

FORTY-FOUR

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 11th, 1913.

SAGINAW, MICH.
SEEMANN & PETERS, INC., PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1913.

Annual Reunion, June 11th, 1913.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1913.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the old Chapel at West Point, at 3:00 p. m., General John W. Barlow, Class of 1861 (May), President of the Association, presiding.

There being no Chaplain on the Post, the customary prayer was omitted.

The roll call was dispensed with.

General Barlow delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy:

In accordance with honored custom we again meet to renew allegiance to our Alma Mater. As President of the Association I conceive it to be my duty, and I assure you it is a most pleasant duty, to welcome you on this occasion. It is a matter of deep congratulation that so many of the graduates of the Academy yearly assemble at West Point where were spent the formative years of our lives, and where were cemented in our hearts and minds those principles that have made the title of Graduate of the Military Academy synonymous with truth, honor and patriotism.

It is most fortunate that this beautiful chapel in which we were accustomed, sometimes perhaps unwillingly, to listen each Sabbath morning to our spiritual adviser, has been so perfectly preserved, and that we can still continue to hold our yearly meetings within its hallowed walls. Now as we sit upon the same benches that served us during our cadet days and look upon the familiar objects that surround us, are we not carried back in thought to the lessons that were here impressed upon our minds in those early years of our career and should we not admit as we review our past lives that much that has proved good in our characters, was instilled in our hearts by the impressions received within this building?

Who shall say that the proud sentiment of patriotism that animates the thoughts and aspirations of the graduates of this academy has not been due in a large measure to the influence silently administered by the tablets upon these walls in commemoration of the gallant and distinguished Generals of the war for independence. More eloquent than all, perhaps, in its lesson of patriotism is the one blank tablet which marks without a name, the infamy of the traitor who sold for place and power his honor to the enemy.

May we not also believe that the high principles of virtue and integrity that have influenced the great majority of the Academy's graduates were largely inspired by that beautiful sentiment inscribed above the altar and engraved upon our memories, "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people."

It is earnestly hoped and believed that the attendance of graduates at these yearly meetings shall not decrease, but that on the contrary become so augmented that the facilities for entertainment at the Academy may be taxed to their full capacity.

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

SIMON B. BUCKNER.

1846

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
HENRY A. EHNINGER.

1847

*HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1852

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

1853

WILLIAM S. SMITH.
GEORGE R. BISSELL.

1854

HENRY L. ABBOT.
HENRY W. CLOSSON.
ALFRED B. CHAPMAN.

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.
*BENJAMIN SLOAN.
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. ERNST.
WILLIAM A. JONES.
CHARLES J. ALLEN.

1865

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.
WARREN C. BEACH.
P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.
CHARLES A. DEMPSEY.

1866

CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.
*JAMES B. QUINN.
HIERO B. HERR.
JAMES O'HARA.
ABNER H. MERRILL.
HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY.
ROBERT CRAIG.
CHARLES KING.
*WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
*FRANCIS L. HILLS.
JOHN F. STRETCH.

1867

*LEWIS M. HAUPT.
*JOHN PITMAN.
FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
CHARLES SHALER.
*CROSBY P. MILLER.
JOHN McCLELLAN.
*SAMUEL R. JONES.
EPHRAIM T. C. RICHMOND.
SEDGWICK PRATT.
GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
*LEANDER T. HOWES.

1867—Continued.

WALTER HOWE.
EDWARD DAVIS.
*EDWARD S. GODFREY.
*WILLIAM J. ROE.
GILBERT P. COTTON.

1868

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
EDGAR W. BASS.
JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
*HENRY METCALFE.
ROBERT FLETCHER.
CLARENCE O. HOWARD.
DAVID D. JOHNSON.
EUGENE O. FECHET.
CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
WILLIAM P. HALL.
JAMES H. JONES.
RICHARD E. THOMPSON.
JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
JAMES W. POPE.
*CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
FRANK W. RUSSELL.
*LOYALL FARRAGUT.
CHARLES F. ROE.
DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869

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

1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
*EDWARD S. HOLDEN.
CARL F. PALFREY.
EDWARD E. WOOD.
CHARLES W. BURROWS.

1870—Continued.

WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER.
WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.
EDWARD A. GODWIN.
*SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
FREDERICK K. WARD.
*PETER S. BOMUS.
EDWARD J. McCCLERNAND.
FREDERICK E. PHELPS.
ROBERT G. CARTER.
DEXTER W. PARKER.
OTTO L. HEIN.
WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
JOHN P. KERR.
CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
ISATAH H. McDONALD.
*JOHN CONLINE.
LOVELL H. JEROME.
LEVI P. HUNT.

1871

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.
ANDREW H. RUSSELL.
GEORGE S. ANDERSON.
GEORGE B. DAVIS.
CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
WALTER S. WYATT.
WALLACE MOTT.
RICHARD H. POILLON.
JAMES N. ALLISON.
*JAMES B. HICKEY.
GEORGE F. CHASE.
ULYSSES S. G. WHITE.
FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.
HENRY E. ROBINSON.
DANIEL H. BRUSH.
JOHN McA. WEBSTER.

1872

ROGERS BIRNIE.
STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
FRANK BAKER.
WILLIAM ABBOT.
HENRY R. LEMLY.
CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.
GEORGE RUHLEN.
FRANK WEST.
RICHARD T. YBATMAN.
JACOB R. RIBLETT.
JAMES ALLEN.
CHARLES A. BOOTH.

1872—Continued.

RALPH W. HOYT.
 CHARLES H. WATTS.
 WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
 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.
 ALBERT S. CUMMINS.
 *JOSEPH H. DORST.
 JOSEPH GARRARD.
 EZRA B. FULLER.
 FREDERICK A. SMITH.
 CALVIN D. COWLES.
 DILLARD H. CLARK.
 HOEL S. BISHOP.
 CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.
 WILLIAM H. CARTER.
 HUGH T. REED.
 QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.
 JOSEPH F. HUSTON.

1874

ARTHUR MURRAY.
 HENRY M. ANDREWS.
 MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB.
 GEORGE L. ANDERSON.
 JOHN P. WISSER.
 EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.
 *RUSSELL THAYER.
 GEORGE R. CECIL.
 FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.
 CHARLES E. S. WOOD.
 LUTHER R. HARE.
 WILLIS WITICH.
 *EDWARD E. HARDIN.
 *MARION P. MAUS.
 CHARLES F. LLOYD.
 THEODORE H. ECKERSON.
 WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

1875

DAN C. KINGMAN.
 WILLARD YOUNG.
 LOTUS NILES.
 *WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.
 TASKER H. BLISS.

1875—Continued.

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. McCALEB.
 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.
 *EDWARD S. FARROW.
 ERNEST A. GARLINGTON.
 JAMES PARKER.
 HARRY L. BAILEY.
 *GEORGE ANDREWS.
 HUGH L. SCOTT.
 LLOYD S. McCORMICK.
 CHARLES L. HAMMOND.
 JOHN PITCHER.
 GEORGE PALMER.
 HAMILTON ROWAN.

1877

WILLIAM M. BLACK.
 WALTER L. FISK.
 SOLOMON W. ROESSLER.
 *WILLIAM B. GORDON.
 CHARLES G. WOODWARD.
 ADAM SLAKER.
 JOHN V. WHITE.
 FREDERICK MARSH.
 FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
 EDWARD H. PLUMMER.
 JACOB G. GALBRAITH.

1877—Continued.

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.
 HENRY O. S. HEISTAND.
 ELIJAH H. MERRILL.
 ROBERT N. GETTY.
 WILLIAM J. ELLIOT.
 JAMES F. BELL.
 ABIEL L. SMITH.

1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
 THOMAS L. CASEY.
 THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
 CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.
 *GUSTAV J. FIEBEGGER.
 WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.
 GEORGE H. G. GALE.
 FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
 FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.
 HENRY A. GREENE.
 FRANK L. DODDS.
 EDWIN P. PENDLETON.

1879—Continued.

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.
 MILLARD F. HARMON.
 CHARLES H. HUNTER.
 JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
 *SAMUEL W. DUNNING.
 CHARLES E. HEWITT.
 GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
 GEORGE H. MORGAN.
 J. WALKER BENET.
 JAMES S. ROGERS.
 HARRIS L. ROBERTS.
 GEORGE BELL, JR.
 CHARLES B. VOGDES.
 GEORGE H. SANDS.
 HENRY C. SHARPE.
 GEORGE W. GOODE.
 CHARLES STEWART.
 JAMES W. WATSON.
 PERCY E. TRIPPE.

1881

JOHN BIDDLE.
 EDWARD O. BROWN.
 HARRY F. HODGES.
 JAMES G. WARREN.
 EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.
 SAMUEL E. ALLEN.
 DANIEL H. BOUGHTON.

1881—Continued.

GEORGE T. BARTLETT.
 *CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY.
 ALBERT C. BLUNT.
 JOSEPH A. GASTON.
 GUY CARLETON.
 JOHN M. MORRISON.
 JAMES T. KERR.
 DANIEL E. MCCARTHY.
 ENOCH H. CROWDER.
 CHARLES H. BARTH.
 FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
 PARKER W. WEST.
 BRITTON DAVIS.
 LYMAN W. V. KENNON.
 JOHN B. McDONALD.

1882

*EDWARD BURR.
 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 RODMAN.
 BENJAMIN ALVORD.
 GEORGE W. McIVER.
 HENRY T. ALLEN.
 WILLIAM W. FORSYTH.
 GEORGE H. PATTEN.
 JOHN H. BEACOM.
 CHARLES P. ELLIOTT.
 CHARLES J. STEVENS.
 BLANTON C. WELSH.
 JAMES A. GOODIN.

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.
 WILLIAM C. LANGFIT.
 BEVERLY W. DUNN.
 THOMAS RIDGEWAY.
 WILLOUGHBY WALKER.
 CHASE W. KENNEDY.
 GODFREY H. MACDONALD.
 HERBERT H. SARGENT.
 EDWIN A. ROOT.
 ISAAC W. LITTELL.
 GEORGE H. CAMERON.

1883—Continued.

WALTER K. WRIGHT.
 HARRY C. HALE.
 ROBERT D. WALSH.
 ALFRED HASBROCK.
 HENRY C. CABELL.
 THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.
 LAURENCE D. TYSON.
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884

IRVING HALE.
 DAVID DuB. GAILLARD.
 HARRY TAYLOR.
 WILLIAM L. SIBERT.
 *JOHN CONKLIN.
 STEPHEN M. FOOTE.
 ISAAC N. LEWIS.
 EUGENE F. LADD.
 FREDERICK L. PALMER.
 JAMES A. COLE.
 *EDWIN B. BABBITT.
 WILDS P. RICHARDSON.
 JOHN B. BELLINGER.
 ROBERT H. NOBLE.
 JOHN T. KNIGHT.

1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN.
 WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.
 CORNELIS DeW. WILLCOX.
 CHARLES H. MUIR.
 JOHN D. BARRETTE.
 ROBERT A. BROWN.
 LORENZO P. DAVISON.
 JOHN M. CARSON.
 ALMON L. PARMETER.
 WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
 HENRY P. McCAIN.
 WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
 LOUIS M. KOEHLER.
 ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
 SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
 GEORGE I. PUTMAN.
 WILLIAM F. MARTIN.

1886

*HENRY C. NEWCOMER.
 ROBERT L. HIRST.
 LUCIEN G. BERRY.
 *JOHN E. McMAHON.
 WALTER N. P. DARROW.

1886—Continued.

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 McL. CARTER.
 CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.
 MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
 EDMUND S. WRIGHT.
 *BERTRAM T. CLAYTON.
 WALTER H. GORDON.
 JAMES L. DRUIEN.
 ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE.
 JAMES H. FRIER.
 CHARLES G. LYMAN.
 FRANK L. WINN.
 CHARLES C. BALLOU.
 ERNESTE V. SMITH.
 GEORGE B. DUNCAN.
 ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.
 CHARLES G. DWYER.
 JULIUS A. PENN, JR.
 EDWARD M. LEWIS.
 EDWARD N. JONES.
 DWIGHT E. HOLLEY.

1887

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

1887—Continued.

ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
 ROBERT G. PAXTON.
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
 GEO. McK. 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. SMOKEL.
 FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

1888

*CHARLES H. McKINSTRY.
 WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
 SOLOMAN P. VESTAL.
 JOHN S. GRISARD.
 CHAS. W. FENTON.
 *JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.
 ROBERT L. HOWZE.
 EDWIN M. SUPLEE.
 ANDREW G. C. QUAY.
 JOHN P. RYAN.
 PETER C. HARRIS.
 *MUNROE McFARLAND.
 WILLIAM T. WILDER.
 WILLIAM R. DASHIELL.
 *ELI A. HELMICK.
 *ALEXANDER W. PERRY.
 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.
 EDWARD F. McGLACHLIN.

1889—Continued.

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.
 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.
 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.

1891—Continued.

WILLIAM H. BERTSCH.
 ELMER LINDSLEY.
 JOSEPH T. CRABBS.
 JOHN W. HEAVY.
 HARRY J. HIRSCH.
 *CHARLES DeL. HINE.
 JOSEPH FRAZIER.
 ROBERT L. HAMILTON.
 HOLLIS C. CLARK.
 GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS.
 PALMER E. PIERCE.
 WILLIAM P. JACKSON.
 ALBERT B. DONWORTH.
 GORDON VOORHEIS.
 WALTER M. WHITMAN.
 JOHN J. BRADLEY.
 HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.
 HERBERT N. ROYDEN.
 LEWIS S. SORLEY.

1892

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH.
 JAMES P. JERVEY.
 FRANK E. HARRIS.
 GEORGE BLAKELY.
 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. WEBBS.
 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.
 HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
 PETER W. DAVIDSON.
 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. COCHRAN.
 JOHN C. McARTHUR.
 FRANK D. ELY.
 EDWIN BELL.
 OTTO B. ROSENBAUM.
 GEORGE H. ESTES.
 CHARLES L. BENT.
 CHARLES C. SMITH.
 FRANK L. WELLS.
 BRIANT H. WELLS.
 JOHN W. BARKER.
 JAMES P. HARBESON.
 HUGH D. WISE.
 *JAMES A. MOSS.

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.
 HARRY BURGESS.
 JENS BUGGE, JR.
 HARRY H. STOUT.
 JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON.
 CHARLES H. PAINE.
 NATHAN K. AVERILL.
 JOSEPH WHEELER.
 BROOKE PAYNE.
 WILLIAM G. SILLS.
 AUGUST C. NISSEN.
 PERRY L. MILES.
 CLYDE E. HAWKINS.
 LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.
 JAMES S. PARKER.
 MORTON-FITZ SMITH.
 FRANKLIN S. HUTTON.
 JOSEPH S. HERRON.
 ALBERT S. BROOKES.
 GEO. B. PRITCHARD.
 THOMAS F. DWYER.
 FINE W. SMITH.
 WALTER S. McBROWN.
 DAVID S. STANLEY.
 BENJAMIN T. SIMMONS.
 GIRARD STURTEVANT.
 *FRANK B. WATSON.
 OSCAR J. CHARLES.

1896

HARRY F. JACKSON.
 ROBERT E. CALLAN.
 WILLIAM S. GUIGNARD.
 EDWIN LANDON.
 JOHN B. CHRISTIAN.
 LE ROY ELTINGE.
 LLOYD ENGLAND.
 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.
 FRANK K. FERGUSSON.
 LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.
 GEORGE H. SHELTON.
 ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.
 ELVIN R. HEIBERG.
 S. M. KOCHERSPERGER.
 OLA W. BELL.
 ABRAHAM G. LOTT.

1896—Continued.

FREDERICK W. LEWIS.
DENNIS E. NOLAN.
WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE.
REYNOLDS J. BURT.
WILLIAM KELLY, JR.
RUSSELL C. LANGDON.
GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN.
HARRY H. TEBBETS.
CHARLES T. BOYD.
HOUSTON V. EVANS.
HENRY C. WHITEHEAD.
GEORGE S. GOODALE.
FRANK C. BOLLES.

1897

WILLIAM D. CONNOR.
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.

1898—Continued.

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. EXTON.
GUY V. HENRY.
EDGAR RIDENOUR.
JOSEPH F. GOHN.
JAMES H. BRADFORD.
WALLACE B. SCALES.

1899

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

1900

GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.
 FRANCIS A. POPE.
 GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG.
 FRANK O. WHITLOCK.
 WILLIS V. MORRIS.
 EDWIN G. DAVIS.
 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.
 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.
 LEVI G. BROWN.
 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.
 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.

1903—Continued.

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.
 ARTHUR W. COPP.
 QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
 JAMES K. CRAIN.
 CARR W. WALLER.
 DAVID McC. McKELL.
 MATTHEW A. CROSS.
 EDWARD L. HOOPER.
 ALBERT H. BARKLEY.
 STANLEY KOCH.
 CARROLL W. NEAL.
 HARRY S. BERRY.
 WILBER A. BLAIN.
 WALTER SINGLES.
 WILLIAM V. CARTER.
 GORDON R. CATTS.

1904—Continued.

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.
 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.
 WALTER S. FULTON.
 HARRY HAWLEY.
 THOMAS N. GIMPERLING.
 HUGH L. WALTHALL.

1905

DeWITT C. JONES.
 ALVIN B. BARBER.
 WILLIAM F. ENDRESS.
 LOUIS H. McKINLAY.
 ROLLAND W. CASE.
 NORMAN F. RAMSEY.
 JAMES F. CURLEY.
 THOMAS D. OSBORNE.
 DAVID C. SEAGRAVE.
 JOHN de B. W. GARDINER.
 GEORGE DILLMAN.
 JULIUS C. PETERSON.
 NATHAN HOROWITZ.
 KARL D. KLEMM.
 ELLERY W. NILES.
 ADELNO GIBSON.

1905—Continued.

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.
 *FELIX W. MOTLOW.
 PAUL H. CLARK.
 GEORGE W. MADDOX.
 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.
 JOSEPH H. PELOT.
 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.
 WALTER M. WILHELM.
 PAUL R. MANCHESTER.
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
 GEORGE W. DeARMOND.
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
 OSCAR WESTOVER.
 EDWIN de L. SMITH.
 JOHN S. PRATT.

1906—Continued.

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

1907

JAMES G. STEESE.
 JOHN B. ROSE.
 NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, JR.
 GEOFFREY BARTLETT.
 EDWIN E. PRITCHETT.
 ROY B. STAVER.
 *FRED T. CRUSE.
 ROBERT ARTHUR.
 ROBERT P. GLASSBURN.
 HARRY K. RUTHERFORD.
 HENRY L. WATSON.
 WALDO C. POTTER.
 CLYDE L. EASTMAN.
 WILEY 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.
 HENRY H. ARNOLD.
 WALTER R. WHEELER.
 ARTHUR W. HANSON.
 WILLIAM E. SELBIE.
 JOHN L. JENKINS.
 CHARLES H. WHITE.
 ALVIN G. GUTENSOHN.
 JOHN S. SULLIVAN.

1907—Continued.

HERBERT HAYDEN.
 EVAN E. LEWIS.
 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.
 YOUR M. MARKS.
 FRANCIS L. SWARD.
 EDWARD S. HAYES.
 SIMON B. BUCKNER, JR.
 JOHN K. BROWN.
 THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
 ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
 FRANKLIN L. WHITLEY.
 ROBERT C. COTTON.
 HENRY J. WEEKS.

1909.

STUART C. GODFREY.
 JOHN D. MATHESON.
 WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR.
 EDWIN H. MARKS.
 EARL NORTH.
 ALBERT H. ACHER.
 LINDSAY C. HERKNESS.
 CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE.
 HOMER R. OLDFIELD.
 HERMAN ERLINKOTTER.
 CLAUDE B. THUMMEL.
 WILLIAM C. WHITAKER.
 HAROLD E. MINER.
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE.
 DANA H. CRISSY.
 DONALD DEVORE JOHNSON.
 EDWARD A. EVERTS.
 ROBERT B. PARKER.
 EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.

1909—Continued.

FRANCIS G. DELANO.
 JACOB I. 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. RUMBROUGH.
 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.
 HERBERT O'LEARY.
 JOHN J. WATERMAN.
 MARTIN H. RAY.
 DURWARD C. WILSON.
 PARKER C. KALLOCH.
 MAURICE D. WELTY.
 HARVEY M. HOBBS.
 JOSEPH E. CARBERRY.
 ROBERT W. BARR.
 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 KEEBLEY.
 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.
 JOHN PORTER LUCAS.
 SIDNEY HERBERT FOSTER.
 CARL FISH MCKINNEY.
 ROSCOE CONKLING BATSON.
 ALLEN RUSSELL KIMBALL.
 WILFRID M. BLUNT.

1911—Continued.

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.
 WILLIAM H. W. YOUNGS.
 JOHN N. HAUSER.
 RAYMOND V. CRAMER.
 STEPHEN H. MAC GREGOR.
 JAMES A. GILLESPIE.
 WESLEY M. BAILEY.
 EDGAR S. GORRELL.
 WADE H. HAISLIP.
 WILLIAM DEAN.
 JOHN H. LINDT.
 ISAAC SPALDING.
 CHARLES N. SAWYER.
 JOHN T. McLANE.
 WALTON H. WALKER.
 EDWARD C. ROSE.
 CARL P. DICK.
 HENRY C. McLEAN.
 JOSEPH E. McDONALD.
 FRANK J. RILEY.
 BENJ. F. DELAMETER, JR.
 THEODORE W. MARTIN.

1913

FRANCIS K. NEWCOMER.
 LEWIS K. UNDERHILL.
 JAMES A. DORST.
 RUFUS W. PUTNAM.
 WILLIAM C. YOUNG.
 WILLIAM B. ROSEVEAR, JR.

1913—Continued.

CARLOS BREWER.
DAVID E. CAIN.
JOHN E. McMAHON, JR.
ALLEN G. THURMAN.
WILLIAM A. COPTHORNE.
SELBY H. FRANK.
EUGÈNE T. SPENCER.
ROBT. H. VAN VOLKENBURGH.
ROLAND L. GAUGLER.
JUNIUS W. JONES.
STUART W. CRAMER, JR.
THOBURN K. BROWN.
MANNING M. KIMMEL, JR.
LELAND S. DEVORE.
GEOFFREY KEYES.
FREDERICK J. GERSTNER, JR.
DOUGLASS T. GREENE.
VERN S. PURNELL.
LAWRENCE B. WEEKS.
CLARENCE H. DANIELSON.

1913—Continued.

JAMES N. PEALE.
JOHN A. CONSIDINE.
WILLIAM C. FOOTE.
FRANCIS R. FULLER.
CLINTON W. RUSSELL.
WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT.
EARL L. CANADY.
GEORGE L. HARDIN.
OTIS K. SADTLER.
DENNIS E. McCUNNIFF.
SAMUEL A. GIBSON.
PAUL W. NEWGARDEN.
CHARLES L. KILBURN.
HANS R. W. HERWIG.
REDONDO B. SUTTON.
HOWARD C. DAVIDSON.
WILLIAM A. McCULLOCH.
PAUL D. CARLISLE.
WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, June 1, 1913.

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1912—			
N. Y. City bonds.....	\$10,000.00		
Cash	3,545.80	\$	13,545.80
Interest on bonds and deposits.....			526.34
Life membership fees			320.00
Initiation fees and dues.....			155.10
Sale of annuals		14.50	\$ 14,561.74

Expenditures—

Salary of Secretary		120.00		
Printing of annuals		926.63		
Stationery, postage and express, etc.....		140.98		
Balance on hand June 1, 1913—				
Bonds	\$10,000.00			
Deposits	3,348.13			
Cash	26.10	13,374.13		14,561.74

In account with Memorial Window Fund—

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1912.....	858.24		
Interest on deposits	6.77		
			865.01

Expenditures—

Purchase of two side windows.....	646.35		
Balance on hand June 1, 1913.....	218.66		
			865.01

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:

(Signed) G. J. FIEBEGER,
Member Executive Committee.

The Secretary read the following:

R. F. D., Mumfordsville, Ky., May 15, 1913.

My Dear Mr. Braden:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular concerning the meeting of the Association of Graduates on June 11.

I feel regenerated (referring to Capt. Moss' Playlet) enough to wish to attend, but the infirmities of age will not permit me to do so.

On this day, in 1840, I left my Kentucky home for West Point, reaching there June 1. I made a visit to old Fort Putman, and then reported to the Adjutant for duty.

Wishing you all a most pleasant re-union.

Most cordially yours,

S. B. BUCKNER.

On motion of Captain Metcalfe a committee of three was appointed to draft a reply and send it by telegraph at once.

The Chair appointed as such committee, Professor Benjamin Sloan, Captain Metcalfe and Colonel Gordon.

The following is a copy of the telegram:

West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1913.

To General Simon Buckner, Mumfordsville, Ky.

The Association of Graduates sends its cordial good wishes and thanks. We regret your absence but are consoled by the inspiration of your message and of the example of our oldest living graduate.

BENJAMIN SLOAN, Sixty,

HENRY METCALFE, Sixty-eight,

W. B. GORDON, Seventy-seven,

Committee.

To which the following reply was received after the meeting:

Mumfordsville, Ky.

To Lt. Chas. Braden, West Point, N. Y.

The tottering age of "44" sends cordial greetings to all the boys who have succeeded him at West Point.

S. B. BUCKNER.

Major Hills, '66, submitted the following, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Voted: That the Association of Graduates expresses its full appreciation of the special effort made by Col. C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Military Academy, to make the return of graduates to West Point enjoyable in every particular, and assure him of their heartfelt gratitude that he has made them feel that they are warmly welcomed to their old home.

The first sentence of Paragraph 2 of the By-Laws was changed to read:

"At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint four members who, together with the President and the Superintendent of the Academy, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association."

Colonel Fieberger nominated General Morris Schaff, '62, President of the Association for the ensuing year. Half a dozen or more seconded the nomination. The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the Association.

General Schaff was escorted to the chair by the two senior graduates present, General Horatio G. Gibson, '47, and John M. Wilson, '60.

General Schaff eloquently addressed the graduates, saying:
Fellow Graduates:

It is with deep emotion I find myself standing before you in this place, so near the altar of this old chapel, endeared and enshrined, as no other of the Academy's buildings, in the memories of all graduates from 1836 to 1910. The source of its predominance in the stately group of historic structures is found, I think, in the fact that here, unconsciously to them and to us all, West Point began to weave her life-long, binding ties. For not in the barracks, not in the recitation rooms, not by drum or trumpet did she begin to reveal herself to us, but here, here in the silence and awe of worship as one after another, subtly and tenderly, she outlined her ideals to our boyhood vision. And then, as days went on, inflamed with her lofty purpose, she lifted us up, up above the sordidness of life and the blare and pomp of soldiery and showed us the dignity and beauty of Honor, Truth, Fidelity, Courtesy and Obed-

ience to Duty, not as poetic figures but spiritual realities appealing to our finer natures. In other words, she made us conscious of the unseen but not unreal, overarching West Point. And here, or wheresoever a cadet consecrated himself to her ideals, she whispered to him and called him her own; and I cannot but believe that her heart has been gladdened over every achievement, every deed of gallantry and every display by her sons of loyalty to her exalted standards, be it in peace or war, sunshine or shadow. And is it unreasonable to fancy that when the nation called on Fame to raise her trumpet and sound her gratitude and pride in the men who had led her defenders to victory, the West Point men who had saved her from destruction, that our Alma Mater's heart throbbed with the chaste sense of a lofty triumph? For it is a truly majestic honor to save a country that has in her upward march risen to such heights of power and glory?

On the other hand, it is a serious and awful responsibility to have a nation's destiny thrown, as was the case in the war of the Great Rebellion, on the graduates of an institution. But so it was, and lo! when the four years' conflict ended and its clouds drifted off, three of the four figures of undisputed preeminence were West Point men, Jefferson Davis, U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. And in this connection let me say that never in the history of the Republic was there a more fateful hour than when those two West Point men met at Appomattox; and when they parted, they had secured enduring peace for the Motherland and Grant had carved into the hitherto stern face of War the virtue of Magnanimity, a new, ennobling, and proud feature.

What a just pride we have then in Grant and Lee; but not in them only, for in what numbers and what splendor our fellow graduates performed their part in that national crisis and wheresoever, before and since, they have followed the flag. And as my eyes sweep once more this chapel so dear and familiar to them, its speaking tablets, its mute cannon, dreaming colors and Weir's picture of War and Peace over this altar appealing to our hearts through the finer avenues of our being, lo! the doors open and the battalion of my youth is marching in. Time has not dimmed the banner they carry, dewy and radiant still are the faces in the springtime of life. Kingsbury, who fell at Antietam, Cushing and Pelham of immortal fame, O'Rorke and little Dad Woodruff, Sanderson, Robbins, Murray, Cross, Jones, W. G., that prince among gentlemen, Collins, Dimock, Roderic Stone, Beckham,

Patterson, Willet, Ramseur, Jim Dearing, "Ned" Willis,—Oh! cadet friends of my day! garlands, garlands for you all, whether you wore the blue or the gray, and peace, and peace to your ashes wherever they lie! And when I recall the gentleness of their natures and the blessings the sacrifices of their lives brought to our country and humanity, I feel like saying to the National Peace Society, which in its laudable, humanitarian enthusiasm puts all wars in the category of barbarism, that those men condemned and abhorred commercial and ambitious war as much as you do; but, members of the Peace Society, lofty and humane as is your purpose, sweet as are the days and the songs of peace, so long as there is iron in the blood, life will be laid down as they laid theirs down for Home, for Justice, and the free exercise of Natural rights, and heartily self-respecting manhood will exclaim, Amen!

Fellow graduates, we are here at the scene of our boyhood, breathing the air of the old place pervaded with associations that are like the strings of a mighty harp; and so it has seemed to me fitting and proper to refer to the elevating spiritual forces that made the men whose lives in turn made the glory of our Alma Mater and the honor and pride we have today in being West Pointers.

One word of friendly all hail I think we owe to the successors of our venerated professors and instructors and, above all, to the superintendent, the man at the helm. Great, great is the trust, great is the opportunity. For here the government undertakes the education of the youths chosen to be defenders of her colors and to lead her armies, to protect her boundaries, rights and sovereignty; but not, not for that purpose alone, much less to hear the wild cheer of victory, but primarily through their example to make clear and real to the minds of her people the inestimable working values of Honor, Truth, Fidelity and Good Breeding, knowing full well that the source of invincible fortitude lies in individual and national self respect. Moreover, the country realizes that in her trials to come it will not be saved or ruined according to any theories of what our military system may be, but by the spirit within the people. She confides to you, then, the education and development of these youths to her service; and their development of character can only be made complete by bringing before them visions of her ideals, ideals of citizenship, ideals of scholarship, and that galaxy of virtues which constitutes the noble warrior. High and enviable is the distinction of your calling; good cheer, good fortune, and God's blessing on you and West Point this day and every day on to the end.

OFFICERS OF 1913-1914.

PRESIDENT.

General Morris Schaff.

The new President appointed the following officers for the ensuing year:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Colonel C. P. Townsley. 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.

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

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

Note.—The Class of '63 held a re-union to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of graduation. All living (five) were present. Their names are given in the list of members of the Association.

Twelve of the Class of '67 met to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of entrance.

The Class of 1878 had their re-union, thirty-fifth anniversary, in New York.

About one hundred graduates, not counting those stationed at West Point, were present.

Everything possible was done to make it pleasant for the visiting graduates by the Superintendent, the Quartermaster and the officers detailed to meet trains and have charge of rooms in Cullum and Cadet Barracks.

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 four members who, together with the President and the Superintendent of the Academy, 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 1913.

Each of the numbers given to Class of 1912 is one too large, due to giving a number to a foreign Cadet of 1911, who did not receive a Diploma.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE
			ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5111	1	Newcomer, Francis K..	Corps of Engineers.
5112	2	Williams, Charles F....	Corps of Engineers.
5113	3	Young, Gordon R.....	Corps of Engineers.
5114	4	Nicholas, Richard U....	Corps of Engineers.
5115	5	Underhill, Lewis K.....	6th Infantry.
5116	6	Bertman, Myron	Corps of Engineers.
5117	7	Dillow, Leo J.....	Corps of Engineers.
5118	8	Dorst, James A.....	Corps of Engineers.
5119	9	Putnam, Rufus W.....	Corps of Engineers.
5120	10	Lunsford, Oliver E.....	Corps of Engineers.
5121	11	Castillio, Demetrio, Jr...	Foreigner (Cuba) not commissioned.
5122	12	Young, William C.....	6th Field Artillery.
5123	13	Crane, William C., Jr....	6th Field Artillery.
5124	14	Rosevear, William B., Jr.	1st Field Artillery.
5125	15	Brewer, Carlos	3d Field Artillery.
5126	16	Cain, David E.....	3d Field Artillery.
5127	17	McMahon, John E., Jr..	3d Field Artillery.
5128	18	Englehart, Francis A	Coast Artillery Corps.
5129	19	Thurman, Allen G.....	11th Cavalry.
5130	20	Copthorne, William A..	Coast Artillery Corps.
5131	21	Sliney, George W.....	1st Cavalry.
5132	22	Frank, Selby H.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5133	23	Spencer, Eugene T.....	1st Cavalry.
5134	24	Crittenberger, Willis D.	3d Cavalry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5135	25	Van Volkenburgh, R. H.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5136	26	Johnson, Alfred B.	3d Cavalry.
5137	27	Heard, Falkner	14th Cavalry.
5138	28	Gaugler, Roland L.	4th Cavalry.
5139	29	Heidner, Samuel J.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5140	30	Jones, Junius W.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5141	31	Cramer, Stuart W., Jr..	15th Cavalry.
5142	32	Martin, Harold S.	15th Infantry.
5143	33	Brown, Thoburn K.	7th Cavalry.
5144	34	Kimmel, Manning M. ...	Coast Artillery Corps.
5145	35	Van Vliet, John H.	18th Infantry.
5146	36	Devore, Leland S.	17th Infantry.
5147	37	Ratzkoff, Silas M.	2d Cavalry.
5148	38	Keyes, Geoffrey	6th Cavalry.
5149	39	Gerstner, Frederick J. ...	10th Cavalry.
5150	40	Ross, Charles A.	14th Infantry.
5151	41	Greene, Douglass T.	2d Infantry.
5152	42	Purnell, Vern S.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5153	43	Bradburn, Clarence E. ...	10th Cavalry.
5154	44	Viner, Joseph W.	11th Cavalry.
5155	45	Perkins, Robert M.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5156	46	Weeks, Laurence B.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5157	47	Danielson, Clarence H. ...	20th Infantry.
5158	48	Peale, James N.	27th Infantry.
5159	49	Considine, John A.	6th Cavalry.
5160	50	Falk, David B., Jr.	12th Cavalry.
5161	51	Foote, William C.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5162	52	Fuller, Francis R.	29th Infantry.
5163	53	Russell, Clinton W.	5th Infantry.
5164	54	Schmidt, William R.	27th Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5165	55	Canady, Earl L.....	13th Cavalry.
5166	56	Craig, Louis A.....	5th Cavalry.
5167	57	Hardin, George L.....	28th Infantry.
5168	58	Lovell, George E., Jr...	9th Cavalry.
5169	59	Sadtler, Otis K.....	1st Infantry.
5170	60	Jones, William H., Jr...	12th Infantry.
5171	61	Ardrey, John E.....	12th Infantry.
5172	62	Nelson, Desmore O.....	2d Cavalry.
5173	63	Wash, Carlyle H.....	14th Infantry.
5174	64	Perrine, Henry P., Jr...	14th Infantry.
5175	65	McCunniff, Dennis E...	6th Infantry.
5176	66	Lewis, Henry B.....	20th Infantry.
5177	67	Cheadle, Henry B.....	28th Infantry.
5178	68	Manning, Wyndham M..	30th Infantry.
5179	69	Griffin, Stewart S.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5180	70	Gibson, Samuel A.....	21st Infantry.
5181	71	Newgarden, Paul W....	21st Infantry.
5182	72	Bullock, Harley B.....	23d Infantry.
5183	73	King, Charles A., Jr....	26th Infantry.
5184	74	Palmer, Dana	3d Infantry.
5185	75	Patch, Alexander M., Jr.	18th Infantry.
5186	76	Lyman, Charles B.....	2d Infantry.
5187	77	Spragins, Robert L.....	19th Infantry.
5188	78	Krapf, George W.....	26th Infantry.
5189	79	Duvall, Ward E.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5190	80	Gillespie, James B.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5191	81	Corlett, Charles H.....	30th Infantry.
5192	82	Kilburn, Charles L.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5193	83	Herwig, Hans R. W....	3d Infantry.
5194	84	Sutton, Redondo B.....	Coast Artillery Corps.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5195	85	Davidson, Howard C...	22d Infantry.
5196	86	Roberts, William L.....	11th Infantry.
5197	87	McCulloch, William A...	1st Infantry.
5198	88	Carlisle, Paul D.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5199	89	Lamb, Bernard P.....	25th Infantry.
5200	90	Rafferty, William A.....	19th Infantry.
5201	91	Burton, Lathe	11th Infantry.
5202	92	Crutcher, John F.....	4th Infantry.
5203	93	Toohey, Francis J.....	Coast Artillery Corps.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Presidents of the Association.

General George S. Greene, Class of 1823.....	1897 to 1898
General David S. Stanley, Class of 1852.....	1898 to 1899
General Egbert L. Viele, Class of 1847.....	1899 to 1900
General John M. Schofield, Class of 1853.....	1900 to 1906
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860.....	1906 to 1907
General Henry L. Abbott, Class of 1854.....	1907 to 1908
General James H. Wilson, Class of 1860.....	1908 to 1909
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860.....	1909 to 1910
General Jacob Ford Kent, Class of (May) 1861.....	1910 to 1911
General John M. Wilson, Class of 1860.....	1911 to 1912
General John W. Barlow, Class of 1861 (May).....	1912 to 1913
General Morris Schaff, Class of 1862.....	1913 to 1914

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

Secretaries of the Association.

Colonel Charles C. Parsons, Class of June, 1861.....	1870 to 1871
Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Class of 1865.....	1871 to 1874
Captain Robert Catlin, Class of 1863.....	1874 to 1878
Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Class of 1872.....	1878 to 1880
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869.....	1880 to 1900
Captain William C. Rivers, Class of 1887.....	1900 to 1903
Captain William R. Smith, Class of 1892.....	1903 to 1907
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869.....	1907 to 1914

Treasurers of the Association.

Prof. Henry L. Kendrick, Class of 1835.....	1870 to 1881
Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, Class of 1869.....	1881 to 1885
Lieutenant Francis J. A. Darr, Class of 1880.....	1885 to 1887
Prof. Edgar W. Bass, Class of 1868.....	1887 to 1899
Captain Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891.....	1899 to 1905
Captain Palmer E. Pierce, Class of 1891.....	1905 to 1907
Prof. Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891.....	1907 to 1914



GENERAL WILLIAM L. CABELL.

NECROLOGY.

WILLIAM L. CABELL.

No. 1582. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, February 22, 1911, at Dallas, Texas, aged 84.

WILLIAM LEWIS CABELL was born at Danville, Virginia, January 1st, 1827. His father was Benjamin W. S. Cabell, whose wife was Sarah Doswell Eppes. The Cabells have ever been one of the most distinguished families of Virginia, their ancestor, a surgeon in the British navy, having settled at Jamestown soon after its founding in 1607. General Cabell was a lineal descendant of the famous Indian Princess Pocahontas. General Cabell is survived by four children and as many grandchildren.

The children are Ben E. Cabell, of Dallas; Mrs. Katie Cabell Muse, wife of Indge J. C. Muse, of Dallas; Lawrence Du Val Cabell, Captain and Quartermaster Tenth Infantry, and Lewis Rector Cabell.

General Cabell entered the U. S. Military Academy at the age of 19, graduating in 1850. Assigned to the Seventh Infantry as Second Lieutenant, promoted First Lieutenant in '55 and appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

In March, 1858, was appointed Captain in the Quartermaster's department and assigned to duty on the staff of General P. F. Smith then in command of the Utah Expedition. After General Smith's death General Harney assumed command and Captain Cabell remained on his staff till the close of the expedition. He was then ordered to rebuild Fort Kearney, Nebraska.

In the spring of 1859 he was ordered to Fort Arbuckle, in the Chickasaw Nation, and in the fall of the same year to build a new post about ten miles west of Arbuckle in the Indian Nation. He remained on duty at his new post, which was called Fort Cobb, until March, 1861.

When war between the States became inevitable, Captain Cabell removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and from that place sent his resignation to the War Department, D. C. Then he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, and offered his services to the Governor of the State. On receipt of a telegram from President Jefferson Davis he left on April 12th for the seat of the Confederate Government at Montgomery, Alabama. Captain Cabell reached Montgomery on the night of April 19th, and there he found the acceptance of his resignation from the United States Army, signed by President Abraham Lincoln.

President Davis made him a Major and assigned him to the duty of organizing the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Departments at Richmond where he remained till June 1st, after which he was Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac under General Beauregard. He was present at the Battle of Blackburn Ford and Bull Run, July 18th and 21st where he rendered most efficient service.

He then served on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston until January 15th, 1862, when he reported to General Albert Sidney Johnston, commanding the Army of the West, for duty with General Earl Van Dorn in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Soon after this he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and was assigned to the command of all the troops on White River, with the special and important mission of holding the enemy in check until after the Battle of Elk Horn.

After that battle, which was fought March 6 and 7, 1862, the army was transferred to the eastern side of the Mississippi River, and the task of transferring it developed upon General Cabell. Within a week Price's Missouri and McCulloch's Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas Troops and his own command were safely and successfully transferred from different points on the White River to the eastern bank of the Mississippi.

When General Van Dorn's Army marched from Memphis to Corinth General Cabell accompanied it in command of a Texas brigade with an Arkansas regiment attached. He commanded this brigade in the several engagements around Corinth and Farmington. In this responsible position he displayed the highest soldierly qualities.

When General Bragg's Army marched to Kentucky General Cabell was transferred to an Arkansas Brigade which he commanded in the Battle of Iuka and Slatillo in September and at Corinth, September 2 and 3, and at Hatchie's Bridge on September 14.

He was wounded in the breast at Corinth while leading the charge of his brigade with conspicuous dash and courage, and was wounded again at Hatchie's Bridge.

His wounds having unfitted him for active field service, the remnants of his command were assigned temporarily to the First Mississippi Brigade under General Bowen, he was ordered to the Trans-Mississippi Department to recuperate and inspect the staff department of that army.

When sufficiently recovered for duty in Northwest Arkansas he was instructed to augment his command by recruits from every part of that section of the State. He was very successful and organized one of the largest and finest cavalry brigades west of the Mississippi. He commanded this brigade at Backbone Mountain, Bentonville, Fayetteville, Knob, Rieves' Station, Franklin, Poison Springs, Jefferson,

Poteau River, Antoine, Elkins' Ferry, Marks' Mill, Pilot, Mo., Garner's Mills, Currant River, Boonville, Lexington, Mo., Big Blue, Independence, West Point, Marie De Cygne and other places in Arkansas and Missouri.

On the raid into Missouri he was captured in the open field near Mine Creek on October 24, 1864, and taken to Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, and from there to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, where he remained until August 28, 1865.

Soon after the war General Cabell moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and engaged in the practice of law there with Major Wm. Glass as a partner. In 1872 he removed to Dallas, Texas, which has since been his home. He was three times elected Mayor of Dallas, 1874 to 1882. He was United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas, during Cleveland's first administration, which office he very promptly resigned upon Harrison's election, with the characteristic comment, "To the victor belongs the spoils." He was sent as a delegate to the conventions that nominated Tilden at St. Louis in 1884 and Cleveland at Chicago in 1892.

General Cabell was Vice-President and General Manager of the Texas Trunk Railroad for four years. He was for years a member of Dallas Lodge No. 71, B. P. O. E.

At the meeting of the United Confederate Veterans in July, 1890, General Cabell was unanimously elected Lieutenant-General of the Trans-Mississippi Division—and was continuously re-elected to this high command by his comrades at every meeting of the Veterans. At their last meeting he was elected honorary Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans—the highest office in the gift of the organization. For many years General Cabell devoted his great organizing abilities to the welfare of this beneficent organization of the survivors of the great war and was throughout the whole South recognized and loved as one of its main pillars.

So great was his devotion to the Lost Cause, to the surviving comrades of that mighty struggle, with their impoverished widows and orphans—so sympathetic with all their struggles to rebuild once more the New South on the foundations of the Old that it was often said of him: "He lived in the past." In a great and true sense this was so; as he was ever ready to lay aside any business of his own, however pressing, to give his whole time and energy to helping those stricken by the disasters of the heroic struggle. The establishment of the Home for Confederate Veterans at Austin was largely due to the untiring efforts of General Cabell to better the condition of his comrades in arms.

He worked unceasingly to this end and was very happy when the institution was finally established.

Another great work for which he labored successfully was the creation of a fund in Texas for pensions for Confederate soldiers.

Since 1872 General Cabell has lived at Dallas, Texas. There surrounded by his loving wife and children he led for many years the domestic life of a true Christian patriarch. To no other man came a higher reward of great love and intense devotion by his wife and children; nor has any family been more blessed in the constant example of a devoted husband and a loving father furnished by the pure Christian life he led. His beloved wife died in 1887 and from that day to the hour of his death, there was ever in his home the loving care of one or more of his children. The unremitting, constant, devoted care of his only daughter, Katie, during the long years after the death of his wife, is one of the priceless memories and the most cherished recollections to all of the thousands of his friends throughout the South. The love, the pride, the tenderness with which she so wholly dedicated herself to the comfort and happiness of her father sets a new mark for all daughters for all time to come.

To inspire such love and devotion even in a daughter is a guarantee of greatness and goodness to which few mortals ever attain.

General Cabell died at his home in Dallas, Texas, about 9:30 p. m., February 22nd, 1911. Ten weeks before he had suffered a severe attack of bronchitis but rallied from this and became better. This left his heart very weak and told seriously on his vitality.

The evening of the 22nd his son, Ben., and daughter, Katie, were sitting in an adjoining room when the latter was moved to go to her father. She entered the room just as he drew his last breath.

There was no struggle, no evidence that death had come. Lying in an easy attitude, with arms folded across his breast, he seemed more to be sleeping peacefully than to have entered the realm of eternal rest. Beneath the flowing gray locks a half smile showed on the face.

The expression denoted contentment, almost a welcome to an end that he had expected and for which he was in all things prepared.

That he believed the end to be approaching was told in his actions when first stricken some ten weeks before. His children who had been called home were summoned to his bedside and he admonished them not to ask God that he might linger. He told them that the Great Father had been kind to him, and had given him in excess of the three-score years and ten allotted to mortals. For this he asked his children to offer up thanks to the Almighty. His last words to them on this occasion were "Strive all of you to keep yourselves and the government pure"—thus in a sentence emphasizing and confirming the great lesson of his noble life, the sanctity of the home and the stern integrity he demanded of all public officers.

As soon as the press announced General Cabell's death telegrams and letters of sympathy and condolence began to come in from every Southern State and many Northern ones; from Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Legislatures, Camps and Commanderies of Veterans, Confederate and Federal, individual veteran survivors of the great war, from men prominent in all walks of life, from surrounding daughters of veterans, from relatives and friends until it seemed that the universal sorrow must find in this way the immediate expression of its profound grief.

This great outpouring of the hearts of his thousands of friends will ever be cherished by his children as a precious balm in the hour of their great loss. The body lay in state until the 26th, the casket draped with a large Confederate flag, surrounded by masses of flowers and watched over by a guard of honor from the Confederate Veterans. At 8:30, the morning of the 26th, a funeral mass was said at the Sacred Heart Cathedral. At 1:30 p. m. the Catholic burial service began. In compliance with General Cabell's wish that all who desired might take one last look on his face, the casket was placed on the veranda. Those entering and those soon to leave life, little children who knew him only as their tender loving friend, old Confederate veterans who had followed him on many stricken fields and hundreds of heart-broken friends filed by in solemn procession saying their last farewell to one so greatly honored and beloved by them all.

While the band played "Nearer my God to Thee," the procession started. Following the caisson, draped in the two flags—the U. S. and the Confederate—came his riderless horse, remindful of the dead Cavalry Officer, then the Infantry and Artillery of the Texas National Guard, the Confederate Veterans, with them being mingled Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Following the members of his family came state, city and country officials, prominent men from all over the State, members of the Dallas Lodge of Elks, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Woodmen of the World, Spanish War Veterans and thousands of citizens, the procession requiring thirty-five minutes to pass a given point.

At the conclusion of the religious ceremony at the cemetery a salute of six guns was fired followed by three volleys of musketry fired by the Confederate Guard. Another salute of six guns followed by the sad, sweet strains of Taps—the soldier's last farewell.

In paying a tribute to a great man whom God has called to his Last Rest, after a long life of strenuous work the embarrassment is to select the few words most fitting to express concisely the great range of this work, its difficulties and hardships, its trials and its victories, the intensity and nobility of the efforts made and above all to estimate correctly the great and lasting influence upon posterity of a long and noble life.

From his boyhood to the day of his death General Cabell was a worker; whether as a student, a cadet, an officer of the U. S. Army, in the four years of war, as a lawyer, a mayor, a railroad man, a U. S. Marshall, a commander of United Confederate Veterans—the dominant traits of his character, industry, devotion to duty and the sternest integrity, marked his daily work. Love of humanity was part of his life; children adored him because he had that rare magnetism which attracted them.

While he was stern in war, exacting the utmost from his men, yet as he always led in times of danger and was sympathetic in times of distress his men idolized him.

Though his life work covered such a multitude of different occupations and though he shone in all, I think the welfare and happiness of his old comrades in arms and their



LIEUTENANT NELSON A. GOODSPEED.

suffering widows and children were closest to his heart and engaged his most earnest attention for the forty last years of his long life.

Always true, loyal to duty and patriotic in his devotion to his people, he embodied the highest type of the chivalry of the South; the flower of the entire nation.

A loving husband and father, a patriotic citizen, an official of the sternest integrity, a truly glorious soldier, a philanthropist with a heart of gold, in the truest sense a very great and good man, he has answered the last roll call and passed over the river to stand with Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee and all that glorious immortal host of heroes of the Lost Cause, secure forever, in the deep love and admiration of all who knew him and an inspiration for years to come to the youth of this beloved South land.

Death came so softly, set its signet on his brow, kissed his soul away and left a smile upon his lips saying, "All is well. Yes; all is well."

DR. R. C. CABELL.

NELSON ALLEN GOODSPEED.

No. 4105. CLASS OF 1902.

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

Patient, cheerful, brave and thorough—in these four words is summed up the life of NELSON ALLEN GOODSPEED of the Class of 1902, who died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on January 7, 1912.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy from St. Albans, Vermont, and throughout his cadetship applied himself to whatever he undertook with that patience, cheerfulness and thoroughness which were inherent in his nature and were so characteristic of his service as an officer.

While a Cadet he played for several years on the Academy Football Team. He was a big, strong, husky fellow with a heart equally large; into whose mind it is doubtful if there ever entered an unkind thought of anyone. "His cheery nature shed brightness on all who were fortunate enough to know his friendship. His noble ideals, his patience and his efficient execution of duty are an example for all who were privileged to know him. The high courage with which he met difficulties and sickness bespoke the true soldier."

Upon graduating he was assigned to the Third Cavalry with which he served until detached for recruiting duty in 1905. In the same year he was married to Miss Estella Wright Crampton of St. Albans.

Soon after reporting again for duty with his regiment in Texas he began to fail; but in spite of many appeals refused to take a leave of absence to recuperate, saying that the regiment was short of officers and that his duty lay there. He loved the service and was loyal to it in his every thought and action.

In August, 1908, it became only too evident that he was suffering from tuberculosis and he was sent to Fort Bayard. It was characteristic of him that even when this dread disease laid hold upon him, he met it with cheerfulness and courage. His one hope was that he might recover sufficiently to stay in the service. Although grievously disappointed in this, for he was retired in May, 1911, yet he fought bravely on.

No soldier ever fought more bravely nor was there ever a more splendid example in public or private life than was exhibited in the life of our classmate, Nelson Allen Goodspeed.

He rests now in the cemetery of St. Albans, Vermont, the home of his boyhood. His resting place is in the tender care of his widow and little son and daughter. The loving memory of his tenderness, courage and devotion is their heritage, and that of his classmates to one of whom has been given the privilege of writing this testimonial of love and esteem.

CLASSMATE.

GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.

No. 2105. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, June 27, 1912, at Charleston, S. C., aged 69.

"Brig. Gen. George G. Greenough, U. S. A., retired, was born at Washington, D. C., on December 8, 1844. He was educated in France and was graduated from the U. S. M. A. in the Class of 1865, and promoted in the Army Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry. He was transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry in 1866, and was assigned in 1870 to the Fourth Artillery, becoming Captain in 1883, Major in 1898, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1901, Colonel in 1903, and was retired for age December 8, 1908, as Brigadier General. General Greenough was Assistant Professor of French at West Point from 1868 to 1873. He served in the Modoc Indian Campaign in 1873, in the Nevada Expedition in 1875 and in the Powder River Expedition of 1876-7. He was appointed Military Instructor at the University of California in 1877, and remained there two years. He was a crack shot. In 1898 General Greenough was appointed Commander of the Artillery Defences of Washington, D. C. He served in Cuba during the Campaigns of 1898 and 1899, and in the Philippines the two following years. General Greenough was the inventor of a number of devices for Artillery operations. He belonged to the West Point Army Mess, the M. O. L. L. U. S. and the Third Army Corps Union. He was unmarried."—Army and Navy Journal.

Efforts, without success, were made to find relatives of General Greenough in order to obtain a photograph.

WILLIAM H. COFFIN.

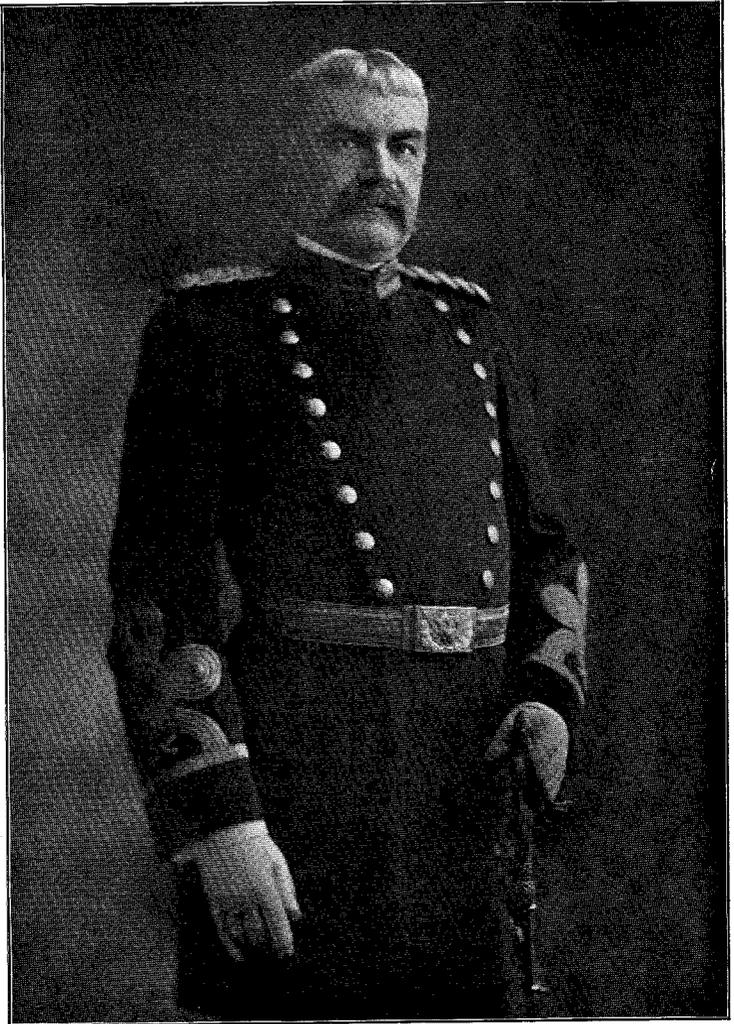
No. 2475. CLASS OF 1873.

Died, August 2, 1912, at Rochester, Minn., aged 61.

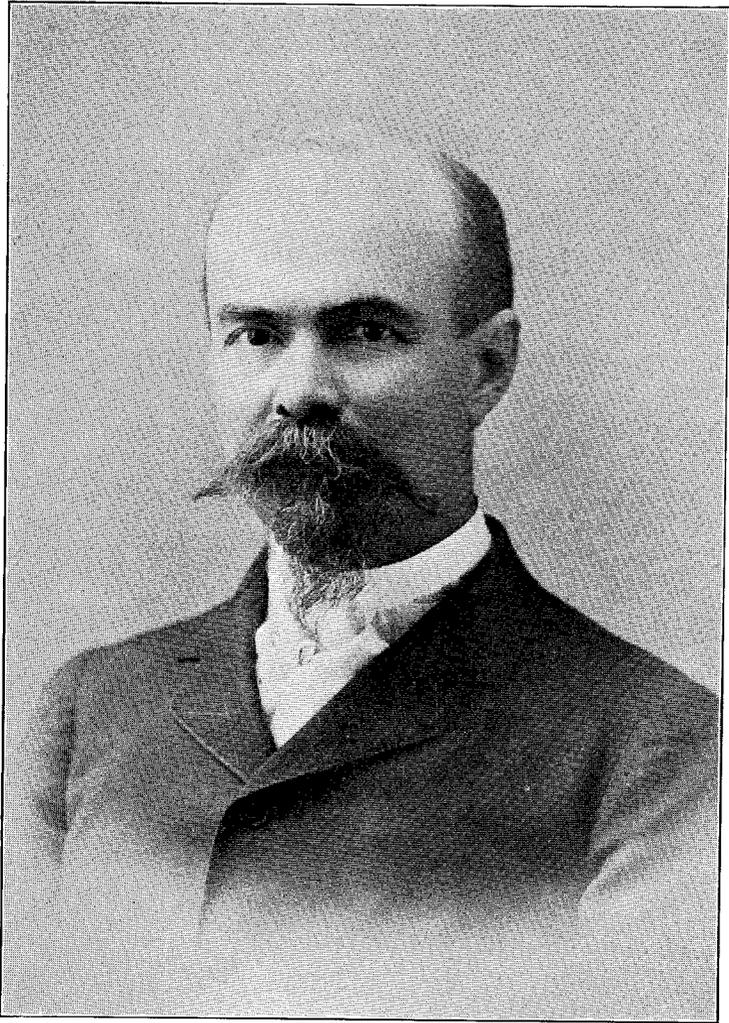
COLONEL WILLIAM HARRISON COFFIN, Coast Artillery Corps, was born August 26, 1851. Class 1873. Assigned upon graduation to the Fifth Artillery. He served as an Instructor in various departments at the Military Academy and as Professor of Military Science at the University of Vermont. He was Adjutant, Fifth Artillery, 1889 to 1893. He served for some years with the light battery of his regiment; assisted in organizing the Siege Artillery, 1898, and commanded one of the new batteries. He was a graduate of the Artillery School. His long service was rendered on both seacoasts, on the plains and in the Philippines. He reached the grade of Colonel of Coast Artillery, September, 1908, and at the time of his death held the assignment to command of the Artillery District of Narragansett Bay, one of the most important commands in the Army.

He died at The Mayo Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota, August 2, 1912, and was interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, D. C., August 6, 1912.

He was the commander of the important artillery district tributary to Narragansett Bay and known to the world as "Colonel," but to me he remained to the last as "Billy" Coffin, the warm-hearted, generous-natured friend of forty odd years. It requires no strain of memory to call to view the high-minded young gentleman who donned the "gray coatee" in sixty-nine and honored it from the day we first met him until the hour when, as the slender-waisted Adjutant, he conducted the graduating parade. The code of ethics of the Corps, which has meant so much to the Army for a century past, was to him the breath of life. He absorbed it in his very soul and abided by it in all his professional career. If



COLONEL WILLIAM H. COFFIN.



CAPTAIN FREDERICK A. HINMAN.

there was a clear cut right and wrong to any question there was never need to ask on which side he stood. Affection for the flag and devotion to duty were to him as religion. He had risen from Cadet to Colonel of Coast Artillery. Throughout his career, though he knew his steps on the ladder of promotion were assured him through seniority, he never relaxed his preparation for any duty to which he might be called. And at the last when dread disease slowly but surely drew his career to an end, all the gentleness of his character shone forth resplendently.

He was laid away, by those who had known and loved him, on the beautiful slope of "Oak Hill," with those of his family who had gone before. As the last honors were paid the Colors were unfurled on the terrace above his final resting place; the sun which had been struggling all the morning to break the bonds of lowering clouds, came out and shone upon the martial setting, as if to typify the brightness of the future life to the departed spirit of our soldier dead.

It was a joy to have known him; an honor to have called him friend, and a grief to have lost him.

CLASSMATE.

FREDERICK A. HINMAN.

No. 2168. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, August 16, 1912, at Flushing, N. Y., aged 66.

Captain Frederick A. Hinman, U. S. Army, retired, who died at his residence, 111 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, August 16, entered the Military Academy at West Point September 29, 1863, and graduated high in his class June 17, 1867. He was assigned to the Engineer Corps of the Army by virtue of his high standing and from a Second Lieutenant was promoted to the grade of first Lieutenant October 1, 1869. He became a Captain

of Engineers June 17, 1881, and was retired from active service for disability incurred in line of duty February 26, 1891. He served for some years with the Engineer Battalion stationed at Willet's Point (now Fort Totten) and later in various parts of the country. Captain Hinman was born in Michigan, but was appointed to the Military Academy from Virginia. On June 12, 1888, he married Miss Carrie Hammer at Elm Grove, the home of the bride, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Since his retirement Captain and Mrs. Hinman have lived in Flushing. He was a man of quiet, studious habits and had traveled extensively. He possessed descriptive power to a remarkable degree and conversed with his friends about his travels in a most entertaining and instructive manner. On Monday, August 19, his funeral took place, the Rev. William Morrison, an old friend of the family, officiating. In accordance with his previously expressed wishes, the funeral was only attended by relatives and the intimate friends of the deceased. The interment was in the Flushing Cemetery. Mrs. Hinman survives him.—Army and Navy Journal.

PERCY ALEXANDER.

No. 4617. CLASS OF 1907.

Died, September 7, 1912, at Shreveport, La., aged 29.

PERCY ALEXANDER, who died at Shreveport, Louisiana, September 7, 1912, as the result of a wound inflicted by a weak-minded negro two weeks before, was born at Shreveport, Louisiana, on June 4, 1883.

Mr. Alexander was the son of Taliaferro and Laura Lester Alexander. His father is the senior member of the law firm of Alexander & Wilkinson.

He attended the local schools of Shreveport until 16 years old when he went to the Virginia Military Institute for two years, and later for two years at the University of Virginia.

He entered West Point in 1903 and graduated in June, 1907, commissioned as Second Lieutenant and assigned to the



MR. PERCY ALEXANDER.

Ninth Infantry. He resigned about six weeks after graduation and entered upon the study of law. He was admitted to the bar on December 13, 1909, and commenced the practice of law as a member of his father's firm.

On Sunday evening, August 25, 1912, while paying a social visit and seated on the porch of the residence talking with a friend, he was, without cause or warning, shot through the body with a pistol in the hands of a weak-minded, or perhaps drunken negro. He died, as a result of the wound, on September 7, 1912.

Following his death a meeting of the Shreveport Bar Association was held and proceedings had as shown by the following extract from the Shreveport Times of October 17, 1912:

A large portion of the Shreveport Bar Association gathered in Judge Sutherlin's court room yesterday morning to pay tribute to the memory and mourn the untimely demise of Percy Alexander who was so cowardly assassinated last month. In presenting the memorial in behalf of the committee appointed some days ago by the Bar Association, touching references were made to the many splendid qualities of the deceased by former Governor Newton C. Blanchard, Hon. J. D. Wilkinson, Judge Sutherlin, Honorable E. H. Randolph and Judge Bell.

Governor Blanchard, in presenting the resolution, said in part: "The Shreveport Bar is again called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members. Our friend and brother, Percy Alexander, Esq., recently met with a death so tragic as to add to the poignancy of his taking off. Full of life and health and hope at the early age of twenty-nine years with the promise of an honorable and successful career before him, he was called hence. His physical body spiritless remains on earth, but 'dust thou art to dust to returneth' was not written of the soul, and his spirit unencumbered has gone out of our sight and ken into the Great Beyond."

"Educated at the Military Academy at West Point, he had the training and bearing of a soldier and when he faced death, knowing that he faced it, he met the situation with the steady courage that

characterizes the soldier who falls in battle, and with the patience and fortitude that looks beyond the transitory life into the larger and sublimer sphere.

"He came of a distinguished ancestry. His great grandfather, Honorable J. G. Taliaferro, long held the position of associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. His father, Taliaferro Alexander, a leading member of this bar, has won before this court and before the higher courts of the state, a reputation entitling him to be ranked with the foremost lawyers of the state.

"The son, to whom this memorial is dedicated, gave promise of sustaining at the bar the high reputation for legal ability that had come to him by inheritance."

Mr. Wilkinson spoke with tender reminiscence of his dead associate. He said that the deceased was a gentlemen by instinct besides one by birth and breeding and that he had never heard him utter an impure thought during his personal and professional association with him. Mr. Wilkinson was deeply affected at times as he referred to his pleasant connection with the martyred lawyer.

Judge Bell paid a splendid tribute to the many fine qualities of the deceased, as did Judge Sutherlin and Mr. Randolph.

The memorials which were adopted with the amendment that a copy of them be inscribed in the record of the court and that a copy of them be presented to the late Mr. Alexander's family and, also, be published in the press of Shreveport, were as follows:

"In the ordinary course of human events the old must die and the young may die and pass from earth and its scenes forever. When an aged man, whose tottering feet have trod the allotted span of life, of three score years and ten, is gathered to his fathers, we can but feel that death, like the harvester, is gleaning the ripened grain and claiming his own. But when the grim Messenger comes and takes away a young man, just entering the zenith of his strength and power before his untried faculties have been demonstrated in the arena of life, before he has tasted the fruits of victory or worn the laurel wreath of success, we, without irreverence, are prone to feel that the Great Reaper may have made a mistake and that it were, perhaps, better had He not cut down at the threshold of life the good and pure, the young and strong.

"While we bow in humble submission to the will of an all-wise God, such thoughts unwillingly force themselves upon us when we contemplate the death of our friend and brother at the bar, Percy Alexander, who departed this life on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1912, at the age of twenty-nine years.

"He had not yet reached the summit of his strength and power, and was just entering on a career in life that would try his faculties and demonstrate his worth. He had not yet tasted fully the sweet and bitter fruit that hang along the road of life, and while yet waiting and watching for the fruition of his hopes he was stricken down by the hand of an assassin, without cause, without excuse.

"He was a young man without pretensions and without guile. He was modest and unassuming. He rarely spoke an unkind word, and never uttered an impure thought. He was unafraid, and when it was known that in a few hours at most he must answer the final call of death, he did not falter or repine. And when he was entering the Great Shadow, that must sooner or later envelop us all, he did so like a conquerer, like a victor, and though he yielded, yet triumphed; though he died he seems to live.

"Nature had endowed him with a splendid mind and a strong moral character, and in the best institutions of the country his intellect had been shaped and fashioned to meet the most obtruse questions and to solve the most difficult propositions of the law, while his moral strength had been the constant care of a Roman father and the tender solicitude of a loving mother. And when the final summons came, he was just giving evidence of a tutored mind and moral worth which bespoke for him a brilliant future among the great lawyers of the state.

"Strong, yet unassuming, learned, yet willing to learn; brave, yet as tender as a woman; pure, yet not pretentious; loving, yet undemonstrative, a dutiful son and loving brother, a steadfast friend and splendid citizen, the bodily part of him has passed to 'silence and pathetic dust.'

"Into the Great Beyond, his unfettered spirit has gone to dwell. In that higher Court where all appeals must at last be adjudged his disciplined faculties will find full sway. In this lower tribunal we record for a time this testimonial of our esteem and regard until our judgment is affirmed, amended or revised by the Great Judge of us all.

"Resolved, that in his death the Shreveport Bar has suffered the loss of one of its most promising young members, the State a citizen whose opening career gave promise of civic achievement and usefulness of a high order, his friends a beloved and cherished companion, and his parents a son whose life, we believe, would have been an honor to his family.

"N. C. BLANCHARD,

"J. D. WILKINSON,

"E. B. HERNDON, JR.,

"C. P. PROTHRO,

"P. N. BROWN,

"D. C. SCARBOROUGH, JR.,

"Committee."

LEWIS CASSIDY ROCKWELL.

No. 4607. CLASS OF 1907.

Died, September 28, 1912, at Takoma Park, D. C., aged 29.

"LIEUTENANT ROCKWELL died in the hospital four hours later." We who knew that the little note meant Lew Rockwell felt death coming pretty close to home when we read it. We had read with pride of Rockwell's feats of flying and we hoped to see him achieve renown in what to him must have seemed the very fulfilment of desire, for of all traits of his character the love of freedom was strongest, and when is man so free as when he sails the very air of Heaven? This love of freedom was indeed Rockwell's dominating emotion. No savage taken from his woods and shut up in prison ever felt confinement more keenly than Lew did during the four years at West Point, and he always used to say that any place, even West Point, looked better from the outside in than from the inside out.

However, his cheerful temperament, adaptability and capacity for enjoyment not only carried him through, but



LIEUTENANT LEWIS C. ROCKWELL.

brightened cadet days for all the rest of us. Rockwell was strong in initiative, strong in executive ability and a marvel in achieving success. Whether building a chute for camp illumination or building a winning basketball team for the Corps his ideas were sound and he carried them out with tremendous dash and vigor. After graduation—which ceremony by the way he limped to on crutches, a pontoon boat having caught and sprained both his ankles shortly before—he was assigned to the Tenth Infantry and belonged to that regiment until his death.

In the early part of 1912 he was detailed for aviation duty and quickly became a steady, finished flyer of both aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes. His death occurred in an aeroplane accident at College Park, a Wright machine that he was piloting failing to pick up after a glide and crushing him in its fall.

We were sorry to lose him, for he was a rare man, a man's man, and we hate to see them go. We wish his name were still on the list, and he himself could be back with us again.

Lieutenant Rockwell was the only son of Captain Charles H. Rockwell, Class of 1869, and Cecilia Moulton. On his mother's side he was related to the Shermans of Ohio.

His record as given in the Cullum Register is as follows:

Military History.—Cadet at the Military Academy, June 15, 1903 to June 14, 1907, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

(Second Lieut., 3d Infantry)

On leave, to Sept. 14, 1907.

Served: At Fort Lawton, Wash., Sept. 19, 1907 to March 27, 1908; on detached service, School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., April 1 to June 30, 1908; at Fort Lawton, July 2, 1908 to—

* * *

ROBERT LEE LOUNSBURY.

No. 4618. CLASS OF 1907.

Died, October 2, 1912, at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., aged 28.

In the passing of ROBERT LEE LOUNSBURY, who was born at Cathcart, Ontario, Canada, August 21, 1884, the Military Academy, the Class of 1907, and the Army at large, have lost a faithful servant.

Unobtrusive and modest yet at all times active and earnest in any good or progressive cause, he embodied the spirit of the ideal soldier. For coupled with his efficiency was an unusual personality that gave benefit to all whose good fortune led them under its influence. Who has ever associated with "Lownie" (as he was familiarly known) without shortly being impressed with his generosity of character; and who has ever buffeted with him the rough places of military life without experiencing a keen uplift from his wholesome light-heartedness? Many a dull and dark hour of Cadet days has he brightened for his classmates by his very presence, and when ambition urged him on he never elbowed. If Arnold's "sweetness and light" might be applied to a man, that phrase with all it represents would best express what Lounsbury meant to his friends, his classmates, and brother officers.

From the Class of 1907 and from the Army, a great soul fondly spoken of, fondly thought of, has been "untimely ripped." Staunch, determined in the fight, zealous without jostling, true and honorable especially in small things, tactful and large hearted, a bright champion of all that the Army and the Corps should stand for—such was Lounsbury; and we who knew him best stand silently about his tomb uncovered, repeating in reverence the motto of his life—

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

CLASSMATE.



LIEUTENANT ROBERT L. LOUNSBURY.

The following is a copy of the regimental order issued:

Headquarters First Cavalry,
Presidio of San Francisco, California,
October 6, 1912.

General Orders,
No. 2.

It is the sad duty of the Regimental Commander to announce to the regiment the death of 2d Lieutenant Robert L. Lounsbury, 1st Cavalry, on the 2d day of October, 1912, from a fracture of the base of the skull, due to a fall from his horse.

Lieutenant Lounsbury was one of the most promising of the younger officers of the regiment. A man of sterling character, intelligent, energetic and trustworthy; he possessed in every respect the requirements necessary to the making of the highest class of cavalry officer.

The sympathy of the regiment is extended to the family of the deceased officer in their great sorrow. The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of military mourning for thirty days from the receipt of this order.

(Seal) By Order of Colonel Finley:
P. A. MURPHY,
Captain and Adjutant 1st Cavalry.

The following is the military record of Lounsbury furnished by the Regimental Adjutant:

Cadet Military Academy, June 15, 1903.
2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry, June 14, 1907.

Assigned to regiment August 2, 1907; on graduation leave September 14, 1907; joined Troop E on September 17, 1907, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Commanding troop October 19 to November 8, 1907, and from December 5 to 31, 1907.

Left San Francisco, Calif., with regiment, December 5, 1907, and arrived at Manila, P. I., January 2, 1908, taking station at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampange, P. I., the following day. Range Officer at Division Rifle Competition, Manila, P. I., January 5 to 12, 1908. Commanding troop from January 20 to March 2d, and May 5 to 8, 1908. Sick in quarters May 19 to 25, 1908. Commanding troop July 4 to 6th, and August 19 to September 16, 1908. Commanding Troop H

September 28 to October 5th, 1908. Commanding Machine Gun Platoon, October 13-14, 1908. Commanding Troop F, October 16 to 18, 1908. Left post October 20, 1908, for Topographical Survey duty under the Chief Engineer Officer, Philippine Division.

Copy of letter from Officer in Charge of Military Mapping, concerning work performed by Lieutenant Lounsbury, while on duty in connection with Military Mapping:

Headquarters Philippines Division,
Manila, P. I., January 7, 1910.

The Commanding Officer,
First Cavalry, U. S. Army,
Camp Stotsenburg, P. I.

Sir:

I have the honor to make the following report concerning the work of Lieutenant Robert L. Lounsbury, 1st Cavalry, on Military Mapping.

Lieutenant Lounsbury was on his work from November 2, 1908 to September 25, 1909. When detailed he had no experience on this class of work. From the first he worked hard and faithfully, and the results of his work showed rapid improvement.

He stuck to his work under trying conditions when sick. He returns to his regiment capable of good and accurate transit and level work and topographical filling in with these instruments.

This office is under obligations to him for hard and conscientious work. It is regretted that through oversight this report has been delayed.

Very respectfully,

E. R. STUART,
Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
In Charge of Military Mapping.

Relieved from duty under Chief Engineer Officer, Philippines Division, and joined troop at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., September 29, 1909. Commanding troop from October 9, 1909. Sick in quarters November 2 to 7, 1909. Left Manila, P. I., with regiment, January 15, 1910, arrived at San Francisco, Calif., February 12, and taking station at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, on February 16, 1910. On leave February 17 to 26, 1910. Commanding troop from February 27 to March 19. Inspecting target range at Toll Gate, Oregon, March 19 and 20, 1910. On leave April 26, 27, 1910. Commanding

troop March 21 to April 25, inclusive, and from April 28 to June 3, 1910. Duty under Chief Engineer Officer, Department of the Columbia, from June 3 to July 28, 1910. Commanding troop from July 28 to September 9th. Duty at Seattle, Washington, September 9 to September 20th, 1910, conducting horses of 2d Squadron to that place. Commanding troop September 21 to October 18. Changed station from Fort Walla Walla, Washington, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, leaving Walla Walla, September 24 and arriving at Fort Yellowstone, September 26. Duty in Yellowstone National Park, October 18 to 29. Commanding troop October 30 to December 5. On leave from December 5, 1910 to January 14, 1911. Commanding troop January 15 to April 1. Appointed Squadron Q. M. & Commissary, 2nd Squadron, from Troop E, April 1, 1911. Commanding Troop E, April 1 to May 9. Duty with Troop E, May 10 to 27. On leave May 27 to 29. Duty with Troop E, May 30 to June 12. On detached service in Yellowstone National Park, in charge of Lake Station, June 12 to 29. Detailed Quartermaster, Commissary and Post Treasurer, Fort Yellowstone, June 30, 1911. On leave August 4 to 9. Detailed Acting Adjutant, September 4 and relieved as such, September 13. Acting Adjutant, November 4 to 10. Detached service in Yellowstone National Park, November 10 to 16. Commanding Troop E, November 24 to 26. Sick in quarters, December 27, 1911 to January 6, 1912. Acting Adjutant, and commanding Troop E, January 13 to 15. Detailed as Post Adjutant and Prison Officer, February 4. On leave from May 13 to June 9, 1912. Relieved as Adjutant and Prison Officer, May 27, 1912. Detailed as Prison Officer, June 10, 1912. Acting Adjutant, June 26 to 30, 1912. Sick in quarters from July 21 to 28 and from August 1 to 12, 1912. Commanding Troop "G", August 20 to 24, 1912. Detailed as Post Adjutant, September 11, 1912. Inspecting stations in Yellowstone National Park, September 7 to 11, 1912. Died at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, October 2, 1912, from injury received by fall from horse, in line of duty.

JOHN H. WHOLLEY.

No. 3366. CLASS OF 1890.

Died, October 12, 1912, at Fort Shafter, H. T., aged 45.

MAJOR JOHN H. WHOLLEY, Second U. S. Infantry, died of heart disease. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 13, 1868, was appointed to West Point from his native State September 1, 1885, graduated in 1890 and was assigned to the Fourth Infantry as Second Lieutenant; was promoted to First Lieutenant March 3, 1897, assigned to the Twenty-Fourth Infantry, promoted to Captain November 20, 1899, assigned to the Second Infantry, and to Major, Second Infantry, May 9, 1911.

He served at Fort Spokane, Washington, September to October, 1892; at Fort Sherman, Idaho, to September, 1894, (in the field with troops, Coeur d'Alene mining district, Idaho, July to September, 1892); (in the field during Coxey movement, May, 1894); recruiting service at Seattle, Washington, September 1894 to June, 1896.

From June 23, 1896, until April 28, 1898, he was on college duty at the University of Washington, Washington, and from September 1, 1904, until September 30, 1906, was on same duty at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, California. He was a member of the Army War College 1911.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he was appointed Colonel of the First Washington U. S. Volunteers, sailed with his regiment to the Philippines in October, 1898, and during the early days of the Philippine Insurrection participated in numerous engagements, notably at Paco and Santa Ana, February 4th and 5th, 1899; San Pedro Macati, Guadaloupe Church, Pateros, Taguig and Pasig, March, 1899.

From April 18, 1899, to June 10, 1899, he was assigned by General Lawton to command the First Brigade, Eighth



COLONEL WILLIAM L. BUCK.

Army Corps, and with it took part in the Morong Campaign, including engagements at Cainta, Taytay and the capture of Morong. For efficient service rendered during this time he was highly commended by General Lawton.

He was honorably mustered out as Colonel of the First Washington Volunteers November 1, 1899, and accepted a Majority in the Forty-First U. S. Volunteers November 2, 1899, returned to the Philippines with this regiment and during 1900 took an active part in the closing days of the Philippine Insurrection on the north line in Pampanga Province. He was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service July 3, 1901.

Major Wholley leaves a wife and daughter.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

WILLIAM LANGDON BUCK.

No. 2733. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, October 20, 1912, at Washington, D. C., aged 57.

WILLIAM LANGDON BUCK was born at Mobile, Alabama, January 30, 1856, and died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1912. He was the son of Colonel William A. Buck and Margaret Langdon. Colonel William A. Buck was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, moved to Mobile at the age of fifteen, raised and commanded a regiment of Infantry in the Confederate Army at the age of thirty. He was the son of Amos Buck, born at Bucksport, Maine, who moved from thence to Reading, Pennsylvania, and later to Alabama. Amos Buck was the son of Jonathon Buck, Jr., who founded Bucksport, Maine, and who was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, from the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The father of Jonathon Buck, Jr., and the great-great grandfather of Colonel William Langdon Buck was Jonathon Buck, an officer of the Crown in the Colonial War. The mother of Colonel William L. Buck was Margaret Langdon, daughter of Levi L. Langdon and granddaughter of Giles Langdon of Connecticut, who was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. The genealogy of Colonel Buck is thus given in detail for the purpose of showing that he came from a line of soldiers, both through his maternal and paternal ancestors, and that he was following out in a perfectly logical way the characteristics which he had inherited, when he entered the National Academy at West Point, from the First Congressional District of Alabama, in 1874. He graduated from West Point in 1878, and began his service in the United States Army at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Georgia. From this point he went to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and then to Newport, Kentucky. After this he was detailed as Military Instructor at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, and was connected with this institution at a time when General Stephen D. Lee was its President. A strong friendship was in this way established between General Lee and Colonel Buck.

Colonel Buck was also on duty with the Wisconsin National Guard and at St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin.

After ending up his detail at A. & M. College, Mississippi, Colonel Buck saw ten years' service on the frontier and was engaged in several Indian campaigns. He then had three years in the Philippines, and from this post was transferred to Alaska, where he was on duty for a year.

When Colonel Buck graduated from West Point he was among the first of the youths of Alabama who, after the war, entered the service of their country through its Military Academy, and in this way it became his good fortune to perform a signal service in teaching the people of his section of

the country that the war was over and that we were all again part of a reunited country. I can well remember the impression which this splendid scion of an old Southern family made when he first returned to his home, wearing proudly the uniform of the United States Army. As a natural result of the war, there was a great prejudice among the people of the South generally, against a soldier dressed in blue. The internecine conflict between the Blue and the Gray had been so terrible in its character that it was hard for those who fought and suffered to look with complacency upon the uniform of the Federal Army. But when this young man returned to his friends and his neighbors wearing the blue uniform, it at once had a most remarkable effect upon them and was an incident of moment in the beginning of that reconciliation between those who wore the Gray and those who wore the Blue, which is now fortunately so complete. As an Instructor at the Colleges of Mississippi and Wisconsin, he performed service of a very high character, his qualifications as a disciplinarian being complete. While engaged in service on the frontier he carried to a successful conclusion many difficult and dangerous enterprises. In the Philippines, Buck's Battalion received honorable mention on more than one occasion, and in leading his troops in a charge from boats through a heavy surf established in a way a unique record in warfare. The distinguishing characteristics of Colonel Buck were his high ideas of his duties both as a man and a soldier, and the capacity to pursue every goal which he had before him in an undeviating and unswerving manner.

While in the Philippines he was stricken with an Oriental disease, "a pestilence that walketh at noon-day." He was like a soldier shot down upon the field of battle, and after he was thus attacked no one ever made a pluckier fight against the disabilities which this disease imposed upon him, than he did. After his transfer from the Philippines to Alaska, this insidious complaint carried him almost to the door of

death, but when so reduced in health that he was hardly able to raise his hand, his unconquered spirit boldly proclaimed that he would get well, and step by step the power of his will carried him back to strength and health. He then stood the ninety-mile ride test, securing his promotion first to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, and then to that of a full Colonel. Later, after undertaking one of the physical tests required at stated periods of all officers, when the thermometer was many degrees below zero, his system was not in a condition to withstand the renewed attack of his old enemy, and his health again failed him. He kept up the fight without any deterioration in his pluck or in his wonderful will power, but the forces of the enemy were too strong for him.

Stonewall Jackson was his model as a man and soldier, and like his great prototype, when the end came, as should be with every Christian soldier, he simply "passed over the River to rest under the trees."

While stationed at Newport, Kentucky, Colonel Buck married Miss Winona Lee Hawthorne, daughter of Major LeRoy Robert Hawthorne, of that city.

The following in memoriam of Colonel William Langdon Buck was published by Hannis Taylor:

"At the Walter Reed Hospital, on the 20th inst., died William Langdon Buck, a colonel in the Army of the United States, a graduate of West Point, and a gallant soldier, who won distinction while fighting in the Philippines, where he contracted a disease which cost him his life. Patience, courage, patriotism, intellectuality, so blended in this high-thoughted son of the South as to make of him an ideal soldier, who was at once an honor to his section and country. He leaves behind him a beautiful memory that will bloom forever in the hearts of his loving friends."



GENERAL CHARLES MORRIS.

CHARLES MORRIS.

No. 2108. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, October 27, 1912, at Portland, Me., aged 68.

Brigadier-General Charles Morris, U. S. Army, retired, died very suddenly late yesterday afternoon at his home, Number 34 Pine Street. General Morris has not been in robust health for some time, but, until three weeks ago, no special concern was felt for him. In fact he has been up and about the house and seemed in no way worse yesterday than at any time. He suddenly expired during the afternoon almost without warning to any member of his family.

General Charles Morris was born in Massachusetts May 3, 1844, and was, therefore, 68 years of age at the time of his death. General Morris was appointed a Cadet at West Point September 1, 1861, and served during the Civil War as a Cadet in that institution at a time when the West Point cadets were thrown into active service and secured such a military education as has never fallen to the lot of any other classes. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Infantry June 23, 1865 and was assigned to the Nineteenth Regiment. He was also commissioned a First Lieutenant the same day. September 21, 1866, he was transferred to the Thirty-seventh Infantry, and May 19, 1869, he was transferred to the Fifth Infantry, serving with this regiment during the remainder of his infantry service. Lieutenant Morris was transferred to the Fifth Artillery December 15, 1870, and for the remainder of his active service continued with that arm. He was promoted Captain March 6, 1882, previous to which he took a course in the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, graduating in 1878. He served as a Captain sixteen years, the Spanish War changes in the army including the increase in the artillery arm of the service resulted in his promotion to Major, his commission in that grade being dated March 8, 1898.

In 1901 he was again promoted, this time to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Artillery Corps, the regimental form of organization of the artillery being changed shortly before that time. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel until February 21, 1903, and he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, serving in that grade during the remainder of his active service.

He stood No. 1 in his grade for some time and was in command at the Presidio at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and fire in 1906. Colonel Morris took command of the situation at once and remained in charge until the department commander and other superior officers arrived to relieve him. He was shortly afterward transferred to the Artillery District of Portland, which was his last active post of duty. He was retired for age May 3, 1908, and, having become convinced of the suitability of Portland as a place of residence, he secured the George Pitcher house on Pine Street where he has since made his home. General Morris, like many other brave and efficient army officers, was a very modest, retiring man, one who rarely, if ever, recounted any of his stirring experiences unless asked to do so. He had his full share of exciting duty, none more so than the disaster at San Francisco in which he bore a most creditable part, it being said that when General Greeley arrived to take command he saw no occasion to change any of the arrangements made by Colonel Morris and continued the work along the lines he laid down without alteration.

General Morris was an Episcopalian and a member of St. Luke's Parish. He was a member of St. Luke's Parish Club, of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and of the Church Club in Maine, and of several other clubs, in all of which he was a valued member.

The funeral will be Wednesday morning, the body to be taken to Mt. Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., for burial.—From a Portland, Me. paper.

JOHN WATSON.

No. 3976. CLASS OF 1900.

Died, December 18, 1912, at Seit Lake, P. I., aged 37.

In sorrow we add this year to the roll of West Point's dead, the name of JOHN WATSON. Killed in his sleep by the knife of a Moro in the prime of a bright, happy and useful life, his most tragic and sudden end shocked the entire service and carried pain and distress to the hundreds who knew him and loved him.

Captain Watson was born January 10, 1875, at Shawnee, Kansas, and entered the Military Academy June 19, 1895, graduating June 13, 1900. As a member of the Cadet Corps, where personal qualities of heart and mind are soon measured, and where standing and popularity depend alone upon personal worth, Watson enjoyed, to a marked extent, the respect and esteem of his fellow cadets and his instructors. His popularity was conspicuous; few cadets have been more generally loved. Bright, sunny and cheerful always, he was as gentle as a girl, with those traits, also, of force, candor and uprightness which give to a man a place among men. No member of the corps during his day could ever find in Watson's cadet life an instance of malice, ill-will or deceit.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry, June 13, 1900, he served in that regiment until he was promoted First Lieutenant, February 2, 1901, and assigned to the Eighth Cavalry. He gained his Captaincy March 5, 1911, and remained in the Eighth Cavalry. He was a graduate of the Mounted Service School, Class of 1910.

As a regimental officer he justified his promise as a cadet, and exhibited at all times, in varied and important service, the qualities of a man and a soldier. His unflinching

good nature and cheerfulness, and his kindness to his subordinates, won him, in his regiment, the same affectionate regard he enjoyed as a cadet.

Passing over the ordinary details of his regimental service, which would be the simple and honorable record of a duty officer who followed the fortunes of his regiment at home and abroad, let us record the incidents which led up to his death, one of the most tragic and distressing incidents in the history of the American occupation of the Philippines. The recital from the story of the only eye witness, will be for many of Watson's friends the first detailed narrative of his death.

The Second Squadron, Eighth Cavalry, in which Captain Watson commanded Troop H, arrived in Jolo, Philippine Islands, in early May, 1912. The island appeared quiet until December, although the neighborhood of Bagsok was said to be dangerous, Amil and his followers having started to fortify it by the first of December, in resistance to orders requiring the disarmament of the Moros. The white troops were kept at Jolo and Asturias. Three practice marches made during November covered the country between Siet Lake and Parang on the west coast, excepting Lati Ward, between Bagsok and Jolo.

Early in December it was decided to reoccupy the old Second and Sixth Cavalry camps, in the eastern part of the island, with orders to patrol the country but not molest natives unless attacked—an order which was probably designed to prevent natives from joining Amil. Troop H, Captain Watson, Lieutenant Sayles and Lieutenant Edmunds, attached, was to occupy Tin Can Camp, about nine miles east of Siet Lake, for two weeks beginning December 18th, supplies to come by launch to Siet Lake, thence by pack train to Tin Can. One company Eighth Infantry, Captain Baker, was to occupy Siet Lake and Tabu Manuk to the south, one-

half company constabulary at Lati Ward; the Fifty-Second Company Scouts was also to be at Tin Can, all organizations at war strength. Troop F, Captain Saxton, was to accompany Colonel Swift on a week's inspection trip through this, the eastern section of the island.

In accordance with instructions Troops F and H marched December 17, 1912, to Siet Lake, 21 miles, camping that night near the lake, the Scout Company arriving by launch the same day. There were two alarms that night, but nothing materialized. On the 18th, Troops F and H escorted the pack train to Tin Can, left the supplies under charge of the Scouts and returned to Siet Lake at 3:30 P. M., intending to bring the remainder of the supplies and occupy the camp the next day. Camp for the night was made on the sea beach, near the supplies which had been landed. The company of the Eighth Infantry arrived on the 18th and occupied its permanent camp on the lake nearby. The camp occupied a strip of beach and was arranged in a single line, as follows, from west to east: the Colonel's tent, next to it a tent occupied by Captain Wells and Captain Saxton, next a tent occupied by Lieutenant Sayles and Captain Snyder, Medical Corps; between Captain Snyder's tent and the sea, and only slightly in advance of Captain Snyder's tent, stood the tent occupied by Captain Watson and Lieutenant Edmunds. Troops F and H, and their picket lines, in order named, completed the line along the beach. Impenetrable jungle extended along the north, or land side, of the camp, then cogon grass to the shore of Siet Lake and the Infantry Camp, a quarter of a mile inland; a single trail entered the camp through the jungle, reaching the beach between Captain Watson's tent and camp of Troop F.

Lieutenant Edmunds states:

"The night came on clear with a bright moon, setting, I think, about 11:30. We had supper about 8:00. Several officers gathered in our tent, they left about 9:00. Watson and I both went in the

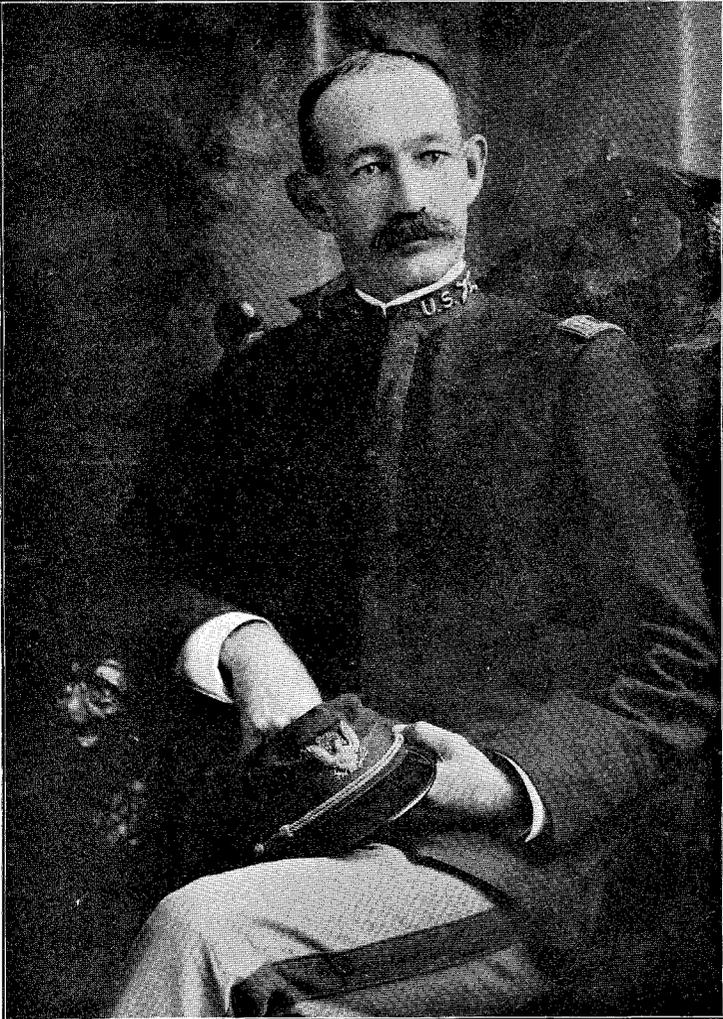
surf. I came out first and went to bed. Watson came in about 9:30. We both had Q. M. cots—his being on the left, as one faced the entrance. The walls were up. He remarked that his head was down hill. Took hold of his bedding and shifted it, lying down finally with his head near the tent door. I went to sleep immediately.

"I awoke about 10:30 and saw a Moro cutting at Watson with a barong. My first movement transferred his attention to me. He used his barong first, dropping it and using his spear as soon as my legs were out of his reach from the door. He did not enter. After making several lunges with his spear he picked up his barong again and was apparently about to enter the tent when Wells and Saxton opened fire from somewhere outside of Watson's side of the tent—the former with a shotgun, the latter with a pistol. The Moro dropped with the discharge of the shotgun

"Up to this time about thirty seconds had elapsed. Noticing that Watson had not moved, I called to him but he did not answer. A man appearing with a lantern, I called him in. Watson was lying partly on his face, partly on his right side and apparently had not moved since going to sleep. Synder entered under the rear wall and examined him but found no signs of life."

During the night Lieutenant Sayles left with a platoon for Jolo, and sent out the launch, which arrived about noon on the 19th. Watson's body and Lieutenant Edmunds, wounded, were transferred to Jolo, arriving about 3 p. m. Watson was buried at Jolo.

CLASSMATE.



COLONEL DAVID J. RUMBOUGH.

DAVID J. RUMBOUGH.

No. 2839. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, December 26, 1912, at Chicago, Ill., aged 57.

COLONEL DAVID J. RUMBOUGH was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, March 4, 1856, and entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1876. Four years later he was graduated and, following the traditions of those famous Virginian soldiers that had gone before him, Jackson, the Hills and Thomas, he chose artillery as his arm of the service. He was assigned to the old Third Artillery and was stationed for awhile at Fort Wadsworth, Fortress Montroe and Mount Vernon Barracks; but the winter of 1884 found him at the old post of San Antonio, Texas, a station and a garrison more after his heart than those tame and circumscribed garrisons of artillery—the artillery not of Bragg and Reynolds and Griffin and Ricketts, nor the revived artillery of today, but the half-alive, comatose, obsolete, hopeless artillery of thirty-odd years ago.

At San Antonio Rumbough found a garrison mixed of artillery, infantry and cavalry; he found the life of outdoor activity and exercise that appealed to him. In place of the musty casements and prison ramparts of a sea-coast station, he found the wide prairie and chaparral of Western Texas and the opportunity for the first time since he had quitted his native soil to mount and own a good horse. Like all real Virginians he loved a horse and was always a fearless rider.

Here, too, he met and won the beautiful daughter of General David S. Stanley, that grand old soldier who saved the Union Army from destruction at Spring Hill. They were married in 1885, and from the hour of their wedding to the hour of his death this true soldier's-daughter and faithful

soldier's-wife was the devoted and constant companion of her husband wherever his duty placed him, whether in America, in Cuba, in the Sandwich Islands, or among the fanatical and savage Moros of the Island of Jolo. And they have given to the Army three fine sons, whose heritage of soldier blood and soldier spirit from both parents cannot fail to answer every call of "Honor, Duty, Country."

Indian troubles were already a thing of the past in Texas when Rumbough went thither for station, and there was no sort of field service either of actual warfare or of maneuvers. The youngster's garrison life in those days was mainly a life of pleasure and pastime. There were no lyceums nor garrison schools nor any of the professional and educational grinds which crowd enjoyment out of the social life of garrisons nowadays. The Army had not yet outlived the old notion, still prevalent in some quarters, that when a man is graduated from West Point he knows all there is to learn about the military profession.

Morning and afternoon stables, an hour or two of drill each day, dress-parade at sunset, Sunday morning inspection, a board of survey now and then, a court-martial occasionally—these made up the list of an officer's duties in garrison. The rest of the time was his own for amusement. The indolent officer might spend his time loafing at the sutler's store if he chose; the book-worm had hours and hours to pore uselessly over books; the active officer had all the time he wanted for hunting, fishing, riding and other athletic sports.

Rumbough was of the latter class. In dancing, riding, shooting, tennis, every manly sport calling for skill and activity, he was the best or of the best. Tall, wiry and graceful, with never an ounce of surplus flesh, he was possessed of a quickness of movement and a tireless energy and endurance which marked him among his fellows in work and sport, in garrison and field.

Rumbough was no swivel-chair soldier. Desk work of any kind bored him; but when he had desk work to do, he did it with all his might in order to have it over with; and he did it thoroughly and well. Nothing escaped his attention, not a fly-speck. He was almost a hair-splitter in his stickling for the letter, provided the letter bore the stamp of authority, as in orders, the regulations, the drill-book, the articles of war. But he did not hesitate to set his opinion and his argument against the text-book writers if he differed from them. He had little use for military theorists, and despised military shams in whatever rank or station fortune might have placed them. Though he was never a soldier by the book, indeed had rather a contempt for bookish soldiers, he was studious when he considered it worth while to be so, and he was as quick and active mentally as physically. He stood well in his class at the Military Academy and was a graduate of the Artillery School and of the War College.

From the time of Rumbough's entrance into the commissioned grade of the army up to the time of the Spanish-American War there was little chance for an officer to win any special or real distinction in our service. Rumbough fared like the average artillery officer in duties and stations, seeking no special billets and taking his lot as it came; and at the outbreak of that war he found himself yoked to a mortar battery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

He was too thoroughly wedded to his own arm to seek or to accept a volunteer commission in another arm, and his battery, moreover, was the only one in the Third Artillery trained in the service of mortars. So he stuck to his mortars, chafing under the inactivity of garrison duty and hoping against hope that he should receive orders to take the battery to the Philippines for active service; but it was not until 1903 that he received such orders. In the Islands his battery was turned into a mountain battery, but the War with Spain

was over and the insurrection was about at an end. Later in the year, however, he was sent with his mule battery to Jolo.

There he took part in a great deal of field service against the Joloano Moros, the bravest, savagest and fiercest foe the American soldier has ever met in combat. The Moros of this island were never conquered by the Spanish, nor have they as yet been conquered by the Americans, albeit we have been at war with them well-nigh continuously ever since the first year of our occupation of the Philippine Islands. They are Mohammedans and, in desperate individual courage, they surpass all other fighting men and equal any other fighting animal. When a Jolo Moro makes up his mind to fight, he makes up his mind to die, and if he meets his foe when the spell is on him he fights and kills until he himself is slain.

Rumbough commanded his battery in many combats with these people, and everyone that saw him there testifies to his fearlessness, coolness and quick decision in action.

One officer writes:

"His quickness in an emergency was worth the strength of several men, and his decision and force made him an ideal commander in the field. I consider him one of the few men with whom I have served, who possessed those latent qualities of the real soldier by reason of which the lack of opportunity alone prevented him from becoming famous."

When our artillery came to life and the Congress in 1907 recognized its quickening and resurrection by dividing it into field artillery and coast artillery, Rumbaugh was, as a matter of course, assigned to the field artillery; because fitness, not favoritism, ruled in the choice of the officers for the two branches. He was assigned to the Third Field Artillery, and early in 1908 was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment. It was the officer then Colonel of this regiment who has written as follows of Colonel Rumbough:

"He was a true soldier, intelligent, capable, loyal, conscientious and brave. Strong, firm and uncompromising in his views of right and duty, he exacted from his subordinates no more than he himself yielded to those in authority over him. * * * He will be sorely missed not only in the service, which can ill spare such as he, but by those who are left. * * * The notice of his death was a heavy shock to those who knew, respected, admired and loved him."

Who is better able to judge the quality of an officer than his colonel? And what finer praise than this could be written of a deceased soldier?

Rumbough became Colonel of the First Field Artillery in May, 1911, younger in years, and years younger in vigor and activity, than the average American officer when he reaches that coveted grade. It was the height of his ambition. He knew, as every officer knows, that in our little Army under its present organization a line officer's influence upon the discipline, the morale, the training, the efficiency of the service, finds its broadest field when he commands his own regiment; and that it ceases the instant he passes beyond the grade of colonel. He never gave a thought to the attainment of a higher rank. At that time he had had no symptom or suspicion of the fatal malady which was to cut him off so soon afterward. He and his friends had every reason to hope that he should enjoy nine years more of active military service; and could he have done so his influence and example would have left their stamp upon the regiment and become its most precious tradition.

He was in active command of his regiment only one year. In April, 1912, his health broke down, and from then until the day of his death, the 24th of December, he was never free from suffering. He was taken by Mrs. Rumbough, who in spite of all discouragement bravely kept up hope, first to the Army Hospital at Hot Springs, and then to Waukesha. Here he came under the treatment of an eminent specialist, Dr. Hodgson, but by this time the malady had got too strong

a hold on the patient. At last the doctor decided that the only chance of life lay in an operation. From this Colonel Rumbough never rallied.

Never did his courage and patience and all the best and manliest traits of his character exhibit themselves more heroically than during the long dreary months of his illness. To a man of his temperament a long illness was terrible, and, except for the parting from his loved ones, death would have been a welcome release; but he bravely and uncomplainingly faced the suffering and let himself be taken from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to Hot Springs, then to Waukesha, and finally to Chicago for the fatal operation. His mind was bright and active and he attended to personal and official business up to the hour of the operation; and he went to the surgeon's table and to his death as a soldier should, without the slightest fear. Writing of his behavior in these last hours, one of the civilian physicians of the sanitarium at Waukesha says:

"He was the type of man the Army needs. He fought to the last with the courage that was never yet known to fail, and it is an inspiration to those who lack that courage to see one of his fortitude display it."

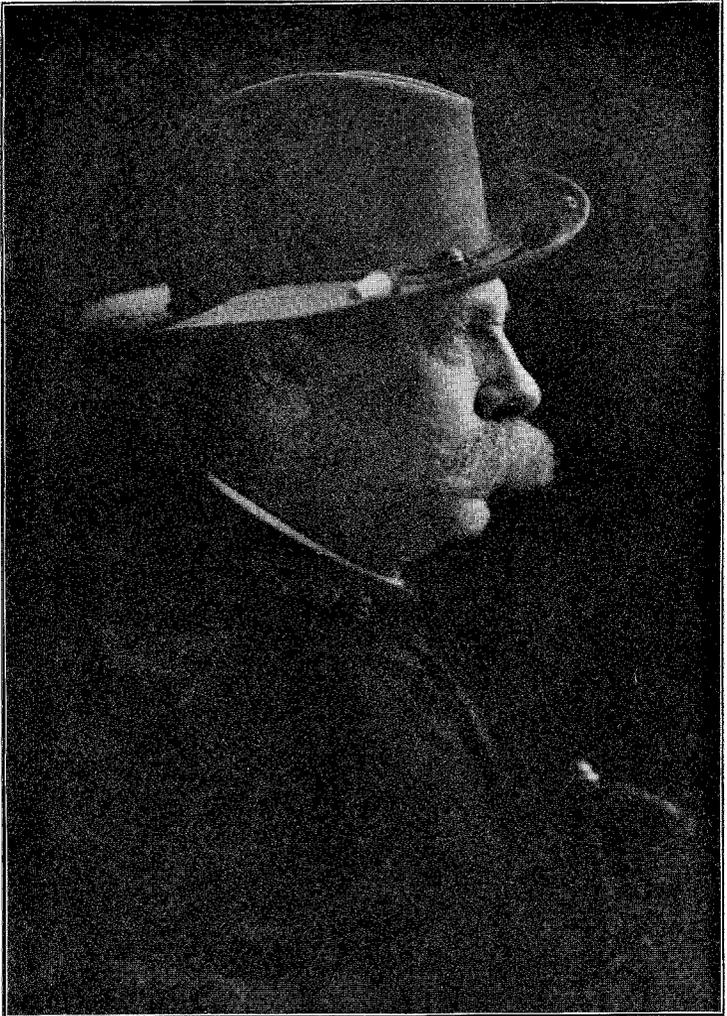
* * *

CARVER HOWLAND.

No. 2616. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, December 29, 1912, at San Diego, Cal., aged 62.

MAJOR CARVER HOWLAND was born at Providence, Rhode Island, October 10, 1850. He was the son of John Howland of Providence, Rhode Island. He comes of a military family, his ancestors having participated in the Colonial Wars and in the Revolution.



MAJOR CARVER HOWLAND.

He attended the public schools of Providence and was a graduate of Brown University. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1876, and joined the Fourth Infantry at Cantonment Reno (afterward Fort McKinney), Wyoming, in the fall of that year. He served on the frontier until 1883, taking part in the White River (Utah) Expedition, and from then until 1887, at West Point as Acting Assistant Professor of French at the Military Academy. After this he returned to his regiment, being stationed in Washington and Idaho. He served a tour as Regimental Adjutant of the Fourth Infantry. He served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, being in command of his Company at the Battle of El Caney; and in the Philippines during the Insurrection.

The hardships and exposure of these campaigns undermined his health and he was retired for disability in line of duty December 29, 1902, while serving as Major of the Twenty-ninth Infantry.

After his retirement he made his home in San Diego, California.

He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Descendants of the Mayflower.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of General Butler D. Price, U. S. Army.

There are left to mourn his loss his widow and one daughter, Jeanette.

Gentle and high-minded, with an undying sense of truth and honor he enjoyed the respect and affection of all who knew him. He was a loyal friend and a kind and loving husband and father.

CLASSMATE.

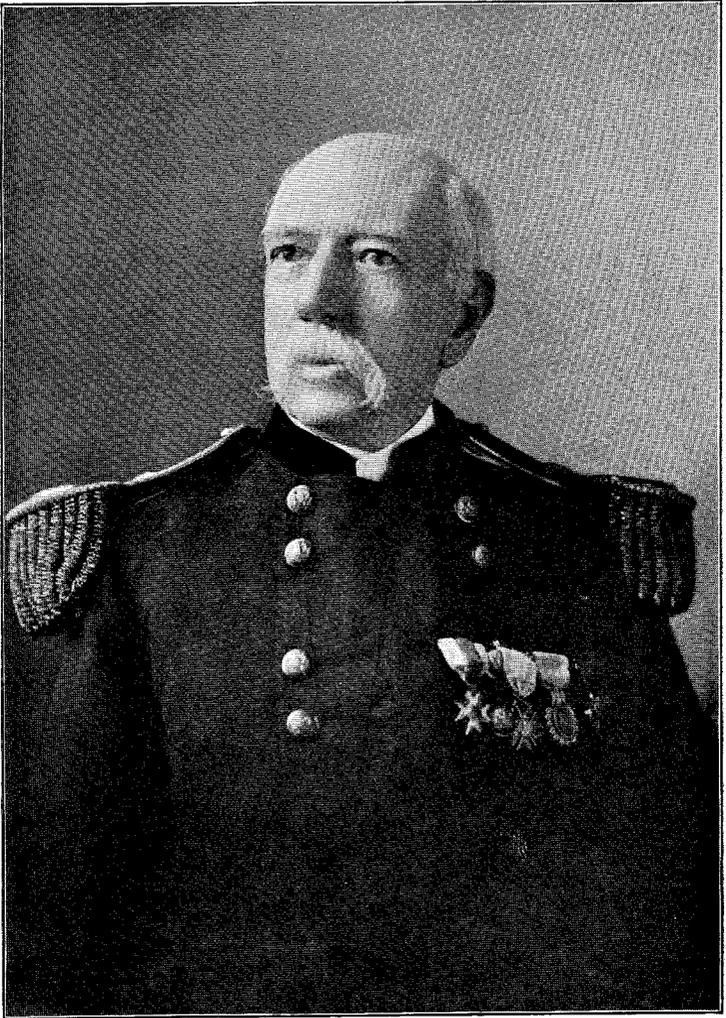
CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE.

No. 1668. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, January 4, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 78.

CHARLES GREENE SAWTELLE was born at Norridgewock, Maine, on May 10, 1834. His family was of Huguenot ancestry, which left France at the time of the persecution, settled in Somerset County in the South of England, and emigrated to America early in the Seventeenth Century. The immigrant, Richard Sawtell, by name, was born in Somerset County in 1636. The records show that in 1662 he was one of the first proprietors, and the Town Clerk of Groton, Massachusetts. He subsequently transferred his residence to Watertown, Maine, and was driven therefrom by Indians in 1676. General Sawtelle was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution in recognition of services rendered by the great grandfather of his mother, Abner Ellis, of Dedham, Massachusetts, who served as a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, from 1771 to 1781, and who in 1775 was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts held at Cambridge. His father, Hon. Cullen Sawtelle, represented the Norridgewock District of Maine for a term (1849-1851) in the House of Representatives at Washington. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyman Sawtelle, was a resident of Northfield, Massachusetts, before her marriage.

The boy was a student at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, prior to receiving his appointment as Cadet at the Military Academy in 1850. His West Point class numbered 102 members, of whom only 46 were graduated in 1854, and three in the following year. During the four years Sawtelle took life easily, respected and beloved by his comrades. Having strong artistic tastes he took and held the third rank in drawing during the two years in which it formed



GENERAL CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

a part of the course. Incidentally he formed a warm friendship with James A. Whistler, who for a time was a member of the class next below ours; and on one of the last times that I saw the General, he showed me as valued treasures some humorous sketches made at that early date by this favorite pupil of Professor Weir who was destined later to become a distinguished artist with an European reputation.

On graduating in 1854, Sawtelle was assigned to duty with the Sixth Infantry, having the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He continued to serve with that regiment until May, 1861, his commission of Second Lieutenant dating from March 3, 1855, and of First Lieutenant from June 5, 1860. He served as Regimental Quartermaster after February 15, 1857, and for a few months as Acting Regimental Adjutant. During these seven years his duties kept him wholly in the West, in Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, Utah, California and Arizona; but when the war broke out he was transferred to the East, and appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, dating from May 17, 1861.

He was first stationed for several months at Perryville, Maryland, organizing, by direction of General McClellan, a new and important depot on the left bank of the Susquehanna, for the manner of doing which he was commended by that General in his report; he then took an active and responsible part in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign, disembarking and forwarding troops and supplies for the Army of the Potomac in succession from Fort Munroe, White House, and Harrison's Landing; and finally he superintended, between August 18 and September 7, the embarkation of the Army to the vicinity of Washington. Then, as its Acting Chief Quartermaster during the Maryland Campaign, he supervised the forwarding of its supplies from Washington until November 12; when, with the volunteer staff rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Second Army Corps.

He so served during the Rappahannock Campaign, being present at the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, as Chief Quartermaster of the Right Grand Division. On January 24, 1863, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Corps, taking part in Stoneman's Raid toward Richmond in May, 1863, and superintending the removal of stores from Aquia Creek to Alexandria in June. From June to August he was engaged as Assistant Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, in forwarding supplies from Washington and Alexandria for use in the Gettysburg campaign; then for about six months he remained in Washington as Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau.

In February, 1864, he was transferred to the West, first taking station at Brownsville, Texas, as Chief Quartermaster of the forces on the Rio Grande; in May he moved with transports and supplies to meet General Banks then returning from the Red River Campaign, joining the column at the crossing of the Atchafalaya River, where he constructed a novel ponton bridge 900 feet long, using 21 large steamers as pontons. After remaining a few days in charge of the steam transportation of the Department of the Gulf, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of West Mississippi, an office which he retained for about a year, engaged in forwarding troops and supplies for the Mobile Campaign and for the Expedition which terminated in the surrender of the Confederate forces under General Taylor.

During the War, from November 12, 1862, to May 25, 1865, with a few days' intermission, he held the Volunteer Staff Commission of Lieutenant-Colonel; on May 25, 1865, he was promoted to be Colonel in the same organization, holding this grade until January 1, 1867. His service in the Southwest, during the French Intervention in Mexico, continued until September, 1867, when he was transferred to New York City and assigned to duty there under his regular

army rank of Major in the Quartermaster Department. In recognition of his war services he received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, all for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion. They all dated from March 13, 1865, and were conferred upon the urgent recommendations of his commanding officers, without solicitation on his part.

After the war General Sawtelle held many responsible positions in the Quartermaster Department, at different stations in the East, West and South; and for a period of about seven years acted as assistant in the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington. Everywhere his efficiency and devotion to duty were recognized by his commanding officers, as documents signed by many of our best known Generals demonstrate. He was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster-General, on January 24, 1881; to that of Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster-General, on September 12, 1894; and to that of Brigadier-General, Quartermaster-General, on August 19, 1896. He remained as Chief of his Department at Washington until February 16, 1897, when he was retired from active service at his own request after 40 years' service. (Section 1, Act June 30, 1882.)

He was an active member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, being elected as an original member through the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania in April, 1871; being transferred to the Commandery of the State of California in May, 1871; being transferred back to the Commandery of Pennsylvania in May, 1873; being transferred to the Commandery of the District of Columbia in February, 1884; being transferred back to the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania in December, 1890; being again transferred to the Commandery of the District of Columbia in December, 1896; being again transferred back to the Commandery of

the State of Pennsylvania in November, 1897; and finally being transferred back to the Commandery of the District of Columbia, in December, 1907. He held the offices of Registrar, of Junior Vice-Commander, and of Commander in the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, and of member of "the Council" and of Registrar in the Commandery of the District of Columbia. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of several social organizations in New York City and in Washington. In his official life he showed marked administrative ability, and as a friend he was most esteemed by those who knew him best.

General Sawtelle married Miss Alice Chester Munroe at Englewood, New Jersey, on March 30, 1869. Their eldest son, Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., was a graduate of the Military Academy in the Class of 1893, and his obituary memoir appears in our Annual for 1909. Their second son, Captain Edmund M. Sawtelle, now a Consulting Engineer in New York City, commanded Company M, First Volunteer Engineers, in the Spanish War. Mrs. Sawtelle and her daughter, Miss Alice Elizabeth, survive the General. He was a devout churchman and a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, from which he was buried with full military honors at the Arlington National Cemetery, on January 6, 1913.

H. L. A.

CHARLES L. UMBSTAETTER.

No. 2152. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, January 9, 1913, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., aged 67.

CHARLES L. UMBSTAETTER was born at Lisbon, Ohio, in 1846. His father was Theobald Umbstaetter, the son of a Judge in Germany, was himself educated there as a lawyer and came to the United States during that revolutionary period which brought many Germans to this country, like Carl Schurz and others. At Lisbon he became associated with Edwin M. Stanton, afterward Secretary of War, in the practice of law. While there he married Martha McCook, daughter of Dr. George McCook of that place. When the subject of this sketch was a child, his father removed from Lisbon to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to which point Secretary Stanton had come about the same time, and they formed a new partnership at law in that city, associated with Judge Shaler, under the firm name of Shaler, Stanton & Umbstaetter.

During this period Secretary Stanton's eminent legal abilities attracted the attention of our Government and he represented the United States in fixing with Mexico the boundary lines of lower California, Arizona and New Mexico.

Charles Umbstaetter's education was obtained in the public schools of Pittsburgh, from which he entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, located in that city, and now the University of Pittsburgh. It was during his attendance at this University that he received the appointment to West Point and entered the Class of 1866, in July, 1862. Upon his retirement from the Army, he entered into commercial life, first with Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, an iron firm in Pittsburgh, and afterward entered the service of the Republic Iron Company, where he held a prominent position

in the sales department of that company until the formation of the National Tube Company.

He married Miss Annie Loney, of Baltimore, on the 27th day of April, 1899, and made his residence at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, a suburb of the City of Pittsburgh. In the year 1905, he and his wife took up substantially their permanent residence at Luzerne, Switzerland, spending the winters in Southern France and Northern Italy, but returning each summer to Luzerne. While there his wife had an acute attack of appendicitis, and died under the effects of an operation. He brought his wife back to Sewickley for burial and spent the balance of his life in this country, living substantially at Clifton Springs, New York. His death was very sudden. Although he had been in feeble health for many years, he seemed to have recovered to a great extent and was engaged, as was his practice every morning, in playing a game of billiards. The game being finished, he went into an adjoining room to wash his hands, and fell to the floor insensible. He never recovered sensibility, but died about six hours after. His body was brought to Pittsburgh, and is now buried beside his wife in the cemetery overlooking the Valley of the Ohio River.

During Mr. Umbstaetter's service in the Army he suffered an affection of the eyes, and of the nervous system which disqualified him for active business for a long period after his retirement from the Army. He was under the treatment of a number of expert physicians, who agreed as to the conditions, but were unable to diagnose the cause until an oculist, examining his eyes, and finding no organic trouble whatever, examined into his previous life and history and came to the conclusion, undoubtedly correct, that his trouble was caused by exposure to severe cold on the plains near Fort Sully, when he was caught in a blizzard while escorting his mother some distance to the nearest railway station. The

doctors then agreed that this exposure to cold had affected the spinal column to such an extent as to produce the severe consequences to his nervous system and to his eyesight. It took him several years to recover from these consequences sufficiently to engage in business and even then his strength and eyesight were so limited as to compel him to conserve his strength.

Notwithstanding his experience in the Army he seems to have been able to adapt himself to a commercial life. His services to the Republic Iron Company were so fully appreciated by them, that they provided a room connected with his office, where he could retire and rest for several hours during each day of business. Even with all this care his health broke down at one period and continued so for upward of a year. This led him to tender his resignation to the company. They not only declined to accept it, but held his position open for him until his recovery, and his ability to resume his duties, and paid him full compensation during that time.

In social life he was a genial, pleasant companion. His friends were devoted to him, and a large circle of them retain memories of his many good qualities.

Up to the time of his death his days in the Academy never lost interest, and he seemed never to tire of reminiscences of his army life.

C. H. TEBBETTS, '70.

HENRY F. KENDALL.

No. 2758. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, January 16, 1913, at Portland, Ore., aged 58.

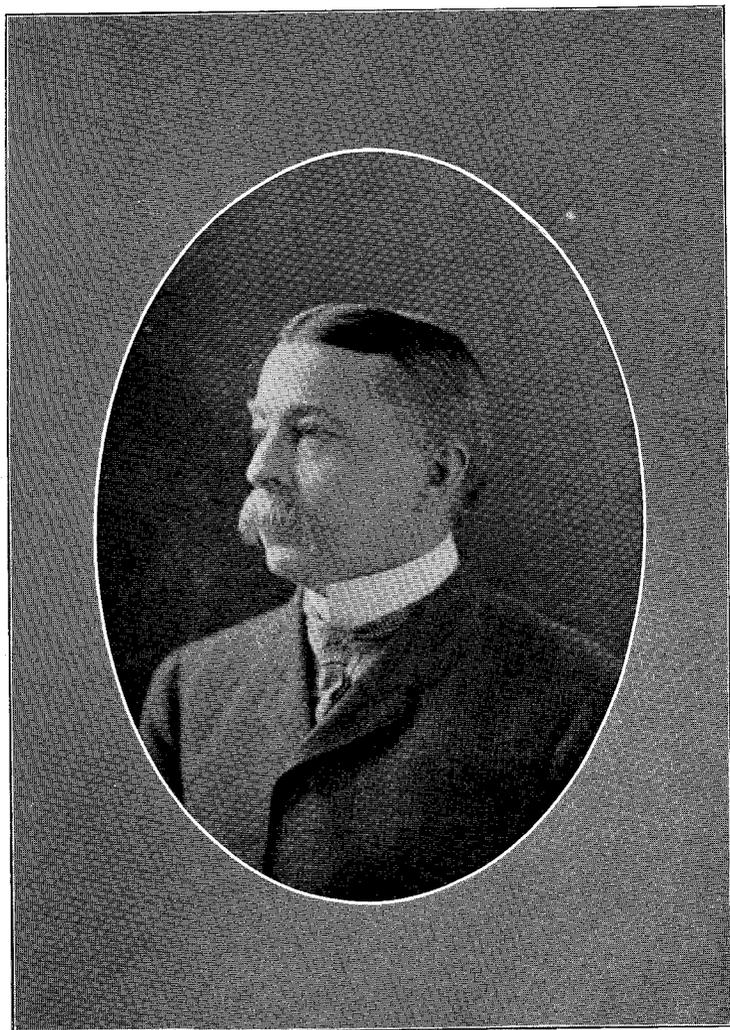
HENRY FLETCHER KENDALL, son of the late George Wilkins and Adelaide (de Valcour) Kendall, was born in Paris, France, June 18, 1855. His boyhood was spent on ranches in Comal and Kendall Counties, Texas, (Kendall County being named for his father), where the foundations for his education began under the supervision of his parents and a governess. At the time of his father's death in 1867, he was attending Saint Mark's Episcopal School in San Antonio, and two years later entered the Coronal Institute at San Marcos, Texas.

Mr. A. M. Holbrook, his father's partner in the New Orleans Picayune, suggested his coming to that city, and there he attended the Coliseum Academy, and the Boys' High School, devoting his spare time to various employments with the paper.

In January, 1873, he received the appointment of page in the Texas State Senate from Senator H. C. King and made the long journey from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Austin, Texas, in an ambulance for there were no railroads then. When but seventeen he entered the Patent Department of the Texas State Law Office and remained there till he went to West Point.

Having been appointed a Cadet at the Military Academy he entered in June, 1874, and graduated with his class in June, 1878, and then commenced his long and honorable career as a soldier.

At the Academy he seemed not to have cared for class standing, only desiring to graduate. His thorough knowledge of French, which he read, spoke and wrote fluently, would



MAJOR HENRY F. KENDALL.

easily have placed him high in class standing in that study but he took no interest whatever in it and once said he never opened a French book except in the recitation room. He graduated so low in class standing that he could not get the Cavalry as he desired but was made Brevet Second Lieutenant or, as it was called Additional Second Lieutenant, dating from June 14, 1878, and was promoted Second Lieutenant same regiment June 24, 1878. He was anxious to serve in Texas and succeeded in being transferred to the Twentieth Infantry, September 9, same year, and joined his company in October at Fort Clark, Texas.

But he was determined to secure a transfer to the Cavalry and he made life miserable for his Congressman till he was transferred to the Eighth Cavalry, June 3, 1879, and then commenced his career as a Cavalryman, a career for which he was unusually well qualified. He was a splendid rider, tireless in the saddle, and was a standing candidate for scouting details. I first met him at Fort Clark when he joined the Cavalry Camp, and then and there began the intimate friendship ended only by death. Both were passionately fond of hunting and fishing and the region around Fort Clark was then a paradise for a sportsman. He was a remarkable wing shot, probably the best in the Army, a sharp shooter with the Cavalry carbine, and to win the cross with the old carbine with its stubby open sights was uncommon, and his skill in finding and catching fish was almost uncanny. Pinto and Turkey Creeks teemed with black bass and his success caused a brother officer to plaintively complain: "Kendall can catch more fish where they ain't than I can where they are." In those days we had mighty hunters at Fort Clark. Colonels Bliss and McLaughlin, Major Hager, and among the then young men Van Vliet, Jones, T. W. and Shannon, "mighty hunters in Israel," but Kendall held his own. In 1884 the usual target competition for places on the Department of

Texas Rifle Team was held at Fort Clark and all the candidates had a month's practice to familiarize themselves with the range. Kendall absolutely declined to practice and on the night before the actual contest was harried and jeered at by two of the officers who confidently expected to win places on the team, and finally one of them jeered: "Kendall, you are afraid to go in tomorrow for fear you will be beaten." And that did settle it, and he replied with a quizzical smile: "I will come out tomorrow and beat both of you"; and he did, causing his tormentor to lose out entirely. He had a wonderful instinct for country. He never used a compass yet his sense of direction was so great that he could lead his men anywhere. It was a saying in the Eighth, "take Kendall, blindfolded, up in a balloon, whisk him off hundreds of miles and drop him in an unknown country and he will head straight for wood, water and grass." Every hill, trail, creek, spring or water hole within a hundred miles was familiar to him and this knowledge was some times invaluable. He was a natural born scout. Captain McNelly, the famous Texas Ranger, once said: "Lord, what a Ranger was lost when Kendall went into the Army"; and McNelly's name and reputation was one to conjure with in those stormy days on the Rio Grande.

His modesty was very marked. It was almost impossible to drag him into society and he was a standing substitute for Officer of the Guard on "hop" nights and it was a common saying when some society officer found himself detailed for guard: "Oh, Kendall will take it for you." He was an omniverous reader, especially of scientific works and Swedenborg's works were familiar to him. French books of any kind he devoured and yet probably not two officers in the regiment knew that that language was familiar to him. Drill of any kind was a nightmare, and I used to be amused at the look of utter misery on his face at battalion drill which was always Greek to him, but in the care of his men, who adored

him, and his horses he was unexcelled. Cruelty to a dumb beast was abhorrent to him and the most terrific outbreak of indignation I ever saw him show was provoked by seeing a trooper abuse his mount and the punishment was swift and drastic. He lived simply, apparently not caring for the ordinary comforts of life and once when ranked out of his quarters by a Captain, who condescendingly said: "You can take two days to move." He answered with that slow smile so characteristic of him, "Oh, I can move in a minute; all I have to do is to pick up my grip and whistle for my dog"; and in five minutes he was headed for my quarters for shelter. Another characteristic was his abhorrence for vulgar or indelicate stories and during all the years of our intimacy I never heard him tell a story that might not have been told at his mother's table. He was pure in thought, word and deed.

Promotion was then regimental and slow and he did not get his First Lieutenancy until April, 1885, and his Captaincy under the lineal law in April, 1891.

In August, 1887, he married Miss Mary Adair Jordan, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Jordan, Nineteenth Infantry, and to this marriage two children were born. Adelaide de V, and a son, William H., both of whom with his devoted wife survive him.

From 1878 to 1888 he served along the Rio Grande, constantly scouting and patrolling the river, mean, hard work, but better than loafing in garrison. We had then an outpost of one troop of Cavalry at Meyer Spring, guarding the Southern Pacific Railroad, a sandy, desolate place, two hundred miles from the nearest house and not a tree nearer than the Rio Grande, forty miles away, and yet when a brother officer who had a sick wife was ordered there in his turn Kendall promptly offered to go in his place although he had just returned from a four months' detail in that hell-hole, and went.

When the Eighth Cavalry made their long march of nearly 2,400 miles, from Texas to Dakota, he commanded his troop the whole distance. We messed together and his merry jokes and quiet acceptance of the discomforts of the long hot march helped wonderfully. His gun and rod furnished many a meal and his unvarying good nature whether the unfortunate caterer, the writer, had a good or bad or no dinner at the end of a long, dusty day helped mightily. The only time I saw him lose his serene indifference was one hot day in August when, after a twenty-five mile march without water and in clouds of dust, the Commanding Officer took an idiotic notion to have a regimental drill before going into camp. A drill that neither he nor anyone else had ever had or seen and Kendall's remarks on the future state of that Commanding Officer set the grass afire or ought to have done so.

Arriving at Fort Meade, Dakota, the regiment was split up among the posts and as my troop filed out that bright September day we clasped hands silently, words were unnecessary, and we never met again.

Except the two years on Recruiting Service he was with his troop until the breaking out of the Spanish War. He was then in Portland, Oregon, on a short leave and was detailed as Mustering Officer for that State, a detail he refused until assured that the Eighth would not be withdrawn from the Indian Agencies to go to the front, and so well did he do his work that he received a telegram of thanks from Corbin, the Adjutant General, and we all know that Corbin was not indiscriminate in his thanks.

He served his turns in the Islands and then came his promotion to Major of the Twelfth Cavalry and to his huge content he was ordered to his old stamping ground, Fort Clark, Texas, the post he had last left as a low down Second Lieutenant, and now he was the Post Commander.

Once more he went to Manila and there disease marked him, a malignant growth on the neck, and he was retired for disability contracted in the line of duty and came back to Portland, Oregon, to begin the long, wearisome fight, not for cure, for that was impossible, but to prolong his life for the sake of his dear ones. He had long before joined the church of his boyhood, the Episcopal, and there was no doubt in his mind of his acceptance with his Maker to whom he yielded the same prompt obedience that he did to his Army superiors. With what bravery, patience and unselfishness he fought the unequal fight only those with him can know. A surgical operation brought no relief and he settled down to the grim fight to live as long as possible. For six weary months he lived and slept in an easy chair, not being able to lie down even for a moment, and the agonizing suffering never relaxed but not a moan or impatient word gave indication of what he was enduring. All his attention was devoted to assuaging the bitter sorrow of the wife and children, in assuring them that all was well, that he "knew in Whom he had put his trust," and that his only regret was in leaving them, and the praying mother in far off Texas. But the unequal fight could not last always. Little by little he sank, almost imperceptibly his strength waned, till death came easily and mercifully from exhaustion, January 16, 1913, and the Soldier, the Cavalryman, the Scout, the Gentleman, our Friend, dearly beloved old "Hank" reported to the Great Commander "For duty, sir."

F. E. PHELPS,
Captain U. S. Army.

FRANK SOULÉ.

No. 2125. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, February 14, 1913, at Berkeley, California, aged 67.

Emeritus Professor of Civil Engineering, University of California:

"To know, to esteem, to love,—and then to part,
Makes up life's tale to many a feeling heart!"

"He was a loyal man, a man of honor, a good teacher, a good citizen, and this city and this university may well combine in laying on his bier the wreaths of memory. He cared for the students; he fought for civic righteousness while you slept; when men who called themselves good citizens neglected to register, Professor Soulé was leading in the battle." This was President Benjamin Ide Wheeler's tribute spoken at the funeral services in Berkeley to the gathered throngs of citizens and university friends.

FRANK SOULÉ was born at Woodville, Mississippi, August 6, 1845, and died at his home in Berkeley, California, February 14, 1913.

On the 6th of January, 1913, accompanied by his wife, he went to Pacific Grove, California, about a hundred miles south of Berkeley. He had not been strong since an attack of gripe three months before, but no indication of serious results was apparent. On the 8th of January, he was taken with a cerebral hemorrhage. His condition was most serious, but by the 25th of that month he had improved sufficiently to warrant his removal to his own home, where for a time he gained strength until a second stroke, a few days before his death, destroyed the last hope. He was conscious at times and realizing his condition, said he had no fear of



PROFESSOR FRANK SOULÉ.

death: "it is all over," he murmured. He intelligently seconded every effort of the doctor's but, brave to the end, accepted his defeat with resignation.

Professor Soulé was of New England ancestry: a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of George Soulé, who came to Plymouth in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and his wife, Mary Becket. His lineage traces also direct to John Alden and Priscilla Mullins of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims.

His father, Frank Soulé, became a resident of California in May, 1849, where he was well known as a journalist of marked ability, as one of the authors of the "Annals of San Francisco," and as the editor of the "Alta California" for a large part of the forty years of its publication.

Frank Soulé, Junior, when about the age of seventeen, was nominated for a cadet appointment from California to the U. S. Military Academy. Reporting at West Point in June, 1862, and passing the examinations, he received his warrant as Cadet, U. S. Army, and took high rank in his class—in the Academy and in the Corps. He was one of the first of his class to be selected for a corporal's rank, his military capabilities being readily recognized. The following year he was made First Sergeant of D Company, and was its Cadet-Captain in his first class year. Firm, fearless, impartial and conscientious, his control was positive and absolute; his sympathetic, warm heart had full recognition and was helpful in promoting highest military efficiency. To him, a duty required was a duty to perform with the best that was in him.

Recalling our companion in the Corps from 1862 to 1866, we read with appreciation now, a half century later, this tribute of the California Writers' Club and recognize these characteristics of our cadet days:

"One year he was our leader, friend and guide; a year that called for devotion to duty, wisdom and patience; he was all of these and more, for while a certain high mindedness and dignified bearing were ever his, he was kind and gentle always. His fidelity to the club was characteristic of the man."

And these tributes from associates of the present period:

"He was a military man in bearing and in thought. He believed in discipline and in authority. He laid upon himself the heavy hand of self-control. He was always kindly toward and thoughtful of others."

"The friend, the man upon whom one could always rely, the man of unfailing courtesy and of kindly instinct."

Frank Soulé graduated June 18, 1866, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, Ordnance Corps; served as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania, until December 6, 1867, when he was detailed as Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Military Academy and Assistant Professor of Mathematics from August 31, 1868. On August 27, 1869, he was granted leave of absence and interested himself in university work in California.

August 27, 1870, he resigned from the Army to become Professor of Mathematics in the University of California. He was head of the Department of Civil Engineering and Dean of the College of Civil Engineering from 1884 to 1908, and Professor of Civil Engineering from August 1, 1872. After thirty-nine years' consecutive service as Professor, he became Emeritus Professor of Civil Engineering, July 1, 1908.

His military capabilities were called into service for the State, and Governor William Irwin, on January 21, 1876, commissioned him Lieutenant-Colonel and Engineer Officer on the staff of the Major General commanding the National Guard of California; with this rank he served two years. He organized the Corps of University Cadets and was its

Commandant from September, 1870 to June, 1872, and when Lieutenant S. A. Cloman, U. S. A., was ordered to Manila during the War with Spain, he took charge of this Corps as Acting Professor of Military Science and Tactics from August, 1898 to August, 1900. As a West Point graduate he offered his military services to the National Government for the Spanish War of 1898.

As a Civil Engineer he was an expert authority, and his professional services were demanded for important works. Under Governor George C. Perkins, he was called as Consulting Engineer upon the construction of the San Francisco Sea Wall, and was a member of the commission to report upon it. Under Governor James Budd, he was appointed Engineering Expert to examine and report upon the foundations of the Union Ferry Depot of San Francisco.

He was in charge of the U. S. Irrigation Survey of the San Joaquin Valley and River in 1900; made report of Irrigation Investigations in California, 1901, and the report of the Department of Interior, U. S. Geological Survey, 1907, on the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire of April 18th; and contributed to technical and scientific journals for many years.

Professor Soulé interested himself in the aims and works of many societies. He was an honorary member of the Faculty Club of the University of California, and held membership in the following: Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of California, Association of the Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, American Society of Civil Engineers, Sigma Xi Scientific Society, Tau Beta Pi Scientific Society, Geographical Society of the Pacific (life membership), Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. Commandery of the State of California, Society of California Pioneers, California Writers' Club, Athenian Club of Oakland, City Club of Berkeley, Unitarian Clubs of Berkeley and of Ala-

meda, and for many years, Bohemian, Army and Navy, and University Clubs of San Francisco. He was a staunch supporter of the humane cause and was a member of national, state and city humane associations, displaying ever a solicitude for the welfare of children and animals and personally arresting many an ill-conducted person.

Many resolutions of regret have been passed and one may be quoted as indicative of the sentiment of others:

"Whereas, since the date of the last regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oakland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Alameda County, its members have been called to mourn the loss of their distinguished associate, Colonel Frank Soulé, who departed this life on the fourteenth day of February, A. D. nineteen hundred and thirteen; and,

"Whereas, he was numbered among the staunch patriots who came to California at a critical period of its formative life, and who has since given texture and fibre to the citizenship of the entire state; and,

"Whereas, almost his last effort was a valuable report based on a special investigation of an important branch of our humane work; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that with a high appreciation of the genial and lovable nature of Colonel Frank Soulé; of his active and earnest efforts as one of the members of this society; of the intelligent labors which he brought to the discharge of every duty throughout his long, useful and honorable career; and with profound sorrow for his death, we hereby testify our admiration of his sterling character, and of the nobleness with which he dignified every station of human life.

"Resolved, that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Board, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the widow of our deceased friend and associate."

The University of California records show the prominence of Professor Soulé's work in its early days previous to 1880. Mathematics, Astronomy and Engineering were his

responsibilities, and in 1886 the Students' Astronomical Observatory was designed and built by him with special State appropriations. In the next ten years, under his direction, many important geodetic studies were maintained and measurements performed. He inaugurated the Weather Bureau Record, which later was distributed by the Department of Astronomy. In the early Nineties, after a visit to the prominent Eastern and European schools, he built and equipped a testing laboratory which has grown into the Civil Engineering Department Experiment Station.

In 1907, he passed a year in foreign travel. He was a man of multifarious tasks and of many sided usefulness in advancing the interests of the university, and no one had closer touch with the students than he.

He saw his university start from the humblest beginning and witnessed its growth to one of the most powerful educational institutions in the country; and in his hands the College of Civil Engineering greatly expanded and kept pace with the highest scientific developments. He was a force in engineering circles in the State of California. He frequently reported on road, street, sewer and water supply projects, and was an expert in judging materials and their tests.

Frank Soulé's career was worthy of his Alma Mater; it was his highest aim to have it so, for his gratitude and devotion were ever strong, and ever loyal and true to the spirit of old West Point.

The memory of the traits we loved in him in the old cadet days is still fresh. Courage, simplicity and sympathy were the keynotes to Frank's character. If a thing was right, it was to be done; if wrong, it was to be combatted; if he believed a thing should be said, he said it however undiplomatic it might be. Personal interests never influenced his decisions. He would risk his own life for a friend with-

out a thought of his own danger. Another's sorrow or loss touched his heart and its tender interest soothed many a wound. His sympathy was with the losing side and he would risk money or standing to help anyone whom he believed to be unjustly treated. Generous and brave, he was quick to repent and acknowledge an injustice if he found he had been wrong, for he was human and possessed a spirit that was quick to arouse. He was most democratic and his friends were of every rank in life; of dignity and self-respect, his friendliness and interest in others never caused undue familiarity from anyone, high or low.

His profession was his life work but he took an active part in outside interests, and with literary, musical and artistic tastes possessed intimate friendships with writers, musicians and artists.

After his retirement from scientific duties, he took up interests that he enjoyed, and registered in the University of Paris for courses in esthetics, art and literature. A year and a half in the art centers of Europe was a rest and a great joy to him; he had previously pursued scientific studies abroad, particularly astronomy, for two years, in strengthening his university work, but this time he sought pleasure that he had earned.

The last year of his life, with all his varied interests, no pleasure seemed greater than that he drew from the California Writers' Club of which he was President—a club composed of Western writers, artists and musicians—with vigorous growth under his leadership. A director of the Society of California Pioneers, he enjoyed promoting the happiness of the surviving "Forty-niners" of whom his father had been one.

The funeral services of "this noted savant" were impressive. They were held at Berkeley on the 18th of February, 1913, and the university was closed for the day with

the flag at half-mast, and every honor was paid his memory. The university ceremonies were beautiful and the gathering of friends filled the church and the church-yard. The university faculty and student body, the community with which he was identified, the Loyal Legion, Society of California Pioneers, and the many societies of which he was a member gathered in sadness to do him homage. Old men and young men shed tears of genuine grief. Floral offerings from far and near covered pulpit and choir; messages of regret from presidents of colleges throughout the United States and from former students all over the world were received, expressive of esteem and deep love. President Wheeler and others spoke with much emotion. Rev. Dr. A. M. Smith referred to "his beautiful home life" and "the love and honor in which he had always been held."

"It is significant," he said, "that in paying our last tribute to Professor Soulé we speak less of his well known learning and attainments than of his splendid qualities as a man."

"He was one to whom all turned in the hour of need and never in vain," said Dr. Frederick Hosmer.

His favorite hymns sung at the ceremonies were: "A Psalm of Trust," and "Back to the Field," the last stanza of which is:

"For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win,
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Major J. T. Nance and thirteen intimate friends were pallbearers.

The grief-stricken widow's health failing under the blow, she died within five months of his death. Mrs. Soulé was Adelaide Sherwood Worden, a lineal descendant of Peter Worden, who came from England and settled at Yarmouth,

Cape Cod, Massachusetts, dying there in 1638, and whose granddaughter, Mercy, born 1640, married Kenelm Winslow, 2nd.

Colonel Soulé ever mourned the death of a most beautiful daughter who was his pride and joy. He is survived by two sons, Beach and Douglas; the latter recently won very high honors in his university courses.

Frank Soulé was a good and devoted husband and father; his home was filled with sunshine and increasing happiness as the years sped on; and we, of his close cadet companionship, felt the sweetness of his strong individual character and his brotherly affection to the hour of his parting.

F. L. HILLS,

Class of 1866.

GEORGE W. C. LEE.

No. 1631. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, February 18, 1913, at Ravensworth, Va., aged 81.

"George Washington Custis Lee was the eldest son of General Robert E. Lee and a grandson of General Henry Lee, whose brilliant services in the Revolutionary War won him the name of 'Light Horse Harry.' G. W. C. Lee's mother was a daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, General Washington's adopted son and grandson of Mrs. Washington. He was born at Fort Monroe, Virginia, September 16, 1832, and received his early education at academies in Virginia. At the age of eighteen he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was graduated on July 1, 1854, as the first of that class, which contained 46 members. His father was second in the West Point Class of 1829. Other members of the Class of 1854 were Generals Oliver O. Howard and Thomas Ruger, U. S. A., Henry L. Abbot, Michael R. Morgan and J. E. B. Stuart, the famous Confederate cavalry leader, and Stephen D. Lee.



GENERAL GEORGE W. C. LEE.

This is from a photograph taken in 1853 when General Lee was Adjutant of the Corps of Cadets at West Point, N. Y.
The Association was unable to obtain a later photograph.

"On graduating young Lee was assigned as a brevet Second Lieutenant to the Corps of Engineers, and was sent to Florida, where he served as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Clinch, on Amelia Island. He was at that place for two years, when he went to Georgia to assist in the building of Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and also in works for the improvement of the Savannah River.

"He became a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers on March 3, 1855. From Georgia he was sent across the continent to San Francisco, where he helped in building the defences of Fort Point, at the entrance to San Francisco Bay. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the fall of 1859, and then returned to the East, being stationed in Washington as an assistant in the Engineer Bureau, and then as Superintending Engineer of the repairs of Fort Washington on the Potomac River.

"At the beginning of the Civil War Lieutenant Lee resigned his commission in the United States Army and entered the Confederate service. He was commissioned a Major of Engineers in the Provisional Army of Virginia on May 10, 1861, and on July 1 in that year was appointed a Captain in the Confederate Corps of Engineers. In that capacity Captain Lee located and constructed the fortifications around Richmond, and on August 31, 1861, became Aide-de-camp to President Jefferson Davis, with rank of Colonel of Cavalry.

"Two years later Lee was commissioned a Brigadier General, and assigned to a command organized for local defence around Richmond. In the fall of 1864 he was commissioned a Major General and received the command of a Division in the Army of Northern Virginia, which he led bravely and skilfully until he was captured at Sailor's Creek.

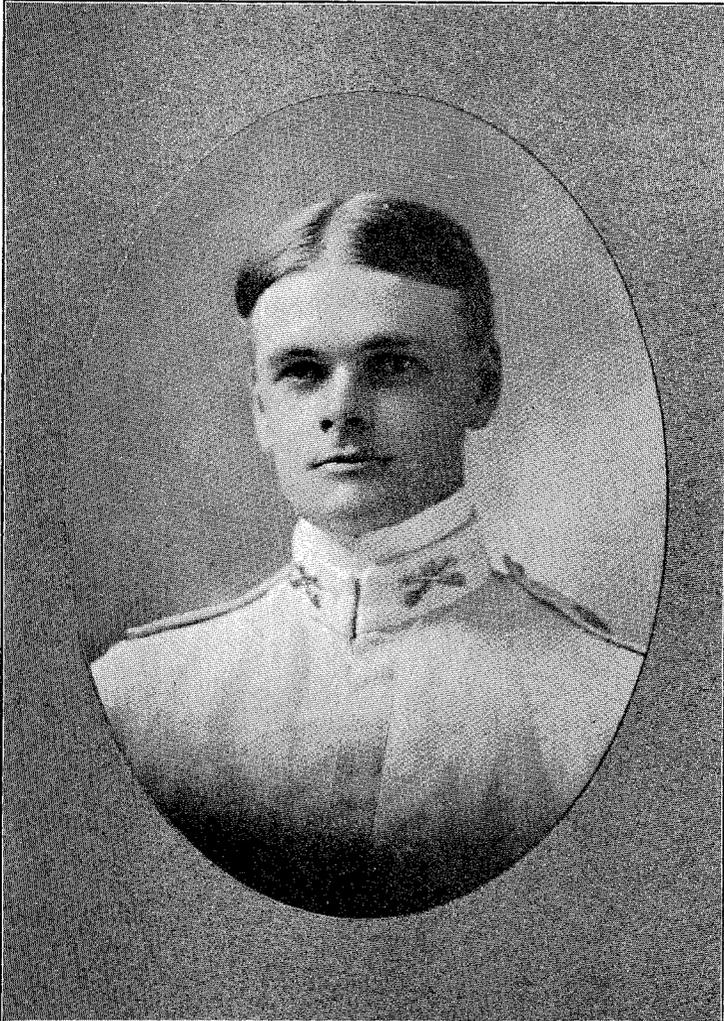
"The war over, General G. W. C. Lee was appointed in 1865 to the post of Professor of Military and Civil Engineering in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia—where Stonewall Jackson had been a professor before the war. That was in October. Just a little while before, Custis Lee's father, Robert Edward Lee, had ridden across country to Lexington on his famous gray horse, Traveller, to become President of Washington College in the same town. The surrender at Appomattox had occurred in the preceding April, and at the time the Lees, father and son, were summoned to Lexington both were living at 'Derwent,' near Cartersville, in Cum-

berland County (which is a neighbor of Appomattox), in what General R. E. Lee described in one of his letters, written at that date, as 'a comfortable small house in a grove of oaks.' It was to this place of four rooms that the Lee family, broken in fortune by the war, had retired. Father and son were both actually prisoners on parole.

"Robert Edward Lee died in 1870. G. W. C. Lee, known in the family as Custis, succeeded his father in the Presidency the next year, and Washington College then became Washington and Lee University, the name of the great Confederate leader, who had presided over its destinies in the first hard years of recovery from the ruin of war and defeat, being added to that of Washington, to whom the institution, once known as Liberty Hall, owed its first endowment—certain canal shares which had been voted to the master of Mount Vernon by the Legislature of Virginia as some return for his unpaid services in the War of Independence.

"The younger Lee was head of the historic school in the hollow of the Virginia mountains for more than a quarter of a century. In 1897 he retired from the active conduct of affairs with the title of president emeritus. Meantime, General Lee had received the degree of LL.D. from Tulane University and been made a fellow of the Society of Arts and Letters in England. His home was at Burke, Fairfax County, Virginia, not a great many miles away from Bull Run and Manassas.

"One of General R. E. Lee's sons still survives—Robert Edward Lee—who was born at Arlington in 1843, was a Captain in the Confederate army, and is the author of 'Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee.'"—N. Y. Evening Post of Feb. 18, 1913.



LIEUTENANT ALLEN C. KEYES.

ALLEN C. KEYES.

No. 4046. CLASS OF 1901.

Died, March 4, 1913, at Fort Clark, Texas, aged 35.

ALLEN COLLINS KEYES was born in Quincy, Illinois, on May 6th, 1878, whence, while he was still a small child, his family removed to Minneapolis. Here, in 1896, he won his cadetship by competitive examination, was admitted to the Military Academy in 1897, and was graduated No. 53 in his class on the 18th of February, 1901. His first station was at Fort Leavenworth, where he assisted in the organization of the Fourteenth Cavalry. After a few weeks' service at Fort Leavenworth he was transferred to Fort Riley, and in February, 1902, went with the first squadron of his regiment to Fort Huachuca.

In the fall of 1903 he sailed with the regiment for the Philippines and took part in all the military operations under General Wood in the Islands of Mindanao and Jolo.

The regiment returned to the United States in the fall of 1905 and Lieutenant Keyes went with his troop to Fort Walla Walla, but was almost immediately promoted and assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, with station at Fort Washakie. Here he remained until the departure of the regiment for the Philippines, in 1907, and remained with it doing troop and staff duty until its return in May, 1909.

After a short service at Fort Ethan Allen he was detached, going on recruiting duty at Lexington, Kentucky, until he was relieved and, after a short leave of absence, assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry, joining the regiment at Fort Clark in the early fall of 1912. From the time he joined the regiment until his death at Fort Clark on March 4th, 1913, he was almost continuously in the field doing patrol duty on the Mexican border.

A friend in commenting on his death writes:

"The deplorable condition in which we found him upon his return to Fort Clark was clearly due to the exigencies of the Service. If he had not been in the field for weeks and months with only casual and inefficient civilian medical attention his early death would not have been recorded."

Thus another name has been added to the long roll of those who have died inconspicuously for their Country through their devotion to duty and neglect of self.

Lieutenant Keyes had excellent administrative ability and a legal mind. It was the privilege of the writer to have him for a period in a confidential staff capacity and to be most forcibly impressed with his good judgment and tact in handling embarrassing situations. With many others he shares in the loss to the Service of a most efficient officer and the personal loss of a dear friend.

Lieutenant Keyes leaves behind a widow and one son, Allen Lloyd Keyes, who was the cup boy of his father's class.

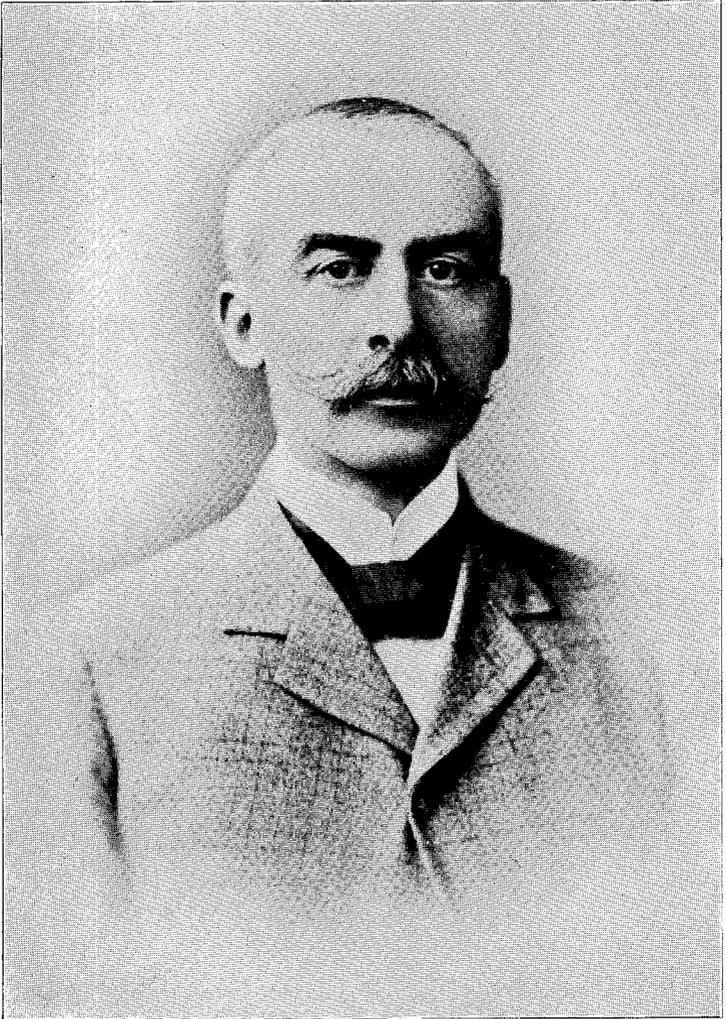
* * *

JOHN CONRAD MALLERY.

No. 2157. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, December 6, 1912, at New York City, N. Y., aged 69.

JOHN CONRAD MALLERY was born in Philadelphia, October 11, 1843. His father was Garrick Mallery, one of the most prominent lawyers in the city, a graduate of Yale College and a Judge at one time in Lucerne County, Pennsylvania. His ancestors were sturdy New England farmers of English descent. Mallery's mother's name was Janet Otto, daughter of John Conrad Otto and Eliza Todd Otto. Mrs. Mallery was descended from Dr. Christopher Otto, a court physician at



MAJOR JOHN C. MALLERY.

Hanover, who came to this country before the American Revolution. His son, Dr. Bodo Otto, was surgeon in charge of the encampment at Valley Forge during the memorable winter of 1777 and 1778. Dr. John Conrad Otto was a leading old-time practitioner in Philadelphia, one of the early leaders in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one of the physicians who received from the City of Philadelphia a memorial of thanks for their services during the cholera epidemic of 1843. An uncle, Judge William T. Otto, was a prominent lawyer and reporter of the United States Supreme Court from 1875 to 1882.

It will thus be seen that Mallery's genealogy was of the best in the land.

His early school days were passed in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for and entered Williams College in 1859, graduating with high honors in 1863. In September of the same year he received an appointment to West Point and graduated in 1867, second in his class.

His military history as given from the office of the Chief of Engineers is as follows:

Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 17, 1867; First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 17, 1867. Served as Assistant Engineer on the Geodetic Survey of the Northern Lakes, August, 1867, to October, 1869; (leave of absence, December 20, 1867, to April 5, 1868); at the Military Academy, as Assistant Professor of Engineering and Assistant Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, October 16, 1869, to August 30, 1874, and on duty with Engineer Company at West Point, N. Y., January 23, 1871, to October 29, 1873; (leave of absence in Europe, June 8 to November 30, 1872); as Chief Engineer of the Department of California and Division of the Pacific, October 24, 1874, to May 31, 1878; (leave of absence in Europe, October 2, 1877, to March 14, 1878, and on temporary duty with the Commissioner of Education in connection with the Paris Exposition, March 15, 1878, to June 10, 1878); on duty with Board of Commissioners to determine the Boundary

Line between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, June 10 to July 10, 1878; with Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, N. Y., as Adjutant, Treasurer and Acting Signal Officer, July 13, 1878, to March 31, 1880, and in command of Engineer Company, March 31, 1880 (leave of absence, August 23 to November 23, 1881) to November 23, 1883; and as Engineer of First and Second Lighthouse Districts, December 1, 1883 (sick leave of absence, October 10, 1884 to May 10, 1885) to May 18, 1885,—of Fourth District, May 19, 1885, to July 7, 1887,—and of Fifth and Sixth Districts, since July 9, 1887. Stationed at Baltimore, Md., Engineer Fifth and Sixth Lighthouse Districts, July 8, 1887, to November 14, 1891; Major Corps of Engineers, December 14, 1891; at St. Augustine, Florida, in charge of fortification and river and harbor works in Florida, November 18, 1891 to June 20, 1893; (leave of absence on account of sickness, June 24, 1893, to December 23, 1894); awaiting orders at Philadelphia, Pa., December 23, 1894, to January 26, 1895.

Every duty was performed with the utmost efficiency, intelligence and integrity.

He was retired from active service on January 26, 1895, under Section 1251, of the Revised Statutes, in consequence of illness contracted in the service by exposure to fever in southern swamps.

He first married Miss Anne Louise Winslow of Cincinnati, on June 26, 1873. She died in Cincinnati, September 5, 1884, leaving two sons, Winslow Mallery and Otto T. Mallery, both living. On May 27, 1897, he married Miss Jane Turnure of the well known New York family of that name, by whom he had one son, Garrick, now living.

After his retirement he spent his time between a country place at Aiken, South Carolina, Newport and Europe. He had occasional attacks of illness, resulting doubtless from the exposures which caused his retirement.

His death occurred suddenly at the Manhattan Hotel, in New York, on December 6, 1912.

Such, in briefest outline, was the career of John Mallery, but it utterly fails to disclose the interest and charm of his life. His personality was one of the most engaging of any man that the writer has ever known. He was exceedingly handsome, gracious in his manners, and possessed of a wit of the most sparkling and delightful kind and entirely without bitterness. For those who had the privilege of knowing and being associated with him intimately, as had the writer, who was for two years his room mate at West Point, and served with him on the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes, it is difficult to write or speak without seeming to indulge in exaggerated panegyric.

Perhaps it is permissible in such an article as this to refer to one experience where he and the writer served together in the topographic and hydrographic survey of Lake St. Clair, Michigan.

In September, 1868, when the winds became so high that it was impracticable to continue in Lake Superior, a party of four found themselves on the Steamer "Search" in the survey of Lake St. Clair. The party consisted of Captain Benjamin D. Greene, Lieutenant Mallery, a Civil Assistant, Mr. Lamson and the writer. The day's work began by rising at daybreak, a hearty breakfast at seven o'clock and departure to our various work in rowboats. Mallery and Greene were engaged in triangulation, Lamson in sounding and the writer in sketching the topography to connect with the triangulation. We returned to the steamer at sunset and dined at six o'clock, and oh, such good things to eat and such appetites! Ducks without number, fresh fish directly out of the lake, celery, and every kind of succulent vegetable from the nearby shore. The conversation was on a high plane. Every subject under heaven came under discussion, but particularly politics, religion and love. After dinner, for a couple of hours perhaps, whist; at half-past nine sharp tattoo was sounded, and at ten

o'clock the lights had to be out. It is difficult to imagine a more agreeable experience and from what the writer has learned of Mallery's career, he had many such in the course of his life. Indeed it may be pertinent to say, that such experience as these compensate an army officer for the many sacrifices that he has to make and reconcile him to his lot.

The writer has often thought, that if army men allowed their imaginations to dwell on such experiences, it would deter many from the hazardous experiment of resigning, and attempting to make great fortunes, in which so few succeed.

The world in which he moved was richer for the life of John Mallery, and his death was an irreparable loss.

WILLIAM E. ROGERS.

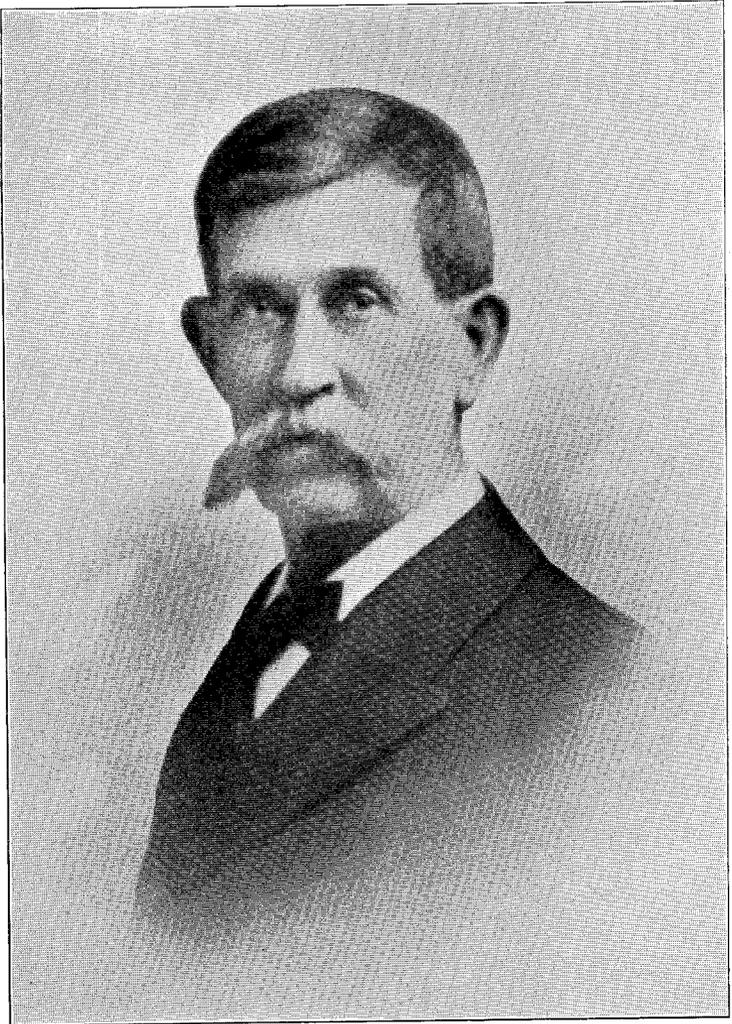
THOMAS M. JONES.

No. 1625. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, March 7, 1913, at Prescott, Ariz., aged 81.

It seemed a spirit of real prophecy which made the Class of 1853 select as their seal the pile of cannon balls and the mortar, and for their motto "We separate for service."

That service was so varied and so brilliant that it has caused some to say that it was the most famous class which ever graduated from the Military Academy. This in a way was natural from the fact that when the great struggle came on between the states, they were still in the ardor of their young manhood, but had the years of service necessary to fit them for the important places of trust which opened to them. How they filled those positions of trust and nobly proved true to their Country and their Alma Mater, the history of America must tell. Whether it was in the bril-



GENERAL THOMAS M. JONES.

liant lime light of distinction, or the less prominent walks of self-sacrifice and service—whether like McPherson to fill a hero's grave; like William McE. Dye to serve in all parts of the world with experiences to furnish food for a romance written by the elder Dumas; like Alston, who became a soldier of the Cross after laying down the sword, or like the subject of this sketch, who through loving service and steadfast example used his education for the benefit of others, and his scholars all over America—both white and red—rise up to call him blessed.

His father was John Jones of Pembroke, a country place near Hampton, Virginia, and his mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Booker of Sherwood, both of families which had settled in Tidewater, Virginia, in the earliest days of the Colonies. He was born March 11, 1832, and entered West Point in June, 1849.

At the Academy he was extremely popular with both professors and cadets—having a quality of ready sympathy and consideration which endeared him to everyone—but his comrade and very close friend and roommate was General H. H. Walker.

He did not stand particularly high in his class—more from inadequate preparation than a lack of studiousness or ability—and he insisted that it was only his natural love of and turn for mathematics which helped him through his first years. He always considered it one of the great privileges of his life, that during his years at the Academy he should have known and come under the influence of General Robert E. Lee—then of course only Colonel Lee—Superintendent of West Point at that time.

After graduation he was assigned to the Eighth Regiment of Infantry and stationed at Governors Island. He served here but a short time, and was ordered to Ringgold Barracks, Texas. Both here, and later at Fort Davis, he

was closely associated with his classmate and dear friend, General William McE. Dye—at the latter garrison they were housemates.

When secession seemed imminent, and the great decision had to be made—he steadfastly put behind him the call of ambition and promised promotion, and cast his fortune where conscience and duty dictated.

His last service to the United States was to carry \$30,000.00 (\$20,000.00 in silver) from the Government mint in New Orleans, to pay off the United States troops at San Antonio. This was a perilous mission, and he was forced to use every bit of wood-craft and Indian lore his border life had taught him; but he outwitted the Texans and delivered the money in safety.

It was while in New Orleans on this mission that he first saw evidences that the Confederacy was really established, and from there that he sent in his resignation to President Buchanan, and offered his services to the State of Louisiana, and while there he again met General Lee, who in speaking of his action said, "Boy, I think you have taken the step too soon—Virginia has not seceded, I still hope it may be averted." Alas, how many echoed the sentiment in varying accents then and afterward.

He was made Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana, serving with distinction in this capacity, as Commissary General of the Department of the Gulf, as a Brigadier in the Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns, as Major General in command at Mobile, and in command at Pensacola.

His service was always marked by foresight, and ability in handling the resources at hand, and in providing for contingencies, and when it became necessary, in face of an overwhelming force, to evacuate Pensacola, he succeeded in getting his command out of the city, leaving an empty commissary, spiked guns and a deserted citidal for the enemy to enter.

He was wounded slightly at Shelbyville—strangely enough the only wound he received during the war—but was taken very ill during 1863, and furloughed home to Warrenton, North Carolina, where his family had refuged from Virginia, in the fall of that year. After recovering somewhat he accepted the command of the fortifications at the mouth of the Cape Fear River—Fort Caswell and Fort Campbell—which guarded the approaches to Wilmington.

It was while on this service that he married Miss Mary Cowan London of Wilmington, North Carolina, on June 29, 1864.

The Confederacy collapsed, carrying with it all the high hopes, all the fond dreams and the material wealth of a people little used to hardships, and with shattered fortunes, devastated lands, and a lost profession, he was left with many others to face a new epoch.

His people having been planters for generations, it was natural he should turn to farming, and he settled on Llewellyn Farm, Fauquier County, Virginia. This was a difficult task, for Virginia had not only been the battle ground, but the land had been worked for so many years that it was hard to make it yield.

He turned to educational work, and accepted a position as Professor at the Maryland Agricultural College, Bladensburg, also serving as Commandant of Cadets from 1874 to 1877, and in this work he discovered his talent. He was a born teacher. He later accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Warrenton, Virginia. His was a very rare nature. He had an almost self-effacing modesty and an aversion to giving pain which made him beloved by young and old alike, but he had a peculiarly strong influence over young boys. In his years of teaching this quality was especially developed and the loyalty and devotion of those whom he had taught and the development

of honor and manhood in them, caused Senator Daniel to exclaim with real impatience when asked to urge his appointment as an Indian Agent—

“Why does Tom Jones go to teach Indians? We need him here in Virginia—why doesn’t he start a school for boys here in the State?”

While Superintendent of Schools in Warrenton there was a very pleasant association with his classmates at that time in Washington City. General Sheridan in Command of the Army and General Vincent, Adjutant General, and later General Schofield in Command.

I think there was but one reunion of this famous class ever held; “We separate for service” had indeed been fulfilled, this was held in 1877, when General Schofield was Superintendent of the Academy, but of those who went South only General H. H. Walker and General Jones were able to attend, one being in New York City and the other at Bladensburg, Maryland, at the time; they discovered none of the other Southerners could afford to come.

During President Cleveland’s first administration he accepted the position of Indian Agent for the Shoshones and Northern Arapahos, near Ft. Washakie, Wyoming. This was a hard and thankless task in those days, and loyalty to his Indian charges seemed an unexpected quality in an agent, but General Jones established a new record, and to this day, twenty years after, the Indians speak of him with affection and regret that he left them.

With change of administration he returned to Warrenton, and in addition to his public school work took a class of special students to prepare for West Point. But the fascination of the West—the love of the open country, which had been strong upon him ever since his service in Texas, called him, and he went back to Indian work under Cleveland’s

second administration, serving as Supervisor and as Superintendent of the Training School at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Wherever he went in the Government Service he was thrown more or less with his Army friends, and many a pleasant acquaintance was renewed, some of them after forty years of separation; and what a host of names famous in the history of America come to mind in recalling his friends. Hood, McPherson, Schofield, Sheridan, and of those at the Academy with him but not in his class—J. E. B. Stuart, Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, A. McD. McCook, O. O. Howard and many others not so well known.

It has seemed strange to those who knew him best, that a man with such a gentle nature, one who would not willingly hurt anyone, should have taken up the profession of arms. And it was this distaste for anything which was cruel or unjust which I think kept him from speaking of war. Any information in regard to his service with the Confederacy he gave in the sketchiest fashion, and insisted that the struggle being over the less it was spoken of the sooner would heal wounds to body and spirit.

There was a sweetness about his nature which made one readily understand how sincerely he was beloved, and a loyal devotion to his friends which made them keep in touch with each other through years of separation of distance and environment.

In 1898, when the Spanish War seemed assured, he offered his services to the Government—saying that he thought his experience in the Commissary Department might be of use—and although he was not accepted, it makes one feel that much valuable time and needless suffering might have been avoided had a few such experienced heads directed affairs at that time.

Between 1898 and 1908 he served in Oklahoma, the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency near Fort Reno, and in the summer of 1908 moved to Prescott, Arizona.

It seemed rather remarkable that in the evening of his life, so far from the homeland, he should have had four of his children near him, and in his passing his wife and these four children were around him. Albert Marshall, Alex London, Annie Campbell and Florence Troy Jones, of Yavapai County, Arizona, and one son, Robert London Jones who resides in Monroe, Louisiana, survive him.

He was a sincere and devoted Mason and a member of the Episcopal Church, having been baptized in that faith by his beloved classmate, Benjamin Alston.

In his being called by the Great Commander to the life triumphant, I cannot help quoting the lines he used so fondly to recite:

"Some will rest 'neath the prairie sod, and some
go back o'er the sea,
But those who are true to their Country and God
will meet at the last reveille."

* * *

ARTHUR CHARLES DUCAT.

No. 2822. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, March 8, 1913, at New York City, N. Y., aged 56.

ARTHUR CHARLES DUCAT was born at Chicago, Illinois, September 25, 1856. His father, General Arthur C. Ducat, born at Glengarry, County Dublin, Ireland, February 24, 1830, came to the United States in 1850, and was a distinguished officer of the Federal Army, 1861-1864. He served in the famous "Army of the Cumberland," filling many positions of trust with signal ability, and participated in many of the great battles of that stupendous struggle; his devotion to



COLONEL ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

duty, his loyalty and courage are matters of public record over the signatures of Grant, Sheridan, Thomas and others, including Rosecrans, on whose staff General Ducat was Chief of Staff and Inspector General. At the close of the war General Ducat returned to civil affairs and for many years was at the head of the military forces of Illinois. His grandmother was Dorcas Julia, a daughter of Captain Atkinson, of the English Navy, who lost an arm fighting beside his commander, Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar.

The younger Arthur Charles Ducat, with the military blood of his forebears coursing his veins, was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and admitted to that institution July 1, 1875; graduated June 13, 1879, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry; he was transferred to the Third Cavalry, September 8, 1879; promoted First Lieutenant November 30, 1883; transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, February 23, 1887; Captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry, April 17, 1897; Major, Seventh Infantry, April 14, 1902; Lieutenant Colonel, Twentieth Infantry, April 5, 1909; Colonel of Infantry, March 2, 1912.

In the volunteer service he enjoyed the distinction of being appointed from the grade of Captain to the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-ninth Infantry, U. S. V., September 9, 1899, and served in the Philippine Islands as such until honorably mustered out June 30, 1901.

His military services, important and varied, are briefly stated as follows:

Served on frontier duty on Ute Expedition, September 9 to November 29, 1879; Fort Sanders, Wyoming, and in the field to July 14, 1881; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to May 3, 1882; scouting in Arizona to July 9, 1882, and at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and scouting to July 2, 1883; in garrison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to February 13, 1884, and

at the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application to July 1, 1885; on frontier duty at Fort Davis, Texas, and scouting August 29, 1885, to July 5, 1886; at Camp Peña Colorado, Texas, to October 20, 1886; Fort Davis, Texas, to March 17, 1887; Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and scouting, to May 29, 1888, and San Carlos, Arizona, to October, 1888; as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, to June 12, 1890; at Fort Grant, Arizona, to September 9, 1890; Fort Thomas, Arizona, to January, 1891; San Carlos, Arizona, to July 18, 1891; Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to August 20, 1894; Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Illinois, September 1, 1894, to November 5, 1896; at Fort Douglas, Utah, to April 20, 1898; with regiment at Tampa, Florida, to June 14, 1898, and in Cuba from June 21 to July 3, 1898; at Fort Douglas, Utah, to April 1, 1899; Fort Harrison, Montana, to June 19, 1899; Aide-de-camp to General Shafter, July 31 to September 15, 1899, and Regimental Quartermaster June 7 to December 26, 1899; at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, September 22 to November 15, 1899; en route to the Philippine Islands to December 31, 1899.

In the Philippine Islands from January 1, 1900 to May 29, 1901, being Asst. Supt. of Police, City of Manila, organizing and commanding the police force there from January 16 to May 21, 1901; on recruiting duty at Denver, Colorado, from July, 1901, to June 1, 1902; at the Presidio, San Francisco, California, to October 1, 1903; arrived in the Philippine Islands October 30, 1903, and in command of San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and Luneta Barracks, Manila, respectively, until November, 1904, when he returned to the United States; on duty at Headquarters, Department of California, to January, 1906; at Fort Harrison, Montana, to October 4, 1906; President of the

Damage Claims Board, Camp Tacoma, Washington, from August to September, 1906; in command of Fort Brady, Michigan, October 8, 1906, to March 29, 1908; officer in charge of Division and Army Competition, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, July and August, 1907; member Examining Boards of Officers for Promotion at Forts Harrison and Assiniboine.

En route to Camp Connell, Samar, P. I., April and May, 1909; commanding regiment at Manila, P. I., June 4, 1909, to March 20, 1910, and April 14, 1911, to November 11, 1911; returned to the United States, and member of an examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to April, 1912; on recruiting service in New York to March, 1913.

Participated in the engagement at San Juan, Cuba, July 1, 1898, when he was seriously wounded; recommended and nominated for Brevet of Major for gallantry in this engagement. In engagements at Parañaque, P. I., September, 1899, and at San Pablo, P. I., in the spring of 1901.

In the very fore of the fight on July 1, 1898, Ducat's Company D of the Twenty-fourth Infantry was among the first to effect a lodgment in the Spanish works at San Juan, Cuba, when the defenders fled before the victorious advance; but the enthusiastic captain of the victors had fallen severely wounded, though not before he had cheered the command on by his splendid example of inspiring courage, for which he was recommended for the brevet of Major for his gallantry. It is of such unseeking heroes that too little is said, upon whom too little thought is bestowed, but they live.

"Where every God did seem to set His seal
"To give the world assurance of a man."

Colonel Ducat's entire life was one of patience, earnestness, devotion to duty and ceaseless industry. He was an accomplished linguist, speaking German, French and Spanish with a fluency almost equal to that of his mother tongue.

Colonel Ducat was married to Elise Stellwagen of Washington, D. C., August 15, 1885. He is survived by his wife and their three daughters—the eldest, Elise Ducat Bleecker; Annie, who is unmarried, and Charlotte, who is the wife of Lieutenant Girard L. McEntee, of the Seventh United States Infantry, and they, with all who knew him, sorrow “for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still.” Throughout his entire life Colonel Ducat combined in admirable proportion and harmony all the elements of mind and character that constitute a man, a soldier, a companion, one into whose hands our interests could be consigned, for

“He was a friend of truth, of soul sincere;
“In action faithful and in honor clear;
“Who broke no promise, served no private ends;
“Sought no title, and forsook no friends.”

Within the limits of a brief sketch one can give no clearer understanding of his character than to repeat what was said when his sudden death caused one to realize that

Like a flash of lightning, a break in the wave,
Man passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

When, as a young man, Ducat came to West Point, he was a giant in build though gentle in touch; kind in mind though firm in conviction; jovial in disposition though serious in his tasks; courageous though not unduly aggressive. Such was Arthur Charles Ducat when the writer first knew him. For a lifetime he has seen him move along those lines and develop, strengthening the splendid qualities with which nature endowed him, that were fostered by noble parents and continually devoted to the service of his country and the home wherein he was so loved because he so loved it.

It has been the writer's good fortune to know many good men, many strong men, but he has never known a man who more instinctively, more resolutely, and more unshrinkingly pursued the path of duty than Arthur C. Ducat. With a modesty that ever eschewed publicity, he was ever present where the dangers of his profession beckoned—self concealed in the duty through—steadfastly living the motto of his alma mater, “Duty, Honor, Country”. He

was not one who would ever balance in his own mind the advantages that might come to him from temporizing with his conscience as compared with the advantages of following his convictions boldly and openly to the very end whither they might lead.

One hesitates to enter the sacred portals of the home, yet with the picture of a life so faultless one cannot forbear to express an admiration of the loving quality of heart and mind that lifted Colonel Ducat so far above the ordinary plane of men and surrounded his fireside with affection, love, confidence and companionship that made his home a joy to enter, for the uplift of the sons and daughters of men.

Such was he who, on March 8, 1913, passed to his reward upon the other shore, leaving behind him a grief too profound for human expression; but he also leaves a recollection of an exalted life, so full of kindness, gentleness, noble aspirations and worthy deeds that when the clouds of sorrow are slightly dispelled the sunshine of that recollection will be a comfort next to that which comes from God.

He shrunk from everything wrong or mean; he loved everything good and right. His was the life that counts, for —

The life that counts must toil and fight,
Must hate the wrong and love the right,
Must stand by truth day and night—
This is the life that counts.

His remains rest in Arlington National Cemetery.

THOMAS G. CARSON.

No. 3594. CLASS OF 1894.

Died, March 9, 1913, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., aged 42.

The Army lost one of its best officers by the death of THOMAS GILLISPIE CARSON, which occurred at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, March 9, 1913. Captain Carson was born on July 3, 1871, and entered West Point in 1890, graduated in 1894 and was assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry in October, 1894, promoted First Lieutenant in March, 1899, and Captain Tenth Cavalry in March, 1901. He was appointed Major Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, 10th of August, 1899, and honorably discharged 13th of March, 1901. His entire service from graduation until his death was distinguished by a conscientious performance of all duties he was called upon to perform. From graduation until July 15, 1898, his service was the ordinary garrison at various army posts. On that date he sailed for the Philippines with his regiment and took part in the campaigns against Pateros and Pasig, Luzon and against Malolos, Luzon, March 25 to April 14, 1899. He was appointed Major of the Eleventh U. S. Cavalry on August 10, 1899, and served with that regiment until it was mustered out. He returned to the States and was promoted Captain and assigned to the Tenth Cavalry and served with that regiment until he entered the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1911, and remained there until ill health compelled him to leave in May, 1912. He returned to his regiment in the latter part of 1912 and performed the usual garrison duties in command of his troop at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, until he died.

Carson was of most distinguished bearing and soldierly appearance. His most distinguished trait was loyalty to his superiors. His voice was never heard raised in criticism of



CAPTAIN THOMAS G. CARSON.

orders received from those higher up, but his work was always done cheerfully and without complaint. His devotion to duty was remarkable and is best instanced by the fact that he had just completed a tour of guard duty the day before his death. Although warned that his health was in a precarious condition and that his life might pay the penalty he still insisted on doing his full duty, and it may be said that he died in harness. His career was a distinguished one. Adjutant of his class and captain of the football team shows what manner of cadet he was and his appointment as Major of the Eleventh Cavalry, while still a First Lieutenant in the regular service and at a time when there were numbers of able officers in the Philippines, indicates what his superiors thought of him as an officer.

In his treatment of those under him he was invariably thoughtful and considerate. Though a strict disciplinarian he had that happy faculty of getting results without friction. His cheerful disposition and fund of good humor remained with him to the end and his death left a void in the regiment which will grow greater as time goes on.

To his troops and to the regiment and especially to those of us who were his close friends his death, while in his prime, has brought great sorrow. His spirit has departed but the memory of him will live always in our hearts.

The following order testifies to the regiment's regard for our departed friend:

"Headquarters Tenth Cavalry,
Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, March 11th, 1913.

General Orders,
No. 12.

July 3, 1871....THOMAS GILLISPIE CARSON....March 9, 1913.

Since the beginning of his military career as a boy at the Military Academy, Captain Thomas G. Carson, Tenth Cavalry, has had a varied and distinguished service, one that has marked him for a

soldier of uncommon merit. At West Point his appointment as Adjutant signalized his superiority in soldiership and his selection for captain of the football team evinced his excellence in athletics. In the Regular Army and in the Volunteers his ability and fidelity have compelled similar recognition.

In the most trying days of the Philippine Insurrection he had part in many battles and won the regard of comrades and superiors for valor and hardihood. Having shared the toils and dangers of the campaigns of Lawton, he witnessed the fall of his brave commander at San Mateo. Earning a majority, he helped to create and make renowned the Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry. Then his health and now his life have been laid as a willing sacrifice upon the altar of duty.

A devoted husband, fond father, constant friend and just disciplinarian Captain Carson was given freely the love and respect of all that knew him. His kindly speech and behavior, gentle bearing, uncomplaining, conscientious performance of duty, even to and on the day of his death, and his many noble and soldierly traits strongly endeared him to the members of the regiment who will keenly regret and lament his loss and passing from their midst. '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.'

With the stricken wife and little daughter, all of us sorrow and feel the warmest sympathy.

Officers will wear the badge of military mourning for thirty days.

By order of Colonel Gresham.

G. J. ODEN,
Captain and Adjutant 10th Cavalry."



COLONEL WILLIAM E. ROGERS.

WILLIAM E. ROGERS.

No. 2161. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, March 10, 1913, at New York, N. Y., aged 67.

COLONEL WILLIAM EVANS ROGERS was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1846. During the Civil War he served through the 1863 Campaign in the First Troop of Philadelphia and was then appointed Cadet at West Point. He graduated number six in the Class of 1867 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Engineers and assigned to temporary duty in the Department of Tactics at the Academy till September of that year. He then was detailed to Detroit on survey duty in the Corps of Engineers, and in 1872 resigned from the Army and began the practice of law, also engaging in railway construction. He did much of the survey and construction for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

President Cleveland, then Governor, appointed him to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in 1883. He served nine years, being chairman for five. For the last twenty years Mr. Rogers had centered his activities upon the practice of law.

Mr. Rogers, who is survived by a son and three daughters, spent much of his spare time at his country residence at Garrisons, New York, where he was vestryman and treasurer of St. Philip's Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Union, the Metropolitan and the Union League Clubs. His son is Mr. William Beverly Rogers, and his daughters are Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Miss Harriette and Miss Cornelia Rogers.

The following tribute from a friend and neighbor of Colonel Rogers is from the Cold Spring, N. Y., Recorder:

"In St. Philip's churchyard at Garrison was laid at rest yesterday the body of one who for many years had made this town his home.

"Born of a family distinguished in the history of Philadelphia, educated for the service of his country in the Military Academy at West Point, married into a family closely identified with the most cherished traditions of the Highlands, where he had his home and gave freely of his interest and time, it is fitting that a record more permanent than the passing bell should proclaim the sad tidings of his death.

"At West Point his mature years and his physical and scholastic advantages gave him an early primacy that he never lost. Always a cadet officer he acquired the 'habit of command,' an accomplishment in itself when coupled with a proper sense of its responsibility.

"So he passed out into the great ocean of opportunity which nearly fifty years ago awaited all of the military graduates, and especially those of the Corps of Engineers.

"While on the survey of the great lakes his quick intelligence discerned openings in the virgin forest that clothed their banks. And these he broadened, to the great advantage of the State of Michigan, in the development of which he bore an important part, as the town of Rogers, Michigan, attests.

"Returning to the Hudson that he so dearly loved, he served his adopted State as Railway Commissioner with signal ability and success, and finally, retiring from all public office, pursued the practice of the law.

"Such versatility is the characteristic of an active mind, such as was that of Colonel Rogers. He was equal to great responsibilities but did not overlook the importance of duly performing the daily task. His interest in the local public school was strong and so was his devotion to the church in which he worshipped. Indeed the striking features of his character were his fearless devotion to the truth as he saw it. No assembly was too great either in dignity or in numbers for his clarion tone to invoke a call for justice or for truth.

"Now he has gone to a bar where both are administered with full consideration to both sides of every subject, and one who often differed with him is sure that he has found a reward that few could claim and that many would crave.

M."



GENERAL ALEXANDER J. PERRY.

ALEXANDER J. PERRY.

No. 1506. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, March 26, 1913, in Washington, D. C., aged 84.

"Brig. Gen. Alexander James Perry, U. S. A., retired, who died in Washington, D. C., March 26, 1913, in his eighty-fifth year, was born in New London, Conn., on Dec. 11, 1828, and entered the U. S. M. A. in 1847. He was graduated and promoted to the Army brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, July 1, 1851. His first duty after graduation was at Castle Pinckney, S. C. He was promoted Second Lieutenant July 1, 1852, and took part in the hostilities against the Seminole Indians in 1852, and was in the action against the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota in 1852. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, in 1854. He was appointed an Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in May, 1861, and served in the defense of Fort Pickens, Fla., until July in that year, when he went to Washington to take charge of the Bureau of Clothing and Equipage in the Quartermaster General's office. He was appointed a Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1862, and Colonel in 1864. General Perry received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1865 for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and those of Colonel and Brigadier General for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department during the war. General Perry remained in Washington until 1870, and then served in Nebraska, Texas, New York, Washington and California, being placed on the retired list in 1892 for age, while holding the rank of Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster General. He was advanced to Brigadier General on the retired list in 1904 for Civil War service."—Army and Navy Journal.

Extracts from letters written on hearing of General Perry's death:

"My first acquaintance with General Perry was at West Point in the summer encampment of 1848, when he was the Orderly Sergeant of the Company to which I belonged. I remember well the admiration I felt for him, he was so composed and dignified and soldierly. He was considerate toward us plebes, and never gave himself into treating us with indignity, as if we were inferior

mortals; he was of a mold too proud to seek a pleasure by giving an offense. I have often thought of those days and Perry's quiet demeanor in the exercise of his official duties, and this has characterized his army life during the many years of his active service. Experience gave him knowledge and added to his skill in performance, but hardly added to his conception of moral right and good conduct. He started in life a gentleman, and maintained that standard through all the changes of a varying military service."

"While I could not venture to claim intimacy with General Perry, nevertheless, I felt a peculiar attachment to him, because of his cordial courtesy and kindness to me at Fort Leavenworth as far back as 1859, two years before I entered the Army—or indeed seriously thought of doing so. He was, therefore, excepting General Hunter (and Horace Porter as a cadet), my earliest army acquaintance, and the longest maintained. Of course, as a Perry, he could not help being a model officer, both in efficiency and bearing, which count for so much—qualities that never deserted him even during his long retirement. We, whose sun sinks gradually to rest, cannot complain of the course of nature as it affects ourselves; but we can, and do (as now) deplore the loss that follows, for those who are left behind."

"The General was my beau ideal of an officer and a gentleman."

"He was a pillar of the Old Army, and showed the High Water Mark of its traditions."

"Ever since my first meeting General Perry, I have highly valued the good gift of his acquaintance, and every time I have had the pleasure of being with him, I have felt that this good gift was a treasure. It was a peculiar pleasure to note always the General's keen interest in everything of real account, and especially to have the benefit of his wholesome views on army matters and broad politics. He was always so bright and cheery, despite his physical sufferings, he was, in a word, such an exemplar of gentleness, courtesy, and manly worth that all his friends must now be sensible of a distinct loss in the passing of his admirable and lovable personality. Yet his memory is certain to be cherished wherever that charming 'gentleman of the old school' (and really is there any other type of gentleman?) shed his kindly glowing influence. God rest his pure, fine soul."

"I shall always remember General Perry as a noble, Christian gentleman, and a kind employer."

"It was his bearing and personality that aroused in my boy the ambition for a soldier's career. It was his example that caused his mother to encourage her son to take up the army and turned his attention to West Point."

"There is so much that is beautiful and inspiring in a well-spent life, that it is a sweet consolation to me to realize that although I shall always miss General Perry sorely, I shall always bear in my heart and mind the sweet and inspiring influence of his gentle and forceful character. It is a pleasure to me, even now, when the sadness of his going presses, to realize that I knew and loved him, and that so long as my memory lasts, he will be to me as one of the standards, by which we live, and by which we try to shape and measure ourselves."

As illustrative of General Perry's strong influence and of his being (unconsciously to himself) a standard of truth and honor to those with whom he was professionally associated, Colonel Brainard relates a sad, interesting story of the death of one of his comrades in the Greely Arctic Expedition, which started forth on a voyage to "Lady Franklin Bay," July, 1881. Among the young men who volunteered for that service, was an artillery soldier, by name Schneider, who for sometime before his departure for Greenland, had been detailed as a Quartermaster's Clerk, and had served as such on Governor's Island, under General Perry, who was at that time Chief Quartermaster of the Department of The East. It is well known what terrible privations and sufferings, during the third year of their sojourn in Greenland, General Greely and his command endured, and how, at last, when despairing of getting relief from home; with courage and the patience of the saints, they settled themselves resignedly at Camp Clay, Cape Sabine, to await the approach of the last of foes—death.

Starvation was staring them in the face, as their supply of food was daily diminishing. The summons came surely

to one after another of those heroes, until only seven of the twenty-five men, who started full of zeal and hope on that Arctic campaign, were alive when relief came. Schneider was called to cross the border line into the unknown world only four days before Admiral Schley came with his ship to relieve the party. Schneider had several times before expressed to Sergeant Brainard his admiration of General Perry as an exemplar of truth and honor, and as one who had always great influence with the men who served under him. Calling Sergeant Brainard to himself as he lay dying in his sleeping bag, he said:

"I have a confession to make to you—a theft—on the word of a dying man, the only crime I have committed on this expedition, when doling out the food to the men, I took more than my share.—I make this confession because I know General Perry would think it right and my duty to do so, and would wish me to do it."

* * *

THOMAS HILLIARD McNABB.

No. 4769. CLASS OF 1909.

Died, April 25, 1913, at Fort Bayard, N. M., aged 29.

THOMAS H. McNABB was born in New York City, June 17, 1883, commissioned Second Lieutenant, Sixth Field Artillery, June 11, 1909, and retired for disability in line of duty March 30, 1912.

* * * * *

When we recall the Tom McNabb of cadet days, we think especially of his earnestness and his devotion to whatever he went into—whether it was his studies, athletics or the work of the Y. M. C. A. With his school work he was always a painstaking and diligent student. He put the same



LIEUTENANT THOMAS H. McNABB.

earnestness into his work for the track meets; and in tennis he was one of first players in the class—those of us who frequented the tennis courts used to admire particularly the graceful and beautiful form that marked his play.

The following extract is taken from a letter written by a room-mate:

“I came to understand him well during the year we lived together; and I have seldom known a man who possessed finer, cleaner ideals than did Tom. He was of rather serious disposition, but beneath the seriousness there was a keen sense of Scotch humor and a love for a good joke. Tom was of a deeply religious nature, and during the busy years at the Academy he always found time to devote to the study and teachings of his Master.”

After graduation, McNabb spent his leave abroad with several classmates. At this time he had no suspicion of his approaching malady, and it was not until after he had joined his regiment at Fort Riley that his serious illness developed. He went to Bayard soon afterwards, and remained there (or nearby) for nearly four years.

Of Tom McNabb's life at Bayard we of his class have little intimate knowledge. But we know from various sources, that during this long and discouraging fight, he was winning devoted and admiring friends among the people his life brought him into contact with. One of these friends writes as follows:

“It was a great pleasure to do the little that I could for Mr. McNabb, who was an example to us all in his patience and his strong Christian faith.”

We know, too, that his letters to his classmates—fine, strong letters they were—never lost their note of hopefulness and faith. And we know that he continued to be the devoted and beloved “head of the family” to a circle of already bereaved brothers and sister.

Tom McNabb has had the hardest battle to fight of any of us of 1909, and it was a brave fight that he made—who shall say that it was a lost fight? With great regret we miss his “here” in answer to the class roll call; but we admire and cherish the character and achievement of our classmate.

“1909.”

CHARLES WALKER RAYMOND.

No. 2047. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, May 3, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 71.

Graduating at head of his class in 1865, CHARLES WALKER RAYMOND was appointed to the Corps of Engineers with the rank of First Lieutenant, skipping the grade of Second Lieutenant entirely. This sudden advancement, which he owed to fortune, was typical of the rapid strides which he was destined to make in his profession and which he was to owe to himself. He immediately took his place in the front rank of officers of his grade, and never lost it, his mind being developed and strengthened as his age, rank and responsibilities increased.

His first independent duty was to examine the Yukon River, from its mouth to Fort Yukon, in Alaska in 1869. The country had been acquired from Russia a few years before, and almost nothing was known about its interior. The Hudson Bay Company had a post at Fort Yukon, and it was uncertain whether the post was on the American or the British side of the boundary. To obtain a knowledge of the Yukon River was of much importance from a military as well as an economic standpoint. The selection of Raymond to make the examination was fully justified by the



GENERAL CHARLES W. RAYMOND.

result. A small steamer belonging to a fur company was to make a special trip up the river as far as Fort Yukon, and Raymond, accompanied by one assistant and provided with the necessary field instruments, took passage on her. When they arrived at Fort Yukon, those in charge of the steamer decided to shorten their stay there and to return to the mouth of the river much sooner than had been expected. Raymond had not completed the astronomical observations necessary to determine the geographical position of the post, and declined to leave until that work was finished. He was left there to find his way out as best he could. He afterward ascertained that the post was on American territory, and ordered its removal, and then he and his assistant had an adventurous journey down the river, in the course of which they nearly lost their lives. In ascending the river he made a map of it, the first one ever made. He displayed great energy, skill and tenacity of purpose throughout the expedition, and collected a large amount of information which his rare literary capacity enabled him to lay before his superiors in complete and lucid form.

In 1874 he was selected to command a much larger and more important distant expedition, that sent by the United States Government to Northern Tasmania to observe the transit of Venus. The result was as satisfactory as before.

The limits of this paper will not permit a detailed statement of Raymond's varied services. They will be found in outline in "Cullum's Biographical Register." The foregoing instances are given as showing the estimation in which he was held by his superiors in the early part of his career. He served upon river and harbor improvement, coast defenses, and surveys upon the Pacific coast, the New England coast, and the Gulf coast; also as Commissioner of the District of Columbia; his standing in his Corps increasing with every added year until, in 1890, he was assigned to duty at Phila-

delphia, his mental powers fully matured, and his reputation thoroughly established.

He remained on duty at Philadelphia until 1902, and during these twelve years did much of the most important work of his life. There his courage and originality as an engineer were conspicuously displayed in the completion of the Delaware Breakwater according to novel designs and methods of his own. Besides the local works of river and harbor improvement and of fortification of which he had charge, he was called upon to serve upon many of the most important Boards of Engineers convened by the War Department during that period, of which there were more than a dozen to which he was detailed. Perhaps the most important of them all was the Board convened to report upon the various routes for a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. This Board made elaborate studies of the different routes, and original investigations of various matters, including locks of unprecedented lift and dimensions, consuming several years' time in the work. Its report is an engineering classic. Boards to report as to the maximum span practicable for suspension bridges, and as to the span practicable for a bridge over the Hudson River at New York, were some of those to which Raymond was called on account of his exceptional mathematical ability. The report of the former contained an analytical discussion of the Theory of Suspension Bridges, mainly prepared by him, which was subsequently used in Europe as a text-book of instruction.

His reputation extended far beyond the limits of the Engineer Corps and the War Department. In 1902 he became a member of the Council of the Permanent Commission of Navigation Congresses, having its headquarters at Brussels, Belgium, and in 1903 was made Chairman of the American Section, a position which he held until his death. In

1902 also he was called by A. J. Cassatt, the great president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to be chairman of the Board of Engineers appointed by that road to supervise the construction of its tunnel extension into New York. This Board had for its members some of the most eminent civil engineers in the United States. In the magnificent new terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York is a marble tablet, upon which appear the names of the men most prominent in bringing that great enterprise to a successful completion. Among them is the name of General Charles W. Raymond. No man could ask for a finer monument.

In 1904, at his own request, he was retired from active service. While a Cadet on furlough in 1863, he had served by authority of the Secretary of War as aide-de-camp to Major General D. N. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, during the Gettysburg campaign in June and July, 1863. For this service he received an additional grade upon retirement, and became a Brigadier General upon the retired list. He continued however to occupy himself with the Pennsylvania tunnels and other civil engineering matters.

He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

For some years before his death he had much trouble with his eye sight and finally, in 1912, became totally blind. He had been in the hands of Dr. Wilmer, the celebrated oculist of Washington, and Dr. Wilmer expressed the opinion that the sight could be at least partially restored by an operation. Early in the autumn of 1912, General Raymond went to Washington to have the operation performed, but Dr. Wilmer found that his physical condition otherwise was such that the operation could not be risked. It was necessary that other ailments should be attacked first, and other

specialists were called in. Then followed many months of great physical suffering, aggravated by total blindness, which were endured with a fortitude, an equanimity and a cheerfulness which were the wonder of all observers. General Raymond had many friends in Washington who made it a point to visit him frequently. If at first they were actuated by a feeling of compassion, they soon found that they were receiving as much pleasure as they gave. His mind was as clear as it ever was. He was fully posted in the news of the day and with the latest books. He was full of interesting reminiscences, and his conversational powers were of a high order. He never uttered a word of complaint. If allusion was made to his condition, he spoke hopefully of his recovery, until near the end when there could be no hope, and then there was no murmur. Men who had known him half a century gazed at him in amazement, feeling that they had never before fully appreciated the serene heroism of his character. They uttered to themselves a silent prayer that if ever such trials should come upon them they would be able to meet them as he did.

O. H. ERNST.



HON. FRANK O. BRIGGS.

FRANK O. BRIGGS.

No. 2416. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, May 8, 1913, in Trenton, N. J., aged 62.

Mr. Briggs entered West Point as Obadiah H. Briggs, but the name was subsequently changed.

"Former United States Senator Frank O. Briggs died at 8:30 o'clock last night at his home, 198 West State Street, after a long illness. At his bedside when death came were his wife and their son, Frankland Briggs, a Princeton graduate, now practicing law in New York.

"Mr. Briggs had been in poor health for about a year, but was able to be about and attend to his many business interests until about a month ago, when he was advised to remain at home. For the past ten days he had been bedfast. The family physician, Dr. Nelson B. Oliphant, was in attendance almost constantly, and found that his patient had been suffering from Bright's disease, which later caused a complication of diseases.

"Despite the fact that Mr. Briggs was connected with several business corporations and a lover of his library of many thousands of choice books, he always took pride in this city, and wanted Trenton to be in the line of progress with other cities. Sometime ago he began the erection of a handsome and costly new home on West State Street, which structure is almost completed. He was a member of the Union League and Lawyers' Club, of New York; Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington, D. C.; the Bibliophile Society and prominent in the Masonic fraternity. For several years he was President of the Interstate Fair Association.

"Mr. Briggs was descended from good old New Hampshire Revolutionary stock on his mother's side. Both his great-grandfather, Stephen Smith, and his grandfather, Obadiah Smith, fought in the New Hampshire Militia in the War for American Independence. It was at the time when the traitor, Benedict Arnold, attempted to betray West Point and the American forces there into the hands of the British, and the fortunes of the new Republic were at such a low ebb that even Washington well nigh lost all hope, when the great-grandfather took up arms in defense of his country.

Through his father he was descended from a family of sturdy Englishmen. His father came to this country with his parents and went with them to live in Massachusetts. Subsequently they went to Holderness, New Hampshire, where the son was educated and studied law. When he was admitted to the bar he began the practice in Manchester, New Hampshire, but soon removed to Concord, where he met and married Miss Roxanna Smith, and there one August day in 1851 Frank O. Briggs was born.

"Frank O. Briggs received his early education in the town of his birth, and then went to Phillips-Exeter Academy, at Exeter, Massachusetts, to prepare for Harvard. At this time the young man had no idea of leading the life of a soldier and no intention of seeking an appointment to the National Military Academy at West Point. In fact, as he said himself, his appointment to that institution was an accident. He was at home for the summer vacation of 1868, when, one evening, General Stevens, the Representative of that district in Congress and a warm personal friend of the elder Briggs, took tea with the family. As the Congressman was about to leave the house in the evening he said to Mr. Briggs: "The young man whom I sent to West Point has failed, and if your son would like the appointment he can have it."

"At this time young Briggs was seventeen years old and the youngest member in his class, in which were men who have since gained distinction in the Army. General William H. Carter, who was in active service in the Philippine Islands, and who the recent Secretary of War, Elihu Root, says was of almost invaluable assistance to him, and Colonel S. E. Blunt, distinguished in the Ordnance Corps, were among his classmates. In the class ahead of young Briggs was Fred Grant, son of the President, and he and the New Hampshire youth were warm friends and as chummy as it was possible for the members of different classes to be at West Point. Mr. Briggs, in talking over his cadet days, said that Fred Grant was a good fellow, and, contrary to the general opinion at that time, was bright enough if he would only apply himself. The first colored cadets who were sent to West Point came while young Briggs was there. No attempt was made in those days to drive the negroes away by overt acts. But it was studied to ignore them entirely and make them feel their isolation as much as possible, in hopes that they would leave of their own accord.

"Young Briggs graduated sixth in a class of fifty-seven and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry. After

the usual graduation furlough he reported for duty with his regiment in the old McPherson Barracks, at Atlanta, Georgia. Although he was in the South during all the exciting times of the reconstruction period, he saw very little strenuous service, as the places in which he was located were, as a general thing, quiet and devoid of the outrages and disturbances which agitated the country during that troublesome period.

"During the memorable Hayes and Tilden campaign of 1876 Lieutenant Briggs commanded a small attachment in Seneca City, South Carolina, which was far enough removed from the trouble zone to make it only a little less monotonous than the average garrison duty. After that election he was called into Atlanta and on the same day sent to Tallahassee, Florida, where he remained during the exciting times of the electoral commission and the count of the vote which resulted in the election of Rutherford B. Hayes.

"From Tallahassee, Briggs was ordered to Columbia, South Carolina, where his command formed part of the guard of the state house. There was great excitement in Columbia during this time. The rifle clubs of that part of the state had marched into the city and threatened to take possession of the capitol and hold it for the Democratic Administration. Trouble of a serious nature was feared, and the greatest concern existed among the citizens. However, when the federal troops marched into the city the rifle clubs and the threatening organizations withdrew, and although there were constant alarms, and outbreaks were expected at any time, Lieutenant Briggs and his command were not engaged in any serious action. He was guarding the state house at Columbia in April, 1877, when Mr. Hayes, having been inaugurated as President withdrew the federal troops from the Southern States.

"In those days promotion in the Army was very slow and discouraging to a man of ambition and spirit. Lieutenant Briggs figured out that he would be an old man before he obtained his Captaincy and ten days later, when he and his command were ordered from Columbia, receiving an offer from the John A. Roebling Sons' Company, of a position in the accounting department of its vast concern, he accepted and doffing his uniform and hanging up his sword, he left the Army to become a civilian and a resident of New Jersey. The Roebling Company at that time was just completing the great Brooklyn bridge and had several other mammoth undertakings under way. Mr. Briggs made himself so valuable to the concern that in

1883, five years after he had entered its employ, he was made Assistant Treasurer of the Company, a position which he held until his death.

"While in the Army, Lieutenant Briggs married Miss Emily A. Allison, daughter of Colonel Thomas S. Allison, who was Secretary of State of New Jersey from 1851 to 1861. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Colonel Allison was made Paymaster of Volunteers, and when hostilities ceased he was commissioned in the same department of the Regular Army. With his family Mr. Briggs settled in Trenton, and soon became identified with the social and political life of the capital.

"The first office which he held was member of the School Board from the Second Ward, to which he was elected in 1884. He remained a member of the Board for seven years, when he was legislated out of office. During the time Mr. Briggs was connected with its department of education, many decided improvements were made in Trenton's public school system. Up to this time the city had no superintendent of public schools, the nominal superintendent being the Treasurer of the Board. This official was elected, and the system was found to be of no benefit to the schools, so a trained man was secured and made superintendent. The character of the buildings was materially improved, the number increased, the method of appointing teachers changed so that merit and not political influence was the chief recommendation to appointment, and other reforms introduced with beneficial results to the school system.

"During these years the citizens of Trenton came to know Mr. Briggs as a man of probity, both in public and private affairs, one who stood for clean politics and business administration of municipal affairs, and in the spring of 1899 the Republicans nominated him for Mayor. The campaign was an exciting one, and at times the enthusiasm ran high, but Mr. Briggs won by a majority of 816 votes. He proceeded to introduce into his administration those methods which had made him so successful in the business world. Under his direction the sewer system of the city was extended, the streets were improved and new school houses were erected. It is to Mayor Briggs that the city owes its public library. Through his exertions the Common Council submitted to the people the question of establishing the library, and it was adopted by a large vote. He appointed the first Board of Trustees, and under his administration the building of the institution was begun. Mr. Briggs was elected for a term of two years, but while he was in office the Meeker law was passed,

and he served eight months more. When his term was ended, Mr. Briggs was renominated, but was defeated for re-election.

"While he was Mayor the Common Council passed an ordinance providing that all municipal work should be done by union labor. In the opinion of the leading lawyers the ordinance was clearly unconstitutional and would not stand the test of the courts, and Mayor Briggs vetoed it. This aroused the wrath of the labor people, and when he came up for re-election they worked hard against him. This, together with opposition within his own party, caused his defeat.

"In 1901 Mr. Briggs was appointed by Governor Voorhees a member of the State Board of Education for a term of three years, but in January, 1902, he resigned to accept the position of State Treasurer, to which he was appointed by Governor Voorhees. This appointment was ad interim until the Legislature could meet in joint session and elect a Treasurer for a full term of three years. Mr. Briggs became the Republican candidate for the full term, but was opposed by Charles A. Reed, who was then Senator from Somerset. The fight was a bitter one and close to the last minute, Mr. Briggs was opposed by the same element in his party which had been against him in his campaign for re-election as Mayor, and the tall man from Somerset was able to enlist in his behalf some powerful influences.

"The Republican caucus was held on February 4, 1902, and so close was the contest that Mr. Briggs received the nomination on the first ballot by only one vote, the vote being Briggs 31 and Reed 30. In the joint meeting of the Legislature, held February 11, he was elected by the full Republican vote.

"His conservatism and calmness of judgment characterized him a safe and careful adviser and he soon occupied a prominent place in the counsels of his party and was elected a member of the Republican State Committee.

"The next important step in Senator Briggs' political life was his election to the United States Senate on February 5, 1907.

"The announcement of his candidacy for United States Senator created a sensation and came after the Legislature had deadlocked on a choice, Senator John F. Dryden being unable to muster up a majority. Senator Briggs was thoroughly acceptable to the majority and was consequently elected.

"As soon as sworn in, Senator Briggs began to take an active part in the work of the Senate.

"A firm believer in the doctrine of protective tariff, Senator Briggs was one of the champions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. His first efforts were directed toward retaining the duties upon products manufactured in his own State, and in order to make his work in that direction effective he was willing to recognize the claims of representatives of other States for like protection on their products. Similarly he had devoted a full share of his energy to river and harbor and public buildings improvements in his own State.

"The Senator was Chairman of the Committee on Audit and Control of the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, having succeeded former Senator John Kean in that position. He was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs and was appointed to membership on the Committee on District of Columbia Affairs. He was also a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and of the Committee on Fisheries. He was head of the Congressional Commission appointed to provide for the further extension of the Parcels Post.

"Among some of the important matters of legislation for which Senator Briggs stood was the appointment of the Industrial Relations Commission provided for in the resolution of Representative William Hughes, the establishment of a federal children's bureau, the establishment of a bureau of mines, re-organization of the Army, increasing the Navy, the arbitration treaty with Great Britain and France, improvements in the administration of the postoffice department, the Panama canal bill, employers' liability, workmen's compensation act, safety appliances on railroads, court of customs appeal, corporation tax law, direct election of Senators, improvement of waterways and American marine, and the Sherwood pension bill, increasing the pay of veterans.

"As Chairman of the Committee of Audit and Control, Senator Briggs introduced several reforms in the matter of expenditures and authorized expenditures for both investigations of Lorimer, the investigation of Stevenson, the Mexican and Nicaraguan revolutions, the United States Steel Corporation and the subject of campaign contributions. Voting in favor of Lorimer after the first investigation, Senator Briggs reversed his action after the second investigation and voted with the majority to unseat him.

"Senator Briggs served but one term, which expired March 24 last, his re-election being prevented by the election of a Democratic Legislature, which in February last named Senator William Hughes

to succeed him. However, Senator Briggs was the choice of the Republicans, there being no opposition to him on the primary ticket.

"Senator Briggs never made any pretensions as a public speaker, and his work in the Senate had been confined to the deliberations of committees and in personal contact with fellow-members rather than on the floor.

"During the thirty-five years he had resided in Trenton Mr. Briggs had taken a deep interest in those matters which tended to promote the welfare and prosperity of the city, and as a public-spirited citizen he enjoyed a high degree of popularity. In the religious life of the community he was equally prominent. He was a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church and took a deep interest in the work of the Y. M. C. A.

"In addition to his connection with the various business enterprises of the Roebblings, Mr. Briggs was a Director of the Broad Street National Bank and a Trustee of the Trenton Savings Fund Society. He was also President of the Trenton Country Club.

"With that unmistakable military bearing, which never leaves the West Point graduate, no matter when he leaves the Army for civil life, Mr. Briggs was a striking personality, while his genial disposition and his uniform courtesy to all who came in contact with him made him one of the most popular of State officials.

"Few men anywhere stood higher in the estimation of the public than Mr. Briggs. He was esteemed by his fellow-citizens. They knew him for a most even tempered man, who, although very busy with his many public and private duties was calm and collected and never perturbed or excited, no matter what exigency confronted him."—From Trenton, N. J., Gazette of May 9, 1913.

JOHN H. GIFFORD.

No. 2218. CLASS OF 1867.

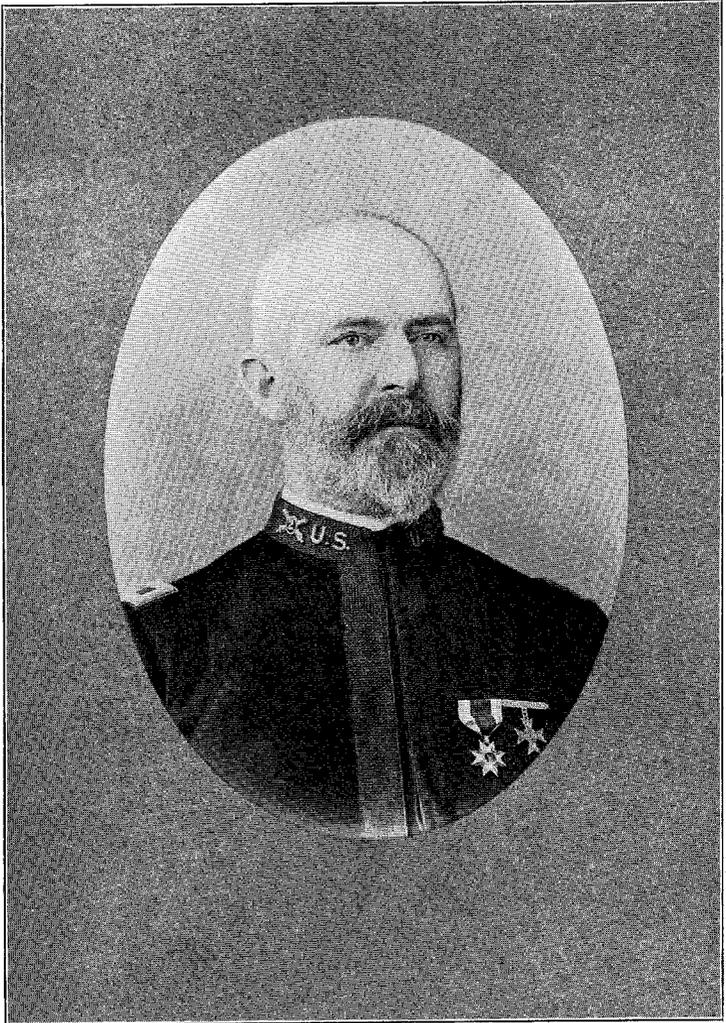
Died, May 21, 1913, at West Point, N. Y., aged 70.

As a private soldier in the ranks of the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, JOHN H. GIFFORD served the cause of the one and undivisible union of the states, having enlisted in May, 1861, and being mustered out exactly one year from that date. As so many of his comrades of the Class of '67, Gifford received his appointment as cadet at the Military Academy on account of services in the field. He entered West Point in June, 1863, and was graduated June 17, 1867.

As Lieutenant and Captain in the old Second Regiment of Artillery he served in virtually every section of the country. In Texas, campaigning against the ferocious tribes of the plains and mountain ranges; in Alaska (where, with several classmates, he suffered shipwreck in Cook's Inlet, in 1868, experiencing on this occasion the horrors of famine), in California, Kansas, and at numerous posts along the Atlantic seaboard. He was graduated at the Artillery School in 1873 and in 1890. His last post was at Fort Preble, Maine, where he was retired as Captain for disability in the line of duty, in 1898. In 1904 he was advanced to a majority on the retired list of the Army because of his early service in the War between the States.

After his retirement Gifford was for many years at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and for six years Quartermaster of the National Soldiers' Home.

Such in briefest outline is the simple and in no wise spectacular record of Gifford's life and service as an officer of the U. S. Army.



MAJOR JOHN H. GIFFORD.

Of his remoter ancestry but little is known. The family is supposed to have been of Scotch descent. Gifford's father was born at Pen Yan, N. Y., where, after the death of both parents, he was adopted by a childless uncle, by whom he was taken in very early youth to Indiana, where he grew to man's estate. At the time of his son's enlistment in the Indiana Volunteers, he was a practicing physician at the small town of Laurel, in Franklin County.

In 1885 John Gifford was married to Miss Helen B. Kimberly at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. She died in 1906, leaving an only child, a daughter, Ann, now the wife of Lieutenant James H. Cunningham, Coast Artillery. It was at their quarters at West Point that Gifford died. He had been seriously ill for many months; but the end when it came was sudden.

But after all it is neither to the lengthy record of faithful military service, nor to the incidents of his happy domestic life, that my thoughts revert now in writing these few words of heartfelt affection in memory of John Gifford. In a kindly sympathetic letter from his daughter, Mrs. Cunningham, received by me soon after his death, I read—not without a touch of deep emotion—"I have heard my father speak of you so often, and always with so much affection. One of the pleasantest days of his life was the day you and he drove around West Point last June. He told me about it again and again." Further in the letter Mrs. Cunningham speaks with loving pathos of her father—"You know how splendid he was. He was so modest, and talked so little of himself."

To us, his classmates, now standing upon the last pinnacle of age, it is the incidents of early life that are recalled most clearly, like clean cut cameos against a dull background of the intervening years. I recall John Gifford as a "plebe," exceedingly tall, gaunt, even a trifle ungainly, accepting with stoical indifference the "hazing" of that day—then at its

worst—conforming to the customs of the corps, fetching and carrying for the “old cadets,” doing, as I remember somewhat to my shame, more than his share of the toil and tribulation of “plebe camp.” Seldom even impatient, never either fretful or irascible, he held steadily to his course with kindly good nature alike for classmate or the older classmen.

In his studies John went his way with equal or greater serenity. Not endowed by nature with that “fatal facility” so easily the bane and handicap of brilliant men, he “boned” “math” and “phil” with patient perseverance. Resolved to attain his diploma and a commission, he toiled early and late, often after taps, blanket over window and transom. The spring tides of semi-annual examinations rose periodically, swirling around us of the “immortals,” as we clung desperately to the rocks of “subjects” and “questions.” Often the waves of academic disfavor dashed beyond and above him, and subsiding, carried out into civil life the “found deficient” who had easily appeared to rank him in the last section; but leaving John Gifford always safe.

Recurrences year after year of these ordeals at last brought us to the final day. To those who know and understand the difficulties it is no irony to say that the man who is graduated at the foot of the class has made of himself in a very real sense, an “honor man.”

John Gifford and I tented together every one of our four camps. We shared the cruel discomforts of the first, as “candidates” and as fourth classmen. How well I remember the first Sunday in that “plebe camp.” It was a day such as early June seldom inflicts upon the Hudson Highlands—cold, cheerless, miserable. A penetrating rain added its down-pour to the misery, and—for reasons unknown—no church service served to mitigate the gloom. The furloughmen not having yet left, camp was crowded. Two yearlings—quite oblivious to our feelings—made down their beds, while we

plebes sat on the locker till the first drum for dinner roll call, thinking unutterable thoughts of "man's inhumanity to man."

But these and like experiences were only by way of that larger education—the severe training to "endure hardness" which, more than aught else—so faithfully molds the shape and tempers the spirit of the youth capable of adapting himself to the most strenuous of lives.

When at last in our turn John Gifford and I became "old cadets" we continued to share the same tent; as "yearlings" in "D" Company; afterward in "A." We held the same views as to treatment of new cadets. Frankly what we had suffered we imposed; but never with severity. John was especially gentle and unexact. Certainly then and always he was heartily loved by every class. We shared each other's chewing and smoking tobacco, and when our sparse purses permitted, indulged together in mild revelry at the "Dutch-woman's", with turnovers and buckwheat cakes. I look back upon those days "far-called" as the happiest of life, and to dear John Gifford as the most affectionate and loyal of comrades.

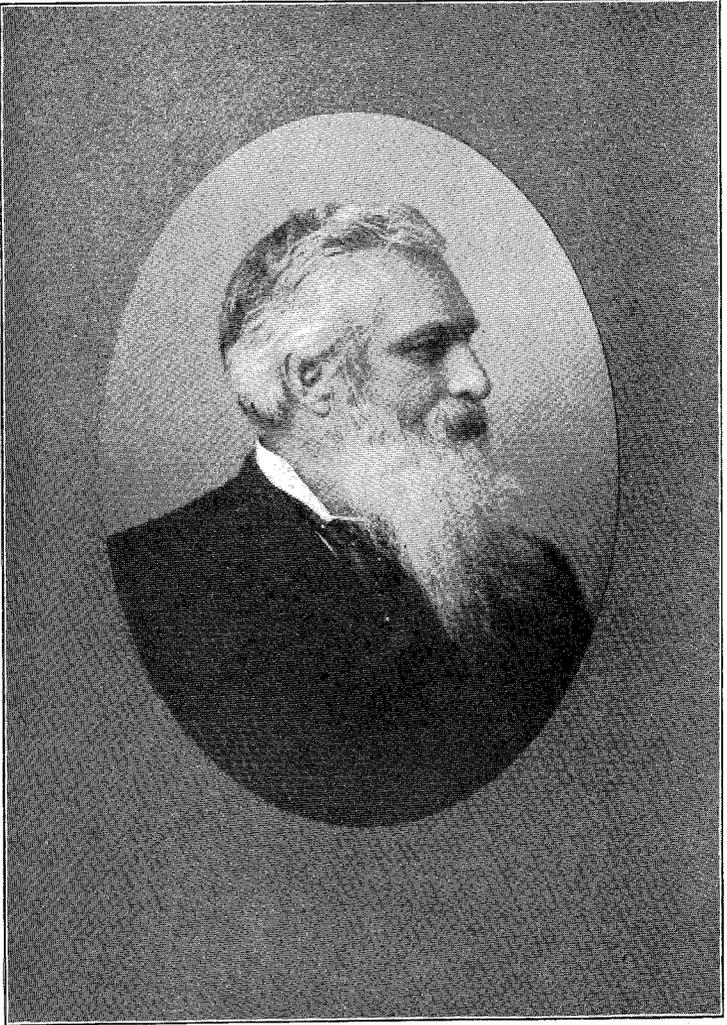
A CLASSMATE.

HERBERT MERTON ENOS.

No. 1758. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, August 9, 1912, at Waukesha, Wis., aged 79.

"Herbert M. Enos was born in Johnstown, New York, March 10, 1833, of tried and true colonial stock, both his grandfathers having been American soldiers from Connecticut in the War for Independence. After finishing his common school and academic studies, young Enos, through Hon. John Wells, then Congressman from his father's district, was appointed a cadet to West Point, where he was graduated with the Class of 1856. On July 1st he left there with the rank of brevet Second Lieutenant, his commission being signed by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce. For one year he was stationed at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., serving at the Cavalry School for Practice. In January, 1857, he was sent to New Mexico, crossing the plains as Commissary and Quartermaster of a detachment of troops sent to escort Governor Rencher on his way to Santa Fe, New Mexico, to assume his duties as Governor of that Territory. The expedition was made safely and after a short stay at Santa Fe, Lieutenant Enos went to Contonment Burgwin, near the noted old town of Taos, where he was on duty three months. Thence he went to Fort Massachusetts, Colorado, where what became known as Fort Garland was then building, and was on duty as Quartermaster and Commissary. On January 26, 1857, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, his commission bearing the signature of Secretary of War Floyd, afterward a conspicuous leader in the Secession movement. The young officer participated in various expeditions in New Mexico, among them, one in 1858, commanded by Major Backus against the Navajo Indians. This expedition was memorable on account of the long and tedious marches and the hardships to which the men were exposed. In June, 1859, Lieutenant Enos was assigned to Fort Craig on the Rio Grande, where he remained until October 1st, a part of the time in command of the Fort. This same year he commanded an escort to Captain J. M. Macomb of the Topographical Engineer Corps across the plains to the States. In February, 1860, he returned to Fort Leavenworth and commanded escort to United States mail and passengers to New Mexico. It is worthy of note that in these several trips across the plains, although the weather at times was severe and the country infested with



COLONEL HERBERT M. ENOS.

Indians, more or less hostile, he lost neither a man nor an animal. On May 14, 1861, he was commissioned full First Lieutenant, and until the latter part of September was stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico. Among the Army officers on the frontier there was diversity of sentiment respecting the Rebellion of the Southern States, most of the superior officers being not only in sympathy with the South, but actually plotting against the Government. Under this state of affairs Lieutenant Enos knew but one line of duty, viz.: to report the situation to the authorities at Washington. A succinct statement was prepared, setting forth the facts as they existed at Fort Union and in the military department of New Mexico, signed by Lieutenant Enos, Doctor Barthelow, the post surgeon, and William R. Shoemaker, and dispatched by a special messenger who was a brother-in-law of General F. P. Blair—Lieutenant Enos paying expenses of the messenger to Washington. As a result most of the superior officers, among them the commander of Lieutenant Enos' regiment, speedily deserted the post and went South.

“On August 3, 1861, he was commissioned Captain in the Quartermaster Department; he remained at Fort Union until October, 1861, when he took charge of the Quartermaster Department at Albuquerque. He was Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of an expedition against General Sibley who had invaded New Mexico with a band of Texan Confederates, with a view of conquering that territory and California. The attempt was a miserable failure, and after the Battle of Glorietta, in which Sibley's forces were demolished, he retreated into Texas. Captain Enos returned to Fort Union, and during the summer of 1862 was stationed on the Rio Grande, below Albuquerque; whence, the following January, he was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of Arizona with headquarters at Mesilla. In the fall of 1863 he helped to locate a military post near where Prescott, Arizona, has since been built, and later went on an exploring expedition to locate a road to the Colorado River. The early part of 1864 he devoted to making a report of this expedition, and repelling the Apache Indians, who were seriously troubling the settlers of New Mexico and Arizona. From May 1, 1864 to November, 1865, he was engaged as Department Quartermaster in building the new Fort Union, and at the same time acted as Chief Quartermaster of the Department. Owing to impaired health he went to Santa Fe in 1865 and stayed there until 1867, when he left the Department. Early in 1868 Captain Enos was assigned to duty in the office of Quartermaster General D. H. Rucker

at Washington, but left on sick leave in the following summer. In January, 1869, he returned to duty and was stationed at Philadelphia as Depot Quartermaster until July. He was next sent to Chicago, but owing to certain controversies growing out of the appointment, did not go on duty there. After another sick leave he went to Boston for several months, but his health became so seriously impaired that, in 1876, he was retired from the service on account of disability contracted in the line of duty, with the rank of Major. His commission as Major was issued in 1872, but as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of New Mexico, he held the rank of Colonel, and is usually designated by that title. His twenty years' service was mostly on the frontier, and as the Government's distributing officer he handled millions of dollars in money, and had control of Government property aggregating in value to many millions of dollars; but when his accounts with the Government were closed and final settlement made, the Government was indebted to him to the amount of ten dollars and eighty cents."—From Biographical Dictionary and Portrait Gallery of Representative Men.

No obituaries were obtained of the following. Four were promised, but did not arrive up to the time of going to press.

HENRY G. COLE.

No. 3490. CLASS OF 1892.

Died, October 13, 1912, at Tokoma Park, D. C., aged 43.

GWYNN R. HANCOCK.

No. 3911. CLASS OF 1898.

Died, December 13, 1912, at Fort Strong, Mass., aged 37.

HENRY B. MOON.

No. 2863. CLASS OF 1880.

Died, September 2, 1912, at Washington, D. C., aged 56.

WENDELL L. SIMPSON.

No. 3034. CLASS OF 1884.

Died, April 23, 1913, at Garden City, N. Y., aged 54.

ALBERT TODD.

No. 2645. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, April 27, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 59.

MICAH R. JENKINS.

No. 2790. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, October 18, 1912, at Charleston, S. C., aged 55.

WALTER R. STOLL.

No. 2925. CLASS OF 1881.

Died, June 2, 1911, at Cheyenne, Wyo., aged 54.

JOHN C. MOORE.

No. 1423. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, December 31, 1910, near Osage, Texas, aged 81.

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

No. 2450. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, April 11, 1913, in New York, N. Y., aged 64.

HIRAM McL. POWELL.

No. 3347. CLASS OF 1890.

Died, March 30, 1913, at Tucson, Ariz., aged 45.

LUNSFORD L. LOMAX.

No. 1731. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, May 28, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 78.

INDEX.

	Page
GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING.....	Frontispiece
ANNUAL REUNION AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.....	5-27
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.....	28-29
CLASS OF 1913.....	30-33
PAST AND PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.....	34

OBITUARIES.

	Page
ALEXANDER, PERCY (Portrait).....	48
BRIGGS, FRANK O. (Portrait).....	133
BUCK, WILLIAM LANGDON (Portrait).....	59
CABELL, WILLIAM L. (Portrait).....	35
CARSON, THOMAS G. (Portrait).....	118
COFFIN, WILLIAM H. (Portrait).....	46
DUCAT, ARTHUR CHARLES (Portrait).....	112
ENOS, HERBERT MERTON (Portrait).....	144
GIFFORD, JOHN H. (Portrait).....	140
GOODSPEED, NELSON ALLEN (Portrait).....	43
GREENOUGH, GEORGE G.....	45
HINMAN, FREDERICK (Portrait).....	47
HOWLAND, CARVER (Portrait).....	74
JONES, THOMAS M. (Portrait).....	106
KENDALL, HENRY F. (Portrait).....	84
KEYES, ALLEN C. (Portrait).....	101
LEE, GEORGE W. C. (Portrait).....	98
LOUNSBURY, ROBERT LEE (Portrait).....	54
McNABB, THOMAS HILLIARD (Portrait).....	126
MALLERY, JOHN CONRAD (Portrait).....	102
MORRIS, CHARLES (Portrait).....	63
PERRY, ALEXANDER J. (Portrait).....	123
RAYMOND, CHARLES WALKER (Portrait).....	128
ROCKWELL, LEWIS CASSIDY (Portrait).....	52

	Page
ROGERS, WILLIAM E. (Portrait).....	121
RUMBOUGH, DAVID J. (Portrait).....	69
SAWTELLE, CHARLES GREENE (Portrait).....	76
SOULE', FRANK (Portrait).....	90
UMBSTATTER, CHARLES L.....	81
WATSON, JOHN	65
WHOLLEY, JOHN H.....	58
LIST OF THOSE FROM WHOM OBITUARIES WERE EXPECTED	147-148