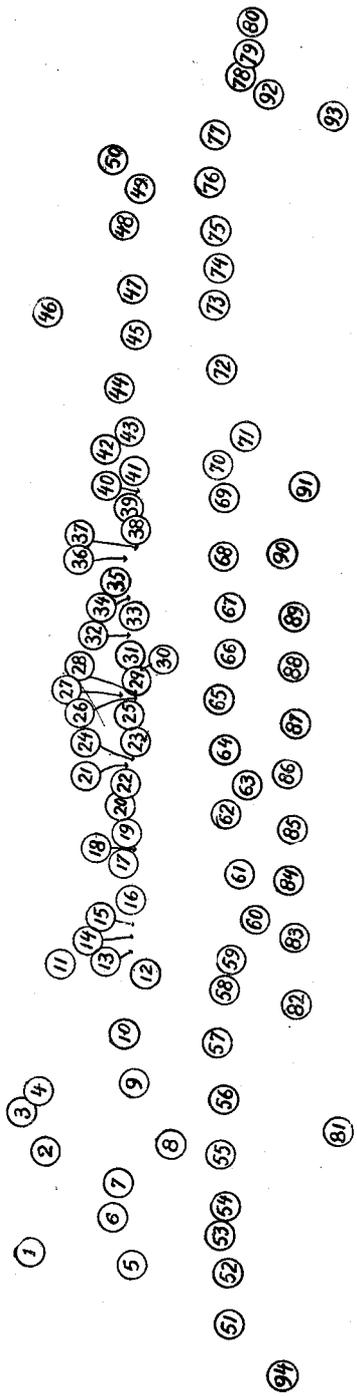


1	Anderson	'04
2	Winslow	'89
3	Cravford	'87
4	Lavers	'88
5	Youngberg	'00
6	Hamilton	'89
7	Lucas	'87
8	Lucas	'87
9	Echols	'91
10	Pearson	'70
11	Stockham	'89
12	Morton	'86
13	Elliot S. H.	'69
14	Brown	'77
	Dowd	'76
15	Martin	'68
16	Duwall	'69
17	Duwall	'69
18	Bergland	'69
19	McAndrew	'88
20	McAndrew	'88
21	Braden	'69
22	Braden	'76
23	Scott	'82
24	Burr	'82
25	Burr	'82
26	Burr	'82
27	Burr	'82
28	Burr	'82
29	Pullman	'69
30	Allen	'81
31	Mitcham	'74
32	Weigel	'87
33	Carneuter	'02
34	Sarge	'82
35	Black	'77
36	Black	'77
37	Black	'77
38	Lucas	'87
39	Lyle	'69
40	Lyle	'69
41	Schaff	'62
42	Mallory	'79
43	Shaler	'67
44	O'Hern	'94
45	Pope	'00
46	Gillmore	'73
47	Jones	'67
48	Bonus	'70
49	Bonus	'70
50	Brieker	'98
51	Simpson	'75
52	Fieberger	'69
53	McGlachlin	'89
54	Hahn	'89
55	Kenly	'89
56	Piper	'89
57	Bethel	'89
58	Marsh	'77
59	Farragut	'68
60	Miller	'77
61	Metcalfe	'68
62	Godfrey	'67
63	Andrews	'76
64	Wilson J. M.	'60
65	Townesley	'81
66	Gibson	'47
67	Whittemore	'60
68	Mansfield	'62
69	Quinn	'89
70	Bloom	'77
71	Niles	'73
72	Whewler	'75
73	Hardin	'74
74	Hardin	'74
75	Jefferson	'75
76	Evans	'75
77	Cartier	'70
78	Williams	'74
79	Fountain	'70
80	Cecil	'74
81	Lee	'89
82	Gordon	'77
83	Pitman	'67
84	Roe	'67
85	Howes	'84
86	Habbitt	'84
87	Bellinger	'84
88	Hale	'84
89	Allison	'71
90	Pershing	'86
91	Clark	'73
92	McComb	'74
93	Straub	'87
94	Andrews	'74



FORTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REUNION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES

OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 12th, 1914.

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

1914.

Annual Reunion, June 12th, 1914.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1914.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the old Chapel at West Point, at 3:00 p. m., General Morris Schaff, Class of 1862, President of the Association, presiding.

Prayer, by Rev. H. P. Silver, Chaplain of the Military Academy.

The roll call was dispensed with on account of its length.

General Schaff delivered the following address:

Fellow Graduates:

Before the selection of my successor it becomes me to return to you my true and unfeignedly heartfelt thanks for the honor you have given me. Indeed, it is a sweet, and the world regards it as a great honor, to be the president of West Point's Alumni. But, believe me, when my eye sweeps over this venerable sanctuary, filled from chancel to door, and it falls on the faces of friends of my youth, some of them wearing laurels won on the field or in the line of duty, like a tide the old days come back, I forget their years and my own and I am once more a cadet in the battalion with them when Sunday after Sunday with reverent pomp and blooming cheeks we used to march in and fill these pews as we fill them now. Oh, the associations of this old chapel! But hark! what voice is that we hear? It is hers, and comes from the heart. "All hail, cadets of other days! proud, proud am I of your records, fondly I cherish the memory of your youthful faces, and often in my loneliness I dream of you, now. Welcome young and old! Welcome home once more to West Point! for I know how warm your feelings are for her and how strong the ties that bind you to her."

Fellow Graduates, this feeling, these ties, are not the products of West Point's drums or her pageantry; no, they have their spring in the overarching regions of her spiritual life, they are the transfigured memories of the days when we were cadets; when we, so to speak, were the children of West Point, and she, with her hand in ours, led us on and up, up to the lofty issue on which her heart was set, namely, to firmly establish us on foundations of character, of loyalty to truth, duty, honor and courage, both physical and moral, so that she might, with assured confidence in our fitness, recommend us upon graduation to the government as worthy of commission as officers in her service.

And who of us will forget how from time to time in the execution of her design she brought before us visions of her ideals, and above all her ideal of what she wanted us to be and what she knew the world had admiration for, the educated and cultivated, the modest and magnanimous, soldier and gentleman. Oh, the good fortune and the great blessing to be children of such an inspiring mother! God bless West Point, with her profoundly wise and formative system of discipline.

I beg your indulgence for one word more. No observer of the swift march of national events and especially those of the last six months can fail to see that we are at the dawn of a new epoch in our country's, if not of the world's history. Notwithstanding much provocation and a wild, passionate clamor for war, egged on by screaming politicians, frustrated business combinations plotting for gain and a sensation-mongering press, with cool deliberation, listening apparently to the peal of a trumpet at the lips of destiny, our government has left the sanguinary road which empires and kingdoms have followed to conquest, power and military glory and is bending her steps, with good will in her heart and her face illuminated with a lofty purpose, toward new heights in the career of democracy. If ever a striking example of calm high-mindedness was set by a nation owning no superior, hating no rival and dreading no equal, that example is now being set in the policy and bearing of our country. And whether she reaches those heights without conflict or not, can there be a question of the weight of her example or can there be a question of the garlands she will wear if peace, blessed peace, camps with her when the day is done. Let no one charge her with tameness or pusillanimity in showing magnanimity and unwillingness, although conscious of invincible might, to engage a feeble neighboring and backward nation. No, no, the well-tried courage in the American

heart resents the insulting imputation. It cries out, "Do not charge me with pusillanimity because I have the courage to take the road to peace. I have been on the fields of the Revolution, of Gettysburgh, Cold Harbor and Chickamauga and I am ready now, as I was then, to spill the last drop of blood for the country's honor and the natural rights of mankind; but in the name of and for the sake of all that is noble, I implore you not to call on me to make the sacrifice merely to gratify ambition or for territorial or commercial aggrandizement."

Meanwhile, and for over a year, in the face of the most critical situations along the Rio Grande and later at Vera Cruz, with what discipline, humanity and self-possession has the Army borne itself! Although with its hand on the sword-hilt ready to draw when the country calls, not a war-breeding word have you heard from it nor will you hear. Never, never have I been so proud of the profession of my youth. Yes, yes and truly, as the country proceeds on her heaven-appointed way the Army with the spirit of old West Point marches in silence by her side, not an empty show or vain parade, but a martial reality, reflecting and sharing with her the loftiest ideals that ever hung in the form of glory before a people.

And, fellow graduates, appealing and inspiring as is our country's march, I have no hesitation in saying that that march never could have been made without West Point's ideals, and I claim further, that our country owes more to her than to any college or university for the preservation of substantial, working conceptions of duty and honor in official life, without which there can be no inspiring progress or real national greatness.

The names of the graduates who had died during the past year were read by Colonel W. C. Brown, the members present standing.

Those whose names are marked with an asterisk were present:

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1846

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
HENRY A. EHNINGER.

1852

JAMES VAN VOAST.
JAMES W. ROBINSON.

1847

*HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1853

WILLIAM S. SMITH.

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.

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.
J. FORD KENT.
EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.
WRIGHT RIVES.

1861, June.

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

1862

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

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.
 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. DUVAL.
 HENRY L. HARRIS.
 *ARTHUR S. HARDY.
 *DAVID A. LYLE.
 WORTH OSGOOD.
 *CHARLES BRADEN.
 *JOHN W. PULLMAN.
 *CHARLES MORTON.
 *HENRY P. PERRINE.
 MASON M. MAXON.

1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
 WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
 CARL F. PALFREY.
 EDWARD E. WOOD.
 CHARLES W. BURROWS.
 WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
 ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.
 EDWARD A. GODWIN.
 *SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
 FREDERICK K. WARD.
 *PETER S. BOMUS.
 EDWARD J. McCLERNAND.
 FREDERICK E. PHELPS.
 *ROBERT G. CARTER.
 DEXTER W. PARKER.
 OTTO L. HEIN.
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
 JOHN P. KERR.
 CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
 ISAIAH H. McDONALD.
 JOHN CONLINE.
 LOVELL H. JEROME.

1871

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.
 ANDREW H. RUSSELL.
 *GEORGE S. ANDERSON.
 *GEORGE B. DAVIS.
 CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
 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 ORSDALJE.
 GEORGE RUHLER.
 FRANK WEST.
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
 JACOB R. RIBLETT.
 JAMES ALLEN.

1872—Continued.

CHARLES A. BOOTH.
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 WITTICH.
*EDWARD E. HARDIN.
MARION P. MAUS.
CHARLES F. LLOYD.
THEODORE H. ECKERSON.
WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

1875

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

1875—Continued.

TASKER H. BLISS.
CHARLES H. CLARK.
*JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
*ELBERT WHEELER.
ERASMUS M. WEAVER.
ELI D. HOYLE.
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.
WILLIAM A. MANN.
WILLIAM BAIRD.
ALEXANDER RODGERS.
GEORGE R. SMITH.
GEORGE L. SCOTT.
THOMAS F. DAVIS.
EDWIN B. BOLTON.
THOMAS S. McCALEB.
*ROBERT K. EVANS.

1876

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
*HEMAN DOWD.
ALEXANDER S. BACON.
WILLIAM CROZIER.
HENRY H. LUDLOW.
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.
CALVIN ESTERLY.

1877—Continued.

*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.
JOHN A. JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM D. BEACH.

1879—Continued.

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.
GEORGE T. BARTLETT.
*CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY.

1881—Continued.

*ALBERT C. BLUNT.
 JOSEPH A. GASTON.
 GUY CARLETON.
 JOHN W. MORRISON.
 JAMES T. KERR.
 DANIEL E. McCARTHY.
 *ENOCH H. CROWDER.
 CHARLES H. BARTH.
 FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
 PARKER W. WEST.
 BRITTON DAVIS.
 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. LANGFITT.
 BEVERLY W. DUNN.
 THOMAS RIDGEWAY.
 WILLOUGHBY WALKE.
 CHASE W. KENNEDY.
 GODFREY H. MACDONALD.
 HERBERT H. SARGENT.
 *MATTHEW F. STEELE.
 EDWIN A. ROOT.
 ISAAC W. LITTELL.
 GEORGE H. CAMERON.
 *WALTER K. WRIGHT.

1883—Continued.

HARRY C. HALE.
 ROBERT D. WALSH.
 ALFRED HASBROUCK.
 HENRY C. CABELL.
 THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.
 LAURENCE D. TYSON.
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884

*IRVING HALE.
 *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.
 HENRY D. STYER.
 *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. PARMERTER.
 WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
 HENRY P. McCAIN.
 WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
 LOUIS M. KOEHLER.
 ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
 SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
 GEORGE I. PUTMAN.
 WILLIAM F. MARTIN.

1886

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

1886—Continued.

CECIL STEWART.
 CHARLES T. MENOHER.
 JOHN T. NANCE.
 CHARLES C. WALCUTT.
 DAVID J. BAKER.
 *JOHN J. PERSHING.
 PETER E. TRAUB.
 T. BENTLEY MOTT.
 GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.
 *JOSEPH C. BYRON.
 JESSE McI. CARTER.
 CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.
 MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
 EDMUND S. WRIGHT.
 BERTRAM T. CLAYTON.
 JAMES H. McRAE.
 *STEPHEN H. ELLIOTT.
 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.

1887—Continued.

HERMAN C. SCHUMM.
 *WILLIAM WEIGEL.
 ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
 ROBERT G. PAXTON.
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
 GEO. McK. WILLIAMSON.
 *FRANCIS H. BEACH.
 AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
 ALONZO GRAY.
 HERMAN HALL.
 MARCUS D. CRONIN.
 CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
 CHARLES GERHARDT.
 JAMES T. DEAN.
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
 WILLIAM K. JONES.
 EDMUND WITTMAYER.
 MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
 MARK L. HERSEY.
 SAMUEL A. SMOKER.
 FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

1888

CHARLES H. MCKINSTRY.
 WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
 JAMES W. McANDREW.
 SOLOMAN P. VESTAL.
 JOHN S. GRISARD.
 CHAS. W. FENTON.
 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.

1889—Continued.

BEN JOHNSON.
 *MORRIS K. BARROL.
 RALPH HARRISON.
 *EDWARD F. McGLACHLIN.
 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.
 HENRY D. TODD.
 JAMES HAMILTON.
 THOMAS W. WINSTON.
 GEORGE MONTGOMERY.
 WILLIAM C. DAVIS.
 FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.
 FRANK G. MAULDIN.
 *DANIEL W. KETCHAM.
 *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.

1891—Continued.

JOHN W. FURLONG.
 *RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
 ROBERT J. FLEMING.
 EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
 FRANCIS H. SCHOEFFEL.
 HAROLD P. HOWARD.
 WILLIAM H. BERTSCH.
 ELMER LINDSLEY.
 *JOHN B. BENNETT.
 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. KEFHART.
 CHARLES C. JAMIESON.
 JAMES A. SHIPTON.
 WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE.
 S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD.
 GEORGE McD. WEEKS.
 JOHN McA. PALMER.
 CHARLES P. SUMMERALL.
 JAMES H. REEVES.
 KIRBY WALKER.
 ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.
 EDMUND M. LEARY.
 JULIUS T. CONRAD.
 WILLIAM NEWMAN.
 FRANK A. WILCOX.
 HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.

1892—Continued.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
 PETER W. DAVISON.
 SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.
 JOHN E. WOODWARD.
 GEORGE H. McMASTER.
 ROBERT W. MEARN'S.

1893

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

1894

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

1894—Continued.

FRANK L. WELLS.
 *BRIANT H. WELLS.
 *JOHN W. BARKER.
 *JAMES P. HARBESON.
 HUGH D. WISE.
 *JAMES A. MOSS.

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.
 HARRY BURGESS.
 JENS BUGGE, JR.
 HARRY H. STOUT.
 HERBERT A. WHITE.
 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.
 GEO. B. PRITCHARD.
 THOMAS F. DWYER.
 FINE W. SMITH.
 WALTER S. McBROOM.
 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.

1896—Continued.

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

1897

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.
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. EXION.
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.

1899—Continued.

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.

1901—Continued.

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.
 ALBERT B. DOCKERY.
 HENRY E. MITCHELL.
 EDMUND L. ZANE.
 WILLIAM H. COWLES.
 HENRY M. NELLY.
 FREDERICK F. BLACK.
 DAVID H. BOWER.
 BENJAMIN F. MILLER.
 *WILLIAM W. EDWARDS.

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.

1903—Continued.

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.
 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.
 *CHARLES R. ALLEY.
 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.

1904—Continued.

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.
 HENRY C. PRATT.
 CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLO.
 URSULA M. DILLER.
 ROLLO F. ANDERSON.
 EDWIN BUTCHER.
 *RUSSELL V. VENABLE.
 ARTHUR J. DAVIS.
 MARTIN C. WISE.
 WALTER S. DRYSDALE.
 RALPH DICKINSON.
 MATTHEW H. THOMLINSON.
 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.
 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.
 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.

1906—Continued.

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 K. MANCHESTER.
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
 GEORGE W. DeARMOND.
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
 OSCAR WESTOVER.
 EDWIN de L. SMITH.
 JOHN S. PRATT.
 JOSEPH C. KING.
 WILLIAM E. LANE, JR.
 RALPH McT. PENNELL.
 GEORGE G. BARTLETT.
 HENRY B. CLAGETT.
 CLYDE R. ABRAHAM.
 PIERRE V. KIEFFER.
 GEORGE L. CONVERSE, JR.
 HARRY A. SCHWABE.
 GEORGE H. PAINE.
 DONALD A. ROBINSON.
 RENE E. DeR. HOYLE.
 *GEORGE E. TURNER.
 PHILIP MATHEWS.
 RALPH A. JONES.
 CALVERT L. 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.

1907—Continued.

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.
 ABBOTT BOONE.
 WILLIAM E. SELBIE.
 JOHN L. JENKINS.
 CHARLES H. WHITE.
 ALVIN G. GUTENSOHN.
 JOHN S. SULLIVAN.
 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.
 WILLIAM J. FITZMAURICE.
 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.
 HARRY B. CREA.
 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. HERKNES.
 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.
 FRANCIS G. DELANO.
 JACOB L. DEVERS.
 FRANZ A. DONIAT.
 *JAMES L. WALSH.
 CARL A. BAEHR.
 GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
 EDWARD L. KELLY.
 *THRUSTON HUGHES.
 CHARLES B. MEYER.
 DELOS C. EMMONS.
 ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD.
 ELEY P. DENSON.
 PHILIP S. GAGE.
 STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH.
 EDWIN F. HARDING.
 JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
 HUGH H. McGEE.
 THEODORE M. CHASE.
 WARDER H. ROBERTS.
 RAYMOND D. SMITH.
 YING H. WEN.
 CHESTER P. MILLS.
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
 LEE D. DAVIS.
 FRANK L. PURDON.
 CARLIN C. STOKELY.
 LOUIS P. FORD.
 MANTON C. MITCHELL.
 TING C. CHEN.

1910.

CRESWELL GARLINGTON.
 CARY H. BROWN.
 DONALD H. CONNOLLY.
 RAYMOND F. FOWLER.
 EDGAR W. TAULBEE.

1910—Continued.

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 KEELEY.
 CHARLES PHILIP HALL.
 ALEXANDER DAY SURLS.
 WILLIAM EDMUND LARNED.
 FRANKLIN KEMBLE.
 ALFRED JOHN BETCHER.
 CHARLES LAURENCE BYRNE.
 PHILIP JAMES KIEFFER.
 KARL SLAUGHTER BRADFORD.
 HERBERT ARTHUR DARGUE.
 FREDERICK GILBREATH.
 JAS. BLANCHARD CRAWFORD.
 HAIG SHEKERJIAN.
 CHARLES SEA FLOYD.

1911—Continued.

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.
 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.
 *LEONARD L. BARRETT.
 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.

1913—Continued.

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

1914

WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE.
JAMES B. CRESS.
BREHON B. SOMERVELL.
FREDERICK S. SKINNER.
DABNEY O. ELLIOTT.
GEORGE F. LEWIS.
HARRISON BRAND, JR.
PHILIP L. THURBER.
JOHN C. WYETH.
LESTER E. MORETON.
ROY M. SMYTH.
LA RHETT L. STUART.
JOHN A. BROOKS, JR.
CLEVELAND H. BANDHOLTZ.
JOHN G. BURR.
ARTHUR D. NEWMAN.
JOHN H. JOUETT.
JOHN W. BUTTS.
JOHN B. ANDERSON.
CEDRIE W. LEWIS.
JOHN D. KEEP.
CHARLES W. FOSTER.
WILLIAM E. BURR.
REIFF H. HANNUM.
CARL E. FOSNES.
HAROLD F. LOOMIS.
WELDON W. DOE.
WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON.
CHARLES M. MILLIKEN.
JOSEPH B. TREAT.
WOODFIN G. JONES.
JOSEPH W. BYRON.
JAMES P. HOGAN.
LOUIS T. BYRNE.
GLENN P. ANDERSON.
WALTER C. GULLION.
FRANCIS R. KERR.
ADAM E. POTTS.
WILLIAM R. ORTON.
RUFUS S. BRATTON.
THOMAS G. LANPHIER.
ROBERT D. McDONALD.
JEFFERSON R. DAVENPORT.
BENJAMIN G. WEIR.
RALPH ROYCE.
WILLIAM O. RYAN.
CLIFFORD J. MATHEWS.
HOWARD P. MILLIGAN.
FRANK W. MILBURN.
J. WARREN WEISSHEIMER.
HAMNER HUSTON.
SHELDON H. WHEELER.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, June 1, 1914.

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1913—		
N. Y. City bonds.....	\$10,000.00	
Cash	3,374.13	\$ 13,374.13
Interest on bonds and deposits.....		524.43
Life membership fees		560.00
Initiation fees and annual dues.....		137.00
Sale of annuals.....		26.80
		\$ 14,622.36

Expenditures—

Salary of Secretary		120.00	
Printing of annuals.....		840.81	
Stationery, postage, express, etc.....		191.96	
Balance on hand June 1, 1914—			
Bonds	\$10,000.00		
Deposits	3,460.59		
Cash	9.00	13,469.59	
		14,622.36	

In account with Memorial Window Fund—

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1913.....	\$ 218.66	
Interest on deposits.....	5.41	
	224.07	
Balance on hand June 1, 1914.....		\$ 224.07

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:

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

Colonel Hardin, Class of '74, briefly addressed the meeting and offered the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved: That the Superintendent be requested hereafter to invite the members of the graduating class to attend the meetings of the Association and that they be then formally received as members of the Association, subject to the Constitution and By-Laws.

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

Resolved: That the "Returning Graduates" at the annual meeting of 1914, wish Colonel C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, to know their appreciation of his untiring efforts to make their visit as enjoyable and comfortable as possible; and that through his hospitable reception and the many courtesies extended, they feel their home-coming one that fills their hearts with gladness.

In expressing their gratitude they assure Colonel Townsley that every pleasure they could wish has been their possession.

Resolved: That the graduates of the Military Academy, now visiting their old West Point home, desire to extend warmest thanks to Captain George Vidmer, Adjutant; Major Peter Murray, Commissary; Captain Frank B. Watson, Quartermaster, and his assistants, for their devoted and successful services in anticipating the needs and comforts of the graduates in every detail under the control of these officers.

Their kind attentions are gratefully appreciated.

Colonel Fieberger nominated General H. G. Gibson, '47, President of the Association for the ensuing year. Half a dozen or more seconded the nomination. The election was unanimous.

General Gibson was escorted to the chair by the two senior graduates present, General J. M. Whittemore, '60, and General John M. Wilson, '60.

General Gibson addressed the graduates, saying:

Fellow Graduates:

I thank you for the honor you have done me in selecting me to preside over this distinguished Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, but rich as is the English language in all its various modes of expression, I am nevertheless at a loss to give in fitting phrase the grateful feelings aroused by your action and presence, although aided by the grammar of Lindley Murray and the lexicon of Noah Webster. It is remarkable, *par parenthese*, that there were three Websters, who wove into our country's history in warp and woof the products of their looms—Peletiah Webster who wrote the original frame-work of our Constitution of Government, Noah Webster who fixed its spellography, and Daniel Webster who interpreted that Constitution, and getting aboard our Noah's ark of safety, gathered a vocabulary that saved the Union, and at one time when there was a decidedly hostile feeling toward this Academy drew upon it in rescue thereof. What that peril was some of you may not know, but it was more or less serious. There was once a Superintendent here named Alden Partridge, and practically dismissed herefrom, and in fierce revenge he traversed the land, like Saul of Tarsus, breathing forth threatenings and slaughter. I well remember hearing him address a limited audience in the historic town of York in Pennsylvania, and although he met with little encouragement there he did succeed in having Franklin Pierce, later the President of the United States, elected to Congress on a platform which embodied the destruction of this Academy as a "hot-bed of aristocrats." From certain straws in the air it is possible that this wind of doctrine has not altogether ceased to blow, though its great guns have been spiked, and it is perhaps only the lingering of the reason given me by the Mayor of Cincinnati, when I was raising a regiment for the Civil War—"You West Pointers are too fond of each other," ignoring the fact that this Academy has produced at least two of the greatest soldiers of the age, and of one of whom we can surely say—"Mark the perfect man." Franklin Pierce went to Congress, introduced a bill to abolish this Academy, but let it quietly sleep in that Morphean receptacle—a committee of the House, a sleep that knows no waking, alike to the just and the unjust. Later he went to Mexico as a general officer, and his most cherished friends were the graduates of this Academy, and the closest and dearest that urbane and courtly gentleman—Colonel

Edward J. Steptoe, whose name is so sadly linked with a sad Indian disaster in the wild region where rolls the Oregon. Franklin Pierce being a gentleman himself could not but appreciate the *eleves* of an institution created and maintained to make officers and gentlemen who could be relied upon in every military and social emergency, and like our beloved Kendrick ever ready to "fire at the crisis."

At the last reunion I naturally had a slight idea of being selected as the President of this Association, but I rejoiced then, as I rejoice now, that my good friend, Morris Schaff, was chosen, for the beautiful and eloquent address he then delivered I could not have approached, albeit not altogether unskilled in the use of English phrase. The memory of it yet lingers with me in all its bright utterance and sweet fragrance. Beside him then stood our retiring President, John W. Barlow, who has since passed from the earthly land of Canaan to his happy home in Canaan's fair and happy land in realms beyond the skies. He breathed his last in the Holy City near the Holy Sepulchre, beneath the shadow of the Mount of Transfiguration and of the Cross of Him who came to bless mankind, and peradventure may have recalled the hour when he stood within this hallowed chapel, beneath its sublime picture and its impressive inscription—"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

Standing within this sacred chapel and within its hallowed God's Acre, where the ashes of my kindred, classmate, schoolmate and beloved friend repose, would silence be golden or speech only silver? Here lies my honored commander—the conqueror of Mexico, "oft I have seen 'him" though not "at peep of day, brushing with hasty steps the dews away" upon our classic plain, and also his charming and accomplished wife—our mother in Israel, who always kept a warm corner in her heart for the then humble cadet, and to whom I often read in her incipient blindness not many years before she could gratefully say in a land that is fairer than day—"Whereas I was blind, now I see." Here too lies my first Captain in Mexico—dear old Dad Kendrick, who never lost his affection for the title of Cadet, nor for anyone who ever bore it, and for one of whom he gave up his life, saying—"I could not do less for Cadet Sherman." The inscription on his monument—"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God", is in fit keeping and harmony with that given in the grand conception of his aforesaid and fellow-professor, Robert Weir, that has for nigh unto a century met the eye of cadets of every rank from President of the United States to the humble

file-closer in the rear rank, which Abraham Lincoln, wise in his generation, said "stood behind the front." Here too lies my Captain in the Golden Land from "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49", almost down to the sad days when madness ruled the hour and our people thirsted for each other's blood—Erasmus D. Keyes, early as well as late in his Army service closely attached to Winfield Scott. Here too lie the humbler Newlands, David Ward and Tim O'Maher, who as scribes not Pharisees, contributed to our happiness or unhappiness, and the stalwart Bentz, whose bugle notes, when "jocund day stood tip-toe upon the misty mountain top," oft awakened us, not to ecstasy, but to labor and to wait, and on the Sabbath morn summoned us all, faithful or unfaithful, to prayer, and Corporal Owens, whose zealous espionage, inspired by his fervent piety, oft brought us to grief, when by mere accident off limits, or taking a somnambulistic walk after taps.

Since I first heard of West Point I have seen, met or known one or more of the graduates of this Academy of every class from 1805 to 1842. The first—Samuel Ringgold and Randolph Ridgely, as they proudly marched the streets of Baltimore with the famous battery that showed its mettle and metal at Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterey, and saved the day at Buena Vista, and was true to its record in our other wars, and of those of 1843 to 1891 scores and more, and of later years many of whom I recall with pleasurable pride.

God bless our dear old alma mater, and God bless you all, and may you ever keep fresh and green in your hearts all the fond memories of auld lang syne—of camp and barrack, of classic hall and leafy grove, and of all else that clusters around this "famed military school of America," its historic, academic, social or convivial scenes—aye, even of the Pirate's Cove and of Benny Havens oh, when we were blithe wi' comrades dear, or indulging in all the luxury or misery of Love's Young Dream, a blighted being or blessed with all the rare and roseate shadows of requited love. As to the happiness or misery of these two conditions we have long had the opinion of Sir Walter Scott, but that of General Winfield Scott—oft expressed—was lucky in the one case and happy in the other.

OFFICERS OF 1914-1915.

PRESIDENT.

General H. G. Gibson.

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. C. DeW. Willcox.
Lieut.-Col. Morton F. Smith.

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 attendance this year was larger than that of any year except 1902—the Centennial.

The Class of '67 had a reunion; '69 celebrated their forty-fifth anniversary; '74, their fortieth; '84, their thirtieth; '89, their twenty-fifth; '94, their twentieth; '04, their tenth, and '09, their fifth.

About two hundred graduates, not counting those on duty at the 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 1914.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5204	1	Holcombe, William H...	Corps of Engineers.
5205	2	Cress, James B.....	Corps of Engineers.
5206	3	Gross, Charles P.....	Corps of Engineers.
5207	4	Miller, Bernard A.....	Corps of Engineers.
5208	5	Bullard, Peter C.....	Corps of Engineers.
5209	6	Somervell, Brehon B....	Corps of Engineers.
5210	7	Price, Xenophon H.....	Corps of Engineers.
5211	8	Crawford, Robert W....	Corps of Engineers.
5212	9	Skinner, Frederick S....	Corps of Engineers.
5213	10	Elliott, Dabney O.....	Corps of Engineers.
5214	11	Cowgill, Allen P.....	Corps of Engineers.
5215	12	Lewis, George F.....	Corps of Engineers.
5216	13	Brand, Harrison, Jr....	Corps of Engineers.
5217	14	Herman, Frederick W...	Corps of Engineers.
5218	15	Carruth, John H.....	Corps of Engineers.
5219	16	Thurber, Philip L.....	3d Field Artillery.
5220	17	Houghton, William C....	6th Field Artillery.
5221	18	Wyeth, John C.....	5th Field Artillery, add'l.
5222	19	Harris, Arthur R.....	4th Field Artillery, add'l.
5223	20	Moreton, Lester E.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5224	21	Smyth, Roy M.....	4th Infantry.
5225	22	Stuart, LaRhett L.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5226	23	Larabee, Alfred E.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5227	24	Brooks, John A., Jr....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5228	25	Bandholtz, Cleveland H..	29th Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5229	26	Burr, John G.....	5th Field Artillery, add'l.
5230	27	Rockwood, Albion R....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5231	28	Hoskins, Frank L.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5232	29	Newman, Arthur D.....	3d Cavalry.
5233	30	Jouett, John H.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5234	31	Butts, John W.....	3d Cavalry.
5235	32	Anderson, John B.....	6th Field Artillery, add'l.
5236	33	Lewis, Cedric W.....	Cavalry.
5237	34	Lindh, Fritz P.....	23d Infantry.
5238	35	McCain, Joseph DeM....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5239	36	Inglis, Harry Clyde.....	14th Infantry.
5240	37	Bradley, James L.....	19th Infantry.
5241	38	Tack, Willis J.....	28th Infantry.
5242	39	Glass, Edward L. N....	3d Cavalry.
5243	40	Foster, Charles W.....	2d Cavalry.
5244	41	Burr, William E.....	5th Field Artillery, add'l.
5245	42	Villaret, Eugene	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5246	43	Clark, Cuyler L.....	11th Cavalry.
5247	44	Hannum, Rief Hesser...	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5248	45	Benson, Clarence C.....	13th Cavalry.
5249	46	Rees, Thomas H., Jr....	15th Cavalry.
5250	47	Waltz, Floyd R.....	4th Infantry.
5251	48	Woodberry, John H.....	8th Cavalry.
5252	49	Fosnes, Carl E.....	1st Infantry.
5253	50	Loomis, Harold F.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5254	51	Stanford, Leland H.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5255	52	Wynne, Walter W.....	12th Cavalry.
5256	53	Waddell, James C.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5257	54	Doe, Weldon W.....	15th Infantry.
5258	55	Robertson, William A...	11th Cavalry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5259	56	Paddock, Richard B., Jr..	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5260	57	Spatz, Carl	25th Infantry.
5261	58	Bull, Harold R.....	30th Infantry.
5262	59	Griffith, Charles C.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5263	60	Haskell, James B.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5264	61	Milliken, Charles M.....	30th Infantry.
5265	62	Byrom, James M.....	19th Infantry.
5266	63	Treat, Joseph B.....	5th Cavalry.
5267	64	Jones, Woodfin G.....	2d Infantry.
5268	65	Byron, Joseph W.....	5th Cavalry.
5269	66	Hogan, James P.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5270	67	Paschal, Paul C.....	30th Infantry.
5271	68	Parkinson, John L.....	20th Infantry.
5272	69	Jernigan, Warren P.....	11th Cavalry.
5273	70	Whitten, Rudolph G.....	30th Infantry.
5274	71	Byrne, Louis T.....	29th Infantry.
5275	72	Packard, Gooding	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5276	73	Anderson, Glenn P.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5277	74	Gullion, Walter C.....	12th Cavalry.
5278	75	Kerr, Francis R.....	30th Infantry.
5279	76	Brannan, Francis M.....	16th Infantry.
5280	*77	Lim, Vicente	Philippine Scouts.
5281	78	Potts, Adam E.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5282	79	Orton, William R.....	16th Infantry.
5283	80	Forbes, Francis H.....	5th Infantry.
5284	81	Bratton, Rufus S.....	1st Infantry.
5285	82	Lanphier, Thomas G.....	5th Infantry.
5286	83	Downs, Sylvester DeW..	9th Cavalry.
5287	84	McDonald, Robert D....	15th Cavalry.
		* Filipino Cadet.	

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5288	85	Davenport, Jefferson R..	10th Infantry.
5289	86	Ward, Orlando	9th Cavalry.
5290	87	Markoe, John P.....	10th Cavalry.
5291	88	Weir, Benjamin G.....	4th Infantry.
5292	89	Royce, Ralph	26th Infantry.
5293	90	Ryan, William O.....	9th Cavalry, add'l.
5294	91	Brown, Harry M.....	22d Infantry.
5295	92	Monroe, Thomas H.....	6th Infantry.
5296	93	Harrison, Roger B.....	4th Infantry.
5297	94	Allison, Joseph W., Jr...	Infantry.
5298	95	Hoge, Benjamin F.....	10th Cavalry, add'l.
5299	96	Herr, Frederick	9th Infantry, add'l.
5300	97	Mathews, Clifford J.....	16th Infantry, add'l.
5301	98	Milligan, Howard P.....	25th Infantry, add'l.
5302	99	Milburn, Frank W.....	5th Infantry, add'l.
5303	100	Weissheimer, John W...	17th Infantry, add'l.
5304	101	Gill, Isaac, Jr.....	9th Infantry, add'l.
5305	102	Kennard, John	12th Infantry, add'l.
5306	103	Thompson, John B.....	14th Infantry, add'l.
5307	104	Huston, Hamner	14th Infantry, add'l.
5308	105	Doe, Jens A.....	11th Infantry, add'l.
5309	106	Wheeler, Sheldon H.....	25th Infantry, add'l.
5310	107	Lampert, Lester L.....	27th Infantry, add'l.

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
General Horatio G. Gibson, Class of 1847.....	1914 to 1915

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 1915

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 1915



MAJOR MICAH J. JENKINS.

NECROLOGY.

MICAH J. JENKINS.

No. 2790. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, October 7, 1912, at Charleston, S. C., aged 55.

"MICAH J. JENKINS.

Born in South Carolina.

Appointed Cadet, U. S. M. A., September 1, 1875.

Second Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, June 3, 1879.

Resigned as First Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, March 1, 1886.

Appointed Captain, 1st Volunteer Cavalry, May 21, 1898

Major, August 11, 1898.

Mustered out September 15, 1898.

Died in Charleston, South Carolina, October 17, 1912."

In such brief form, and barren of the stirring events which so often mark their lives, do we epitomize the span of life of our soldiers; and JENKINS was, by inheritance, natural instinct, training and, during his military life, always a gallant soldier. To those who knew him well, and the writer knew him from the day he reported at West Point to the date of his death, there were events in the life of this man which made him beloved by his classmates and friends and are worthy of remembrance and emulation by all in the Army.

The one pre-eminent quality of Jenkins was his ability to make and keep friendships. This quality rested on his attractiveness of looks and manner which, as acquaintance developed into intimacy and then into friendship, were found to be based upon the loyalty, honesty, courage and gentle-

ness inherent in the man. These are the qualities necessary for the soldier and it is not to be wondered at that he was a sincere man, a loyal gentleman and a soldier faithful to his duties.

His services in the Fourth Cavalry were marked by all these characteristics and it was with a feeling of distinct loss that the regiment learned of Jenkins' resignation. Going to his home in South Carolina, he took up the life of a planter as all his forbears had been, and when, in 1898, the First Volunteer Cavalry was being organized for service in the War with Spain and officers for that regiment were being sought, Jenkins, though in civil life, was offered a Captain's commission. He won his majority by gallantry in action and on the regiment being mustered out, Jenkins returned to civil life, subsequently being appointed Collector of Internal Revenues for his State, which position he held until his death, which was the direct result of disease contracted in the discharge of his duties. The people of his State delighted in doing him honor, presenting him with a sword after the Spanish-American War, the presentation being made by the then President of the United States.

The son of a gallant soldier who fell at the head of his troops on one of the bloody battlefields of Virginia, Jenkins carried without stain this inherited reputation and was a gentle and courteous South Carolinian, upon whom danger acted as a stimulant; and the name of Micah Jenkins brings to us who knew him all that was brave and chivalrous. He was modest as he was brave. Peace to his ashes.

JAMES B. ERWIN.



MAJOR HENRY G. COLE.

HENRY G. COLE.

No. 3490. CLASS OF 1892.

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

HENRY GREENE COLE was born in Marietta, Georgia, May 6, 1869, under the shadow of the Kennesaw Mountain, and knew no other home till he entered the Military Academy. His father, Henry Greene Cole, was a descendant of General Nathaniel Greene and through his mother, who was Miss Georgia Caroline Fletcher, his lineage ran back to Robert Fletcher who landed on the coast of Massachusetts in 1630 and is linked to the family of General Joseph Warren, of Bunker Hill fame. As a boy, he attended the public schools and early displayed those qualities of mind and heart that have endeared the name of "Harry" Cole not only to the service, but to a large circle of friends in civil life with whom he came in contact. One of his childhood teachers has said of him :

"In my entire life, as teacher, no pupil has endeared himself to me more, no pupil has responded with more appreciation and given me greater joy and pride than he was mine."

He was a merry happy-hearted boy, ever ready to shoulder his share of responsibility or of work to be done, the embodiment of life, sunshine and happiness, and was dearly loved by all about him.

As he grew up, his thoughts turned to the Army and he entered the Military Academy, June 16, 1888, at the age of nineteen. The class soon recognized his manly qualities, his happy disposition and his warm-hearted kindness toward all. He was a man of definite ideas and frank expression but he combined them with such tact and consideration that he exerted a strong influence for good in all questions that affected the class and the corps. His friendships were strong and enduring, for being genuine, he wore well.

When the class graduated in 1892, he was assigned to the Twenty-third Infantry where he began a career of usefulness and efficiency that continued to the end. He served at Fort Sam Houston, Fort Clark and Fort Brown, Texas, and was a student at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1898, when the war came. His regiment formed a part of the first expedition to the Philippines and he took part with it in the engagements at Manila, August 5th, and the capture of Manila, August 13th, 1898; the insurgent outbreak at Manila, February 4th and 5th, and the actions against insurgents, February 22nd and 23rd, and until May, 1899, when the regiment relieved the Spanish garrison at Jolo.

On August 2, 1899, he became Regimental Commissary. So marked was his efficiency, that he was made a Captain and Commissary of Volunteers in May, 1900, and a Captain and Commissary of the Regular Army, February 2nd, 1901. On the latter date, he was also promoted Captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry. The promotion in the Subsistence Department was accepted and through the years that followed, he filled with marked success, positions of trust and responsibility in the Philippines, Cuba and the United States as depot or purchasing commissary or as assistant to the Commissary General. On October 13, 1907, he was promoted Commissary with the rank of Major and was on duty in the War Department at the time of his fatal illness.

Cordial, courteous, graceful and self-possessed in manner, and entertaining in conversation, he was an ornament to the society in which he lived and his companionship was sought by those about him. He was a member of the Army and Navy Clubs of New York and Washington, the Athletic and Explorers Clubs of New York and the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan Clubs of Washington.

In 1905, he married Miss Susanne Fletcher, of Minneapolis, Minn. They had one child, Loren Fletcher Cole, who

was four years old at the time of his father's death. At their home in Washington, they entertained their many friends with a spirit of hospitality that flowed from their own happiness.

When the twentieth anniversary of the Class of '92 was approaching, he was largely instrumental in bringing about a successful reunion at West Point and during the week spent there, his wit and his joy at the renewal of the old ties kindled the enthusiasm of all. But scarcely had the group dispersed when the news came that Harry Cole was a victim of the dreaded typhoid. While those who loved him hoped and prayed, and while all the skill of medicine was called to his aid, he fought bravely and uncomplainingly, like the man that he was, till the disease triumphed.

After the funeral services in Washington, his body was borne by faithful hands to his home in Marietta, where he was laid to rest in the beautiful National Cemetery, the land for which was donated to the Government by his father. The great oaks beneath whose shade he had played in childhood stretched their mighty arms to receive him back in their sacred keeping; the wreaths and clusters and banks of flowers of every hue and kind that mantled his last resting place breathed the love that followed him from hearts far away; and the public mourning of the people of Marietta proclaimed the honor in which they held his memory. In boyhood and in manhood his dear ones had given him to his country and he had been loyal and faithful in his service to the end.

While he was universally admired and beloved for his bright, sunny nature and his nobility of character, his ability and integrity inspired confidence and devotion in his superiors and subordinates alike. A general officer has said:

"He was a man who was devoted to his profession, an able and energetic officer and a most devoted true and loyal friend whose bright and genial disposition always made it a pleasure to be asso-

ciated with him. In his death, the Government lost a devoted and faithful servant and his associates a staunch friend whose place it will always be impossible to fill."

An officer of distinguished service with whom he was associated, wrote:

"He served as my assistant for about four years and we formed a very close friendship, which endured and grew to the time of his death. He was one of the most efficient and conscientious officers in the performance of his duties that I have ever known. He was always dignified, manly and forceful and at the same time, genial, kindly, always thoughtful and most considerate of the feelings of others. It was a pleasure to be with him both socially and officially, and in his death I feel that I have lost my best friend and the Army has lost one of its finest officers."

The Commanding General of the Army of Cuban Pacification, in a letter to the Commissary General, stated:

"Major — was ably assisted by Major Cole in charge of the subsistence depot in Havana and supplied this Army with subsistence stores of excellent quality, to the satisfaction of all concerned with unusual expedition and with a minimum of expense and loss unequalled in our tropical service. Major Cole is also a most energetic officer of marked ability."

In forwarding this letter to Major Cole, the Commissary General remarked:

"I also desire to add my acknowledgements for the successful manner in which you handled subsistence affairs during your stay with the Army in that Island."

The sympathy of friends that was poured out to his bereaved family was mingled invariably with a deep sense of personal loss. Even to his associates, one officer wrote:

"I fully appreciate the serious sense of loss which you and all his brother officers must experience at the untimely death of so gallant and meritorious a gentleman and I realize how sincere and earnest are the manifestations of your own feelings on this sad occasion since they are common to us both. You lose a comrade and

assistant of exceptional ability and I a dear and warm-hearted friend who for thirteen years had been regarded by me with fraternal affection."

The memory of his life is an inspiration and while his career belongs to and reflects credit upon the Army that he served so loyally, his class and the Academy claim him with pride and love and a benediction of "well done." We think of him as having joined our "Chosen Corps" so beautifully eulogized by John Hay, who with duty done, have answered "Here" at Heaven's reveille.

"A Chosen Corps—they are marching on
In a wider field than ours;
Those bright battalions still fulfill
The scheme of the heavenly powers;
And high, brave thoughts float down to us,
The echoes of that far fight,
Like the flash of a distant picket's guns
Through the shades of the severing night.

"No fear for them! In our lower field,
Let us toil with arms unstained,
That at last we be worthy to stand with them
On the shining heights they've gained.
We shall meet and greet in closing ranks,
In time's declining sun,
When the bugle of God shall sound 'recall,'
And the Battle of Life be won!"

NINETY-TWO.

WENDELL L. SIMPSON.

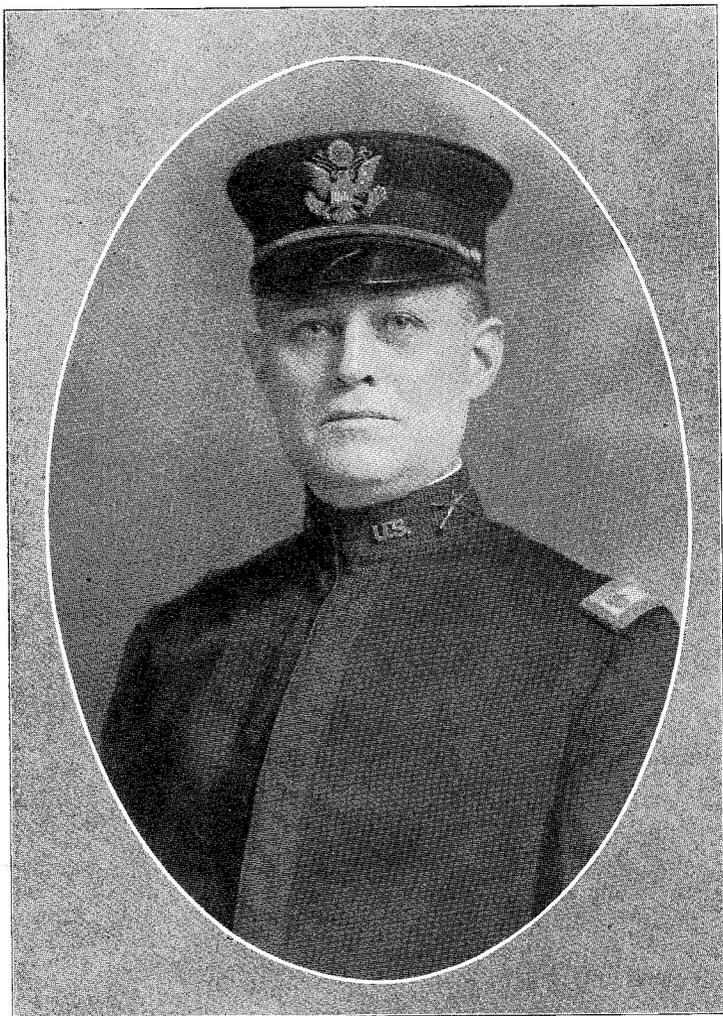
No. 3034. CLASS OF 1884.

Died December 11, 1912, at Garden City, N. Y., aged 53.

When, in June, 1880, there assembled at West Point the annual levy of youthful aspirants for military honors, the varied types characteristic of such occasions were in evidence; boys from the North, East, South and West, tall boys and short boys, boys thick and boys thin. The crucial test of entrance examinations over and the sad good-bys said to the unsuccessful ones, the remnants settled down to form the class of 1884.

Of this new class there was one boy, slightly older than the average, who caught and held the casual glance. Of medium height, his physique suggested great muscular strength, while the ruddy tan upon the skin spoke eloquently of a life in the open air. His kindly, clear, blue eye announced a disposition gentle and winsome. To see him then one instantly inferred that he was descended from a long line of Saxon ancestors and that he typified the mental and physical virtues of that race. In the round, ruddy face wreathed in a wealth of light-brown hair, the most indifferent stranger could not but read kindness, reserve, force and purpose. Such were the impressions Wendell L. Simpson produced when the writer first knew him.

Of his ancestry, their vocations and their influence in moulding the character his classmates soon came to love and admire, but little is known. He was born at Carlton, New York, but early moved to Michigan, from which state he was appointed to the Military Academy. Prior to reporting at the Academy he had passed through the public schools and had spent some time in the Michigan Agricultural College. He was thus destined, by virtue of his sturdy heritage



COLONEL WENDELL L. SIMPSON.

and his rugged, character-forming environment, strongly to impress himself upon the hearts of his classmates.

The work of cadet life had not progressed far before Simpson showed himself possessed of a mind already well trained and of a judgment so sound and so sane as to make his counsel sought by all in need of advice. The reach and character of his power of thinking was on a par with his physical development; and combined with it was a sympathy so honest and so winning that he won to himself all with whom he came in contact.

Starting with such an equipment he early took a creditable standing and maintained it to the end of the course, graduating well up in his class. During those four eventful years when his loved Alma Mater was moulding his thoughts and his character for the work and the suffering our common country was later to demand of him, his daily life differed in no way from that of a multitude of other cadets, the names of whom are, in some cases, known in every household of the land, and, in others, lie buried deep in the hearts and affections of the few who knew them well.

Graduating from the Academy in 1884, he was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Third Cavalry. With this regiment he served on the frontier in Arizona, Kansas and Texas until January, 1887, when he transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. After a further year in the Indian Territory at Fort Sill and in the field, he had the pleasure of returning to the Michigan Agricultural College, this time as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Meanwhile—in October, 1886—he had married Miss Marian O. Wood, of Ohio. And then began a companionship strikingly beautiful to those who saw it, and tragically pathetic in the well-nigh simultaneous deaths of its two principals. Bethel W. and Dorothy survive this union, and the

fond parents lived long enough to see the son follow in the father's footsteps through the Military Academy and into the Army.

No description of Simpson's life would be adequate which failed to emphasize the beauty and the harmony of his domestic life. It was the writer's privilege to see Simpson in his home circle but rarely, yet the impression made upon him by those rare occasions is something he can never forget. Let the reader picture a brainy, kindly, forceful, well-poised man; a life's companion, queenly, gentle, womanly; two children, a boy and girl differing in age by but a few years, exhibiting at all times the love and conscientious care devoted to their rearing — let the reader picture these things, I say, and his imagination will begin to convey to him a faint glimpse of the beauty and impressiveness of it all. Truly, an ideal family circle!

Promoted First Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry, in April, 1891, he was transferred to the Ninth Infantry the following July. His record in the Ninth Infantry, reaching to his Captaincy in September, 1898, is a long story of selection for one special duty after another. No commanding officer was long in finding out that in Simpson he had a subordinate of exceptional ability and loyalty; hence his selection for one special trust after another. In the varied and important duties thus placed upon him were developed the power of initiative and the sense of responsibility that prepared him for the supreme service which the campaign in Cuba was to demand of him.

In 1898 he entered the Concentration Camp as Adjutant of the Ninth Infantry, but in the subsequent work of organizing the Fifth Army Corps he was made Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Third Brigade, First Division, consisting of the Thirteenth, Ninth and Twenty-fourth Infantry regiments. In this capacity he took part in the attack on San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898. In no single episode of Simp-

son's life were his soldierly characteristics more strikingly exhibited. A colorless narrative of his activities on that eventful day makes the blood course faster.

Charged by the division commander, General Kent, with orders to his brigade commander, Colonel Wikoff, "to move across the creek by the trail, put the brigade into line on the left of the trail, and begin the attack at once," Simpson hastened to his chief, Colonel Wikoff, and delivered General Kent's order. Hardly had Colonel Wikoff begun the movement when he fell, mortally wounded. Moving Colonel Wikoff to cover, securing first aid for him and receiving his messages, Simpson hunted around the dense thickets for Colonel Worth, the next in rank, and reported to him. In but a few more minutes Colonel Worth fell, severely wounded, and again Simpson was compelled to search for the next in rank, Colonel Liscum. Owing to the density of the tropical growth, Simpson was unable to find Colonel Liscum, but, knowing General Kent's plan, he passed the word along the line to advance. And advance they did! Later Simpson learned that Colonel Liscum, too, had fallen, but meanwhile that brave brigade was working to the top of San Juan Hill with Simpson's knowledge of the Division Commander's plan as the sole directing influence. And they reached their goal!

Owing to the fact that the brigade had lost three commander's in succession within the space of ten minutes, in the initial stages of the assault, Simpson was called upon to make an official report of the activities of the Third Brigade on that day. Whoever would know Simpson, his character, his resourcefulness, his modesty, should read that report embodied in the annual report of the Major General commanding the Army, 1898-1899. Here his classmates will recognize touches of those traits they know so well. They will see his tender thoughtfulness in his care for his dying chief; they will note his urgent sense of duty as he tears himself away from that dying chief to hand over the burden of command

to Colonel Worth; and his clear head shines out as he sends the line forward after failing to find Colonel Liscum.

This day furnished Simpson the greatest opportunity of his life. That he did well must be admitted. General Kent said of him:

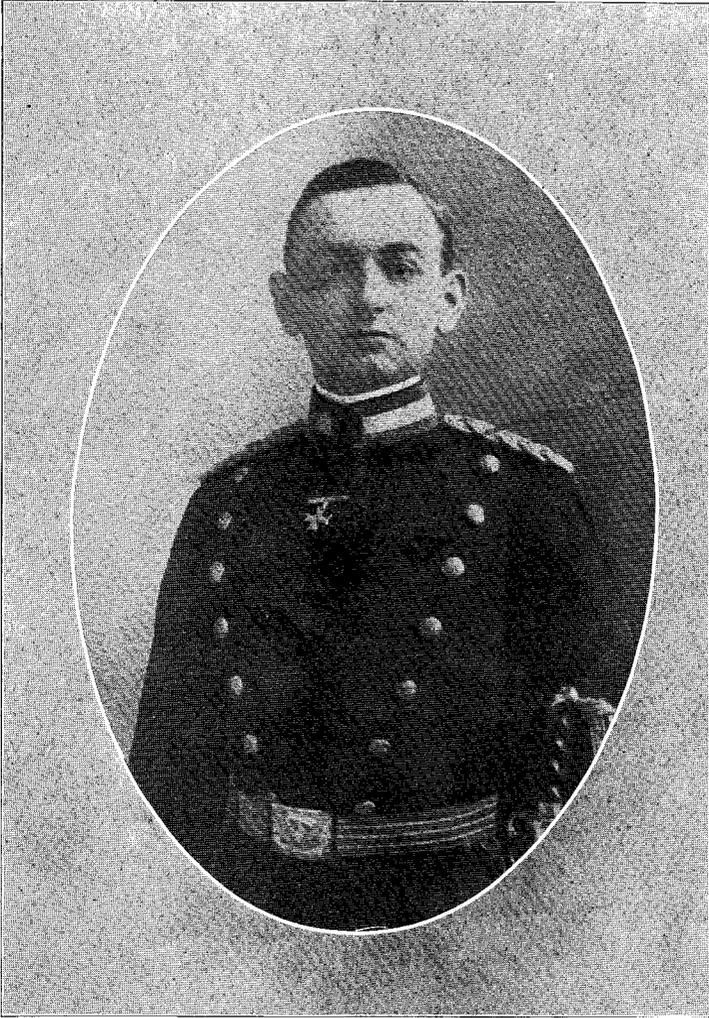
“I desire to particularly mention First Lieutenant Wendell L. Simpson, Adjutant Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General Third Brigade, who was noticeably active and efficient, in carrying out orders which I had given him to transmit to his brigade commander, who no longer existed.”

He acquitted himself perfectly that day; and his classmates know he was in every way fitted to cope with larger things, had the opportunity presented itself.

After sharing the vicissitudes of the Fifth Army Corps in its withdrawal from Cuba and its landing at Montauk Point, he took a short sick leave. He was now Captain Simpson, and was assigned to the Sixth Infantry in January, 1899. In May, 1899, he started for the Philippines where, with his regiment, he was destined to serve on the island of Panay. In July, 1900, he was sent back to the U. S., sick. This sickness, an obscure disease of the skin, affected him to the day of his death, causing him the keenest annoyance and pain.

Once again he returned to the Philippines only to come back shortly thereafter. With the regiment in the United States, he was first made Regimental Quartermaster and then Regimental Adjutant.

Finally, he was detailed for service in the Quartermaster's Department. While on this detail he attained his majority and was assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry. As a Major he was for a time on duty in the Information Division, General Staff, Washington, then in charge of relief work incident to the flood in the Mississippi, and his Lieutenant-Colonelcy came to him while he was serving as Purchasing



LIEUTENANT CHARLES F. CONRY

Agent, Panama Railroad Co., in New York, and as Assistant Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission. While yet on these duties he was retired September 7, 1912, for disability in line of duty, but continued on with the duties in which he was engaged. Death came to him suddenly, April 24, 1913.

Such is the simple story of one of West Point's loyal sons—a son who, in every phase of his life, exemplified her best traditions. To him "duty, honor, country" were more than words; they were the limpid spring of all his thought and the bounding channel of all his acts. To the service of his country he brought exceptional equipment, and for her he spent it all—aye, to the last item! Truly fit the words used of him by a distinguished living officer:

"He was a fine fellow and an excellent officer."

CHARLES F. CONRY.

No. 4317. CLASS OF 1904.

Drowned, April 25, 1913, in Chagres River, Panama, aged 31.

"Lieutenant Charles F. Conry, United States Army, Tenth Infantry, a former Fremont man, was drowned late Friday afternoon or Saturday morning in the Chagres River, Panama, when the boat in which he was riding accidentally overturned. His body was recovered. He was the son of Justice of the Peace and Mrs. John W. Conry, 1001 Hayes Avenue, this city. The body will be buried in Panama.

"Word of the untimely death of Lieutenant Conry reached Fremont at 1:04 o'clock Monday afternoon in a cablegram received by Attorney H. C. DeRan from Mrs. Alice Conry, wife of the drowned man. News of the drowning spread rapidly and on all sides were heard the deepest expressions of sympathy for his aged parents.

His death came as a bolt out of the clear sky to the entire community for Lieutenant Conry was well known here and universally liked.

"The telegram received by Mr. DeRan, was as follows:

"By Cable Las Cascadas.

"Hal DeRan, Fremont, Ohio.

"Conry drowned accidentally, overturned boat, consult newspapers, notify family, burial here, written particulars. Alice.'

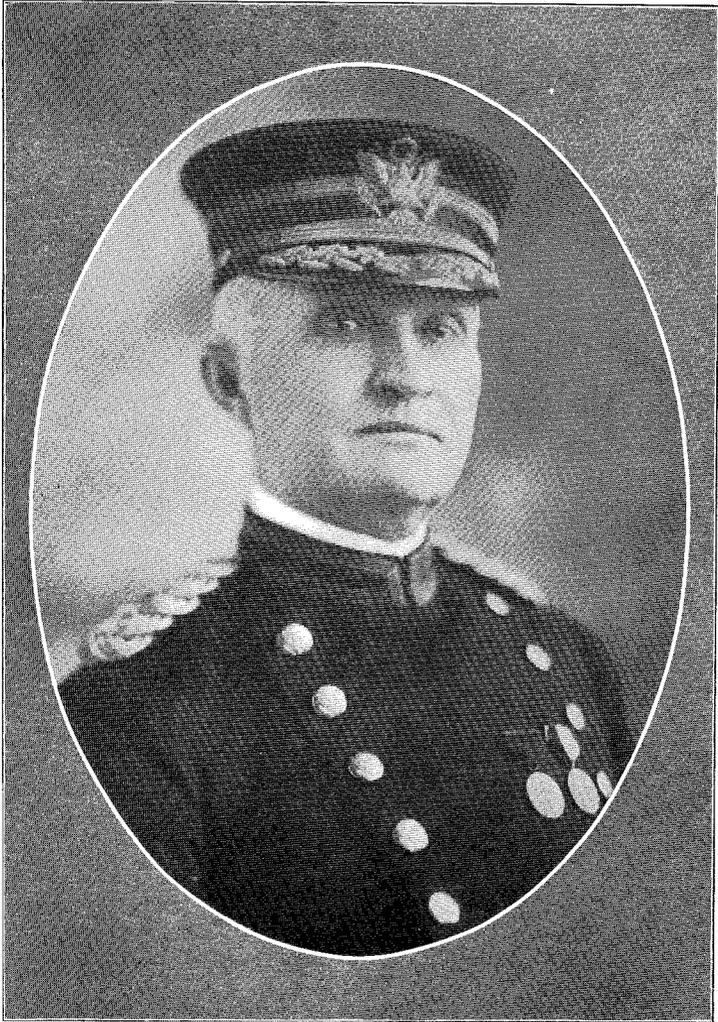
"This cablegram was turned over to a Messenger reporter who visited Justice Conry in his office in the Trommer Block. Justice Conry had not yet received any notice of his son's death. The news was broken gently to Mr. Conry. He was overcome with grief. The aged mother of Lieutenant Conry is ill at the Hayes Avenue home and the effect that the news will have upon her is feared.

"A telegram from the Department of War at Washington to Mr. Conry was received just a few minutes after the news had been broken, gave more facts. It read as follows:

"Department regrets to report that Lieutenant Charles F. Conry, of the Tenth Infantry, was drowned in the Chagres River, Panama, Canal Zone, on April 25 or 26. The body was recovered. Ladd.'

"Charles F. Conry was born in Fremont, January 29, 1882. He was brilliant in his studies at school, graduating with good standing in his classes. Shortly after graduation he was appointed Cadet at the United States Army Academy at West Point, New York, by Congressman James Norton. He was graduated from West Point in 1904 with the rank of Second Lieutenant. One year and a half ago he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant and it would not have been long, it is said, before he would have become Captain.

"When Lieutenant Conry left West Point he chose to join the Tenth Infantry and his request was granted. He had been stationed in various parts of the country before being stationed at Las Cascadas, Panama, 14 miles east of Panama City, early last fall. Lieutenant Conry and wife visited here for several weeks last summer before leaving for Panama. When former President W. H. Taft spoke to the large audience here, the President appointed Conry as one of his Special Aides and Conry accompanied him to other points at which the President spoke.



COLONEL ALBERT TODD.

"Lieutenant Conry is survived by a wife, his parents, a brother, James, of Galveston, Texas, and a sister, Miss Nelle, of Cleveland.

"Lieutenant Conry had been actively engaged in the government military work for nearly ten years and his gradual rise in the service indicated his efficiency in that work."—From a Fremont, Ohio, paper.

ALBERT TODD.

No. 2645. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, April 27, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 58.

COLONEL ALBERT TODD was born in Woonsocket, R. I., October 21, 1854, the eldest son of Ambrose Todd, whose ancestor came to America from Yorkshire, England, in 1637, as one of the large company of emigrants driven from home by the persecutions of Charles I. and Laud, to seek for freedom in a new land. Settling in Connecticut, this Christopher Todd became the founder of a family which for the next two centuries furnished its due quota of typical New England men and women to the upbuilding of the state. In 1854 Kansas was organized as a territory, and immediately there began a long and fierce struggle to determine whether or not it should be dedicated to freedom or to slavery. Men from the North and East emigrated to Kansas with the double purpose of making a home and of preventing the spread of slavery into the new territory. Among these men was Ambrose Todd, who with his wife and young son Albert, obeying the call of duty, left behind the comforts of civilization, and like his ancestor, Christopher, became a pioneer for freedom. Thus Albert passed his childhood in the midst of the turmoil of the Kansas-Nebraska war, which added the horrors of civil strife to the accustomed hardships of frontier life—the peril of

Indian outbreaks and lack of all luxuries and most conveniences. No sooner were these years past than came the outbreak of the Civil War, and in this Kansas was the theater not only of battles between the armed forces of the North and South, but of the massacres and depredations of Guerrillas and Jayhawkers and of the various deeds of violence and crime perpetrated by the lawless and vicious class always found amid such surroundings. Ambrose Todd had at once taken his place as one of the leading men of the young community growing up at what is now Manhattan, and bore his part both in the fight to exclude slavery and that to preserve the Union. The childhood and boyhood of young Todd was thus passed amid unusual surroundings. There was work to be done, hardship to be borne, danger to be faced, and all in an atmosphere made serious by weighty questions, involving the very existence of the nation. Albert was a precocious child, and an omniverous reader, understanding and deeply interested in the great events which were occurring around him. Their influence on his character is plain in all his later career, chiefly in a seriousness which made him interested in the really important things of life, and oblivious of the merely frivolous and ephemeral. He was a keen student, and took full advantage of the school facilities which the emigrants from New England were careful to provide at the earliest moment possible. At twelve years old, he was attending the academy which later became the Kansas Agricultural College, riding his twenty miles back and forth weekly, alone, across the roadless prairies, and graduating as B. A. at seventeen, receiving his post graduate degree of M. A. some years later. At this time, the railroads were coming into Kansas, and he next spent a profitable year doing engineer work in the field, on what is now the Union Pacific Railroad. Then came the opportunity to compete for a cadetship at West Point, in which he was successful, entering the Military Academy in June, 1873, at the age of nineteen.

His class was the largest up to that time in the history of the institution. Some 220 were appointed, and 123 passed the entrance examination and began the course, of which number 76 graduated. Todd took a high standing from the first, in all the studies, and at graduation was number five, and recommended for the Engineer Corps; but at the last moment, after he with three others had actually bought their engineer uniforms, on the assurance of the Superintendent that they were to be so assigned, the War Department decided otherwise, and Todd was assigned to the First Artillery, with station at Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

This failure of assignment to the Engineer Corps was a greater misfortune than can be appreciated by those who have only known the Army since '98. As an Engineer officer, he would have found constant occupation in work for which he was especially well fitted by nature and education, and with reasonable advancement in rank. As an Artilleryman, he belonged to an antiquated organization, scattered in little squads along ten thousand miles of coast, in mouldering forts that with their armament and equipment had been rendered by recent changes as obsolete as the armor of Pharaoh's hosts, and for professional occupation an hour's daily drill at guns whose only proper place was in a museum of curiosities. Promotion scarcely existed, and men became gray-headed grandfathers in the grade of lieutenant. These conditions obtained for the next twenty years. An officer who attempted to find occupation in his military duties only, was either driven to drink or atrophied mentally—and many cases of both kinds occurred. Others found relief in social life outside the garrisons, or in long periods of detached service, if they had influential friends. Todd performed such military duties as came to him with scrupulous thoroughness and exactitude, took his share in social diversions, and was enthusiastic in all outdoor sports; but he was essentially a student in these days, specializing in

military history, and doing much writing. And wherever stationed he took a zealous interest and a prominent place in the religious life of the community.

He went with his regiment to California in 1881, but shortly thereafter was detailed as Military Instructor at the Kansas State Agricultural College where he remained until 1884; then two years at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, of which he was an honor graduate in 1886; served with Light Battery "E", at Vancouver Barracks to 1888; at the Presidio of San Francisco to May, 1890, when the regiment was ordered to New York Harbor, where he was stationed until September, when he joined Capron's Light Battery at Salt Lake City, and participated with it in the Pine Ridge campaign, being commended in orders for good conduct at Wounded Knee. After that campaign the battery went to Fort Sheridan, where he remained until 1894, when he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, First Artillery, and served at Fort Hamilton until the regiment went to the South Atlantic stations in 1896. He was stationed at St. Augustine from that time until the spring of 1898.

A new era now began for the Artillery. In the middle nineties some signs of awakening from its long Rip Van Winkle slumbers appeared, and with the outbreak of the War with Spain the renaissance began—that truly remarkable transformation which in a dozen years brought the Coast Artillery of the United States from the last to the first place among the like armaments of the world. In the work of those eventful years Todd took his full share, and his duties were many, varied and important. When two regiments were added in the spring of 1898, he at last became a Captain, and was assigned to the Sixth Artillery, with station at Fort Monroe, where he organized his new company. In September he was sent to North Carolina as mustering officer, and while on this duty was attacked for the first time by the malady

which was later to prove fatal. But after a short sick leave, he apparently recovered, and was able to go with his regiment to Manila, in April of 1899. He remained in the Philippines until the regiment returned to the United States, in the fall of 1901. During that period he was always the Regimental Quartermaster, and in addition was Auditor for the Military Government of the Islands from October, 1899 to April, 1900; in charge Office Public Instruction for the Islands, April 1 to June 30, 1900; Judge Provost Court, July 1 to October 16, 1901, and Chief of the Department of Inspection Office of the Provost Marshal General, all during his stay.

Upon his return to the United States, he was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, as Ordnance Officer until his promotion to Major, November 6, 1902, and as Fire Commander to April 1, 1904, when he was detailed as Military Secretary (as Adjutant Generals were then called) and remained on that duty until January 25, 1907, when he was relieved upon his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, meantime serving at the headquarters of the Department of the East, and headquarters Department of Dakota. In March, 1907, he was detailed in the General Staff, with office in Washington, and assigned as Chief of the First Division. In the summer of 1908 he went to Europe, for a vacation of four months, returning in September, and in the following month was assigned to the command of the Eastern Artillery District of New York, with headquarters at Fort Totten. He was promoted Colonel on October 10, 1908.

Fort Totten proved to be his last post. His onerous duties, which included the command not only of the District but of the school of submarine mining, proved too much for his failing health, and after two years of unsuccessful effort after recovery, he retired on his own application in February, 1911. In the autumn of that year he again went abroad, remaining in Europe until July, 1912. During this period, his

disease, arterio-sclerosis, had occasioned several slight apoplectic seizures, from which he partially recovered. A final attack of apoplexy ended his life, in Washington, on April 27, 1913.

On January 17, 1889, Colonel Todd was married to Miss Helen Gordon Pettes, of St. Louis, at San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Todd is now living in Washington. No children were born to the marriage.

In the limits of this article, it has not been possible to speak at any length of the work done by Colonel Todd during his professional life; only a mere skeleton of dates and places. But the writer has had the opportunity to examine his military record as it is on file in the War Department, and it is indeed remarkable in the unanimity with which every officer who has had occasion to speak of him has apparently exhausted his resources of commendation. Without exception the reports are full of what, but for the agreement, might seem extravagant praise. Statements which in most instances are dry and perfunctory, here glow with enthusiastic admiration, as the writers speak of Colonel Todd; his ability, his zeal and energy, his vast capacity for work and eagerness to do it, his thoroughness, system and order, his trustworthiness, his versatility, and his entire fitness for higher duties than those then being performed, are emphasized over and over again. I quote only two, both being indorsements on his application for retirement, the first by the Department Commander and the second by the Chief of Coast Artillery—then General Murray.

General Grant says:

“Respectfully returned to Colonel Albert Todd for reconsideration. The Department Commander knows Colonel Todd well, has served with him, and regards him as one of the very best officers in the Army, and for the sake of the service would greatly prefer that

he should take an extended sick leave, with a view to his restoration to health. Colonel Todd is just fifty-six years of age, and in consideration of his faithful and efficient service, the Department Commander hopes that a continuation in active service will bring Colonel Todd promotion to the grade of general officer."

General Murray says:

"The opinion expressed by the Department Commander is concurred in. The Chief of Coast Artillery regards him as one of the most capable officers in the Corps."

In his private character and social relations Colonel Todd approached as near to perfection as it is given a mortal to attain. His life was blameless. In forty years of intimate association the writer never heard him speak a word that would have misbecome the lips of a woman, or do an act inconsistent with the highest standard of conduct. He had neither vices nor bad habits. Yet he was neither an ascetic or a weakling, nor was he censorious of others whose conduct might be less correct than his own. He did not drink or smoke, but neither did he blame those who did. Himself loving righteousness and hating iniquity, he was no self-righteous Pharisee, spoke evil of no one, and despised gossip. His temper was always genial and kindly, a warm friend or open enemy. He was fond of social pleasures, in which he shared freely, and of all kinds of outdoor sports, in many of which he was an adept. He had a fine taste in literature, and early accumulated an excellent library. He measured up well indeed to Matthew Arnold's standard of perfection, in which three-fourths of life is conduct, and the remainder culture. He was quite unselfish; the only order he ever asked to have changed was one detailing him as an instructor at West Point, where he wished of all things to go, requesting instead that he be sent to the college in his home town, that he might be of assistance to his mother, lately left a widow. A defect

in his character was, perhaps, a too great modesty; a more energetic self-assertion would have enlarged his field of usefulness.

As one thinks of him and his life and work, it seems that all of the beatitudes might apply to him; surely this one, the most gracious of all:

“Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.”

SEVENTY-SEVEN.

LUNSFORD L. LOMAX.

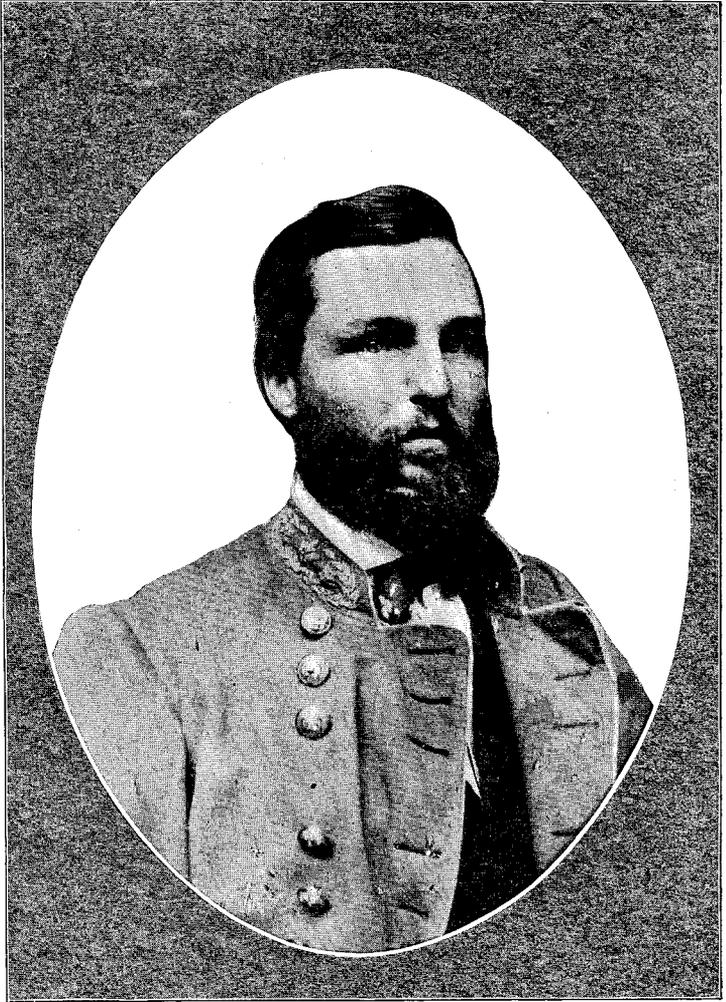
No. 1731. CLASS OF 1856.

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

“He resteth well!
Life's battles bravely fought and nobly won,
He laid him down content at set of sun,
As twilight shadows fell.”

LUNSFORD LINDSAY LOMAX, son of Elizabeth Lindsay and Mann Page Lomax, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., was born at Newport, R. I. (where his father was stationed), on November 4, 1835. He was one of the last surviving major generals of Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia.

General Lomax had a distinguished military career. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1856 with his lifelong friend Fitzhugh Lee, and was promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy in the Second Cavalry. He served on frontier duty in Kansas and Nebraska, seeing much active service in the Indian wars in the West, and was transferred to First Cavalry, September 30, 1856, and promoted First Lieutenant, March 21, 1861.



GENERAL LUNSFORD L. LOMAX.

When Virginia seceded from the United States, General Lomax resigned from the regular army, offering his services to his State. He was appointed Captain in the State forces and at once assigned to the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston as assistant Adjutant General, and later was transferred to the field of operation beyond the Mississippi as Inspector General on the staff of Brigadier General McCulloch, who commanded a division of Van Dorn's army. After McCulloch fell, Lomax was promoted to Inspector General on the staff of Major General Earl Van Dorn with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He served in this capacity from July until October, 1862, when he was made Inspector General of the army in East Tennessee. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Farmington and Corinth, Miss.; the first defense of Vicksburg from the siege; Baton Rouge, La.; and Spring Hill and Thompson's Station, Tenn. In 1863 he was called to the eastern campaigns as Colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry. He took part in the raid in West Virginia with Jones' Brigade and in the subsequent Pennsylvania Campaign, including the battles of Brandy Station, Winchester, Rector's Cross Roads, Upperville, Gettysburg and Buckland.

On July 23, 1863, he was promoted to Brigadier General and assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry (organized for him) of the Fifth, Sixth and Fifteenth Virginia and the First Maryland Cavalry. Under Lomax' command this brigade was one of the principal factors in the subsequent operations of Fitz Lee's division, including the fighting at Culpepper Court House, Morton's Ford, the second encounter at Brandy Station, Tod's Tavern, the Wilderness Campaign, Cold Harbor, Yellow Tavern, Reams' Station and Trevilians.

Cool leadership in these important engagements led to his promotion on August 10, 1864, to the rank of Major General. His first division was composed of the cavalry

brigades of Bradley T. Johnston, W. L. Jackson, Henry B. Davidson, J. D. Imboden and John McCausland, and it rendered prominent and efficient service in the Valley Campaign of the army under General Early in the battles of Winchester, Tom's Brook and other encounters. He was made a prisoner in the battle of Woodstock by Torbett's Cavalry, but made his escape about three hours later by personally overcoming his captor.

In October, 1864, General Lomax was assigned to the command of the cavalry wing of the army under Early, and in March, 1865, was put in command of the Valley District of the Department of Northern Virginia. After the fall of Richmond he moved his forces to Lynchburg; and when General Lee surrendered he sent word to General Echols suggesting that they form a juncture, but he finally surrendered his division with Johnston at Greensboro, N. C.

After the war General Lomax settled down to farming near Warrenton, Va., where he married Elizabeth Winter Payne, a cousin of General William H. Payne, of Black Horse fame. In 1885 he was elected President of Blacksburg Agricultural and Mechanical College (as Polytechnic Institute was then called) and served as long as Fitzhugh Lee was Governor of Virginia. Many younger men of the State remember General Lomax with gratitude and affection.

After he resigned at Blacksburg he was engaged for years on the compilations of the War Records Bureau, Washington, D. C., until elected one of the Commissioners of the Military Park at Gettysburg. He held this position to the day of his death, interested in the advancement of the Confederate avenues, the defining of Southern lines and markers on the field. It was through the efforts of General Lomax that the State of Virginia made provision for the Virginia Memorial in the Park at Gettysburg, and he obtained permission from the Secretary of War to place it there. It

will be a beautiful memorial when completed, inscribed "Virginia to Her Sons at Gettysburg", with General Lee on Traveler in bronze at the top and three groups, representing the three branches of the service, at the base.

General Lomax was a man widely known and much loved, a type of the olden time gone past recall.

Copy of a letter (from the "Confederate Veteran") written by Lieutenant Lomax to his friend, Lieutenant George D. Bayard, in 1861:

"Dear Bayard:

"I cannot stand it any longer and feel it my duty to resign. My state is out of the Union and when she calls for my services I feel that I must go. I regret it very much and realize that the whole thing is suicidal. As long as I could believe it a war on the Union and the Flag I was willing to stay. But it is a war between sections, the North and the South, and I must go with my people. I hope my friends in the army will act conscientiously, and I beg of you not to let my action alter the relationship between us. Tell Mac and all my friends I love them more than ever.

"I hand in my resignation about the first of May, and I want to hear from you before that time. I feel too badly to give you rumors, but it is said Baltimore will be the field of battle. Authorities say they will bring troops through Baltimore if it takes all of the North to do it. I hope to God there are some conservatives yet in the North.

"I find the southern officers are all going.

"God bless you, Bayard.

"L. L. Lomax.

"Washington, April 21st, 1861."

Bayard was a classmate of Lomax. He was born in New York and appointed "At Large." He remained with the Union, became a Brigadier General of Volunteers and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Va., in December, 1862.

* * *

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

No. 2179. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, June 23, 1913, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, aged 70.

Some day, perhaps a full century in the future, an antiquary, curious concerning the sidelights of history, delving among the annals of the Military Academy may chance to find the private records of the personnel of the classes graduated soon after the close of the war between the states. Of all these classes none deserves the distinction — in a military sense — of being distinguished more than that, entering from June until even December of the year 1863, which was graduated in 1867.

The quota of cadets at the Academy, depleted by the withdrawal of the states in insurrection against federal authority, had remained unprovided for. Then it was, to fill the ranks of the corps, President Lincoln called upon the generals of his armies to nominate young men to fill these vacancies. One by one they came, beginning in August, in September, October, November; some from the Army of the Potomac, winning their warrant on the fields of Northern Virginia, at Antietam, at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, and some from the ranks of that heroic host that from Donnellson to Vicksburg and Chickamauga confronted and baffled the insurgent chivalry.

Among these youths, chosen for gallantry in action under the eye of their commander on the very field, JOHN MITCHELL JOHNSON, subject of this brief biography, reported at the Academy, November 7, 1863. With two others, Griffith and Sears, both now companions in arms beyond the Great Divide, Johnson's record was made at Vicksburg leaguer, and it was from Grant himself came his appointment. He came to the Academy prepared in every way, physical and



MR. JOHN M. JOHNSON.

mental, for the strenuous ordeal of the four years' course. In age nearly twenty, in body strong, robust, inured to hardship by long service in the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, while well advanced in those preparatory studies best fitting him to attain and hold academic rank. He was graduated, No. 24 in a class of 63 members, June 17, 1867, and appointed Second Lieutenant in the famous Seventh Cavalry.

Of his Army service his classmate, General Godfrey — who also served in the Seventh — sympathetically writes:

“He was with the regiment in its campaigns under Generals Sully and Custer in 1868 and '69, and at the Battle of Washita under Custer. After the campaign of '69 the troops were sent to different forts for winter quarters, and he was sent to Fort Wallace, Kansas, where he served under General Charles R. Wood. In the spring of 1870 General Wood was in command of troops guarding the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and Johnson was his Adjutant General. Later, from Fort Leavenworth, General John Pope sent him to southwestern Missouri to investigate claims for back pay and bounty. It was while on one of these trips he met his future wife. Johnson's record as a soldier was without a blemish, and he left his regiment with the hearty good will of all his comrades.”

In 1871 Johnson resigned from the Army, and soon afterward his old company was wiped out and the horse which he had ridden through many campaigns was killed in the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

After his resignation Captain Johnson was engaged in cattle raising and ranching in Southwestern Missouri. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature, XXVIII General Assembly, and was also County Superintendent of Schools in Stone County, Missouri. In 1879 he removed to Western Kansas; was one of the pioneer settlers of that part of the country, establishing the first ranch store and postoffice at Zamora, now Kendall, Kansas. Later he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In that section he was prominently connected with numerous legal actions involving county seats,

and became one of the leading lawyers of Western Kansas. In 1893 he removed his law office to Colorado Springs, which city he made his home until his death. There he enjoyed a large practice and also became prominent in municipal and political affairs. He served one term as County Attorney of El Paso County, 1898-1899, was aide-de-camp on the staff of General Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, in 1899, and during 1899-1900 served as Inspector General of the Colorado National Guard.

Johnson was born November 15, 1843, in Linn County, Indiana. He was the son of Thomas Simpson and Elizabeth (Wright) Johnson. His earliest paternal American ancestor was William Johnson, a native of England, who emigrated in 1634, and settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Johnson's great grandfather, Peter Johnson, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was wounded at the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

Johnson's preliminary education was received from his father — who was an educator by profession — at the public schools of Center Point, Indiana, and at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Indiana. He was married at Cedar Valley, Taney County, Missouri, June 21, 1874, to Florence Adah Nelson, daughter of Dr. B. W. Nelson. She died in 1899. To this union were born five daughters: Inez, who became the wife of Harry L. Lewis — she was at one time Superintendent of Schools of El Paso County, and is now Secretary to the State Auditing Board of Colorado — Rosa, Lillian, Bessie and Adah.

The death of John Mitchell Johnson was deeply deplored by all who knew him. He was a man in all that endears men to men, a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the El Paso Pioneer Association, and the El Paso Bar Association. This latter organization, at a meeting of the most eminent jurists and lawyers, passed highly eulogistic resolutions. Of him they feelingly say:

"We recognize a soul of unswerving integrity, which enabled him to face life and death with equal courage and calmness.

"In the flush of early manhood he cast aside his ambition for academic honors and gave himself to the defense of his country. Then, adopting arms as his profession he won honorable distinction in his military studies and made an enviable record for bravery and skill as a military commander. Turning from the arts of war he equipped himself soundly for the peaceful contests of the forum.

"In all his activities as student, soldier and lawyer, he bore himself loyally and exemplified in his whole career, the virtue now so little popular, of instant and full response to the call of duty."

In numerous press notices and in letters from those who knew him have come words of heart-felt sorrow for the loss of a friend and good man and citizen. One writes:

"He was a charming companion, of genial nature, affable manner and ready appreciation of humor, beloved by all who knew him, while the example of his integrity, honorable dealing and clean life is alike an inspiration to friends, associates and subordinates."

Another — a member of the bar of El Paso County — says:

"He was the most upright man I have ever known, professionally or otherwise."

These few out of many testimonials are convincing as to the life and character of our deceased classmate; that he most worthily maintained the credit and honor of his distinguished parentage and of the Military Academy.

WILLIAM J. ROE.

JOHN F. STRETCH.

No. 2149. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, August 7, 1913, at Marion, Indiana, aged 70.

"Col. John F. Stretch, U. S. A., retired, died at his residence, 812 South Washington Street, Marion, Ind. Death was the result of a stroke of paralysis which he sustained June 20. Colonel Stretch was born at Newcastel, Ind., but spent his early years at Marion, and took up his residence there after his retirement in 1902. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1866 and promoted Second Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, serving at Forts Abercrombie, Dak., Snelling, Minn., and Brown, Texas. From 1872 to '76 he was Assistant Instructor in Tactics at West Point, and for several years thereafter was on frontier duty, taking part in the scouting expedition against Apache Indians under Geronimo in 1885-6. He was promoted Captain in 1884. For a time he was at Fort Leavenworth, and saw service in Chicago during the labor strikes in 1894. At the time of the War with Spain he went to Cuba with the Tenth Infantry, and was in an engagement at Siboney, near Santiago, and in the battle of San Juan Hill, later in 1898. He was promoted Major and assigned to the Eighth Infantry in 1898, and was stationed in Havana as Government Disbursing Officer of the Island from 1899 to 1900. With his regiment he went to the Philippines in that year; was promoted Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to the Twenty-Eighth Infantry. He returned to the islands as commander of that regiment. In 1902, while in the Philippines, he received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-Seventh Infantry. On July 14, 1902, he was retired on his own request after forty years' service. Colonel Stretch is survived by three sisters, Miss Victoria Stretch and Mrs. Linnie Haines, who made their home with him, and Mrs. Luther McClain, of California. Several nephews and nieces also survive, including John S. Haines, Glen Stretch and Mrs. Byron Holman, of Marion."

— Army and Navy Journal.

HUBERT LLEWELLYN WIGMORE.

No. 3877. CLASS OF 1899.

Died, September 2, 1913, at Chuzenji, Japan, aged 39.

HUBERT LLEWELLYN WIGMORE was born in San Francisco, California, on October 14, 1874. He was the fifth of six brothers who grew to manhood, and was the first of these to be taken. His father, John Wigmore, was a native of Youghal, County Cork, and came to America in the '50s; the Wigmore family had gone over to Ireland with Cromwell, from England, in the 1600s; and the earlier English line included many personages well known, in their day, in religion, art and chivalry. His father's mother was a Coghlan, whose uncle had returned from India a Major General, with a fortune made in Warren Hastings' day. His mother, Harriet Joyner was a native of Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, and her mother came from a Welsh family of Swansea.

Wigmore was thus three-quarters Celtic in blood — at least for three centuries back — and his mother, in naming the sons, chose for him names which stood for the inheritance of Welsh blood; for Llewellyn is the name of the last great fighting prince in that country's annals.

Wigmore entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1895; he graduated February 15, 1899, was made Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, and became First Lieutenant February 2, 1901. He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, January 18, 1902; promoted to Captain, September 27, 1906, and to Major, February 27, 1913. In June, 1912, he had been appointed Military Attaché to the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan; and his death occurred at Chuzenji, while at his summer cottage. A brief and hopeless attack of appendicitis was the cause of his death. The obsequies took place in Tokyo, on September 6th, at the

Holy Trinity Cathedral, and were attended by numerous representatives of the foreign diplomatic corps, of the Japanese army and the cabinet, and of the American Army and Navy, as well as the American Embassy.

Llewellyn (none of us ever called him Hubert), even as a boy, always knew his own mind, and had his own way of doing things. From childhood he was self-contained and original; without interfering with others, he made his own decisions, planned his own doings, and carved out his own destiny. For fearlessness, and decision, and direct action, I have never known his equal. If any man was ever marked out by nature for a military commander, he was. I have seen a great many boys and young men since I left our family circle, but I have never known one like him. I have seen many who were self-counseled, manly, decided, direct, quick-witted, resourceful, genial, respectful, humorous, modest, able, fearless, or honorable; and I have seen some who had more than a few of these qualities united. But I have never seen one who combined them all — who was masterful without being domineering, able without being conceited, honorable but not priggish, quick but not rash or superficial, thoughtful without being slow, commanding but ready to obey. I never knew anybody whom I felt I could so trust to do things. I used to feel safe in the world, while he was in it. And I would say that if there was anything — anything at all — which had to be done, and I did not see how it could possible be done, I should be willing to call in Llewellyn, with the confidence that he would somehow do it.

The Army was just the place for him. I wish that he had lived back in the '60s. I suppose that the need is as great now, today, for just such men. But somehow the times of heroes and battle-winners and great national military crises are the times in which the citizen, like myself, looks naturally to place such rare characters.

In a way, it was environment, helping parental suggestion and manifest destiny, that sent him into the Army. In 1886 the family moved to Los Angeles. There he attended the public schools and then the old Harvard School. He joined the drum and bugle corps of the Seventh Infantry, National Guard of California; and this later led to his appointment to the United States Military Academy in 1895. And so his Army destiny matured. (I am glad that one of the family came to carry the flag. For history has it that his farthest known ancestor, Turstin de Wigmore, who came over with William the Conqueror from Normandy, carried William's banner in 1066 at the victorious Battle of Hastings (or Senlac); and in the rewards distributed to his supporters, William gave to Turstin de Wigmore large tracts of land in Herefordshire, where the ruins of Wigmore Castle remain to this day.)

In 1899 he graduated (in February, because the war in Cuba hastened the class into active service). His grade in the class entitled him to select the Engineer Corps, but he preferred the Cavalry, and had by this time shown himself a fine horseman. He was assigned to Troop M, Fifth Cavalry, at Cagay, Porto Rico, whence he was transferred to Manati early in 1900. Then, after an intervening year at Fort Myer, Virginia, he was sent to the Philippine Islands — taking with him a load of cavalry horses across the United States. In June, 1901, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and assigned to the Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop B. He spent six months at Jolo, among the Moros, most of the time in command of the troop. There was a great deal of exploring to do; and he and Lieutenant Norton, with various detachments, did pioneer work in scouting and discovering the features of the district.

In March, 1902, he was transferred to the Engineer Corps — a change which better satisfied his desires; and his

first engineer service was with a punitive expedition sent into the Mindanao Mountains to discipline some of the defiant chiefs. A companion officer tells me how capable my brother was in all the thousand and one things required of the engineer service in this expedition; and the novelty of his tasks only served to bring out his resourcefulness, mettle and reliability. At one stage of the campaign — at Ganassi — he had a single-handed combat at close quarters with a fanatical Moro, and his familiarity with the cavalry sabre served him well; for at the crucial moment he decapitated the Moro assailant with one sweep. — I venture to quote a letter from General Davis:

“Wigmore’s services on this campaign were particularly meritorious. He was enterprising in all that pertained to his profession — especially in opening trails through the jungle, bridging mountain torrents, getting up supplies, and taking his part in the action that followed; which action, sometimes called the Battle of Bayan, was the most sanguinary to the American troops of any fought by our soldiers in the Philippines from the occupation till the present time.”

My brother came down with typhoid fever in May, 1902. After his recovery, he was appointed by General Davis as Aide-de-Camp, and remained on his staff at Manila till 1903.

In that year, he was next assigned to take charge of developing the Government coal properties on the Island of Batan. This was a totally new field for him — mining. But with his native determination he set to work to study the science and art of coal mining and coal using. Here he spent two years — almost alone, with his gang of Japanese miners. He was eminently successful (his superiors reported) in developing the coal lands; and made a demonstration of the availability and value of this coal for our Navy’s use, to render it independent of Japanese coal on the Asiatic station. On his report, the Secretary of War (Mr. Taft), proposed to purchase the remainder of the coal lands on the island; and in January, 1906, a bill was introduced in

Congress (H. R. 72684) to effect this. The option on the purchase expired on March 1, 1906. But a spirited opposition (led by Mr., now Senator, Underwood) developed against the policy of this purchase. My brother showed himself now as good a diplomat and a business man as he was soldier and engineer. (The proof of this may be seen in his examination before the Committee on Insular Affairs, January 24, 1906. As an example of a man who knows his subject, meeting successfully a long and searching cross-examination from doubting critics, I do not know anything better in judicial annals.) The result was, after a lively debate in the House, the passage of the bill (Congressional Record, 1906, p. 2733).

From July, 1906, to August, 1907, my brother was on special duty at Washington in the office of the Chief of Staff. Most of this time was spent (as we afterward learned, and as may now presumably be mentioned) on a mapping-tour on horseback through parts of Mexico. One result was another attack of typhoid fever, which sent him to the hospital in Washington.

In September, 1906, he became Captain in the Engineers. In 1908 he was sent on a brief trip once more to the coal mines at Batan Island; and then in October, 1908, he was assigned to the Board of Engineers in New York City, where he remained for two years.

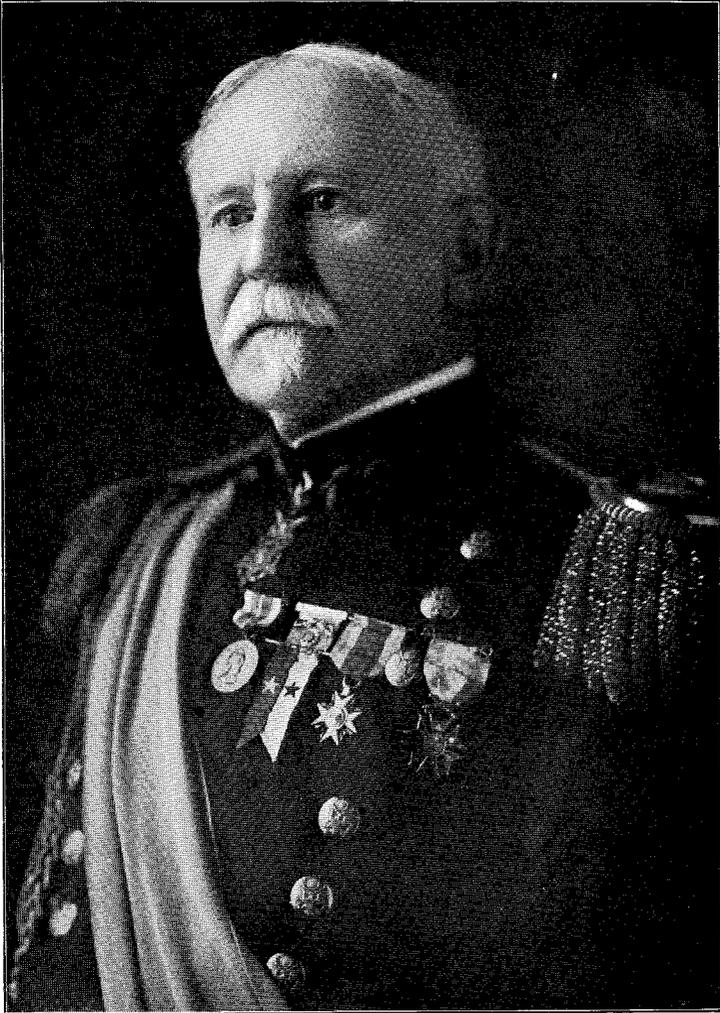
Meanwhile, he married, on December 5, 1908, Miss Irene Elizabeth Moore, the beautiful daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Stauffer Moore, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He had first met his wife while at Washington, where her family made their winter home.

His work on the New York station, as recorder of the Board and disbursing officer, included the development of the harbor defences of New York City and the coast defences of the New Jersey shore. A memorandum of his on the

dredging work in Ambrose Channel will be found in the Professional Memoirs of the Engineer Bureau, U. S. A., Vol. I., p. 57.

After a year at Washington Barracks (January, 1911 — April, 1912), in command of Company C, First Battalion Engineers, he was appointed (in July, 1912) Military Attaché at the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan. He had twice before visited Japan, on leave during his service in the Philippines; on one of these visits he had taken up the art of jujitsu and became proficient in it. His former experience in the country made it especially appropriate that he should now come there in this new capacity. Twenty years before, I had left there, after a three-years' service in a university; and his letters frequently told of meeting old residents, both Japanese and foreigners, who had been friends of my wife and myself. It seemed an odd coincidence of life that two of us, from the same family, should be brought, by such a devious course of events, to have a professional interest in the affairs of that country.

The life of a military attaché has a special quality, all its own; but I do not think that any persons could have been better fitted to fulfil its requirements than my brother and his accomplished wife. What were his services there, and what his success, I have no means of knowing; and I suppose that no one will ever fully know. But of this I can be certain, that whatever was to be accomplished, at that place and period, by judgment, persistence, tact and devotion to the service of this country in those duties, was fully accomplished by him. One of the satisfactions of such a career is that every piece of good work will count — somewhere, somehow, whether anybody else at all ever knows it or not. And in those careers where the results are not destined to be immediately tangible and visible, this must be the best satisfaction.



GENERAL GEORGE L. GILLESPIE.

And yet, in spite of this consolation, there is, for those who knew his capacities, a natural yearning that some longer span could not have been vouchsafed,—a time long enough for those extraordinary powers to receive some more obvious opportunity for open and brilliant—I do not say greater—achievement,—some achievement which seemingly he only could have done and did do. The time was certainly coming when his matured powers would have had this fruition. He doubtless had his reward, all along. But we were not allowed to have all of ours, in watching him.

I write this as his brother, because I knew about the facts. But, if I had known all the facts and not been his brother, I believe I should have had to write just the same about him. For I never knew anyone in whom I saw such power—an altogether admirable power—to do things.

JOHN H. WIGMORE.

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE.

No. 1968. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, September 27, 1913, at Saratoga, N. Y., aged 72.

GEORGE LEWIS GILLESPIE, son of George Lewis and Margaret Ewen Gillespie, was born in Kingston, Tennessee, on the 7th of October, 1841. In May, 1858, he was appointed to the Military Academy. He was then attending the Western Military Institute at Nashville and his father was living at a short distance from Chattanooga.

Throughout the course at West Point, his class standing was either first or second. He and Ranald S. Mackenzie sat side by side at the head, contesting for the first rank for four years. He was duly promoted to the Cadet rank of Corporal, Sergeant, and in his first class year, of First Captain.

He was a model of military excellence of which the Corps of Cadets was justly proud. Many of his classmates were from the South; and the tone of the class was eminently Southern.

In 1860, while on his way home on furlough, he heard of the death of his father, a strong Union man who had taken a deep interest in his son's class standing and had repeatedly charged him to remember his oath of allegiance. Returning to the Academy he found a great change of feeling in the Corps of Cadets, due to the prospect of the secession of the Southern States; and in 1861 their feeling was so intense that the boys often came to blows. Gillespie remained loyal to the Union; and this course met with heart-felt approval of his mother and of several of his father's brothers, who, however, as well as his own brother and two sisters, though loyal in their sympathies, were afterwards forced to side with the South. The class, which numbered 62 in 1861, was reduced in 1862 to 28.

Cadet Gillespie repeatedly declined the offer of the colonelcy of a Confederate regiment with the promise of early promotion, and just before he graduated, he was offered a lieutenant colonelcy of a Federal regiment, with the promise of a colonelcy in three months. This he declined because his service in that theater of operations would have thrown him into hostile conflict with his friends and relatives who had taken the other side.

On the 17th of July, 1862, Gillespie was graduated second in his class and assigned to the Corps of Engineers as Second Lieutenant. There was then a temporary suspension of hostilities. McClellan was still in front of Richmond. As there was no call for the young officers at the front, and as Gillespie's home at Chattanooga was in possession of the Confederates, he was assigned to duty at West Point as Instructor in Artillery and in command of Company C.

On August 26th, he was relieved; and on the 1st of September reported at Washington, D. C., for duty, first on the staff of General Burnside, and then to the command of two companies of Engineer Battalion attached to the Army of the Potomac, then under McClellan. On the 14th of September, he received his "baptism of fire" at the Battle of South Mountain where the Engineer Battalion took part in the engagement. At Antietam, he located the fords in front of the enemy's position. On the night of the 17th, at the earnest solicitation of Lieutenant Cross commanding the Engineer Battalion that it should go into the fight, it was placed in position as support to Randall's battery, and advanced with it only to find that the enemy had crossed the Potomac in safety. The Battalion then built a ponton bridge at Harper's Ferry, and another at Berlin on which the Army crossed, and it also repaired the bridges across the Shenandoah. Gillespie then built fortifications at London Heights overlooking Harper's Ferry. On the march to Falmouth, he was employed in reconnoitering and building roads and bridges.

Under Burnside, at Franklin's Crossing, two miles below Fredericksburg, the Battalion built two bridges on which the left wing of the Army advanced and retreated. On the "Mud March" which followed, Gillespie was put in charge of the command which was to throw a ponton bridge over Bank's Ford, but could not bring more than one boat to the spot when Burnside abandoned the march as impracticable.

Under Hooper, in February and March of 1863, most of Gillespie's time was spent in drill and reconnaissance. On the 3rd of March he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. In the campaign of Chancellorsville, he laid the bridge below Fredericksburg on which Sedgwick crossed, and followed him in the assault and capture of Marye's Heights. On the 6th of June, when Lee had just begun his march

toward Culpepper, Hooker ordered a demonstration against his left. To this end, the Engineer Battalion built a ponton bridge at Franklin's Crossing under heavy fire, in which Captain Cross of the Engineers, and several enlisted men were killed.

In the Gettysburg campaign, Gillespie remained with the battalion, which bridged the Potomac at Edward's Ferry and moved on to Westminster, which formed Meade's base of operations, and where his trains and stores were assembled. Gillespie was in command, and had charge of its defenses. This was an important post for so young an officer, especially as Stuart's Confederate cavalry was then hovering around the Federal flank and rear in hopes of destroying these trains and supplies.

In the autumn of 1863, in the campaign of maneuvers between Lee and Meade, Gillespie was engaged in reconnoitering, bridge building and fortifying. On the 27th of November, the very day that Meade crossed the Rapidan to attack Lee at Mine Run, Gillespie was relieved and sent to recruit for the Engineer Battalion and to establish offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

In May, 1864, as soon as he learned that the armies under Grant were beginning to move, he applied for and received authority to return to the field. On the 23rd he reported to General Meade at the Battle of the North Anna. On the following days, he was actively engaged in engineer duty. On the 26th he was sent with Warren's Corps near the left of the Federal line, under orders from Meade to watch operations there and report from time to time. He took with him six orderlies for this purpose. Sheridan's cavalry was to operate on Warren's left in a direct attack upon Cold Harbor, and Meade wanted to be notified of the exact time when his first guns were heard. This was at three p. m., and it was soon followed by several shots in rapid succession.

In a brief account of his military experience, which he wrote for his children, Gillespie says:

"Placing my compass upon my map, I soon became convinced that Sheridan was fighting at Cold Harbor. My last orderly was quickly dispatched to Meade and I immediately mounted my horse to join the cavalry. As I rode down the slope, I was joined by two of General Warren's staff officers who likewise were curious to see what was going on at the front. We soon parted company, for I saw if they kept the course they were following, they would soon come out into the enemy's lines, and be captured. I struck off to the left, keeping the firing slightly to my right. It was growing dark, and as the timber which I entered was very dense and the undergrowth very thick, it was not possible to see far ahead. Many small streams were crossed which impeded greatly my pace, still I knew by the sounds of artillery now becoming more and more distinct that I would eventually get into a clear country.

"Whilst struggling with an unusually dense mass of undergrowth, I was surprised to hear, immediately in my front a harsh voice say roughly, 'Who comes there?' Thinking it came from one of our own soldiers, I replied, 'Only wait till I get through this thicket and I will tell you.' He waited a moment or so and then replied, 'If you don't answer I will fire upon you.' Thinking that matters were now becoming serious I replied, 'Just you hold on a second,' and, clearing the thicket discerned a rebel cavalryman or picket on a country road with his companions near at hand dismounted and cooking their supper. 'My men', I said, 'I am a staff officer of General Longstreet and I want to find General Fitzhugh Lee. Can you tell me where he is?' I knew that Longstreet had returned to the army from his wounds and was in command on our front, and that Fitzhugh Lee commanded the cavalry and that I could safely use their names. The picket closely eyed me, and then my dress, as if he thought I was trying to deceive him. Seeing his indecision I said, with considerable asperity and hauteur, 'Come, be in a hurry, my errand is an important one.' He quickly indicated a road a short distance from him which I must follow for half a mile before reaching Lee's headquarters.

"He still watched me with suspicion. I took the road and when I had followed it a few rods, took to the woods and came out into the first road some distance off, and out of sight of the picket.

I now dashed off at full speed to the rear hoping to get into Sheridan's road further on. On making a turn of the road I suddenly ran into the rear of a rebel column of infantry lying resting on the roadside. Stopping my horse to take a good look at them, my hat got caught in a branch and was thrown off my head. I got it but then noticed that part of the column had risen and were looking at me with partly levelled pieces. Like a flash, I turned my rein and dashed into the woods to the left, not before, however, several shots were whistling after me. . . .

"After going a little over a quarter of a mile into the woods, I changed my course until I came again into that horrid little country road—this time no one could be seen crossing it—and in a very short while struck the road over which Sheridan had moved. Now turning into this road towards Cold Harbor, I hurriedly swept down it, and soon came upon Merritt's Cavalry which was fighting with the enemy in front of the town, which soon came into our possession. It was now seven o'clock or thereabouts and I was compelled to retrace my steps to report to General Meade how matters stood. I reached him by twelve o'clock midnight. . . . Warren's officers, who started with me, were both captured."

On the following day Gillespie and Benyaurd were put in charge of the defenses of Cold Harbor; Gillespie had the left. After Grant's bloody assault, on the 3rd of June, the work of sapping and mining began in earnest. In about ten days when Grant fully realized his failure at that point, he moved his army by the left flank.

On the night of the 17th, the Engineer Battalion threw a bridge more than two thousand feet long across the James, on which the army crossed. Considering the length of the bridge, this work has perhaps never been surpassed in the rapidity of its construction. Gillespie built the first four hundred feet, and was then transferred to the southern shore where he built out until he met party advancing from the north.

At the siege of Petersburg, Gillespie was employed in building earthworks, in sapping, mining, reconnoitering, and all kinds of engineering work, until the end of October, 1864.

He personally directed the construction of a very large part of the siege works, and often, as in building Fort Hell, was long exposed to hostile fire that was proverbially diabolical.

He was then relieved from duty at Petersburg and placed on Sheridan's staff. He arrived a few days after the Battle of Cedar Creek; and by Sheridan's orders laid out the necessary works for fortifying his position at Winchester, and reconnoitered the ground to the front. He was soon made Chief Engineer of the Army of the Shenandoah. He became strongly attached to Sheridan whom he followed throughout the campaign from Winchester to Waynesboro, Ashland, Dinwiddie, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox. His work at first was mainly reconnoitering and building or destroying bridges, etc.; but he usually accompanied Sheridan in battle, was often exposed to heavy fire, and had many interesting adventures and narrow escapes.

Before the Battle of Five Forks, by Sheridan's direction he selected the ground for Warren's Corps to occupy when by Grant's orders it was for the time placed under Sheridan's command. After the battle, he carried to Grant the news of the victory, reported Sheridan's plans and dispositions, and carried back his orders for the pursuit of Lee; and then kept with Sheridan until the final surrender at Appomattox.

Throughout his service in the field, Gillespie performed all the work that fell to his lot with eminent ability and to the hearty approval of Generals Grant, Meade, Sheridan, Warren and other general officers, as well as those of his own corps with whom he served. His service with the Engineer Battalion brought him at times into the firing line, and these occasions would have been more frequent if his advice had been more promptly followed. His topographical instinct and training helped him to find his way over the battlefield, and over the unmapped and unexplored theater of oper-

ations; to take advantage of the terrain for attack or for defense; to direct the movements of his own troops; and to define the positions and plans of the enemy.

For gallant and meritorious services during campaign before Richmond, and in the campaign from Winchester to Appomattox Court House, he received respectively the brevet of Major and of Lieutenant Colonel; and for most distinguished gallantry in action near Bethesa Church, when he went through the enemy's lines to communicate with Sheridan at Cold Harbor and returned to Meade with valuable information, he received from Congress a medal of honor.

After the Grand Review by the President at the disbanding of the army, Sheridan and his staff were sent to New Orleans to receive the surrender of Kirby Smith, then in Arkansas, and to pacify the Southwestern States; they arrived on the 3rd of June, 1865. Maximilian and the French troops were then occupying Mexico. During the latter part of the year, Gillespie was sent to Brownsville to watch operations, and to represent the United States in international conferences with the prominent Mexican leaders. In 1866 he was sent by the Secretary of War to investigate charges made against the officers in command by one of the political prisoners. He remained with Sheridan in New Orleans until July, 1867, when he was ordered to Portsmouth, N. H.

While in New Orleans, he became engaged to Miss Rhobie McMaster, daughter of Mr. R. P. McMaster, of Balston, Saratoga County, N. Y., to whom he was married on the 29th of October, 1868. At Portsmouth he was engaged in the construction of permanent fortifications. During the next three years he was in Boston on river and harbor works, and then in Buffalo as Engineer of the Tenth Light House District. He built many lighthouses upon Lakes Erie and Ontario; then had charge also of the river and harbor and fortification work.

In 1871, he was promoted to Major of Engineers. From 1873 to 1878 he was engaged on surveys in the Shenandoah Valley to illustrate Sheridan's campaigns; then in Chicago on Sheridan's staff, as Chief Engineer of the Division of the Missouri, and in charge of river and harbor work in that region, on leave of absence in Europe, etc.

On his return in 1878, he went to Oregon in charge of fortification work, rivers and harbors and lighthouses. The most interesting work was the construction of a first-class lighthouse and fog signal on Tillamook Rock in the Pacific Ocean, which lies about a mile off the Coast of Oregon and twenty miles south of the entrance to Columbia River. It is a bold basaltic rock about two hundred feet wide and one hundred and twenty feet high. Exposed to the full force of the ocean waves, it was extremely difficult to approach it even in calm weather, and this made the construction of a lighthouse on this rock a masterpiece of engineering. Gillespie prepared several new devices for landing men and material.

"A cable was stretched from the mast of a vessel moored about three hundred feet from the rock to a projecting ledge 85 feet above the sea level and rigged with a large single block called 'the traveller', which moved freely along it and carried a large projecting hook underneath. . . . The men and supplies were transferred by a very novel arrangement called the 'breeches buoy'. It consisted of an ordinary circular rubber life preserver slung from the traveller to which was securely attached a pair of breeches cut short at the knees. . . . It was never possible to keep the cable taut, as the vessel was in constant motion, some times very violent. For this reason the traveller came very often quite close to the sea, and it was not unusual to have the passenger or the package dipped under the waves several times when making the passage. It was certainly a 'quick transit', all things considered, but not a very attractive one."

Heavy loads, of course, were taken directly from the vessel by a large derrick whose boom swung far out to sea.

In heavy weather, the sea broke over the islet and threw large masses of rock up to the top of the lighthouse. In 1886 a mass weighing half a ton was thrown up by the waves, and, in falling, crushed in the roofs of the buildings.

In 1881 Gillespie was transferred to New York in charge of river and harbor improvements in New York and Vermont; then in 1882 of those in New Jersey also, as well as of the work on the interior defenses of New York Harbor. The increasing commerce of New York demanded deeper water in the outer harbor; and this it had been found impracticable to obtain by dikes alone. In 1884, after a careful examination, Gillespie recommended that the channel should be excavated to the required depth, in the belief that this depth could be maintained more economically by dredging than by the scouring action of the current.

Gillespie had charge of this work in its early stages, and soon reported that he could do it much more cheaply by hired labor than by contract. After hard struggles against the combined influence of those interested in such contracts, he obtained authority to buy the requisit plant, and proved that his estimate was correct. Gillespie and his successors have dug one channel after another by hired labor with large dredges designed and built for the Government until they have made New York Harbor one of the finest in the world. Other officers have adopted the same plan with like success, and their work has met with general approval and helped to solve one of the great problems of the conduct and administration of public works.

In 1886, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers. From 1886-88 he had charge of the work on the defenses of Boston, and of river and harbor improvements in Massachusetts. In 1888, he returned to New York, where he resumed his former duties and was also a member of the Board of Engineers which was advisory to the Chief of the

Corps on matters relating to fortifications and rivers and harbors, and of several other boards. He built the first of the modern fortifications at Sandy Hook. In 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland to represent the War Department at the Sixth Congress of International Navigation at the Hague; and after the conclusion of this duty remained abroad for four months on leave of absence.

In 1895 he was promoted to Colonel of Engineers; in 1895 was made President of the Mississippi River Commission. In 1896 he was member of a board to report on certain projects of fortification at Dry Tortugas, Fla. In 1897 Division Engineer of the Northeastern Division, and then a member of the Light House Board.

Although eminently successful as a civil engineer, Gillespie never forgot that his first duty was that of a soldier. His training from early youth had strengthened his natural inclination for the military profession, and three years' service in the field under most favorable conditions had helped to complete his education in almost every branch. His long experience in contact with the other branches of the service and in charge of extensive public works made him eminently fitted for the command of men.

When the Spanish War broke out in May, 1898, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers and from the 30th of June to the 4th of October he commanded the Department of the East with his station at Governors Island. It was most fortunate to have an officer of his unusual talent and experience in charge of the defenses of the Atlantic Coast and of the fortifications then in an incipient state which he had helped to design, locate and construct. On the 31st of October the War being practically ended, he was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service.

His record for the next four years is thus briefly summarized in Cullum's Register:

"Member of Board of Officers appointed by the President, February 9, 1899, 'to examine the allegations made by Major General Miles before the Committee on the Conduct of the War with Spain, December 24, 1898, that unfit food had been served to the Army in the Spanish War.' Member of the Board of Officers appointed by the Secretary of War, November 17, 1900, to visit Puerto Rico, W. I., and 'designate the part of the Crown lands specified in the Treaty of Peace with Spain, December 10, 1898, which should be set apart for military and naval uses.'

He became Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, May 3, 1901. . . .

"Appointed member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification May 3, 1901, and President of the same, August 8, 1903. Appointed Acting Secretary of War, in the absence of the Secretary of War, by the President, August 29, 1901, and was so acting when the President was assassinated on the grounds of the Buffalo Exposition, September 6; by direction of the Secretary of War, was charged with the arrangement of the military ceremonies attending the receipt and lying in state of the body at the Capitol, September 16-17, and, later, was appointed one of the Special Guard of Honor to accompany the remains to the place of interment at Canton, Ohio, September 17-19. Appointed member of the War College Board, November 27, 1901. . . . Detailed member of the Joint Board of Army and Navy Officers constituted by the President 'for the purpose of conferring upon, discussing and reaching common conclusions regarding all matters calling for the co-operation of the two services,' October 13, 1903. . . . Detailed member of Board of Officers 'to proceed to Guantanamo Bay and Bahia Honda, Cuba, and such other points as may be necessary to carry out the verbal instructions of the Chief of Staff, referring to occupancy and defense of those treaty ports,' October 13, 1903."

An account of the civil work for which as Chief of Engineers he was responsible is, of course, beyond the scope of this memoir. The incessant labor which the care of these works involved did not prevent him from giving his most

earnest attention to all the details of the construction and operation of the sea coast fortifications, which while he was in office were more than half completed.

When these works had first been planned, their action was only directed against the water, and it was thought that our volunteer armies could defend them on the side of the land. Gillespie, however, had plans prepared by the Board of Engineers for temporary fortifications surrounding the sea coast batteries on the land side, to be constructed at short notice in time of war.

Just before he came into office, the force of engineers troops had been increased from one battalion to three. Realizing the importance of saving time in the work required of them in the field, Gillespie urgently recommended that one company in each battalion should be mounted.

It was a matter of principle with Gillespie to encourage a hearty and close co-operation of the different branches of the military service, and especially of the engineers and artillery.

When the torpedo service was turned over to the artillery, the Post of Willetts Point was turned over with it. With Gillespie's approval the engineer troops were moved to Washington and elsewhere. This he believed to be advantageous not only to the artillery but also to his own corps, as it brought the Engineer School of Application and one battalion of the troops to the Post of Washington Barracks, where the officers would be brought into close touch with those of other services and especially of the general staff and the War College which were about to be organized, and where the discipline of the enlisted men and their skill in the duties of infantry soldiers as well as those of their special branch would be a credit to the country, believing that this would be a stimulus to them to maintain a high standard of proficiency.

Under Gillespie's direction, elegant and commodious buildings were erected at Washington; and specially fitted up to enable the troops to practice in their military duties as well as in the trade of carpenter, blacksmith, mason, plumber, printer and photographer, and in the management of steam machinery, and in mechanical and topographical drawing. He had experiments conducted to improve the ponton service, and had equipment prepared to facilitate the debarkation from a fleet to an open coast. He reorganized the Engineer School, provided a manual for training enlisted men in all branches pertaining to the duties of Engineer troops, and developed the details of their equipment.

In order to bring about a closer co-operation of the several branches of the service charged with the defense of the seacoast; upon Gillespie's recommendation, an officer of the Artillery, one of the Ordnance, and one of the Navy, were added to his Advisory Board on Fortification.

Gillespie realized that perfection in all the details of drill and of routine administration were not all that was required to operate an Army or even a fraction of an Army in time of war. He was among the first to advocate the establishment of a General Staff, and of a War College similar in its general plan to that of the Navy which had proved to be so satisfactory. He was especially gratified to be detailed upon the War College Board, and took a deep interest in its organization as well as in that of the General Staff.

The plan which Gillespie advocated and his reasons for advocating it were somewhat as follows: Discipline drill, the study of military history of strategy, grand and minor tactics, practice of war upon the map, staff-rides, and maneuvers, form a grand chain of military preparation; and upon this fact the system which he advocated is based. If any link in the chain is omitted, or if all are studied or practiced without reference to the bearing of each upon the other,

the system fails; as for example, if the decisions of the umpire at maneuvers are based upon their own arbitrary judgment or that of some high official, as often in Europe. Gillespie proposed that the General Staff should collect military statistics, prepare plans of campaigns, etc., as customary abroad; but he recognized that in Europe the weight of authority often stood in the way of scientific progress, and he was not willing that we should follow in their tracks, but believed that the system he advocated would be better. In fact, this plan that he advocated when a member of the War College Board was similar in many respects to that which has now been adopted. In January, 1904, Gillespie was promoted to Major General and assigned to the General Staff as Assistant Chief of Staff.

On February 27, 1904, he was charged by the Secretary of War with the erection in front of the War College of the statue of Frederick the Great, (a gift to the United States from Emperor of Germany); and also appointed Master of Ceremonies on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue by President Roosevelt, September 19, 1904.

He retired from active service June 15, 1905, at his own request, after 43 years' service, having but four months to serve before reaching the time of age limitation. After retirement he lived in Washington, D. C., spending his summers, alternately, abroad and at Saratoga Springs. Before long his eyes began to fail him, so that he could not carry on any work that involved continuous reading or writing.

He died of acute gastritis, at Saratoga, on the 27th of September, 1911, and was buried with military honors at West Point on the 29th, where funeral services were conducted by the Post Chaplain and by the Rev. Roland Colton Smith, the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington, of which as he said, General Gillespie was a "vestry-

man and a most valued member." He was survived and accompanied to his grave by his wife and their two sons, Mr. Robert McMaster Gillespie, a lawyer, and Mr. Lawrence L. Gillespie, a banker, both of New York.

Gillespie felt a strong and romantic attachment for West Point and all its associations, and looked forward with a feeling of rest at the prospect of lying in the shade of those hills of whose outline, as he said, "the minutest details had never faded from his memory."

It was not merely as an able and accomplished soldier and a skilful engineer that General Gillespie will be remembered. He was deeply religious; tender and devoted to his family; neither shirking responsibility in his official duties nor tolerating improper interference with his work, mindful of social observances, refined and courteous in his dealings with all men, cheerful in his manner, and magnetic in his personality. The foundation of his character around which all these traits appeared to cluster was his unswerving fidelity.

W. R. LIVERMORE.

THOMAS M. CORCORAN.

No. 3401. CLASS OF 1891.

Died, October 25, 1913, at Columbus, N. M., aged 45.

"Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th U. S. Cav., shot and killed himself at Columbus, N. M., Oct. 25, 1913. He was born in Massachusetts Nov. 19, 1868, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1891, when he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the 7th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 9th Cavalry in July, 1897, and to the 10th Cavalry a month later. He was promoted First Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, Feb. 26, 1898. He was promoted Captain, 12th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was transferred to the 13th Cavalry, July 27, 1901. His first service after graduation was at Fort Riley, Kas.,

and in the field against Mexican revolutionists until July 26, 1893. He was subsequently on duty at Forts Hancock, Texas; Grant, Ariz., and Leavenworth, Kas. During the war with Spain he was on duty at Camp Thomas, Ga.; Tampa, Fla., and Montauk Point, L. I. Among other services he took part in the China Relief Expedition, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, 1900, being in command of the machine guns with the expedition, and he took part in the battles of Peit-Sank, Yang-Tsun and the two days' fight at Peking. He also served in the Philippines. Captain Corcoran was on duty with his troop. He leaves a wife and two little daughters. Mrs. Corcoran was formerly Miss Lilie Hague, of El Paso, Texas, and was in the city with her sisters, the Misses Hague, with whom she had been stopping since her husband's detail on border patrol duty. Captain Corcoran's remains were shipped to Arlington for interment. Capt. W. H. Clopton, 13th Cav., brother-in-law of Captain Corcoran, was also stationed at Columbus, N. M. Captain Corcoran's home was in Lynn, Mass., where his father and mother still live."—Army and Navy Journal.

GEORGE R. BISSELL.

No. 1588. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, November 1, 1913, at Dromore, County Down, Ireland, aged 83.

GEORGE R. BISSELL was born in the State of Connecticut, in the year 1830, and was the son of Captain Lewis Bissell, long a prominent resident of St. Louis, Missouri. His first ancestor that came to America from England was John Bissell, who brought with him his wife and son—John Bissell 2d, in the year 1628. From him descended Lieutenant John Bissell 3d, Captain John Bissell 4th, Captain Ozias Bissell, Major Russell Bissell and Captain Lewis Bissell. The grandfather of the first John came over from France to England, and brought with him the coat-of-arms used at the present time by his descendants.

George R. Bissell entered the Military Academy in June, 1849, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1853, standing tenth in a class which later presented an array of most distinguished names. Of his classmates who adorn the scroll of fame, the most notable are James B. McPherson and Philip H. Sheridan—both honored with statues, John M. Schofield, William P. Craighill, Joshua W. Sill, William S. Smith, Thomas M. Vincent, and the famous Confederate leader, John Bolivar Hood.

Upon graduating Bissell was assigned to the artillery arm of service, and soon after promoted to the Third Artillery, and then joined the famous battery of that regiment commanded by Colonel Braxton Bragg—who “saved the day” at Buena Vista, and later became more famous as a General of the Confederate Armies. Bissell served with it at Fort Gibson, on the march to Fort Washita, and thereat until the fall of 1855, when he was ordered to Fort Yuma, in California, and about a year later tendered his resignation, returned to his home in St. Louis, and engaged in the banking business. Our joint service began at Fort Gibson in 1853 and ended at Fort Washita, in November, 1854, and in the winter of 1855 we again met in San Francisco, whilst he was enroute to Fort Yuma, and we spent several hours together at the quarters of Colonel Ripley and Captain Stone, of the Ordnance, where I was for the time domiciled. He was then visiting his sister—the wife of Henry Haight—later the Governor of California. I did not see him again until a few years after the close of the Civil War for a few moments in the streets of St. Louis. Many years thereafter whilst he was residing at Los Gatos, in California, he met his classmate, Henry C. Symonds, who enlightened him in regard to my whereabouts, and he at once opened a correspondence which continued at irregular intervals until his death.

When I left Fort Washita I raffled a fine horse which I had ridden during my battery service, and George Bissell

won it, and rode it until he left the battery. When his daughter removed from California to Ireland, he made his home with her in Dromore in County Down. A stroke of apoplexy less than a year ago somewhat affected his memory and his physical activity, but he did not succumb until a second stroke from the "grim reaper" visited him. Thus the closing days of his life were spent beneath the balmy skies of Southern California, and in the home of his ancestors in Great Britian (Emerald Isle). He passed away with loving forms around him, falling to sleep "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams." Tears bedewed each eye, and loving words "soothed the dull, cold ear of death."

George Bissell was an amiable, kindly gentleman, and his pleasant, genial manner attracted those who were thrown into his society, and all who ever knew him were at once his friends. Save his connection with banking establishments in St. Louis, I am unaware of any other occupation that he pursued—at one time he indicated to me a taste or desire for scientific pursuits, but I am not aware that he ever indulged in the pleasing fancy. His Army career began amid the classic scenery of the Hudson, and ended in the dreary desert wastes of the Colorado—it was uneventful and without war's alarms from civilized or savage foe. The rest of his life until approaching its close was passed amid the busy marts and restless activities of a world of progress.

He passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. K. B. Minniss, in Dromore, County Down, Ireland, November 1, 1913.

H. G. GIBSON, Class of 1847.

ALBERT S. BROOKES.

No. 3652. CLASS OF 1895.

Died, November 5, 1913, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, aged 43.

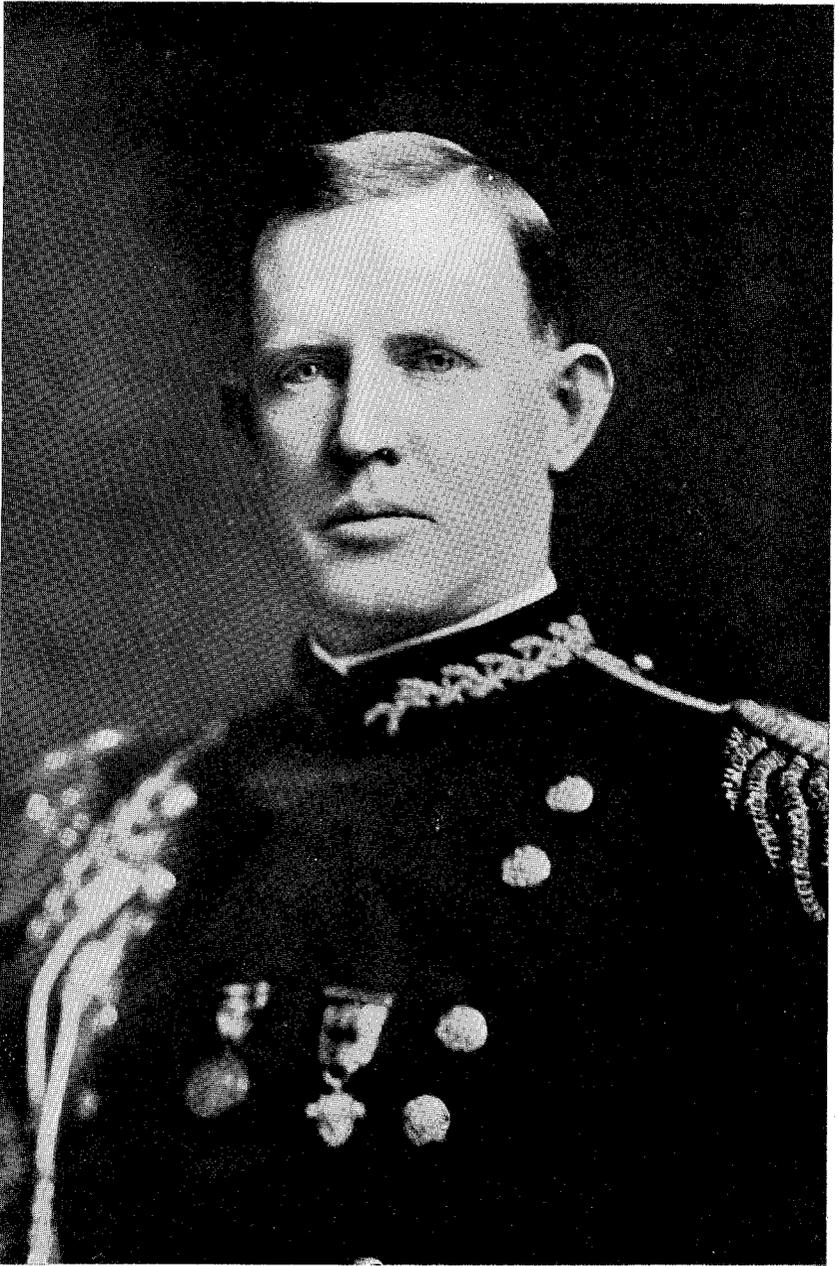
ALBERT S. BROOKES, born in and appointed from the State of Arkansas, entered the Military Academy and graduated with the class of 1895.

It is not the rule that strong friendships grow, during the academy days, between members of one class and those of the one after them, or that opportunity arises for men of successive classes to make character studies of each other. After graduation, however, the contrary is often true.

Brookes was an exceptional man, and, even as a cadet, gave sufficient evidence of the independence and strength that was in him to attract the attention and command the admiration not only of his own but of other classes.

He was a tall, lean, raw-boned, red-blooded American of the historic type. With the familiar make-up, he would have been the living image of our beloved Uncle Sam, whose shrewd and liberty-loving nature, and whose sense of humor and justice and whose infinite capacity for labor, he possessed to a remarkable degree.

Brookes chose to follow the fortunes of the Infantry. He joined the 18th Regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in September, 1895, and spent the period intervening between that time and the Spanish-American War, demonstrating his efficiency and making life-long friends of all who came to know him well. He went with his regiment to the concentration camp at New Orleans in April, 1898, and from there to San Francisco en route to the Philippines. His regiment was part of the first expedition to sail for Manila, but Brookes,



CAPTAIN ALBERT S. BROOKES.

having been appointed Captain and Commissary of Volunteers, was ordered to the Department of Columbia, where he performed the duties of Chief Commissary and Purchasing Commissary at Vancouver Barracks, until January, 1899.

Brookes was one of those rare officers who was able and who did perform any duty conspicuously well. Having made a pronounced success of his important work in the Commissary Department, during those strenuous days of preparation, when war was new to most of us and over-sea transport and rationing of troops new to all of us, he availed himself of the earliest chance to return to his regiment in the Philippines. He joined at Jaro, Panay Island, in March, 1899. From that date until June, 1900, he was the most indefatigable hiker and fighter it has been the writer's privilege to know.

During the days of the introduction into the Philippines, of the policy of "benevolent assimilation", when the Army halted for nearly a year in the prosecution of war, while the powers of argument, generous forgiveness and high-minded example were trying out, Brookes was making himself useful and equipping himself for his future duties by quiet and skillful scouting and by studious application to the Spanish language and the Visayan dialect, both of which he acquired fluently.

In July, 1899, he was transferred to Molo, Panay, a populous native city, without the American outpost lines and an important center, at that time, by virtue of the fact that it was the home of many wealthy and influential Filipinos, who, while coquetting with the American authorities, plotted and financed the insurrection. Here Brookes became as widely known as he was feared and respected. His keen insight into the native character soon made him familiar with all that was going on. His information was reliable, accurate and valuable. He quickly learned the habits and methods of

both the "ricos" and the "gentes", and his tall, lank figure, appearing forever where it was least expected, apprehending and even chastizing culprits in either civil or military affairs, gave him a reputation, which as late as 1904, at least, was still fresh in the memories of the town, and earned for him the sobriquet of "Broke de Molo" by which he was known as far and wide as distances go and as reputations travel in that country.

On November 9th, 1899, General R. P. Hughes started out on his campaign across Panay Island. Brookes commanded one of the companies of the 18th Infantry that formed part of the Western column, following the rough and almost unblazed trail via Tigbauan, Leon, San Blas, Alimodian, Maasin, Pototan, Januiay, Lambunao, Colinog, Passi, across the mountains through Dumarao, Dao, Panitan, and Loctugan to Capiz on the north coast.

Though for the most part a bloodless campaign, spirited actions were fought near San Blas and at Passi, in the latter of which, Brookes took part with his company. He was active and conspicuous where the fighting came and where his old friend and Captain, Oliver B. Warwick, was killed. This campaign, though barren of important military results, was a great school of experience, calling forth the qualities of body, mind and heart and Brookes came into the lives of all of us during those days with his great abundance of manly and soldierly virtues.

When the troops of General Hughes' brigade separated to go to new fields of service in Panay, Cebu and Romblon Islands, Brookes remained at Capiz with that part of his regiment that was left there to garrison the city and subjugate the insurgent troops operating in the province.

He again established his own bureau of information and his knowledge of the natives and his tireless energy again became proverbial. Having quietly acquired information of

the whereabouts of a strong band of Tagalog insurgents in the Pontevedra section, he sought and obtained the permission of his Commanding Officer to go after them alone, with fifty picked men of his company. On March 22nd, 1900, by the most skillful conduct of his march and approach, he came upon the Tagalogs, greatly superior in numbers to his own force and well armed. Near Cabug Cabug, he forced a desperate engagement and charged into a hand-to-hand conflict in which his own life was saved by the timely action of his First Sergeant, bringing down a Tagalog soldier whose rifle, at about ten paces, was levelled directly at Brookes. Eighteen of the enemy were killed and four officers wounded and captured. Four of Brookes' men were wounded. Detaching ten of his men to care for the wounded and work back with them to the garrison, about twenty-five miles distant, Brookes followed up the discomfited enemy with his few remaining men and succeeded in bringing them to a second action, the next day, near Pilar, killing eight more and putting a fear into those who escaped that kept them in hiding till the end of the insurrection.

In these two engagements Brookes captured the largest number of rifles ever taken in action during the fighting on Panay. He was nominated for brevet for his gallantry in the engagements.

During this service and subsequent similar activity, Brookes marched incessantly, sharing the hardships of his men enthusiastically and suffering with them the discomfort, fatigue and periodical hunger. He had a definite idea that success could be achieved only by the swift movement of small bodies of troops, stripped of every encumbrance. He was as willing to deprive himself as he was to deprive his men of every vestage of baggage and transportation that restricted his mobility or revealed his approach. His efforts were uniformly successful, but the service he gave so will-

ingly, and the exposure he endured finally wore into him and he was compelled to return to the United States in October, 1900, bearing with him a well defined case of plumonary tuberculosis.

From October, 1900, to December, 1909, Brookes spent a busy life. Always seeking recovery of his health, he, nevertheless, continued on duty and was constantly in demand for duties requiring intelligent and experienced control. Brookes' usefulness is best attested by the fact that there was never an occasion, when he and other officers were eligible for selection for the performance of special work, that he was not the one chosen by his superior officers.

He was retired for disability in line or duty in December, 1909, having served the last nine years of his active career at Forts Mason, Bayard, Sheridan, Columbus Barracks, Wingate, Logan, Bliss and Douglas.

This period took from him none of his strenuous qualities. Always zealous and jealous for the interests of the government, we find him in 1906 besting a well known Colorado Judge in a legal question of water rights purchased by the government for use of the Fort Logan Reservation. When, in his wrath, this judge resorted to the use of firearms in an attempt to enforce his presumptious claims, we find Brookes quicker than the judge at the gun game and disarming him without anger and humiliating him in this as well as in the legal controversy.

For this Brookes received the commendation of his superiors and the support of the Civil Courts.

After retirement, Brookes made his home in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he engaged in business and where he held the position of Adjutant General of the State under two administrations and until the date of his death, November 5th, 1913.



COLONEL CHARLES McCLURE.

Such, in brief, was the life of old "Broke de Molo" — well spent for duty, honor, country.

He was a credit to the service he loved so well, an honor to the Academy, a joy and pleasure to his friends, in whose hearts the memory of him dwells as a comrade who never flinched or wavered in his courage, who never forsook a friend or brother, his conscience, his country nor his God.

* * *

CHARLES McCLURE.

No. 2810. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, Nov. 9, 1913, at Fort Wm. H. Seward, Alaska, aged 57.

CHARLES McCLURE was appointed from Illinois in 1875, and graduated from West Point in the Class of 1879. He served his country with loyalty, honor and distinction for nearly forty years, doing service on the frontier, in the Philippines and Cuba. He was descended from Revolutionary ancestry, his great, great grandfather and great grandfather were both officers in Virginia Regiments during the Revolution. His ancestors were prominent also in the early history of Kentucky.

In 1882 he married Miss Mae Walker, daughter of Hon. Charles A. Walker, of Illinois. Their only child, Charles Walker McClure, is a First Lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry now stationed in Vera Cruz. Colonel McClure's first assignment was to the Eighteenth Infantry, then stationed at Fort Assinaboine, Montana, where he served four years. During that time his regiment was in the field several times in Indian campaigns. In 1883 he was detailed as Military Instructor at the University of Illinois. While there he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

In 1890, he was detailed as Captain and Judge Advocate of the Department of the Columbia, being one of the first officers detailed under that law. He engaged in many important trials while he served in the Department. In 1897 he was ordered for duty in the Judge Advocate General's Office, in Washington.

Shortly after his arrival there he was sent to Savannah, Georgia, to assist in the trial of Captain Oberlin Carter. When the Spanish-American War broke out he asked to be sent to the front. He joined the Eighteenth Infantry at Tampa to go into Cuba, but the Regiment's orders were changed and they were sent to the Philippines. He was attached to the Staff of General Elwell Otis and later to General McArthur's as Division Judge Advocate. He was made a Major and Judge Advocate of Volunteers.

On his return to duty in the Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington, in 1900, he revised the opinions of the Judge Advocate General, his clear, logical mind especially fitting him for this duty. In 1902, he was promoted Major of the Fourteenth Infantry. In 1906 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, and the same fall went into Cuba with the Cuban Army of Pacification. He served as Judge Advocate General of the Island.

In 1907 he was detailed in the Adjutant General's Department with station in Washington, where he remained until his promotion to Colonel of the Thirtieth Infantry, in 1911.

His distinguished military career suddenly closed at Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska, November 19, 1913, where he was in command of his Regiment. His body was brought from Alaska and laid to rest in Arlington. As a token of their love and esteem, the officers and enlisted men of his Regiment erected a monument to his memory in Arlington.

Colonel McClure was a man of great modesty as to his own qualifications, quick to recognize the merits of others,

and generous in his praise of their attainments. He was broad and charitable in his judgment of others, no littleness of spirit ever touched him. He was genial and kindly by nature. He left as a legacy to his family and friends, a long, unsullied record. He was a man of the highest principles, of lofty ideals; a gentleman by nature, an officer, without fear, and without reproach.

* * *

DAVID DU BOSE GAILLARD.

No. 3025. CLASS OF 1884.

Died, December 5, 1913, at John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., aged 54.

Although stricken in middle age, DAVID DU BOSE GAILLARD served his Country more effectively than most men are able to do in the ordinarily allotted number of years. His most striking characteristic was a marked alertness of both mind and body, coupled with a determination to know every detail of the work on which he was engaged and to see that every step taken was founded on correct principles, be that step physical or moral. This, with a genius for administration and organization, coupled with indefatigable energy, constitute a combination from which great results should follow. We consequently find Gaillard at the age of 32 a member of the International Boundary Commission between the United States and Mexico. Upon first call to arms in the Spanish-American War, we find him requisitioned by Major General Wade for duty as Engineer Officer on his staff. Then we find him, although only a Captain in the regular establishment, appointed Colonel, Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, and serving in Cuba. After the war with

Spain, we find him a member of the General Staff Corps, and again in Cuba during the second occupation of that island as Assistant to the Chief of Staff of the forces there. Finally we find him appointed a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and assigned to a duty that involved among other things, digging the great cut through the Continental Divide at Culebra, the most trying, discouraging and difficult feature connected with the building of the Panama Canal.

The surest proof of duty well done is the continual selection for duties more and more important.

In the performance of all the above work, the records show the same determination to forget self and to fully master the duty at hand, whether that duty be the astronomical observations necessary in establishing an international boundary line, the preparation of a volunteer regiment for service in the field or in keeping the tracks intact and the trains and shovels going in spite of the sliding mountain sides at Culebra.

When Gaillard was selected in 1907 as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and assigned to a duty that involved cleaving a passageway for ships through the Continental Divide at Panama, everyone recognized the stupendousness of the task and furthermore that success at a reasonable cost involved the best solution of an intricate problem in railroad transportation, a field practically new to Gaillard. The work was under way, with competent subordinates, and Gaillard first undertook a complete study of the bigger elements of the problem. He noted that the loaded cars were taken from the shovels to extensive yards and there made up into trains and sent to the dumps. His studies indicated that if trains of suitable size could be partially loaded at one shovel, passed on to others and finally when completely loaded go direct to the dumps, that the output of the steam shovels would be increased and that the same railroad transportation equipment could carry this increased output

to the dumps and thus bring about a material decrease in cost. The results proved the correctness of his deductions, and the resulting system of train movement in the Culebra Cut was highly praised by many visiting railroad transportation men.

After studying and unifying the general features of the work, Gaillard commenced a similar study of the smaller elements with a view of further increasing output and diminishing cost. This involved an immense amount of work, such as the selection of the explosive best suited to the various classes of rock, the best depth to drill holes and how best to space them; keeping records of performance and costs of repair of each unit of the varied and extensive plant; the relative cost of similar operations in the several subdivisions of the work, etc., etc.

As the work proceeded, the slides and other difficulties increased and the burden became more severe; and just as victory was in sight, he broke under the strain and was unconscious when the last barrier was destroyed that held back the waters of Gatun Lake from his essentially completed work.

Another classmate in the following lines has most fittingly expressed the spirit of the service rendered by Gaillard:

"To lay down one's life upon the field of battle in voluntary service of fatherland has been considered in all ages the loftiest expression of patriotism, if not of heroism itself. To fall as Gaillard has fallen — is it any less true heroism? Any less self-sacrifice upon the altar of country? Not amid the din of armed conflict, nerved by the frenzy of an hour or a day, but at the end of long years of patient, exacting work, of terrific responsibility, the tragic end has come. But it is just as much a direct result of the struggle itself as if it were the work of a hostile bullet, and the exalted standard of duty which his career exemplified will command the increasing admiration of men as long as his work in the Isthmian hills endures.

"We grieve that he could not have remained to enjoy the fruits of his well-earned fame. But there is compensation in the thought

that to him was reserved the higher privilege of laying down his life work just as it was crowned with success. Like Wolf on the Plains of Abraham, he has been called with the plaudits of victory ringing in his ears. Whatever may come to others, his record is secure."

The duty done and the results accomplished by Gaillard for his Country are of permanent record and will be an inspiration for many young graduates of our Alma Mater, but the personal side of his character, his unselfishness, his unfailing courtesy, his genial manner, his quick brilliant wit can only be of adequate record in the memory of those who knew him through sunshine and through rain. A CLASSMATE.

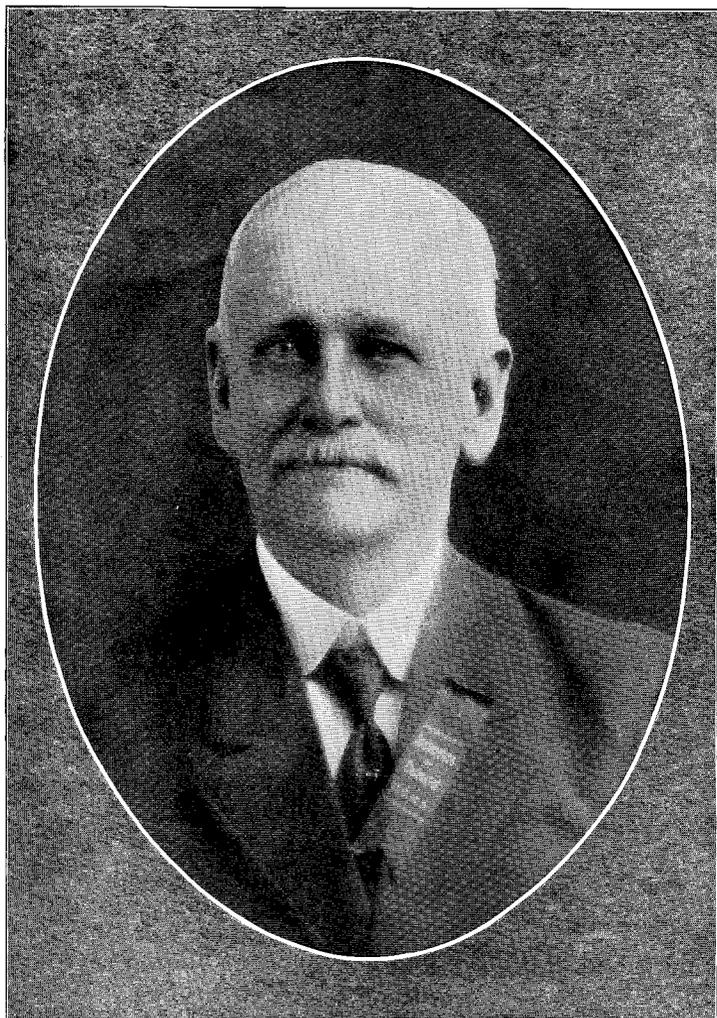
LEVI P. HUNT.

No. 2369. CLASS OF 1870.

Died December 19, 1913, at St. Louis, Missouri, aged 68.

LEVI PETTIBONE HUNT was born in Missouri, August 7, 1845. No information is at hand as to his life previous to his entry into the service. In 1866 he was given an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Hunt came to West Point during June, 1866. His career at the Academy was in no way remarkable. It was for him as it was for all of us—four years of faithful, hard work. He graduated June 15, 1870, and was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry. At the expiration of his graduating leave, he joined his regiment in Indian Territory where that regiment was then serving. For the period from 1870 to 1890 the writer has no information as to the details of Hunt's service. This is the more to be regretted as it is well known to have been a period of hard service for those serving in the Indian country, and all of the cavalry



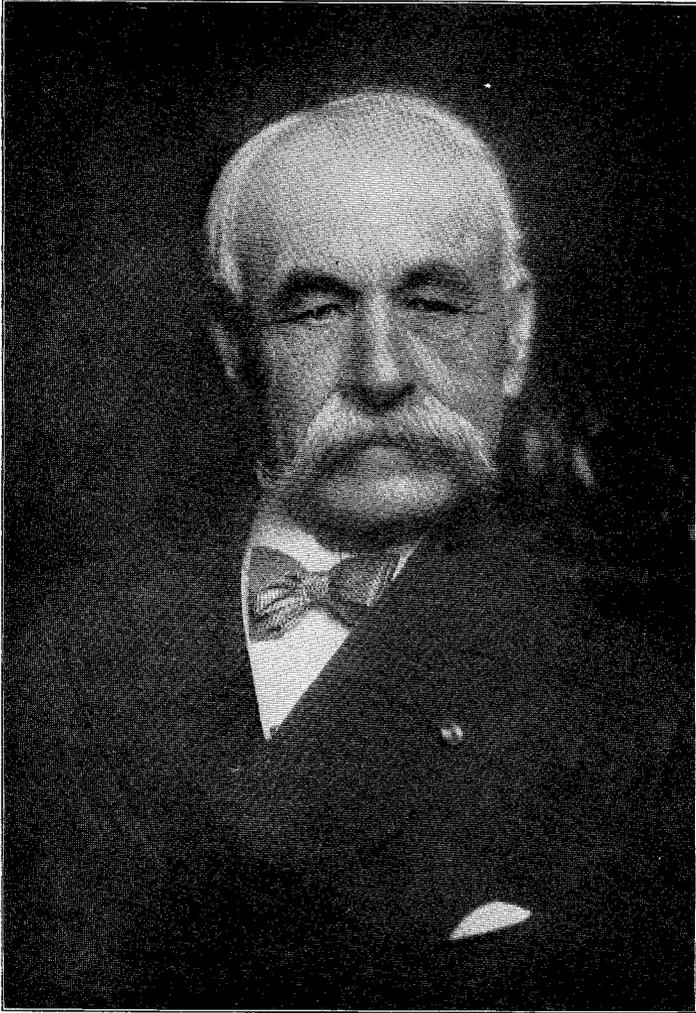
COLONEL LEVI P. HUNT.

was employed there. For some years past the Indian question has been, so far as the Army is concerned, a question solved and settled. But from 1870 to 1890 that was very far from being the case, and in those days every man serving with a regiment in the Indian country had his share and sometimes more than his share of hard service. For Hunt this service was in Indian Territory until about 1875, then in Texas until 1885, when the Tenth Cavalry was transferred to Arizona where it served until 1892. While his regiment was in Arizona, he had one tour of duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and rejoined the regiment at Fort Grant, Arizona, October 6, 1890. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, June 30, 1875, and to Captain, March 25, 1890. Both of these promotions were in the Tenth Cavalry. He remained on duty at Fort Grant until April 25, 1892, when his regiment was transferred to Montana. He served at Fort Custer until October 2, 1893, and was on leave of absence to February 7, 1894. He served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Marmaduke Military Institute, February 8, 1894, to May 24, 1896, and at the Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Missouri, May 24, 1896, to February 8, 1898. He rejoined his troop at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, February 14th, went with it to Camp Thomas, Georgia, when the regiment was assembled there in April at the outbreak of the Spanish War, and from there in May to Lakeland, Florida. The squadron of the regiment to which Hunt's troop belonged was left at Lakeland when the other two squadrons, dismounted, started in June for Cuba to take part in the Santiago campaign, and Hunt, in command of his troop and squadron, remained at Lakeland in charge of the baggage and all of the horses of the regiment. In the latter part of August, with his command and property, he rejoined the regiment at Montauk Point, N. Y. He was on duty in the camp at Montauk, in the camp at Huntsville, Alabama, and at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until

April, 1899; at Manzanilla, Cuba, to January 2, 1900; at Fort Clark, Texas, to July, 1900; on Recruiting Service at Chicago, Illinois, to August, 1901. He was promoted to Major, Thirteenth Cavalry, February 2, 1901. After being relieved from the recruiting service, he served at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, and at Fort Meade, South Dakota, to February, 1903; in the Philippines to July, 1904; then, after a four months' leave, at Fort Riley, Kansas, to May, 1905. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Third Cavalry, April 7, 1905, which took him to Fort Assiniboine in May. He was transferred to the Second Cavalry, September 27, 1905, and remained on duty at Fort Assiniboine until the spring of 1907 when, with the Second Cavalry, he was transferred to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained until February, 1909. His last duty was as a member of a retiring board in Washington, D. C., from February, 1909, until the date of his retirement from active service. He was promoted to Colonel, Fourteenth Cavalry, March 23, 1909, was transferred to the Tenth Cavalry, May 11th, 1909, and was retired by operation of law, August 7, 1909, terminating a life-long service of which this is but a bare and very incomplete outline, a service throughout faithful and honorable.

Hunt was twice married. His first wife did not live long after their marriage. Later he married again and by his second wife had two children, a son and a daughter. After a long and happy married life Mrs. Hunt died during the summer of 1909. She was a lovely woman and was very devoted to Hunt as he was to her. The loss of his wife doubtless had much to do with his physical breakdown which began not long after her death. Both of their children are still living. His son, Claude De B. Hunt, is now serving as a lieutenant in the Thirteenth Cavalry.

Dear old "Dad" Hunt. He was a man of a most lovable character. His most prominent characteristic was his genial,



GENERAL THOMAS R. TANNATT.

kindly nature. His manner was always the same to everybody, always unassuming, cordial, kindly, friendly. Of those of his class who entered the Academy in June he was the oldest and, therefore, in accordance with custom, his classmates began to call him "Dad" in his plebe camp. The name never left him and it soon came to be a mark of affection which well expressed how we all felt toward him. His private life was admirable. He was devoted to his wife and children and they were devoted to him. His home was always a pleasant place to visit because of the air of friendliness and cordial hospitality that pervaded it.

When we lost Hunt we lost one of our very best and truest friends.

May he rest in peace.

'70.

THOMAS REDDING TANNATT.

No. 1804. CLASS OF 1858.

Died, December 20, 1913, at Spokane, Wash., aged 80.

THOMAS REDDING TANNATT was born at Verplank Point on the Hudson River, New York, September 27th, 1833.

His father, James S. Tannatt, died in 1843 and was long survived by his wife who bore the name of Mary Gilmour, born in Scotland, 1802, and died in Montclair, New Jersey, in 1891.

She came with her father's colony to America when sixteen years of age from Craigmillar Castle near Edinburgh. This was soon after the Stuart rebellion, the Gilmour lands had been confiscated and in return the family was given large tracts of land near Ottawa, Canada.

The Gilmours settled in Canada naming their town Paisley. They first built the schoolhouse. The sentiment expressed was:

"We can worship in a schoolhouse but cannot let the children romp in a church."

James S. Tannatt was a partner of H. DePew, Peekskill, New York, in the ownership and operation of steamship lines on the Hudson River. He was a prominent Whig during the Clay campaign and, for four years, filled the position of purveyor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

In the absence of public schools young Tannatt attended an academy at Peekskill, New York, now known as the Peekskill Military Academy. When ten years of age the father died and he was sent to New England where he attended school.

Later he served a three-year apprenticeship at bridge-building and construction in Salem, Massachusetts; during this time he attended an evening school for instruction in mathematics, drawing and civil engineering. While there he accepted a position on the Jersey City Water Works. He filled that position until he received an appointment to West Point from the Essex district of Massachusetts, and graduated in 1858, seventh in his class.

Upon graduation he was commissioned as brevet Second Lieutenant, unassigned, and ordered to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, as instructor in use of the Ballistic pendulum and, by War Department order, was made a member of an Artillery Board, with the late Generals Barry and Ord, "to revise and establish a new table of ranges, for all guns in service, and others, submitted by the Secretary of War."

This board was the first to determine ranges for the "Parrott," "Hotchkiss" and "Hexagonal" guns. Subsequently he acted on courts martial and on special duty and was then

appointed Second Lieutenant of Battery M, Fourth U. S. Artillery. He joined his regiment at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, in June, 1860.

In April, 1861, three of the five batteries, with Fourth Artillery Band were ordered south, under command of the late General George W. Getty.

On July 5th, 1861, Lieutenant Tannatt found himself the only commissioned officer at the post, save Surgeon E. Swift; his commanding officer declining to renew his oath of allegiance to the United States, deserted his post to join the Confederate Army.

Being relieved by the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers on December 7th, 1861, Lieutenant Tannatt, with Batteries H and M, began march to Saint Joseph, Missouri. Reached Louisville, Kentucky, February 3rd, 1862. He was assigned to staff of General Buell as Assistant Chief of Artillery; command of Artillery Park and Camp of Instruction at Fair Grounds.

Moved to Nashville with the Army of Cumberland and was made Staff Ordnance Officer with instructions to seize and dismantle ordnance founderies used in Confederate States Army, etc.

July 14th, 1862, was appointed Colonel of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; leave of absence disapproved by General Buell on "ground of inability to fill place with regular artillery officer."

Was ordered from Nashville to join General Buell "to conduct siege operations against Chattanooga."

At Huntsville was relieved from duty on Staff of General Buell and ordered by the War Department to report to the Secretary of War.

Commissioned as Colonel of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers (original regiment) vice Wyman killed July 14, 1862, he joined the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, Virginia.

Participated in campaign until after the first battle of Fredericksburg; was wounded in the shoulder leading regiment in second battle of Malvern Hill (August 5, 1862), at the time commanding Grover's Brigade, Hooker's Division.

Was on sick leave of absence August 24th to November 28th, 1862.

At request of Governor Andrew transferred from Sixteenth Massachusetts to First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Dec. 28, 1862, relieving General Milton Cogswell in command of defenses south of the Potomac which extended from Chain Bridge to near Alexandria, and had five regiments of heavy artillery and three regiments of one hundred day men from Pennsylvania, during the Gettysburg campaign.

Was relieved of his command of the defenses by Brigadier General G. A. DeRussy.

September 16th, 1863, again assumed command during a thirty days' absence of General DeRussy.

While in command of the Brigade under direction of General Barnard, Fort Whipple (now Fort Myer) and Fort C. F. Smith, in the Defenses were constructed.

Was appointed Brigadier General of Massachusetts Colored Troops, by Governor Andrew, but declined the command.

Relieved of his command of Defenses by General DeRussy he was ordered by General Grant to select a Brigade from the Defenses and join the Army of the Potomac, doing so on the third day of the Battle of the Wilderness.

Three days after the engagement he was given a new brigade consisting of the First Massachusetts, Third and Fifth Michigan, and Fourth Wisconsin Regiments.

They were known as the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, which he commanded through various engagements until severely wounded in head on June 16th, 1864, in front of Petersburg when leading his brigade.

Being unfitted for active duty he forwarded his resignation, which was not accepted until he was offered and refused a year's leave of absence with permission to visit Europe.

Resigned as Colonel of Volunteers July 15th, and as Captain, Fourth U. S. Artillery, July 18th, 1864.

Participated in following engagements: Malvern Hill, skirmishes while commanding brigade, covering flank of McClellan's Army, on retreat from Peninsula.

Placed in command of troops in Steamship Vanderbilt, from Yorktown to Alexandria. Battles of Bristow Station, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Swift Creek, Tolopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Jerusalem Plank Road and five days before Petersburg.

Brevetted Brigadier General by executive order for command for more than three months of a brigade, and for gallant and meritorious service.

Later, in pursuit of health General Tannatt went to Colorado and engaged in making reports to New York parties on mining properties. He became manager of several mining companies in Colorado where he remained for five years when failing health compelled him to resign.

He went to McMinnville, Tennessee, where he lead a rural life for six years, gradually regaining health till his energetic nature called for a more active life.

In 1876 he returned to Massachusetts.

In 1877 went to California and Oregon as Mr. Henry Villard's confidential man.

In 1878 he was General Eastern Agent with office at 252 Broadway, New York, of the Oregon Steamship Company, Pacific Steamship Company, Oregon and California Railroad and Oregon Central Railroad.

In 1879 he again came to the Pacific Coast where he invested in one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land for Eastern capitalists. Some of this was purchased from the

Northern Pacific in Whitman County. He also invested in Seattle and purchased large tracts of land in the Grande Ronde Valley, Oregon.

General Tannatt was representing a company of which Mr. Villard was the head and which built and still owns the lines of the Oregon, Washington Railway and Navigation Company.

All this land was controlled under the company name of the Oregon Improvement Company with General Tannatt as manager and agent for eleven years.

In 1888 his physician urged him to retire from active life and he purchased a farm at Farmington, Washington, and developed one of the choice orchards of the State.

He organized, and was four years President of the Eastern Washington Horticultural Society.

The energy and thoroughness that characterized all his undertakings was evidenced in his orchards from which he shipped choice fruit by the carload to the East and Europe.

In 1905 he purchased a home in Spokane and later sold his orchards.

Was on General Sickles' staff while in command of the Division of Veterans in the obsequies of General Grant.

He died in Spokane, Washington, December 20th, 1913.

At his funeral Right Reverend L. H. Wells, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, paid a glowing tribute to his life work as a noble soldier of the Cross. The officers and soldiers of Fort George Wright officiated with military honors.

Judge S. J. Chadwick, of the Supreme Court of Washington, said of him:

"A close acquaintance with General Tannatt running over twenty-seven years, and a knowledge of the man gained through his intimate acquaintance with my father, the late Stephen Fowler Chadwick, of Oregon, warrants me in saying that we had no worthier citizen in the Northwest than General Tannatt.



COLONEL CHARLES A. H. MCCAULEY

"He has been a real contributor to the growth and welfare of our commonwealth; his interest in educational affairs, he having been a regent of the Washington State College for many years, has made his name familiar throughout the State. It is accepted in every community and in every strata of society as a synonym for honesty and integrity."

E. F. T.

CHARLES A. H. McCAULEY.

No. 2333. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, December 20, 1913, at Chicago, Ill., aged 66.

"Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., retired, father of Ensign Tracy L. McCauley, U. S. N., and well known as one of the most efficient officers of the Army when on the active list, died at his home at Highland Park, Ill., Dec. 20, 1913. Colonel McCauley was born in Maryland July 13, 1847. He was appointed to West Point in 1866; graduated June, 1870, and was promoted in the Army, Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery. He was transferred to the Third Cavalry Oct. 7, 1878, and became First Lieutenant May 5, 1879; was appointed Captain and Assistant Q. M. Feb. 18, 1881; Major and Q. M. Aug. 8, 1894; Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Q. M. General July 13, 1899; appointed Colonel and A. Q. M. G. Feb. 24, 1903, and was retired at his own request Oct. 31, 1909, after forty years' service. He volunteered for duty with the Transit of Venus Expedition, 1873, and was assigned to duty on the U. S. S. Swatara, but the orders were revoked on account of the ship being overcrowded. Among other duties he was with the Red River Expedition, Staked Plain of Texas, and Indian Territory, as a volunteer, May and June, 1876, under First Lieut. E. H. Ruffner, U. S. Engineers. He was with the escort commanded by First Lieutenant Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A., and volunteered for transfer to the Seventh Cavalry after the killing of the command under Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn, July, 1876. He was in charge of the San Juan reconnaissance, southwest Colorado and New Mexico, 1877; with Ute Indian Commission, 1878; as Engineer Officer and in command of the escort, and was Assistant

Engineer, Department of the Missouri, 1877-1879. He was in charge of the Courier line and transportation in the field, Ute Indian Campaign, 1879, as a volunteer; was Depot Q. M., Rawlins, Wyo., 1881 to 1882; Depot Q. M., Ogden, Utah, 1882 to 1883; Omaha, Neb., 1883 to 1887, and at Chicago, Ill., 1887 to 1890. He volunteered for Sioux Indian Campaign, 1890; was in charge of building at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to July, 1891; Depot Q. M., Portland, Ore., December, 1891, to April, 1896; Assistant to Depot Q. M., Philadelphia, Pa., and in charge of transportation, April, 1896, to July 1, 1901. He was in the Philippines from Aug. 12, 1901, to Sept. 17, 1903, as Chief Q. M., Department of Southern Luzon; Chief Q. M., Department of South Philippines, and Chief Q. M., Department of the Visayas. He was at Jeffersonville, Ind., in charge of the General Depot of the Q. M. D., Nov. 30, 1903, until July 17, 1904. He was Chief Q. M., Department of the Colorado, July 20, 1904, to March, 1908; Chief Q. M., Department of the East, to November, 1908. He was on leave from Dec. 16, 1908, to Feb. 14, 1909, and was last in charge of Pittsburgh storage and supply depot, 1909.

"Colonel McCauley was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of Washington; member of Academy of Natural Science, of Washington; member of Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, Pa.; member of Nuttall Ornithological Club, Cambridge, Mass.; author "San Juan Reconnaissance," "Ornithology Staked Plain of Texas," etc. The official records show that Colonel McCauley volunteered for service during all the Indian Campaigns after he was commissioned, for which he was commended by various officials, including the late Alexander Ramsey, formerly Secretary of War and the Governor of Colorado, who wrote the President commending his services in Colorado on the Ute Indian Commission of 1878 and during the Ute Indian Campaign of 1878-1880. Being on duty with the Ute Indian Commission as Engineer Officer and in command of escort, and the Commission having failed in their efforts to negotiate a treaty with the Weeminuche Ute Indians in Southwest Colorado, Colonel McCauley, then a Lieutenant, subsequently had the treaty signed by Ignacio, the war chief, and his followers, through the assistance of Colonel Pfeiffer, a friend of the Ute Indians, and Lieutenant Colonel of Kit Carson's old regiment in the Civil War. This avoided a probable war with the Indians in Southwest Colorado. The White River Ute Indians in Northwest Colorado being disaffected, General Edward Hatch, the President of the Ute Indian Commission, did not think it wise to risk a massacre



MAJOR AMOS B. SHATTUCK.

of the Commission, as had occurred with the Modoc Indian Commission previously, and sent Lieutenant McCauley, without an escort, to the Ute Indian Agency, 175 miles south of the Union Pacific Railroad, accompanied by the Secretary of the Commission. The treaty prepared by Mr. Meeker, the Indian agent, was torn up by Jack, the war chief of the White River Utes, as he was ready for war. After several hours' persuasion Lieutenant McCauley obtained the signatures of Jack and all the sub-chiefs. The year following Meeker, the agent, called for troops, and Major Thornburgh and part of his command were ambushed and massacred by these Utes at Milk Creek, twenty miles north of the agency. Mr. Meeker and all the male employees at the agency were killed, buildings burned and the women carried into captivity. The remnant of Thornburgh's command was rescued by General Merritt's troops from Fort Russell.

"Colonel McCauley was married May 5, 1881, to Miss Olive Lay, daughter of A. Tracy and Catherine R. Lay, of Chicago, Illinois, and is survived by the widow and three children, a daughter, Katherine Lay McCauley, Edwin D. McCauley and Lieutenant Jr. Grade, Tracy L. McCauley, U. S. Navy."—Army and Navy Journal, Dec. 27, 1913.

AMOS BLANCHARD SHATTUCK.

No. 3146. CLASS OF 1886.

Died, Dec. 22, 1913, at Camp Gregg, Luzon, P. I., aged 53.

AMOS BLANCHARD SHATTUCK was born at Manchester, New Hampshire, August 11, 1860. He was the son of Amos B. and Caroline (Stevens) Shattuck. His father, for whom he was named, was a Captain in the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers at the opening of the Civil War, and at the age of 28 was mortally wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg. Captain Shattuck was a brave and gallant officer, much beloved by the troops who fought under him.

After receiving an education in the elementary schools of Manchester, young Shattuck entered Phillips-Exeter Acad-

emy, where he graduated in 1879. While at Exeter he became famous in baseball and football. After graduation he entered Harvard Law School, where he again shone in athletics, being a member of the football team captained by Robert Bacon, recent Ambassador to France. But it was as a baseball player that Shattuck emblazoned his name high on the Harvard scroll. In his department of Harvard athletics he was one of the very best men who ever played for the Crimson. Probably Harvard never had a heavier hitter. Two home runs in a single game off Tommy Bond, when the latter was the crack twirler of the Boston Nationals, was one of his memorable achievements. Another was when playing against Brown at Providence, he batted the ball so high and far over the center field fence that it was never recovered. A suit of clothes had been a long standing prize in Providence for the college batsman who could turn this trick. The News Letter of Exeter quotes the following from the Boston Globe:

"W. H. Coolidge, '81, who played on the varsity nine with Major Shattuck in 1880, tells me that 'Blanch', as his fellows called him, was a remarkable all-around athlete as well as one of the finest of fellows, and that Shattuck and Orville Frantz, who came to Harvard about 20 years later, could hit a ball farther than any batsman he has ever seen.

"Shattuck was a pitcher and first baseman on that 1880 nine. Old-timers will remember him as the hero of a dramatic incident in the Harvard-Yale game on Yale's field on June 28, 1880. It was Yale's Commencement Day and the President of the United States was to attend the game. It was, too, Walter Camp's senior year and he played in left field that day. It was expected that Yale would win easily as the Elis had slaughtered Harvard 21-4 in a previous game in New Haven, and had won 2-1 in Cambridge. Parker, the first man up for Yale, hit Bill Folsom for a home run, and that one run was the only score up to the fifth inning. Harvard was at the bat in this inning and Billy Coolidge was on third and Jim Fessenden on second when Shattuck came to bat. Then came one of those crucial moments of a game to a batsman and the pitcher. Lamb was in the

box for Yale and he had Shattuck 'in a hole,' as the phrase goes. All depended upon one pitched ball. Just as Lamb started to pitch, President Hayes was driven on the field, but the next instant 'Blanch' Shattuck had driven that one all important ball far over a fielder's head and Coolidge and Fessenden scored the runs that won the game. The President of the United States was absolutely forgotten for the moment."

After one year at Harvard, Shattuck took the examination for West Point and entered July 1, 1881, graduating June 12, 1886. His record at the Academy was a creditable one both in his academic and military duties. Athletics at that time had not been developed there as they have in later years, or he undoubtedly would have again distinguished himself along those lines. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Sixth Infantry, July 1, 1886; First Lieutenant, Twenty-Fifth Infantry, October 19, 1892; Captain, March 2, 1899; detailed in the Quartermaster Corps, June 30, 1906; Major, assigned to the Fourth Infantry, December 7, 1908; transferred to the Twenty-Fifth Infantry, December 13, 1910; detailed Major in Quartermaster Corps, August 27, 1911; assigned to Twenty-Ninth Infantry, April 10, 1912, and transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, September 17, 1912. His war and field service was in the Philippine Islands from July, 1899 to July, 1902. Was present with 50 men of Company "L", Twenty-Fifth Infantry, at the capture of San Mateo, P. I., August 11-14, 1899, and was commended for efficient service rendered in action at San Mateo, P. I., August 12, 1899. On duty Custom House, Manila, P. I., August 21, 1900 to May, 1902. Served as Regimental Quartermaster and Commissary, 1903 to 1906, at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. On duty Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C., 1906-10. Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Missoula, Montana, 1910-1911. On duty at Fort George Wright, Washington, March to June, 1911. Office Chief Quartermaster,

Eastern Division, July 1 to December 31, 1911. Major Shattuck was a member of the Military Order of Loyal Legion, the Carabao, and the Harvard Varsity Club.

In 1894 he was married to Susan W. Cogswell of New York. She and three children, Amos B., Jr., Susan Lane and Milton Cogswell, survive him. His death called forth the following tributes and resolutions:

"Headquarters Fifteenth Infantry.

"General Orders
No. 10.

Tientsin, China,

Dec. 24, 1913.

"1. It is the sad duty of the Regimental Commander to announce to the Regiment the death of Major Amos B. Shattuck, 15th Infantry, which occurred at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands, at 8 a. m., December 22, 1913.

(Here follows his military history.)

"Major Shattuck possessed those qualities of mind and heart that make the exemplary soldier and cherished friend.

"Measured by efficiency he ranked among the highest.

"Measured by cheerfulness, kindness and love of comrades he had no superior.

"His long and honorable military career is part of the Army's proud history. His passing is a serious loss to the regiment and service.

"The sympathy of the regiment is extended to the bereaved widow and children.

"By order of Colonel Tillson.

"R. H. SILLMAN,

Captain and Adjutant, 15th Infantry."

From the Commanding Officer, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands, to Mrs. Shattuck:

"The officers, enlisted men and others of this garrison feel deeply the loss of their commanding officer, the late Major Amos B. Shattuck. Those who have known him officially honor, respect and revere him; and to those who have been so fortunate as to have known him personally and socially, he was endeared.

"In official matters Major Shattuck always displayed natural ability and tact, to which he unfailingly added diligent and conscientiousness.

tious endeavor, tempered with sympathy and leniency. The battalion, regiment and army has lost one of its best officers and this at a time when he was but approaching the apex of a brilliant military career.

"With a most dignified and natural bearing was combined a thoroughly charming personality. Those who have been in his company can never forget his pleasing humor and scintillating wit.

"While we are most deeply grieved, still we can but dimly appreciate what the great loss means to the late Major Shattuck's beloved family. We extend our most heartfelt condolences to the bereaved, Mrs. Amos B. Shattuck, her two sons and daughter. Our sympathy is most sincere and deep.

"F. M. SAVAGE,
"Captain, 15th Infantry."

From the Municipal Government of Bayambang, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands:

"Office of the President.

"December 23, 1913.

"To all Officers of Camp Gregg, Pangasinan.

(Through the Adjutant, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan.)

"Gentlemen:

"The undersigned, Municipal President of this municipality, in the name of the Municipal Officials has resolved to tender you and the beloved family of the deceased, Major Shattuck, their most profound regrets and sympathy.

"Considering the kindness and true friendship shown by your deceased Major towards the municipal officials and residents of this municipality, I can scarcely express how grateful we are.

"Restored to manhood's prime, we cannot doubt that in the flowery walks of spirit life he is the same good man that we knew so well here.

"Very respectfully,

"AGUSTIN CAVENGAS,

(Seal)

"Municipal President."

From his home paper, "The Manchester (N. H.) Daily Mirror and American," December 22, 1913:

"News of import comes from the Philippines today, announcing the death of Major Amos Blanchard Shattuck, Manchester's most notable representative in the military branch of the Government. A soldier full of promise, a knightly man, a peer among his fellows, one who was the personification of high resolve and honor, a man of the most winning personality, one who invited and retained confidence, one who was thoroughly democratic and sincere in his intercourse with others, one who descended from a race of heroes has responded to the last recall in the death of 'Blanch' Shattuck."

Truly his were "honor's white wreath and virtue's stainless shield". Whether at work or play he always gave the best that was in him and gave it cheerfully, and so his work was good and his life was happy. His epitaph might well be "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." He was laid to rest in Arlington, April 25, 1914, full military honors attending him, seven of his classmates acting as pallbearers. * * *

CELWYN E. HAMPTON.

No. 3694. CLASS OF 1896.

Died, December 23, 1913, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 43.

CELWYN EMERSON HAMPTON was born in Maxahala, Ohio, March 1, 1871. He graduated from West Point, June 12, 1896, and then began his active military career as a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-Third Infantry, was promoted to a Captaincy, 26th of April, 1901, and then assigned to the Twenty-First Infantry in which he served at home and abroad until his retirement, 19th of August, 1910, due to disability in line of duty.

As an officer Captain Hampton was conscientiously devoted to his duties, and the good results showed at all times



CAPTAIN CELWYN E. HAMPTON.

marked and conspicuous efficiency in the grave responsibilities in the strenuous times in our Army since 1898. The Pole-star of his military life was Duty, and he never swerved an iota from that straight and chosen course.

The writer cites one instance of Captain Hampton's phenomenal success:

A Department Commander in the Philippines in 1906 tendered an unsolicited testimonial to Captain Hampton in these words:

"Your important and enduring work in command of the Gandara District in Samar, and your success due to your tact, judgment and efficiency in the discharge of your onerous duties merit special recognition and commendation. Under your wise and considerate administration you have practically pacified one of the most turbulent and important districts in Samar. By justice, forbearance, kindness and proper strictness you have rehabilitated the productive valley of the Gandara and its tributaries, inducing large numbers of natives to rebuild homes, cultivate the ground and engage in other peaceful pursuits.

"Upon my recent visit I found conclusive evidence of your splendid success, and the high esteem of the natives for your good work."

Captain Hampton's literary achievements:

He was phenomenally versatile as a brilliant historian, essayist and poet. Among the enduring productions of his cultured mind are —

History of the Twenty-First Infantry,

The Twenty-First Infantry Trophy of Niagara,

Roses from Sadi's Garden. (Translation from the Persian poet Sadi), and

A Falling Spark.

Political poems:

Pageant of Nations,

Mexico,

The Treaty We Made. (Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.)

Many contributions to magazines of national interest, among them "The Experience of Our Army since the Outbreak of the War with Spain." (Silver medal prize essay awarded to Captain Hampton.)

Quoting a reviewer of some of his books:

"Soldier, author and poet, Captain Celwyn E. Hampton rises above the shoulders of ordinary men, and shows what a man may accomplish, no matter what his profession or environment, if he but have the talent and determination. Although an able and efficient officer of his regiment, serving in the Philippines with distinction, he yet found time to perform a valuable service not only to his regiment but to the world at large, in writing a history of the 'Twenty-First United States Infantry', and a collection of poems 'A Falling Spark' which attracted much attention. There is a freshness and originality in the verses that is particularly pleasing. In keeping with the versatility of the author he shows gleams of his military training and patriotic fervor, then he loses himself in the depths of exquisite sentiment and feeling, again he bubbles forth with a merry song of frolicsome nature."

A review in the National Guard Magazine of 1911, most highly and deservedly compliments the author of these productions, in these words:

"When Time, the great assayer, has passed all our work through his furnaces and his test tubes, will the Academy on the Hudson remember this latest singer and place among those of her few immortals of song.

"In the History of the Twenty-First Infantry from 1812 to 1863 — it is a history of the War of 1812, of the first two years of the Rebellion and of the intervening period, told in a way that makes it attractive to every man and especially to every military man in either the Army or National Guard. Nothing is hidden or glossed over, the truth is told with exactness and with fearlessness that is astounding."

This history should be in the hands of every high school boy and read and studied by the students in our universities which would inspire undying patriotic devotion to "Old Glory" throughout our land.

A poem of Captain Hampton's, which was widely read and written in memory of the late John Hay, was entitled: "Who Liveth Alway!"

Apropos of this poem, Captain Hampton wrote in the autumn of 1913:

THE TREATY WE MADE.

"Beware! ye trustees in whose keeping
The shield of our honor is placed,
That ye dim not a ray of its splendor,
That ye let not a line be effaced.
For clear are the words of the Future,
When the years of our power are fled;
In the ears of the Steward Unfaithful
The voice of the Master is dread.
Far better a grave on the Isthmus,
In the depths of the ditch we have dredged,
Than, for profit of gold and of silver,
We break with the word we have pledged.
We are judged in the Court of our Children,
Which will pass all our deeds in review,
And we shall account for the ending
Of work we have trusted to you.
It will know not the clamor of cargoes,
The struggle of shipping with rail,
And only, to win our acquittal,
The witness of Right shall avail.
For you the bright blade of stern Justice
With the vengeance of God shall be edged,
If ye fail in the hour of trial,
To stand by the word we have pledged."

This poem will live as long as the Panama Canal endures.

Captain Hampton's enduring fame is illumined by his poetic songs, authentic historical research, and many able and trenchant contributions on the live questions that now confront our country.

From a writer in San Antonio:

"His thoughts swept over the realm of history, sacred or profane, the problems of government or society; ancient, medieval and modern philosophy; the forgotten lore of fabled imagery of the East."

Captain Hampton was a suffering invalid in the late years of his life due to the hardships of the campaigns in the Philippines. Although ill and realizing that death was near he worked with untiring zeal, and when lying in bed prepared many of his works.

"His sword is rust,
His body is dust,
His soul with Saints — we trust.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.
When dewy Spring with fingers cold
Returns to deck his hallowed mold,
She then shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod."

Captain Hampton's mortal remains lie in the National Cemetery in the Lone-Star State under the Stars and Stripes which he loved in every fiber of his being.

"On Fame's eternal ground
His silent tent is spread,
Where Honor guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

In 1898, Captain Hampton married Miss Mary Natalie Paschal, daughter of Judge Thomas M. Paschal, of San Antonio, Texas. He is survived by his widow and three daughters, Dorothy, Helen and Carmen, aged thirteen, eleven and nine, respectively.

From an Old Friend,

J. M. L.



GENERAL SIMON B. BUCKNER.

[The portrait of General Buckner is used through the courtesy of the "Confederate Veteran", of Nashville, Tenn.]

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER.

No. 1216. CLASS OF 1844.

Died, January 8, 1914, at Mumfordsville, Ky., aged 91.

"With the death of Gen. S. B. Buckner the last lieutenant general of the Confederacy has passed from earth. Beloved for his great-heartedness, honored for his integrity, revered for his service to his country, his memory will live through generations to come.

"Two hundred years before gold drew a brave and strong people to the far West a stream of bold men and women had poured in from Europe to settle the Atlantic Coast from New England to the Southern shores and established new homes among the savages, where communities of self-governed people became the nucleus of the country of today. The traits of the pioneers still exist and are manifest on occasion.

"Virginia was peculiarly fortunate in the class of people who settled there, and, despite all the changes of passing centuries, there is still much left of that sterling manhood which marked the first settlers. The "Mother of States" has been as truly the mother of statesmen and of great men. Virginia sent her early sons to North Carolina, to Tennessee, to Kentucky, and thence throughout the nation. A loyal son of Kentucky, Herman Justi, some years ago wrote for the *Courier-Journal* a paper entitled 'Once a Kentuckian, always a Kentuckian.' The Kentucky trait was largely inherited from the mother State, Virginia, thus characterizing other Kentuckians.

"Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, who died at his Kentucky home on the night of January 8, 1914, was a result of that sturdy early immigration, a type of the best that Virginia gave to the Union and that was devoted to the South. In the home where he died he was also born, April 1, 1823. In eighty days more he would have passed his ninety-first year in the old home. It was no mansion of modern brick or marble, but a well-nigh palatial home of log construction, changed since his father's days only by necessary enlargements and increased comforts in furnishings. The room in which he was born became his library. Of the original land, he sold portions, and to it he added other portions until he shaped the estate as he would have it. He lived a plain life, like the English gentleman, like the old

Virginia gentleman, like the Kentucky gentleman, a high type of Southern manhood. His life was not altogether a quiet one, for when duty or his country called he responded, whether to serve the United States in its war with Mexico, in its campaigns against the Indians, or to battle for the South in the War between the States, whether as Governor of his native State or as the candidate of a large portion of his political party for Vice President. Then when the duty had been performed, the call of his old Kentucky home brought him back, and there he passed the last twenty years of his life in peace, with his books and friends around him, the honored host of thousands who sought him out to show their love and respect. In the ripeness of old age he passed away, with wife and son at his side, and he sleeps in Kentucky soil.

"By General Buckner's death the last lieutenant general of the Confederacy has passed. The last major general had preceded him, and of all the Confederate brigadier generals in that momentous conflict but twelve survive. They may appropriately be named here: Marcus J. Wright, of Washington; Basil W. Duke, of Kentucky; E. M. Law, of Florida; John McCausland, of West Virginia; William R. Cox, of Richmond; Thomas H. Logan, of New York; William McComb, of Virginia; S. W. Ferguson, of Mississippi; Roger A. Pryor, of New York; Francis Marion Cockrell, of Missouri; T. T. Munford, of Virginia; and Felix Robertson, of Texas.

"The Buckners came from England in 1635 and settled in Virginia. Near the close of the eighteenth century Col. Aylette H. Buckner came farther West and located in the Green River section of Kentucky. In 1820 he purchased the farm and built the log house which is still the Buckner residence. The old house still stands intact. Colonel Buckner was an ironmaster and had an iron furnace in the Lily Glen, the remains of which are still seen by travelers along the roads winding about the heavily timbered hills. The Glen retains all of its native beauty. A clear stream fed by many springs runs through it and supplies water for the home and for the pools and ponds, teeming with black bass. Well stocked and equipped and highly productive, the farm supplies almost everything consumed there. The house has all the comforts of a city mansion and has surroundings that no city mansion can have.

"It was an ideal spot in which to spend the evening of life in ease and happiness, his loved ones, his friends, and his chosen books around him. Over the doors of the library are deer antlers, spread-

ing horns, the swords which General Buckner used in two wars, his father's sword used in the War of 1812, antique pistols, and other ornaments. But the charm of the room for him was the collection of books it contained. Valuable as it was, to General Buckner it was something more than a library. He entertained a quaint and beautiful sentiment for the volumes. It was not as though they were real books; they were a great deal more than that to him: they were constant and warm friends that perfectly understood him. It was by reason of this sentiment that Mrs. Buckner chose the library as the room in which his body should spend the last day at Glen Lily. Where he had spent so many of his latter days, when age and ill health forced confinement upon him, his body lay at rest in the ample companionship of his books.

"He read much and kept in touch with public events, and his mind was fresh and strong to the last. He was a fluent and convincing speaker, a forceful writer, and a poet of no mean rank. He was a stalwart figure both in war and in peace, with a clear conception of duty and firm and serene courage to uphold his conceptions. Simple as a child, brave and courtly as a knight of the olden time, he would have ranked high in any position to which he might have been called. Yet such was his modesty that he would never write his memoirs, though often urged to do so. He could have made an interesting narrative. Until the last year of his life he was strong and well and in the enjoyment of all his faculties. Then age and infirmities began their work, and slowly the end came. He died as he had lived, 'the leading citizen of Kentucky.' But his last years were neither idle nor unprofitable. To the last he dispensed Kentucky hospitality to the thousands who made a pilgrimage to his door. His counsel was sought on all public questions. He was more than the courtly gentleman, strong, chivalrous, generous; for, notwithstanding these traits, it was the stanch, true character of the man that commanded approbation.

"An incident in the life of the original Buckner who came to this country may be of interest. When he came to Virginia he brought into that colony the first printing press and printery. For this he suffered a heavy fine and imprisonment by order of that Governor Berkeley who had previously declared that he 'thanked God there was neither printing press nor public school in the colony.'

"General Buckner's well-poised mind and his belief in the majesty of the law and the right of the people to rule were manifested at

the time open hostilities were threatened in 1861. When commander in chief of the Kentucky troops he was the idol of the soldiers. He had the power to seize the government and carry the State into the Confederacy. But the State had not seceded, and so instead he resigned his office and entered active service for the Confederacy. He went into four years of battle, sacrificing all that was dear to him as a man. His life and character were always an inspiration to others.

"His career was long and distinguished. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1844, having just attained his majority, and since that time his life had been a part of the country's history in some of its most thrilling periods. He was immediately commissioned second lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, serving as instructor at West Point. In the winter of 1846 he went with his regiment to take part in the invasion of Mexico, and he was with General Scott in all the fighting from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. He was promoted to first lieutenant for gallant conduct in action at Contreras and Cherubusco and was made captain for brave services at Molino del Rey. Among the first to enter the Mexican capital, he was among the last to leave when peace had been declared.

"While stationed at Mexico City, after the capitulation, he climbed to the crater of Mount Popocatepetl, the first foreigner ever to make the ascent. Numerous other officers started with him, but turned back, fearing the snows, the whirlwinds of ashes, and the excessive cold. A detailed description of the perilous trip was afterwards written by him and was printed in Putnam's Magazine of April, 1853.

"Peace came, and he was again assigned to West Point as instructor in military tactics and later participated in several campaigns against the Indians. He resigned from the army in 1852, returned to Kentucky, and engaged in business. When the war threatened in 1860, from the first he sided with the South, and he resigned as commander in chief of the State troops because he held that the imminence of war made the holding of that position by a man committed to one side improper. He offered his services to President Davis and was appointed brigadier general, having declined an offer of the same rank from President Lincoln.

"With the fortunes of war against him, General Buckner made in his first campaign a reputation for military skill and conduct. When Fort Donelson was surrounded by Grant's army, he was third

in command. Generals Floyd and Pillow, his superior officers, were unable to cope with the situation; but they did not heed General Buckner's advice, and the series of errors which followed made the fall of the fort inevitable. General Floyd and General Pillow escaped down the river by boat, leaving the army to its fate. Feeling in Kentucky was high against General Buckner on the part of the Union adherents, and he was urged to go after his superior officers, but he refused to desert his men. He made the best terms of surrender he could for them, after holding the post as long as possible. He won the respect of the Federal officers and the high esteem of General Grant, resulting in a lifelong friendship. He was years afterwards one of General Grant's pallbearers. After a year in prison at Boston, he was exchanged and rejoined the army. His conduct at Fort Donelson won recognition from the Confederate government, and he was promoted to major general. He was in the battle of Perryville, in the defense of Mobile, in charge of the Department of East Tennessee, and later in absolute command in Louisiana. After this he was made lieutenant general and placed in command of a full army corps in Bragg's army. He commanded with signal capacity a wing of the army at Chickamauga and was in the historic conference between President Davis and Bragg's generals near Chattanooga after that battle. At the time the war closed he was again in command in Louisiana.

"The war ended, and after a short residence in New Orleans General Buckner returned to Kentucky, where he served four years as Governor (1887-1891) and in the latter year was a member of the Kentucky State Constitutional Convention. After retiring from the governorship he resumed his residence at Glen Lily, his ancestral estate. In 1896 he was nominated for Vice President on the 'sound money' ticket headed by General Palmer. Some years ago he was one of the notable figures in the centennial celebration at West Point. When war with Spain was declared, despite his advanced years, he proffered his services and declared his readiness to go to the front. His son, Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., not many years ago graduated from West Point and is making a splendid record in the United States army.

"Until his failure in health, Glen Lily had been the Mecca of many thousands from all over the country. General Buckner always received his guests in the summer time on the spacious veranda of his home and in the winter in his library, where he would entertain

them with story after story before a great fire of logs. Often he would present a favored guest with a corncob pipe made by himself, a favor that was always highly prized. He was well-to-do. An investment in Chicago made before the war yielded him half a million dollars when the property was sold some years ago.

"The news of General Buckner's death caused widespread sorrow. The funeral services were held at Frankfort, where his body was interred, and men came from all points to attend. Among the pallbearers were Gov. J. B. McCreary and Lieut. Gov. Edward J. McDermott. The services were conducted by Dr. J. G. Minningerode and Dr. Charles Ewell Craik. Confederate organizations in all parts of the country have paid high and merited tribute to the fallen leader.

"Lyman J. Gunn, of Nashville, who had close association with General Buckner, gives some personal reminiscences of his military and home life:

"In April, 1861, after having resigned command of the Kentucky Home Guard, General Buckner visited my home in Nashville on his way to Montgomery, Ala., then the capital of the Confederacy, and he told me that the 'North would never invade the South through Kentucky without meeting with armed resistance,' thus showing that his sympathies were with the South. I did not see him again until the morning of the surrender at Munfordville, Ky., where he had been accorded by General Bragg the honor of receiving the surrender. A little later, as he was riding over the field, I rode up to him as a bearer of dispatches from General Polk at Glasgow, Ky. Recognizing me, he had me detached from my command (Bennett's Tennessee Cavalry) and kept me with him until the final surrender, May 30, 1865, at Shreveport, La. I was a mere boy, fifteen years old, and his interest in me came through my being a cousin on his mother's side. From the time of taking me with him he was a father to me; but he did not favor me in assignments of duty, often giving me arduous service.

"From Munfordville, instead of meeting the enemy in line of battle south of that place, expecting attack, our army moved through Harrisburg to Perryville, where we met the enemy, and the battle of Perryville was fought. The General and his staff, mounted, were on the brow of a hill, where the enemy had good range on us. The bullets and shells were flying thick and fast, and instinctively I kept ducking my head. General Buckner turned to me and said: "Lyman, don't dodge; it's all over when you hear the noise." But I think

he was the only one there who did not dodge. He sat stoically in his saddle, face to the front, with never so much as the change of a muscle. I determined then that I would let a shell take my head from my shoulders rather than dodge another bullet.

“After the battle of Perryville we took up retreat at daybreak the following morning and that night camped at Dick Robinson, where the supplies of the Yankees were captured and burned. In the counsel of war held in the carriage house of Mr. Hoskins General Bragg had his official map spread out on the floor, and his officers were discussing the proper route to retreat. Having been over that part of the State in recent weeks in the interest of recruiting troops, General Buckner pointed out a road to Crab Orchard ten miles shorter than the road shown on the map; but General Bragg insisted that his map was official and he would be governed by it, so we started on retreat the next morning by the long road to Crab Orchard. General Buckner was happy to find that the enemy had not taken the shorter line and cut us off, as he had feared. My understanding is that General Thomas was severely criticized by his authorities for not taking this road and cutting off our command at Crab Orchard. From there on the retreat was nothing unusual except in crossing creeks, rough places, etc., I frequently saw the General give his horse to some sore-footed soldier to help him over and his staff doing the same.

“At Mobile, Ala., while in command of the Department of the Gulf, General Buckner had his wife and daughter Lily with him. It was there that I saw more of his home life than during the whole war. He was attentive, kind, and gentle in his family.

“At Shreveport, La., after hearing of the surrender of General Lee and General Johnston, a counsel of war was held at the headquarters of Gen. Kirby Smith, in command of the Department of Louisiana. General Shelby was granted the privilege of taking his command to Mexico, and the command of the Department was turned over to General Buckner. He had the forces formed in hollow square and addressed them, stating that we had one of two alternatives—to surrender or go to Mexico. He said that he wanted the men to decide what course should be pursued. If they wanted to go to Mexico, he would lead them. His men voted to surrender. I was sent with orders for the gunboat to get up steam and be ready as speedily as possible. General Price, Gen. Kirby Smith, General

Buckner and staff departed for New Orleans, where advantageous terms were secured by reason of the muster rolls showing 30,000 men. Officers were allowed side arms and personal property and first-class transportation, and the entire army was allowed transportation home and thirty days to wear their uniforms. Later, on May 31, 1865, we saw the smoke of the vessels coming up the river. General Buckner was on the hurricane deck with General Penny-packer, to whom he had surrendered. I was signaled to come aboard, and he inquired the condition of matters, and I told him that the entire army, with the exception of the 7th Missouri Infantry, had gone. He cautioned me to be quiet, which I could readily understand afterwards on account of the muster roll.

“We soon left the boat and returned to headquarters, where he went hastily to his cot and from under the pillow drew a little silk Confederate flag which had been presented to him, opened his shirt, and put it in his bosom, evidently fearful that the Yankees would get it. The next day those that were there were paroled and went by boat to New Orleans. General Buckner, with his wife and daughter, went to the St. Charles Hotel, and in a few days I left for my home, in Nashville. The General afterwards organized a fire insurance company, of which he was made president, and he continued in New Orleans two or three years, subsequently returning to Louisville, Ky.’

“The picture representing General Buckner as commander in chief of the Kentucky State Guard shows him in a uniform designed by himself and his wife, Mary Buckner. The insignia of office is designated on the collar by a shield flanked on each side by a star. The black collar band, broad black velvet shoulder straps, and cuffs are on a uniform of cadet gray. It was said that the uniform of the Kentucky State Guard was used as a guide for designing the uniform of the Confederate Army. General Buckner wore this uniform on occasions of a social nature and seemed to be especially fond of it, doubtless from its association with his native State. The present Mrs. Buckner was Miss Delia Claiborne, of Richmond, Va.”—From “Confederate Veteran,” March, 1914.

SLEEPING.

By Mrs. J. R. Kirby, Smith's Grove, Ky.

(In memory of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner.)

Life's day is done; the tired brain can rest,
Nor dream of waking to the rude world's call.
O slumber sweet, no fear for darkened dawn,
No more to watch life's lengthening shadows fall.

Dear dreamless sleep, your arms can hold him now;
The way was long till noon, then evening fell.
Dark clouds and sunshine mingled all the way,
Till now the port is reached and "all is well."

The hands that reached in love are folded now;
Their work is done; the Master said: "Be still."
The echoing footsteps all have silent grown—
A silence deep that makes the heartstrings thrill.

But night has come. Be glad that o'er the hills
The sun went down behind no clouds of gloom;
Its setting spoke a fairer day to come to him
Who gives unto the tomb a form, a vacant room.

EMERSON GRIFFITH.

No. 2417. CLASS OF 1872.

Died, January 29, 1914, at West Chester, Pa., aged 66.

EMERSON GRIFFITH was born in Uchwan Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, February 27th, 1848, son of Charles N. and Martha Griffith.

As boy and man his inclination was to books and study, and this characteristic, combined with a natural aptitude for mathematics and kindred branches, justified his high class record at the Military Academy, which he entered July 1st, 1868, graduating June 14th, 1872, with a rank of seven in a class of fifty-seven members. He was on graduation commissioned Second Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry (Company A); promoted First Lieutenant (Company G), June 10th, 1876, and retired with the rank of Captain, February 14th, 1891, for disability in line of duty.

His military service was entirely with his regiment, which he joined at Camp Brown (later Fort Washakie), Wyoming Territory, at the conclusion of graduating leave. Successive service was at New Orleans, Louisiana; Vicksburg, Mississippi; again at New Orleans; Lake Charles, Louisiana; Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama; Forts Wingate, Stanton, Wingate a second time; New Mexico; Camp Supply, Indian Territory; Fort Elliot, Texas; Camp at Kingfisher, and Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

He was retired from active service while serving at the latter post. — In 1876 he was ordered to the Military Academy for duty in the Department of Mathematics, for which his attainments and analytical mind admirably fitted him. The order was revoked at his own request, made, because of the impossibility of obtaining there suitable quarters for his family.



CAPTAIN EMERSON GRIFFITH.

He married, April 1st, 1874, Miss Elizabeth Faithful Irwin. Two daughters were born to them, Mary Estelle and Florence Irwin. The former married Raymond Burnham, a civil engineer in Chicago, Illinois, and died just one year later. The latter lives with her mother in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Such is the concise record of Griffith's life. During his military career, he was called upon for all the various details of service belonging thereto. It is needless to say they were well and conscientiously performed. In disposition he was naturally reserved, never unnecessarily aggressive but always confident and steadfast in what he believed to be right. Rather slow in making friends, but once made they were retained. He was respected and loved by his classmates at the Academy, and, as to this, none can speak with more confidence than one who was privileged to be his roommate during a part of the West Point life, and who enjoyed and prized his friendship ever after.

Upon retirement he acquired a home in West Chester, Pennsylvania, where the remainder of his life was passed.

General E. E. Wood, U. S. Army, a near neighbor during the last few years, writes:

"I have known Captain Griffith quite well for the last three years, living as we did on the same street; he was also two years with me in the Corps as Cadets at the Military Academy, being graduated two years after me. He had a very even-tempered disposition; always cheerful and pleasant, though always suffering more or less from the disease for which he was retired and which caused his death. He had read much and widely, and his judgments on men and things were shrewd and sound. His good judgment and abilities would, I am sure, have raised him high in the service had not his early retirement taken him away from the necessary opportunities. He was modest and retiring, and time was needed to know his real worth. He was always thoughtful and considerate for others, and thoroughly unselfish."

After all is said, his life may be summed up in a few words: An officer, faithful to the ideas of duty and honor inculcated at the Military Academy; a devoted husband and parent; a loyal friend.

CLASSMATE.

LE GRAND BEAUMONT CURTIS.

No. 4873. CLASS OF 1910.

Died at Sea, January 30, 1914, aged 27.

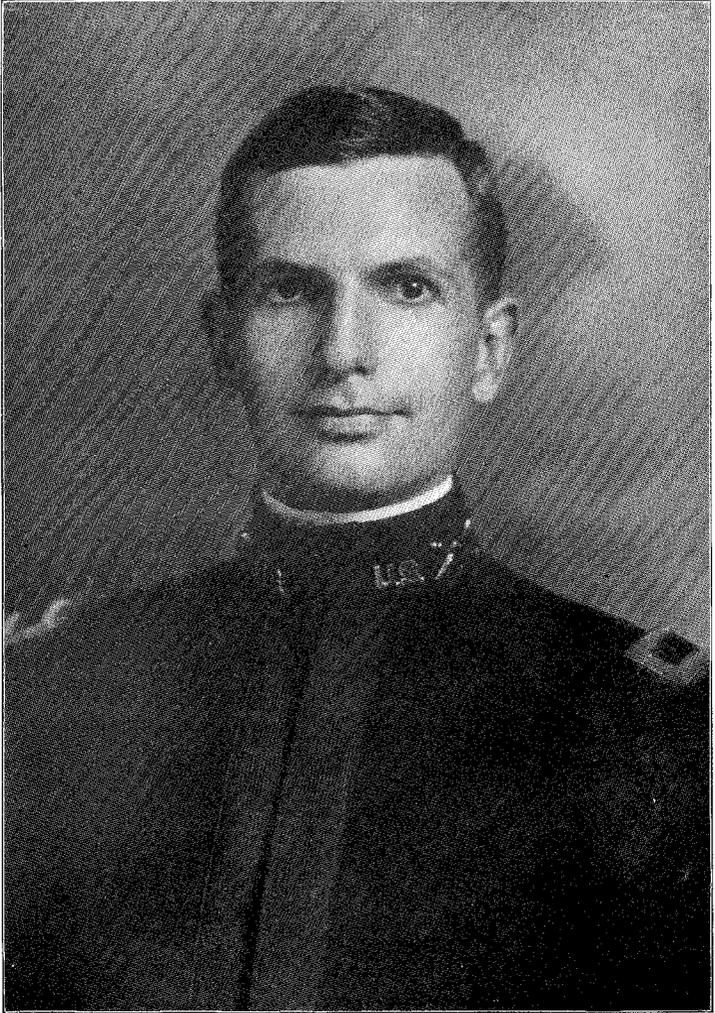
LIEUTENANT LE GRAND BEAUMONT CURTIS was born May 9, 1887, and was the son of the late Major E. S. Curtis, Artillery Corps, Class of 1867, and grandson of the late Dr. John W. French, Chaplain and Professor of Ethics, U. S. M. A., 1856-1871.

He met his untimely death when the Old Dominion Liner "Monroe" was rammed and sunk off the Virginia Capes, January 30, 1914. He was returning from Fort Monroe where he had just completed his promotion examinations.

His life as a cadet was marked by an unflinching courage to do that which was right, and the manly way in which he met the daily problems. These qualities, together with his kindness, consideration and quiet, unassuming manner, were evidences of his fine character.

It did not take a long association to realize his excellent principles, and, during his four years as a cadet, he greatly endeared himself to his classmates.

The following obituary, written by Second Lieutenant George D. Riley, C. A. C., and published in the Army and Navy Journal, shows the esteem in which he was held in the service:



LIEUTENANT LE GRAND B. CURTIS.

"It was my privilege to know Curtis in 1910 at Fort Monroe, Va., in a class of newly commissioned second lieutenants sent there for instruction. None of us who knew Curtis will ever forget him. He was of that noble class of Christian gentlemen whose lives are lived without fear or reproach. He was a man of quiet, sterling character, whose life was an open book, whose every deed and action was characterized by justice and morality. I do not believe there was room for an unkind thought or action in his nature. He was a loyal, capable soldier; the painstaking and ambitious student, and the God-fearing and honorable officer.

"His was a nature singularly free from all the little petty vices of mankind and he found time to put into life enough of good to make his memory lovingly remembered by all those who knew him. He was the friend of every man, and to the many who will cherish his memory, no words can add or detract from the merit of this pure and conscientious lad whose life has been taken away.

"It is not hard to imagine Curtis standing by the ill-fated ship while the life-boats filled with women and children to bear them to safety. His course was as clear to him as any other duty in the past he had so well performed, and his life was given as willingly for others as any other sacrifice he might have been called on to make. Curtis was a friend to all who needed the inspiration of a clean and manly life, and 'greater love hath no man than this, that a man may lay down his life for his friends.'

"It is hard to say farewell to this noble fellow, but his reward must be certain, for it can be truly said of him, 'He spoke evil of no man.' He lived up to the best precepts of the honored school he loved—West Point—nor can a life be lived in vain that has so well in its short span exemplified its teachings of Duty, Honor, Country."

The following order was published at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.:

"MEMORANDUM ORDERS.

"1. The death of First Lieutenant LeGrand B. Curtis is announced to this command.

"2. Lieutenant Curtis was an officer of unusual promise, and commanded the respect and confidence of all associated with him.

"3. While strictly carrying out his whole duty in all cases, his kindness and gentleness to all with whom he dealt, particularly endeared him to his associates and subordinates.

"4. His funeral will take place at West Point, N. Y., at 2:00 p. m., February 3, 1914. At this hour the Ordnance Detachment will be paraded by the Detachment Commander, in dress uniform, and this order read to the detachment.

"5. All officers present for duty at the Post will attend in dress uniform.

"6. After the parade all duties for the Detachment, except the necessary guard and police, will be suspended for the rest of the day.

"(S'd) W. W. Gibson,
"Colonel, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.,
"Commanding.

"Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.,
February 2, 1914."

Military Record: Appointed cadet U. S. M. A. from at large, June 15, 1906; graduated No. 21 June 15, 1910; commissioned Second Lieutenant, C. A. C., June 15, 1910; detailed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, June 20, 1912, and died January 30, 1914.

His last station was Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.

"1910."



JUDGE REMEMBRANCE H. LINDSEY.

REMEMBRANCE H. LINDSEY.

No. 2286. CLASS OF 1869.

Died January 30, 1914, at Deland, Florida, aged 69.

Many expressions of regret have been heard over the death of ATTORNEY R. H. LINDSEY, formerly of Uniontown, which occurred Friday morning at Deland, Fla., where he had gone from his home in Richmond, Va., to spend, as usual, the mid-winter months.

Mr. Lindsey's high standing in this community and the affection felt for him by the people generally, brought forth the following tribute Saturday morning from one of the prominent attorneys of the Fayette County Bar:

"Mr. Lindsey was full of the joy of living, always bright, happy, pleasant and genial. He was not demonstrative about his joys, but shed a radiance all about him. His was a peculiarly happy disposition and you always felt glad to be with him. He was a great lover of the mountains about Uniontown, always anxious for a trip there, and on any bright summer day nothing pleased him more than to get out close to nature.

"His love of this town and community was something fine. As the years rolled by and he returned here from time to time he remarked he had never made the pleasant friends elsewhere he had known here.

"Mr. Lindsey was a delightful man socially and made hosts of friends. He was always ready on any occasion to fill his part in a social gathering. He possessed about as fine natural ability as anyone I ever knew, was brilliant, quick witted and a thorough orator. Many of his speeches in the court house here were gems such as any of our great orators could have been proud of. He was a splendid trial lawyer, skillful, resourceful and ready for any surprise the opposition might spring. At bar picnics and banquets he was always one of the entertainers and as an after dinner speaker was always in demand. I never saw him out of humor. He was a sweet tempered man, but tried a case vigorously and with a great deal of force.

"One thing I remember was that Mr. Lindsey dearly loved to indulge in a fox hunt. He had that sporting blood that was prevalent in Greene County, where he was raised. He became a companion to the hunters here and they made headquarters at Harrison Wiggins' in the mountains and enjoyed many a night there.

"Mr. Lindsey filled a very large place in this community for twenty-five or thirty years and it was a great loss when he moved away."

Remembrance Hughes Lindsey was born near Jefferson, Greene County, April 14, 1845. His parents were John and Anna (Collins) Lindsey, deceased. Mr. Lindsey's parents were of Scotch and Welsh-Irish descent and were residents of Greene County.

Mr. Lindsey attended Greene Academy and Waynesburg College. During his junior year at Waynesburg College, in 1865, he was appointed a Cadet to West Point by Edwin M. Stanton, the famous Secretary of War. He was graduated in 1869 and appointed Second Lieutenant, Third Regiment of Artillery, on June 15, 1869. His commission bore the signature of U. S. Grant, then President of the United States. The command was sent to Key West, Florida, where Mr. Lindsey remained until his resignation from the service on November 1, 1870.

Returning to Greene County he took up the study of law under Wiley & Buchanan, a firm of practicing lawyers, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He located in Uniontown in July, 1872, and in 1893 entered in partnership with William J. Johnson. He dissolved partnership with Mr. Johnson when he went to Richmond, twelve years ago.

He was elected District Attorney in 1873 and served the full term of three years. In politics, Mr. Lindsey was a Democrat and had been actively identified with the work of his party here until he left Uniontown.

He contributed liberally toward the location of manufacturing plants in Uniontown and was an efficient factor in advancing the interests of the community. For a number of years he was a director of the National Bank of Fayette County and was one of the projectors and incorporators of the Fayette Title & Trust Company.

When war with Spain seemed imminent, Mr. Lindsey tendered his services to the country in a personal letter sent to the President of the United States. His application was referred to, but not acted upon, by the War Department.

Politically Mr. Lindsey was a Democrat, and believed this was the reason his services were not accepted by the Government. He was informed that it would be necessary to obtain the recommendation of the Republican Senators of his State, which he declined to do.

Mr. Lindsey made many warm friends during his residence in Richmond, and although his failing sight prevented him from entering into any business, he was for years a director in the National Bank of Virginia.

One of his greatest daily pleasures was to join a congenial group of members of the Richmond Bar, at the Commonwealth Club. Judge Keith, presiding judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia, one of his warmest friends, said:

"What I liked about Mr. Lindsey was, when he knew a subject he knew that he knew it."

The group of friends and members of the Bar of Fayette County, Pa., were the honorary pall-bearers at the interment.

On December 27, 1877, Mr. Lindsey married Eliza, daughter of the late Judge A. E. Willson, of Uniontown. Five daughters and two sons survive. Although the homes of some are widely scattered, the entire family were in Richmond shortly before Mr. Lindsey left for Florida.

The interment was in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia.
—From a Uniontown, Penn., paper.

A classmate and friend writes of Lindsey :

“He left the Army eighteen months after graduation, so that his activities were different from those of us who remained in the service. The personal characteristics of his maturer life were but little known to his West Point associates. To those of us who came into occasional contact with him in the after years of his civil career, time seemed merely to have broadened and deepened his kindly, generous and courteous nature. Those who knew him well in cadet days appreciate his strong character, combined with a wonderfully considerate disposition and a manner of exquisite and unflinching courtesy. He soon found at West Point that the majority of the studies were not in the line of his choice, he preferred the humanities to the sciences, the literary to the mathematical and law to engineering. While this was the case and while the West Point courses of study and methods of occupation were not in best accord with his tastes, his well-developed character and lucid intellect enabled him to see the objects and advantages aimed at by both, and he never condemned or slighted them because his nature did not readily respond to them; on the contrary, where less insight saw only useless difficulty in the tasks imposed, he would often suggest and point out their beneficial effects. His maturer views and imperturbable nature and above all his ever-considerate courtesy helped to make many occasions brighter for his intimate associates and earned him the lasting and affectionate regard of all those who knew him well in cadet days. In our fourth class year when the compositions and oratorical efforts were required of us all, and were the dread of most, Lindsey positively enjoyed them. He was only following a natural bent when he resigned from the Army to follow the law, in which profession he was very successful, and what is of greater importance, he had the high regard of his professional associates. While Lindsey was a truly considerate character, in the broadest sense of the term, he was firm and sufficiently aggressive where a matter of principle was concerned. The writer has been told by some of his legal associates that these qualities of his character often surprised opposing counsel, when they had only been familiar with his almost effeminate courtesy in ordinary matters. Lindsey was careful and conscientious to the last degree in the performance

of all responsible cadet duty and was a worthy exemplar in this respect as well as in all social relations. He was only a short time in the Army, but he adds one more name to the list of successful men of his class. His experience at West Point was essentially only that of a cadet, yet he had unusual affection for the place. A few years ago he expressed the belief that with increasing years his attachment to West Point increased, and then he asked, 'why should it not, for it was our home for four years—years of but little responsible and many strong ties'."

He thus reiterates the oft-repeated experience that with the approaching evening of life we remember with ever-increasing fondness the associations and scenes of the care-free days of youth, and though West Point gave us strenuous duties, it imposed no trying responsibility.

Lindsey, because of illness, just missed the forty-year reunion of his class, and he was looking with fond intention of attending the forty-fifth, but fate willed otherwise and we, in sorrow, bow to the decree.

S. E. T.

JOHN P. HAWKINS.

No. 1575. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, February 7, 1914, at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 83.

"General John Parker Hawkins died this afternoon at his home, 1408 North Pennsylvania Street, after a long illness.

"General Hawkins was a native of Indiana and spent most of his life in the Regular Army, making a record that reflected honor to the state. His parents on both sides were of sterling pioneer families whose ancestry reached well back in the old country, and whose descendants, through many individual members, developed its strong qualities in the new. Toward the close of his life General Hawkins prepared a genealogical sketch of his family which, besides showing the carefulness and fidelity with which he did everything he undertook, furnished some interesting examples of the continuing force of heredity in shaping individual character through long and diverging lines of descent.

"His ancestors on both sides were English, embracing in direct or collateral lines Admiral Sir John Hawkins, who commanded the British fleet in the historic battle that dispersed the Spanish armada in 1588, and on the side of his mother, whose maiden name was Waller, the English poet of that name. Edmund Waller (1606-1687), who was first cousin to the celebrated patriot, John Hampden, and was noted as a statesman as well as poet. It was not in a spirit of personal pride that General Hawkins traced these and other notable connections, but one of historical accuracy and affectionate interest in discovering the roots and branches of his family tree.

"The first Hawkins recorded in America was John, of Virginia, great grandfather of the General, who emigrated to Kentucky in 1788, when the General's father, another John Hawkins, was about a year old. The father passed his early life in Kentucky, serving as a soldier in the War of 1812, and moved to Indianapolis in 1820 and kept a tavern in Washington Street, between Meridian and Pennsylvania Streets, which was the scene of many early functions and celebrations. He was a member of the Baptist Church and one of the Trustees of the First Baptist Church in 1829. He had married in Kentucky and General Hawkins was born here September 29,



GENERAL JOHN P. HAWKINS.

1830. Six months afterward the family moved to Clinton County, where the father had a large farm, and in 1837 to Crawfordsville, where he lived till his death, in 1841. While living in Crawfordsville General Hawkins was a boyhood acquaintance of General Lew Wallace and they were lifelong friends. Young Hawkins' was a student in college when he was appointed to West Point Military Academy in 1847.

"One of his classmates there was a boy about his own age named Philip Sheridan, of whom he said: 'One day when we had progressed a little in descriptive geometry, I was complaining to him of how hard I found it; that planes and lines in space were hard for me to see. He expressed his great pleasure in the study; that it was very easy to him; that all he required for a study of the lesson was to carefully read the synopsis, then shut his eyes and his brain would trace out planes, lines, intersections and all relative positions. He had a topographical mind and it was of use to him in after years in developing him into the brilliant General that he became.' General Hawkins was graduated at West Point in 1852, and assigned as Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. After a short furlough he started to join his regiment at St. Louis, taking a boat at Louisville.

"'On the boat,' he says, 'I made the acquaintance of Mrs. Grant, who was going to her old home in the country near St. Louis. We became good friends, and she told me how she and Grant became engaged—not through any direct declaration, but one day he took off his class ring and put it on her finger. She accepted it and said she knew it was "all right".'

"From St. Louis he proceeded under orders to Fort Kearney, 'on the Oregon route.' Most of this trip was made overland, with an escort of four soldiers, as neither Kansas nor Nebraska was yet organized as a territory and the country abounded with Indians.

"From that time till the beginning of the Civil War General Hawkins' service was on the frontier, most of the time as Regimental Quartermaster. In the early part of the Civil War he served in the Commissary Department and was Chief Commissary of Grant's Army. In November, 1862, he was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel, and in April, 1863, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and assigned to organizing colored troops within Grant's command and to the command of them. He was a fine organizer and disciplinarian and when his health failed in this work, Assistant Secretary of War Dana, then at the front, urged the appointment of a fit

man to carry on the work, saying: 'I do not know here an officer who could do the duty half as well as Hawkins, so I make no recommendation; but none but a man of the very highest qualities can succeed in the work.'

"General Grant, writing from Vicksburg, July 24, 1863, said: 'The absence of General Hawkins has been a great drawback to the perfect organization of the colored troops. I have no one to fully take his place.'

"In February, 1865, General Hawkins having resumed command of the colored troops, his command was ordered to New Orleans, where troops were being assembled for the advance on Mobile. He participated in that movement and after the Capture of Mobile his command was sent to Montgomery and then to New Orleans, this being the last stage of the war.

After hostilities ceased, General Hawkins commanded a military district composed of parts of Louisiana and Texas, in which he was of great service in protecting the emancipated slaves.

"Referring to an order issued by him, the Commissioner of Freedman said in a report: 'This order breaks down the last barrier to the enjoyment of liberty by the freedmen in Western Louisiana, and to Brevet General J. P. Hawkins we are indebted for that which makes the colored man in reality a free man.'

"In 1866 General Hawkins was mustered out of the Volunteer Service and resumed service in the Commissary Department, becoming Assistant Commissary General in 1889, and Brigadier General and Commissary General in 1892. He filled this important position with marked ability, and when he was placed on the retired list, in 1894, the Secretary of War issued an order reciting his services and promotions, and said: 'Correct in all the relations of life, dignified and modest in deportment, of sterling character, an able officer and gallant soldier, the honors which have come to him have been worthily bestowed.'

"In 1867 General Hawkins married in Washington Miss Craig, daughter of a retired Army officer of high rank, and after his retirement from the Army they made a tour of Europe and finally chose for permanent residence this city, where General Hawkins had relatives and friends.

"Mention has been made of some of the early ramifications of the Hawkins family line. Later ones brought him into a relationship, near or remote, with some old Indianapolis families, as the McCarty,

the Harrison, the Howland and others. One of his sisters, Louisa, became the wife of General E. R. S. Canby, a distinguished officer of the Regular Army who was killed by the Modoc Indians in the lava beds of Northern California, April 11, 1873.

"General Hawkins possessed a gentle character, without a suggestion of weakness. Although his life was passed in the Army, and often amidst turbulent scenes, yet when duty did not call his thoughts were turned to peace.

"At one time, while stationed at Boston, he was selected to respond to a toast at a banquet given to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of London, then in the city. The toast was 'The Army and Navy of the United States,' and, addressing himself to the guests, he said: 'It is a grand and beautiful occasion when we, as brethren, sit down together around the festive board in peace and unity and in fraternal friendship, and it may be hoped and fully expected that the memories of this day will always be present with us into a far future and help our peoples in many reciprocations of kindly feeling, and aid in an increasing growth of generous acts and sympathies.

"'As an officer of the United States Army invited to assist in this good-fellowship, I think I am speaking the sentiment of the Army in saying that the ways of peace are to us the ways of pleasantness. Certainly, this is so for those of us who served through the years of a struggle, when clouds were dark around and above us, and brother was arrayed against brother in sorrowful conflict, and when peace came none rejoiced more than the soldier veterans; peace had been the goal for which they had toiled in battle and bivouac, and for which they had so often marched through the valley and shadow of death. And now, to our peaceful and gentle guests from old England, our fatherland, we say welcome, thrice welcome, to this, their kindred land, to our people's hospitality, and may our meetings in future times be as now, with outstretched hands and kindly greetings.' This was the true General Hawkins."—Indianapolis (Ind.) Sun and Star, Feb. 9, 1914.

JOHN H. EDSON.

No. 1606. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, February 11, 1914, at Elizabeth, N. J., aged 84.

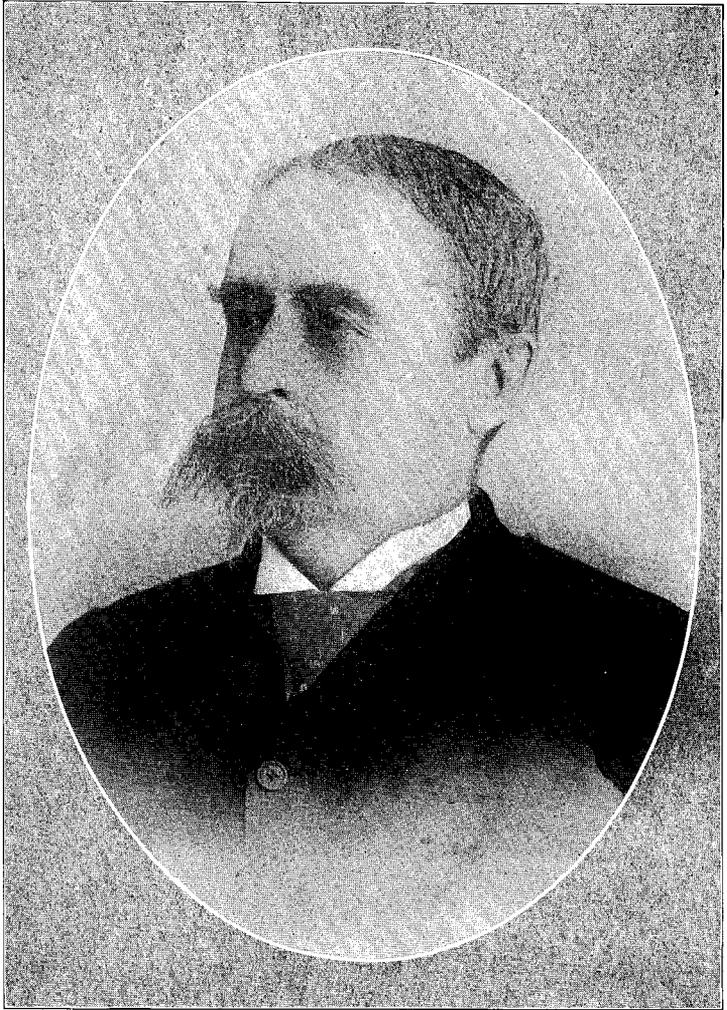
COLONEL JOHN HENRY EDSON was born January 18, 1830, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, the only son of the late Katherine Soley and Captain Alvin Edson, United States Marine Corps.

He received his early education in Boston, Massachusetts, and graduated from West Point in 1853. Following his graduation he became Lieutenant in the Mounted Riflemen and served in Texas and New Mexico, chiefly in quelling Indian disturbances. He resigned from the Army in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he aided in organizing the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and in 1862 was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, and for the remainder of the war was connected with the Provost Marshal General's office in Washington.

Colonel Edson came of a family connected with the Navy, being a nephew of the late Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge and a first cousin of the present Rear Admiral Selfridge and of the late James Russell Soley at one time Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

In 1858 he married Frances Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Bvt. Grigadier General Newman Strong Clarke, U. S. A., and a sister of Major Francis N. Clarke, U. S. A., who was Instructor at West Point in 1850.

* * *



COLONEL JOHN H. EDSON.



LIEUTENANT WALTER S. WYATT.

WALTER SCOTT WYATT.

No. 2381. CLASS OF 1871.

Died, February 14, 1914, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 67.

WALTER SCOTT WYATT was born in Norwalk, Ohio, on September 6, 1846. His boyhood was passed in one of those non-urban communities, of which there are so many in that state, and it may be safely assumed that his pleasures and pursuits, his vocations and avocations were, in all their essential aspects, like those of other boys of the same age and vigor of constitution. Just after passing his eighteenth birthday, on September 21, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, with which he served until the muster out of the organization in 1865. He took part, and a creditable part, in the siege of Petersburg and in the numerous encounters which are a necessary incident of such operations, and was so fortunate as to participate in the movements which led to the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in April, 1865. At the muster out of his regiment in June of that year he returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1867, when he was appointed a Cadet at the Military Academy. Of his preliminary training but little is known save that it differed in no essential respect from that received by a majority of his classmates, and which was found to be quite sufficient to the demands of the course of study which was then prescribed for the instruction of the cadets at that institution. But little is known of his work as a cadet, save that it was pursued with diligence and fidelity, that he was a conscientious student who was neglectful neither of his work nor his opportunities; this is indicated by his position on the merit roll of his class at graduation where he appears as number twelve in a class of forty-one members.

Upon the completion of his course of study in June, 1871, Wyatt was appointed a Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, then serving under General Crook in the Department of Arizona; in October of the same year, not finding the mounted service altogether satisfactory, he effected a transfer to the Ninth Infantry, in which regiment he continued during the remainder of his military service. Some hostilities were in progress in Arizona, and some of the work incident to the Indian operations fell to his share during the brief period of his service in that department; in May, 1872, he joined the Ninth Infantry in the Department of the Platte. After a short stay in Wyoming he was ordered to duty at the Military Academy as an Instructor in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; he rendered satisfactory service in that department until August, 1878, when he rejoined his regiment, which was still serving in the Department of the Platte. After a little more than a year of work as a Subaltern of Infantry, he was selected for duty in the Signal Corps, with station at Fort Whipple, Virginia; here and in the Signal Office in the City of Washington and on frontier duty at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, he remained until August, 1883, when he was again assigned to duty at the Military Academy—this time as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; he continued in the exercise of the functions of that office until August 28, 1886, when his connection with the Military Academy as an instructor was finally severed. After a considerable leave of absence he separated himself from the Army by the resignation of his commission which became operative on August 28, 1887.

Frontier service with a company of infantry was not a form of military activity which appealed strongly to one who had been engaged for nearly ten years in the various forms of scientific work with which he had to do as an instructor at

the Academy. There are those—and the Army would fare badly without them—who find a congenial and sufficient occupation in the care and administration of a company of infantry; but it takes all sorts of men to make up an establishment like ours, and he who does his whole duty in the station to which he has been appointed, whatever and wherever it may be, deserves well of his country. The sphere of usefulness of the experienced instructor is possibly broader, but it is work done at arms' length, and fails to put one in close touch with the enlisted man who, when all is said, is the bone and sinew of the Army. After his brief but instructive experience in the volunteer service during the period of the Civil War, it was not Wyatt's fortune to take part in any of the operations against hostile Indians, some of which approached the dignity of war; which were so numerous during his service as an officer of the Army; his work during that eventful period was of an uneventful, though thoroughly useful character and was performed to the entire satisfaction of those under whose orders and direction he served.

After his return to civil life Wyatt resided for a time in southern Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits; during the last years of his life, however, he made his home at Exton, a suburb of Philadelphia. Some time previous to his resignation from the Army he married Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of Philadelphia, a union of rare happiness, which was terminated by his death in 1914. During the latter part of his life he suffered from serious internal disorders which became so serious as to give serious concern to his family and friends. Finally his condition became such as to necessitate an operation. But the excellent health and abounding bodily strength which had been so marked a characteristic of his early manhood, and which attended him even in middle life, failed at the last and he

passed away, while undergoing a serious surgical operation, on February 14, 1914, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. In the twilight of an exceptionally useful life which approached, but was not permitted to reach the allotted span, he passed quietly and without consciousness of his situation, from the scene of his activity "to where beyond these voices there is peace."

So gently faded away, at its appointed close, a life of abiding usefulness, of rare beauty and charm, the essentials of which, though known to all men, are still not easy to describe. Modest and unassuming, free from self-assertion, trustworthy and dependable in all things, adhering without deviation to the paths of rectitude and uprightness; serious and thoughtful in demeanor, his inward self was disclosed at times by a smile of rare beauty and sweetness. His whole expression was one of dignity, nobility and power. Trivial matters, the gossip of the post or day, the talk of the club or the street failed to engage his attention, but, when his interest was aroused, or duty pointed the way, nothing was too trivial to escape his scrutiny; the full analytical power of his mind was brought to bear and rarely failed to produce an adequate and satisfactory result. The career, the close of which was to bring such sorrow to his friends, was diligently pursued. He sought the considerate judgment of the friends of a lifetime, and regarded but lightly the opinions of the world at large. Outside a small circle of enduring and trusted friends he was but slightly known, even to those who had formed part of his environment for considerable periods of time. Unobtrusive, free from presumption, living for the most part in the close and intimate association of family life he seemed to be without ambition; in a sense this was true; he desired to be accounted a just and righteous man, a devoted friend, considerate and kindly disposed to all; all this he was and more.



COLONEL JAMES O'HARA.

"This hour is thine,
Thou art the shadow of life, and as the tree
Stands in the sun and shadows all beneath,
So in the light of great eternity
Life eminent creates the shade of death;
The shadow passeth when the tree shall fall,
But I shall reign forever over all."

GEO. B. DAVIS.

JAMES O'HARA.

No. 2130. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, February 21, 1914, at Berkely, Cal., aged 69.

The death of COLONEL JAMES O'HARA, retired, which occurred at Berkely, California, on February 21, 1914, closed the career of one of the most lovable, as well as most modest and unassuming of men, and brought a sense of personal loss to the hearts of many devoted friends.

He was born near Killaloe, County Clare, Ireland, June 2, 1844. At the age of three years his parents brought him to this country and settled at Saugerties, New York, where he was educated in the local schools and later at a college in Montreal, Canada. He entered the Military Academy July 1, 1862, and graduated June 18, 1866, standing number 16 in a class of 41 members.

Upon graduation he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery, with which regiment he continued to serve as First Lieutenant after March 26, 1867, and as Captain after November 30, 1888, until promoted to be Major of the First Artillery, June 6, 1900. He was later promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery Corps, September 23, 1901, and to be Colonel, August 4, 1903.

On November 1, 1903, while stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York, he was retired at his own request after more than 41 years of service, the request being based on a desire to join his beloved wife whose health did not permit her to leave the California climate. After retirement he spent the remainder of his life very happily, among his family and friends in and around San Francisco.

Colonel O'Hara had a remarkable aptitude for the acquirement of foreign languages, serving at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of French from 1867-1870 and as Assistant Professor of Spanish from 1867-1872 and from 1880-1884. The officers who passed through these departments during those periods have never forgotten his kindly and efficient method of teaching.

Up to the time of his death he remained not only a fine scholar in French and Spanish, but read Latin with great ease.

Colonel O'Hara's most distinguished military service was that in command of a battalion of the Third Artillery serving as infantry in the Philippine Islands during the War with Spain and during the Philippine Insurrection, which immediately followed.

Perhaps the finest single incident, as indicating his soldierly spirit, occurred on the night of July 31, 1898. Colonel (then Captain) O'Hara was on shore in the vicinity of Manila, in command of two batteries of 200 men each, mostly recruits just landed from a transport, but constituting a reserve for an advanced line of volunteer infantry. About midnight, the night being black and stormy, the Spaniards opened a terrific fire, which caused many of the American green volunteers to become panic stricken and rush pell mell to the rear with tales of bayonet charges and massacre, the deep mud and driving rain adding to the confusion. Colonel O'Hara saw at once the danger of a general stampede and, without awaiting orders, rushed his command to the front, turning back many

of those hurrying to the rear. Those knowing all the circumstances consider this one of the finest incidents in the records of our Army.

Later in the Spanish and Philippine Campaigns, Colonel O'Hara was the same cool, brave soldier, ever ready to expose himself to hostile fire, when necessary to encourage or inspire his men. A general officer referred to him in a public speech as "That brave Irishman, O'Hara, whose name is on the lips of everyone in the Philippine Islands."

A classmate writes of him as follows:

"While at West Point as a member of the Class of '66 and, afterwards, when on duty as a commissioned officer, Colonel O'Hara enjoyed the universal esteem of his associates for his high sense of honor, sterling traits of character, and his unfailing courtesy in personal intercourse with others.

"As a Cadet, he displayed excellent abilities, gaining that coveted honor, the 'double row of buttons', which was the distinguishing mark of the Cadet-instructor. After graduation, and on receiving his commission in the Army, he was again assigned to duty as an Instructor at the Military Academy. In that capacity he endeared himself to his classes by his just dealing, and by his wise and helpful methods of instruction.

"Colonel O'Hara was ever modest and unassuming in his outward demeanor; yet underneath that quiet exterior there lay latent a bold and ardent nature that needed but the opportunity to reveal its splendid temper. When, in 1898, the Spanish War broke out, and in the subsequent fighting in the Island of Luzon, that opportunity at last offered. And with it came the great surprise, that this officer, ordinarily so reserved and unobtrusive, should win signal distinction for aggressive vigor and serene daring in actual combat on the field.

"Beloved by many, whether as pupils or as associates, Colonel O'Hara has passed to his reward. Yet happily for those who mourn his loss, there is continuing inspiration in the memory of his intrepid valor, and not the less so that it was an added fragrance of a just and generous life."

Colonel O'Hara married, on May 21, 1867, Miss Katharine Harriet Ransom, daughter of Colonel T. E. B. Ransom, Ninth Infantry, killed at the Assault on Chapultepec in the operations around Mexico City, September 17, 1847.

His wife died March 16, 1904, but he is survived by four sons, two of them officers in the Army, and by two daughters.

He was buried in the National Cemetery at Presidio of San Francisco, where he lies beside his beloved wife.

May he rest in peace!

* * *

THOMAS BINGHAM.

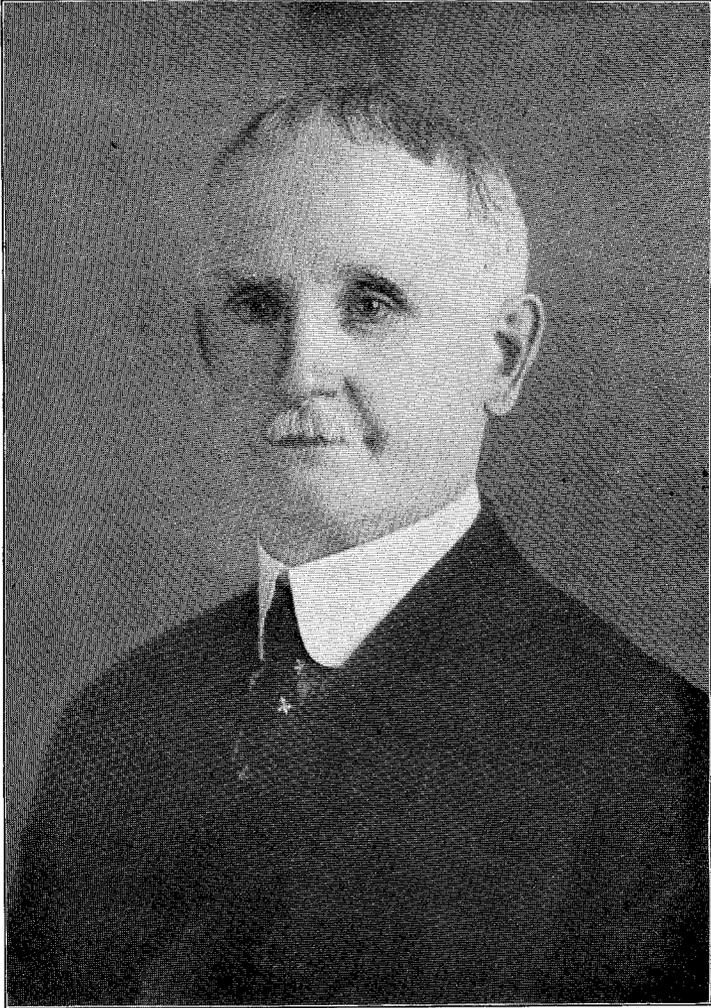
No. 1478. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, April 13, 1914, at San Louis Obispo, Cal., aged 85.

Upon graduation THOMAS BINGHAM became a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Dragoons, and a full Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, November 10, 1851. He served at Carlisle, Pennsylvania; in New Mexico and Texas till March 21, 1854, when he resigned.

In the 1890 edition of the Cullum Register it is stated that Lieutenant Bingham was in the Confederate service, but shortly before his death he denied this.

Of his civil history very little is known. He was an engineer and land surveyor and at one time held the positions of U. S. Deputy Land Surveyor, County Land Surveyor and Notary Public.



MR. WILLIAM GERHARD.

WILLIAM GERHARD.

No. 2310. CLASS OF 1869.

Died, May 9, 1914, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 67.

The following notice from "The Philadelphia Bulletin" will be of interest to all who knew and loved GERHARD— and who did not love him!— reminding them, as it will, of the essentials of his well rounded life, viz.: his distinguished lineage; his schooling before he entered the Military Academy; his stirring service in the Indian War times as a Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry; his successful business career; his fraternity and club life; his happy wedlock, yet so pathetically short; his blessing in his adored children; and, at the end, the sudden illness and the interment in presence of the stricken family and sorrowing friends, among these a group of his West Point classmates and other former brothers-in-arms:

"A MEMBER OF A WIDELY KNOWN FAMILY DIES AT HIS HOME IN OVERBROOK."

"After an illness of ten days, Mr. William Gerhard died on Saturday at his residence, Fifty-Eighth Street and Overbrook Avenue, of pneumonia. He was born in Philadelphia, September 9, 1847, and was the son of the late Benjamin Gerhard and Anna, Sergeant, daughter of John Sergeant, the eminent lawyer. He was educated at private schools in this city and after two years at the University of Pennsylvania, entered West Point, and was graduated from there in 1869. He saw six years of active service in the Indian wars in Texas and New Mexico, and was Second and First Lieutenant of the Ninth United States Cavalry.

"Mr. Gerhard resigned from the Army in 1875, and became senior partner in the firm of Bradlee & Company, which position he held at the time of his death. In 1876 he married Miss Sally Lyle Howell, daughter of the late Arthur Howell of this city, who died in 1879. He had two children, Miss Sally Howell Gerhard, who died in 1895, and Dr. Arthur Howell Gerhard, who married Miss

Mary Rebecca Coxe, daughter of the late Brinton Coxe, who survives him. Dr. George Gerhard is his brother. He was a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity and the Philadelphia Club. The funeral service will be at 3 o'clock this afternoon at St. Peter's Church, at Third and Pine Streets, and the interment will be at Laurel Hill. The honorary pall bearers, who are all graduates and contemporaries of Mr. Gerhard at West Point, include his cousin, Colonel Henry A. du Pont, Major Eric Bergland, Colonel David A. Lyle, Captain Henry Metcalfe and Captain Henry P. Perrine."

Being in a different arm from Gerhard's, and our fields of duty widely separated, it was never the writer's good fortune to serve with him after cadet days, but through several officers familiar with the conditions and record of his service (among them his Colonel, Edward Hatch, and Major Albert P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry) I know that, by devotion to duty and by other admirable qualities, he very quickly gained the approbation of his superiors and the affection of all, and in his six years of hard work contributed not a little to the brilliant history of a sterling regiment.

Our Class was the first one to furnish, on graduation, assignments to any of the "brunette" regiments, and it is not easy to realize now what a pronounced and very general prejudice against such assignments then existed. In Gerhard's case this prejudice took the form of offers from more than one, I think, of his highly placed Army relatives, to effect a revocation of his assignment which they regarded as objectionable. But declining to be thus favored he duly joined the Ninth Cavalry, as assigned, and up to the very end was proud of his old regiment and justly contented with the part he bore in its border achievements.

From time to time during his civil career a renewal of our association was possible—and of course was eagerly availed of whenever it could be—I being stationed near his home for a tour of three years on detached duty, and he, later, coming occasionally to Washington (my then station)

in connection with various contracts to supply the War and Navy Departments with chain, etc., the product of his own manufacture (Bradlee & Co.). Moreover I had the great pleasure several times of visiting him in his home at Overbrook where he lived delightfully with his devoted brother, Doctor George Gerhard, whom all "69ers" will pleasantly recall as a brevet-member of the Class especially during Plebe Camp; and for many years we had kept up a more or less fitful correspondence.

It thus came about that I learned to know him better — or let me say more, for he never changed — than when we were cadets, and albeit we lived together throughout that searching time, Plebe Camp, verily (in those days) "The days — and nights! — that tried men's souls!" Yet this deeper knowledge of him — of his character, disposition, rules of work and of conduct — only served to lead me back to his youth; his life, indeed, was rather an involution than an evolution, a constant wrapping and folding back upon his fine, solid, native-born core, rather than an unwinding or a development. He was always a boy at heart, but then his youth was so rich in all that matters.

His was a distinctly exceptional personality; a combination of sweet gentleness and rugged, stubborn strength seldom seen in one human mould. And, I repeat, he was always so, even as the Plebe who quickly became a favorite with all; and, on proper occasion, as full of dignity then as he always was later with the increased wisdom accruing from years well spent. Along with this inborn dignity and reserve he had a high-toned view of things altogether remarkable in a mere boy; a scorn of all meanness, littleness or even suggestion of obliquity; a sense of honor as delicate as the sensitive plant itself.

Though his devotion to his business was unremitting yet he kept in close touch with Army matters, exhibiting not

only perennial interest in the military policies and practice of the War Department, but through careful reading of the Army newspapers kept himself posted on the stations and performances of the various organizations in or with which he had served, and to an astonishing extent knew of the whereabouts and noteworthy doings of all officers in whom he felt an interest, whether of former comradeship or lively disapprobation, for as with all strong men his personal remembrances were not limited to friends alone.

When the Spanish War was imminent he promptly offered his services to the War Department, and though these were not required by the Government he had a natural pride in the record of this correspondence, attesting as it did that he had acted as became a public-spirited citizen and that such act had received the Government's appreciative acknowledgment.

I am permitted to quote the following extract from a sweet and touching letter written to Doctor Arthur Gerhard by John Pullman, between whom and Arthur's father an exceptional intimacy and affection had always existed:

"He was, above all, the one man in the Class whom all loved. He belonged to no clique, he had no enemies or envious fellows. He was just 'Dear Old Bill' to each and all of his classmates. And both upper and lower classes at the Academy had the same feeling for him. He was so true, simple, unaffected, kind, generous and loyal! So cheery — reckless, in for any mischief — and so willing to shield others and sacrifice himself.

"Well, he has 'joined the great Majority,' . . . I only hope there is such a 'Majority'? I would be happy if I knew I would join him again."

His home life was beautiful, his solicitous tenderness extending not only to his devoted brother and his idolized children and grandchildren, but even to the flowers, plants,



COLONEL LEONARD A. LOVERING.

trees, and birds about him. He exemplified, if ever a man did, the beneficent injunction:

"Ne'er mix thy pleasure or thy pain
With sorrow for the meanest thing that lives."

He died as he had lived, a very gallant gentleman.

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more;
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking,
Morn of toil, nor night of waking."

W. P. D.

LEONARD A. LOVERING.

No. 2602. CLASS OF 1876.

Died, May 29, 1914, at Claremont, N. H., aged 60.

"Colonel Leonard Austin Lovering was a descendant of Colonel Benjamin Tyler of Wallingford, Connecticut, one of the pioneer settlers of Claremont, and grandson of Hon. Austin Tyler. He was born in Quechee, Vermont, November 13, 1854, the son of John L. and Ellen A. (Tyler) Lovering, and his death removes the last one of the Lovering family bearing the name. He was of a family of two children, a sister, Mrs. Anna L. Barrett, of Claremont, with whom he lived, surviving him. Their father died when they were small children, and the mother with her children returned to her former home in Claremont, the Tyler place at the corner of Sullivan and Union Streets, which has since been their home.

"Colonel Lovering was educated in the public schools, being a member of Stevens High School class of 1873, which he left to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, being appointed Cadet in 1872, by Congressman H. W. Parker of Claremont; he graduated in 1876, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Fourth United States Infantry. This was at the time of the Indian wars on the Western frontier, where he immediately took up active

service, being in the Ute War, 1879-80. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1885 and Captain in 1893 in the same regiment; promoted Major of the Twenty-Ninth United States Infantry, 1901; commissioned Major of the Thirteenth United States Infantry Volunteers, 1899; promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, 1901, and mustered out of the volunteer service, 1901. He was acting Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at West Point, 1881-85; Engineer Officer, Department of the Columbia, 1888-89; Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General John Gibbon, United States Army, 1889-91, and to Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, 1891-92. In command of his company Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Sheridan, Illinois, 1893-98. In Fifth Army Corps in Santiago-de-Cuba campaign, participating in the Battle of El Caney, July 1, San Juan, July 2-3; bombardment Santiago, July 10-11; siege Santiago, July 2-17, 1898. He was in the Philippines, 1899-1901; in Schwan's Expedition in Southern Luzon, Philippine Islands, 1900; acting Inspector General at Manila, 1900-01; returned to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in command of his battalion till 1902, when he again went to the Philippines for two years, serving as Commanding Officer of the South Province and as Inspector General of the Philippine Division, Manila. He was stationed at Oklahoma City for three years as Inspector General of Southwestern Division; and promoted Lieutenant Colonel, Fourth United States Infantry, 1905. He was especially proficient in the Spanish language and translated from the Spanish a 'Guide and Description of the State of Zulia', 'Military Geography of Chili, South America', 'The Rural Guard of Cuba', etc.

"Just before his retirement he was made Colonel of the Twenty-Eighth Infantry, September 4, 1909, and was retired for disability in the line of duty, February 28, 1910.

"He was a member of the Spanish War Veterans, the Order of Foreign Wars, the Society of Santiago, the Army of the Philippines, the Sons of the American Revolution, and was a 32d Degree Mason, being very active in the local branches of that order.

"Since the fall of 1909 Colonel Lovering has been living with his sister in Claremont, where he has had an opportunity to renew his earlier friendships; and he has likewise had a part in the active life of the community where many new friends had come to respect and honor him. Until failing health compelled his retirement he was a vestryman of Trinity Church.

"It has been well said of him by one of his fellow townsmen: 'Colonel Lovering was a man of sterling character. He was an honor to his family, to our town and to the United States Army, and his memory will be a great legacy to us all.'"—Claremont (N. H.) Advocate.

HARRY L. SIMPSON.

No. 4323. CLASS OF 1904.

Died, January 1, 1914, in Jersey City, N. J., aged 31.

"First Lieut. Harry L. Simpson, U. S. A., retired, was born in New Jersey, March 16, 1883, and was graduated from the U. S. M. A. June 15, 1904, being promoted in the Army Second Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Inf. He was retired as a First Lieutenant in 1911, for disability incident to the service. During his active service he was stationed at Fort Liscum, Alaska, Seattle, Wash., and in the Philippines. He was commandant of the Wenonah Military Academy, at Wenonah, N. J., at the time of his death."—Army and Navy Journal.

If a more extended article can be obtained, it will be inserted in next year's Report of Association.

SECRETARY.

EUGENE V. ARMSTRONG.

No. 4321. CLASS OF 1904.

Died, January 6, 1914, at Fort Bliss, Texas, aged 32.

"First Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th U. S. Cav., was fatally injured on Jan. 3, 1914, in a polo game at Washington Park, El Paso, Texas, between teams from the 15th and 13th Cavalry. He died Jan. 6. Lieutenant Armstrong was thrown in a collision with a fellow player and his skull was fractured. He was one of the Army's best polo players, and had participated in Eastern tournaments with the Meadow Brook and other crack teams. His parents live at Cook's Bridge, Del. Lieutenant Armstrong was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 16, 1882, and was graduated from the U. S. M. A., class of 1904. He was promoted First Lieutenant, July 23, 1911."—Army and Navy Journal.

An obituary was promised by a friend, but had not been received up to the time of going to press.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

JAMES R. RICHARDS.

No. 2746. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, February 12, 1914, at Front Royal, Va., aged 50.

"Capt. James R. Richards, U. S. A., retired, was born in Virginia, Dec. 22, 1854, and was a graduate of the U. S. M. A., class of 1878, when he was assigned to the 9th Cavalry as an additional Second Lieutenant, June 14th. He was promoted Second Lieutenant, June 28, 1878, and was transferred to the 4th Cavalry, Sept. 5th, of the same year. He was promoted First Lieutenant in 1882, Captain in 1891, and was retired for disability in the line of duty Feb. 25, 1896. Captain Richards almost from the year of his graduation to Nov. 21, 1893, served continuously on the frontier at posts in Texas, Colorado, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, scouting and in command of Indian scouts in the field. He served with the 4th Cavalry in

various Indian campaigns against the Kiowas and Comanches in Indian Territory and Texas, against the Utes in Colorado, and the Apaches in Arizona and Mexico. He was adjutant of his regiment, and was selected by the commanding general to take the Chiracahua Apache prisoners to Florida, where he left them comparatively contented. In 1896 a medical board found that his heart had become affected by his arduous service in the Indian campaigns and that he could no longer stand the strain of active military life, and he was retired. He sadly left the comrades he loved so well and turned toward his old home in the Shenandoah Valley, and has since lived on the beautiful farm that formerly belonged to his father, in the forks of the Shenandoah. He leaves one daughter, the wife of Mr. Julian Major, a civil engineer from the University of Virginia; a brother, Henry N., who is in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service at Richmond, Va.; and a sister, Mrs. Reardon, of Baltimore, Md. His nephew, Lieut. Harrison H. Richards, 4th U. S. Cav., is stationed at Schofield Barracks, H. T."—Army and Navy Journal.

Efforts were made to obtain a more extended obituary and a photograph, but without success.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

WILLIAM W. FLEMING.

No. 2151. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, June 8, 1913, at Jacksonville, Ill., aged 67.

MR. FLEMING, from his graduation, June 18, 1866, served in the Sixth Infantry in South and North Carolina till 1869. Unassigned, awaiting orders to February, 1871, having been assigned to Twelfth Infantry, January 1, 1871. In 1867 he was promoted to First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry. His service with the Twelfth Infantry was in Arizona and California till June 30, 1877.

The Association has no record of his career after he left the service.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

SAMUEL SEAY.

No. 3222. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, December 14, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 53.

An obituary was promised, but it was not received at the time of going to press.

JOHN W. BARLOW.

No. 1901. CLASS OF 1861 (May).

Died, March 1, 1914, at Jerusalem, Turkey, aged 76.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain an obituary and a photograph of General Barlow. The Association will keep on trying and hopes to have a suitable article for next year's number.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

No. 2314. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, March 16, 1914, at West Point, N. Y., aged 67.

The family of Professor Holden wishes Colonel S. E. Tillman to prepare an obituary, but as Colonel Tillman is in Europe he could not do so. He will write an article for next year's Annual.

WILLIAM E. BIRKHEIMER.

No. 2320. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, June 10, 1914, at Washington, D. C., aged 66.

There was not time to procure an obituary of General Birkheimer for this number.

A suitable one will be printed next year.

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