best of our Christian civilization. His qualities as a friend cannot be more beautifully expressed than in the obituary prepared by his friend, Mr. Francis A. Donaldson of Philadelphia:

"He was one possessed of every attribute that goes to make the perfect man, cultured, of literary attainments, noble, generous, tender-hearted, simple, unaffected, genial, excelling in family love and affection, a courteous gentleman, abounding in good works, and as a friend, modest and altogether delightful. Such a man was Lawrence L. Bruff, and although the writer came late into his life, the warm personal friendship existing between them, and his charming personality and comradeship was a gladsome source of infinite pleasure, and his death caused the writer unspeakable grief and sorrow."

Little can be added to the above encomium of a friend of recent years, but what would he have thought of "our" Bruff, as a life-long friend, as a cadet, as an officer, in varied positions of trust, as a father, author, organizer, and all 'round scientific soldier, through all of which varied experiences he retained the same simple, lovable character! There are few men to whom the word "lovable" is appropriate, but no other adjective will adequately convey the tender affection of his intimate friends who were able to appreciate fully the beautiful character of a beautiful life.

ALEXANDER S. BACON, '76.



MAJOR HENRY G. LYON.

HENRY GIDEON LYON.

No. 3372. CLASS OF 1890:

Died, September 11, 1911, at Stockton, Cal., aged 46.

HENRY GIDEON LYON was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on April 17, 1865. While still very young, he was left an orphan, and at eight years of age was adopted into the family of George N. Brown, who lived on a farm ten miles from Lockport, N. Y. Here, young Henry worked and studied at his home and at the Lockport Public School, meanwhile taking out a law student's certificate. On June 21, 1884, he entered the law office of Wm. G. Greene of Lockport, and the following year, having graduated in the Commercial Department of the Lockport Public School, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he took the position of clerk in the law firm of Wadsworth & Wadsworth.

In the summer of 1885, a competitive examination for a West Point cadetship was held at Buffalo. Thirty boys took this examination; Lyon stood first, and received the appointment. He reported at West Point on June 14, 1886, and, after passing his entrance examinations, was admitted as a cadet, to date from July 1, 1886.

At West Point, his life was about the same as that of any other cadet, with the usual struggles, and one narrow escape from being found in his yearling January on "Descrip." His West Point nick-name was "Henri," and he was always a full-blooded, strong man, full of self-reliance, and gave early promise of the uncompromising, fighting character that he always was in after life. Dear old Henri was greatly respected and beloved by his classmates. He took West Point and the world in general quite too seriously for his personal comfort. After putting Descriptive Geometry behind him, his life at

the Academy ran rather smoothly and uneventfully, until his graduation a little below the middle of his class on June 12, 1890.

He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, and joined the regiment after his graduation leave at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. In December, 1890, the Seventeenth Infantry, with Lyon as Second Lieutenant of Company D, participated in the Sioux Indian Campaign of the winter of '90 and '91 at Pine Ridge.

The early nineties throughout the Army marked a period when the Target Practice craze was at its height, before the school and theoretical instruction period of later years. Lieutenant Lyon threw himself into athletics and target practice with his usual energy, and in 1892 became a distinguished marksman, winning the bronze medal, Department of the Platte Team, 1892; the silver medal same team, 1894, and the silver medal in 1894 on the Army Team. He also became a noted coach and instructor in target practice of officers and enlisted men.

From September 18, 1894, to April, 1897, Lieutenant Lyon served at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, the Seventeenth Infantry having been moved there from Cheyenne. On March 17, 1896, Lieutenant Lyon was married at Boston, Mass., to Miss Flora Dressel, an estimable young lady of a prominent and cultivated family.

On April 17, 1897, being his thirty-second birthday, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the 24th Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, where he and his wife joined and lived very happily among congenial friends, ably commanded by Colonel J. Ford Kent.

April 17th seems to have been an important date to Lieutenant Lyon, as on April 17, 1898, the 24th Infantry received orders to go to Tampa, Florida, and left Fort Douglas for the Spanish-American War on April 21, 1898. Lyon was

First Lieutenant of Company D, commanded by Captain Ducat. At Tampa, Lieutenant Lyon was placed in command of Company C, which he equipped and drilled for war service. On the return of its Captain (Dodge), Lyon returned to duty with Company D.

Shafter's Fifth Corps sailed for Cuba in June and landed June 25th and 26th, at Daiquiri and Siboney. The march to Guasimas and the camps at Sevilla, and the night of June 30th at El Pozo are well known. The 9th, 13th and 24th Regiments of Infantry formed the Third Brigade of Major General Kent's Second Division. The entire Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Wikoff, numbered only about 1,600 men, and, on account of its numerical weakness, was intended by General Kent to be used as a Division Reserve in the ensuing battle. Moving out from El Pozo at 7:00 A. M., July 1, 1898, the Third Brigade soon came under a heavy rifle and artillery fire from the Spanish posted on San Juan Hill. At about 11 A. M., the American position became serious. Lawton's First Division was still hotly engaged by the gallant Spaniards in El Caney, and Hawkins' Brigade of Kent's Division had been repulsed in their first charge against the San Juan Blockhouse, while Wheeler's Cavalry Division was holding on to Kettle Hill, unable to advance farther without help from our Infantry Division. About this time, General Kent ordered the deployment of the Third Brigade on the left of Hawkins' First Brigade, by a jungle trail leading to the south along San Juan Creek. About one and one-half hours elapsed before this deployment was effected, and the troops all along the line were ready for their final charge. It was during this time that our troops (like the British some years later at Magersfontein), foolishly scorning the natural cover of the creek bank, suffered their great losses. Lieutenant Lyon was Battalion Adjutant of Wygant's Battalion, the most dangerous position any officer can occupy in battle. While thus awaiting orders for the charge, Lieutenant Lyon shot and killed a

Spanish sharpshooter, who, from a tree, had picked off a number of our officers and men. General Kent, having thrown in practically all his reserves, ordered the charge, and San Juan Hill fell into our possession, but at a fearful loss to the "heroic Third Brigade," as Kent styled it in his official report. Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum being wounded, the command of the 24th Infantry fell upon Major A. C. Markley, who, in his report, "Commended the gallantry of Lieutenant Henry G. Lyon during the charge, and the fortitude displayed by Lieutenant Lyon that afternoon and the next day, in the shallow trenches, under a torrid sun, suffering for want of food and water, and under a merciless fire from the Spanish, during which, on July 2nd, Lieutenant Lyon was severely wounded in the groin." Later, Lieutenant Lyon was nominated to be Captain by brevet, for gallantry in battle at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

From Siboney, Lyon returned to the United States on the "Cherokee," with his company commander, Captain Ducat, both being seriously wounded. This was the first shipload of wounded, and they missed the later horrors of Siboney, when the yellow fever raged worst; the 24th Infantry acted as guard and nurses, and the brave Captain Dodge died of the yellow fever. Lieutenant Lyon was sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., and from there on sick leave, his leg being paralyzed from the hip down, due to injury to the sciatic nerve.

When Lieutenant Lyon and his wife saw the depleted and pitiful condition of the gallant 24th Infantry as it landed at Weehawken, in the autumn of 1898, he gave up his sick leave and joined at Fort Douglas in October. Six weeks later, the 24th Infantry was under orders for the Philippines. As Lyon's paralyzed leg would render him only a burden for field service, he was ordered to Fort D. A. Russell as Quartermaster and Commissary, where he worked till April, 1899, and then joined his company at Fort Harrison, Montana, with

his old friend, Captain Ducat, in command of the post, the movement of the 24th to the Philippines having been suspended.

On May 2, 1899, Lieutenant Lyon, with 65 men, was ordered into the Coeur d'Alenes, under General Merriam, to suppress the mining riots, where he remained until the end of July. Of his conduct there, General Merriam, in a letter dated February 11, 1911, says: "Captain Lyon was conspicuous among the officers selected to assist me in the suppression of riot and crime in the Coeur d'Alenes mining region in 1899. In this most delicate duty, Captain Lyon was distinguished for ability, energy and good judgment, and was especially commended in my report to the War Department at that time. In my judgment, he is especially worthy of consideration."

Lyon returned to Fort Harrison, Montana, in July, 1899, being left in command of the post until November, when he went to St. Paul, Minn., to take his examination for promotion to Captain. After witnessing the issue of annuities at certain Indian Reservations, and making a trip through the Yellowstone National Park, he proceeded to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of undergoing an operation for strangulated hernia, which was a result of his wound. This was performed on February 2, 1900, in the Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and was followed with pleuro-pneumonia, which nearly proved fatal, and confined him to the hospital till March 7th, when he took a short leave; was later given duty at Washington Barracks, and in June, 1900, was ordered to the Militia camp at Peekskill, N. Y., on the staff of General Roe. At the close of this camp, Captain Lyon (whose promotion to Captain dated December 15, 1899) was ordered to Washington as a witness before the Congressional Investigating Committee into the conduct of affairs in the Coeur d'Alene riots, which resulted with credit to General Merriam and to Captain Lyon.

From July to November 13, 1900, he was stationed at Columbus Barracks, and on the latter date, he sailed from New York on the "Kilpatrick" for the Philippines, via Suez, to join his regiment, the 22nd Infantry, to which he had been assigned on his promotion. Arriving at Manila on January 3, 1901, Captain Lyon proceeded to San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon, where he took command of Company C, 22nd Infantry on January 19, 1901. The country was in a hostile state, and the troops were kept constantly scouting and skirmishing with the insurrectos. The head of Fagan, the deserter, was brought in here, which place was General Funston's headquarters. In the summer of 1901, Captain Lyon was appointed Regimental Quartermaster of the 22nd Infantry at San Isidro. In February, 1902, the 22nd Infantry went to Manila, and sailed for the United States on the memorably stormy trip of the "Hancock," during which voyage, two soldiers were washed overboard and drowned, and others injured. The vessel finally reached San Francisco on April 25, 1902. The regiment went to Fort Crook, Nebraska, for station, where Captain Lyon remained as Quartermaster for a few months only, when he gave up his detail as Regimental Quartermaster, went on leave, and later on Militia duty again with the New York State Militia.

On August 13, 1902, Captain Lyon effected a transfer back to his old regiment, the 17th Infantry, and joined that regiment at Fort Lawton, on October 21, 1902. He commanded the post until the arrival of Major Moon in February, 1903.

On July 5, 1903, the 17th Infantry sailed for the Philippines, Captain Lyon's company taking station at Jolo, in the Infantry Barracks of Asturias, just outside the city. The Moros were very hostile at this time, and numerous campaigns were conducted against them. Captain Lyon was Post Exchange Officer, which did not prevent him from participat-

ing in most of the expeditions against the Moros. On one of these expeditions he was sent with his company to Pata Island, where he was instrumental in the capture of Prophet Tungalon, and the Panglima Amil, on January 24, 1904, at Cotta Pang Pang Manally, on the Island of Pata. For this work, Captain Lyon was favorably mentioned in the report of Major H. L. Scott, 14th Cavalry, in command of that expedition. The remainder of 1904 and the spring of 1905 was passed at Jolo. In May, 1905, Captain and Mrs. Lyon went to Japan on leave, where the health of the former, impaired by field work, and of the latter by malaria, was greatly improved. They joined the 17th Infantry at Nagasaki on its way home and arrived at San Francisco in August, 1905, and took station at Fort McPherson, Ga. In the Autumn of 1906, while on his way to Fort Niagara, where he had been ordered as distinguished marksman for the Army Competition, Captain Lyon was taken with appendicitis on the boat between Cleveland and Buffalo, and was operated upon by the famous Buffalo surgeon, Dr. Park, and left the Buffalo General Hospital in October, on sick leave, which he and his wife spent traveling extensively in Europe. While in Europe, Captain Lyon received word that he had been detailed in the Pay Department of the Army, to date November 2, 1906. He and Mrs. Lyon returned to the United States and took station at St. Louis, Mo., where both made many friends and passed the happiest two years of their life. On July 6, 1909, they both sailed again for the Philippines and were stationed in Manila, Captain Lyon making the usual payments of troops in the provinces of Luzon.

In May, 1910, Captain Lyon noticed the first painful headaches, that are characteristic of Bright's Disease, and these symptoms grew worse as time passed, being complicated with abnormal blood pressure, this resulting in hardening of the arteries. On the expiration of his detail as Paymaster, November 2, 1910, he and Mrs. Lyon had planned to take a

leave, returning to the United States via Asia and Europe. Toward the end of October his health was so precarious that they had to give up the European trip and returned to San Francisco on the Transport "Sherman," leaving Manila, November 14th. Captain Lyon had on November 2, 1910, been assigned to the 26th Infantry. His sufferings on the trip home, and afterward at the Presidio General Hospital, were intense. He remained in this hospital from December 14, 1910, until May 18, 1911. On April 7, 1911, he was examined for promotion to Major, and was found to be physically unfit for active service, by reason of disability contracted in line of duty, and, according to law, he was retired from active service as a Major of Infantry, on May 23, 1911, the date his promotion to that grade was due. From this date till the date of his death, which occurred on September 11, 1911, he resided at Stockton, California, where he was treated by his uncle, Dr. Cross, a noted physician.

For sometime before his death, Major Lyon realized that his dissolution was imminent. He had always been ready to die and to "go to his God like a soldier." His greatest regret was to leave his wife. His physical suffering for nearly a year had been great and his last conscious words, except for his sacred good-bye to that noble woman he had always loved so well, were, "I have never wilfully wronged any man, nor intentionally hurt any man's feelings." While this negative expression of having done no harm in this world was strictly true, yet it was characteristic of the man's innate modesty and refinement of character. While it is something to be able to say at death that we have injured no man,—that we have not followed the natural law of lower organisms, and preyed on, or exploited our species for our personal aggrandizement, yet, man was put in this world to attain for himself, and to assist his fellow man to attain a higher order of existence than he found upon entering life. If life means anything, it means an evolution to some higher type, even before death. This is the

positive end to be accomplished in life, as distinguished from the negativeness of merely doing nothing to retard that result. Positiveness brings respect and admiration from our fellow men; mere negativeness may be accompanied by love, which is too often mixed with pity. Can any West Point graduate, who knew dear old Henri, say that he was not a positive character? The mere suggestion of the opposite to any man of the Class of '90, who may read this inadequate testimonial, will cause that reader to smile.

No, this brief sketch of Lyon's life shows too little the work that he accomplished in the world. His simple idea was to do his full duty to his country, and to his fellow man, and, in this, his life was a far greater success than the dear fellow ever realized. His big powerful body and dynamic will went along like a great engine, usually taking the hard way for himself, because he thought it his duty. None of his force was wasted, but was expended, as his body finally was, in his country's service. God knows that Henry Lyon's life work was a magnificent business investment to the government that educated him at her grand old Military Academy.

What personal happiness Henry got out of life's game he owes to his wife, and the domestic felicity of this thoroughly devoted couple was something beautiful to contemplate. To his numerous friends, as to the world in general, Henry gave more than he ever received. These accepted his open-handed generosity as they accepted his superlative bravery in action—all as a matter of course. To the few intimates whom he loved, Henry showed an affection, a sensitiveness and a refinement of character that was almost feminine. No man ever heard him use language that woman might not hear.

In his telegram of condolence to Mrs. Lyon at Stockton, Colonel George R. Dyer, of the National Guard of New York, said, "Everyone who knew your distinguished husband admired and respected him," which was literally true, except

that few Army officers of the rank of Major, believe themselves distinguished in a nation containing ninety million of their fellow countrymen. Had Opportunity, in a great war, knocked at Major Lyon's door, he was professionally ready for her and for that historic immortality that is the worthy ambition of every red-blooded soldier. But, if the scales of man, in weighing the personality of Henry Lyon, can truthfully record only that which is herein narrated, the analytical balances of God Almighty will probably show more claims to distinction, in the life of this worthy son of West Point, than in many a character noted in history.

CLASSMATE.

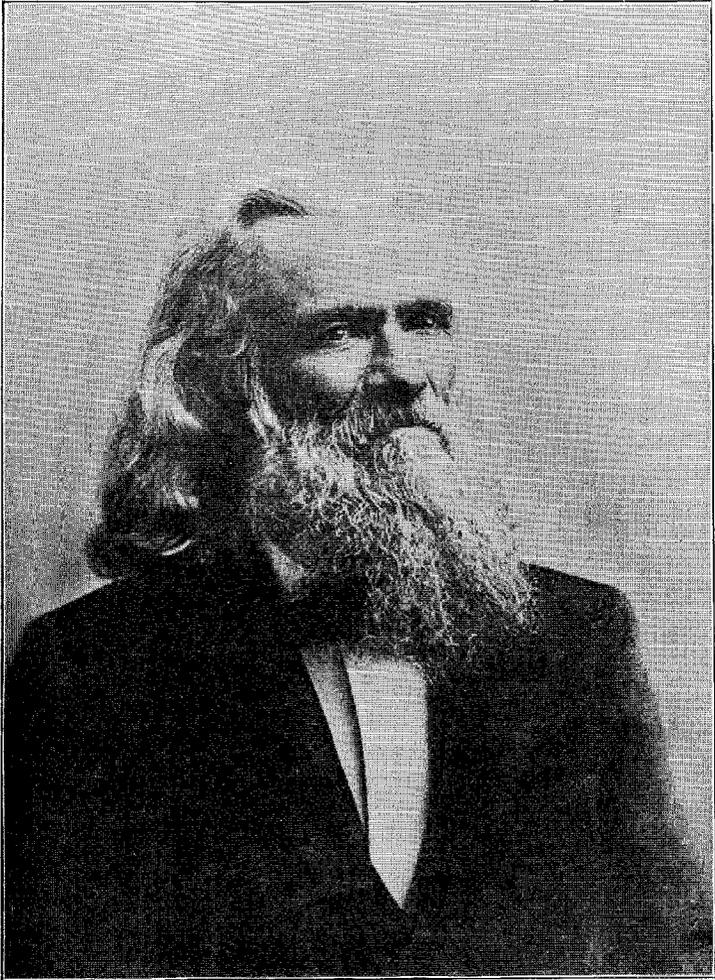
WILLIAM R. BOGGS.

No. 1582. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, September 15, 1911, at Winston-Salem, N. C., aged 83.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON BOGGS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Augusta, Georgia, on the 18th day of March, 1829. His maternal grandfather, William Robertson, was a grandson of "Scotch Billy Robertson," and his great-grandfather was granted land in Chesterfield County, Virginia, in 1761, for services rendered the Colonies, also serving as an officer in the Revolutionary Army.

William Robertson Boggs was graduated from West Point in 1853. Being recommended for any of the several corps at the United States Military Academy he chose that of Engineer, standing fourth in his class. His first year at West Point as fourth classman he stood tenth, but by his third class year he had changed that to second, which class rank he also held his second class year, so that after his first year at West Point



GENERAL WILLIAM R. BOGGS.

his name never lacked the little star which marked the first five in each class.

After graduating W. R. Boggs was assigned to the Ordnance Corps.

The year 1855 found Lieutenant Boggs stationed at Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, New York, then commanded by Major John Symington.

Wm. R. Boggs with Oliver Otis Howard and Francis John Shunk kept Bachelors' Hall in the officers quarters. This arrangement was broken up by the marriage of Lieutenant Boggs to Mary Symington, eldest daughter of the commanding officer, on December 19th, 1855.

The year 1860 found Lieutenant Boggs detailed on special duty at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, Pa., work that was most interesting and congenial, superintending the manufacture of the then new pattern, 8 and 10-inch Rodman guns under the new Rodman process. He considered himself delightfully situated and nothing further from his desires than disturbances of any kind, but, States' Rights, Free Trade, Gold Dollar being his political creed. The day Georgia seceded from the Union he sent in his resignation from the U. S. Army and then offered his services to Georgia. That they were gladly accepted the following copy of General Orders No. 3 shows:

"First Lieutenant Wm. R. Boggs, late of the Ordnance Corps of the U. S. Army, having tendered his services to his native State, Georgia, the same have been accepted under the Ordinance of the Convention passed January 25, 1861, and he is hereby announced to the Army, and to the Volunteers and to the Militia of Georgia as Chief Ordnance Officer of the State. His residence and office to be at the seat of Government where all communications on Ordnance matters will be addressed to him.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Adjutant General."

When fighting began in earnest Lieutenant Boggs was sent to help General Bragg at Pensacola, Florida, which he assisted in fortifying and defending. Later W. R. Boggs was commissioned as Colonel of Artillery in the Provisional Army and transferred to General E. Kirby Smith's command. When General Smith was put in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, Colonel Boggs was made Chief of Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in which capacity he served until the close of the war.

Upon the arrival of Brigadier-General George L. Andrews of the U. S. Army at department headquarters, Shreveport, Louisiana, General Smith having left, General Boggs was again ordered on duty as Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States, to act with General Andrews in paroling the officers of the Confederate Army. As the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department was not surrendered until after the Army of Virginia, this was the last official order of the Confederacy.

General Boggs himself remained a "man without a country" for seven years after the close of the war, his disabilities being removed by a Special Act of Congress of the United States in 1872; thus taking longer to restore him to the rights of citizenship than it takes an emigrant to acquire them.

After the war General Boggs practiced his profession of Civil Engineering for some years. In 1876 he accepted a chair on the faculty of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, now the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

The last years of his life were spent quietly in his cottage home in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where his unflinching cheerfulness and fortitude, under failing health, loss of eyesight and the heavy sorrows that came in his later years created a wide-spread admiration for him throughout the

community, that was expressed in the remark of one of his townswomen, not since his death, but some years ago, that he was her "ideal of a gentleman and a soldier."

The loss of the wife of his youth just six months before they would have held their golden anniversary was the heaviest sorrow he had to face, not exceeded by the three actual tragedies that came to him. First, in 1881, his second son, Archibald, a very promising young fellow, just entering a career of promising brightness, died suddenly of congestion of the lungs, having been on the street in the morning of the day he died. Then on November 26th, 1901, his daughter, Edith Allston Boggs, a superb looking woman, apparently in perfect health, dropped dead on the streets of New York, from an entirely unsuspected heart trouble. The climax being reached when his eldest child, William Robertson Boggs, Jr., mining engineer, and an honorable, upright, law-abiding citizen was murdered at Topia, State of Durango, Mexico, on November 17th, 1907, by a Mexican, unknown man, in a most atrocious and uncalled for way, but being one of many Americans so disposed of from time to time. From this time on General Boggs' health steadily declined, only, if anyone asked how he felt, he would smile and cheerfully reply, "just waiting for the summons."

Shortly before his death, at the funeral of a "Veteran," he remarked to his carriage mates: "Don't let them play the Dead March over me. I want Reveille."

His life is well expressed in the following verses written by his grandson, Henry Porterfield Taylor:

REVEILLE.

Fight on, O Soul, keep in the fight
 And ever strive thee for the right;
 Fight on through all the gloomy night.
 Fight on, fight on
 Till break of dawn,
 When Death, thy friend, will set thee free
 And take thee o'er the stormy sea
 To that fair land
 Eternity;
 Where strife's no more,
 But with sword drawn
 Light points the way
 To glorious day;
 Fight on, O Soul, fight on.

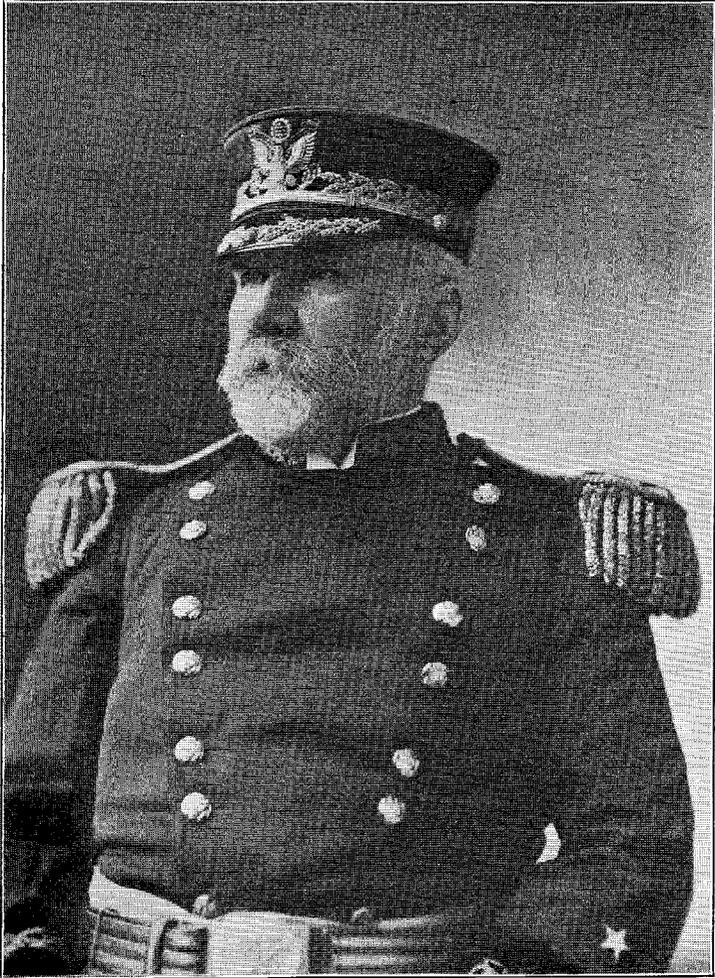
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 MICHAEL RYAN MORGAN.

No. 1646. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, September 16, 1911, at St. Paul., Minn., aged 78.

MICHAEL RYAN MORGAN was born in Nova Scotia on January 18, 1833. His father died when he was only a few months old, and his mother soon removed to Louisiana, where his boyhood was passed. He received an appointment as cadet at West Point from that State in 1850, and immediately took and held a good stand in his class. The post was in a state of transition at our entrance, the new barracks being only about half completed, so that the old north barracks and old mess-hall were still in use; the old south barracks had just been demolished, but its ruins cumbered the ground. When on the following year Companies B and D were transferred to the completed new barracks we regretted the change.



GENERAL MICHAEL R. MORGAN.

We had enjoyed the open fires and the luxury of "hashes," which were highly appreciated by the four living in each room, and occasional visitors. We were fortunate in having for our professors, Mahan, Bartlett, Church, Bailey, Weir and Agnel, all of whom left their impress upon the Academy, and for our superintendents, Captains Henry Brewerton and Robert E. Lee. The years passed happily, cementing friendships which have never wavered although fate had determined that we were soon to find ourselves arrayed in hostile ranks.

Out of the total class roll of 102 members forty-six were graduated in 1854. At that date there were only five full vacancies in the Army, all in the four artillery regiments, and the rest of us had to content ourselves with the grade of Brevet Second Lieutenant. Morgan's standing placed him among the five fortunate ones, and he was assigned as full Second Lieutenant to the Third Artillery.

At this date the war with Mexico had recently extended the boundaries of the United States to include California and the vast intermediate district then generally known as the "Great American Desert." Much of it was *terra incognita*, peopled by wandering tribes of Indians and traversed by immigrant trains seeking newly discovered gold fields of California. Such conditions called for the active intervention of the Army, and a large part of the Artillery, usually serving as Infantry, was there on duty. Morgan was first ordered to the Pacific Coast, where he remained until January, 1859, except for a short detail with Sherman's Light Battery in Minnesota. During this period of nearly five years he saw much active service in the Indian wars, taking part in three engagements with the Spokanes and Coeur d'Alenes tribes, in which for good conduct he was commended in General Orders. He has recorded his recollections of this period in a paper printed in the Journal of the Military Service Institution for the May-June issue of 1908; it forms Part II. of a symposium of three

papers relative to the Steptoe-Wright campaign against the northern Indians in 1858. Another similar paper from his pen entitled, "Memories of the Fifties," appeared in the July-August issue of the same Journal in 1905.

Lieutenant Morgan was transferred to the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe in January, 1859, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War; taking part, however, in the expedition to Harper's Ferry to suppress the John Brown raid in 1859.

On May 14, 1861, he received the appointment of Captain in the Eleventh Infantry, accepting on July 1st; but only to accept on August 23rd of the same year the commission of Captain in the Subsistence Department. His first duty was to accompany, as Chief of Commissariat under General T. W. Sherman, the expedition which, with the Navy under Dupont, captured and occupied Port Royal, South Carolina. He continued to serve in the Department of the South from March 31, 1862 to May 1, 1864, holding after November 8, 1862, the volunteer rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the Staff of the Tenth Army Corps, and being present on Morris Island during all the active operations of 1863. When the Tenth Corps was ordered north to join the armies operating against Richmond, he accompanied it holding the position of Chief Commissariat until June 16, 1864, when he was transferred to the staff of General Grant as Chief Commissariat of the armies operating against Richmond, a position which he held until June 6, 1865; being present at all the engagements and at the final surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. His recollections of this most interesting period, together with a good portrait view of General Grant's Staff at that time (of which he is believed to have been the last survivor), will be found in the Journal of the Military Service Institution for September-October, 1907. At the interview between the two Generals an incident occurred which is well described in his own words. It will be remembered that a large shipment of provisions

had been ordered from Dansville to Amelia Court House to meet the needs of Lee's army on the retreat, the train being ordered to proceed thence to Richmond to take off the personnel and property of the government; but that by some misunderstanding the provisions had been transported to Richmond, thus leaving the army on the march without supplies. General Morgan describes the incident in the following words:

"General Lee then asked General Grant to feed his army, saying his men were badly off for food, that they had been subsisting for some time on parched corn. General Grant turned to me saying: 'Colonel Morgan, feed the Army of Northern Virginia.' I had thought the matter over. I have hereinbefore stated that after the Battle of Sailor's Creek I estimated that Lee's army, present and fighting, numbered about 16,000 men. When we went into bivouac the first night out of Petersburg some of the corps were short of rations, the roads were bad and the wagons had not kept up with our jubilant, victorious troops, and I did not know how we were off for food now. * * * So I asked General Grant, 'How many men are there to be rationed?' General Grant then said: 'Yes, General Lee, how many men have you?' General Lee answered: 'We have nothing but what we have on our backs, our books are all lost, our companies are mostly commanded by non-commissioned officers. We have nothing.' I felt generous, and said to General Lee: 'Say twenty-five thousand, General.' General Lee assented, saying: 'Yes, say twenty-five thousand men.'

"I will mention here that years afterward when General John Gibbon and I were stationed at Fort Snelling, the former, who was the officer assigned by General Grant, with Generals Griffin and Merritt, to attend to the paroling of General Lee's army, opened a chest and taking from it some papers, told me the exact number of Confederates paroled. The number was about (I depend on my memory) 25,600. My only doubt is as to the exact hundreds.

"I left the room at once and finding one of my assistants, Colonel Michael Peter Small, asked him if he could feed General Lee's army. The running of the two armies, Union and Confederate, had been very rapid, and I did not feel sure that the supply trains with the beef on the hoof had been able to keep up with the troops. Small

replied: 'Yes, I guess so. How many men have they?' I told him twenty-five thousand. 'Give them three days' rations of beef, salt, hard-tack, coffee and sugar.' Colonel Small jumped on his horse, saying: 'All right.'

Morgan remained at the Headquarters of the Army as Inspector of the Subsistence Department, with the ex-officio rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, until August 25, 1865, when he was transferred to Fort Leavenworth as Depot Commissary, where he remained for about eight years. Subsequently he served tours of duty at New York; in the Department of Dakota; on the Pacific Coast as Chief Commissary of that division; at Chicago as Chief Commissary of the Division of the Missouri; and finally, in 1892 at the War Department in Washington, where on October 8, 1894, he became Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier General. He was retired for age on January 18, 1897.

His dates of promotion to the higher grades of the Regular Army were the following: Major, Commissary Subsistence, November 17, 1865; Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Commissary General, August 28, 1888; Colonel, Assistant Commissary General, July 14, 1890; Brigadier General, Commissary General Subsistence, October 8, 1894.

He held during the war the volunteer rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Commissary Subsistence, from November 8, 1862 to June 5, 1865, and of Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector Subsistence Department, from June 6, 1865 to December 29, 1865.

He received on the recommendation of General Grant the three brevets, dated July 6, 1864, of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for "Distinguished services as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Armies operating in the Campaign of 1864 before Richmond," and of Brigadier General, dated April 9, 1865, for "Gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent armies under General Robert E. Lee."

General Morgan was married twice, his first wife being Miss Judith Porter Adams of Charlestown, Mass., the marriage dating May 30, 1860; she died in New York City on January 26, 1877; one son and two daughters survive. His second marriage was with Miss Marie Antoinette Prince of St. Paul, Minnesota, dating January 9, 1879; she survives him.

After his retirement from active service General Morgan made his home at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he identified himself with the business interests of the city by serving as director and vice-president of the Security Trust Company, and where he died on September 16, 1911. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and was elected Senior Vice-Commander of the Minnesota Commandery for 1905-6. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General Morgan had a quiet sense of humor and a gift of witty expression which, with his kindly heart and ready sympathy, brought a bright element into his intercourse with friends. His professional ability secured for him the confidence of those under whom he served, as is shown by many commendations of his commanders. Among them may be cited the following:

General Gillmore under date of November 4, 1865, wrote: "I take pleasure in presenting to you a Sumter medal as a slight acknowledgement of your services while serving as a member of my staff during the siege of that fort in 1863." This medal has inscribed upon it: "For gallant and meritorious conduct."

General Terry wrote to the President in 1889: "General Morgan is an officer of the highest character, capacity and accomplishment; no officer of his Corps has filled more important positions than he; none has filled them with greater credit to himself, or with greater advantage to the Government."

General Grant wrote to the chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, United States Senate, on December 8, 1864: "Innumerable promotions, by brevet or otherwise, will come before the

Senate this session for confirmation. No doubt objections will be made to some of these promotions and I therefore write you this letter to secure, if I can, the confirmation of three officers who I think are eminently worthy, and the good of the general service requires it. General Ingalls has shown a capacity in his Department (the Quartermaster's) that is unrivaled if equaled. Through his supervision the Army of the Potomac has been supplied in a manner no army in the world has ever been supplied before. He has the best judgment of men and what they can do, and the knack of placing them where the most can be made out of them, of almost any officer I have ever had command of. * * * What I have said of General Ingalls is also applicable to Colonel M. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary of the Armies operating against Richmond." * * *

Such commendation has special weight when it is remembered that during much of his service as Lieutenant in Mexico General Grant was detailed as Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary of the Fourth Infantry, serving under conditions well fitted to make him a good judge of merit in such service.

H. L. A.

THOMAS C. WOODBURY.

No. 2436. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, September 26, 1911, at La Jolla, Cal., aged 61.

COLONEL THOMAS C. WOODBURY, United States Army, was born in the State of Kentucky, in the year 1850, and died at La Jolla on the 26th of September, 1911, of paralysis contracted in line of duty.

Colonel Woodbury came from a family of soldiers; his father was General T. B. Woodbury, and his maternal grandfather, General Thomas Childs, both graduates of West Point. The writer, who roomed with him at West Point for two consecutive years, had every means of knowing his true char-



COLONEL THOMAS C. WOODBURY.

acter. He was modest, more than usually so, straight-forward and one of the most truly lovable characters with whom it was ever the experience of the writer to come in contact; a soldier, a true Christian gentleman, never self-seeking, but a power for good to all who knew him, and refined in every instinct.

Colonel Woodbury graduated from West Point, June 14, 1872. He was Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain in the 16th Infantry, during which time he served in the South and West. He became Major of the 19th Infantry on the 8th of July, 1899; Lieutenant-Colonel of the 29th Infantry on the 20th of July, 1902, during which time he served also in the 17th, 7th and 13th Infantry. He was promoted to Colonel of the 3rd Infantry on the 29th of March, 1904.

While Field Officer he served in the Philippines, and this service was of a very arduous nature. In the performance of his duty as Colonel of the 3rd Infantry he served a two years' tour in Alaska.

The death of Colonel Woodbury was a shock to all of his friends in the Army and his classmates. Just before he died he had been ordered on the General Staff in part recognition of his efficiency and general worth, but his stroke of paralysis deprived him of this opportunity.

While Captain in the 16th Infantry, Colonel Woodbury served all through the Santiago Campaign and was wounded at San Juan on the 1st of July, 1898, during the early part of the engagement. Those officers who served in the same regiment, speak very highly of his service during the whole of this campaign, and had his wound not occurred early in the engagement and rendered him for the time being *hors du combat*, he would have been brought more into the public notice. In the discharge of his duty in the 16th Infantry he endeared himself to both, officers and men, and those of them

who have spoken to the writer about Colonel Woodbury's service with that regiment, have expressed the deepest devotion and admiration.

One who was near and dear to Colonel Woodbury says, "His service was never spectacular; it was work well done, and his ability and efficiency as a commander were recognized by all who knew him. One great element in his success was his absolute justice and fairness."

In closing, the writer cannot refrain from an expression of his surprise that Colonel Woodbury's services were not recognized by promotion to General Officer. W.

F. HALVERSON FRENCH.

No. 2716. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, November —, 1911, at Washington, D. C., aged 57.

The subject of this brief article was born in Virginia and appointed to West Point from At Large. He entered July 1, 1873. Upon graduation, he was assigned, as Additional Second Lieutenant, to the Third Cavalry, June 15, 1877, and became Second Lieutenant same regiment May 18, 1878. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy June 26, 1881.

His service was in Nebraska, Wyoming and Arizona till January 27, 1885, when he was wholly retired.

The Association has been unable to obtain any information concerning the deceased since he left the service.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.



CAPTAIN CHARLES H. GIBSON.

CHARLES H. GIBSON.

No. 1930. CLASS OF 1861 (MAY).

Died, November 25, 1911, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 71.

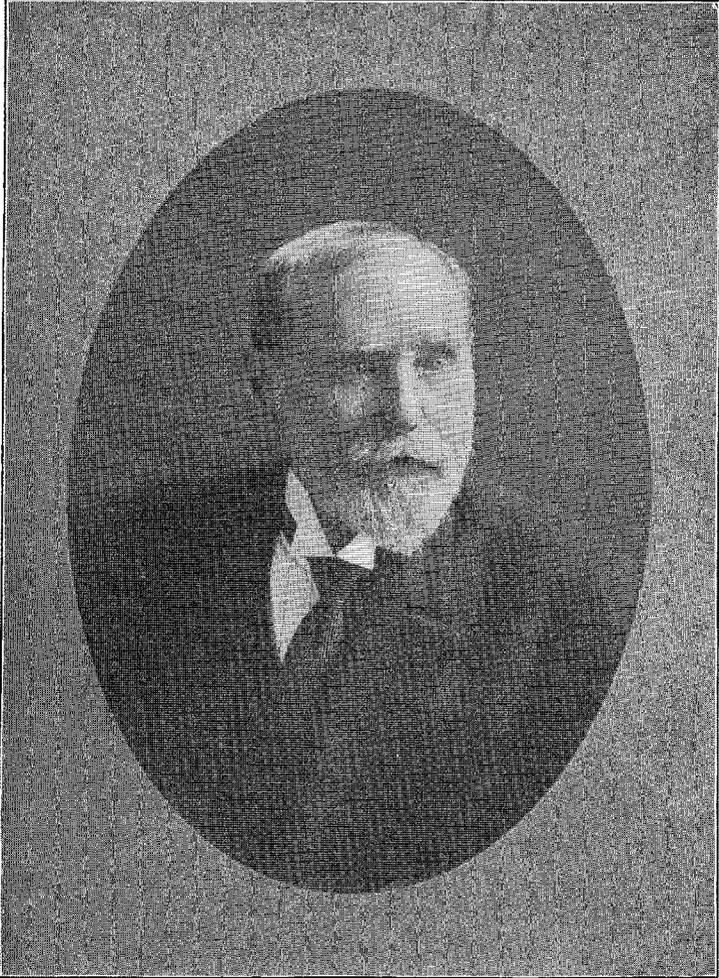
Charles Henry Gibson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1840, and received his early education in that city. He was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy from Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1856, and entered the Academy with the last class that served a five years' course there, having been graduated May 6th, 1861. Upon graduation he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, and in August that year was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry. Lieutenant Gibson was detailed to instruct and superintend in the drilling of volunteers at Washington, D. C.; to July, 1861. He participated in the Manassas Campaign of July, 1861, and was with his regiment at the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861; assigned to mustering duty at Reading, Pa., in the latter part of July, 1861, and in the defense of Washington from Aug., 1861, to March, 1862, as Aide on the staff of General Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, November 12th, 1861. He took part in the Peninsular Campaign (Army of the Potomac), April to July, 1862; was present at the siege of Yorktown, April 10th to May 4th, 1862; in action of Hanover Court House, May 27th, 1862, and at the battle of Gaines Mills, July 27th, 1862. He was Aide-de-camp to General McClellan, June and July, 1862, in operations before Richmond.

In hospital with what was then commonly called swamp fever and on sick leave of absence, July to August 29th, 1862. On recruiting service August, 1862 to November 11th, 1863. Before a Retiring Board convened at Wilmington, Delaware, November 11th, 1863 to January 22nd, 1864. Again on sick

leave of absence January, 22nd, 1864 to February 12th, 1864, and he then requested orders to rejoin his regiment which he did and was in command of his company, near Mitchell's Station (Army of the Potomac), from February 12th, 1864 to April, 1864, when he was again prostrated by serious illness and was sent to his home in Philadelphia, Pa., in what was supposed to be a dying condition. He was again on sick leave of absence until May 30, 1864, when he was again ordered to appear before a retiring board, but his depleted physical condition was such that it was impossible to comply with the order, and the idea of retirement from active service at such an early age was so repulsive to him that, with a feeling of deep regret and great disappointment, he severed his cherished connection with the Army by resigning his Commission on May 30, 1864.

His ill health continued for years after he left the Army, and in fact his health was never entirely restored.

Later Lieutenant Gibson engaged in civil pursuits and was interested in coal mining properties in Pennsylvania. Subsequent to the close of his military career Lieutenant Gibson spent much of his life abroad and being a man of broad intellectual attainments and an omnivorous reader, he acquired an intimate knowledge, not only of the contemporary events of international interest but also a comprehensive and through understanding of the "politics" and "policies" of the leading European nations, and being an accomplished linguist and devoted to literature and art as well as to the study of government, he was well known to many of the foremost men of his time; both in England and on the continent of Europe. During a sojourn at his home in the United States he tendered his services to the Federal Government for the War with Spain, and later went to Santiago, Cuba, as Commissioner of the National Relief Commission. The services he rendered there were of such a high character, and so



CAPTAIN GEORGE R. BACON.

thorough and efficient in the accomplishment of their difficult purpose, that the National Relief Commission tendered him a special vote of thanks for the valuable and important work he so ably carried into execution.

He died after a short illness in Philadelphia, Pa., November 25th, 1911, in the seventy-second year of his age, and his death was directly due to causes incident to disabilities incurred while serving in the Army of the Potomac. His remains were interred in the cemetery at West Point, New York, November 28th, 1911. * * *

GEORGE R. BACON.

No. 2302. CLASS OF 1869.

Died, December 17, 1911, at Chicago, Ill., aged 66.

Captain Bacon was born in Douglas County near what is now Bourbon, September 28, 1845. He came of excellent stock, the family tracing its lineage back to Lord Bacon. His father, Dr. George W. Bacon, was of Quaker parentage and came originally from Philadelphia. After living in Greenwich, N. J., and later in Natchez, Dr. Bacon came out into Illinois and bought 600 acres of land from the government. He was married to Prudence Beavers, whose family had come from Virginia, and who was many years his junior. To this union were born three children, a son, George Robert, and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Moore, now of Bourbon, and Mrs. Anna E. McWilliams, who resides in Arcola. Dr. Bacon died of illness following exposure undergone in a long ride to visit a patient, when his son was only two years of age.

Captain Bacon was reared on the farm. School advantages were limited in those days, but he received his education in private schools in Mattoon and Tuscola and a business school in Chicago.

It was while in the school in Tuscola that he met the girl who later was to become his wife, Miss Eugenia B. McKenzie, who was eight years his junior.

Captain Bacon received his appointment to West Point through the late John R. Eden, congressman from his district. He entered the Academy, after successfully passing the examinations, July 1, 1865. Here, surrounded by the picked men from all the states, the young country lad, wore off the rough corners and acquired that dignity of bearing that marked him for the remainder of his life. The four years in the Academy were without special incident. Captain Bacon always looked back upon them with pleasure and loved to recall them, especially those terrible first weeks when all was new and strange. The discipline was even more rigorous than at present, and every person in authority seemed a martinet, but Captain Bacon, in almost the last years of his life, declared that he thoroughly believed in the strictness that bordered on harshness. It made soldiers.

Captain Bacon was graduated June 15, 1869, being promoted on the same day to Second Lieutenant, First United States Cavalry. It had been Captain Bacon's desire to serve in the Civil War, but on account of his youth his mother would not allow him to enlist. Four years after the close of the rebellion, however, much soldiers' work remained to be done, and the young officer was to see plenty of fighting.

The journey across the mountains to California where he was first ordered, brought on severe illness, but he fully recovered his health and was never seriously sick again up to the time that he was last stricken. He was on garrison duty in Angel Island, Cal., until January 26, 1870, and was then ordered to Camp Grant, Ariz. Later he was transferred to Camp Halleck, Nev., then to Camp Bidwell, Cal., where he remained until February 9, 1873. Then came the terrible campaign against the Modocs, in the lava beds of California. Entrenched behind those strange natural fortresses the soldiers fought for days against their redskinned enemies.

Old mortars were used in dislodging the Indians from the rocks, and Captain Bacon nearly lost his life from one of the soldiers' own shells. The gunner had misjudged the angle, and the shell was falling into the trenches from which it had been sent when Captain Bacon, more alert than the others, warned his men back, and all escaped before the terrible explosion occurred.

The Indians finally were dislodged and beaten. Captain Bacon returned to his home and was married March 31, 1874. The wedding trip of the young lieutenant and his bride was a long and arduous one. They went first to St. Louis to the cavalry barracks and then to San Francisco over the Central Pacific that had just been completed. By ocean vessel they sailed up the coast to Portland, Ore. Then, going up the Columbia river to Walla Walla, they were conveyed in army ambulances to Camp Harney, where Captain Bacon was stationed for three years.

On March 28, 1875, Captain Bacon was promoted to First Lieutenant of the First Cavalry. The Nez Perces campaign in which he participated, forms a story in itself. It was written by Captain Bacon for the Herald and appeared in this paper Sunday, October 31, 1909. General O. O. Howard was in command of the pursuit of the treacherous Chief Joseph, and in the General's book describing the chase, references to Captain Bacon's services are repeatedly made. It was only just that he should do so.

On the first lieutenant, Howard placed some of the most responsible and dangerous work of the whole chase. Howard was every inch a soldier. He was just, but he did not spare his men. "I had become so anxious about Gibbon," says General Howard in the memoirs of that campaign, "that I resolved to pick twenty of our best horses and their well seasoned riders, put them under Lieutenant Bacon, a tall, well built man of light hair and light grayish eyes, slow of speech, but always clear headed and brave * * * take also Lieutenant Wood * * * and ride as fast and as far in search of Gibbon as the animals would carry us."

In this movement Captain Bacon was delegated to take forty men and go on a scouting expedition from which both he and his

commander well knew he might never return. Years afterward Captain Bacon, in recalling that journey, told how he looked up at the setting sun, and remarked to himself, "Well, I may never see your face again." Captain Bacon had become proficient in wood craft and a moccasin track in the dust of the trail was sufficient to tell him that an Indian runner, seeing the fires which had been lighted as a blind, had hastened to the Indian leader the night before to give the alarm of the command's approach.

On the pursuit of Chief Joseph, Captain Bacon passed through what was later to become America's most wonderful natural preserve, the Yellowstone Park, but on that ride, with his men starving and his horses worn to shadows, he had little time to admire the scenery, although the wonders were all about him. The trail was followed for hundreds of miles through the Bad Lands and finally to the Missouri river, where the cavalry was detached and ordered back.

Years later on two different occasions when General Howard was in Decatur, he and Captain Bacon, whose guest he was, fought over that campaign.

The weeks of waiting were terrible ones for the women in Camp Harney, Mrs. Bacon among them. She was obliged to return to the East for medical treatment, and Captain Bacon, resolving never to put her to such anxiety again, resigned from the army at the end of his leave of absence, June 15, 1878. Had he continued he probably would have been retired as a general, possibly receiving the same rank as that of Frederick D. Grant, who was in the class below him in West Point.

After his resignation, Captain and Mrs. Bacon made their home for three years in Champaign, Captain Bacon going into the stationery business with J. E. Sexton. On some accounts he was dissatisfied with Champaign and in 1881 he moved to Decatur, buying the lot on which the store and house now stand. He was laughed at at the time for trying to do business out in the country, but Captain Bacon had faith that business would grow to the north, a faith that was justified. The house and store were built at the

same time. For thirty years Captain Bacon had carried on a printing and stationery business. One child was born to Captain and Mrs. Bacon, George Richard, born September 16, 1882. He died October 16, 1890.

In the thirty years that he was a resident of Decatur, Captain Bacon had a pride in the community, and the community had a pride in him. The title of "Captain" which he bore, modestly, never claiming it, was given him by common consent.

He was a home loving man. His chief recreation was in reading his well stocked library. He was a member of the Macon Lodge of Masons and the Woodmen, but the organization in which he took special interest was the University Club of which he was one of the charter members and of which he served one year as president.

It is not generally known that Captain Bacon was an artist and an art critic of no mean ability. He had often said that if he could rid himself of business cares he would make art his profession. Some excellent water colors from his brush are displayed in his home and others are cherished as gifts by friends. He used to revel in horseback riding, but of late years he had turned to fishing and was a member of the Houghton Lake Colony.

He was a member of the First Congregational Church, and for years had been one of the head ushers. While illness had kept him from his place at the door of recent weeks, almost his last thought before he left Decatur was for the church which he loved. His benevolences were private, but many, and none but himself and those who received them know of them. So warm was his heart that he could not resist an appeal for aid.

—From the Decatur Illinois Herald, Dec. 18, 1911.

WILLIAM HENRY HENLEY CHAPMAN.

No. 3443. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, December 18, 1911, at Fort Douglas, Utah, aged 45.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. H. CHAPMAN, commanding Company F., 20th U. S. Infantry, died at Fort Douglas, Utah, on December 18th, 1911. He had been ill less than one week with acute Nephritis. He was born in Wisconsin and appointed to West Point from the same state, June 16, 1887, and joined the 20th Infantry as a Second Lieutenant upon his graduation from the Academy, June 12th, 1891, and all his service, up to the time of his death, was with that regiment, save a little over a year with the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Captain Chapman served creditably throughout the Cuban Campaign with Company B., 20th Infantry, taking command of the same July 2nd, when his Captain, H. B. Moon, was wounded. He also served through three foreign tours of the Twentieth—twice in the Philippines (1899-1902, 1903-1906) and in the Hawaiian Islands (1909-1911), reaching Fort Douglas, Utah, just two months exactly before the day of his death. He was Regimental Commissary and Quartermaster, November, 1898 to February, 1901, and again Regimental Quartermaster, 1907-1909.

Captain Chapman was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, August 17th, 1866, and came from one of the most distinguished families of soldiers in this country. A Chapman has been in every war in which the United States has participated since and including the Revolution.

He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and was eligible to membership in the Aztec and Loyal Legion, and the many other Military orders.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. H. CHAPMAN.



MAJOR JERAULD A. OLMSTED.

His grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Chapman, graduated from West Point in 1831.

Captain Chapman is survived by his widow, eldest daughter of Major General and Mrs. Wm. S. McCaskey, and three sons, Henley—nearly eighteen—William, sixteen and Charles, seven years. * * *

JERAULD A. OLMSTEAD.

No. 2354. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, December 19, 1911, at Des Moines, Iowa, aged 66.

The following is from the Army and Navy Journal:

Major Jerauld A. Olmsted, U. S. A., retired, passed away at his home, 2809 Rutland Avenue, following a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Abbie Bailey Olmsted, and one son, E. S. Olmsted. He was a brother of J. G. Olmsted, of Des Moines. Major Olmsted was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., July 28, 1846, and was graduated from the U. S. M. A. and promoted in the Army, Second Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, June 15, 1870. He was assigned to station in Texas to assist in quelling the Indian uprisings in this section of the country, serving there there years. During this strenuous Indian campaign, he had both feet badly frozen, but did not lose them. He was transferred to the 13th Infantry in June, 1872, and to the 9th Cavalry, August 1, 1881. He was stationed in Wyoming with the 13th Infantry and was next ordered to New Orleans for reconstruction duty. He remained in New Orleans for six years, serving as Regimental Quartermaster and Depot Quartermaster. In June, 1880, his regiment was ordered to New Mexico, where Major Olmsted was made Inspecting Officer on the staff of the general in command. A few months later he was stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M., as an officer of the 9th Cavalry. He took an active part in quelling the Indian uprising near this place. A few months later he was assigned to the post at Fort Riley, Kas., and remained there three years. While at this post he held the position of Regimental

Quartermaster. He was then sent to Fort McKinney, Wyo., where he remained one year. During this time he received his commission as a captain. He then was sent to Fort Duchesne, in Utah, and remained at that post for two years, going from there to Fort Washakie, Wyo. He stayed at this post for three years and was then sent to Fort Robinson, Neb. In 1892 he was transferred to New York City and assigned to recruiting duty, staying in this position for two years. He then returned to Fort Robinson and later was sent to the Pine Ridge Agency, in South Dakota, where he was made the Inspector of Indian supplies. He remained there for two years, and was then sent to Iowa for National Guard duty. He was retired with the rank of Major, October 16, 1898, for disability in the line of duty. During the latter year he was Mustering Officer, with headquarters in Des Moines, and was on duty during the Spanish-American War. He was appointed Inspector-General for Iowa in 1899. In 1900 he was in charge of the military department at the State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls, staying there for three years. He put in more than forty years of his life at military posts, and served in twenty-two different states.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLLS.

No. 1688. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, January 4, 1912, at Thibodaux, La., aged 78.

On the occasion of the announcement in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, of the death of GENERAL NICHOLLS, Carleton Hunt, Esq., proceeded to address the Court to the following effect:

May it please the Court: We come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. No doubt an early date will be set apart when the State of Louisiana will do herself justice by rendering public honors to the memory of the deceased, and when an oration upon his life and services will be pronounced, by a speaker inspired by love of the subject and otherwise distinguished for eloquence, who will raise his



GENERAL FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLLS.

voice to celebrate before the people, and to leave of record as it ought to be, the history of the wisest and best of the public men of the State, of the generation to which he belonged.

For the moment, considering the solemn funeral rites which we expect to join in beyond the limits of the City of New Orleans, and out of respect for which the Court is called upon in the motion pending before it, to adjourn at once, my duty must be confined to a mere summary of the chief events in the life of General Nicholls, and of the relations he had as soldier and statesman, and as a magistrate before the country, and also as a fellow citizen and professional associate with ourselves. He occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court until very recently, gracing it by his patient and venerable presence. On his retirement from office, he was permitted, for a few months only, to enjoy the salary which the gratitude of the State had provided for him. By the mysterious decree of Providence he has now gone out and disappeared from our midst, never to return. The honored place he filled is to know him no more forever.

Francis Reddin Tillou Nicholls traced his descent to John Nicholls of Cornwall, England. He was a native of Louisiana, and is destined to remain an heroic example of the finest qualities of the native of the soil. He was born at Donaldsonville, Parish of Ascension, August 20, 1834, and retained throughout his eventful career a strong attachment for that place. He spoke both French and English, and being of altogether unassuming address, was easy of access, and kept up kindly and intimate relations everywhere, with the humblest members of society, as well as with the more fortunate and those high in position. His father was Thomas C. Nicholls, who was born in Maryland, but, who coming to Louisiana, became a District Judge in this State, and afterwards presiding Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, a tribunal which, for a limited period, formed a part of our judicial establishment. Thomas C. Nicholls served as an American soldier in the War of 1812, and was wounded in a skirmish with the British in December, 1814. His picture has lately been added to the collection of portraits of the Supreme Court, and found its place there shortly before the resignation of his son as Senior Associate Justice. General Nicholls fulfilled the expectation he had formed, of sitting upon the bench in the new building erected in New Orleans on the square bounded by Royal, Chartres, Conti and St. Louis Streets, to which the Courts were removed October 1, 1910, after an occupancy of the old Court Houses, both sides of the Cathedral St.

Louis, opposite Jackson Square, which lasted more than one hundred years. Justice Nicholls, having completed a judicial service of over fifteen years, during twelve of which he held the great office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, yielded at last to the burthen of seventy-six years, and to the continued sufferings imposed upon him by defective vision in one of his eyes, and the loss in battle of his left arm, and of his left leg below the knee, and resigned.

Louisa H. Drake, sister of the poet, Joseph Rodman Drake, was his mother. She was the descendant of Moses Drake, a major in a New York Regiment in the Revolutionary War. Joseph Rodman Drake wrote the Ode to the American Flag, a production which of itself will cause him to be recollected always—

“When freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there;
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light.”

As is well understood, Fitz Greene Halleck, substituted, with Drake's approval, four lines of his own for those of Drake at the conclusion of this ode:

“Forever float, that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us.”

Drake died in the arms of Halleck. The afflicting occasion drew from the latter the famous and touching lamentation which will testify in verse, as long as the sweetest strains of American poetry are read, to the utmost love and respect with which the name of Drake is to be remembered—

“Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days!
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise.”

Drake was a man of letters as well as a poet. He came of the same family with the great Admiral. The American family served their country honorably both in colonial and revolutionary days.

Judge Thomas C. Nicholls and Louisa (Drake) Nicholls, his wife, had several children besides Frank, for General Nicholls was so-called in the immediate family circle of his parents—Thomas C. Nicholls second, who, like his father, was District Judge under the Constitution and Laws of the State of Louisiana; Edward D. Nicholls, a physician, residing in Donaldsonville; Captain Lawrence Nicholls, a brave officer of the line, who fell shot through the head at the fierce and bloody battle of Gaines' Mills, one of the seven days' fights before Richmond, when General McClellan, at the head of the Army of the Potomac, made his ineffectual advance upon the city. At the time he was killed, Captain Nicholls was at the head of the Company which formed the first military command in the Civil War of General Nicholls himself. The latter was fond of claiming that he belonged to a family of lawyers. Josephine, one of General Nicholls' sisters, married the Honorable W. W. Pugh, for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, who lived to the patriarchal age of ninety. He was the father of Edward N. Pugh, a learned lawyer, residing in Donaldsonville. Another sister, named Martha, died without ever having been married.

The academic preparation for advanced studies of General Nicholls was accomplished at Lord's Jefferson Academy, a well known and very popular school in the City of New Orleans, situated on Bourbon Street, between Customhouse and Bienville Streets. During the school days of young Nicholls, Paul Morphy and Cuthbert Slocomb were also pupils at Lord's. Morphy, son of Alonzo Morphy, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, was a model boy. When quite small it had been his habit to play chess at home, with E. Rousseau, cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. Not many years after his school days, referred to here, public attention was riveted on the appearance as a chess player of Morphy, in the principal cities of the United States and Europe, where he exhibited phenomenal powers of mental concentration and of memory, and a degree of skill in the most difficult and intellectual of all games, which seemed to be truly marvelous. After a series of astounding triumphs, he returned to his native city of New Orleans, by general acknowledgment, the greatest chess player the world has ever known.

The young men, who, when the Civil War became imminent, joined the Fifth Company of the Washington Artillery in New Orleans, and marched with their battery of field guns, under Slocomb, to join the confederate armies of the West, found there not many better entitled to their esteem and admiration than their own brave captain. Leaving at home all the allurements of fortune, of family, and of social position, and putting at risk without hesitation, his own large commercial interests, he took rank with every opportunity as an ideal soldier. He became just what an officer of artillery of the highest type of excellence ought to be. His activity was unceasing, and his perfect gallantry in action led him constantly into the thickest of the fighting. His courage was of the kind which acted to best advantage when peril was imminent. In time of danger he was transformed. His spirit grew with emergency and he multiplied, as it were, his presence. He was everywhere where duty summoned, or where he imagined he might be of service. Gallantly mounted on a fine horse he was a conspicuous mark for the fire of the enemy. His countenance glowed with the light of battle. His voice rose above the noise and tumult, and rang out like a call to the rescue. When the eddying smoke lifted, and conflict ceased at last, to give way to the restoration of order, and the duties of reorganization, the close of every engagement left him still more strongly entrenched than before, in the confidence and affection of his command.

In the course of the year 1851, a new direction was given to the pursuits of Nicholls when he received an appointment as a cadet to the Military Academy of the United States at West Point, where, in due time, he graduated with the class of '55. He was, thereupon, commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery in the Regular Army. Many years later when the example of reconciliation between the warring sections of the North and South had been set for all true lovers of our common country, by the officers of the armies of both sides who had sustained chief parts in the great struggle, Nicholls, after wearing the proudest honors the State of Louisiana could bestow, returned to West Point the observed of all observers, as a member of the Board of Visitors appointed by the President of the United States. The Board made him its President.

Nicholls served as an officer in the Regular Army in the Seminole War in Florida, and on outpost duty in the State of California, but resigned his commission in 1856, and in the same year entered the

Law School at New Orleans of the University of Louisiana, now the Law Department of the Tulane University of Louisiana, where he followed the lectures for a single term.

The reputation of the Law School when Nicholls attended lectures was deservedly high. Founded in 1847, its work commended it to the profession and to the friends of learning everywhere in Louisiana and the neighboring states. Young men of the best description sought the way to it, and graduated from it, and it advanced the standard of professional education. The chairs were filled by Randell Hunt, Christian Roselius, Judge Theodore Howard McCaleb of the District Court of the United States, and by Alfred Hennean. There were scientific as well as practical courses of instruction in Constitutional Law, Commercial Law and the Law of Evidence, in Admiralty Law, and the Law of Nations, and in the Common Law and Equity Jurisprudence. The Roman Civil Law being the fountain of the Jurisprudence of Louisiana, the study of that law became necessarily a highly important part of the courses of instruction given in the school, and obtained special distinction for it among the law schools of the United States. Mr. Hunt, like Edward Livingston, was a disciple of Jeremy Bentham. He paved the way for reform by his expositions of the Law of Evidence, and ultimately brought about the liberalization of that law and the removal of the restraints it contained to the investigation of truth. He had strong powers of mind which had been richly cultivated. He had ascended by means of signal professional successes to national reputation at the bar. Judge John A. Campbell declared in the gas case of Garretson and others, that he could count on the fingers of his hands, the number of Mr. Hunt's equals at the American Bar. Mr. Roselius united with profound knowledge of the jurisprudence of the civil law, and capacity for definition, a degree of didactic ability which helped to earn for him first place among the civilians of the State of Louisiana since the time of the founders of the jurisprudence of the country, and left the students who had the privilege of being taught by him under a debt of lasting gratitude.

During the time of Nicholls in the law school, John Hanson Kennard and W. G. Wyly, who were afterwards Justices of the Supreme Court, were students there with him. William Brainard Spencer, who reached the same high office, and was appointed to it by Nicholls himself, when the latter became Governor the first time, was also his fellow student. Thomas W. C. Ellis, the learned and accomplished Senior Judge of the Civil District Court, who still

presides over that tribunal, was likewise a law student of the same period, and he, too, had the honor of being commissioned by Governor Nicholls. In the exercises and recitations of the class room no student showed superior capacity and attainments over Paul Morphy, if indeed he had any equal.

A case having been offered Nicholls while he was in attendance upon law lectures, he did not wait to graduate with the class, but offered himself for examination before the Supreme Court, and was licensed by the Judges in 1856, and began the practice of law in rural Louisiana with marked success. He practised first as a member of the firm of Gentile & Nicholls. He was afterward associated and practiced with his brother, Lawrence B. Nicholls. When he was first elected Governor he was in partnership with Desire' LeBlanc. His industry was untiring. He kept all the time a commonplace book of his legal studies, which becoming known to the members of the bar generally, went no small way to establish his claims of being a lawyer of widely spread reading and erudition. He developed very early in professional life a noble ambition for judicial station, and pursued his hopes of becoming Judge without deviation, until he reached the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

On the 26th day of April, 1860, Nicholls was married to Caroline Zilpha Guion, daughter of George Seth Guion, son of Major Isaac Guion of the United States Army, who had been an officer in the Continental Army. George Seth Guion was appointed Parish Judge by Governor Isaac Johnson, and lived at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, Mississippi. His brother, John G. Guion, was senior member of the law firm of Guion & Prentiss, and was for many years District Judge in the State of Mississippi, and, by virtue of his office as President of the State Senate of Mississippi, became for a time Acting Governor of that State, when Governor Quitman resigned, to answer the charge in the Federal Court at New Orleans, of having violated the laws of neutrality in respect to the expedition of the Filibusters.

The marriage of Nicholls was attended with the harmony of Heaven. It proved a solace for the vicissitudes of his life. It tended to comfort and console him in his bodily sufferings, as well as in the other trials which fell to his lot. He found in it, not only the sympathy which his nature craved, but also that help in inevitable afflictions, which, except in the conditions of a fortunate marriage, are to be supported by faith and resignation only. His union with his devoted wife lasted some fifty-two years. It ended only with the recent death of Nicholls.

The children issue of this marriage were Francis W. Nicholls, of Memphis, Tenn.; Caroline Nicholls Bradford, wife of G. K. Bradford, of Rayne, Louisiana; Josephine Hamilton Nicholls; Harriet Nicholls Garret, wife of Dr. B. F. Garret, of Williamsburg, Virginia; Virginia Nicholls Young, wife of James R. Young, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and Elizabeth Nicholls Nunn, wife of R. A. Nunn, Newbern, N. C.

As has just been observed, Nicholls was most happily married himself, and he saw daughter after daughter leave the home of her parents, in the trust that his own experience would find repetition in their cases. Each, as she left, hung in filial piety with love and gratitude, like a rich jewel around her father's neck to receive his parting blessing. Francis W. Nicholls, his only son, has never married.

On going to West Point, Nicholls became member of a class which included Godfrey Wetzel, David McM. Gregg, A. Shoup and Wm. B. Hazen, all of whom achieved prominence in the Civil War. His standing in the class, which numbered thirty-four, was twelve. October 19, 1855, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and, after serving in Florida, was stationed at Fort Yuma, California, until October 1, 1856, the date of his resignation already referred to, to take up the study of law. He raised a company of Infantry, called the Phoenix Guards, when the war broke out in 1861 and repaired to Camp Moore, Louisiana, where he was made Captain. When this Company was assigned to the Eighth Louisiana Infantry, he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. Earlier promotion had been within his power, but he declined it to keep faith with a friend to whom he considered himself honorably bound. On reaching the seat of war in Virginia he became actively engaged in military operations in the field. He bore himself with conspicuous gallantry in a number of battles, including Winchester, Port Royal and Chancellorsville, and rose to immediate distinction in the Army. He took part with his regiment in the first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, after which he joined Taylor's Brigade of Ewell's Division, on duty in Northern Virginia.

He was, in the spring of 1862, with Stonewall Jackson, in the Shenandoah Valley, and May 25, 1862, lost his left arm in the battle of Winchester. This event took place in the charge led by Nicholls at the head of his Brigade. He was captured at Winchester, and remained a prisoner until exchanged the following September. He had, in the meantime, been elected Colonel of the 15th Louisiana, but was promoted Brigadier General before he could join his regiment.

His commission bore date of October 14, 1862, and he was assigned to the command of the Second Louisiana Brigade, Trimble's Division, Jackson's Corps.

As he rose in the Confederate Service, his promotions were accompanied by the highest commendations of his superior officers for gallant and meritorious conduct.

When in command of the Second Louisiana Brigade, he led it in the celebrated flank movement, at Chancellorsville, which, hidden in the beginning, finally burst like a thunderbolt upon General Howard's Corps in the Federal Army, and well nigh dispersed and annihilated it. At 10 o'clock at night on May 3, about the same hour when General Jackson was mortally wounded, Nicholls had his left foot torn off by a shell. One leg of his trousers being folded over the stump, acted, as it were, as a tourniquet, or surgical bandage, and, checking the hemorrhage which followed the wound, saved him from bleeding to death. His horse had been shot under him. As he was lifted from the field, he said to the comrades who came to his relief, "The ambition of my life, to be a judge, is now brought to complete disappointment, for I shall hereafter be always a one-sided man only."

Official reports awarded Nicholls highest praise for his services in the field of Chancellorsville, and he was honored by the commendation of General Lee. It had become evident, however, that his active military career could be prolonged no further. He could no longer mount a horse, or remain on horseback without assistance. Upon recovering from his wounds he was assigned to the command of the military post at Lynchburg, Virginia, and subsequently made superintendent of the Conscript Bureau in the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he remained until the close of the war.

When hostilities ceased, General Nicholls returned to his home in Louisiana, to gather up as well as he could, the broken threads of his law practice. He had gone to the war in the morning of his manhood, with all the high hopes which his situation naturally gave rise to. He came back crippled for life, to struggle to make a living in an apparently ruined country, for himself and his family, and to begin the world all over, in a time of general distress.

He became very soon an earnest advocate of local self-government. The reconstruction policy adopted by Congress hastened the progress of confusion and disaster. The barbarous theory which underlay it, was, that the State had been reduced to the condition of conquered territory, and was to be held as such. The effect of the

enforcement of the policy was to place the despised race of the blacks in control of public affairs. Their numbers were used by unprincipled adventurers to dominate the superior race of the whites. There ensued the greatest mal-administration: The franchise of voting was denied to those entitled to it, by the instruments of military tyranny; universal suffrage was bestowed upon the ignorant and degraded blacks; the results of election were nullified at the caprice of the Returning Board, a body organized to defeat the popular choice; a special tribunal was erected to try political cases in order to organize partisan hatred and crime, and to insure swift execution of unjust and corrupt public measures; the right of the citizens of the City of New Orleans to elect the public officers charged with the administration of the police of the city, according to its ancient privileges, was taken away; excessive taxes were wrung from the people under pretext of supporting the police force, appointed by the agency of the Governor, which was in reality used to overthrow the public liberties; profligate appropriations were made to support corrupt favorites of executive and legislative power; speculations were indulged in by leading officers of the State at the cost of the public treasurer; bills were certified and promulgated as having passed the General Assembly which had never been adopted; the proceedings of the Courts were often a mockery of justice; public funds were wasted and were embezzled and appropriated by the instruments of the usurping government; the latter sucked the life blood from a people already impoverished by four years of calamitous war; public lands were wasted and thrown away, and public credit impaired and destroyed. The charter of the Lottery Company cunningly devised to despoil the many for the benefit of the few, and to gorge with wealth the charterers by giving over an entire population to the vice of gambling, was established and entrenched in technical contrivances, so as to be practically unassailable.

The people of Louisiana rallied to the rescue, and saw in Nicholls a fit champion to represent their rights. Many had marched like him to the battles which made the Civil War terrible, but no one had attracted the same sympathy. He had become the Darling Soldier of Louisiana, whose sacrifices fitted him over every other to be the champion for restoration of good government in the State.

Accordingly, while engaged in the practice of law, he received the nomination of the Democratic Party for Governor, and, in the end, was twice elected to that office, becoming the 20th and 23rd Governor of the State. The canvass of General Nicholls for first

election proceeded in the midst of most stirring scenes. The difficulties which beset him were infinite. The organization of factions in the City of New Orleans had resulted in the leadership of Louis Alfred Wiltz, who brought with his candidacy for Governor to Baton Rouge, the place for the assemblage of the convention, a considerable plurality.

The vote for Governor in the convention stood:

1st ballot:	Wiltz	142
	McEnergy	80
	Nicholls	47
2nd ballot:	Wiltz	139½
	Nicholls	130
	McEnergy	63½
	Herron,	29
3rd ballot:	Wiltz	140½
	McEnergy	61
	Herron	27
	Nicholls	142

On the fourth ballot McEnergy was withdrawn, Nicholls was nominated amidst great enthusiasm. This culminated when Mr. Goods, of Terrebonne, rose to say that he put in nomination "all that was left of General Nicholls." Accepting the nomination, Nicholls made a modest speech in which he disclaimed the possession of special qualifications. He said that after taking the oath of office he would be relieved from obligations to the Democratic Party, and would administer the laws without regard to race or color. His appointment, he stated, would be a certificate that the officer in question was an honest man and would oppose fraud at elections. Nicholls was elected in November, and after scenes of prolonged agitation, was recognized as Governor and served until the adoption of the Constitution of 1879. His majority reached 8,000 votes, but the Returning Board gave the office to S. B. Packard, the Republican candidate for Governor, and certified the election of the latter. The title of Mr. Packard was supported by the presence and adherence of the United States forces. Repairing to the City of New Orleans, on the eve of assuming his duties of Governor, General Nicholls declared that he had been lawfully elected; that the Returning Board was a corrupt cabal; and, that notwithstanding its action he intended to establish the State Government in accordance with the results of the election; that he had done his duty to the people of the State, and would

continue to do it; and that he fully expected that they would do theirs to him. The people answered his appeal in no uncertain manner. They hailed his appearance by demonstrations of indescribable enthusiasm. The young men took the horses out of his carriage, and drew him through the streets. The greatest multitudes hailed his appearance. Having declared his purpose to establish the government, he proceeded to take oath of office. He accepted the tender of an armed force of citizen soldiery amounting to some four thousand men led by Frederick Nash Ogden, a man of heroic courage, to support him, and as Mr. Packard continued to claim the office of Governor, and exercised its functions from the executive office then occupied by him at the St. Louis Hotel building, General Nicholls went on to order out the troops at his disposal, and to occupy the avenues of approach to the hotel building, and thus to hold the Packard government virtually in a state of siege.

The manifestation of a purpose to employ force, in the end, avoided the necessity of actually using it. The great soldier then President of the United States, himself a graduate of West Point, knew General Nicholls, and trusted his character. The recognition and support which Packard had received from President Grant advanced no further. The President took advice. The people of the United States showed anxiety and a disposition to rise. The President hesitated to disregard the manifest opposition of the people of Louisiana. He let it be understood that Nicholls, having had the respect of all who had known him at the Military Academy, was entitled to his. He accepted as sincere the declarations of the latter. The President evidently believed, as everybody else did, that Nicholls would be true to what he promised, and would keep faith now as he had always done. General Grant left the Presidency pending this condition of affairs, and his successor, President Hayes, after sending a commission to Louisiana to investigate the situation of political affairs, proceeded to withdraw the support which the troops of the United States had heretofore given to the pretensions of Mr. Packard, and to recognize the administration of Governor Nicholls, and the legislature organized to sustain it, as well as the judges duly appointed thereunder, as the lawful government of the State of Louisiana. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish the result thus reached, of restoring to the people of Louisiana, the government of their State, without the presence of such influences as General Nicholls' character brought to bear. The belief in his personal worth; the confidence inspired by his integrity

of purpose; the patience with which he had waited upon events, while Grant was deliberating, and Hayes strove to formulate a policy which would make the doubtful character of his title to the Presidency more certain; and to add to these considerations the spirit which the known courage and intrepidity of Nicholls communicated to those who had access to him, in the stormy period in which his administration was cradled, all contributed to the success which was finally attained by him.

The honor of the State of Louisiana was dear to him as the ruddy drops which visited his sad heart. He stood for order, and the restoration of the rights of the people everywhere and all the time. He was anxious and troubled over the disturbances in the country, which gave color to the charge that the negroes were not fairly dealt with. He made of the equality of all men before the law a righteous principle of his public actions; he checked as soon as it arose the disposition of the rural population to punish the blacks without resorting to legal proceedings; he had it understood speedily after his entrance upon the duties of his office that he would not tolerate acts of violence.

It was during this administration that Governor Nicholls began his fight against the Lottery Company, which he waged for a period of nearly twenty years. He prevailed upon the General Assembly of the State to pass an act repealing the charter of the Lottery Company of 1868, and prohibiting lotteries within this State, but the Louisiana Lottery Company appealed to the Federal Court sitting in New Orleans, and found there a temporary advantage for itself under an erroneous interpretation by Judge Billings of the United States District Court, of the Contract Clause, Sec. 10, Art. 1, of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting a State from passing laws impairing the obligations of contracts.

Time has shown that Governor Nicholls had a clear advantage over the Court, in the legal position he had assumed with utmost deliberation, as well as in his adherence to the principles of morality as the true foundation of all law. He had by means of his own careful study reached a conclusion adverse to the position of the Lottery Company, before the case of *Stone vs. State of Mississippi*, 101 U. S. Reports, 814, was finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the Court in the case of *Stone*, was that a provision of the Constitution of Mississippi prohibiting lotteries does not conflict with Sec. 10, Art 1 of the Constitu-

tion of the United States, which prohibits a State from passing a law impairing the obligation of a contract. The Supreme Court renewed its adherence to the doctrine announced by Chief Justice Marshall in the Dartmouth College case, 4th Wheaton, 516, that the framers of the Constitution did not intend to restrain the States in the regulation of their civil relations adopted for internal government, and that the instrument they had adopted is not to be so construed. According to the Supreme Court in Stone against Mississippi, the charter of a Lottery Company is in legal effect nothing more than a license enjoyed and a privilege conferred for a time, and on the terms specified, subject to future legislative or constitutional control or withdrawal.

The Constitutional Convention, which framed the Constitution of 1879, recognized the validity of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, but with the understanding on the part of the Company that all charters for lotteries should cease and expire on the 1st of January, 1895, and thereafter that all lotteries in the State should be prohibited. It was so ordained in the Constitution itself.

Meanwhile the candidacy of Mr. Wiltz for Governor, temporarily overthrown by the success of that of Governor Nicholls, did not in reality cease. Mr. Wiltz would have furthered it by promoting the election of Governor Nicholls to the Senate of the United States. He waited upon the Governor and urged him to accept a seat in the Senate, well knowing how readily it could be secured, but Nicholls positively declined even to consider this suggestion.

By effect of the action of the Constitutional Convention, the administration of Governor Nicholls was superseded and legislated out of power. Mr. Wiltz became first Governor under the new Constitution. He served, however, for a few months only. When he died, Samuel Douglas McEnery, by virtue of his office of Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor for the rest of the term of Wiltz. Upon the expiration of that term, Governor McEnery was chosen to succeed himself in the executive chair. The closing days of Governor McEnery's term of office saw a war of factions within the Democratic Party, between his partisans and those of the opposition which had arisen, and which supported a new candidacy of General Nicholls. This resulted in a second triumphant election for him to be again Governor of the State of Louisiana. His second term of office extended from 1888 to 1892.

No history of the second administration of Governor Nicholls would be deserving of attention, which failed to include some statement of the continuation of the Governor's contest

with the Lottery Company which now took place. The legislature passed an act providing for a Constitutional amendment to be submitted to popular vote, extending the franchise of the Louisiana Lottery Company, for twenty-five years, in consideration of the annual payment by them of \$1,250,000. The measure proceeded in flagrant violation of the previous undertaking of the Lottery Company to relinquish their chartered privileges at the end of the term of their original charter. Governor Nicholls promptly vetoed the bill in question, and, in doing so, said: "At no time and under no circumstances will I permit one of my hands to aid in degrading what the other was lost in seeking to uphold—the honor of my native State. Were I to affix my signature to this bill, I would be indeed ashamed to let my left hand know what my right hand had done." The act under consideration was, nevertheless, passed and submitted to the people of this State, who, standing by the Governor, defeated it by an overwhelming vote. The position taken by Governor Nicholls attracted attention, not only in the State, but everywhere throughout our common country, and brought to his support a great majority of the people of this United States. It reflected the conclusion of jurists and philosophers, that "experience has shown that the common forms of gambling are comparatively innocuous when placed in contact with the widespread pestilence of lotteries. The former are confined to a few places, but the latter infests the whole community; it preys upon the hard earnings of the poor; it plunders the ignorant and simple." *Phalen versus Virginia*, 8 How., 163.

As the discussion of the issue made by the Lottery Company reached the press and the magazines the side of General Nicholls grew steadily in strength, and was caught up with a degree of popular enthusiasm within the State of Louisiana difficult to describe. The proposition of the Lottery Company to pay \$1,250,000 for a privilege, which they had enjoyed for twenty-five years for the comparatively insignificant sum of \$40,000, was considered an exposure of the unconscionable profits which they had enjoyed so long, sufficient of itself to condemn them. When the people realized fully what the Lottery Company were willing to pay, as proposed, viewed as their proposition had to be in the presence of the action of the Governor, his character being contrasted with theirs, their measure came to assume not only a repulsive but a revolting aspect. When it got to be understood that the partisans and the paid employees of the Lottery Company were engaged in importing arms into the State, and had waited upon the Governor, as it were, to warn him of the conse-

quences which further opposition on his part might provoke, all who were able to judge found no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the cause of the Lottery was irretrievably lost. The resort to arms, as everybody knew, would have had no terror for Governor Nicholls, and, in that case, the victory he must have achieved would have proved inevitable. The chief spirits favoring and directing the operations of the lottery, if they were a little slow in making out what must be the result of proceeding in their unhallowed schemes, saw it fully in the end, and, when they did, abandoned the contest. In his previous administration Governor Nicholls had rescued the State from the greatest crisis in its history when the rights of the people seemed to have been threatened with entire loss, and had restored the State to its true place in the government. The defeat of the lottery was hardly an inferior achievement. It rescued the whole community, not only from plunder by unprincipled adventurers whose avarice was without limit, but the people themselves from moral contamination and destruction by the worst form of gambling. The lottery having been overcome, as just related, Governor Nicholls virtually handed over his great office to Murphy J. Foster, the candidate of the Anti-Lottery Party, who thereupon proceeded to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the State, the late Governor to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The office of Chief Justice was filled by former Governor Nicholls for the full term of twelve years. The Constitutional Convention of 1898, having for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of taking the Chief Justice from the City of New Orleans alone, made it a part of the new Constitution that on the expiration of the term of that officer his place should pass to the Judge of the longest service. Upon the expiration of his term, Chief Justice Nicholls yielded to Associate Justice Breaux, and himself accepted the office of Associate Justice.

The character of this paper as a compendious statement merely of Judge Nicholls' history would be entirely lost if any attempt were made to examine into the details of his judicial services. It must suffice to say that they will be found in the Annual and Louisiana Reports from the date of his accession to office to the date of his retirement. They are proofs of the unwearied industry with which he discharged the duties of a Judge. If the statements of the case before him are found to be more prolonged than those of his colleagues, the reason for this is undoubtedly to be found in his conscientiousness. The practice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana being

to assign to one of its members the duty of writing on the case submitted to the Court before the decision thereon has been arrived at, induced him to write more fully because of his desire that he should convey to his colleagues none except the fairest possible statement of the case in hand. He was so constituted as to render it inconceivable to him that Judges associated in a Court should have any other feeling than that of desiring to arrive at a correct conclusion. Such was his judicial disposition that he could not imagine that an honest difference of opinion should give rise to anything like dislike between Judges. His faculties operated with deliberation rather than with rapidity; his disposition inclined him constantly to the right side; his attachment to the system upon which the jurisprudence of Louisiana is constructed was very strong. He read the French authorities and was fond of resorting to them; his preference in the way of reasoning was rather for the inductive than for the deductive method. In this respect he was fully in accord with the modern way of studying and of applying law. It would be unjust to him not to say that he was a very learned lawyer who strove perpetually to read the cases as they were published and to profit by them. He was a faithful and constant student, and was very familiar with the jurisprudence of Louisiana, understanding that word in the narrower sense as signifying the decisions of the Supreme Court. At the same time, he did not fail to appreciate the power of generalization, which is to be found in a number of masterly decisions by Judge Martin, and, in the greatest of law books, Pathier on Obligations. No one would have been more ready than the late Chief Justice to acknowledge the indebtedness of the country to the marvelous generalizations by which Chief Justice Marshall was enabled to create and develop the department of American Constitutional Law. Former Chief Justices of Louisiana had shown themselves strict disciplinarians, and some of them have been noted for severity in the discharge of their presidency over the Court. It is due to the memory of Chief Justice Nicholls to say that he presided with a gentleness of deportment and a degree of benignity which attracted the bar towards him, and lent to the proceedings of the Court a quiet dignity which was most acceptable to all right-thinking practitioners. The leading passion of his heart was that which Campbell ascribes to the great Lord Mansfield, to earn in high judicial station the applause which follows upon good and virtuous actions.

The best efforts of even the most successful men enable them to reach usefulness and excellence in a single career in life; those are

fortunate who excel in one kind of service, but go no further. The case of General Nicholls presents the instance of a public character who was able to reach distinction, not only as a soldier, but also as a statesman and a judge. Undoubtedly what has been said of his military career proves that he took rank among the bravest of the brave. As a statesman, it will be hardly disputed, but what his wisdom was so considerable that it must be doubted whether at the time of his first service as Governor, another could have been found within the borders of the State able to achieve the result which he undoubtedly brought about, of restoring Louisiana to her constitutional liberties. As a judge, it cannot be successfully denied that he loved the truth, and had the independence to pronounce for it.

Associate Justice McEnery, a rival in two exciting elections for Governor, was fond of showing respect and personal attachment for Nicholls, and of testifying to the satisfaction he gave as a Judge. The conclusions arrived at in judgments, where he was the organ of the Court, were to a degree making it subject of remark, acquiesced in as correct, and as having, once for all, settled the questions involved.

He had repeated opportunities for distinguishing himself. Undoubtedly he used every effort, whenever these presented themselves, to do his part well and wisely. When, as Chief Justice, it devolved upon him to help choose the names which were to be first inscribed in the Temple of Fame on the heights which overlook the City of New York, as examples of true greatness in our country, his vote for Washington secured for the latter the continued pre-eminence which the name of Washington, after a lapse of one hundred and thirty-six years, still holds as that of the First Citizen of the Republic. Except for the vote cast by Chief Justice Nicholls, Lincoln's name would have been tied with that of Washington. Judge Nicholls studied men hard, as well as events and books. Long experience in public affairs made him at times not a little distrustful. Nevertheless, those whom he admitted to his confidence, he cherished. The few, who knew him intimately, looked up to him. He possessed the spirit of chieftainship. He took first place naturally, as if it belonged to him. He was able to do so without opposition from others. Would-be rivals fell back at his approach. He passed into the lead and held it without provoking friction. There is certainly no exaggeration in saying of his firmness, when he thought himself in the right, that Caesar's itself was not more deeply rooted and immovable. He was

"constant as the Northern star,
Of whose true fixed and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament."

If Nicholls had lived in the high and palmy State of Rome, he would certainly have deserved to have said of him what Mark Antony is made by the poet to say of Marcus Brutus, that

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

I ask leave of the Court to say, in conclusion, a few words to the young men of the profession I see present.

Gentlemen: I welcome your attendance upon these sad ceremonies. Your presence, as I take it, is intended to show your respect for the Court as the highest judicial tribunal of this State, and, at the same time, your sympathy for the loss the administration of justice has sustained in the death of Justice Nicholls. Few customs deserve to be as closely followed as those which manifest consideration for the place of Judges in our system of government. You come here today, not only to do honor to the memory of Justice Nicholls, and to avow your opinion that Louisiana is better off for having had its history enriched by his life and services, but you come also to manifest your belief that the policy of the State, in adding to the powers of the Supreme Court, as it has continually done from the beginning, has promoted the public good, and helped to advance the civilization of our time. It is unhappily true that you are to meet Judge Nicholls no more here in the Chamber of the Supreme Court, as has been your habit, but you are to recollect that his example has been left for your profit and encouragement. Perhaps, as our holy religion allows us to believe, he looks down upon this scene from the Mansions of Bliss, to which the departed like him are gathered, and realizes its relations to himself. I picture him in my mind's eye just as he appeared here the last time he sat upon the bench. The snows of time had fallen upon his head. The dignity with which he presided and the patience with which he listened, lent unspeakable graciousness to his manner. With advancing years a milder light seemed to break in upon him from the other world and to add rad-

iancy to his figure. I see him, as it were, distinctly at this very moment, and seem to listen to his words, as he goes on to address you as follows:

"Brethren and Associates of the Younger Bar: My tasks of earthly life are done; yours are but just beginning. The glorious heritage of the future of Louisiana belongs to you. Take up the duties, which, as citizens and as lawyers, you owe to a great profession, and discharge them every one. Blest by having your lots in life cast in an earthly paradise, spare no effort to assist in developing all of its treasures. Follow the arts of peace. Leave no effort untried to efface forever the unhappy effects of civil war. Love your whole country. Pursue liberal studies with ardor for your own good, and especially the study of the law. Insist upon the widest diffusion of knowledge for the benefit of everybody. Enforce the equality of all men before the law. Cherish religion. Supplicate unceasingly the favor and the mercy of Divine Providence. Reverence the magistracy as the organ of the just interpretation of the law. Submit yourselves to the discipline of due subordination. Practice self-examination. When you will have ascertained what your errors and deficiencies may be, struggle constantly to overcome them. Avoid quarrels and unnecessary contentions of all kinds. Honor the State, and, if you are called upon, devote life itself to her service. Do not despair of the republic. Let everyone of you take with him wherever he goes, and apply to himself the counsel which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Cardinal Wolsey in speaking to Cromwell,"

"Let all the ends thou aims't at, be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's."

CARLETON HUNT.

JOHN H. CALEF.

No. 1988. CLASS OF 1862.

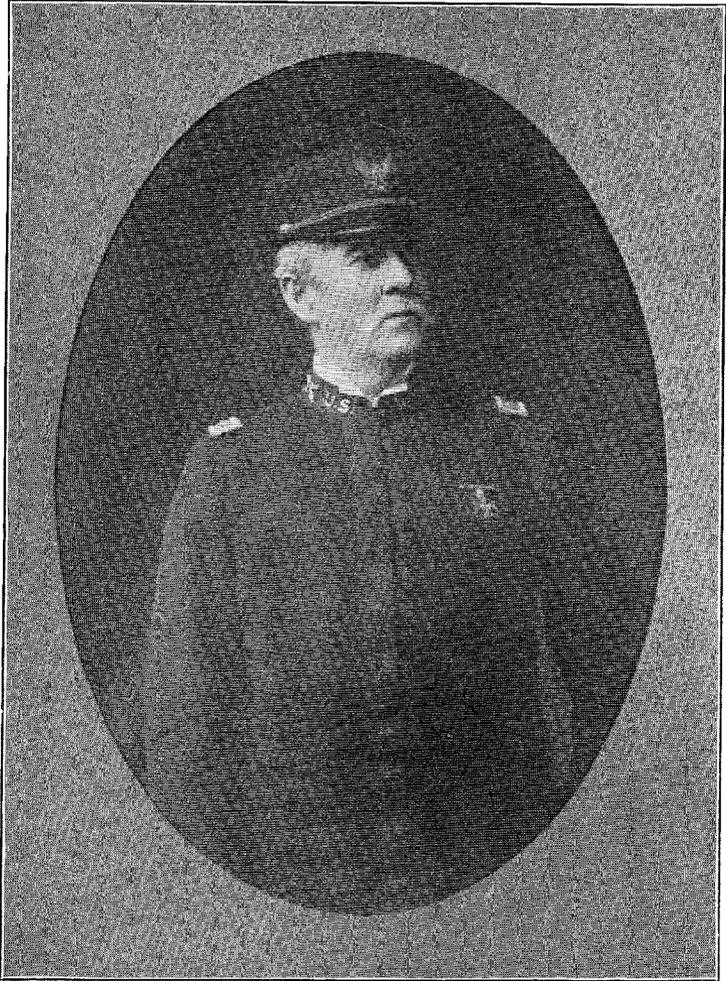
Died, January 4, 1912, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 71.

COLONEL JOHN H. CALEF was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy by the Hon. Timothy Davis, M. C. of the Gloucester District, entering July 1st, 1858, at the age of 16 years and 9 months (17 years now minimum age). Was a cadet officer. Graduated June 17th, 1862, and assigned to the Artillery. Reported soon after at headquarters of Army of the Potomac and served in all the campaigns of that army up to the final one, having been made Adjutant of the Second Artillery in the Spring of 1865, and ordered to the headquarters of the regiment at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., where he also acted as Assistant Adjutant General of Second Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps.

He was breveted Captain "for gallantry and good conduct at Gettysburg and in Campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg," and Major "for gallant services during the War."

Accompanied the Second Artillery to California in August 1865, going by way of Aspinwall (Colon) and Panama, taking post at the Presidio of San Francisco where he served for seven years in the capacity of Regimental Adjutant. During this period was a member of boards for examination of candidates for commissions in the Army, and of other boards for examination for the retirement of officers. He was at different times detailed as Judge Advocate of General Courts Martial at various posts on the coast, covering the territory from the Columbia River to Southern Arizona.

In November, 1872, the regiment was transferred back to Fort McHenry, Md., where he served till promoted to Captain in 1875, when, in May of that year, he was ordered to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and was there



COLONEL JOHN H. CALEF.

assigned as Instructor in the Art of War and Tactics, which position he held for thirteen years, during which time he compiled a work used as a text-book at the school, the title of which was, Part I., "Military Policy and Institutions," and Part II., "History of Ancient and Modern Armies"; also a work on "Machine Guns." He commanded a battalion sent from Fort Monroe to the Pittsburg Riots in 1876.

After being relieved from duty at the Artillery School in March, 1888, he served ten years in different garrisons at New Orleans, New York Harbor, New London, Conn., Key West and St. Augustine, Florida, and mustered out the convalescent members of the "Rough Riders" in and about New York City, in 1898. He was made Inspector of Artillery of the Department of the Gulf with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., in 1899, and when that department was discontinued the same year, he was ordered to the command of the forts commanding the entrance to Pensacola Harbor. He was retired from active service in August, 1900, after over 42 years of service.

In 1903 he was detailed as Professor of Military Art, etc., at the St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., which position he held for two years, when the military department at that university was abolished for lack of time.

He prepared a work illustrating the principles of the art of war, by the campaigns of the Civil War.

He engaged in the following named battles, skirmishes, etc.: Second Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg (his battery firing the opening gun), Falling Waters, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Williamsport, Raccoon Ford, Cold Harbor, Bottom's Bridge, Trevillian Station, Vaughn Road, Stony Creek Station, Bellefield and several skirmishes. He was under fire 25 times, escaping with but two slight wounds and two horses shot from under him. * * *

LEVEN C. ALLEN.

No. 2443. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, January 20, 1912, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 61.

COLONEL LEVEN C. ALLEN, who died in San Francisco, January 20th, 1912, was born in Missouri, April 27th, 1851; appointed to West Point in 1868, graduated in 1872; was Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain in the 16th Infantry, Major of the 12th and 16th Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 16th Infantry, and Colonel of the 12th Infantry, April 5th, 1906; retired July 1, 1908.

Colonel Allen was one of those genial persons who perhaps never had an enemy in his lifetime, though he was always frank and outspoken. He was unselfish and in his service in the different regiments was popular with both men and officers.

The writer, a classmate, had the good fortune to serve with Colonel Allen in the Philippines under the most trying circumstances and found it always a pleasure to meet and commune with him.

While on duty as Inspector General of the Second District of Northern Luzon, the writer was on numerous occasions thrown into contact with Colonel Allen and his command. The Colonel was then Major of the 16th Infantry, and nowhere did his unselfishness and geniality so shine as it did in those out-of-the-way places, where the service was exceedingly difficult and trying, and where his generous character in all of his dealings with his officers, both superior and subaltern, was made remarkably evident.

His services during the Cuban Campaign have been spoken of by his brother officers as "most worthy of note." In the battle of San Juan his bravery and coolness were an example to all who served with him. His death is deeply felt by both his friends and classmates.

W.



COLONEL LEVEN C. ALLEN.

SAMUEL V. McCLURE.

No. 3674. CLASS OF 1896.

Died, January 30, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 37.

SAMUEL VICTOR McCLURE was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1875, and died in Los Angeles, California, January 29, 1912, after only a week's immediate illness, but after fifteen years of fighting for the life he loved against the death he did not fear. It was not given to McClure to remain long on the active list of the army—he was retired September, 1898—but his love lay with the service and with the class he honored until the end. Looking back now, indeed, those of us still left—a number sadly diminishing—must realize that the class would never have been quite the same without McClure, that clear voiced, and clean minded youth, who had just turned seventeen when he joined it, and yet who found this no handicap in making the place he won. For “Sep” McClure—“Sep,” albeit not September—was wise beyond his years; and wise not only in the classroom but in the class councils—those sometime strenuous meetings that we of an older day like to believe helped as much as mathematics to make men—and classmates!

McClure was assigned to the Seventh Infantry upon graduation and joined his regiment at Fort Logan, Colorado, where he contracted the disease which he was to fight all the rest of his life. He was called back to West Point as an Instructor in the summer of 1898, but was forced by the advancing disease to retire a few months later. Then he took up the fight for life in earnest, and for the time triumphed. He went back to work and back to duty. He was at the University of Idaho for a year, and later at the University of Arizona for four years, and again at the Harvard School in Los Angeles from 1909 until his death, as Military Instructor. He studied

law and both in Arizona and Los Angeles won a reputation for his fine work in the legal field. He married, and drew and gave what he could of joy in living; and it was much.

And through it all he fought, and then, when the time came, died, in the words of the one who knew him best, "one of the bravest soldiers that ever fought a good fight."

CLASSMATE.

MILLARD F. EGGLESTON.

No. 2701. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, February 3, 1912, at Salem, Oregon, aged 57.

As editor of the Ashland Semi-Weekly Tribune CAPTAIN M. F. EGGLESTON wielded a trenchant pen in behalf of progress and reform; a brilliant writer, his editorials show great natural ability, much reading, thought and research, and combined with a fearless integrity these qualities place him among the leaders of western newspaper work. His has been an interesting as well as a successful career. He was born in Vermilion County, Indiana, January 10, 1855, the son of Benjamin Eggleston, also a native of that state, to which his ancestors had emigrated from New York State by way of Ohio, those of the name having been well represented in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

The first Egglestons in Indiana were pioneers and it was on a farm in that State that Capt. M. F. Eggleston was reared to young manhood, receiving his education in Wabash College, after which, in 1873, he was appointed cadet from Indiana to the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1877 he was graduated and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Tenth United States Cavalry, located in New Mexico,



CAPTAIN MILLARD F. EGGLESTON.

Texas, Arizona, Kansas and the Indian Territory. For some time he served in the Texas Department on the Mexican border against the Indians on "Staked Plains" in Arizona and New Mexico. He was on duty in the Indian Department in Indian Territory for a short time, and for a period of two years acted as Engineer Officer in the Military District of Western Texas under the command of General Grierson, and later was Assistant Engineer in the Department of Texas under Colonel W. R. Livermore, in the primary triangulation of the Pan Handle of Texas. He served on special duty at various times and for five years he was Adjutant and Commissary. In summary he acted as Engineer at Forts Concho and Davis, Texas, Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Camp Washita, Indian Territory, Forts Grant, Verde and Apache, Arizona; was in the field in the Chirahua Indian war in command of Troop I, Tenth Cavalry, and for a time was in command of Troop A, Fourth Cavalry. It was Captain Eggleston who surveyed and established the first long distance heliograph line in Arizona, working under the command of Colonel Volkmar. He resigned in 1889, after a service of twelve years, and after a short stay in California and Mexico came to Ashland in 1890, since making this city his home. In the Fall of that year he engaged as Mining Engineer and was also interested in journalism, and in 1900 was appointed Collector of Minerals of Western Oregon by the State Commission for the Pan-American Exposition; during his subsequent work published many articles in regard to the mineral resources of this part of the State, as well as on the industrial resources of Southern Oregon, being a most liberal contributor along that line. In 1893 he assumed charge of the editorial department of the Ashland Semi-Weekly Tribune, in which connection he was widely known throughout the valley, his many able articles being read by a large proportion of the inhabitants of this part of the State. He was also interested in mining. Captain Eggleston labored to advance the interests of the

entire community in every possible way, upholding the moral, mental and financial welfare of his adopted city, county and state.

It was as City Recorder, perhaps, that he was best known, having been thrown into a more intimate relation with the public at large by virtue of holding this office, the duties of which he faithfully performed in every detail for a number of years. His mind was of a judicial mould, and with the clerical work pertaining to that office he brought to it also a comprehensive knowledge of the statutes which showed that he had mastered far more than a superficial acquaintance with the law.

Elected to the Legislature of Oregon in the Fall of 1911, he was an influential member in that body by virtue of both natural and acquired talents, and in his sudden taking away the city, as well as county and state, lost a most efficient public servant.

He was united in marriage with Mrs. Augusta Palmer of Ashland, February 13, 1907, and these years of wedded life saw him and his companion enjoying the peace and calm of ideal home life. Besides the widow and step-daughter he leaves a sister, Mrs. Josephine D. Crocker of this city, and a niece, Mrs. Oma E. McElhoe of Renton, Wash.

Captain Eggleston was twice married, the first time to Miss Gertrude Gardner, daughter of Dr. Gardner, U. S. A.

From an Ashland, Ore. paper.



COLONEL CHARLES W. FOSTER.

CHARLES WILLIAM FOSTER.

No. 2612. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, February 7, 1912, near Chicago, Ill., aged 58.

FOSTER has left us. Foster, the fair-haired boy who, nearly forty years ago at the Military Academy, joined that motley crowd of plebes of which, four years later, much less than half assembled under the old trees in front of the library to receive from the hand of General Sherman that coveted parchment, to the attainment of which had been devoted four years of hard and strenuous work.

From the beginning Foster showed that quiet yet decided character which was his all through life; never thrusting himself upon anyone, yet, so willing to help that it was a pleasure to call for his aid.

Of good mind, he readily mastered the course of study, and there are many of the class of '76 who had cause to be grateful for his assistance as the more difficult problems came before them. Mentally well balanced, his counsel in class matters was always good and, in the trying times attending our final year, they added weight to preserve discipline and harmony in the Corps.

Graduating well up in his class, he received his commission in the Artillery and, from that time on till the end of his career, Artillery was his hobby; at first the Coast Artillery, but later on the Field.

To perfect himself in this branch of the service he concentrated all his indomitable energy and mental acumen. Not satisfied with the publications of this country on the subject, he purchased the standard works of foreign authors and mastered their contents.

No work, mental or physical, was too hard for him and, as he bent his every energy, so he exacted that the officers under his command should lend their best efforts to the uplifting and perfecting of the Artillery service.

Foster married after he had passed the middle age and leaves a young daughter and son to comfort his wife in her loneliness. To those who have had the good fortune to know him in his home, it was a marvel to see the strict disciplinarian of the office transform himself to the chummy father and mingle in the romps and games of his children. No home more lovely, more hospitable or more homelike was ever entered by a friend.

It was to join this happy family that he left his office and boarded the train on the afternoon of February 7th, 1912, and there received his final summons, his final orders and, like the good soldier he was, without even a remonstrating sigh to notify those near that another soul was going to the Great Beyond, he obeyed.

CLASSMATE, '76.

REYNOLDS J. POWERS.

No. 4161. CLASS OF 1903.

Died, February 12, 1912, at Guagua, P. I., aged 32.

A newspaper despatch from Manila, P. I., dated February 13, 1912, says:

First Lieutenant Reynolds J. Powers, 8th U. S. Cavalry, killed himself while his regiment was proceeding from Camp Stotsenburg, Province of Pampanga, to take part in the maneuvers at Luzon. The reports of Lieutenant Powers' death are meagre, and it is not known whether the killing was accidental. Lieutenant Powers was born in Tennessee December 6, 1879, and entered the Military Academy August 30, 1899, and was graduated June 11, 1903 and



GENERAL CLINTON B. SEARS.

promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, 8th Cavalry. He served at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., September 11, 1903, to February 15, 1905; en route to the Philippine Islands, to March 27, 1905; at Fort McKinley and Mariquina Valley, P. I., to April 2, 1907; D. S. April 3, 1907, to May 15, 1907, returning to the U. S.; leave of absence, May 16, 1907 to August 10, 1907; at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., August 11, 1907 to September 5, 1907; on D. S., Sherman, Wyo., September 6, 1907, to November 10, 1907, in connection with military progressive map of the U. S.; at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., November 11, 1907 to November 20, 1907; at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., November 25, 1907 to December 10, 1908; on leave, December 11, 1908 to February 25, 1909; at Fort Huachuca, A. T., February 26, 1909 to the time his regiment went to the Philippines, in 1911.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

CLINTON B. SEARS.

No. 2158. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, February 16, 1912, at Boston, Mass., aged 68.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLINTON BROOKS SEARS was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., June 2, 1844. He was the son of Reverend Clinton W. and Angeline (Brooks) Sears, and grandson of Moses Brooks, a pioneer citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a prominent lawyer and merchant for over fifty years.

General Sears was descended from Richard Sears, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1630, from Elder Wm. Brewster, from Gov. Wm. Bradford and from Wm. White, passengers in the "Mayflower" and signers of the compact; also from Gov. Thomas Prence and many others who were soldiers in the Colonial Wars, or, were civil officials; also from four Revolutionary soldiers, one of whom, Capt. Samuel Ransom of the Continental Army, was killed at the Massacre of Wyoming.

General Sears took great satisfaction in his pure American ancestry, both paternal and maternal, though he rarely spoke of it to others.

Being the son of a Methodist minister, from infancy he led a migratory life. He was educated at the public schools in the various places where his father lived, principally at the Preparatory School of the Illinois Wesleyan University, Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O., High School, Urbana, O., the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., and the United States Military Academy. When seventeen years of age, to help his father, he struck out for himself and from that time received no financial assistance from his family. He started his self-support by teaching a country school in Concord Township, Champaign County, Ohio, for one winter, a five months' term. He considered this winter of school teaching as the most valuable experience of his younger days as it taught him self-reliance, self-discipline, economy and much of human nature.

In the spring of 1862, he was matriculated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, entering the third term of the freshman class, and completing the year's course in June at the head of his class, was passed to the sophomore class. Though he did not complete the college course, he was, some years afterward, given the honorary degrees of A. B. and A. M.

Returning home to Urbana, Ohio, being then of legal age, he enlisted in Company G, 95th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in June, 1862, and the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, July 24, 1862, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, thus beginning his active military service which he followed continuously for forty-six years, until retirement. As soon as the regiment was armed and equipped, but without any drill except to march in column of fours and get into line

for parade, it was rushed down to Cincinnati in day cars and sent across to Covington, Ky., and that night moved to Lexington, Ky., in cattle cars.

From Lexington the regiment, green, soft and untrained, made a 26-mile march over a dusty, limestone, turn-pike on a hot August day to Richmond, Ky., the last few miles at the double-quick.

A portion of the regiment, about 300, among them Coporal Sears, reached Richmond about midnight and took a well-earned rest by lying down and sleeping in the main street. The rest of the regiment were strung out along the road and did not all get in until the next day. A few days after the regiment took active part in the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., our force, about 7,000 strong under Generals Nelson, Manson and Cruft, contesting the advance of the Confederate force, some 15,000, under General Kirby Smith.

The Union forces were all green troops, one regiment had not been longer than a month in the service and none had been under fire, but they made a gallant fight, broke and reformed three times, and at last, at sundown after a short stand in the south edge of the town, they were outflanked and nearly the whole outfit, batteries, baggage trains and men were captured. Corporal Sears, having been detailed as a clerk at Brigade Headquarters, was mounted and used as an orderly by the brigade commander, General Charles Cruft, and escaped with him and his staff that night by riding across country, dodging squads of the enemy's cavalry and getting to Nicholasville in time to catch the last train to Lexington where, the few thousand stragglers that escaped and a brigade which had not been in the battle, were assembled before beginning a retreat which stopped only at Louisville, the rear guard having daily skirmishes with the advance guard of the enemy.

The prisoners captured at Richmond were paroled and the 95th Ohio, both paroled and unparoled, the latter of which there were several hundred, were sent to parole camp at

Columbus, O., to await exchange. Corporal Sears, however, remained on detached duty and with General Cruft's Brigade, as clerk and mounted orderly, participated in Buell's Campaign through Kentucky, pushing Bragg's Army back into Tennessee. Sears was in an engagement at Munson's X Roads, in the Wild Cat Mountains; at the battle of Perrysville, Ky., and later at Stone River, Tenn. Several weeks after the latter battle, his regiment having been exchanged and ordered into the field, he asked to be relieved from detached duty and ordered to rejoin his regiment, which he did at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn., in time to take active part in the Vicksburg Campaign. While lying at Duckport, La., the Color Sergeant having died, the Colonel called for volunteers from the Sergeants to carry the National and Regimental Colors. None responded. The Colonel then called upon the Corporals, and among the several who volunteered was Corporal Sears, who was assigned to carry the Regimental Colors, being the junior of the two selected, and these were mentioned and commended by name in General Regimental Orders.

As Regimental Color Bearer, Corporal Sears took part in the whole Vicksburg Campaign, being in both attacks on Jackson, Miss., the one before and the other after the surrender, and in both assaults on Vicksburg, May 19 and 22. In one of the latter he had his flag-staff shot in half between his hands and received six bullets through the flag in as many seconds.

At the first attack on Jackson, the 95th Ohio was the first regiment to get inside the Confederate works, where they surrounded and captured a battery.

After the surrender and while lying in camp at Black River, Miss., General Grant was ordered to select six young men from his command and send them to West Point to fill some of the vacancies then existing, by reason of there being no congressmen from most of the Southern States, to make

the necessary appointments. General Grant gave three of these appointments to General Sherman, commanding the 15th Corps, to nominate and he held a competitive examination at his headquarters, there being some thirty young men taking part. Corporal Sears was one of the three selected by General Sherman—thanks to his thorough school training for he had not looked into a text-book for fourteen months. Of the six then nominated by Generals Grant and Sherman, Sears was the only one who was graduated. A seventh man was appointed later from General Grant's Army and he was graduated fifth in his class. Sears arrived at West Point in September, 1863, two weeks after studies had been resumed.

Some fifty other Army appointees arrived at the same time and took the entrance examination. Again due to his thorough training in the common branches, Sears was placed immediately in the third section in mathematics and English, while all the rest were put in the seventh, eighth and ninth sections. Two weeks later Sears got into the first section and remained a first-section man throughout his academic career. In January, 1864, his general class standing was second, in June first; in June, 1865, fourth; in June, 1866, third, and in June, 1867, third, in a class of 63 members. During his cadet service he held the corps offices of Cadet Corporal of the Color Guard and acting Color-Sergeant during "yearling" camp; First Sergeant of "C" Co. during second class year, and Second Captain, "D" Co., during first class year. He was selected to read the Declaration of Independence at the ceremonies July, 4th, 1866. He was awarded the silver medal in 1865 and gold medal in 1866, for class standing. These medals were given by General Cullum, then Superintendent of the Academy, to the first five in each class. Bronze for third class, silver for second, and gold for first. General Cullum's action was subsequently disapproved by the War Department, so that these medals were given only during two years, 1865 and '66. While at West Point Sears was always in the first five in general

standing, and with minor exceptions, in the first five in all branches. He was the organizer and only officer of the billiard club, which existed *sub rosa* for over a year in the basement area room, under the Fifth Division of Cadet Barracks, and he was the only one of the twelve members who was ever caught and "skinned" for being out of quarters after taps.

Upon graduation, June 17, 1867, he was commissioned a Second and a First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, the same day.

He was retained on duty at the Academy the summer of graduation as Instructor in Artillery Drill and in Practical Military Engineering, and took his graduating leave in the fall.

He then served a year at the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point, and with the Engineer Battalion, and in February, 1869, was sent to West Point to command the Engineer detachment of fifty men, and as Assistant in the Department of Practical Military Engineering, Signalling and Telegraphy.

After a year's service here he was assistant on lake harbor work for a few weeks and then was ordered to San Francisco for engineer duty on the staff of the Division of the Pacific, and later was ordered to Portland, Oregon, as Chief Engineer Officer, Department of the Columbia, on the staff of General Canby. This detail lasted some nine months, during which he made a number of military surveys and reconnaissances which carried him by steamer, cars, dead axe wagon, buck board, saddle, canoe, or, batteau over the greater part of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. In the spring of 1871, Sears was ordered to San Francisco as Assistant to Major Mendell, on fortification and river and harbor work and in the fall was sent to Wilmington, Cal., to take local charge of the construction of the breakwater and the improvement of San Pedro harbor, the entire port of Los Angeles. Here he remained over four years and met with great success in his work, leaving

a six-foot increase of depth on the San Pedro bar, over that obtained when he began work. This meant an increase in the commercial capacity of the harbor of two hundred sixteen times what it had been before. He practically demonstrated the advantages of the jetty system several years before Captain Eads formulated or started the South Pass jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. This jetty, miscalled a breakwater, was the first in the United States, designed entirely to scour out a bar at the mouth of an ocean harbor.

After being relieved from duty on the Pacific Coast in 1875, he was ordered to Boston as Assistant on fortification work, and was in local charge of work at Ft. Warren as Assistant to General Benham.

In August, 1876, he was ordered to the United States Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering and the Art of War, which place he retained for a year; then for one year he was Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics, and after that for nearly four years was Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, Acoustics and Optics, and also had local charge of the construction of the new astronomical observatory, on the hill back of the cadet barracks.

While on this tour of duty occurred the Whittaker affair, which excited such wide-spread public excitement—set the whole War Department gasping—gave what threatened to be a serious blow to the Academy and created a furore throughout the country, entirely incommensurate with the subsequently ascertained facts.

Sears, then a Captain, found himself suddenly injected into the case by being selected as Recorder of the Court of Inquiry that was immediately ordered and he became at once in the good company, however, of the Superintendent, General Schofield, a target of vituperative abuse on the part of the partisan press. The Academy and all its personnel was sav-

agely attacked and condemned out of hand. Sears threw himself into the matter with all his strength and zeal and having first satisfied himself that the alleged assault was a pure "fake" affair, forgotten and carried out by Whittaker himself, and he used every legitimate means to prove this to the court and country and had the satisfaction of finally upholding and successfully defending the good name of the Academy, its officers and cadets. The Court of Inquiry's report pointed to Whittaker as a self-assailant and by the subsequent General Court Martial, composed of nine officers of high rank, General Miles being president, and before which Captain Sears appeared as assistant for the prosecution, found Whittaker guilty and sentenced him to dismissal. Throughout the case Sears acted entirely through a sense of duty, without personal animosity or race prejudice, nevertheless he was much pleased to have old graduates and later ones of high rank, introduce themselves and thank him for his good work in clearing the stigma that had been put upon the dear old Alma Mater.

One of the pleasant features of his tours of duty at the Academy was his having under instruction in one way or another, at various times, cadets who afterward distinguished themselves in their country's service, such as Generals F. D. Grant, Bell, Barry, Duvall, Sharpe, Edwards, Aleshire, Goethals and many others. His next tour of duty was as executive officer of the Mississippi River Commission, to which he was assigned by special request of General Gillmore, President of the Commission, with station at St. Louis, Mo. He put in two years of hard work organizing the large operations of the Construction Department and designed and built an immense floating plant, consisting of steamers, hydraulic graders, barges, quarter boats, mattress boats, pile drivers, etc., etc., and purchased and shipped to the works on the lower river great quantities of cordage, coal, brush, stone, wire, etc. At one time he had every shipyard in the Mississippi Valley from Smickly, Pa., and Stillwater, Minn., to New

Orleans, La., at work on some of the plant. In a year's time he had built, equipped and put into commission over two hundred hulls of various kinds. Some of which he found still in serviceable condition and in use twenty years after when he returned to the Commission as a member and its President.

In the spring of 1884 he was ordered to take immediate charge of the Third District of the Mississippi River improvement with station first at Vicksburg and later at Memphis, and for several months was also in charge of the First and Second Districts. During this tour of duty the river front of the City of Memphis above the levee, covered with railroad yards, mills, factories and elevators, became seriously threatened by the river undermining the bank. Two attempts at protection had failed, due to the big brush mattresses breaking up in trying to sink them in place. The water at the outer edge was 80 feet deep and the current was rushing along at a terrific rate. Sears studied the situation carefully, also the details of the previous operations, and determined to try once more, and this third attempt was entirely successful. A mat 250 feet wide and some 600 feet long, an area of nearly three and one-half acres, was sunk and secured in place without mishap in the worst place just above the levee. After that the rest was comparatively easy and this part of the city front with its immensely valuable property was permanently saved. Also during this tour Sears built many miles of levee, on both sides of the river, and succeeded in holding many caving banks.

In 1886, after a short leave of absence, he was ordered to take charge of the improvement of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, and the construction of roads and bridges in the Yellowstone National Park, with station at Bismarck, Dakota, and later at St. Paul, Minn.

In 1888 he was ordered to duty as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, with station at Washington, D. C., and was placed in charge of the First and Second Divisions of the

chief's office. During this tour at the time of the Johnstown, Pa., flood disaster, he was sent to Johnstown to take command of Engineer Troops, then *en route*, to help straighten things out and restore broken communications across streams and gullies by building trestle and pontoon bridges. He was asked by the state and local authorities to take entire dictatorial charge of the situation, but refused as not coming within the scope of his instructions. This work and that of the Battalion of Engineers was highly commended by the authorities, and his actions were fully approved by the War Department and by the President, to whom his report was submitted.

In the summer of 1890, he was detailed to attend the Division Camp of the Pennsylvania Guard at Mt. Gretna, Pa., as Inspector, and his report, though highly critical, was very satisfactory to the Adjutant General of the State, who published it in his annual report. Upon completion of his duty he was ordered to Willet's Point, N. Y., in command of Company A, Battalion of Engineers, and as Instructor in Electricity and Sub-Marine Warfare at the Engineer School. Being Senior Captain he several times acted as Post Commander, and on a number of occasions took the Battalion to New York City to participate in military functions.

In 1892 he was ordered to Duluth, Minn., in charge of the Lake Superior harbor improvements and the Portage Lake ship canal, and during this tour of duty had charge of a survey and report upon a canal to connect Lake Superior and the Mississippi River. He remained at Duluth nine years and disbursed several millions of dollars, designing and building a number of large and valuable public works, such as the concrete breakwater at Marquette; the large breakwaters at the upper entrance to the Portage Lake ship canal and the concrete piers of the Duluth ship canal, and the removal of 21 million yards of material in the construction of ship channels

in the Duluth-Superior harbor, and one of the results today is that this harbor has, next to New York, the largest registered-tonnage of any port in the United States.

In making this large dredging contract Sears saved 30% of the cost as estimated by a Board of Engineers, and put this into the great entrance piers for which, otherwise, another appropriation would have been necessary.

When relieved from duty at Duluth the citizens of Duluth and Superior gave him a banquet and presented him with a loving cup as a token of their appreciation of his work in creating their fine harbor. His higher employes, such as Assistant Engineers, Inspectors and Clerks, gave him a handsome dinner as a token of their esteem and appreciation of the just and considerate treatment they had received at his hands. All of which he highly valued because he had put in on his work here, the best and most fruitful years of his official life.

In 1901 he was ordered to report to the Major General, commanding in the Philippine Islands, with station at Manila, *en route* to stop at the Island of Guam as member of a joint Army and Navy Board, to prepare a project for the improvement and defense of the harbor. He arrived in Manila in May, 1901, and was assigned to duty as Chief Engineer Officer of the Division of the Philippines, and under the Philippine Commission to have charge of the improvement of Manila harbor, and the Pasig River and the construction of roads and bridges in the Islands, for all of which there was available during his tour duty four millions of dollars. In addition to these duties he was in command of the Battalion of Engineers and the Engineer Depot and was frequently consulted by the Governor General Taft, afterward Secretary of War and President of the United States, in connection with Engineer and Lighthouse affairs in the island.

In May, 1903, he was relieved from duty in the Philippines and ordered back to the United States with a month's leave of absence which he spent traveling in Japan, seeing every-

thing of interest in that charming country. On arrival in the United States he was stationed at Nashville, Tenn., in charge of the improvement of the Cumberland River, by locks and dams. Though he remained here only a year he pushed the work so energetically that on leaving he was given a banquet by the leading business men, at the Tulane Hotel, in appreciation of his services.

In August, 1904, he was assigned to the charge of the building of the large Plaquernine lock, the South Pass jetties and the construction of the great Southwest Pass jetties for which an appropriation of six million dollars had been made, and of some minor rivers in Louisiana; also of the fortifications at Forts Philip and Jackson. He was made Division Engineer of the Gulf Division, giving him supervision over seven engineer districts besides his own. He was also appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission. His station was New Orleans, La.

In 1906 he was appointed President of the Mississippi River Commission and placed in charge of the improvement of the Mississippi River from the Missouri River to Cairo, and in charge of snagging operations from St. Louis to the Gulf, with station at St. Louis, Mo. This was his last tour of active duty, being retired by operation of law on his 64th birthday, June 2, 1908.

During his various tours of duty he served on the staffs of Brigadier General Canby, of Major Generals Schofield, McArthur and Chaffee, later Lieutenant-General and of Major General G. W. Davis; as Judge Advocate, member and President of many Garrison and General Courts Martial; also as member and often president of many boards of engineer officers, considering projects for public works, among the most important of these were that for submitting a project for the improvement of the Ohio River by locks and dams, involving an expenditure of sixty-three millions of dollars; on the survey

and project for the 14-foot waterway from Chicago to St. Louis, and for a deep water way from St. Louis to the Gulf, of which latter he was by law *ex officio* President until his retirement.

He was promoted Captain, April 9, 1880; Major, September 20, 1892; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 21, 1903; Colonel, January 11, 1907, and retired, June 2, 1908, with the rank of Brigadier General, on account of Civil War Service.

Outside of his official reports he did little professional writing. One paper on "Tidal Harbor Improvements," was published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was then a member, and this paper was republished by the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, with commendation. He wrote a magazine article on "The Legitimate in Warfare," which created much discussion, and he compiled and published a Genealogical List of the descendants of Captain Samuel Ransom of the Continental Army.

General Sears' services were not brilliant, but they were honest, intelligent and faithful, and he believed they were valuable to the Government. He considered himself a good executive officer and kept in close touch with their practical supervision, frequently visiting them and spending much time in their inspection, and in consequence met with no failures of construction. He also had great success in organizing and controlling his working staff. He held his subordinates to a strict responsibility and then gave them free rein, never interfered in matters of detail and never "nagged" them. As a result he got their best work and always gave them full credit in his reports. When promotions were in order he made them entirely on merit. He never got into any official tangles nor by his official actions embarrassed the Chief's office, and though he had disbursed millions of dollars, at the end of his service his accounts were examined, found correct and closed by the auditor without the loss of a cent to the

United States or to himself. He had frequent occasion to entrust large sums of cash to his assistants but he found them faithful and loyal to him and to their duty. He was frequently obliged to fight the interference of meddling politicians for the protection of his employees, or, the exploiting of some business scheme. None of his employees were ever discharged by reason of political pressure, and none were appointed on recommendations of politicians. Long before the Civil Service Law, he observed its spirit by eliminating religion and politics from consideration in making appointments, and based them only on merit. He never had any trouble with his contractors, unless they were inclined to skimp their work. If a contractor showed evidence of intent to do honest work he was considerate and never over-exacting, and thus kept their respect and good will, all of which resulted for the benefit of the Government.

After his retirement he took up his residence in the East.

General Sears was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; Colonial Wars; Foreign Wars; Order of the Caraboa; Sons of the Revolution, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; also of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and was a Fellow of the National Academy of Design.

He always joined the best club at his station and at the time of his death was a member of the University and St. Nicholas Clubs of New York City. He tried to be a faithful husband, a devoted father and a loyal friend.

* * *

JAMES M. MARSHALL.

No. 2086. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, February 24, 1912, at Charleston, Ill., aged 68.

Colonel James M. Marshall, U. S. A., retired, was born in Illinois May 31, 1844, and was graduated from the U. S. M. A., class of June 23, 1865, and was promoted in the Army a Second Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, and further promoted First Lieutenant the same day. He served in various garrisons in the West, part of which time he was on frontier duty. He was transferred to the 31st Infantry September 21, 1866, to the 22nd Infantry in 1869, to the 4th Artillery December 15, 1870, and was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster April 24, 1875. He was at West Point as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics from October, 1869, to February, 1871, and was subsequently on duty there as Treasurer for several years. As Quartermaster he had charge of much important construction at different posts, and among other assignments to duty was Chief Quartermaster of the District of New Mexico, Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Missouri, was in charge of the construction of quartermaster buildings at St. Paul, and was Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis. He was Chief Quartermaster, Department of Columbia, from June, 1894, to April, 1897, and of the Department of the Platte from May, 1897, to April 30, 1898. He was next on duty as Chief Quartermaster, 1st Army Corps, at Lexington, Ky., to October 31, 1898, and later as Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, was on duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., and elsewhere. He was retired February 25, 1908, for disability incident to the service. The remains of Colonel Marshall were buried in Arlington National Cemetery February 28, with military honors.

Mrs. Marshall died about two years ago. The Association was unable to obtain the address of any relative.

The above brief notice is taken from the Army and Navy Journal.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

HENRY HARRISON WALKER.

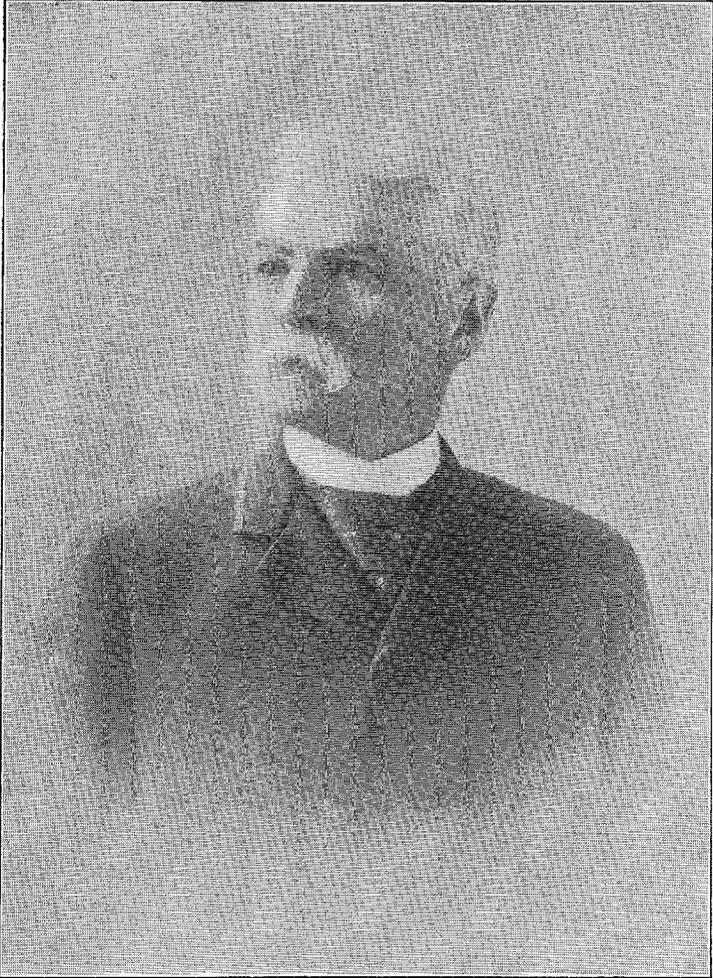
No. 1619. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, March 22, 1912, at Morristown, N. J., aged 79.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WALKER (C. S. A.) was born October 15, 1832, at "Elmwood," Sussex County, Virginia, the son of John Harrison Walker and Louise (Cargill) Walker. On his father's side he was related to several well known families in the "Old Dominion"; he was a great-grandson of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a great-nephew of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States.

Henry Harrison Walker received his early education at Wakefield Academy, Wakefield, Va., and entered West Point in 1849, at the age of sixteen. He graduated July 1, 1853, and among his classmates were Generals John B. McPherson, John M. Schofield and Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., and General John B. Hood of the Confederate service. Brevetted Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1853, he served in garrison at Newport Barracks, Ky., 1853-54. He was on frontier duty at Fort Thorn, N. M., 1854, and at Fort Fillmore, N. M., 1855. While engaged in scouting duty, 1855, he took part in the march to Fort Stanton, N. M., and Fort Fillmore, N. M.

Promoted Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1855, and assigned to the Sixth Infantry, he was in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1855-57. He served as A. D. C. to Governor Walker, of Kansas, May 1 to August 3, 1857, and aided in quelling the border disturbances of that year. Promoted First Lieutenant May 1, 1857, he was appointed A. D. C. to Brevet Brigadier-General Newman S. Clarke, and was on duty at San Francisco, California, from August 3, 1857 to Novem-



GENERAL HENRY HARRISON WALKER.

ber 22, 1860. Assigned to frontier duty at Fort Churchill, Nevada, he served until May 3, 1861, when he tendered his resignation and joined the Confederate army.

General Walker was appointed Captain in the Confederate service in 1861 and later was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, 40th Virginia Infantry, 1861, and was promoted Brigadier-General July 1, 1863, commanding Archer's Brigade, in the Army of Northern Virginia.

He was in General A. P. Hill's command during the seven days' fight on Yorktown Peninsular. He was severely wounded at Gaines Mill, where he was mentioned in his commander's dispatches for distinguished bravery in action, and was furthermore referred to as being a most gallant and meritorious officer. He was wounded again at Spottsylvania Court House in 1864, and lost a foot.

In consequence of his physical disability General Walker was relieved from active service in the field, and was assigned to duty in the Adjutant-General's office at Richmond, during the winter of 1864-65. In the spring he was sent to Clover Depot, Va., and after the evacuation of Richmond, was in command of the defences at Danville, Va., where he was charged with the painful duty of communicating to President Davis the news of General Lee's surrender.

After the war General Walker was engaged in the oil business in Virginia, and for a short time was connected with the Southern Express Company at Petersburg, Va. He came to New York in 1867, and for many years was a dealer in railway supplies. In 1880 he entered the bond and commission business, retiring in 1906.

General Walker held no civil or ecclesiastical office, although he was a life-long and devoted member of the Church. He was married February 5, 1863 to Miss Mary Mercer,

daughter of General Hugh W. Mercer of Savannah, Ga., and great-granddaughter of General Hugh Mercer, who commanded the American forces at the battle of Princeton.

General Walker died at Morgantown, N. J., where he resided for many years, on March 22, 1912. He is survived by Mrs. Walker and by five children, Mrs. George E. Harrison, Miss Louise Walker, Mrs. Edwin A. S. Lewis, Henry Harrison Walker and Hugh Mercer Walker.

A gentle, high-minded and honorable man, General Walker enjoyed the respect and affection of all who knew him. His life was one of consecration to lofty ideals of duty and service, and his death was but the entrance into eternal rest.

* * *

ROBERT W. DOWDY.

No. 2806. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, March 23, 1912, at Colorado Springs, Col., aged 58.

MAJOR ROBERT W. DOWDY, U. S. A., retired, was born in Mississippi January 31, 1854, and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1879, being assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Seventeenth Infantry. He was retired with the rank of Captain for disability in the line of duty April 26, 1898, and was restored to active duty the same day by Act of Congress approved February 9, 1899, and was assigned to the Twenty-second Infantry. He was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Infantry May 6, 1903, and was retired with the rank of Major for disability incident to the service May 25, 1903. Major Dowdy during his early service was on frontier duty at posts in Dakota and Wyoming, and served with the Twenty-second Infantry in the Santiago campaign



LIEUTENANT HARRY D. R. ZIMMERMAN.

in 1898, and also in the Philippines in 1899 to February, 1903. He served in Northern Luzon, and after returning to the United States was on duty at Fort Crook, Neb., and with the National Guard of Mississippi and Arkansas. A friend sends the following tribute:

"Through the death of the late Major Robert W. Dowdy, U. S. A., retired, our country has lost one of her most loyal sons, and his friends the comradeship of one who knew how to be a true friend and who cannot be forgotten. During the last years of his life his fine spirit never forsook him, and his courage, cheerfulness and thoughtfulness of others in face of terrible illness commanded the respect and admiration of all who knew him. His patriotism and esprit de corps were unbounded, but his modesty so great that, while he loved to talk with glittering eyes of the days of his active service, one rarely heard mention of himself, unless it were in the form of some humorous anecdote at his own expense. His generosity was whole-hearted and self-sacrificing, but no one will ever know the long list of his secret kindnesses. He was a man of wonderfully high ideals and appreciations; a brave, true heart, and a most lovable nature, which endeared him to many who cannot forget him, and will keep the memory of his noble words and deeds bright and useful for the glory of the service which he loved."—Army and Navy Journal.

HARRY D. R. ZIMMERMAN.

No. 4496. CLASS OF 1906.

Died March 31, 1912, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., aged 31.

LIEUTENANT ZIMMERMAN was born at Cedar Point, Iowa, August 24, 1881, and appointed to West Point from Colorado in 1902. He was graduated June 12, 1906, and promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry. Joined in the Philippine Islands, November 21, 1906, and at Camp McGrath with Seventh Cavalry, to August 8, 1907; took examination for field artillery in Manila, May, 1907, and was

promoted to First Lieutenant, Fourth Field Artillery, July 11, 1907; at Fort Riley, Kas., from July 24, 1907 to Aug. 8, 1907; joined Fourth Field Artillery, August 11, 1907; on practice march, August 18 to September 8, 1907; at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., August 11, 1907 to —; on leave, July 26 to August 3, 1907; at Fort Russell till his death, except a short service on the Mexican border during the Madero revolution.

His death followed only four days after an operation for appendicitis.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

The following is from the Syracuse, Kansas, Journal, of April 5, 1912:

Having known Harry D. R. Zimmerman from the time he was five years old when the family lived at Kendall in 1886, we have been very greatly interested in him. He gave promise of his superior mettle at an early age and when the family removed to Syracuse in about 1897 he was an athletic young man with an absorbing desire to acquire an education. He soon graduated from the Syracuse school and won a teacher's certificate, taught school in winter, labored in summer and contributed to the support of the family. On one occasion while he was working on a ranch in Morton County the lady of the house was in desperate need of immediate medical attention, and Harry Zimmerman rode the 52 miles to Syracuse and then down to Fort Aubrey ranch, five miles east, and had the doctor in town ready to go south when the best driving team, relayed, reached here. He went to Colorado Springs and was there when there was announced a competitive examination of candidates for appointment as a cadet to West Point Military Academy. Hurriedly brushing up in his studies he took the examination and won the appointment, and after four years at West Point, he graduated in June, 1906. At his own request he was first attached to the Seventh Cavalry, General Custer's old regiment in which his uncle, John M. Johnson, had at one time been an officer. He joined his regiment in the Philippine Islands, as Second Lieutenant, and on July 11, 1907, he was transferred to Battery B., Fourth Field Artillery. Before going to the Islands, he was married to

Miss Inez Whitney, daughter of Mrs. C. C. Mills. On the return of his regiment to the States, he was stationed at Vancouver Barracks near Portland, Oregon. After two years the regiment was removed to Fort D. A. Russell, and last year was dispatched to the Mexico border, returning to Fort Russell at the close of the Madero revolution.

He is survived by his wife and one child. The remains were brought here accompanied by his widow, her brother, Govan Mills and Lieutenant Collins, arriving Wednesday morning. The funeral was held from the Methodist Church Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Carter conducting the service and preaching a short sermon, prefaced by reading the general orders, in which the deceased officer was spoken of very highly. Messrs. Morse, Bicknell, A. R. Daggett and Kirkpatrick, as a male quartet, sang several appropriate selections beautifully. The floral pieces were the most beautiful ever seen in Syracuse, and came from the officers at Fort Russell.

Our young friend was cut down in the vigor of his young manhood at a time when he had achieved a very large measure of success and when life was most attractive to him. His rise was phenomenal and was due to duty thoroughly well performed under all circumstances. He had all the elements of success in his make up. Industry was a mania with him and idleness unthought of. On his visits here he always buckled down to hard work because he loved work. His life was moral and clean and the record he leaves behind is an inspiration for other capable young men.

ASA BACON CAREY.

No. 1817. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, April 4, 1912, at Orlando, Florida, aged 77.

ASA BACON CAREY was born July 12, 1835, at Canterbury, Connecticut. His family runs far back into the history of New England, the first representative in this country—John Cary—having joined the Plymouth Colony in 1634.

General Carey's boyhood was passed in his native town until July 1, 1854, when he was admitted as a Cadet at the United States Military Academy. Due to an error in the preparation of his record as a Cadet at West Point, his name was wrongly spelled "Carey." Boylike, he considered this of no importance and adopted the incorrect spelling rather than take the official action necessary for its correction. This explains his departure from the proper spelling of his family name.

As a Cadet, A. B. Carey's sterling worth and lovable qualities attracted to him friendships among his associates at the Academy which death alone terminated. It held throughout his life that once his friend, always his friend, and this fact indicates what a splendid man he was. Friendships may be attracted by more or less specious qualities, but only real worth can retain them.

He was graduated from West Point July 1, 1858, being commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant, 6th Infantry. During 1858-59 he served in garrison at Fort Columbus, New York. On October 22, 1858, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seventh U. S. Infantry. He was then on frontier duty; on the Utah Expedition, 1859-60; March to New Mexico, 1860; and at Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1860-61. He was commissioned First Lieutenant on May 14, 1861, and assigned to the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.



GENERAL ASA B. CAREY.

From his first joining, A. B. Carey had exhibited great ability as a soldier, combined with rare good judgment and unusual personal magnetism—characteristics which early led to his being given assignments which normally went to older officers of considerable rank.

The outbreak of the Civil War found him in New Mexico, and he took a most important part in all the operations in this territory. At the Battle of Apache Canon, near Santa Fe, New Mexico, he commanded one of the battalions, which gained the rear of the enemy, captured all his ammunition, supplies and transportation, and turned the defeat of the Union forces at the front into a victory. This practically put a stop to Confederate operations in this quarter, since lack of transportation and supplies compelled a withdrawal. Captain Carey, who had been promoted October 24, 1861, was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious services during this action, and he was also voted a unanimous resolution of thanks by the Legislature of New Mexico for this and other services.

In 1863-64, Captain Carey took part in the memorable campaign against the Navajo Indians, which resulted in their being conquered and making a lasting peace. With 150 picked men he passed through the celebrated Canon de Chelly, a feat never before accomplished in time of war with the Indians. General Carleton, then Department Commander, in a report on the operations of this campaign, referred to Captain Carey's conduct on that occasion as "particularly distinguished," and for it he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel on March 13, 1865.

It was during the period of the Civil War in New Mexico that Captain Carey formed a lasting friendship with the celebrated Kit Carson, who was at that time a volunteer officer. Perhaps no other man ever knew Kit Carson as intimately as did Captain Carey; and it is to be regretted that he did not, as he was often urged to do by his friends, commit his reminiscences of this famous scout to writing.

Captain Carey was Acting Chief Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Musters of the Departments of New Mexico from June, 1864 to July, 1865; and Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service, Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer, and Commissary of Musters of the District of New Mexico from August, 1865 to August, 1866, when he was granted a long leave of absence.

Events in far off New Mexico did not attract much attention during the Civil War, owing to the larger happenings farther east. It is the belief of A. B. Carey's friends that had his ability been displayed upon more conspicuous fields, the greater rewards of the soldier would have been his. Personally, he was satisfied with a sense of duty well performed.

While on leave, Captain Carey met and successfully courted Miss Laura M. Colby, daughter of Stoddard B. Colby, the then Register of the United States Treasury. They were married upon July 29, 1867, the resulting union proving one of those so perfect as to establish the fact that Providence does, at least occasionally, bring about the mating of two souls.

From August 24 to October 15, 1867, Captain Carey was in charge of the Chief Commissary's Office, Department of Dakota, when having, on October 5, 1867, been appointed Major and Paymaster, he was transferred to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until March 15, 1868. He served in the District of Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 15, 1868, until April 15, 1869, and then in the District of New Mexico until June 4, 1874. Major Carey was then transferred to duty in the office of the Paymaster-General, Washington, D. C., where he remained until October, 1885. Major Carey then served in San Francisco, California, returned to New York in 1890, and served in New York City and Boston, Massachusetts, until April, 1897, being Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East for a large portion of this period. He was pro-

moted Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Paymaster-General upon March 25, 1895. In April, 1897, he was ordered to St. Paul, Minnesota, as Chief Paymaster of the Departments of Dakota and of the Lakes. He was promoted Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General on June 10, 1898, and was ordered to Chicago, Illinois, December 8, 1898, where he discharged most important duties connected with the payments upon muster out of the Spanish War Volunteers. Upon January 7, 1899, he reported for duty in Washington, D. C., upon which date he assumed the duties of Acting Paymaster-General of the Army. He was appointed Paymaster-General of the Army upon January 30, 1899, which position he held until retired from active service upon reaching the age of sixty-four, on July 12, 1899.

After retirement, General Carey's home life became everything to him, and it was ideal. Retaining full possession of every faculty up to the very day of his brief last illness, his was a thoroughly satisfactory old age. On April 2, 1912, at his home in Orlando, Florida, he lapsed into unconsciousness from an attack of acute indigestion, and so remained until he passed away. General Carey is survived by his wife and by two children, Captain E. C. Carey, U. S. Army, and Mrs. M. L. Walker, wife of Major Walker, Corps of Engineers.

Few officers of the army have had as varied experience as fell to the lot of General Carey, and it is a signal indication of his ability that no matter what the duty assigned him, it was always satisfactorily performed. A good soldier, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a staunch, loyal friend, he has left a record of which his family may well be proud and which adds another bright jewel to the crown of his beloved Alma Mater.

* * * *

JOSEPH P. FARLEY.

No. 1953. CLASS OF 1861 (June).

Died, April 6, 1912, at Charleston, S. C., aged 73.

GENERAL JOSEPH PEARSON FARLEY was born at Washington, D. C., March 2nd, 1839, and was the only son of John and Anna Maria (Pearson) Farley. He attended schools in Washington and Philadelphia until 14 years of age, at which time he left the old Union Academy in Washington, D. C., to act as an assistant to his father on work of the United States Coast Survey on the James and York Rivers, in Virginia.

In 1855 he was appointed to the Military Academy by President Franklin Pierce and entered in June, 1857, graduating in June, 1861. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery; was transferred to the Ordnance Department October 24th, 1861; became First Lieutenant, 1862, Captain, 1866, Major, 1876, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1889, Colonel of Ordnance, 1898, and Brigadier-General U. S. Army on February 17th, 1903. He was retired at own request February 18th, 1903. His death was due to rapid pneumonia.

He married in Philadelphia, April 6th, 1864, Fanny Elizabeth Brinley, and leaves two children, Godfrey Pearson Farley, Inspecting Engineer, Long Island Railroad, and Eleanor Brent Blake, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Blake, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

Joseph Pearson Farley was of English stock, the family coming to America in 1640, locating in Massachusetts. His father, John Farley, was a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1823. His grandfather, John Farley, was Captain U. S. Artillery, 1812, and his great-grandfather, Robert Brent, was Paymaster General U. S. A.



GENERAL JOSEPH P. FARLEY.

General Farley served as Ordnance Officer at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, from November 1st, 1861 to June 10th, 1863; as Assistant to the Commanding Officer as Paymaster, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster, Commissary, Detachment Commander and Inspector of Foundries in and around Boston, disbursing large sums of money and proving no fewer than 600 guns. Later he served at West Point in the Department of Drawing; then as Assistant at Washington Arsenal, D. C., doing construction work, etc.

At the request of the Commanding Officer at Rock Island Arsenal he was ordered there as Principal Assistant in July, 1871, and served as such till June, 1874, where he disbursed altogether \$3,500,000 as Military Storekeeper and Paymaster for the Detachment and in charge of construction work. Later he was Principal Assistant to Colonel Benton at Springfield Arsenal. Then at Kenebec Arsenal, Maine; on the Magazine Gun Board for a period of five months and on numerous other Boards. On April 20, 1883, he was assigned to command of and charged with construction of the Powder Depot at Dover, N. J. To Governors Island in 1887, and afterward commanded the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. His last service previous to retirement was as Commanding Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for a period of nearly four years, and here had charge of the construction of the 16-inch gun and many others of lesser caliber.

Since General Farley's demise the writer, in addition to the above, gathered information regarding his war service in the field during the Rebellion, and from transcripts of letters, etc., from his commanding officers, presents records of duty gloriously performed in the service of his country.

As Ordnance Officer he was engaged in operations against Charleston in the descent on Morris Island; in bombardment of Fort Wagner, as Staff Officer under General Seymour, and during siege of that fort. Afterwards at the Ordnance De-

pot at City Point, Va., when the Union Armies operated against Richmond. His services, as shown by statements of his superior officers, were not only faithful and zealous, but it may be said, for a young officer, distinguished. General Seymour, upon whose staff he served, wrote a personal letter remarking that among officers under his observation was "Lieutenant J. P. Farley, of the Ordnance Corps, who was a member of my staff during a considerable part of the summer of 1863. He was one of the most active, intelligent and useful of my right-hand assistants and advisers; was always ready for any labor no matter how toilsome and disagreeable and assuredly the work of the Artillerists and Ordnance Officer at Folly and Morris Islands, during that eventful summer, was exceedingly trying. He was patient and persevering under unusual difficulty. He was in fact one of the comparatively few of whom, when charged with accomplishment of any special duty, I was absolutely sure it would be conducted skilfully to the desired end; an honest young man, sober, discreet, faithful and capable. His history should also be a source of honest pride to himself and his family as well as to his country."

Referring to operations on Morris Island, General Seymour directed Colonel Jackson to assume chief command of all the batteries at the north end of Folly Island and among other officers Lieutenant Farley was directed to act as his assistant. Commenting upon his services Colonel Jackson remarks: "Lieutenant Farley reported to me * * * and remained on duty in charge of one-half of the battery of the front line until the capture by our troops of the south end of Morris Island on July 10, 1863. I take pleasure in testifying that his skill, zeal, example and gallant conduct in the action of said date resulted in the capture of Morris Island, the splendid practice, the admirable sighting and the destructive effects of the Artillery under his command were in a

great measure due. This conduct was the more praiseworthy on his part, as he volunteered to command troops on that occasion out of the line of his duty as an Officer of Ordnance." This was written by Colonel R. H. Jackson, then Captain of the First Artillery and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, from Detroit, Mich., on December 1st, 1865. General Seymour, in official report dated November 1st, 1863, mentions Lieutenant Farley as one of Colonel Jackson's assistants and he awards to the battery officers "no small share of the glory of the day."

Lieutenant Farley was given a Brevet of Captain for his services during the war. He valued a letter received from Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant dated November 22nd, 1865, which reads as follows: "I take pleasure in testifying to your efficiency as an Ordnance Officer while serving in the armies operating against Richmond during the time you were in charge of the extensive and very important Ordnance Depot at City Point, Va., and as far as my official and personal knowledge extend, your duties were performed to the perfect satisfaction of the armies supplied."

Under date of August 25th, 1871, Major T. J. Treadwell, commanding Frankford Arsenal, when Captain Farley was relieved from duty under him, says: "The commanding officer takes this opportunity to thank Captain Farley for his uniform promptness and attention to his duty while under his command." * * *

On May 18th, 1875, General Meigs, then Quartermaster General U. S. Army, writes as follows to General Benet, then Chief of Ordnance: "Allow me to compliment your Corps and Captain Farley particularly upon the admirable and interesting series of experiments so well reported and presented in Ordnance Notes No. 38 * * * The subject is one of almost universal, scientific interest and the results are valuable." * * *

Under date of March 27th, 1885, Major General Schofield, then commanding Division of the Missouri, remarks: "Major Farley is a very worthy officer, a soldier both by nature and by inheritance."

Numerous commendations by officers of the Inspector General's Department and others follow. They all speak in high terms of Colonel Farley's experience, zeal, intelligence, good military and business administration of affairs, careful attention not only to manufacture but to buildings and grounds in general. It may be added that his whole course in conduct through over forty-five years of service has been dignified, exemplary and valuable. His unhesitating obedience to orders and the cheerfulness with which any order, no matter how disagreeable it may have been, has been obeyed. His decorous and gentlemanly bearing on all occasions have been a shining example to those who have served with him, either as equals in rank or as subordinates. These qualities have naturally attracted not only the respect but the affection of those who have been thrown in contact with him. (Signed) William Crozier, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, November 20, 1902.

The following are quotations from letters in regard to J. P. Farley, U. S. Army: "To the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War. * * Major Farley has served in the Ordnance Corps since 1861. His career during the Civil War was distinguished, and since the war his service has been brilliant and very useful to the United States. * * * His ancestors on both sides of the family have been men of note in their day, in the service of the U. S. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) W. B. Franklin, Maj. Gen., U. S. A. Dated Hartford, Conn., March 25th, 1885."

In conclusion to the above regarding General J. P. Farley, I would add that he was a very dear friend of mine for over fifty years of time. We were cadets together for about four

years at the Military Academy. Knew each other intimately during the Civil War, and subsequently while stationed at West Point, and for nearly four years of the last of his active service while he commanded the Watervliet Arsenal. I and mine were almost daily associates with him and his dear wife until his retirement as Brigadier-General in the Army. A happy memory of him will remain with me for the rest of my life.

J. FORD KENT,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Retired.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

We never stop thinking, but think as we may,
We should say what we think, in a conservative way,
And this above all, where the gauge is the man,
Let the measure embrace the whole of life's plan.

Stands the "spectre at feast," and we lose or we make
By the false smiles we give and the false hands we take,
And when the end comes the false words that are said
Merely balance the books for the man who is dead.

We brought nothing here, we take nothing away;
A life's but the tinsel and sham of the day,
By its tinsel 'tis gauged, if we fail in life's plan;
By its sham are we lauded or scorned as a man.

'Tis a whimsical world, where we measure the dross
By scales and the ledger of profit and loss.
Some lives are well earned, and some lives crassly spent,
But for each and for all, God will judge the intent.

J. P. Farley, 1890.

FUNERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, N. Y., April 8, 1912.

Special Orders, No. 73.

The funeral of the late Brigadier General Joseph P. Farley, U. S. Army, retired, will take place today after the arrival of the 1:08 p. m. West Shore train.

The United States Military Academy Detachment of Engineers and the United States Military Academy Band and Detachment of Field Musicians will escort the remains, and the detachment of engineers will fire the salute.

The escort will form on the road in front of the Library.

Eleven minute guns will be fired beginning when the procession starts and a salute of eleven guns will be fired immediately after the three volleys of musketry over the grave.

The flag will be displayed at half-staff from 1:08 p. m. until the completion of the salute of eleven guns following the volley of musketry over the grave.

All officers not on duty will attend.

Dress uniform, overcoats and side arms, will be worn.

By command of Major General Barry:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Captain of Infantry,
Adjutant.



GENERAL FREDERICK D. GRANT.

FREDERICK DENT GRANT.

No. 2406. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, April 12, 1912, at New York, N. Y., aged 62.

MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT, commander of the Eastern Division of the United States Army, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, died on April 11, at 11:30 o'clock p. m., in the Buckingham Hotel, Fifth avenue and 50th street, New York City. General Grant was the son of President Ulysses S. and Julia Dent Grant and the father of Captain Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. General Grant was born in St. Louis, Mo., on May 30, 1850, and had his first taste of military experience when, as a school boy of thirteen, at Covington, he received word from his father, General Ulysses S. Grant, then in command of the Union Army in the west, that he might join the troops. Young Grant took the next boat down the Ohio River and joined his father at Young's Point, near Vicksburg. In the course of the trip the vessel was fired at by Confederates and the captain told everybody to get under cover. Grant, under fire for the first time, perched on a coil of rope, from which he could see what was going on. During April he saw a good deal of fighting around Vicksburg and often stood beside his father on one of the gunboats. It was shortly after the advance on Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, that young Grant, while watching some retreating Confederates swim the river, was shot in the leg. The incident was cited years afterward in the discussion concerning Grant's eligibility to the Grand Army of the Republic as a proof that he had a real civil-war record. It was also shown that Grant, as a boy, had carried a commission as Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp given him by his father and signed by the Provost Marshal General of the Department and that he had been with the troops in the battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Fourteen-Mile Creek, Ray-

mond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and the Big Black. After the war General Grant went to West Point, where he was graduated and received his Second Lieutenancy in 1871. His first assignment was to the Fourth United States Cavalry. With that regiment he spent two years against the Indian tribes on the frontier. At the end of that time he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Meanwhile he had done some work as an Engineer in the construction of the Union Pacific Railway. He resigned from the Army in June, 1881, after having been on his father's staff and accompanied him on his trip around the world. Four years later President Harrison appointed Grant Minister to Austria. He served as a Police Commissioner of New York from 1894 to 1898. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he took up again his military career and was appointed Colonel of the 14th New York Infantry. A month later he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. After a year's active service in Porto Rico he went to the Philippines to take command of a Brigade. From January, 1900, to October, 1901, he commanded the district of Northern Luzon; from October, 1901, to April, 1902, the district of Southern Luzon. He was then recalled to take charge of the Department of Texas. Grant was head of the Department of the Lakes during the summer of 1904, and then went to Governors Island to take charge of the Department of the East. After four years in New York he returned to Chicago for two years and then went back to Governors Island. Meanwhile in February, 1906, he had been made Major-General. At the reorganization in 1911 Grant was put in command of the Eastern Division and held that position until his death. On October 20, 1874, he married Ida M. Honore, daughter of Henry Hamilton Honore, of Chicago. They had two children, Captain Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd, and Princess Michael Cantacuzene-Speranskey, who was Miss Julia Dent Grant.

General Grant's Military Record is as follows:

2406..(Born Mo.)..FREDERICK D. GRANT..(Ap'd at Large)..37

Military History.—Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1866, to June 12, 1871, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

(Second Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, June 12, 1871)

Served: On leave of absence in Europe, June 12, 1871, to Nov. 20, 1872; on frontier duty at Fort Griffin, Tex., Dec. 21, 1872, to Feb., 1873; Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sheridan, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, May 17, 1873, to June 1, 1881; at headquarters of the Division of the

(Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General,

May 17, 1873)

Missouri, March 17, 1873, to Dec. 24, 1878; (on Yellowstone Expedition, on the staff of Brevet Major-General Stanley, June to August, 1873, and Black Hills Expedition, June 21 to September 3, 1874); accompanying his father, General Grant, in

(First Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, June 28, 1876)

his travels around the world, to Sept. 28, 1879; and at headquarters, Division of the Missouri, to April 1, 1881; and on leave of absence, to Oct. 1, 1881.

Resigned, October 1, 1881.

Civil History.—President of the American Wood Working Company, 1886; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Austro-Hungary, March 25, 1889, to June, 1893; Commissioner of Police of New York City, May, 1895 to Sept., 1897.

Military History.—

(Colonel, 14th New York National Guard, April 30, 1898)

—Went into camp at Camp Black, May 1; mustered into service of the United States, May 16, and ordered to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, May 17; in command 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 3rd Corps, May 21; temporarily in command of 1st Division, 3rd Corps, May 22; relieved from command of 1st Division, May 26.

(Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, May 27, 1898)

—Placed in command of 1st Division, 3rd Corps, June 2 to July 8; command of 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, July 8 to 18; 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps, July 18; ordered to Puerto Rico, arriving

at Ponce, August 16; in command of 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps (Guayama column), Aug. 27 to Oct. 18; in command District of San Juan, Oct. 18 to April 13, 1899.

(Honorably Discharged from Volunteer Service, April 15, 1899)

(Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, April 15, 1899)

—Ordered to Manila, arriving June 19; in command 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Corps (Lawton's), July 1, 1899; occupied advance of south line and commanded the troops that fought the battles of Big Bend, Oct. 3, and Binacian, Oct. 6, 1899; transferred, Nov. 1, 1899, to 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division (McArthur's) for advance into Northern Luzon, covered flanks and rear of McArthur's Division; later detached to invade Provinces of Batan and Zamballes, which was accomplished with skirmishes at Santol, Dinahepiyan, Llana, Hermosa, Ovani, Samal, Balanga, Olongapo, Subig, Botolan and Iba; assigned, Jan., 1900 to 5th District, Northern Luzon, which he commanded during the guerilla war, with many skirmishes and two fights of considerable importance, viz.: Balabad and Ipo; the people of this district were the first to be brought under control and civil government; Oct., 1901, transferred to command of 4th Separate Brigade, Southern Luzon, when order was soon restored; April, 1902, transferred to the command of the 6th Separate Brigade, Samar and Lyete; received the surrender of the last of the insurgents and established civil government.

(Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Feb. 18, 1901)

—Commanding Department of Texas, Oct., 1902 to Jan. 15, 1904; Department of the Lakes, Jan. 15, 1904 to Sept. 28, 1904; Department of the East, Sept. 29, 1904 to ———; Atlantic Division, Oct. 1, 1904 to Dec. 1, 1904, and again from April 14, 1907 to June 30, 1907; commanded a brigade at the Fort Riley, Kas., maneuvers, Oct., 1903; the "Blue Army" at the maneuvers at Manassas, Va., Aug., 1904, and "Camp of Concentration and Instruction" at Mt. Gretna, Pa., 1906.

(Major-General, U. S. A., Feb. 6, 1906)

—The "Model Camp" at the Jamestown Exposition, 1907; in command of the Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., from Nov. 12, 1908 to July 21, 1910; Department of the East to June 30, 1911; Eastern Division July 1, 1911 to April 11, 1912, the date of his death.

* * *



COLONEL ORMOND M. LISSAK.

ORMOND M. LISSAK.

No. 2939. CLASS OF 1882.

Died May 23, 1912, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 57.

Colonel Ormond M. Lissak passed away at the Presidio Military Hospital on Thursday evening last. Funeral services were held from Trinity Chapel, the Reverend Frederick Clampett officiating, on Saturday morning. The pallbearers, all brother officers, were: Colonel John P. Wisser, Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. H. Ruggles, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Sage, 30th Infantry, Major A. W. Chase, Major J. W. Shipton and Major S. F. Bottoms.

Colonel Lissak was a Californian by birth. He was appointed to West Point by Hon. Horace Davis, after a competitive examination in 1878, graduating four years later, and joining the 4th Artillery as a Second Lieutenant. He served seven years in that branch of the army, received his promotion, and in 1898 was transferred to the ordnance. He was Chief Ordnance Officer of the Porto Rican Expedition, during the war with Spain, serving, also, as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Santiago, and later as Chief of Ordnance of the Division of Cuba. He was made a Captain in 1898, Major in 1904, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1908.

On his return from Cuba he was stationed at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, where he performed services of exceptional value to the government. In connection with his work at Frankford, Brigadier-General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, testified to Colonel Lissak's efficiency when he stated, in the course of a hearing before the house military committee, that during Colonel Lissak's tour of duty of a few years at Frankford Arsenal, he invented no fewer than six machines which have ever since saved the government upwards of \$30,000 annually.

In 1902 he was married to Miss Alice Wallington Hartel, daughter of Mr. Andreas Hartel, of Philadelphia.

From 1905 until detailed to Cleveland in 1908, he served as Professor of Ordnance and the Science of Gunnery of the U. S. Military Academy. While on this detail he wrote a most important treatise on artillery science, entitled "Ordnance and Gunnery," now a text book of the West Point Military Academy. Of this book the

Broad Arrow, the British Service Journal, says in part: " * * * a book that the trained gunnery expert is compelled to regard as the most important treatise on artillery science that has appeared in recent years."

During part of 1908 he worked on the latest edition of Webster's Standard Dictionary as one of the editors of military terms. Colonel Lissak freely gave the fruits of his intellect to the service of the government. He devoted the last year of his active career to the perfection of a one-pounder automatic machine gun, and to the completion of a small-arm. Ill health interrupted his work, and in 1910 he retired from active service.

In 1911 he returned to California and resided in Los Angeles until one week prior to his death in this city.

Among those who mourn the death of Colonel Lissak are his widow; his young son, Ormond Mitchell Lissak, Jr.; his father, A. H. Lissak; his brother, A. F. Lissak; and three sisters, the Misses Maude, Madeline and Edna Lissak.—From the San Francisco, Cal., News Letter.

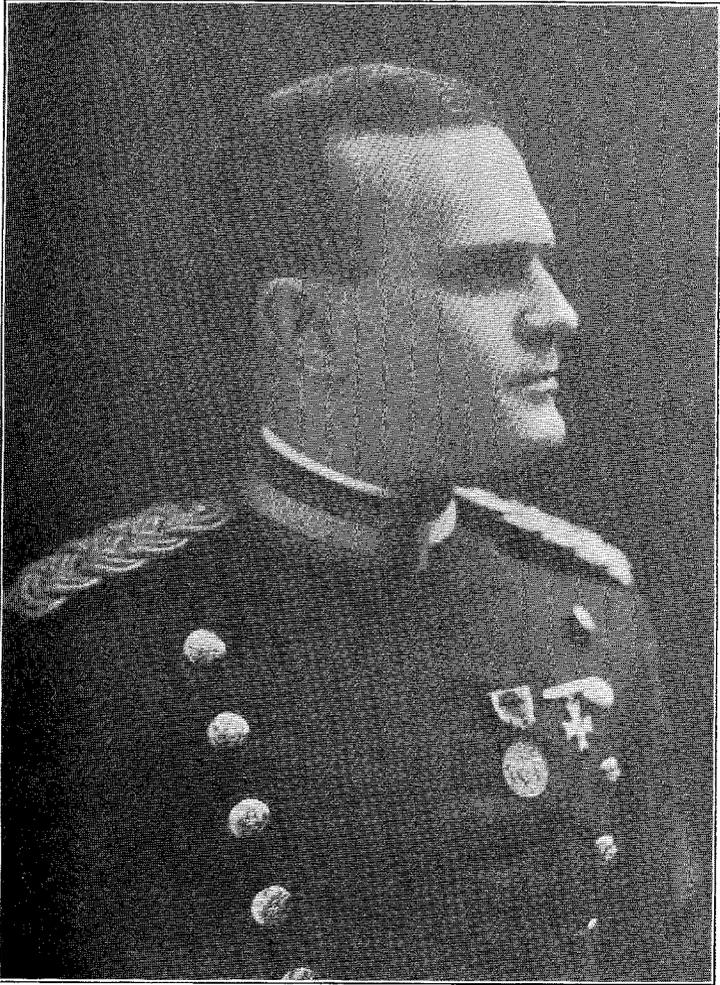
LEIGHTON W. HAZLEHURST.

No. 4737. CLASS OF 1908.

Died, June 11, 1912, at Washington, D. C., aged 26.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Lieutenant Leighton Hazlehurst, of Macon, Ga., and A. L. Welch, of Washington, were instantly killed here yesterday afternoon at 6:15 o'clock when a new army aeroplane in which they were taking trial flight fell to the ground. The aeroplane was of the Wright type and was being tried out at the United States army Aviation School.

Out at Fort McPherson, the present home of the Seventeenth Infantry, and throughout Georgia Wednesday there is genuine grief over the untimely death of Lieutenant Leighton W. Hazlehurst, Jr., who was killed Tuesday evening in the wreck of an army aeroplane at College Park, near Washington, D. C.



LIEUTENANT LEIGHTON W. HAZELHURST.

Lieutenant Hazlehurst was one of the most popular officers of the Seventeenth and he had a large family connection in this state. Atlanta relatives are Miss Nan duBignon, 1106 Peachtree street, and J. N. Hazlehurst, a consulting engineer with offices at 532 Candler Building. They are both cousins of the dead lieutenant.

Fellow-officers of Lieutenant Hazlehurst at Fort McPherson are wearing bows of crepe, the insignia of grief, and during the funeral the post flag will be kept at half-mast. An elaborate floral offering will be sent to the funeral by the officers and men of the Seventeenth.

Lieutenant Hazlehurst was born in Brunswick, Ga., July 25, 1886. On June 16, 1904, he was appointed a cadet to West Point from Mississippi, in which state he was then living. Graduating from the Government Army School on February 14, 1908, Lieutenant Hazlehurst was assigned to Company G, Seventeenth Infantry. He joined this regiment at Camaguey, Cuba, immediately, and served with the regiment in Cuba until it returned to Fort McPherson, January 16, 1909.

On February 18, 1910, Lieutenant Hazlehurst was sent to New Orleans, where he was on duty four months, assisting in the preparation of a military map of the United States.

He was appointed Quartermaster and Commissary of the First Battallion at Fort McPherson on June 17, 1911, and served in that capacity during the nine months the Seventeenth was on frontier duty in Texas, at the time of the Mexican Revolution.

Becoming intensely interested in aeronautics, Lieutenant Hazlehurst promptly responded when the Army Signal Corps called for volunteers for the aviation department. He was selected from 200 applicants and detailed to duty at the aviation school in Augusta. This was on March 1, 1912. Later he was assigned to the aviation squad at College Park, where he met his death Tuesday evening.

In September, 1910, when a guard shot and killed an escaping prisoner, Lieutenant Hazlehurst was officer of the day. The court of inquiry, which, in accordance with army regulations, investigated the occurrence, completely exonerated and commended him for his actions at the time.

The following personal tribute was paid Lieutenant Hazlehurst Wednesday morning by Major George W. Martin, commander of the First Battallion: "He was a most efficient officer and agreeable personality. It was a great pleasure to me to have had him under my

command. Lieutenant Hazlehurst was greatly beloved by both the officers and men of the regiment, and his death is most sincerely regretted."

Colonel S. I. McKants, of the National Guard of Mississippi, who became very much attached to Lieutenant Hazlehurst while he was in attendance upon the officers' school at Fort McPherson, sent the following telegram Wednesday morning:

"Jackson, Miss., June 12, 1912.

"Commanding Officer, Seventeenth Infantry, Fort McPherson, Ga.:

"Our hearts are both with you. We all loved Hazlehurst.

"SAM Y. M'KANTS,

"Colonel Mississippi National Guard."

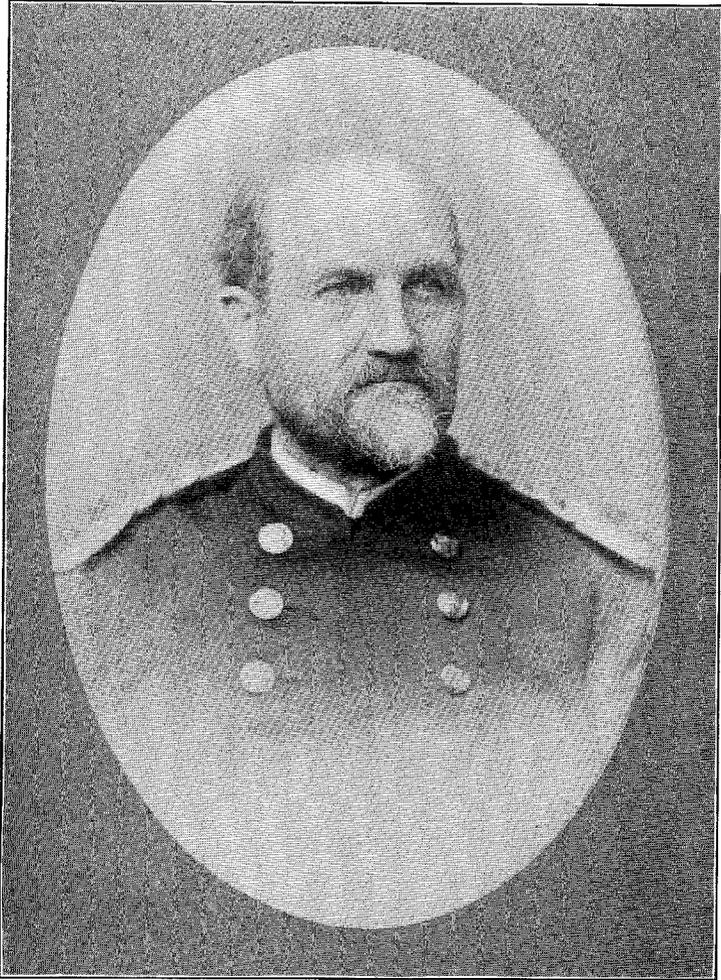
The parents of Lieutenant Hazlehurst now reside in Evansville, Ind., where his father, Leighton W. Hazlehurst, Sr., is general soliciting freight agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, having been transferred to that city from Memphis, where he represented his road for several years.—Atlanta, Ga. Journal, June 12, 1912.

CYRUS BALLOU COMSTOCK.

No. 1677. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, May 29, 1910, at New York, N. Y., aged 77.

GENERAL CYRUS BALLOU COMSTOCK was born at West Wrentham, Massachusetts, on February 3, 1831, being the son of Nathan and Betsey (Cook) Comstock. He represented the ninth generation of an old New England family, which came originally from Devonshire, England, but the exact date of emigration is not of record. Late in life he compiled and published a biographical register of the family, from which it appears that the first of the name, William Comstock, probably removed from Massachusetts to Connecticut in 1635 or 1636, and made his home at New London, where he lived to a good old age. The Wethersfield records indicate that he took part



GENERAL CYRUS B. COMSTOCK.

in the expedition which captured the Pequot fort at Mystic in May, 1637, killing some five hundred Indians. The next four generations of the family resided in Rhode Island, but the General's great-grandfather, Nathan Comstock, removed to West Wrentham, Massachusetts, which has subsequently continued to be the home of his branch of the family. Nathan was a Quaker, and consequently took no active part in the Revolution, but he was a member of the Massachusetts convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States on February 7, 1788, and was also a member of the general court of Massachusetts in 1789.

The General as a boy studied in the local public schools and at an academy in Scituate, Rhode Island. Happening to see the operations and instruments of a party making a railroad survey, and those of a coast survey party, then occupying the primary station at Beaconpole, he became deeply interested in such work; he sought and obtained employment as rodman and as leveler on the Providence and Worcester Railroad and on the South Shore Railroad of Massachusetts. Nominated by the Hon. Horace Mann as cadet at the West Point Military Academy in 1851, he was graduated with first honors in 1855, receiving a commission as brevet second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He served through all grades in that corps to that of colonel, inclusive, being retired from active service by operation of law in 1895. In 1904 he was promoted to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list, under the act of Congress granting such advancement for military service during the Civil War. He died at New York City on May 29, 1910, and his remains were interred with military honors at West Point by the side of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Montgomery Blair. Their marriage had taken place in 1869, and her death and that of their infant occurred in 1872. The loss was a life-long grief to him.

Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War he served on the construction of fortifications in Florida and Maryland until assigned as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy, where he remained from September, 1859, until July, 1861.

He was engaged in the construction of the defenses of Washington until the opening of the peninsular campaign, when he was assigned to the engineering staff of the Army of the Potomac, and so continued until after the battle of Chancellorsville, serving as chief engineer from November, 1862, until March, 1863. He was then transferred to the Department of Tennessee, and under General Grant took part (after Captain Prime's health failed) as senior engineer at the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, continuing on the general's staff until himself invalided in September. The Government is now erecting in the Vicksburg National Park several tablets to commemorate the services of officers in the siege, and one of General Comstock is among them. It consists of a portrait relief mounted on a granite slab, with an inscription below, surrounded by a wreath border of laurel.

He soon recovered his health and returned to duty, with the increased rank of lieutenant-colonel, as assistant inspector general of the Military Division of the Mississippi. On March 29, 1864, he was appointed senior aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Grant, retaining the volunteer rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served in that capacity to the end of the war, being engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and in the assault and capture of Fort Harrison. He was temporarily detached to accompany General Terry as his chief engineer at the capture of Fort Fisher in January, 1865, and again to serve as senior engineer on the staff of General Canby in the Mobile campaign of February, March and April. He received on the spot from the Secretary of War, who arrived on the day after the taking of

Fort Fisher, the brevets of colonel and brigadier general of volunteers. General Terry in his report states: "To Brevet Brigadier General C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp on the staff of the lieutenant-general, I am under the deepest obligations. At every step of our progress I received from him the most valuable assistance. For the final success of our part of the operations the country is more indebted to him than to me." For his services in the Mobile campaign he was breveted major general of volunteers. During the war he received four brevets in the Regular Army, the highest being that of brigadier general, and attained the rank of major in the Corps of Engineers.

When the war was over, General Grant so highly appreciated his efficiency that he was retained on his staff with the volunteer rank of lieutenant-colonel until May 3, 1870, at which date he resigned it, and returned to duty as major in the Corps of Engineers, attracted by the offer of the superintendency of the Geodetic Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, tendered him by General Humphreys, who was cognizant of his eminent fitness for the position. As noted above, this duty was directly in line with his early ambition.

The lake survey had been inaugurated in 1841, and had been directed successively by six officers of engineers, serving for comparatively short periods; among them may be named General George G. Meade, then captain of topographical engineers. The operations were conducted with all the precision needful to determine not only the topography and hydrography of a region some 17,000 square miles in area, but also to be of value in estimating the form and dimensions of the earth. This involved the determination of standards of extreme accuracy, the measurement of eight primary base lines, a primary triangulation, covering about 1,650 miles in length, and hydrography extending over nearly 10,000 square miles. The local amount and direction of the earth's magnetic force

and the local deflection of the plumb line were also matters to be investigated. General Comstock was able to bring to a successful termination the grand features of the survey, and his final report stands as a monument to the professional ability of himself and of his associates. It should be added, however, that the work still continues and probably will never cease, in view of the enormous extension of lake commerce and the necessity of noting the changes in hydrography due to ice movements and other natural forces, and of keeping the maps for navigators always up to date. The General remained in charge of the work from 1870 to the completion of the primary triangulation in 1882, with only two intermissions; the first of about six months, when he was sent to Europe to examine the works of improvement at deltas of great rivers, and the second for about a year, when on leave of absence in Europe with similar objects in view. During this long period he also served on several temporary boards to report on technical lake-harbor problems and on the improvement of low-water navigation on the Mississippi River, and he also acted as superintending engineer to examine the progress of Eads' jetties at the mouth, upon which he rendered six reports in 1875-1877.

His next important assignment was to the Mississippi River Commission, which was created by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1879. He was detailed at once as a member, and continued to serve on it for sixteen years until his retirement from active service in 1895, being its president for the last five years. Many difficult hydraulic problems, and some legal in character, came before the board for consideration, and General Comstock's record met the approval of those most conversant with such matters.

After August 2, 1882, he was also a member of the permanent board of engineers for fortifications and river and harbor improvements, where our official relations were most intimate,

leaving many pleasant memories. In addition to these board duties he served as division engineer of the Southwestern Division after December, 1888, and he commanded the Engineer School of Application, then stationed at Willets Point, New York Harbor, for about a year, in 1886-1887. He represented the War Department at the Fifth Congress of International Navigation, held at Paris in July, 1892. Such were his final duties before retirement.

General Comstock's busy life was spent in the application of science to public needs rather than in original research, except incidentally when practical problems arose in his works; but his interest in the advancement of science was so great that in 1907 he donated to the National Academy of Sciences the sum of ten thousand dollars to create a trust fund, of which the interest is to be devoted to researches in electricity, magnetism, and radiant energy. His own experience had led him to appreciate the value of such studies. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1884, and was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

General Comstock's writings were largely confined to technical projects for local river and harbor improvements, and the annual reports of the chief of engineers contain fifteen papers of this character from his pen. Furthermore, besides the numerous reports of the permanent boards of which he was so long a member his signature appears upon the reports of sixty local engineer boards, of twenty-one of which he was president. The recapitulate these numerous documents is needless, but the following may be named:

Report upon the Primary Triangulation of the United States Lake Survey, by Lieut.-Col. C. B. Comstock, Corps of Engineers, aided by the assistants on the survey. Professional Papers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, No. 24, 1882.

Three papers in the series of ten Public Documents Relative to the Scientific Surveys of the United States, and to the report thereon made by the National Academy of Sciences, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress, approved June 20, 1878.

Variation in length of a zinc bar at the same temperature. American Journ. Sci., 3d ser., Vol. 22, 1881, pp. 26-30.

Mississippi River. Encyclopaedia Britannica, tenth edition.

Report on the Fifth Congress of International Navigation, held at Paris, July, 1892.

Note on "change of plane" at Red River Landing. Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1893, Part V, Appendix YY, Report of the Mississippi River Commission, Appendix 1, pp. 3564-3569.

H. L. A.

NELSON A. GOODSPEED.

No. 4105. CLASS OF 1902.

Died, January 7, 1912, at Hot Springs, Ark., aged 36.

An obituary was promised of Lieutenant Goodspeed but was not received in time.

CHARLES R. LAWSON.

No. 3945. CLASS OF 1900.

Died, November 18, 1910, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 32.

An obituary was promised of Captain Lawson but was not received in time.

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