

FORTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 11th, 1915.

SAGINAW, MICH.
SEEMANN & PETERS, Inc., PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1915.

Annual Reunion, June 11th, 1915.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1915.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the old Chapel at West Point, at 3:00 p. m., General H. G. Gibson, Class of 1847, 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 Gibson delivered the following address:

Fellow Graduates:

The advent of another "merry, bright month of June" finds another grateful gathering of men of war and peace in this sacred Chapel to do honor to their loved alma mater, each and all imbued with the divine "Spirit of Old West Point." The sole surviving graduate of this Academy on the Army List of the war with Mexico, which gave us California with its treasures of soil, rock and stream, greets and welcomes his comrades of the cruel Civil War—Northern or Southern, in which graduates of this Academy as "foemen worthy of each other's steel" filled the measure of its fame from Sumter's battlements to Appomattox, where the two most illustrious graduates of this most illustrious military school sought to bind up the nation's wounds after four unhappy years of fratricidal strife; with others, too, who showed their mettle in perilous Indian frontier service, and others, too, who drew the trenchant sword in conflict with the once mighty power of Spain, whose golden and bloody flag had long held sway from Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California to Terra del Fuego, and others, too, who subdued the insurrectos of Aguinaldo and of the Chinese Dragon, and others, too, who have doffed the Blue as they here doffed the Grey, perchance not desiring "to wade through slaughter to a throne," or to an honorable mention or pension of a grateful country.

When I was graciously permitted to join this Academy, the Army of the United States mustered but six thousand men. The next year a member of Congress—Black by name—duly inspired by a saving faith or patriotism, sought to reduce this meagre force by cutting off one regiment—the grand old Second Dragoons, then battling in Florida against the hostile Seminoles, and did succeed in dismounting it for one year. On the eve of the war with Mexico, in the days of “Fifty-four, Forty or Fight,” the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen came into being for service in Oregon, and with the Mexican War an increase of ten regiments—“new levies”—as they were called in Mexico, and although they had rendered excellent service in that war, at its close they were told:

Begone, brave army, don't kick up a row,
Meet us tomorrow at the barley mow.

This, notwithstanding the fact that we had doubled our length of seacoast, and had added millions of acres to our national domain, with thousands of restless Mexicanos and millions of hostile Indians, with whom this depleted Army—“horse, foot and dragoons”—and artillery from our sea-board defenses—who thought that they were immune from the tomahawk and scalping knife—battled for seven long years, as they did likewise with the brave Seminole for a third of a century. This unpreparedness on our Indian frontier was attended by a fearful sacrifice of life, not only of soldiers who were used to it, but of pioneer settlers and their families scarcely less accustomed to it, not to speak of “Lo, the poor Indian,” who was made a good Indian—unshriven and unforgiven. In 1855 a graduate of this Academy, as Secretary of War, obtained an increase of four regiments, and a considerable increase of the strength of companies on the Indian frontier. No further increase until the Civil War, and then by proclamation of President Lincoln, and by ten regiments. At its close, on the urgent advice of another graduate of this Academy, its strength reached fifty thousand, but soon cut down to less half that number, and unkindest cut of all, a temporary exclusion of graduates of this Academy from commissions, for which they had been keeping a watchful waiting for four anxious years of drill and discipline, study and recitation, with all the perils of the black-board. In view of the earnest efforts of active laborers in our vineyard to induce the halcyon wings of peace to hover over our own fair land, and to persuade the lion to “lie down with the lamb,” outside of him, and the accepted theory that soldiers, in order to be

invincible in war, should be invisible in peace, our occupation, like Othello's, may be gone, and this noble institution—

Such as Columbia saw arise, when she
Sprang forth a Pallas, armed and undefiled,

from the brain of Washington, diverted from his noble design, and this historic spot hallowed by the memories of Washington, Scott, Grant and Lee, relegated to its original obscurity, save its loveliness of Nature alone, and would not our good friends seek to abolish that, too, and leave not a rack behind to tell of the wickedness taught here by those who were so wicked as to glory in their sin!

Fellow graduates, to all of us, the graduate of today, the graduate of this, the graduate of the last century, this grand old school-boy spot cannot but be ever dear, and the more remote in time or distance the dearer it will become. The trials and tribulations of the academic and military grind are forgotten and the terrors of the black-board cause only a shiver of recollection. We think only of the joys and pleasures we have tasted here, and bless the dear old alma mater that nurtured, cherished and loved us, and sent us forth to battle with the world, perchance to "seek the bubble reputation e'en in the cannon's mouth." Some of us have gathered the harvest, others are yet gathering it, and others have yet to gather it, and what shall that harvest be?

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

Those whose names are marked with an asterisk were present:

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1846

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
HENRY A. EHNINGER.

1847

*HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1852

JAMES VAN VOAST.
JAMES W. ROBINSON.

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.
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.
*JAMES R. REID.

1864

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
OSWALD H. ERNST.

1865

*WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
*DAVID W. PAYNE.
WILLIAM H. HEUER.
*WILLIAM S. STANTON.
*HENRY B. LEDYARD.
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.
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.
*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.
 *JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
 JAMES W. POPE.
 *CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
 FRANK W. RUSSELL.
 *LOYALL FARRAGUT.
 *CHARLES F. ROE.

1869

*ERIC BERGLAND.
 SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
 WILLIAM P. DUVALL.
 *HENRY L. HARRIS.
 *ARTHUR S. HARDY.
 *DAVID A. LYLE.
 WORTH OSGOOD.
 *CHARLES BRADEN.
 JOHN W. PULLMAN.
 *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.
 CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
 WALLACE MOTT.
 *JAMES N. ALLISON.
 JAMES B. HICKEY.
 GEORGE F. CHASE.
 ULYSSES S. G. WHITE.
 FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.
 HENRY E. ROBINSON.
 DANIEL H. BRUSH.
 *JOHN McA. WEBSTER.

1872

ROGERS BIRNIE.
 STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
 *FRANK BAKER.
 WILLIAM ABBOT.
 HENRY R. LEMLY.
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
 JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.
 GEORGE RUHLEN.
 FRANK WEST.
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
 JACOB R. RIBLETT.
 JAMES ALLEN.
 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.
 TASKER H. BLISS.
 JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
 *ELBERT WHEELER.
 *ERASMUS M. WEAVER.
 *ELI D. HOYLE.
 *EDWIN P. ANDRUS.
 *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.
 GRANGER ADAMS.
 EDWARD E. DRAVO.
 HERBERT S. FOSTER.
 OSCAR F. LONG.
 *EDWARD S. FARROW.
 ERNEST A. GARLINGTON.
 JAMES PARKER.

1876—Continued.

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.
 EDWARD H. PLUMMER.
 JACOB G. GALBRAITH.
 CALVIN ESTERLY.
 HENRY J. GOLDMAN.
 HENRY KIRBY.
 THOMAS H. BARRY.
 WILLIAM C. BROWN.
 CHARLES J. CRANE.
 *JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
 GEORGE W. BAXTER.
 ROBERT T. EMMET.
 ROBERT D. READ.
 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.

1878—Continued.

ROBERT N. GELTY.
WILLIAM J. ELLIOT.
JAMES F. BELL.
ABIEL L. SMITH.

1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
THOMAS L. CASEY.
THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.
*GUSTAV J. FIEBEGGER.
WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
*JAMES E. RUNCIE.
GEORGE H. G. GALE.
FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.
HENRY A. GREENE.
*FRANK L. DODDS.
*EDWIN P. PENDLETON.
JOHN A. JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM D. BEACH.
THOMAS CRUSE.
ALEXANDER McC. OGLE.
*CHARLES R. NOYES.
CHARLES H. GRIERSON.
CHARLES M. TRUITT.
ALBERT L. MILLS.
HUNTER LIGGETT.
*THOMAS J. LEWIS.
JAMES A. IRONS.
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.
*JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN.
*CHARLES S. BURT.
*HENRY A. SCHROEDER.
*FREDERICK S. STRONG.
*MILLARD F. HARMON.
*CHARLES H. HUNTER.
JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
*CHARLES E. HEWITT.
*GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
*GEORGE H. MORGAN.
J. WALKER BENET.
JAMES S. ROGERS.
HARRIS L. ROBERTS.

1880—Continued.

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

1882

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

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.
 WILLIAM C. LANGFIT.
 *BEVERLY W. DUNN.
 THOMAS RIDGWAY.
 WILLOUGHBY WALKER.
 CHASE W. KENNEDY.
 GODFREY H. MACDONALD.
 HERBERT H. SARGENT.
 MATTHEW F. STEELE.
 EDWIN A. ROOT.
 ISAAC W. LITTELL.
 GEORGE H. CAMERON.
 WALTER K. WRIGHT.
 HARRY C. HALE.
 ROBERT D. WALSH.
 ALFRED HASBROUCK.
 HENRY C. CABELL.
 THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.
 LAURENCE D. TYSON.
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884

IRVING HALE.
 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. PARMETER.
 *WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
 *HENRY P. McCAIN.
 WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
 *LOUIS M. KOEHLER.

1885—Continued.

ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
 SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
 *GEORGE I. PUTMAN.
 WILLIAM F. MARTIN.

1886

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

1887—Continued.

ERNEST HINDS.
 *WIRT ROBINSON.
 JOHN M. JENKINS.
 EDGAR RUSSELL.
 GEO. F. LANDERS.
 HARRY E. WILKINS.
 *OSCAR I. STRAUB.
 ALFRED M. HUNTER.
 CHARLES H. MARTIN.
 P. D. LOCHRIDGE.
 THOMAS H. SLAVENS.
 NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.
 WILLIAM C. RIVERS.
 HERMAN C. SCHUMM.
 WILLIAM WEIGEL.
 ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
 ROBERT G. PAXTON.
 *THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
 GEO. McK. WILLIAMSON.
 *FRANCIS H. BEACH.
 AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
 ALONZO GRAY.
 HERMAN HALL.
 MARCUS D. CRONIN.
 CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
 CHARLES GERHARDT.
 JAMES T. DEAN.
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
 *WILLIAM K. JONES.
 EDMUND WITTENMYER.
 MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
 MARK L. HERSEY.
 SAMUEL A. SMOKE.
 FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

1888

CHARLES H. McKINSTRY.
 WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
 JAMES W. McANDREW.
 SOLOMAN P. VESTAL.
 JOHN S. GRISARD.
 CHAS. W. FENTON.
 JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.
 ROBERT L. HOWZE.
 EDWIN M. SUPLEE.
 ANDREW G. C. QUAY.
 JOHN P. RYAN.
 *PETER C. HARRIS.

1888—Continued.

MUNROE McFARLAND.
 WILLIAM T. WILDER.
 WILLIAM R. DASHIELL.
 ELI A. HELMICK.
 ALEXANDER W. PERRY.
 WILLIAM T. LITTLEBRANT.
 CHARLES G. FRENCH.
 MATTHEW C. BUTLER.

1889

EBEN E. WINSLOW.
 CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER.
 CHESTER HARDING.
 EDMUND M. BLAKE.
 FRANCIS W. WILLCOX.
 WILLIAM L. KENLY, JR.
 SIDNEY S. JORDAN.
 WALTER A. BETHEL.
 BEN JOHNSON.
 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.
 SIDNEY A. CLOMAN.
 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.
 FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.
 FRANK G. MAULDIN.
 *DANIEL W. KETCHAM.
 *MILTON F. DAVIS.
 WILLIAM C. DAVIS.

1890—Continued.

WILLIAM J. SNOW.
 *THOMAS B. LAMOREAUX.
 FRED W. SLADEN.
 *HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ.
 *HENRY T. FERGUSON.
 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. SHEBER.
 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. SAFFARANS.
 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.

1892—Continued.

TRACY C. DICKSON.
 FRANK W. COE.
 WILLIAM R. SMITH.
 HENRY H. WHITNEY.
 SAMUEL A. KEPHART.
 CHARLES C. JAMIESON.
 JAMES A. SHIPTON.
 WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE.
 S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD.
 JAMES T. MOORE.
 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.
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
 PETER W. DAVISON.
 SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.
 JOHN E. WOODWARD.
 *ISAAC ERWIN.
 GEORGE H. McMASTER.
 ROBERT W. MEARNS.

1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ.
 *MERIWETHER L. WALKER.
 WILLIAM M. CRUKSHANK.
 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.

1894—Continued.

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.
 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.
 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.
 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.
 MATHEW E. HANNA.
 LAWRENCE S. MILLER.
 WINFIELD S. OVERTON.
 FREDERICK T. ARNOLD.
 FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.
 CLAUDE H. MILLER.
 *EARLE D'A. PEARCE.
 ROY B. HARPER.

1897—Continued.

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

1899

JAMES A. WOODRUFF.
WILLIAM KELLY.
HORTON W. STICKLE.
LEWIS H. RAND.
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.

1899—Continued.

CHARLES M. BUNDEL.
STUART HEINTZELMAN.
FRED'K W. VAN DUYNÉ.
JOHN D. LONG.
GRAYSON V. HEIDT.
JAMES C. RHEA.
JAMES HANSON.
FRED. R. BROWN.
FREDERICK B. KERR.
WILLIAM T. MERRY.
LAWRENCE D. CABELL.
CLYFFARD GAME.
GEORGE W. STUART.
ROBERT C. FOY.
DUNCAN K. MAJOR.
ARTHUR S. COWAN.

1900

GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.
FRANCIS A. POPE.
GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG.
FRANK O. WHITLOCK.
WILLIS V. MORRIS.
EDWIN G. DAVIS.
WALTER S. GRANT.
RAYMOND H. FENNER.
MORTON C. MUMMA.
ARTHUR P. S. HYDE.
JULIAN A. BENJAMIN.
FRANK S. BOWEN.
ROBERT F. JACKSON.
GEORGE T. PERKINS.
GEORGE B. COMLY.
CHARLES G. HARVEY.

1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL.
GEORGE R. SPAULDING.
WILLIAM G. CAPLES.
HENRY C. JEWETT.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM L. GUTHRIE.
CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.
WALTER D. SMITH.
WILLIAM P. ENNIS.
FRANK P. LAHM.
GUY E. CARLETON.
CREED F. COX.
*GEO. M. RUSSELL.
WILLIAM R. BETTISON.
JEROME G. PILLOW.
JOHN A. BERRY.
KERR T. RIGGS.

1901—Continued.

PRINCE A. OLIVER.
 CHARLES BURNETT.
 ARTHUR J. LYNCH.
 CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.
 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.
 *JAMES F. BELL.
 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.
 JOHN R. MCGINNESS.
 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.

1903—Continued.

GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY.
 GEORGE W. COCHEU.
 CHARLES H. PATTERSON.
 CLIFFORD JONES.
 WILFORD J. HAWKINS.
 HENNING F. COLLEY.
 PAUL D. BUNKER.
 JAMES A. MARS.
 SAMUEL M. PARKER.
 ROBERT M. LYON.
 JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.
 JAMES S. JONES.
 WILLIAM M. COLVIN.
 FRANCIS H. FARNUM.
 DORSEY R. RODNEY.
 ALEXANDER M. MILTON.
 CAMPBELL B. HODGES.
 JACOB W. S. WUEST.
 STEPHEN W. WINFREE.
 CLIFTON M. BUTLER.
 E. LLEWELLYN BULL.
 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.

1904—Continued.

JAY L. BENEDICT.
 PHILLIP H. WORCESTER.
 GEORGE V. STRONG.
 CHARLES S. BLAKELY.
 CHARLES T. SMART.
 GEORGE B. HUNTER.
 JOSEPH W. STILWELL.
 ROBERT M. DANFORD.
 ARTHUR W. COPP.
 QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
 JAMES K. CRAIN.
 CARR W. WALLER.
 DAVID McC. McKELL.
 MATTHEW A. CROSS.
 EDWARD L. HOOPER.
 ALBERT H. BARKLEY.
 STANLEY KOCH.
 CARROLL W. NEAL.
 HARRY S. BERRY.
 WILBER A. BLAIN.
 WALTER SINGLES.
 WILLIAM V. CARTER.
 GORDON R. CATTS.
 HENRY C. PRATT.
 CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD.
 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.
 GEORGE C. LAWBRASON.
 ROBERT P. HARBOLD.

1904—Continued.

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.
 *DOUGLAS I. MCKAY.
 ROLLAND W. CASE.
 THOMAS B. DOE.
 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.

1906—Continued.

RICHARD C. BURLESON.
 JAMES W. RILEY.
 LLOYD P. HORSFALL.
 CHARLES G. METTLER.
 CHARLES B. GATEWOOD.
 JOSEPH H. PELOT.
 MORGAN L. BRETT.
 ARTHUR D. MINICK.
 HENRY W. TORNEY.
 FORREST E. WILLIFORD.
 *EARL McFARLAND.
 JOSEPH A. GREEN.
 *ALEX. G. PENDELTON, JR.
 FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.
 WALTER S. STURGILL.
 JOHN C. HENDERSON.
 WALTER M. WILHELM.
 PAUL R. MANCHESTER.
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
 GEORGE W. DeARMOND.
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
 OSCAR WESTOVER.
 EDWIN de L. SMITH.
 JOHN S. PRATT.
 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.
 RICHARD H. SOMERS.
 NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, JR.
 GEOFFREY BARTLETT.

1907—Continued.

EDWIN E. PRITCHETT.
 ROY B. STAYER.
 FRED T. CRUSE.
 ROBERT ARTHUR.
 ROBERT L. GLASSBURN.
 HARRY K. RUTHERFORD.
 HENRY L. WATSON.
 WALDO C. POTTER.
 CLYDE L. EASTMAN.
 WILEY E. DAWSON.
 DONALD J. McLACHLAN.
 CHARLES H. RICE.
 WARREN LOTT, JR.
 ELMER F. RICE.
 EDWIN C. McNEIL.
 WILLIAM D. GEARY.
 EMIL P. PIERSON.
 JOHN W. LANG.
 HENRY H. ARNOLD.
 WALTER R. WHEELER.
 ARTHUR W. HANSON.
 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. PARROT.
 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.

1908—Continued.

JOHN K. BROWN.
 ELBERT L. GRISELL.
 THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
 ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
 CHESTER A. SHEPHARD.
 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 S. 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.

1909—Continued.

YING H. WEN.
 CHESTER P. MILLS.
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
 LEE D. DAVIS.
 FRANK L. PURDON.
 CARLIN C. STOKELY.
 LOUIS P. FORD.
 MANTON C. MITCHELL
 TING C. CHEN.

1910.

CRESWELL GARLINGTON.
 CARY H. BROWN.
 DONALD H. CONNOLLY.
 RAYMOND F. FOWLER.
 EDGAR W. TAULBEE.
 HERBERT R. ODELL.
 CLYDE A. SELLECK.
 HERBERT O'LEARY.
 WILLARD K. RICHARDS.
 JOHN J. WATERMAN.
 MARTIN H. RAY.
 WALTER B. ROBB.
 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.
 *FREDERICK E. UHL.
 JASPER A. DAVIES.
 JOSEPH P. ALSHIRE.
 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.

1911—Continued.

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 KEELBY.
 CHARLES PHILIP HALL.
 ALEXANDER DAY SURLS.
 WILLIAM EDMUND LARNED.
 FRANKLIN KEMBLE.
 ALFRED JOHN BETCHER.
 CHARLES LAURENCE BYRNE.
 PHILIP JAMES KIEFFER.
 KARL SLAUGHTER BRADFORD
 HERBERT ARTHUR DARGUE.
 FREDERICK GILBREATH.
 JAS. BLANCHARD CRAWFORD.
 HAIG SHEKERJIAN.
 CHARLES SEA FLOYD.
 BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.
 HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS.
 CARROLL A. BAGBY.
 FREDERICK G. DILLMAN
 GREGORY HOISINGTON.
 ZIBA LLOYD DROLLINGER.
 PAUL WILLIAM BAADE.
 JOSEPH LAURA WIER.
 FRANK HALL HICKS.
 JAMES R. N. WEAVER.
 EMANUEL VILLARD HEIDT.
 JOHN PORTER LUCAS.
 SIDNEY HERBERT FOSTER.
 CARL FISH MCKINNEY.
 ROSCOE CONKLING BATSON.
 ALLEN RUSSELL KIMBALL.
 WILFRID M. BLUNT.
 ALAN CROSBY SANDEFORD.
 WILLIAM JAY CALVERT.
 WILLIAM BURRUS McLAURIN.
 IRA THOMAS WYCHE.
 JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK.
 ROBERT CLYDE GILDART.
 THOMAS J. J. CHRISTIAN.
 FRANK LAZELLE 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.
 CYRIL A. PHELAN.
 CHARLES N. SAWYER.
 JOHN T. McLANE.
 WALTON H. WALKER.
 EDWARD C. ROSE.
 CARL P. DICK.
 HENRY C. McLEAN.
 JOSEPH E. McDONALD.
 FRANK J. RILEY.
 BENJ. F. DELAMETER, JR.
 THEODORE W. MARTIN.

1913

FRANCIS K. NEWCOMER.
 LEWIS K. UNDERHILL.
 JAMES A. DORST.
 RUFUS W. PUTNAM.
 WILLIAM C. YOUNG.
 WILLIAM B. ROSEVEAR, JR.
 CARLOS BREWER.
 DAVID E. CAIN.
 ALLEN G. THURMAN.
 *WILLIAM A. COPHTHORNE.
 SELBY H. FRANK.
 EUGENE T. SPENCER.
 ROBT. H. VAN VOLKENBURGH.
 ROLAND L. GAUGLER.
 JUNIUS W. JONES.
 STUART W. CRAMER, JR.
 HAROLD S. MARTIN.
 THOBURN K. BROWN.
 MANNING M. KIMMEL, JR.
 JOHN H. VAN VLIET.
 GEOFFREY KEYES.
 DOUGLASS T. GREENE.
 VERN S. PURNELL.

1913—Continued.

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.
 ALBION R. ROCKWOOD.
 ARTHUR D. NEWMAN.
 JOHN H. JOUETT.
 JOHN W. BUTTS.
 JOHN B. ANDERSON.
 CEDRIE W. LEWIS.
 JOSEPH DeM. McCAIN.
 CHARLES W. FOSTER.
 WILLIAM E. BURR.
 REIFF H. HANNUM.
 CARL E. FOSNES.
 HAROLD F. LOOMIS.
 WELDON W. DOE.
 WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON.

1914—Continued.

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.

1915

ALEXANDER P. RICHARDS.
 LEHMAN W. WEART.
 EDWIN A. BETHEL.
 DONALD A. DAVIDSON.
 EDWIN C. KELTON.
 CLINTON W. HOWARD.
 RAYMOND MARSH.
 JOHN H. COCHRAN.
 JOSEPH J. TETER.
 MARTIN J. O'BRIEN.
 EARL L. NAIDEN.
 FRANK E. EMERY, JR.
 EDWARD C. WALLINGTON.
 CLYDE R. EISENSCHMIDT.
 EDWARD B. HYDE.
 LOUIS A. MERRILLAT.
 EDWARD G. SHERBURNE.
 MICHAEL F. DAVIS.
 METCALFE REED.
 HARRY A. HARVEY.
 VICTOR V. TAYLOR.
 JOHN F. STEVENS.
 THOMAS D. FINLEY.
 EDWARD J. DWAN.
 JOHN B. DUCKSTAND.
 JOSEPH M. MURPHY.
 MARSHALL H. QUESENBERRY.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, June 1, 1915.

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1914—		
N. Y. City bonds.....	\$10,000.00	
Cash	3,469.59	\$ 13,469.59
Interest on bonds and deposits.....		530.28
Life membership fees.....		590.15
Initiation fees and annual dues.....		169.00
From E. S. Holden Estate.....		125.00
Sale of Annuals		50.50
		\$ 14,934.52

Expenditures—

Salary of Secretary		120.00
Printing of annuals.....		891.45
For E. S. Holden Estate.....		125.00
Stationery, postage, etc.....		126.34
Balance on hand June 1, 1915—		
Bonds	\$10,000.00	
Deposits	3,661.73	
Cash	10.00	13,671.73
		\$14,934.52

In account with Memorial Window Fund—

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1914.....	\$ 224.07	
Interest on deposits.....		3.31
		\$ 227.38
Balance on hand June 1, 1915.....		\$ 227.38

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:

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

No. 9, Calle de Manila, Cerro, Habana,

May 23, 1915. (Rep. of Cuba.)

Lieut. Chas. Braden (retired), U. S. A.

Secretary of the Association of Graduates,
U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

As the oldest surviving member of the Association of Graduates (if I mistake not), General Simon B. Buckner (class of 1844) and Colonel Francis T. Bryan of my class (1846), the only two living at the time of the Reunion of 1908, have since passed away. I cannot refrain from sending a heartfelt greeting to all members of the Association, regretting that the infirmities attendant upon old age, (90 years and six months) prevent my treading once more that beautiful plain.

Next to going in person it would be a great gratification to me to possess the latest views (photographs) which have been taken of the buildings which have been put up since my time. Would you kindly send me a copy if you have them? It will be highly appreciated by me and by the Cuban visitors to my house.

Anticipating my thanks, I remain

Yours truly,

HENRY A. EHNINGER, (Class of 1846).

(Note—Mr. Ehninger is in error as to the death of Mr. F. T. Bryan—Secretary.)

The following motion made by Captain Henry Metcalf, of the Class of 1868, and seconded by Colonel Alexander Rogers, of the Class of 1875, was then carried:

Resolved: That the thanks of the Association be expressed to Henry A. Ehninger for his affectionate greeting of May 23, 1915, and that he be congratulated on his seniority, as the undoubted reward of principle early instilled by this Academy and worthily maintained in a life, which, out of the sequence of many years, has integrated a distinguished summation.

Resolved: That while we regret his absence from our reunion we rejoice that we are so well represented in our neighboring Republic of Cuba.

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

The "Returning Graduates" who have come to visit West Point with the keen interest in their Alma Mater desired by the Superintendent, wish to express to Colonel Clarence P. Townsley, Superintendent, their fullest appreciation of the cordial welcome he has extended to them, and thank him most heartily for the provisions made for their personal comfort and welfare, every detail of which has been carefully studied and carried out devotedly, contributing in largest measure to their enjoyment.

The recall of old cadets in so large a force has resulted from his awakening the spirit of attachment to West Point by urgent and repeated solicitations, and we gratefully acknowledge his earnest labors and hope the response has been a gratification to him in his generous efforts.

The graduates gathered once more on their old West Point camping ground, renewing the memories of its associations and beloved companions, desire to express their sincere thanks to Major E. J. Timberlake, Quartermaster; Captain Frank B. Watson, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain Clifton C. Carter, Adjutant; Captain George R. Goethals, and his assistants for their thoughtful devotion to every matter that would contribute to the comfort and pleasure of visiting graduates. Not one item of detail has been overlooked, and the welcome has been most complete, thoroughly enjoyable and sincerely appreciated.

The following, by General E. S. Godfrey, Class of '67, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the officers of local or branch alumni organizations of the U. S. Military Academy be requested to furnish the Secretary of this Association with briefs of the proceedings and the attendance at their meeting.

And Further, That these reports, or such parts as may be determined by the Executive Committee, be printed in the annual reports of this Association.

Efforts to follow the spirit of this resolution will be made hereafter.

Colonel Fieberger announced that it was planned to make the windows of the new chapel memorials to the different classes of the Academy by allowing each class to put in at least one panel. A committee consisting of Colonels Gordon, Echols and Willcox had been in consultation with experts and had submitted a scheme for all the windows on the ground floor, and Colonel Stuart, who had been appointed treasurer by the Superintendent, was now ready to receive subscriptions for these windows. Each of these panels will cost \$250.00, and it is requested that when any class raises this sum it will transmit it to Colonel Edwin R. Stuart. A committee of the Academic Board will supervise the work on these windows which will be of the same general character as the great memorial window in the south end of the chapel. It is hoped that every class that now has living representatives will insert a panel. After the panels of the ground floor are inserted it is proposed to begin on the panels of those above, which will probably cost \$300.00 each.

The Class of 1875, reported the morning following the meeting, that a window would be contributed by the class.

The following cablegrams were received:

Manila, June 10, 1915.

Townsley, West Point.

Greetings from Philippine Alumni.

(Signed), BARRY.

Honolulu, June 12, 1915.

C. L. T. Superintendent, West Point, N. Y.

One hundred and twenty graduates dining together here, June 12th, send felicitations to the Alumni foregathered at West Point.

(Signed), CARTER.

Colonel Fiebeger nominated General James M. Whittemore, '60, President of the Association for the ensuing year. Half a dozen or more seconded the nomination. The Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Association for General Whittemore, who was escorted to the chair by General J. M. Wilson, '60, and General S. M. Mansfield, '62.

General Whittemore briefly addressed the graduates, saying:

Fellow Graduates of the Association:

I desire to thank the Committee on Nominations for nominating, and the Society for electing me President of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy of West Point.

I can not equal my distinguished predecessor in age, and regret that the gap between him and me could not have been filled up by an older graduate.

I thank you again for the honor.

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
General James M. Whittemore, Class of 1860.....	1915 to 1916

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 1916

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 1916

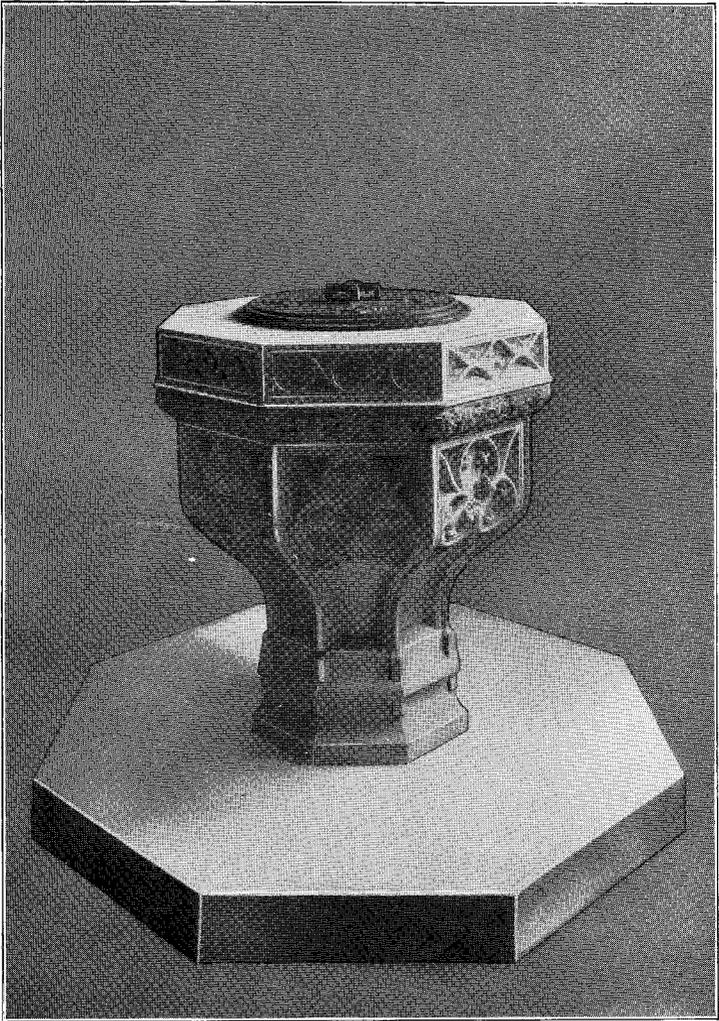
At five o'clock on June 10, in the new Chapel, was dedicated with appropriate ceremony a very handsome Baptismal Font, the gift of Dr. Arthur H. Gerhard, of Philadelphia, Penn., to the memory of his father, William Gerhard, Class of 1869.

Chaplain Silver introduced the ceremony with the following religious service:

Psalm 46. *Deus noster refugium.*

- 1 God is our hope and strength: a very present help in trouble.
- 2 Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be moved: and though the hills be carried into the midst of the sea;
- 3 Though the waters thereof rage and swell: and though the mountains shake at the tempest of the same.
- 4 The rivers of the flood thereof shall make glad the city of God: the holy place of the tabernacle of the Most Highest.
- 5 God is in the midst of her, therefore shall she not be removed: God shall help her, and that right early.
- 6 The heathen make much ado, and the kingdoms are moved: but God hath showed His voice, and the earth shall melt away.
- 7 The LORD of hosts is with us: the God of Jacob is our refuge.
- 8 O come hither, and behold the works of the Lord: what destruction He hath brought upon the earth.
- 9 He maketh wars to cease in all the world: He breaketh the bow, and knappeth the spear in sunder, and burneth the chariots in the fire.
- 10 Be still then, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, and I will be exalted in the earth.
- 11 The LORD of hosts is with us: the God of Jacob is our refuge.

Dearly beloved in the Lord; forasmuch as devout and holy men, as well under the Law as under the Gospel, moved either by the express command of God, or by the secret inspiration of the blessed Spirit, and acting agreeably to their own reason and sense of the natural decency of things have erected houses for the public worship of God, and separated them from all unhallowed, worldly, and common uses, in order to fill men's minds with greater reverence for His glorious Majesty, and affect their hearts with more devotion and humility in His service; which pious works have been approved of and graciously accepted by our heavenly



GERHARD BAPTISMAL FONT

Father: Let us not doubt but that he will also favourably approve our godly purpose of setting apart this Font in solemn manner, let us faithfully and devoutly beg His blessing on this our undertaking.

Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil: For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

O eternal God, mighty in power, and of majesty incomprehensible, whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain, much less the walls of temples made with hands; and who yet hast been graciously pleased to promise thy especial presence, wherever two or three of thy faithful servants shall assemble in thy Name, to offer up their praises and supplications unto thee; Vouchsafe, O Lord, to be present with us, who are here gathered together with all humility and readiness of heart, to consecrate this Font to the honour of thy great Name; separating it henceforth from all unhallowed, ordinary and common uses; and dedicating it to thy service, accept, O Lord, this service at our hands, and bless it with such success as may tend most to thy glory, and the furtherance of our happiness both temporal and spiritual; through Jesus Christ our blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Regard, O Lord, the supplications of thy servants, and grant that whosoever shall be dedicated to thee at this Font by Baptism, may be sanctified by the Holy Ghost, delivered from thy wrath and eternal death, and received as a living member of Christ's Church, and may ever remain in the number of thy faithful children. Amen.

Blessed be thy Name, O Lord, that it hath pleased thee to put it into the hearts of thy servants to appropriate and devote this Font to thy honour and worship; and grant that all who shall enjoy the benefit of this pious work, may show forth their thankfulness, by making a right use of it, to the glory of thy blessed Name; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O most glorious Lord, we acknowledge that we are not worthy to offer unto thee anything belonging unto us; yet we beseech thee, in thy great goodness, graciously to accept the Dedication of this Font to thy service, and to prosper this our undertaking; receive the prayers and intercessions of all those thy servants who shall call upon thee in this sacrament; and give them grace to prepare their hearts to serve thee with reverence and godly fear; affect them with an awful apprehension of thy

Divine Majesty, and a deep sense of their own unworthiness; that so, approaching thy sanctuary with lowliness and devotion, and coming before thee with clean thoughts and pure hearts, with bodies undefiled and minds sanctified, they may always perform services acceptable to thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Blessed be thy Name, O Lord God, for that it hath pleased thee to have thy habitation among the sons of men, and to dwell in the midst of the assembly of the saints upon the earth; Grant, we beseech thee, that in this place and at this Font now set apart to thy service, thy holy Name may be worshipped in truth and purity through all generations; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

After Chaplain Silver had made the opening remarks, Dr. Gerhard briefly addressed those present as follows:

My Friends:

We are all here for one reason, that is interest in the U. S. M. A. Personally, while I have no direct connection with West Point, my whole life has been so influenced by my father's association with this place, that I have the greatest affection and veneration for the U. S. M. A., which I consider almost our greatest national asset.

We are here on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the admission to the Academy of the Class of 1869; I to discharge a duty, the performance of which gives me the utmost satisfaction.

Therefore, I give to the U. S. M. A. this baptismal font in loving memory of a very dear father, in the place above all others where he would wish his memory to be perpetuated; but chiefly, and looking to the future, which I pray may be very distant, when the last of the dear old class of '69 shall have gone, to place a permanent memorial to that splendid group of men in the institution to whose ideals they have been so loyal; and finally, remembering the significance of an object used in the performance of a Sacrament of the Christian Church, very reverently do I give this font in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.

Hon. Arthur S. Hardy, Class of '69, spoke as follows in presenting the font.

Every name evokes its own particular memory and suggests its own train of thought and reminiscence. In speaking for myself I speak confidently for all my classmates when I say that the name of Gerhard brings to mind instantly the image of a gentleman.

A tablet in the wall is a record. In itself it cannot stand visibly for a personality. But I think there is something eminently suggestive and appropriate in the beauty and finish of this font as a memorial to Gerhard—gentleman by birth and instinct—gentle in manner and courtesy, man in usefulness and service.

We, of the Class of 1869, deeply appreciate the thought which makes us the medium of its transmission to the Academy, and in that sense and in the name of the Class of 1869 I accept it and give it into the keeping of our Alma Mater—the tribute of a loving son to a beloved classmate.

We need no such reminder of him. But we, in our turn, will follow him, and it is a joy to know that when hearts which beat with affection beat no longer, and lips that would speak are silent, this Font will remain the enduring witness to the filial love of one whom we have adopted as a comrade and of our affection for his father and our classmate.

Colonel Fieberger accepted the gift in the following language:

Dr. Gerhard and Gentlemen of the Class of 1869:

The Superintendent has requested me to say that he regrets exceedingly that he could not be present in person to accept this beautiful memorial to the Class of 1869 and Lieutenant Gerhard, and has commissioned this committee of the Academic Board to act for him in accepting it for our Alma Mater.

Your class has been more closely associated in the work of building up our Association of Graduates than any other, in being represented for many years by a most influential member on the Executive Council in the person of Colonel Samuel E. Tillman, and in giving the Association for many years the very valuable services of a secretary in the person of Lieutenant Charles Braden. It is, therefore, meet that the first memorial placed in this noble building to any class should be one to the Class of 1869.

We take pleasure in accepting from you this most generous and beautiful gift.

The committee consisted of Colonels Gordon, Echols, Robinson, Willcox and Holt.

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 1915.

Due to the fact that no Cullum numbers had been given to two foreign graduates in previous lists the first number of this class is three more than the last number of 1914.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5313	1	Covell, William E. R...	Corps of Engineers.
5314	2	Kimble, Edwin R.....	Corps of Engineers.
5315	3	Arthur, Joseph D., Jr...	Corps of Engineers.
5316	4	Miller, Ernest F.....	Corps of Engineers.
5317	5	Bragdon, John S.....	Corps of Engineers.
5318	6	Richards, George J.....	Corps of Engineers.
5319	7	Cronkhite, Alexander P.	Corps of Engineers.
5320	8	Smylie, John S.....	Corps of Engineers.
5321	9	Miller, Lehman W.....	Corps of Engineers.
5322	10	Weart, Douglas L.....	Corps of Engineers.
5323	11	Gesler, Earl E.....	Corps of Engineers.
5324	12	Bethel, Edwin A.....	Corps of Engineers.
5325	13	Conklin, John F.....	Corps of Engineers.
5326	14	Ganahl, Alfred L.....	Corps of Engineers.
5327	15	Harris, John E.....	Corps of Engineers.
5328	16	Tompkins, William F...	Corps of Engineers.
5329	17	Gillette, Douglas H.....	Corps of Engineers.
5330	18	Hodgson, Paul A.....	Corps of Engineers.
5331	19	Davison, Donald A.....	Corps of Engineers.
5332	20	Aurand, Henry S.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5333	21	Larkin, Thomas B.....	Corps of Engineers.
5334	22	Kelton, Edwin C.....	Corps of Engineers.
5335	23	Lester, James A.....	5th Field Artillery.
5336	24	Young, Mason J.....	Corps of Engineers.
5337	25	Atkins, Layson E.....	Corps of Engineers.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5338	26	Beukema, Herman	3d Field Artillery.
5439	27	Struble, Herbert S.....	5th Field Artillery, add'l.
5340	28	Dunigan, Francis J.....	4th Field Artillery, add'l.
5341	29	Zundel, Edwin A.....	3d Field Artillery, add'l.
5342	30	Howard, Clinton W.....	3d Field Artillery, add'l.
5343	31	Busbee, Charles M.....	6th Field Artillery, add'l.
5344	32	Waldron, Albert W.....	4th Field Artillery, add'l.
5345	33	Parkinson, Parley D...	20th Infantry.
5346	34	Wallace, John H.....	3d Field Artillery, add'l.
5347	35	Marsh, Raymond	6th Field Artillery, add'l.
5348	36	Small, Harold E.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5349	37	Sayler, Henry B.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5350	38	Swing, Joseph M.....	4th Field Artillery, add'l.
5351	39	Ryder, Charles W.....	30th Infantry.
5352	40	Irwin, Stafford Le R....	11th Cavalry.
5353	41	McNarney, Joseph T...	21st Infantry.
5354	42	Menoher, Pearson	7th Cavalry.
5355	43	Warren, Albert H.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5356	44	Bradley, Omar N.....	14th Infantry.
5357	45	Mueller, Paul J.....	21st Infantry.
5358	46	Hobbs, Leland S.....	12th Infantry.
5359	47	Kahle, John F.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5360	48	Lyon, Edwin B.....	7th Cavalry.
5361	49	Melberg, Reinold	Coast Artillery Corps.
5362	50	Lindner, Clarence B....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5363	51	Cochran, John H.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5364	52	Serles, Logan W.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5365	53	Bank, Carl C.....	1st Cavalry.
5366	54	Benedict, Charles C....	21st Infantry.
5367	55	Evans, Vernon	22d Infantry.
5368	56	Woodruff, Roscoe B...	9th Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5369	57	Meneely, John K.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5370	58	Teter, Joseph J.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5371	59	MacTaggart, John S....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5372	60	Davidson, Lewis C.....	21st Infantry.
5373	61	Eisenhower, Dwight D.	19th Infantry.
5374	62	James, Harold W.....	21st Infantry.
5375	63	Peabody, George H....	3d Cavalry.
5376	64	O'Brien, Martin J.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5377	65	Haw, Joseph C.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5378	66	Ord, James B.....	6th Infantry.
5379	67	Rossell, John E.....	6th Infantry.
5380	68	Naiden, Earl L.....	1st Cavalry.
5381	69	Pendleton, Henry McE.	2d Cavalry.
5382	70	East, Whitten J.....	16th Infantry.
5383	71	Summers, Iverson B. Jr.	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5384	72	Ellis, Edmund de T....	2d Cavalry.
5385	73	Strong, Robert W.....	2d Cavalry.
5386	74	Jones, Clifford R.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5387	75	Wogan, John B.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5388	76	Graves, Sidney C.....	16th Infantry.
5389	77	Tenney, Clesen H.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5390	78	Reaney, Jo H.....	20th Infantry.
5391	79	King, Clifford B.....	5th Cavalry.
5392	80	Frank, Paul R.....	2d Cavalry.
5393	81	Emery, Frank E. Jr....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5394	82	Wallington, Edward C..	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5395	83	Hocker, Carl E.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5396	84	Leonard, John W.....	6th Infantry.
5397	85	Halcomb, William S. T.	6th Cavalry.
5398	86	Gibson, Richmond T...	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5399	87	McDermott, John A....	6th Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5400	88	McGuire, Edward C....	3d Cavalry.
5401	89	Eisenschmidt, Clyde R.	21st Infantry.
5402	90	Hyde, Edward B., Jr...	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5403	91	Thompson, John McD...	5th Cavalry.
5404	92	Van Fleet, James A....	3d Infantry.
5405	93	Merillat, Louis A.....	3d Infantry.
5406	94	Sherburne, Edward G..	28th Infantry.
5407	95	Hess, Walter W.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5408	96	Davis, Michael F.....	6th Infantry.
5409	97	Esteves, Luis P.....	23d Infantry.
5410	98	Brady, Thomas J.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5411	99	Davis, John F.....	3d Cavalry.
5412	100	MacDonald, Stuart C...	11th Infantry.
5413	101	Corbin, Herbert R.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5414	102	Reed, Metcalfe	11th Infantry.
5415	103	Harmon, Hubert R.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5416	104	Ferris, Benjamin G....	12th Infantry.
5417	105	Ritchel, Charles S.....	26th Infantry.
5418	106	Hearn, Thomas G.....	18th Infantry.
5419	107	Henley, Donald	11th Infantry.
5420	108	Coughlan, Joseph D...	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5421	109	Howell, Reese M.....	1st Cavalry.
5422	110	Miller, Henry J. F.....	11th Cavalry.
5423	111	Harvey, Harry A.....	1st Cavalry.
5424	112	Balsam, Alfred S.....	24th Infantry.
5425	113	McGee, Frank D.....	6th Cavalry.
5426	114	Anderson, Harry B....	12th Cavalry.
5427	115	Boots, Norman J.....	10th Cavalry.
5428	116	Pulsifer, George, Jr...	23d Infantry.
5429	117	Hooper, Otto A. B.....	18th Infantry, add'l.
5430	118	Donnelly, Howard	17th Infantry, add'l.

Cullum Number. Order of general merit.	NAMES	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5431 119	*Ver, Anastacio Q.....	Philippine Scouts.
5432 120	Robinson, John N.....	20th Infantry, add'l.
5433 121	Avent, Hugh P.....	6th Cavalry.
5434 122	Taylor, Victor V.....	11th Cavalry.
5435 123	Fox, Tom	24th Infantry, add'l.
5436 124	Hanley, Thomas I. Jr..	23d Infantry, add'l.
5437 125	Gerhardt, Jacob J.....	23d Infantry, add'l.
5438 126	Stringfellow, H. S., Jr..	13th Cavalry.
5439 127	McNabb, Stanley	18th Infantry, add'l.
5440 128	Walton, Leo A.....	10th Cavalry.
5441 129	Cousins, Ralph P.....	12th Cavalry.
5442 130	Chapin, Charles H.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5443 131	Cherrington, William P.	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5444 132	Stevens, John F.....	6th Cavalry.
5445 133	Finley, Charles R.....	Coast Artillery Corps, add'l.
5446 134	Prichard, Vernon E....	17th Infantry, add'l.
5447 135	Hall, Blackburn	14th Cavalry.
5448 136	Lorch, Robert B.....	7th Infantry, add'l.
5449 137	Gilkeson, Adlai H.....	11th Infantry, add'l.
5450 138	Brownell, Gilbert S....	17th Infantry, add'l.
5451 139	Stickney, Richard C....	7th Infantry, add'l.
5452 140	McNair, Philip K.....	4th Infantry, add'l.
5453 141	Dwan, Edward J.....	14th Cavalry, add'l.
5454 142	Hunt, Jesse B.....	16th Infantry, add'l.
5455 143	Duckstad, John B.....	4th Infantry, add'l.
5456 144	Mendenhall, John R....	7th Infantry, add'l.
5457 145	Randolph, Norman	28th Infantry, add'l.
5458 146	Murphy, Joseph M.....	3d Infantry, add'l.
5459 147	Stratemeyer, Geo. E....	7th Infantry, add'l.
5460 148	Hubbard, Eustis L.....	10th Cavalry, add'l.
5461 149	Peebles, William B.....	10th Cavalry, add'l.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5462	150	Boye, Frederick W.....	5th Cavalry, add'l.
5463	151	Watson, Leroy H.....	22d Infantry, add'l.
5464	152	Gorman, Karl K.....	6th Cavalry, add'l.
5465	153	Dabney, Henry H.....	14th Infantry, add'l.
5466	154	Williams, John H. C....	12th Infantry, add'l.
5467	155	Eberts, Melchoir McE..	3d Infantry, add'l.
5468	156	Straub, Oscar A.....	20th Infantry, add'l.
5469	157	Price, Earl M.....	14th Infantry, add'l.
5470	158	White, Arthur A.....	26th Infantry, add'l.
5471	159	Keliher, John	30th Infantry, add'l.
5472	160	Mills, Benjamin W.....	9th Infantry, add'l.
5473	161	Taylor, Thomas F.....	19th Infantry, add'l.
5474	162	Quesenberry, Marshall H.	12th Infantry, add'l.
5475	163	Williams, Robert L....	17th Infantry, add'l.
5476	164	Herrick, Charles C.....	30th Infantry, add'l.



LIEUTENANT JOSEPH D. PARK

NECROLOGY.

JOSEPH D. PARK.

No. 4330. CLASS OF 1904.

Died May 9, 1913, near Olive, California, aged 31.

First Lieutenant JOSEPH DODGE PARK, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, was killed at Olive, California, about forty miles south-east of Los Angeles, at 7:46 a. m., May 9, 1913. While flying a military biplane from San Diego to Los Angeles he had brought his machine to earth at Olive because he had lost his way in the morning mists. On attempting to rise again, after having ascertained the proper route, his biplane would not take the air, but only made a series of short leaps, and finally capsized against a tree. The life of the brave young pilot was crushed out by the radiator, and death was probably instantaneous.

His body was taken to his boyhood home, Plymouth, N. H., and on May 19, 1913, was buried with military honors at Trinity Churchyard, Holderness, N. H., the escort consisting of a detail from the Coast Artillery troops at Portsmouth, N. H., under the command of Lieutenant Harvey G. Allen, C. A. C. As the casket draped with the American flag was passing the Holderness School, the chapel bell was tolled in respect to the memory of the young soldier who was graduated from the school nearly fourteen years before. He is survived by his father and three sisters living in Warren, N. H., and by a brother in the Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant Park was born in Providence, R. I., April 3, 1882, but passed his boyhood years in New Hampshire, living first in Plymouth and then in Dorchester, where his father had extensive lumber interests. His early training was in the public schools of Plymouth, by tutor in his Dorchester home, and during 1898 and 1899 at the Trinity Episcopal School, Holderness, N. H.

He was appointed to the Military Academy August 1, 1900, and received his preparation at Lieutenant Braden's School, Highland Falls, N. Y. On his graduation from West Point, June 15, 1904, he was assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry but transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, September 13, of the same year, and to the Fourteenth Cavalry, May 25, 1909. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the Eighth Cavalry, July 29, 1911. In September, 1912, he was detailed to the Army Aviation Corps, and went to aviation schools, first at Hammondsport, N. Y., and then at San Diego, California. He qualified for aviator's license February 15, 1913, and made some remarkable flights at San Diego, being considered an excellent flyer.

His stations were Fort Walla Walla, 1904-1905, Camp Overton, P. I., 1906-1907, Fort Meade and Boston, Mass., 1908-1909, Camp Stotsenberg, P. I., 1910-1911, Fort McIntosh and border duty, 1912, Curtis School at Hammondsport, N. Y., and Army Aviation School at San Diego, California, latter part of 1912 and early part of 1913.

He was a member of Soley Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Masons, of Somerville, Massachusetts and of Deadwood, South Dakota, Consistory.

The duty Lieutenant Park was on voluntarily at the time of his death shows that he was not afraid to risk his life in the daily routine of his work in the service of his country. There is no greater bravery required of those who face death on the firing line of a great battle than of those who face

death while flying heavier than air machines oftentimes thousands of feet above the earth with at no time even reasonable certainty of returning in safety. His career in the Army before he joined the Aviation Corps was generously marked with acts of bravery. His energy, fearlessness, good judgment and love for the horse he rode made him one of the most promising of the young officers in the Cavalry service. His generosity, frankness and loveliness of character won and kept for him a host of dear friends.

Having seen but glimpses of my brother since he graduated three years ahead of me at West Point, I was greatly touched during all my Philippine tour, both before and after his death, by the great circle of friends he had made while in the Army. It was seldom that one or more members of even a small gathering, as soon as they heard my name and knew I had a brother in the Army, did not speak of Joe as being their friend; either he had been known and loved by them in their home stations in the States or had been with them in the Philippines. Invariably would they call to mind his frank, jovial ways, his bright smile, and his readiness to extend a helping hand. After he died, so many, many people expressed their sorrow, not only out of respect and formality, but for him as for a dear friend whose companionship they were genuinely and deeply grieved to lose.

That part of his family who survive him, father, three sisters and brother, know full well how deep was his love for them, and for all humanity both the feeble and the strong.

* * *

SAMUEL SEAY.

No. 3222. CLASS OF 1887.

Died, December 4, 1913, at Washington, D. C., aged 50.

“(G. O. 9.)

“HEADQUARTERS TENTH INFANTRY,

“Camp E. S. Otis, Las Cascadas,

“Panama Canal Zone, December 15, 1913.

“GENERAL ORDERS, }

“No. 9. }

“1. It becomes the sad duty of the regimental commander to announce the death of Major Samuel Seay of this regiment which took place at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., on December 5, 1913.

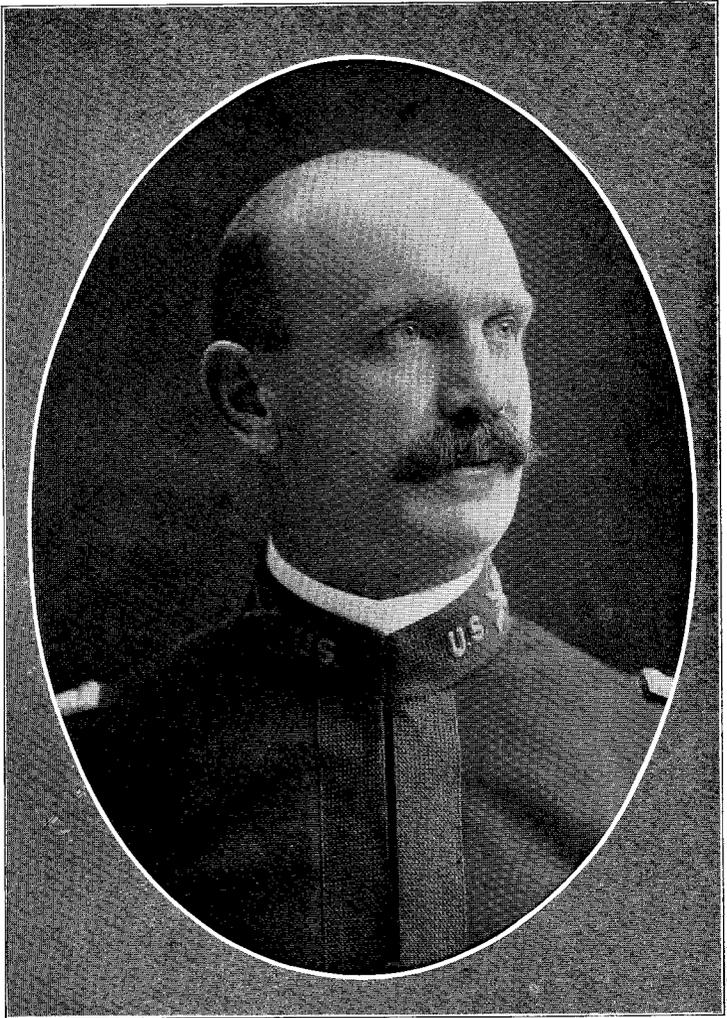
“Major Seay was born in Columbia, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1863, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy with the Class of 1887.

“He was assigned as Second Lieutenant, 21st Infantry (Co. F.) and joined his company at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and served with the company and upon various post staff duties in Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska and South Dakota and upon special work, including Indian recruiting and a tour of about a year at the Torpedo School at Willets Point, New York.

“He was promoted First Lieutenant to date from August 13, 1894, and assigned to the 14th Infantry (Co. D.) stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

“In the interval between joining the 14th Infantry and the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he performed duty with his regiment; also a short tour of Regimental Recruiting duty and for a time with the National Guard of his native state.

“He accompanied his regiment to the Philippines in 1898 and was promoted and assigned as a Captain of the 23d Infantry March 2, 1899. During this tour of service in the Philippines he saw much



MAJOR SAMUEL SEAY

field service, participating in many engagements, campaigns and expeditions in Luzon, Mindanao and Jolo, besides doing valuable service in various civil capacities, as Collector of Customs and Internal Revenue, and Provost Court.

"Returning with his regiment in 1901, he had a short tour in the U. S. at Plattsburg Barracks. In 1903, he again accompanied his regiment to the Philippines where he had much field service in Mindanao. He returned to the U. S. with his regiment in May, 1905, and in addition to routine company and post duty, had considerable service with the National Guard and at rifle competitions. He was regimental Commissary from June 1, 1906, to May 31, 1910.

"He left the U. S. for his third tour of Philippine service on February 5, 1908, where he again rendered valuable service in Mindanao and Jolo and returned to the U. S. in March, 1910.

"He was promoted Major Aug. 28, 1910, and was assigned to the 10th Infantry, joining the regiment Sept. 26, 1910, and was assigned to command of the Second Battalion. On Feb. 13, 1911, he went on sick report with the first manifestations of the disease which resulted in his death.

"The foregoing is a mere skeleton report of a quarter century of faithful service, in two hemispheres, conscientiously and intelligently performed.

"Major Seay's service in this regiment was short; but long enough to impress us with his many excellent qualities, conspicuous among which was the fortitude displayed in his brave fight against an incurable disease, a long, hard fight in which he never lost his nerve.

"The sympathy of the regiment is extended to his family in their sorrow.

"The usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the regiment for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this order.

"By order of COLONEL GREENE:

"R. E. Ingram.

"Captain and Adjutant 10th Infantry,

"Adjutant."

Major Seay's parents were George Wharton Seay and Jennie Branch Seay.

The Major was the oldest of eight children. His father was engaged in banking in Columbia, Tenn. Three years after the Major's birth, the family moved to Nashville, Tenn., where the father became Secretary-Treasurer of the Louisville, Nashville & Decatur R. R., which position he held for many years.

Major Seay was married October 8, 1902, to Mary E. Tilton, daughter of the late Col. Henry R. Tilton, Medical Corps, U. S. A., and leaves a widow and one son.

CLASSMATE.

JOHN W. BARLOW.

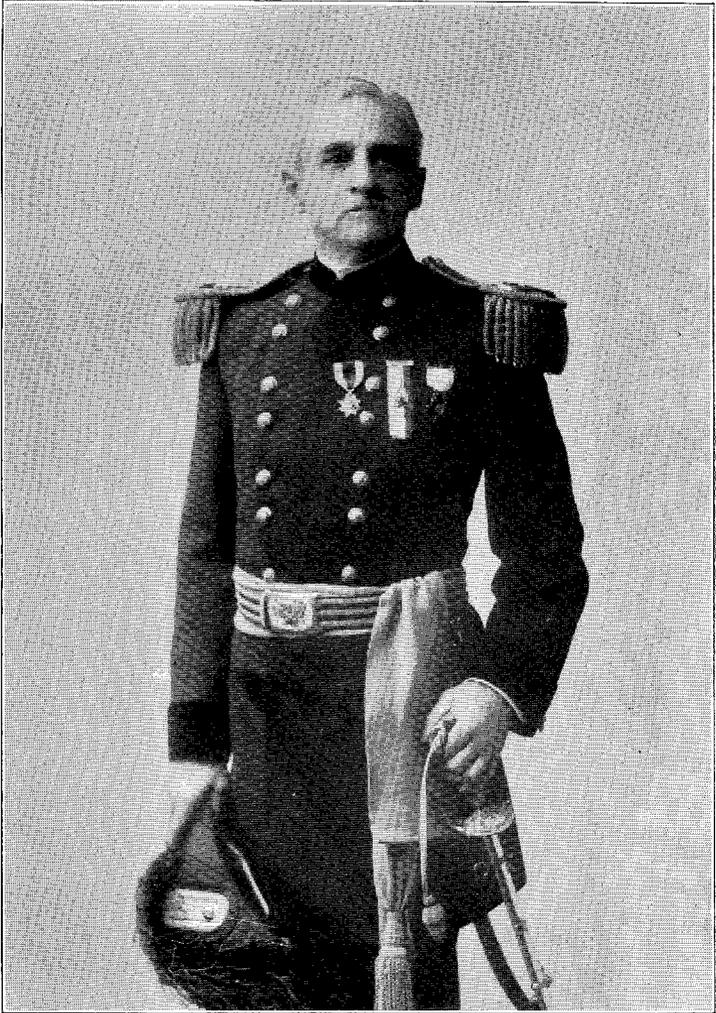
No. 1901. CLASS OF 1861 (May).

Died February 27, 1914, at Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 76.

JOHN WHITNEY BARLOW, of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, was born in Wyoming County, New York, June 26, 1838.

In 1856 he entered West Point as a cadet, where he continued till the fall of Fort Sumter in 1861, when the class was graduated May 6, two months before the usual time, and Lieutenant Barlow was ordered to Washington for duty.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Artillery, he was made instructor of volunteer troops, a number of regiments being drilled by him. On May 15, he received the commission of First Lieutenant, and, in connection with a regular battery, took part in the Battle of Bull Run. He was subsequently attached to Battery M, Second Artillery, and served with it through the Peninsula campaign. After the evacuation of Yorktown, this battery, accompanying the cavalry engaged a part of the enemy's rear guard in a skirmish near Williams-



GENERAL JOHN W. BARLOW

burg. The men of his section being swept away by a rush of cavalry, Lieutenant Barlow, with a single soldier, threw one of the guns into battery, loaded and fired it in the face of the advancing enemy, repulsing them with severe loss.

At the battle of Hanover Court House, being sent with one gun to the picket line, he, with several rounds of canister, repelled the advance of a Confederate regiment. Subsequently, the battery drove a rebel battery from the opposite ridge, and forced it to abandon one of its guns, which was picked up as a trophy by a New York regiment. For his gallant service in this engagement he received General McClellan's commendation on the field, and was afterward brevetted Captain.

On June 18, 1863, Capt. Barlow was assigned to the command of Company C, Battalion of Engineers, and was engaged with the Army of the Potomac in its operations in Maryland and Virginia, until February 17, 1864, including the battle of Gettysburg, July 1st to 3d. He was promoted Captain of Engineers, July 3, 1863. From February 26 to June 20, 1864, he was again on duty as assistant professor of mathematics, and subsequently served in the Atlanta campaign of General Sherman's Army, being brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services, July 22, 1864. On November 13, 1864, he was placed in charge of the defenses of Nashville, including extensive field-works and fortifications. For gallantry in the subsequent battles of December 15-16, he received the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

After the close of the war, Colonel Barlow served as superintending engineer in the construction of Fort Clinch, Florida, till November, 1867, and of Fort Montgomery, New York, and harbor improvements on Lake Champlain till July 1870. He was promoted Major of Engineers, April 23, 1869, and served on General Sheridan's staff as Chief Engineer of the Military Division of the Missouri, to July, 1874, during

which period he was engaged on several scientific expeditions especially the exploration of the head-waters of the Missouri and the Yellowstone, and the wonderful region of Yellowstone National Park, of which he made a detailed report in 1871. This was for a long time the official guide for subsequent explorers.

In 1872, while accompanying a surveying expedition for the Northern Pacific Railroad, the party was attacked by about one thousand Indians under Sitting Bull. The savages were repulsed by the escort of four hundred men. His official report of this expedition was highly commended by General Sherman.

Colonel Barlow has since served on various boards of engineers, and in charge of several districts of engineering work; on fortifications and harbor improvements, Long Island Sound, 1874 to 1883; on harbor improvements, Lakes Superior and Michigan, till 1886.

In March, 1886, he was assigned to the charge of the improvements on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and their tributaries. Under his supervision the Muscle Shoals Canal, of eleven locks was completed and opened to navigation, November 10, 1890.

He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, March 19, 1884, and Colonel of Engineers, May 10, 1895. From 1891 to 1896 he acted as senior commissioner of the International Boundary Commission between the United States and Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, resurveying the line, and establishing two hundred and fifty-eight monuments as permanent marks. In the winter of 1895-96, while preparing the reports and maps of the boundary survey he also served as supervisor of the engineering works in the Southwest Division.

From 1898 until 1901, Colonel Barlow was stationed in New York City, and served as a member of the Board of

Engineers, member of the New York Harbor Line Board, President of the Board of Engineers to report upon a waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, via the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers. Member of the Board for Examination for Promotion of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, and Division Engineer of the Northwest Division, requiring the supervision and inspection of nine districts and the territory between Lake Erie and the Rocky Mountains.

He also had charge, as Local Engineer, of the improvements of the Hudson River, and its several harbors, harbors on Lake Champlain, and several works of the same character in northeastern New Jersey.

In 1901, Colonel Barlow was retired as Brigadier General and Chief of the Corps of Engineers.

The following was written by a friend:

"The achievements of General Barlow, as a soldier and administrator, from the day he left the Military Academy until the time of his retirement, after forty years of honorable and distinguished service, form an important part in the history of our national development. Many memorable engineering works, including the survey of the Yellowstone Park region, and the establishment of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, were intrusted to him by our national authorities."

And of his personal character he writes:

"General Barlow was a devout Christian and loyal Churchman. Modesty and courtesy were the characteristic features of his life. Wise and sincere, brave, courteous and altogether lovable, he leaves a memory of Christian manhood which all who knew him will cherish."

* * *

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

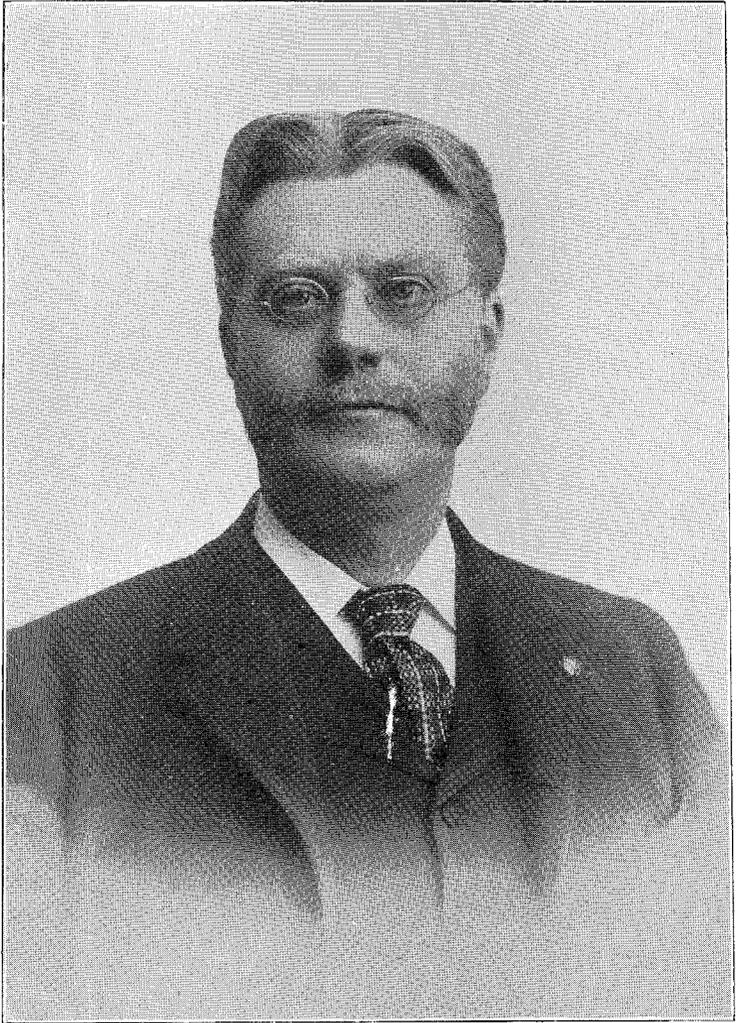
No. 2314. CLASS OF 1870.

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

DR. EDWARD SINGLETON HOLDEN was born at St. Louis, Mo., November 5, 1846. He was the only child of Edward Holden and Sarah Frances Singleton, his wife.

We seldom, if ever, find such great and versatile ability as that possessed by Dr. Holden arise suddenly; and there is, accordingly, interest in looking somewhat beyond his immediate parentage. We thus discover lines of able ancestors, many of whom were distinguished in their day. On both sides his ancestors were immigrants from England. The seventh male ancestor in the direct line bearing the Holden name was Justinian Holden, who came to America in 1634 in the ship *ffrancis*, which ship also brought at least two others bearing the Holden name. Justinian located at Watertown, Mass., and became the owner of large landed property there, and in Cambridge. He was a soldier in King Philip's war in 1676.

Proceeding in the direct line from Justinian to the subject of our sketch we find one ancestor who was an M. D. and a Justice of the Peace, and another, who had varied service in the Revolution and was a Captain in Col. Thayer's Suffolk County regiment; this one was the great-grandfather of Dr. Holden. The grandfather of Dr. Holden on this line was a West India merchant and for a time a school teacher. The Holdens came from Kent, England; and the church register at Cranbrook shows them an important family there during the last half of the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth century. Dr. Holden's grandmother on his father's side was a Payson, and through her the ancestral line extends back showing distinguished names through several genera-



DR. EDWARD S. HOLDEN

tions, among which are Trott, Wiswall, Oliver, Newdigate and Howe.

Dr. Holden's mother was of distinguished descent both on the male and female side. The Singletons of her father's side were an old Virginian family allied to many of the most distinguished families of that commonwealth. The Singletons came from England and trace back to the Lancashire family of Alan de Singleton 1244-5.

The first Singleton ancestor in this country was Henry Singleton, to whom a large tract of land was granted in 1650, the same year that grants were made to William Armisstead and John Smith. John Singleton, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolution. His grandfather, Henry Singleton, married Mary Reynolds of a well-known Boston family. Through her Dr. Holden's ancestry is carried back through several highly distinguished families of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. His great-grandfather of the Reynolds line was also a soldier in the Revolution.

From the above facts it is seen that both Dr. Holden's great-grandfathers on the maternal side and one of them on the paternal side were revolutionary soldiers. Another maternal ancestor, Joseph Weld, ninth from Dr. Holden, was third on the roll at the organization of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1638. Another, Nathaniel Reynolds, seventh from Dr. Holden, was also a member of the above organization and a captain in King Philip's war, 1675-7. Two others of his maternal line were highly distinguished in their day; Edward and his son Grindal Rawson (eighth and seventh from Dr. Holden); the former was secretary of the Colony of Mass. Bay 1650-86, the second was one of the first four graduates of Harvard and was very talented; he preached to the Indians in their own language, and was the friend and classmate of Cotton Mather. He received the name Grindal from a relative, Queen Elizabeth's Archbishop of Canterbury, Edmund Grindal.

Dr. Holden's mother died of cholera in St. Louis in 1849, when he was less than three years old. After the death of his mother the child was taken by his father's sister, Mrs. Whipple, the wife of a Boston lawyer, to Cambridge, Mass. He remained in the home of the Whipples during his boyhood. Miss Harris, a cousin of the child, had at that time a very excellent school in Cambridge; it was at her school that Holden's education began, and he was her pupil until he returned to St. Louis to enter Washington University in 1863. His aunt, Mrs. Whipple, was a clever, intellectual woman and did much for her nephew; but he always felt that he was more indebted to Miss Harris for excellent mental training. Miss Harris was a sister of Mrs. Bond, the wife of the Director of the Harvard observatory; through these ladies Holden had youthful association, to which he always attributed great benefit, with the distinguished Bonds, W. C. and G. P., memorials of whom he subsequently wrote. Holden's most intimate boyhood friend while in Cambridge was E. L. Burlingame, well known in literary circles in later years and from 1886 until recently the Editor of Scribner's Magazine.

Upon entering Washington University in 1863 Holden immediately attracted the attention of Chancellor Chauvenet because of unusual aptitude. The Chancellor considered Holden's mathematical ability very remarkable and almost unique in his long experience as a teacher. Dr. Chauvenet prescribed a few private recitations in mathematics for Holden as he was nominally, not quite up with the class he was to enter; one recitation only, proved that such instruction was entirely unnecessary.

In 1864 Dr. Chauvenet was obliged to give up his duties at the university and seek restoration of his health. He had become so impressed by Holden's personality and aptitude that he greatly desired not to part from his ready pupil; it was therefore arranged that Holden should accompany the Chancellor on his vacation. Accordingly during the winter of

1864-5 Holden lived as a member of the Chancellor's family in Minnesota, carrying on his scientific studies. He returned with the Chancellor to the university in the fall of 1865, and graduated therefrom in June, 1866, receiving the degree of B. S.

For three years Holden had the benefit of the advice of, and association with the distinguished Chancellor, who was a noble character as well as an accomplished mathematician, a good astronomer and a talented musician. Holden always held this mentor of his college life in profound regard and attributed to his influence his own selection of an astronomical career.

After the death of Dr. Holden's mother in 1849, his father continued to live in St. Louis, but made numerous visits to his own mother and sisters in Cambridge and thus kept in touch with his son's boyhood. The father and son were brought into close relations in 1863 when the latter entered Washington University. While Dr. Holden was on a vacation in Minnesota after graduating in 1866, his father died of cholera in St. Louis. Of his father, Dr. Holden himself writes: "He was prepared at the Boston Latin School and was about to enter Harvard when the death of his father (my grandfather) caused him to go at once into business. He was a fine classical scholar, especially well informed in history and an excellent mathematician. He went to St. Louis between 1830 and 1840 and there took part in a number of mercantile and business enterprises. He was strongly anti-slavery in his politics and lent valuable aid to the military authorities in saving Missouri from secession."

On September 1, 1866, Dr. Holden entered the Military Academy; he was then nearly twenty years old, had not only "been over," but was familiar with all the mathematical and scientific courses of the West Point curriculum except those embraced in the strictly military professional subjects, like Ordnance and Engineering. His familiarity with the more

difficult and weighty subjects of the Academy enabled him with comparatively little effort to take and retain a stand very near the head of a remarkably able class; a class whose ability was generally recognized while in the Academy and many of whose members were subsequently highly distinguished; among the number are F. V. Greene, Major General U. S. Volunteers, also distinguished as an Author and successful business man; W. S. Chaplin, late Chancellor of Washington University; W. R. Quinan, who was one of the world's foremost experts on the manufacture of high explosives; C. W. Larned, E. E. Wood and E. S. Dudley each of whom became a Professor of the Military Academy, and several others who became general officers of the Army. As above said Holden's great aptitude and antecedent preparation made it unnecessary for him to apply the whole time at his disposal to the Academy course, the leisure thus made available was used with profit and pleasure by him in varied general reading.

He was a steady frequenter of the library and the writer of this notice was greatly surprised to discover that upon Holden's return to the Academy one year after graduation, he was thoroughly familiar with the contents of the library and with the location of all books accessible to cadets. Holden's maturity and accomplishments brought him into different and far more intimate relations with certain of the Academy's professors, than, I think, was shared by any other cadet of his time. He thus came to know well and to be well known by Professors Bartlett and Weir, to an entirely unique extent for a cadet. This acquaintance which was greatly valued by Holden, was continued with both these distinguished men in after years.

A little incident that occurred at Holden's entrance examination caused him to be known and remembered by the members of the Academic Board from the very beginning of his cadet life. The examinations were then oral, and in

arithmetic usually consisted of a few questions by Professor Church. The first question that he asked Holden was, "What is arithmetic?" The reply was the "science of *discontinuous* numbers." "Well," said the Professor, doubtless thinking that this rather unusual answer had been memorized without full appreciation, "did you ever hear of *continuous* numbers?" To this the answer was, "Yes, those to which calculus is being applied." These answers, especially from a "plebe" hailing from the then Far West, was something of a surprise; and the Professor pronounced him "qualified for admission."

Holden's four years of cadet life soon passed; and to the experience that he gained through the methods of study required and to the thorough system which prevailed at West Point he always ascribed great benefit, and these made him an advocate of "West Point methods" throughout his life. The following partial extract from a biographical sketch of Dr. Holden, written by Capt. E. G. Davis, well and correctly expresses his attitude in this respect:

"His devotion to the Academy, to the preservation of its noble traditions and high ideals, while seeing clearly its need of improvement, has been particularly marked. In his conversation and in his writings he has ably and consistently defended its methods and upheld its aims. He has demanded that changes, when they come, be made so as to preserve to the institution the peculiar spirit and genius, which for a century have breathed through the work and conduct of its graduates in all walks of life. He has ever laid a restraining hand upon the impetuous arm that would tear up the roots of the institutions in order that it might be planted anew according to personal and transitory ideas of reform. Believing that the method of training pursued at the Military Academy is substantially correct, he holds it to be a sacred duty for us all to preserve its essence unharmed while we improve its details."

Upon graduating in June, 1870, Holden was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Artillery; he was stationed at Fort Johnson, N. C., from October, 1870, to August, 1871; he was then ordered to West Point and served as Assistant

Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy from August, 1871, to August, 1872. From August, 1872, to March, 1873, he served as Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, he having been transferred from the Fourth Artillery to the Corps of Engineers. He resigned from the Army in March, 1873, and accepted an appointment to a Professorship of Mathematics, U. S. Navy. This title in no respect describes the duties necessarily attaching to the office. Some of these professors taught mathematics to the cadet midshipmen, while others were detailed to astronomical work at the Washington Naval Observatory. It was for astronomical work that Holden resigned, and to the Washington Observatory he went for duty. From this date, 1873 to 1898, a period of twenty-five years, Holden led a marvelously active life, with astronomical science his chief and principal interest.

In 1874 Mr. James Lick died, and by bequest, made the beginning of the now famous observatory bearing his name; he confided his fortune to a Board of Trustees for the purpose. Mr. D. O. Mills, the California capitalist, was Chairman of the first Board of Directors and Professor Simon Newcomb states in his "Reminiscences of an Astronomer" that he voluntarily suggested to Mr. Mills in the summer, or autumn, of 1874, that a Director of the proposed establishment should be chosen in advance, so that all work should be done under his supervision, and as a suitable person for such Director he suggested Dr. Holden. Holden was then an Assistant of Newcomb's and had only been out of the Army a little over a year and was not quite 28 years old. Newcomb and Holden then had been intimately associated for a year and such a recommendation from Newcomb, made without Holden's knowledge, is the very highest testimony that could be had at that time to Holden's ability and fitness for the work he had chosen for life.

Two years later, in 1876, Holden was highly complimented by being chosen by the Navy Department to "examine

and report upon" the South Kensington Loan Collection of scientific instruments, in London. This was a sort of a world-collection of apparatus, and Holden's duty was to study the instruments of astronomy exhibited with reference to new inventions and processes and to important advances in the art of making such instruments, not only for the benefit of the naval observatory but also for the Hydrographic office and the Navy generally. There could have been no higher compliment than this detail to his knowledge of the theory and practical use of instruments.

In the winter of 1876 through a casual remark of General B. F. Butler, a prominent member of congress, Holden became interested in the celebrated cypher dispatches of the Hayes-Tilden campaign. The unusual problems excited his curiosity as well as his interest. His versatile ability soon enabled him to discover some of the well-arranged secret codes employed, and he was largely instrumental in the translation of many of the dispatches.

Several years later, influenced by his experiences with the cyphers, he successfully applied certain of the same principles to the study of Central American picture-writings, with new, definite and valuable results. The power to discover well devised secret codes, or to successfully study keyless hieroglyphics is so unusual that it is generally and, I think, properly ascribed only to unusual ability. Holden himself says of this, that it is "only the exercise of faculties rarely seen in operation which makes the action seem elevated; the solution of cypher problems is often like waiting for an inspiration; while it requires much mental work, the *final* clue comes almost automatically."

Dr. Holden continued his astronomical labors at the Naval Observatory until 1881, participating in various classes of observations, publishing many technical notes, articles and several reports on current astronomical progress, also appearing as the author of several books and numerous articles upon

unprofessional subjects. In 1881 he resigned his position in the U. S. Navy and accepted the position of Professor of Astronomy at the University of Wisconsin and Director of the Washburn Observatory there.

In February, 1883, the committee of the National Academy of Science, selected Holden as chief and scientific Director of the party organized under its direction for the observation of the various phenomena connected with the Solar Eclipse of May 6, that year. Holden's special work upon his own suggestion, was to search for *intra-mercurial* planets; the observations were made from the station established in the Caroline Islands. The question of an intra-mercurial planet about which there had been doubt, and the existence of which had been reported by at least two observers, was decided in the *negative* by Holden's observations during this eclipse. Holden stated positively in his report "that there could be no such body of the reported magnitude." Time has justified his conclusions.

Holden remained at the University of Wisconsin until 1885 when he accepted the position of President of the University of California. His four years in Wisconsin were laborious ones, as is amply proven by the numerous published results from the observatory, always promptly issued. Among his important works in this time was the editing of the publication of the observatory, four large octavo volumes.

After three years at the University of California Dr. Holden in 1888 went to Mt. Hamilton as Director of Lick Observatory. This directorship he held until 1898 when he resigned the position. He had been in frequent communication with the Trustees of the observatory for many years before he became director and was well posted as to its affairs. As Director of Lick Observatory Holden spent ten years of incessant activity, the results of which are well evidenced by the large number of publications from his pen.

Professor Newcomb, writing in 1903, in the book already quoted (*Reminiscences of an Astronomer*) says: "In the wonderful developments of astronomical research in our country during the past twenty years, no feature is more remarkable than the rise on an isolated mountain in California of an institution which, within that brief period, has become one of the foremost observatories of the world." For ten fruitful years of the period that produced such extraordinary development Holden was Director of this Observatory.

Newcomb himself had no superior in his profession in this country, probably not in the world. There was no better authority on astronomical subjects, and the writer is glad to quote him further as to Holden. In the book already referred to, speaking of Holden's administration of the Lick Observatory he says: "One fact is indisputable, and that is the wonderful success of the Director in selecting young men who were to make the institution famous by their abilities and industry. If the highest problem of administration is to select the right men, the new Director certainly mastered it." In September, 1903, Professor Newcomb, in speaking to me of the researches and publications of the Lick Observatory while Holden was Director, said that: "Holden had done almost as much as any other American astronomer to make American Astronomy distinguished abroad." This remark had reference not only to Holden's ability as Director in securing results, but also in making them known and useful to the astronomical world, through his knowledge of how, when and where to publish. This estimate of Holden's influence abroad is apparently justified by certain foreign decorations which he received and which are duly noted at the end of this article.

In 1895 Holden said to the writer that he expected to sever his relations with the Lick Observatory within a few years and that he had long had in view some desirable bibliographic work, adding that some day he would like to be Librarian of the Military Academy and thought that he could

then do bibliographic work of great general value and at the same time efficiently serve the Academy, which he would like to do. In consequence of this remark which was repeated in correspondence two years later, I was not surprised at Holden's resignation of the Lick Directorship in 1898, and it enabled me three years later successfully to initiate the move, which made Holden Librarian of the Academy.

Only a bibliography of Dr. Holden's writings can give an adequate idea of his able, active and successful career between 1873 and 1898, and such bibliography would be too extensive for insertion here. In this twenty-five years of his active astronomical work he published on this science two hundred and thirty-three articles, varying from long reports and abstruse discussions to brief notes. In the same interval he put forth fifty-four other publications not relating to his daily work. This list includes books as well as articles and essays on many subjects. The more important *books* of this list are two text-books on astronomy written in conjunction with Professor Newcomb, a history of the Mogul Emperors of Hindustan, Writings of William Herschel, Pacific Coast Earthquakes. Among the *articles* of this list may be mentioned studies in Central American picture-writing, Vocabularies of Children, St. Francis of Assisi, Persian Life and Customs, Suicide of Rattlesnakes, The cypher dispatches of 1876.

The titles of the books and articles given only partially illustrate the varied activities of Dr. Holden's mind. His non-professional writings are highly interesting, and nearly all of this outside work was recreation from the routine of his science. When one considers the remarkable lucidity and accuracy with which, in spare intervals, he wrote upon a great variety of subjects one can scarcely avoid amazement at his versatile ability. In excursions outside his special field he always realized the limitations of his knowledge and never went beyond, but he was both interesting and accurate as far

as he went. Nearly one-half of the numerous professional and non-professional publications from the pen of Dr. Holden were issued while he was at Lick Observatory. His labors there also included the editorship of the publications of the Lick Observatory (three large quarto volumes) and of the publications of the Society of the Pacific, Vol. 1 to 9, inclusive; but as already stated one must consult a bibliography of his writings for a fair conception of his great activity.

When Dr. Holden resigned from the Directorship of the Lick Observatory in 1898 he came to New York City where he resided until he came to West Point in 1901. During these years in New York he continued his authorship, writing a number of books, besides some half hundred articles upon various subjects. He edited the supplement to Webster's International Dictionary and was an advisory editor of "The Library of the World's Best Literature." Between 1899 and 1901 he prepared and edited the 4th volume 1890-1900 of Cullum's Biographical Register of Graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Although not officially appointed Librarian of the Academy until November, he was practically Librarian from September, 1901.

Immediately upon his arrival at West Point he suggested and urged the preparation of a Centennial History of the Academy, he agreeing to do much of the work himself and to be responsible for procuring assistance from other competent parties. It is only just here to admit that the valuable Centennial History of the Academy (2 vols.) was due to his initiative, example and persistence in urging, encouraging and assisting others to undertake and complete special parts. Volume 2 of this History is almost entirely Dr. Holden's work, or that of a few volunteer assistants, inspired by his enthusiasm and working under his immediate suggestion. All the contributions to volume I., were acquired through his

effort, authors for some of the chapters being difficult to procure; but for Dr. Holden this very valuable Centennial History would not now be in existence.

To understand and appreciate Dr. Holden's great and valuable service as Librarian of the Academy a brief reference to conditions at the library prior to his acceptance of the position is necessary. Up to that time it must be admitted that the library had far from fulfilled its potential functions for greatest good. The academic authorities had not fully realized that proper library supervision for any considerable library, especially if connected with an important institution of learning, had become a profession of itself, that it required unusual accomplishments, and could easily absorb the entire attention of one who grasped the possibilities of the work.

Prior to 1901 one of the professors, or other officer of the Academy, had nominally been librarian, with a couple of faithful assistants, yet untrained in all but elementary library work. In the late nineties the situation was much improved by the advent of a civil assistant with considerable library experience. He did excellent work toward a complete card catalogue of the books. Many other requirements of the library had at times been partially attempted but none had been systematically carried to completion. No professor of the Academy had the time to accomplish the desired result even had he a librarian's knowledge of the requirements. An unusual librarian was here needed, with both general and scientific attainments and possessed of military information, and knowledge of military aims and methods, and also knowing the purposes of West Point and familiar with its methods of instruction and that of other institutions.

In March, 1901, after the death of Colonel Michie, I was, by the Superintendent, appointed librarian, in accordance with the custom which had prevailed of naming an officer of the Academy. I immediately placed before the Superintendent what I considered necessary and possible improvements in

the library administration. It is but just here to state that the possibility of these improvements had years before been suggested to me by Dr. Holden and since 1899 had been forcibly impressed by him both in oral and written discussion of the proper functions of libraries. All the essential points of the communication just referred to will be found in the Superintendent's report for 1901 under the head of the "Academy Library."

The Superintendent at once saw and appreciated the advantages that would accrue to the Academy if the proposition submitted to him could be carried out. He acted promptly, energetically and successfully in inducing Congress to create the office of librarian upon the suggested basis.

As above stated Dr. Holden was not appointed to the position until November, 1901, though he had been enthusiastically engaged since September in the work in which he believed there were such promising possibilities. It is not possible here to attempt to specify in detail Dr. Holden's work as Librarian of the Academy. There will, however, be mentioned some *few* of the more important results which he aimed at and largely succeeded in accomplishing.

He desired to place the library in its proper relations to the departments of instruction, to the cadets, instructors and other officers at the Academy. As a main effort to this end he prepared for ready inspection the most recent books on all the subjects, and nearly kindred subjects, taught in all the departments of instruction; his collections were sufficiently extensive to show the present state of knowledge in all the branches and related branches taught at the Academy. This required on his part an accurate general knowledge of all the courses of *all* the departments and every department at once recognized that he possessed that knowledge. He desired to bring the library into friendly literary relations with all the important libraries of this country and with many of those abroad. This he did and derived great advantage therefrom,

exchanging duplicates, often borrowing books not at West Point, and locating valuable books of other libraries through card references in his own catalogue. He held that the West Point Library should cover the whole profession of the soldier, and he endeavored to secure important books (when missing) on all wars ancient and modern. He secured the fullest possible history of our own wars and kept up with the ever-changing military art by having the best and latest books thereon and keeping the list of military periodicals very complete.

He overhauled and rearranged all the books, pamphlets and MSS. in the library and indexed a large part of the periodical literature, especially that of a scientific or military nature. He made complete the lists of books on all important subjects and by bibliography, indexes and references made their contents readily available. He made, or secured the making of, most valuable special bibliographies of the matter relating to each of our own wars, to our army organization and of everything relating to the History of the Military Academy. He personally examined and copied all important papers in the War Department relating to the Academy prior to 1838 and thus restored to the Academy a set of its own records as complete as is now possible, all such records as were retained at the Academy having been burned in 1838. He secured a number of valuable MSS. for the library and copies of others, many albums and photographs of officers and cadets.

In looking after the more strictly professional interests of the library, Dr. Holden did not fail to provide for the general culture of the cadets and other library patrons. Besides keeping on hand the recognized standard literature he secured the best current fiction as well as reliable literature relating to important events and occurrences of every description. Through his enthusiastic suggestions a large proportion of the young officers on duty at the Academy took up

special lines of research or historical work, some producing valuable results.

To avoid overloading the library with fleeting but temporarily popular writings he made use of the travelling *inter-change* libraries. For several years he kept a question-box in the library into which cadets were invited to leave any questions to which they might desire answers with the assurance of prompt attention. He delivered occasional lectures to cadets as to how to use libraries, how to search for information by means of bibliographies and indexes, and how to extract and put in useful form information when found.

Dr. Holden's interest in and service to the Academy were not limited to the upbuilding of the library; he was ever ready and competent to advise with Heads of Departments as to more suitable text books, or as to improvements in the methods of instructions, or as to former customs of the Academy, the relative importance (weights) of subjects, changing regulations, etc. As showing his long and fruitful interest in the Academy we may note that as early as 1872, at the request of Col. Michie, Holden submitted certain suggestions for improving the academic course. Some of these suggestions were adopted nearly 30 years later.

Dr. Holden was a member of the Presidential Board of Visitors to the Military Academy in 1885 and to the Naval Academy in 1896. In 1885 he was secretary of said Board and succeeded in inserting into the report a number of his recommendations, all of which have since been adopted though some of them he had to urge twenty-five years after his original recommendation of them. His official visit to the Naval Academy in 1896 resulted in a very just and masterly comparison of the methods of the two schools which may be found in the report of the Bureau of Education for 1898-99.

Besides Dr. Holden's influence and achievements in concrete cases as above specified, his varied knowledge and ever-

active intellect served as a most invigorating and beneficial ferment in the mental atmosphere of all those with whom he came into contact. His presence as Librarian at the Academy gave the library a prominence in the literary and scientific world that it had never before approached. His reputation and wide acquaintance and bibliographic knowledge, secured to it, in part or whole, many valuable acquisitions. He was ever ready to suggest or receive any appropriate additions to the Academy or library. The modest but artistic memorials of Poe and Whistler and a number of busts of famous men added to the library since 1900 evidence his influence in this respect. He also greatly desired to inaugurate certain Academy publications; he suggested a journal to be issued at intervals, which he thought could be made a great stimulus both to officers in the service (including professors) and to cadets, besides placing the Academy into closer relations with other institutions of learning. A well devised scheme for the preparation and issue of such a journal was prepared by him and a committee of the Academic Board under the encouragement of the then Superintendent; but the latter eventually failed to give the necessary authorization to the project. Under the scheme proposed it is beyond question that an entirely new source of distinction would have been brought to the Academy.

With a knowledge of the Academy resulting from thirty-six years' experience as an instructor and professor and four years as a cadet, acquainted with the *old* and the so-called *new* West Point, it is the unqualified conviction of the writer that no other person *whatever* could have served the Academy in any capacity both so ably and in so many ways as did Holden while he was Librarian.

If the foregoing sketch of Dr. Holden's career gives any correct idea of his versatile ability and extraordinarily active mind it will be readily imagined that his personality and character were also unusual. The friendship between him

and myself began when we were cadets in 1868 and continued until his death in 1914, a period of forty-six years. For eighteen of these years we were intimate, and never ceased more or less frequent communication during the other twenty-eight years. A few facts and conclusions from this extended opportunity are here introduced as giving some indication of Dr. Holden's personality.

Though he delighted in conversation and abounded in amusing and illustrative stories, I never in all those years, knew him to use a profane expression, nor tell a story that could not with propriety be repeated in any company. Though we often differed decidedly in our opinions upon subjects under discussion, I never once had the slightest reason to think that he was actuated by any selfish motive. It is my conviction that he was always influenced by the merits of the proposition as he saw them and where public interests were involved he ever kept them above all else.

His ready comprehension of stated conditions and his correspondingly quick conclusions, often made him impatient with slower minds, and in earlier years this impatience was sometimes evident, but more seldom in later years. A misstatement of a fact well known to himself, or an evidently wrong conclusion from facts, or an evidently erroneous deduction from given premises was almost sure to be promptly and directly refuted. In such cases his replies might be said to be *involuntary*, for he was never able to avoid making them, though he often said afterwards, that had he thought in time he would have been silent. Neither the slowness nor ignorance of others on one subject affected his judgment as to their worth in any other regard. His insight into character was marvelously quick and generally accurate, as the writer had many occasions to observe. In the later years of his life he was particularly charitable in his estimate of men, nearly always discovering considerable worth in all those with whom he came into contact.

He was one of the most continually entertaining of men in conversation and possessed the unusual faculty of inducing conversation among his associates without any appearance of desiring to display his own knowledge. He was an attentive listener on subjects that he considered important. He had artistic tastes and knowledge and understood and greatly appreciated good music, as well as the plastic arts.

As expressing the opinion of one of the younger officers who had excellent opportunity to know Dr. Holden, the following is taken from the biographical sketch, by Captain E. G. Davis, already once quoted from: "Great in mind and character, broad in culture and refinement, genial and pleasing in personality, helpful and sympathetic to those who seek aid or information and abounding in good fellowship, he is a man whom it is an inspiration to know and with whom it is an honor to be associated."

Dr. Holden was very fond of the young; and many of his most delightful traits of character, as well as his adaptability are shown in his letters to this class of his friends. It is regretted that this notice cannot embody some of these.

Many of those acquainted with Dr. Holden's distinguished career prior to 1900, were surprised at his accepting the position of Librarian at the Academy; but this action illustrates one feature that characterized his whole career. He was always ready to *contribute* what definite knowledge he had acquired on any subject. He held that by general *contribution*, *co-operation* resulted, and that by *co-operation* more rapid *advance* in knowledge is brought about, though less *individual* reputation is acquired. This principle pervaded Dr. Holden's life work and in part explains the great number and variety of his contributions, only partially included in this notice.

In the West Point Library he saw the possibilities of a most useful and valuable work, he knew that he could contribute to its accomplishment; he saw in it no addition to

his scientific reputation or even appreciation of what he expected to accomplish, except perhaps by a very few, but following his principle to *contribute* what and when he could, he undertook the work. His great mental equipment was directed to wholly impersonal but most beneficial results. In accepting the position at West Point he did not have to *learn* the duties of Librarian, his varied activities had already prepared him; his ability, even in such work, was known to those best qualified to express an opinion as is proven by the following incident. Commenting in 1902 on Dr. Holden's appointment as Librarian at the Academy, the present distinguished President of the Carnegie Foundation, inquired how his services were obtained and added: "You have an able librarian and the best bibliographer in America."

It is doubtful whether any equal portion of Dr. Holden's active life yielded so many valuable practical results as his library work at West Point.

In October, 1912, he sent me the following lines with the remark: "They tell my story."

"The crowning folly of a good man's life
Is, the cynics tell us, to be born at all;
For, looking backward, old eyes see the strife
The chaos, sorrows, miseries that befall.
An even wilder folly, is, my boy,
We, being here on earth, to fail to prize
The care-free days of childhood, youth, the joy
Of friendship and the light in lovers eyes.

"Then duty comes, our birthright and our task,
A place on Earth that has been earned by work.
Duty well done is all the High Gods ask.
Noblesse Oblige: we were not born to shirk,
So live that Gods and men alike shall say
'He did his best,' it is the Holden way."

Dr. Holden was afflicted by a painful ailment in the closing ten years of his life, during the last four of which he moved only very short distances except in a rolling chair. In these later years he suffered very greatly and with little respite, but he kept up his supervision of the library. When he could not go to the library the material requiring his personal attention was taken to him. During his entire illness, except in intervals of complete prostration, his mental activity was unabated. He bore his suffering with almost stoical composure and he made such heroic effort to ignore it that his presence never diminished the life and brightness of any gathering that he cared to enter. On the parade or elsewhere, his rolling chair was generally surrounded by interested friends and acquaintances, few of whom knew what suffering was hidden beneath his animated and attractive manner. He long well knew that he could not recover and to those who knew him best he sometimes expressed the wish that the end would come soon. His was a marvellous illustration of the sustaining power of a master mind.

Few if any of the graduates of the Academy have left evidence of such an active life devoted to works of so high an order as Dr. Holden. All who knew him or who will carefully consider the results of this activity will, we think, conclude that he was one of the ablest and most accomplished of her sons. His scientific reputation might have been wider had he devoted his great abilities to *one* or *two* purposes, to the exhaustion thereof, rather than contributing to such a large number of subjects. The progress of science is, however, undoubtedly advanced more rapidly by many contributions rather than by long, though successful pursuit of a single purpose.

Dr. Holden died in his quarters at West Point on March 16, 1914. He was buried with military honors in the Post Cemetery, the funeral exercises taking place from the old chapel in which he attended services as a cadet.

He is survived by his widow and three children, one son and two daughters.

Again quoting from Capt. Davis' biographical sketch, the Academy may proudly "apply to Dr. Holden the words he has sung to her":

"Here where resistlessly the river runs
Between majestic mountains to the sea,
The patriots watchfires burned: their constancy
Won freedom as an heritage for their sons.
To keep that pure inviolate,
Here are the nation's children schooled in arts
Of peace, in discipline of war: their hearts
Made resolute, their wills subordinate,
To do their utmost duty at the call
Of this their country whatso'er befall.
Broadcast upon our history's ample page
The records of their deeds are strewn;
Proudly their Alma Mater claims her own.
May she have sons like these from age to age.

Principal honors conferred upon Dr. Holden:

Degrees: B. S., Washington University, 1866; A. M., 1879. LL.D., University of Wisconsin, 1887; LL.D., Columbia College, 1888; Sc. D. Uni. Pacific, 1896; Litt. D. Fordham College, 1910.

Memberships: National Academy Sciences, Washington; Astronomische Gesellschaft of Germany; Amer. Asso. Adv. Science; British Astronomical Association; Societe d'Astronomie de Paris; Philosophical Society of Washington; American Philosophical Society; Corresponding Mem. of Italian Spectroscopic Society; Wisconsin Academy of Science, etc.

Honorary member: Liverpool Astronom. Society; Astronom. Society of France; Royal Astronom. Soc. London; Astronom. Society of Toronto; Sociedad Cientifica "Antonio Alzate" of Mexico; Societe Belge d'Astronomie.

Foreign Decorations: Commander of the Ducal Order of the Ernestine House of Saxony, Nov. 9, 1894, in recognition of services to Science. At that time there were only eighteen commanders of this class in Germany.

February 24, 1896: Order of Bolivar (el Busto del Libertador) from Venezuela. July 27, 1896, Knight Order of the Dannebrog Denmark, for services to Science.

Societies: Sons of the American Revolution, 1895; Military Order of Foreign Wars, 1895; Society of Colonial Wars, Dec., 1895.

The Century Association, N. Y.

The Metropolitan Club, N. Y.

S. E. TILLMAN.

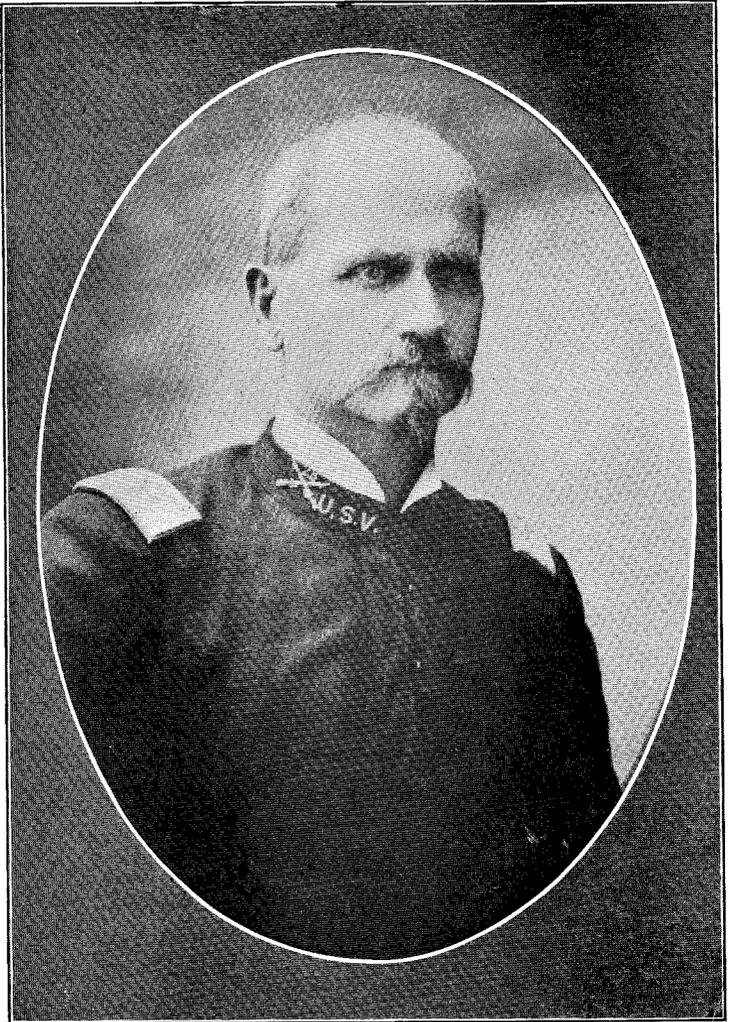
WILLIAM EDWARD BIRKHIMER.

No. 2330. CLASS OF 1870.

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

WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER, when only sixteen years of age, joined the colors, on March 21, 1864, as a private in Company "M", Fourth Iowa Cavalry. He retired from active service, as a Brigadier General, U. S. Army, February 16, 1906. His first volunteer service ended August 8, 1865, and on September 1st of the following year he entered the U. S. Military Academy as a Cadet, graduating therefrom number nineteen in his class on June 15, 1870.

His parents were Nathan and Temperance (Hood) Birkhimer, and his early youth was passed in Iowa, where he attended school in the Denmark Academy.



GENERAL WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER

His service in the Civil War was extensive, and he won the commendation of his captain for bravery in nine actions, a goodly number for a boy. These engagements included the important actions of Selma, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia.

In 1873 Lieutenant Birkhimer graduated at the head of his class at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and in 1889 he received a diploma from the Law School of the University of Oregon. Later he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Courts of two States, and before the Supreme Court of the United States. His application to his studies and the persistence with which he went out of his way in the pursuit of knowledge marked him as an unusual man, and placed him in the class that achieve results and accomplish important ends. The earnestness he displayed in everything he undertook offers a fine example to the youth of this day, and particularly to those of our Academy.

Doubtless most of the cadets of Birkhimer's time who are now living have a distinct recollection of him. Determination was stamped plainly on his face, and was evident in his steady and fearless gaze. In fact, decision, energy and resolution were shown by his every movement. His character, even in his youth, was fundamentally earnest. His studies, his sports, and daily conversations were invariably carried on with a seriousness that was characteristic of the boy and later became so widely known and admired in the man. The vigor with which he was wont to engage in a conversation often misled those who were not intimate with him into thinking he possessed an ungovernable temper, whereas he was not angry in the least and would have been surprised if asked if he felt unkindly toward the person addressed. One who knew him intimately writes: "Under a harsh manner General Birkhimer had an extremely kind heart. He was chivalric and magnanimous to a degree."

No one I ever knew was more desirous of being fair, and yet the strong and pronounced views he held upon every

subject he thought worthy of consideration sometimes, not often, misled him into unintentional unfairness. If time and changed conditions convinced him of his error his apology would be full, without a shadow of an attempt to shield himself. His sense of justice was strong.

Birkhimer was my classmate, and it was my good fortune to be his room-mate for the last three years of our life as cadets. I believe I formed a good estimate of the sturdiness of his character, and I know I owe much to his example. No one could be associated closely with another possessing his sterling honesty, high sense of duty, and loyalty to country and friends without being benefited thereby, and I gladly acknowledge my indebtedness.

His experience in the Civil War had impressed him with the importance of a thorough military education from the standpoint of public efficiency as well as from that of personal advantage, and as a cadet he at once set himself to master the profession of arms so far as this could be accomplished by untiring study and diligent attention to military requirements. To him the military profession was a high and noble one, intimately connected with the safety, progress and glory of the country, and for these reasons worthy of every effort on the part of its members to become masters of the art of war. These high ideals of a soldier's life were associated with his daily thoughts, and largely helped to form the accomplished officer and cultured gentleman he became.

Cadet Birkhimer enjoyed robust health, and, although not a large man, was possessed of unusual strength. These qualities added to the well known earnestness that he displayed in everything he undertook led to his selection as a member of the boat crew of his class. This was before the days of base ball and modern foot ball, when the cadets, in common with the students of many of our great colleges, were enthusiastic about rowing races. The crews of the several classes trained with a persistence and care in keeping with

the deep interest felt by their comrades in the approaching contest, and each man was incited by his classmates to renewed effort if his enthusiasm seemed to lag, but the class of "70" knew that Birkhimer would do his utmost, that in him at least was one man who needed no urging, who was dependent on no encouragement from others, and who could be relied upon absolutely to serve his friends and their cause to the full extent of his ability. This confidence that he inspired as a youth was but a forerunner of what he was to accomplish as a man, as will be plainly evident when we come to review his service in the Philippines. When the time came to graduate from the Academy, Birkhimer possessed not only the confidence and affection of every member of his class, but also unbounded admiration for his integrity, earnestness and strength of character.

Upon receiving his diploma he chose to cast his fortunes with the artillery, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Third Regiment. Like most of the officers of his time he suffered from delayed promotion, and notwithstanding the ardor, hard work, and honorable ambition that formed part of his daily life, he did not reach a lieutenant-colonelcy in his chosen arm, the highest grade he attained therein, until May 20, 1905, within a few days of thirty-five years from the date of his first commission. Fortunately for the service as well as for himself no discouragement could lessen his interest in his profession, and he continued to the end to serve with the same enthusiasm with which he had entered upon his career.

Lieutenant Birkhimer gained, as might be expected from what has already been said, a reputation for thoroughness in the discharge of his duties as an artillery officer, and his pride in the arm caused him to publish a historical sketch of the organization and administration of the artillery of the U. S. Army. He dedicated this work to that great artilleryman Henry J. Hunt, to whom our country owed so much and paid so little. He also wrote an able paper upon the law of

appointment and promotion in our army. It stands to his credit that he served a tour as an Assistant Instructor at the U. S. Military Academy.

Lieutenant Birkhimer married Geraldine, daughter of R. V. W. Howard, at Sackett's Harbor, New York, September 22, 1876. He had one child who died in her lovely early womanhood, and he is survived by his widow and two grandsons.

From 1886 to 1890 he served with distinction as Judge Advocate of the Department of Columbia, and during this time he gave much thought and careful reading to problems connected with military government in occupied territory. As a result of this study he published in 1891 his *Military Government and Martial Law*. Of the value of this work there has been no better judge than the late General George B. Davis, long Judge Advocate General of the Army, who, writing a few days before his own death, said: "Birkhimer had an active, inquiring mind which took him out of the beaten paths, leading him into the fields of original research, which he persistently cultivated during the last years of his life. Among other matters he found a congenial field for study in the operations of military government in occupied territory of which we have had so many examples, especially in recent years. This was a subject that appealed strongly to him from every point of view, and after devoting many years to its various manifestations he finally gave book form to the results of his extensive and interesting studies. It is enough to say of this book on military government and martial law that it is regarded as a work of standard and permanent value by those whose official positions charge them with its administration." To this general statement of General Davis it may be added that in particular the book has been of the greatest assistance to the United States authorities in the Philippines in unraveling and adjusting the difficulties and varied problems of government which have arisen during our occupation of those

islands, and also that it has been quoted on many occasions by congressional committees.

Although the war with Spain opened nearly twenty-eight years after Birkhimer gained his first commission at West Point, it found him a Captain of Artillery. In this capacity he went to the Philippines in the early days of the war, and participated in the opening land engagement there on August 13, 1898. His naturally aggressive military temperament caused him to seek active field service. He was in many engagements and was time and again recommended for brevets in the regular army, for distinguished and conspicuous gallantry in action, by such soldiers as MacArthur, Bates, Lawton, Anderson, Kobbe and others. Without stopping to enumerate the names of the various engagements in which he was engaged, it may be said he was awarded a Medal of Honor for most distinguished gallantry in action, in charging and routing, with twelve men, three hundred of the enemy at San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon. His eminent services led to his appointment as Colonel of the Twenty-eighth U. S. Volunteer Infantry. As Colonel of this regiment he especially distinguished himself in Luzon at Putol Bridge, January 7, 1900, and near Taal, July 17th of the same year; also in the campaign in Northern Mindanao in the winter of 1900 and 1901.

There are none better qualified to estimate a soldier's worth than his companions in hardships and danger, and fortunately for our purposes several members of the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry have drawn pen pictures of their Colonel. Colonel George H. Morgan, Fifteenth Cavalry, who was a major in Birkhimer's regiment, says: "He was a magnificent commander in the field, never resting himself and able to get the hardest kind of work out of his subordinates," and that "it was remarkable how with all his preoccupation to his duties, that never allowed him to be familiar with his subordinates, he had the undoubted admiration and even affection

of the volunteer soldiers. They seemed to appreciate the fact that he was always thinking of his duty and were confident that all would be well as far as it was in his power to make it. He impressed us all with his devotion to duty and entire lack of diplomacy, but especially with his ability as a tactician, and had the opportunity presented itself I think he would have impressed himself upon history as one of the few who knew how to handle men in the excitement of battle."

In matters of business he was a man of few words and on one occasion when he said to Morgan, who had been covering the rear as the command retired through a mountain pass: "I did not worry about the rear guard as you were there," all accepted these dozen words as a high compliment, feeling certain Birkhimer would not have used them if he had not meant exactly what he said.

Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Taggart, U. S. Infantry, who also was a major in Birkhimer's regiment of volunteers, says they got their first sight of their colonel as he came aboard the transport *Tartar* at Manila to take command, adding that he was in field uniform, having just arrived from the north line, and looked like a warrior in action. The members of the regiment had formed an unfavorable impression of their colonel because of exaggerated reports about his sternness, but they had not been long in the field when his popularity began to grow. Taggart goes on to say he was the greatest colonel he ever served under, and that "his energy and intellectual force were phenomenal. He worked rapidly and with such precision that what he did once never had to be done again." He wrote with remarkable accuracy and it is related that General MacArthur once asked an officer who had recently left Birkhimer what the latter was doing, and upon being told he was "still pushing his fountain pen," the General said he had received more information from that pen than from any other in the Philippines. In Taggart's opinion, however, "the one thing more than any other that made

him the idol of his regiment was his personal bravery. He did not recognize such a thing as danger." In conclusion this former major says of his colonel that, "he was totally indifferent to popularity. I am sure such a thing never entered his mind, but when it came time to be mustered out every officer and every man could take off his hat to Colonel Birkhimer as the one man in whom he had perfect confidence." Every officer who has commanded troops will appreciate the value of such a compliment, springing from the respect and admiration of his subordinates.

Having heard from Morgan and Taggart, officers of the Regular Service, let us now hear from Lieutenant Geo. H. Wood, formerly of the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, who came from civil life. This lieutenant later became a general officer in the National Guard, and "Manager of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," Dayton, Ohio. In a recent communication General Wood says, he soon learned that in Colonel Birkhimer he was dealing with a wonderful character; that "he did his duty to the utmost limit and insisted that every member of his regiment from the lieutenant-colonel to the last private should obey his orders to the letter. I soon learned that justice was his motto as well as discipline. Although his hand was one of iron with his regiment his pride in it was great, and he was jealous of its honor. He was the best soldier I ever served with and what little I have learned of military duty and discipline I owe to him. When he said 'well done' you felt it was no empty phrase and treasured it for weeks. We laughed at some of his peculiarities, the fact that he never appeared without his saber, spurs and gauntlets, but these were small things and gave color to our good little colonel. They were completely lost in the respect and reverence we had for the man and soldier we followed for two years. You ask me to sum up William E. Birkhimer as I knew him as my colonel — well, one word does it — 'Duty'."

How those sterling qualities of truth, earnestness, courage, justice and sense of duty so prominently observed in the cadet developed later into powerful aids to the colonel of volunteers in maintaining discipline among, and in moulding, his citizen soldiery. His every thought was given to their welfare and to their efficient training. There was a set purpose in the habitual use mentioned of the saber, spurs, and gauntlets. He wished to impress, as he did impress, his command with the importance for constant readiness, and with the fact that thoughts of their common duty were ever uppermost in his mind.

When "taps" sound for ourselves can any of us ask for a better summing up than Lieutenant Wood makes for his old colonel, and expresses in the one word, "Duty"?

After his muster out, for the second time, from the volunteer service, May 1, 1901, Birkhimer resumed his duties in the artillery, and was promoted Major, August 1, 1901, and Lieutenant-Colonel May 20, 1905. His acknowledged ability and wide military information brought him a detail to the General Staff, when his services were of such a character as to call forth the high commendation of the officers under whom he served.

Notwithstanding his naturally strong constitution, and exemplary life, ill health overtook him in 1905. Because of an unbroken record for duty well performed, and particularly for his exceptionally gallant services in the Philippines which, as stated, won him a Medal of Honor, as well as recommendations for the brevets of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, U. S. Army, and of Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Birkhimer was, upon the earnest recommendation of the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General J. C. Bates, appointed a Brigadier General, U. S. Army, February 15, 1906, but unfortunately for the army his health would not permit of his remaining longer on active duty, and

he was retired the following day, upon his own request and after more than forty years' service.

The class of "70" may well be proud of Birkhimer. His life was pure and upright. A faithful friend, husband and father, a gallant and accomplished soldier, he was a credit to his classmates, who loved him, to the Military Academy that educated him, to the army in which he rendered such varied service, and to the country he so gallantly defended. May his truth, earnestness and valor serve as examples to those who follow from the portals of our great Academy.

E. J. McCLERNAND.

VERLING K. HART.

No. 3552. CLASS OF 1893.

Died June 20, 1914, at Cheyenne, Wyo., aged 43.

"Captain Verling K. Hart, U. S. A., retired, died at Cheyenne, Wyo., June 20, 1914. He was born in Kansas, April 9, 1871, and was appointed to West Point from Wyoming, in 1889. He was graduated on June 12, 1893, and promoted to the Army as a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry. He was transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry, August 4, 1893, and was promoted First Lieutenant April 26, 1898. He served with the Seventeenth Infantry in the campaign in Cuba, being engaged in the battles of El Caney and San Juan and in the siege of Santiago. He went to the Philippines in February, 1899, and was promoted Captain, Twenty-Ninth Infantry, on February 2, 1901. He was transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry in April of that year, and was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department in 1903. He was in 1907 assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry. He was retired for disability incident to the service September 17, 1910. Captain Hart was the son of the late Major Verling K. Hart, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, a Civil War veteran."

Efforts were made to obtain a more extended article and also a photograph, but no reply was received to letters written to members of his family.

JOHN SYMINGTON.

No. 4054. CLASS OF 1901.

Died June 28, 1914, at Monterey, Cal., aged 38.

"Lieutenant John Symington, First Cavalry, was born in Santa Fe, N. M., December 5, 1876, graduated from U. S. Military Academy in 1901, served as Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, in Vermont, in the Philippines, and in Kansas; promoted to the First Cavalry in 1906 and served with that regiment in Texas, in the Philippines, in Idaho, and in California. He was on recruiting duty at Atlanta, in 1909 and 1910, and in command of United States Troops at Colexico, in the fall of 1913. He will be remembered by the older people of the southwest through his connection with the famous Armijo family, his great-great uncle, General Armijo, being the last Mexican Governor of New Mexico. His maternal grandfather, Don Ambrose Armijo, was one of the best known men in the great southwest in the '50s and '60s. His paternal grandfather, John Symington, graduated at West Point in 1815, and served continuously in the Ordnance Department of the Army until retired as Colonel in 1863; his father, Dr. John Symington, served creditably as a boy in Stribling's Confederate Battery, after the war graduated at the Maryland Medical University, and came to be the leading physician and surgeon of New Mexico, the friend of every army officer who served in that territory from 1874 to 1896, the year of his death. Lieutenant Symington left a mother and two little daughters, aged nine and seven years, respectively, who have the sympathy of all the officers, ladies, enlisted men and children who knew him, and one knew him but to love him for his honest, loyal, manly, yet gentle, character."—Army and Navy Register.



GENERAL GARRETT J. LYDECKER

GARRET J. LYDECKER.

No. 2020. CLASS OF 1864.

Died at Detroit, Michigan, July 9, 1914, aged 71.

Living in Englewood, New Jersey, in 1843, were John Ryer Lydecker and Elizabeth Salter Ward, his wife. Lydecker came of sound old Holland stock, sagacious, courteous and conservative. His wife was of English blood, and they were well mated. On November 15, 1843, their first son was born and received the name of Garret J. from one of his Dutch forebears. New Jersey was the state of his birth, but New York that of his boyhood, for at the age of six he was formally entered as a pupil in the primary department of Ward School, Number 38, and when only thirteen had outstripped every competitor and received his certificate of admission to what was then the height of the public school system—the New York Free Academy.

“Learning came easy to Lydecker,” was the explanation of school mates. Pages over which other pupils seemed to labor, he read with ease and remembered with accuracy and understanding. Mathematics proved no problem to his alert and eager mind. The law allowed the Free Academy to receive no pupil under the age of fourteen, so for a year the lad studied “out of school” the tasks and lessons that would have been his had he entered in the fall of '57. It resulted that from the date of his admission in 1858, he easily set the pace for his fellow scholars, and later led the Freshman class by a score unequalled in the records at the institution. Much of this became the subject of newspaper comment at the time.

Daniel E. Sickles was the representative in Congress of that district in 1859 and 60, and Tammany was his patron saint. John Ryer Lydecker was politically of the opposite

persuasion and personally not of Sickles's following. Nevertheless, when Sickles was called on in the summer of 1860 to fill at once a vacancy at West Point, he sought the brightest lad in his bailiwick, and the Free Academy promptly named Garret J. Lydecker. Sickles stood by the schools in spite of Tammany and sent Lydecker's name to the Secretary of War. Therefore, when only sixteen years and eight months of age, as directed in a stereotyped letter, signed John B. Floyd, the star of the New York schools, a quiet, self-possessed young gentleman, stood one morning late in August in the presence of Lieutenant Holabird, then Adjutant of the Academy, and was turned over to the tender mercies of Cadet Corporals Rabb, Twining and "Mont" Wright, on duty over the September new cadets.

Recitations started before he had begun to learn the manual and promotion came to the first section in mathematics before he was in complete uniform. Men there were in the class just entering who, like Burnham, Ernst and Cuyler, had the advantage of two or three years in age and higher education, but never once during the long course was there doubt as to the headship of that class of 1864—Lydecker's brilliant mind and possibly better grounding won and held it from first to last.

It was in '62 that we, of the plebe class, first met, but it was '63 before we grew to know, him. As was the custom of that day and generation, harsh and bullying methods attended our weeks of initiation and training—the hardening process being considered essential, the refining as incidental. No one, however, thought of complaining. It was all accepted in silence as part of the system, but there came a day in the midst of the devilment when the furlough class doffed their "cadets," donned the natty uniform then prescribed, and departed on the nine weeks' leave accorded that year. The cry of "Candidates turn out" had brought our motley crew scampering into the area from the "L" of the old barracks,

and forming in two ranks, facing eastward. It was shortly before dinner roll-call, and while we stood at rest, awaiting the pleasure of Captain J. N. G. Whistler, Commandant of new cadets, there came springing lightly down the steps of the Fifth Division the first furloughman of the summer, and as though it were yesterday, I see him now. Of medium height, but slender, agile and graceful, handsome in feature and with the softest, merriest, dark brown eyes, fairly radiating cheer and kindness, he stood before us a moment, shaking hands with the cadet corporal in charge, and then, laughingly looking us over, as we to a man gazed enviously on him. He wore the jaunty blue furlough forage cap and engineer wreath, the single-breasted frock coat of the subaltern, minus the shoulderstraps, dark blue and very full trousers, with a gold cord down the seam—the dress of the Engineers. The coat, to our astonished eyes, was unfastened throughout, displaying a dazzling white waitcoat, with the tiny gilt button of the Academy, closing almost to the throat. His feet were shod with the dainty, soft-leather “dancing shoes,” then a specialty at the Point, and every item of his dress was as spick and span as care could make it. But it was the geniality, the all-pervading kindness that appealed to us. For the first time since our entrance some one hailed us as though we might yet be men and brethren. “Goodbye and good luck to you, plebes,” he said. “See you later,” and that was our introduction to Lydecker.

But it was in '63 and '4 that those of us who dwelt in the Third Division grew to know him, and know him well. Two rare spirits were those two inspectors of sub-division—two of the kindest, most human hearts that ever beat under cadet uniform—“Kaiser” Mackenzie, Cadet First Lieutenant, Company “B,” presiding over the elders, and “Garry” Lydecker, Cadet Second Lieutenant, merrily ruling it over the plebes and yearlings billeted in the cockloft and the floor below, and if there was more fun elsewhere in cadet barracks than

was ours that otherwise dreary winter, I have yet to hear of it. If there were two men who left a more grateful, admiring lot of lower classmen than did Mackenzie and Lydecker when they were graduated I have never heard of them. Plebe and yearling alike, sore beset with the fear of coming examinations could time and again take their troubles to either one of these gifted leaders, sure of sympathy and of patient, painstaking explanation. Problems that were posers to our unmathematical minds, were made luminous by those young experts. There were young fellows in three classes who found it more than hard to say good-bye when Lydecker and Mackenzie left the old Third Division for the front. In those days men might be "walking extra" in the area of barracks Saturday afternoon, and heading a company of regulars on the Rappahannock by Monday night. It was the last year of the great war. The beginning of the end had come. In point of numbers the Class of '64 was puny enough, but we were ready to bet our prospective commissions on their efficiency. It was on Saturday, the 13th of June, they changed the gray for the blue, and on Monday, the 15th, Lydecker had reported for duty in front of Washington.

The next we heard of him was, that, as First Lieutenant of Engineers, he had reached the James River and was commanding a company of the Engineer Battalion in the siege of Petersburg. Before he was one year out of the Academy the brevet of Captain for gallant and meritorious services was awarded. Another year, and the shoulder-straps he was wearing by brevet became his by actual rank. At the age of twenty-two he was a Captain in the Corps of Engineers.

Under the new rank Lydecker's first assignment was as Assistant Engineer on the lake surveys, with station at Detroit. Two years thereafter he was ordered to Galveston, but already Professor Mahan, the aging head of the Department of Civil and Military Engineering, had applied for his services, and on September 1st, that year, he began a tour of duty as Assistant

Professor of Engineering. In the following summer, it will be remembered, the venerable professor who had put the finishing touch to each of nearly forty successive classes, broke under the long strain of years, and was succeeded by his old-time pupil, Junius B. Wheeler—Lydecker stepping up to the grade of principal assistant. The transfer of the Academy from the strict, if scholastic, control of the Engineers in '66, had resulted in an unmistakable "let down" in academic and military discipline, which even the coming of Emory Upton as Commandant, in 1870, failed at first to counteract. The position of professor or instructor for some time following 1866 was not as enviable as it had been, and more than one officer sought relief from duty before the end of the usually allotted four years. Lydecker served until the summer of 1872, his joyous disposition enabling him to rise superior to vexatious conditions. Moreover, the romance of his life had begun during the station at Detroit, and in the early autumn of '69, just after his entrance upon duty at the Point, he had been married to Miss Delia Witherell Buel, of one of the old families of that old French-founded city, and then the sunshine of his life seemed unbounded. Their cheery fireside became the rallying point of the younger element of West Point society. The brightest minds and keenest wits were ever about them, for those were the days when "Alphabet" Davis, Shaler, Mallery, Bass, Barber, Payson, Tillman and Fred Mahan were of the corps of instructors and the leading spirits in the glad old coterie ever hovering about the Lydeckers.

In the summer of '72 Lydecker was transferred to San Francisco as Chief Engineer at Headquarters Division of the Pacific, and was there on duty at the time of the Modoc War, the murder of General Canby and certain of the Peace Commissioners, and the final defeat of the savages; and it was Lydecker who succeeded in exploring and describing the jealously-guarded stronghold of the lava beds. From 1874 to

'77 he was on engineer duty under the orders of Major David C. Houston, but in May that year joined the staff of the Lieutenant General of the Army, and, though later assigned a wider sphere of duty, his first year with Sheridan had given birth to a strong and abiding friendship which held Lydecker in close association throughout the five years of his station at Chicago, (supervising engineer work in the various harbors of Lake Michigan), and continued unbroken until Sheridan's death.

Then in June, '82, came momentous change and promotion. He had reached the grade of Major, Corps of Engineers, in March, 1880, but two years later was selected as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the detail carrying with it the rank of Colonel, which position he held, in spite of total change in the administration, until April, 1886, and then, when relieved of the Commissionership with its enviable rank and emoluments, he was retained at the capital by order of the Chief, as Engineer in charge of the Washington aqueduct and the extension thereof. It was intended as an evidence of confidence and appreciation. It meant a longer term of years at a delightful station, and it proved a misfortune.

President Garfield had died at the hand of an assassin in the summer of '81. Chester A. Arthur had succeeded him, and family, professional and political reasons all united in his choice of Major Lydecker for the Commissionership. There was no question whatever as to Lydecker's fitness for the work in hand. He was a master of his profession, well qualified for the duties before him, but the fact that John R. Lydecker was one of Mr. Arthur's closest friends and associates made the selection of his son an object of suspicion to patriots of the opposing political faction, in and out of Congress. This, added to the fact that there were scores of seniors who might have welcomed either of those appointments at Washington, made Lydecker's seven year sojourn

at the Capital well nigh perilous from the start. But again the cheeriness of his nature, the broad and kindly fellowship for all men, seemed to blind him to the possibilities of envy, intrigue and malice. He had discharged every duty in the past with such consummate ease; he had abiding faith that others, too, were as thorough in matters of detail as he, while in subordinate positions, had ever been, and it all conspired to involve him in the one sorrow of his professional career.

"The man with a grievance is a trial to his friends," writes one of Lydecker's closest comrades and associates, but the man who ever hoped to hear a word of complaint from Lydecker was balked in his desire. No one who well knew him, and therefore could not but like and honor him, could fail to see that beyond expression he felt the censure that had been accorded, but never a word of it fell from his lips. So long as his integrity stood unchallenged the rest could be lived down.

Orders took him in August, '89, to Vancouver Barracks, something like exile after seven years of Washington City, but not for long. Those who best knew him felt that the exuberant health and buoyancy of the past would never again be his, but the Department speedily ordered him to congenial station and the charge of most important works along the Ohio, yet in the summer of '93 found it essential to recommend a few months of sick leave, for Lydecker was obviously too ill to continue duty.

Partially restored, at least, and now at Detroit, the station he most loved, and in charge of new and still more congenial work, Lydecker rallied. From the winter of 1893-4 to the date of his final retirement, his duties were the most desirable, and his technical work the finest of his professional career. In charge as Chief Engineer much of the time (for his Colonelcy came in May, 1901) of the harbors and navigation of the Great Lakes, of the St. Clair Flats, and at the

Sault de Sainte Marie; as Division Engineer to 1904, and as senior member of various river and harbor boards, Lydecker was in his element. Succeeding General Poe, upon the lamented death of that great engineer in October, '95, Lydecker took entire charge of the new lock—the "Poe Lock" of today, and completed the work in '96. It was Lydecker who designed or decided upon certain excellent features of the operating machinery which had not been determined up to the time of the general's death, and, by a singular and happy coincidence, it was under Lydecker's final lead that the Engineers completed the double channel at the St. Clair Flats, an improvement in the navigation of the Great Lakes first recommended by the board of which Lydecker was a member, soon after the close of the Civil War.

At no time since his cadet days had Lydecker been so thoroughly appreciated, and at no time so widely known and admired, as during the last decade of his active service. Though never again in robust health, he gradually regained much of the cheeriness which had been so marked a characteristic of his younger life. With station at Detroit, and with control of most of the harbors and waterways of the Great Lakes, he was the man looked up to by every shipmaster, navigator and vessel owner of the vast and growing commerce of the middle west. Through the canals of the Sault de Sainte Marie alone there passed under his guidance an annual tonnage far in excess of the world channel of De Lesseps from Said to Suez. Upon the professional ability of "the Chief" at Detroit, and the vigilance of his assistants, depended in a great measure the success or failure of the season's traffic. Through his hands, it might be well said, passed day after day the vast crop of the wealth-producing product of the Northwest—millions in iron and copper and millions in wheat. Time had been, said the vessel owners, or their spokesman, the Press, when their urgings or complaints fell on ears heedless or unsympathetic, but never so with

Lydecker. "He was the kindest, most approachable man I ever knew in office," was the sentiment echoed throughout the great and powerful Lake Carriers Association. He was most prompt and thorough in his office work: "The best Division Engineer I ever knew," said one of the greatest of his many brilliant and skilled assistants, himself a man more prone to censure than to praise. He made it a pleasure to those blunt men of affairs, the vessel men and ship owners, to come to him with their suggestions, and in the warmth and glow of all this popular approval, and in the sweetness and sympathy of his home life, in spite of slowly failing health and strength, Lydecker's last years on earth were probably the happiest of all. To those whose privilege it was to receive the welcome of his little household, for only one child, a beloved and devoted daughter, had blessed their union, an hour with the Lydeckers was the blithest of the day. Even the foreboding of bereavement could not dull the glad note of welcome; even the shadow of impending sorrow could not dim the light of kindness and sympathy. Theirs was a homelife almost ideal, and there, almost without a sigh or struggle, less than a twelve month ago, he calmly passed away.

Retired from active service at the age of 64, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, Lydecker kept up for several years his keen interest in what had been the crowning work of his life. His desk stood ever ready in the old office, and his successors at the station ever as ready with their welcome. Yet, long before the final summons came, old friends noted the symptoms of failing health, and even among those whose relations with him were purely of a business nature there had been heard frequent expressions of anxiety and concern. It was as though Detroit and Lydecker were interlocked.

So, too, in social circles as in business and professional life, even as at his own fireside, sunshine and cordiality had seemed to radiate from Lydecker's presence. Envy and

jealousy were traits he never knew, and it followed that all over the old City of the Straits there was heard the note of sorrow and of sympathy at the announcement of his death, for one of the mightiest of our men of mark, the Engineers, and one of the kindest, sweetest spirits of our day and generation swept onward beyond the bourne at that final summons from on High.

CHARLES KING,
Class of 1866.

STEPHEN CROSBY MILLS.

No. 2699. CLASS OF 1877.

Died August 3, 1914, at Ticonderoga, New York, aged 60.

STEPHEN CROSBY MILLS entered the Military Academy from Illinois in July, 1873. He was one of the leading members of his class — socially and influentially.

He soon showed the qualities which made him an unusual, dominating character throughout his military career. He was always considerate, genial and courteous to those around him.

He possessed that unusual sense — strong common sense — and an unflinching appreciation of proportion — to which was added a shrewd insight into the characters of his comrades.

He joined the Twelfth Infantry at Angel Island, California, in September of 1877. He was a general favorite in San Francisco society during that winter — which was unusually gay for those days.

In the summer of '78 Mills saw his first active service against Indians in the Bannock War, and later in that year accompanied his regiment to Arizona. He was soon given



COLONEL S. C. MILLS

the command of a company of Apache Scouts, on which duty he remained for about four years. This was frequently very arduous service and the fights were as dangerous for the small number of men engaged in them, as the battles of big wars.

During this time he took part in the following Indian engagements: San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, April 7, 1880; La Luz Canon, New Mexico, April, 1880; Mount Graham, Arizona, October 2, 1881; Dragoon Mountains, Arizona, October 4, 1881; Las Animas Mountains, New Mexico, April 28, 1882.

He was breveted First Lieutenant for gallant services in action against Indians in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, April 7, 1880, and in the Las Animas Mountains, New Mexico, April 28, 1882.

He was promoted First Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry, May 28, 1884. He was on college duty at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1884 and '86, and was military attaché to our legation in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1890 and '91, a position for which his ability, tact, fine address and genial personality, made him unusually qualified.

He was promoted Captain Twelfth Infantry, December 16, 1894, and served as Aide de Camp to General Ruger in 1895 to '97. General Ruger reposed great confidence in Mills' judgment, tact and general knowledge of the details of the service. He was one of General Ruger's most trusted and useful staff officers, for whom he entertained warmest personal attachment to the end of his life.

When the Spanish war was declared, Mills was on duty with his regiment at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. He accompanied it to the camp at Chickamauga. He was appointed Major and Inspector General of Volunteers, May 12, 1898, and assigned to the duty of mustering in the Georgia Volunteers; an important work which he accomplished with conspicuous success.

Largely as the result of the ability and practical mastery of service detail which he showed as a mustering officer, he was appointed Major and Inspector General of the regular army July 25, 1898; and at the completion of his mustering duties, was assigned as Inspector General of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, at Tampa, and from there was sent to Montauk Point, in August, to muster out the regiment of Rough Riders.

He was detailed, from September, 1898, to June, 1899, Recorder of the Commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the War with Spain.

His selection for this important work was most complimentary, and a recognition of the trust and confidence reposed in him by the War Department. He accomplished it with that thoroughness and efficiency which characterized all his work.

From 1899 to 1902 he was on duty with the Philippine Division in Manila when he handled a number of important questions arising from the transfer of the Government from a military to a civil status.

He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, February 2, 1901, and Colonel April 12, 1903.

He was Chief of Staff of the Philippine Division from September, 1907, to August, 1909. He fulfilled, both officially and socially, the varied and complicated duties of that important position with the same efficiency, skill and tact he had always displayed in less important duties. The commanding generals under whom he served relied implicitly on his efficiency, sound judgment and impartial and impersonal justice in the handling of all important matters.

On his return from the Philippines in September, 1909, he was assigned as Chief of Staff, Department of the Lakes, and in October of the following year went to Governors Island as Chief of Staff of the Department of the East.

When the Maneuver Division was formed at San Antonio, General Carter, its commander, selected and applied for Mills as his Chief of Staff. This was a merited and conspicuous compliment, as General Carter had his choice, practically, of all available officers in the army for this duty. The Maneuver Division, up to that date, was the largest concentration of regular troops in peace in the history the army, and no one outside of the War Department knows the valuable character of the work accomplished by its Headquarters Staff in working out and perfecting plans and details for the organization of divisions and armies in the future.

After the breaking up of the Maneuver Division, Mills returned to Governor's Island and resumed his duties as Inspector General of the Eastern Department, where he remained until his death.

But for his untimely death he would have risen to the grade of General Officer and head of his Corps, for which his talents, experience and accomplishments fitted him to a conspicuous degree.

Mills was commended by the various general officers under whom he served on account of the many rare qualities that made up his character. In his later service he was recommended by them for promotion to the grade of general.

One of the most unusual and useful of his qualities was his fairmindedness. Whenever a question was presented to him for investigation he was able to detach his personality from it entirely, to view each fact and individual in a purely judicial light and logically to arrive at the truth. This rare quality was of inestimable value to him in his position of Inspector General.

Another of his characteristics was an ability to criticise or convey censure when necessary without leaving any sting or resentment.

All the officers who served under him testify to the thoughtful consideration and tact with which he treated them in his official dealings.

Few officers have answered the last call and passed over the Great Divide so universally respected and beloved as Mills. His main object and motive in life were to work for the efficiency and honor of the army.

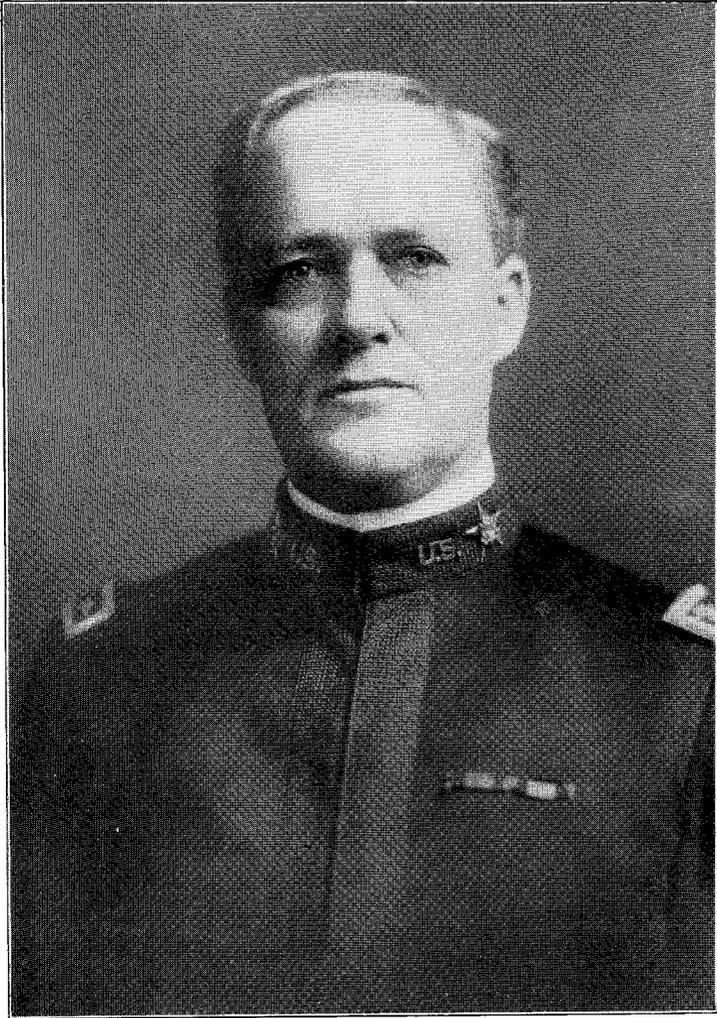
He is survived by his wife, born Lilian Lee, and two daughters.

In his family he was as devoted and gentle as he was efficient and brave in the field.

It is a sad satisfaction to write these poor words as a last tribute of esteem and affection for my dear old friend. We were together in the same regiment for more than twenty-five years and were intimate friends and comrades in peace and war.

“Ah! soldiers to your honored rest
Your truth and valor bearing,
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring.”

R. K. EVANS.



COLONEL DANIEL H. BOUGHTON

DANIEL HALL BOUGHTON.

No. 2887. CLASS OF 1881.

Died August 24, 1914, at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, aged 56.

A heart throb of deep and genuine sorrow surged through the military service, when it became known that on August 24, 1914, COLONEL DANIEL H. BOUGHTON, Tenth Cavalry, had passed away in the prime of his manhood, and at a climax in his exceptional career when best fitted by rank, experience, and professional attainments, to excel in those many and varied things which fall to the lot of higher commanders in our military service.

He was born in an obscure village in Minnesota, August 27, 1858, and was in the best sense of the term a self-made man. There were no railroads within hundreds of miles of the little town of Nunda, and Boughton's father had been a '49-er who had gone to California round the Horn, and had returned to the Middle West without being favored by fortune in the gold fields. So that when, in 1868, the family moved to a farm in Worth County, Iowa, young Boughton and his two half-brothers (Majors George P. and Herbert A. White, U. S. A.) had few if any of the educational and social advantages which boys of their age enjoy today. His step-father, however, with a finely equipped mind, early laid the foundation of Boughton's education, and enabled him to successfully pass a teacher's examination, with, what seemed at the time, a princely salary of forty dollars a month. Between times Dan Boughton worked on a farm, and occasionally eked out his school stipend by assisting in labor on the county roads at a dollar and a half a day. There were no "movies" in those days, and Dan and his brothers used to save up for the occasional country circus—the one-ring, one-elephant, one-camel variety.

Boughton's education was further augmented by a regular course at the Cedar Valley Seminary, at Osage, Iowa, which, however, he was unable to fully complete, due to his selection in the year 1877, for appointment to the United States Military Academy. But even in those days he was known as a tireless worker, and had a considerable local reputation as a debater and speller in the competitive tests arranged between different schools. It is related that he once "spelled down" the representatives of the entire county, on the word "autepaschal", which proved to be a rare word in that portion of the Middle West.

During the summer of 1877, young Boughton was teaching school, walking four miles from his home to the school-house daily. When news came that the West Point candidate from the Fourth Iowa District had failed, and that a competitive examination would be held to determine the new appointee, young Boughton entered the examination and won easily. He entered West Point in September of the year 1877, and graduated in 1881, standing Number 9 in a class of 53 members. His first assignment was to the Third Cavalry, then stationed in Wyoming.

Passing over those earlier years of his army career we find him in 1889 at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and the War Department records of that year show that he was made the subject of a commendatory letter from Lieutenant Colonel Henry W. Lawton, Inspector General, for his energy, perseverance, and good judgment in inaugurating and maintaining the first army canteen at the recruit depot, in the face of much skepticism on the part of his fellow officers as to the success of the project and much discouraging opposition on the part of the post-trader.

In 1890, Lieutenant Boughton was detailed to duty at the Military Academy — first as Assistant to the Quartermaster, and later as an Instructor in Law and History — serving for a period as Assistant Professor of History. During this tour

of duty, Boughton, with his unbounded energy, decided to take the law course at Columbia University and actually went to New York City daily, returning in time to meet his classes at the Academy in the afternoons. In the last year of his four-year detail, he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, and three years later rounded out his already broad legal knowledge by graduating *cum laude* from the law school of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Boughton received his captaincy in 1896, and in the following year was married to Henrietta Rittenhouse Wilson, a daughter of General Thomas Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, then a Major in the Commissary Department of the Army. He remained on duty at Jefferson Barracks until in the spring of 1898 he was ordered with his regiment to Chickamauga Park and Tampa, and later to Cuba, participating in the battle of San Juan and the siege of Santiago.

That Captain Boughton would in this his first campaign acquit himself with marked credit, almost goes without saying, for he did everything before him with his whole heart and soul; but it is interesting to record the following remarks of Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York, addressed to President McKinley early in 1899, and urging Captain Boughton's promotion:

"I had the good fortune to be an eye-witness to Captain Boughton's cool courage and soldierly conduct at the extreme front in the Santiago fighting, and I speak of him with the most unreserved praise. He is as good an officer as there was in the cavalry division. I saw him at the extreme front at the end of the July 1st fight, when he reported to me. At that time there had been some talk of retiring, and he came over, having previously reported to me for duty, to state that he had heard the rumor and wished in the most emphatic manner to protest, and to state that he was certain we could hold our position against any force the Spaniards could possibly bring to bear against us.

"He at this time was one of those stationed at the extreme right flank and had to guard his flank as well, as his front; but no one who saw the cool self-confidence and thorough mastery of his profession which he showed throughout the fight, could doubt his ability to more than make his words good. He led his troops in every charge. I cannot too highly commend him."

For his gallantry before Santiago-de-Cuba, Captain Boughton was recommended for the brevet of Major — one of the many awards which Congress has never seen fit to seal with its official approval, although but an insignificant recognition of the gallantry of those who were so recommended by their military superiors.

Returning from Cuba, Captain Boughton was for a time with his troop at Montauk Point, L. I., and at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; later going to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to ship regimental property, and finally to Augusta, Ga., and Fort Myer, Virginia.

In July, 1900, the Boxer troubles in China having demanded the despatch of an American expeditionary force, Boughton sailed from San Francisco with his squadron, ostensibly for Taku, China. But at Nagasaki, Japan, to the great regret of all concerned, the destination of the Third Cavalry was changed to Manila. On arrival in the Philippines, Boughton's troop immediately took the field, and he was engaged with insurrectos at Sinait, P. I., September 26, 1900, and in the capture of Santa Rosa Mountain, October 7-8, the same year.

Legal and administrative ability was so much in demand, however, in the military occupation of the Philippines, that Captain Boughton was not long permitted to remain on duty with his regiment; and in 1901, we find him successively occupying the positions of Provost Judge at Bangar, Province of Union; Adjutant General, First District, Department of Northern Luzon; and Judge Advocate of the First Separate Brigade.

Northern Luzon having become more or less pacified by the latter part of the year 1901, the military authorities in the Philippines began to concentrate their efforts on Southern Luzon, where, in the provinces of Tayabas, Batangas, Laguna, and Cavite, the insurrection still maintained itself through guerrilla operations, frequently punctuated by assassinations; and by coercion and taxation of the *Americanista* inhabitants to support the insurgent forces still in the field. These forces, though more or less disorganized, were still in considerable numbers, and under such leaders as Malvar, Gonzales, and minor chiefs, were still thorns in the flesh of pacification. General J. Franklin Bell, was in immediate charge of this district, under the supervision of that gallant soldier, Major General Lloyd Wheaton.

It was under General Bell, and during the stirring times which followed the latter's aggressive policy in the unpacified district, that Boughton performed most valuable service in the field, more especially in what has since been known as the *concentration period*, when the entire population of two large provinces were assembled in healthful camps; while the troops scoured the outlying country for insurgents and their supplies.

From December 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, Captain Boughton was Brigade Provost Marshal, Commissary General of Prisoners, Superintendent of Provost Courts, and in Charge of Civil Affairs, in General Bell's very important military district. In 1902, during what has been known in the Philippines as the Lobo Campaign, he acted as chief of staff and personal representative of the brigade commander, who was unable to personally accompany the expedition. Under written instructions from General Bell, outlining the purposes and general plan of operations, Boughton practically controlled the entire maneuver, involving 2,000 men, and having for its objective the destruction or capture of every able-bodied Filipino found outside the limits of the concentration camps; and the elimination of such food supplies as would prolong armed resistance to American sovereignty.

Almost immediately thereafter, Captain Boughton was designated by the brigade commander as his personal representative, in charge of the tactical movement of some seventeen organizations, in an important military maneuver lasting over two weeks, which led to the final capture in April, 1902, of General Malvar, and the crumbling away, once for all, of armed resistance to American rule on the Island of Luzon.

Boughton's efficiency record for the period ending June 30, 1901, contains the following remark of the brigade commander, General Bell:

"Captain Boughton is one of the ablest and best-equipped, all-around officers I have come in contact with. He can be trusted and depended upon without reservation. He takes great interest in his work, has exceptional capacity for labor, and is an able administrator. He is very resourceful and never lets an opportunity pass him by. Is always liable to take hold and do anything which he observes needs doing. Has force, decision, and clear perception. He has rendered me exceptionally valuable service in the Philippine Islands. There is no question in my mind as to his ability to perform in an able manner the duties of a general officer, either in peace or war."

But, with the pacification of Southern Luzon, came problems quite as difficult of solution as those of the guerrilla period. War had been almost continuous in the newly pacified provinces for the past six years; the *rinderpest* had killed most of the carabao and *surra*, most of the horses; cholera had visited with deadly results most of the towns; and with already sadly diminished rice crops, a plague of locusts still further depleted the available food supply.

The General and his staff were, however, equal to the occasion. On the personal financial responsibility of the brigade commander, vast quantities of rice were imported by the military authorities, and in order to obviate the pauperization of the native population, the food was sold to the latter at the market price of normal times. In this manner a wide-

spread famine was not only prevented, but a large surplus of funds was accumulated for feeding the destitute, for purchasing agricultural implements and farming animals, and for stamping out the terrible epidemic diseases which had devastated the provinces.

As Treasurer of the "War Emergency Rice Fund", Captain Boughton assumed responsibility for the expenditure, auditing and accounting of many thousands of *pesos*; and at the end of a period fraught with a thousand vexatious financial and administrative problems, his accounts were turned over to the Auditor of the Philippine Archipelago and found correct to a penny.

In a letter to The Adjutant General of the Army, dated November 18, 1902, asking that Boughton be retained in the Islands to wind up the financial affairs of these tremendous purchases of food supplies, the brigade commander said:

"Aside from myself, Captain Boughton is the only man I know, who has a sufficient knowledge of the necessities of the situation, to be able to tide the people over until their next crop, which should mature in September coming. Captain Boughton is one of the ablest and best officers I know in the service. He has been connected with me since June, 1901, and I know him thoroughly. I can trust him and he is earnestly interested in the problem before him. His service is of untold value to the administration here, which thoroughly recognizes that fact."

To carry to a successful conclusion a series of complex business operations involving immense purchases of rice in China and other foreign countries and the chartering of vessels to bring it to the Philippines; its honest distribution over a wide area devoid of good communications through native agents lately in insurrection against the American government and only too willing to connive at fraud; and to wind up the affairs of this mammoth undertaking with every item of expense accounted for, betokens business and administrative ability of the highest order.

Captain Boughton's efficiency record bears this acknowledgment by his immediate superior of his services at that time:

"Captain Boughton is one of the hardest working, most zealous officers, I know. He is an exceptionally good business man, thoroughly well posted in any kind of army administration. He has exceptional capacity for mastering and systematizing the details of any business proposition. He possesses the faculty of taking an absorbing interest in the business in hand, no matter what it may be. He is invariably successful in anything he undertakes."

Subsequently, his justice, firmness, and ability in passing upon and in adjusting the many claims against the government, growing out of the insurrection period was also most favorably commented upon by Brigadier General Jesse M. Lee, commanding Third Brigade, in August, 1903:

"While you were performing duties in this brigade under my supervision, I felt assured that by your conspicuous ability and your impartiality in passing upon the many questions of claims and other intricate matters, that you left nothing further to be done, and your course in every detail was one of justice to claimants as well as to the United States."

Captain Boughton became a Major of Cavalry in May, 1903, and in September of the same year, returned to the United States by the Suez route, after three strenuous years of service in the tropics.

From 1904 to 1908, he was on duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and rendered conspicuously brilliant service there—first, as Senior Instructor, Department of Law; later, as Senior Instructor, Department of Military Art; and finally, as Assistant Commandant. At this critical epoch in the development of the Army Service Schools, he rendered signal assistance in reorganizing the important departments of study of which he was the head; and in putting into operation the *applicatory system of instruc-*

tion, which has since made the work of this institution of such permanent benefit to the military service.

In the year 1908, Major Boughton was detailed by the War Department as a member of the General Staff Corps, and was assigned to duty with the Army War College Division. While on this detail, he prepared and carried into execution many important measures for the benefit of the service; was Chairman of the Military Information Committee and member of the United States Geographic Board; and served from time to time with marked credit at Army and State maneuvers as Chief Umpire.

What was perhaps Major Boughton's crowning achievement as a member of the War Department General Staff, was his thorough revision of the Field Service Regulations of the year 1910. A prominent field officer, a classmate of Boughton's, has said of this work, that so unmistakably clear was the context, it was the one book about which the Adjutant General of the Army had no questions submitted for explanation or interpretation. It was and is a living monument to Boughton's great ability as a thinker and as a writer of pure English.

A distinguished general officer of our Army wrote of this work as follows:

"Even if you had done nothing else than the hard, grinding work you put on the new Field Service Regulations and the order regulating our military educational system, your tour on the General Staff would have been distinguished by results.

"Aside from the immense amount of labor, involving the co-ordination of the views of the Leavenworth schools, the War College, and the bureau chiefs in compiling the new Field Service Regulations, the entire text thereof is practically your own composition. It may be a source of gratification to you to know that I have never heard an unfavorable comment about the new Field Service Regulations, but have heard on the contrary, many voluntary commendations thereof. As for my own opinion, I consider it the best type of field service regulations existing in any service.

"Should any serious trouble occur in Mexico, and our government organize volunteers, as usual, you are at liberty to go to—— with this letter in order that he may see what I now record, namely, that in my opinion there is no officer in the service better qualified to command a volunteer regiment in war than yourself. I am convinced that you could command a brigade or division equally well."

While on duty at the Army War College, Major Boughton devoted much time and thought to a study of the problems of the Far East. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry in March, 1911, and as his detail on the General Staff would expire the following year, he made application for Philippine service. At that time there was much talk of a second international expedition to Peking, and Colonel Boughton stated in a letter to a close friend that he hoped his tour of duty in the Orient would afford him opportunity to study at close range the organization and equipment of the armies of the leading nations of the world.

There can be little doubt that if a relief or a punitive expedition had been sent from the Philippines to China, Lieutenant Colonel Boughton would have borne an important part in connection therewith. His experience, study, rank, as well as his widely known ability as an organizer, administrator, and tactician, would have made him an ideal selection for chief of staff of such a field force; and it was perhaps the irony of fate that not only was he denied this opportunity for distinguished service, but that his tour in the Philippines — marked, as was all of his service, by unremitting physical and mental labor — was destined to cause such a gradual breaking down of vital forces and powers of resistance, as ultimately resulted in his death.

He reached his colonelcy in April, 1914, and was invalided home from the Philippines, in the hope that a change of climate and environment might work an improvement in his physical condition.

After several months in the hospital and while still a very sick man, he was attached to the Tenth Cavalry on July 11, 1914, and commanded the regiment from August 1st until his death from cerebral hemorrhage, the morning of August 24th, at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Even during his final illness, he refused to believe that he was critically ill, and his active mind was constantly at work devising plans for the future betterment of the regiment he was so proud to command. With him during his last moments were his devoted wife, and his two half-brothers — Major George P. White, Ninth Cavalry, and Major Herbert A. White, Judge Advocate.

Interment was in beautiful and historic Arlington Cemetery on the banks of the Potomac opposite the national capital, where in the years to come a monument to his memory will look down on the scene of many of his best efforts, the Army War College.

The Masonic bodies of Fort Leavenworth,* in whose organization and perpetuation Colonel Boughton had been most active, sent special representatives to be present at the funeral. In addition to the usual military escort and ceremonies, the Washington Chapter, Knights Rose Croix, officiated in the beautiful and impressive Masonic services of the Scottish Rite, in the presence of a circle of his devoted family and friends. Some months later, the Masonic bodies of Fort Leavenworth mourned his loss in a Lodge of Sorrow, — the eulogy of Colonel Boughton's life and character being delivered by a devoted friend and Masonic Brother, Reverend H. Percy Silver, who came from West Point, New York, for the purpose.

* Masonic history: Elected to Hancock Lodge, No. 311, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and degree conferred, April 9, 1906; Charter member of Chapter, May 19, 1906; Charter member of Council, February 24, 1907; Charter member of Consistory, October 27, 1907. Offices held: Senior Warden, (1906); Worshipful Master, (1907); Venerable Master, (1907); Master of the Kadosh, (1908).

Thus passed to the Great Beyond a good friend and a brilliant soldier; one whose thorough mental preparedness for any eventuality, the young officer of the future may do well to emulate; a man of simple tastes and homely virtues, who, had Golden Opportunity knocked at the door, might have been recorded in history as one of the Army's great leaders.

His country, his family, and his many friends will more and more appreciate his loss as the years roll by.

C. D. RHODES.

OTTO E. SCHULTZ.

No. 5062. CLASS OF 1912.

Died Sept. 2, 1914, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., aged 27.

Lieutenant Otto E. Schultz, 2d U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, near Burlington, Vt., was struck late on the night of Sept. 2, 1914, by an automobile at the maneuver camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and died three hours later in the post hospital at Plattsburg Barracks. Lieutenant Schultz had been visiting fellow officers at the camp. Upon leaving the camp he started to cross the street and, it is reported, stepped directly in front of the car, which is owned by Silas Barber, of Plattsburg, and was driven by his chauffeur. The Lieutenant was thrown to the pavement and suffered a fractured skull and a hemorrhage of the brain. Funeral services were held Sept. 4 from the undertaker's establishment, and all officers at the maneuver camp and the entire squadron to which he belonged attended. His body was then sent to his home at Seguin, Texas. Lieutenant Schultz was born in Texas in 1887, and was graduated from the U. S. M. A. June 12, 1912.—Army and Navy Journal.

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont,

September 4, 1914.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 6.

The following is published for the information of this command.

Otto E. Schultz, Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, died at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, at 11:55 o'clock on the night of September 2, 1914, as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident.

In his death the regiment has lost one of its most promising young officers.

Graduating from the Military Academy in 1912, Lieutenant Schultz was assigned to the Second Cavalry and joined the regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas, on September 12, 1912.

His genial disposition and attractiveness of character endeared him to all who knew him.

The regiment mourns his loss.

By order of COLONEL NICHOLSON.

A. B. COXE,

Captain Second Cavalry,

Adjutant of the Regiment."

RICHARD E. THOMPSON.

No. 2251. CLASS OF 1868.

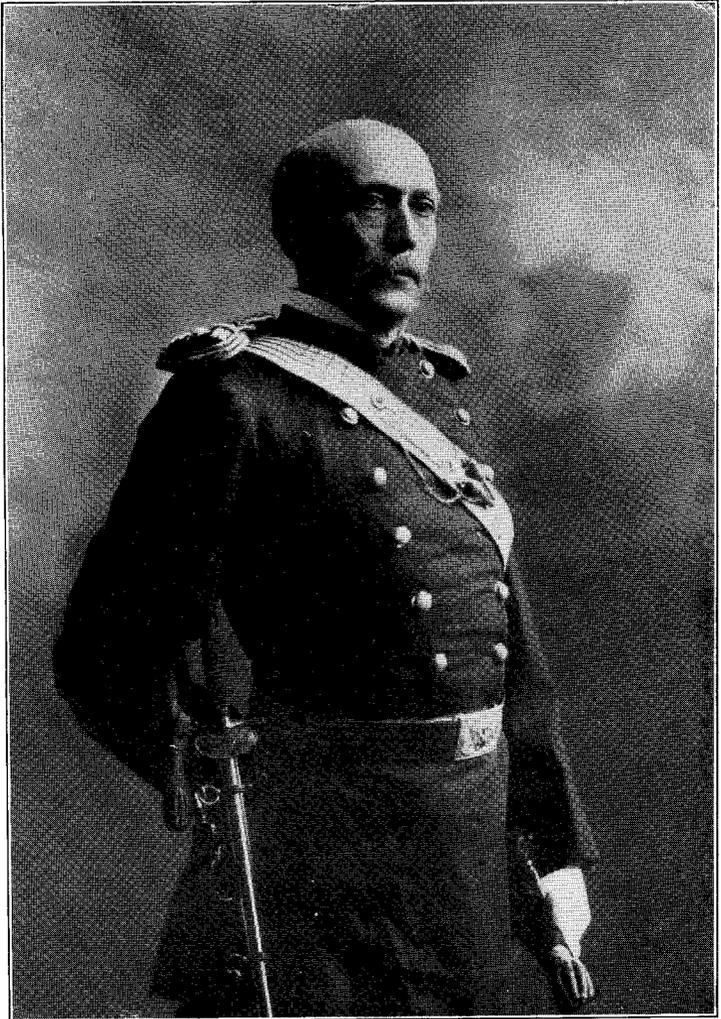
Died September 11, 1914, at Seattle, Wash., aged 67.

RICHARD EDWARD THOMPSON, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born in Union, Maine, January 18, 1848. While still a child his family moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where his boyhood was spent in attending the public schools of that city.

The war of the Rebellion and its alarms seemed remote from that section of the North, but in 1863 the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, was operating off the New England Coast, and the President called upon the Governor of Rhode Island to send troops to protect the entrances of Narragansett Bay. Fired with patriotic ardor, young Thompson, then a boy of fifteen, had joined the "Providence Marine Light Artillery," one of the militia organizations of the State, and one of those called out for the protection of the Bay. For six weeks, he was encamped near the West Passage, doing duty as a private soldier. At the end of that time his elder brother appeared upon the scene, obtained his discharge, and took him home.

The love of military life had taken possession of him, and in a competitive examination; he won an appointment to the Military Academy, in which he was duly enrolled as a cadet on the 1st day of July, 1864. He graduated on the 15th of June, 1868, number thirty-three in a class of fifty-five. As a cadet, he was distinguished by soldierly smartness and athletic prowess.

On graduation he was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, a regiment of glorious history, but one in which promotion seemed to be a negative quantity. Ever cheerful and hopeful Lieutenant Thompson joined his regiment at Charleston, S. C. His stay in the Southland was



COLONEL RICHARD E. THOMPSON

short, for the Sixth was soon afterwards transferred to the Northwest, where the red man still reigned supreme and disputed the advance of the white man and his civilization on the plains and in the bad lands of Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. From this exciting life, Lieutenant Thompson was called to his Alma Mater to serve as tactical officer, his immaculate appearance, military bearing, and kindly counsel making him beloved, even by the cadets under his charge.

On his relief from duty at the Military Academy he returned to the stirring scenes of Indian warfare in the West. He distinguished himself in action against the Kiowas and Cheyennes, in the engagement at Bear Creek, I. T., in May, 1872; and again in the fall of the same year against the Sioux. He participated in the campaign of 1876 against the Sioux and in the relief of the remnant of the Seventh Cavalry after the battle of the Little Big Horn in which five companies of that regiment under Custer were destroyed in June, 1876.

Interspersed with these Indian campaigns were scouting parties and expeditions which made known to the Army and to the world the nature and possibilities of the vast country then known as the "Great American Desert." The wonders of the Yellowstone Park were explored in an expedition under Colonel Ludlow of which Thompson was topographer.

In those days the line officer was expected to be ready and prepared for any class of duty, and Thompson was one of those who made a signal success of any task assigned to him. In General Terry's campaign of 1876, Second Lieutenant Thompson was chief commissary, and the uprising quelled he was retained on the staff as Chief Commissary of the Department, with station at St. Paul.

While at St. Paul he won the heart and hand of Miss Margaret H. Rice, daughter of the Hon. Henry M. Rice, formerly Delegate of the Territory of Minnesota, and its first U. S. Senator after its admission as a state. The marriage

took place on the 12th day of September, 1877, and soon after Thompson and his bride joined his regiment in Dakota.

While still Second Lieutenant, he was made Regimental Adjutant. His promotion to a First Lieutenancy came after nearly twelve years of arduous service, on the 30th of March, 1880.

There is no need to follow the further wanderings and frequent hardships of Lieutenant Thompson and his family. After serving in the Dakotas, Wyoming and Utah, in January, 1886, he was ordered to Fort Meyer, Va., then a School of Instruction for the Signal Corps. In the following August, he was detailed in Washington in the office of the Chief Signal Officer. Here his active and energetic mind found opportunity for study and work. At that time the Weather Bureau was a branch of the Signal Corps and Lieutenant Thompson became skillful in predicting weather conditions. His bent, however, was toward the military part of his work and he devoted his attentions to improving and developing the usefulness of Signal Corp operations. His field of work covered long range visual signalling, field telegraphy, field telephones and equipment, carrier pigeons, night signalling and kindred subjects. He examined and adapted for our use many foreign inventions and methods.

After twenty-two and one-half years of service as a lieutenant in the line, and with little prospect of speedy promotion, Lieutenant Thompson accepted (December 20, 1890), a commission as Captain in the newly reorganized Signal Corps and severed his official connection with the line of the Army.

As a staff officer, his services were important and varied. He was a member of the Board for the preparation of War Department Exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893. Afterwards he was Chief Signal Officer, Department of Texas and of Dakota.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War, he was sent to Tampa and to Key West.

The untrammelled press of this country, indignant at a censorship, at first protested loudly, but Captain Thompson's tact and good nature so prevailed upon correspondents that they presented him with a group photograph dedicated to "The Censor, not censorious, by the War Correspondents at Key West."

He was soon called to organize a Signal Corps Detachment to accompany the expedition to Manila, and sailed on the Newport, a member of the staff of General Merritt, and Chief Signal Officer of the Eighth Army Corps.

The distinguished work of Captain Thompson in front of Manila is a matter of history. He personally took part in the capture of Manila, August 13, 1898; he was in action against the insurgents at Manila, February 15, 1899, and near Colocan, February 5, 1899; in the several actions around Manila, February 28, 1899, and in the capture of Mololas, March 25, 1899.

He was recommended for brevet rank as Colonel of Volunteers, "for gallantry at Manila Bay, August 13, 1898," and recommended for appointment as Colonel of Volunteers or Brevet Colonel, U. S. A. "for gallantry and meritorious service during the campaign resulting in the fall of Manila."

Meanwhile he had been appointed Major and Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers in the Signal Corps. Honorably discharged on the 17th of April, 1899, from his volunteer commission, he was on the same date re-appointed Major and Signal Officer, U. S. V., and continued on duty as Chief Signal Officer in the Philippines. His duties in this capacity and as censor were exceedingly trying, and, on the verge of a physical breakdown, he was ordered home in February, 1900, taking station at Washington, after a ten day's leave spent at St. Paul.

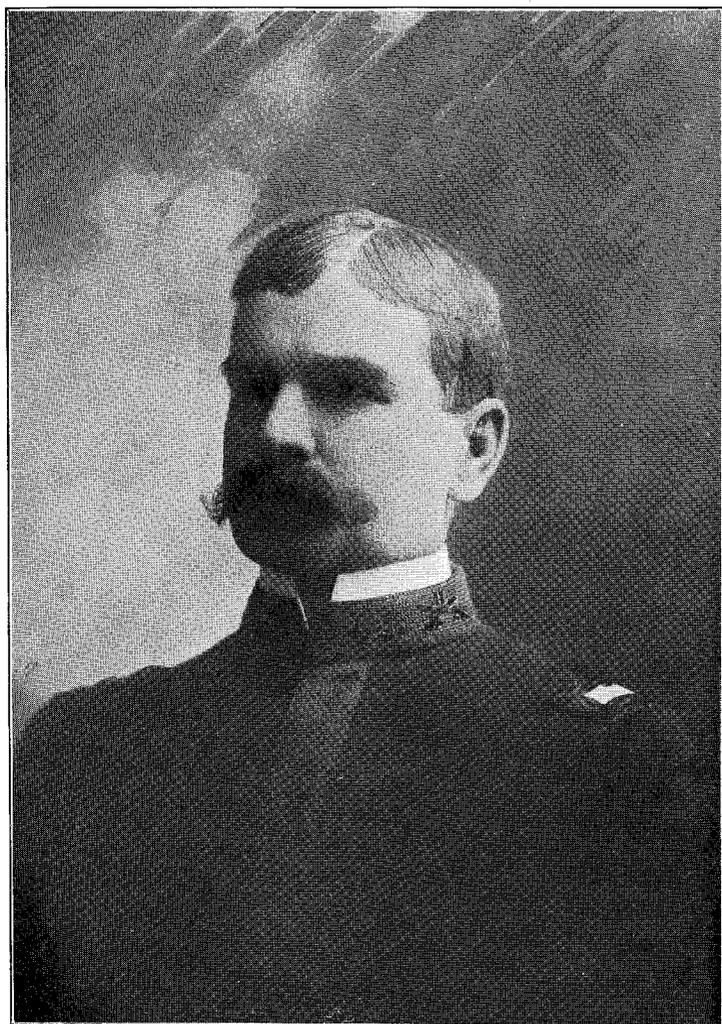
In 1902 he was in command of the Signal Corps post at Fort Meyer, Va., but in 1904, he was sent hurriedly to the Philippines. His promotion to a Colonelcy came in February, 1906.

In December, 1906, he returned to the United States with broken health. His service, until retirement for age, in January, 1912, was at various Department and Division Headquarters, as Chief Signal Officer, except when, at Seattle, he had charge of the Alaskan Military cable and telegraphic systems.

After retirement, he took up his residence in St. Paul, but, his health requiring a milder climate, he moved to Seattle, Washington, where he died of cerebral hemorrhage at 6:15 a. m. on the 11th day of September, 1914, in the 67th year of his age, in the presence of his wife and four children. He was buried with military honors at the post cemetery of Fort Lawton, Washington. The honorary pallbearers were General W. W. Robinson, General Frederick K. Ward, Major F. A. Boutelle, Messers. R. A. Brown, Edmund Rice and Frank Dabney.

Colonel Thompson's early career in the army would have discouraged a less optimistic man than he; his promotion under the regimental system was very slow; he was twenty-two years and six months in active service in the grade of Lieutenant when he accepted appointment as Captain in the Signal Corps. Preeminently fitted by education, training and character for service in the line, he was also a valuable staff officer, and received the highest encomiums from the Generals under whom he served.

General Greely, with whom he was associated for many years, reported that he was "a most valuable, energetic and zealous officer." Unfortunate in promotion, "he never lost interest; he possesses qualities of mind and ambition which will always make him successful no matter what grade of duties he may attain."



MAJOR JAMES B. GOE

General Corbin reported that Colonel Thompson "would make an efficient General Staff Officer," adding that he was "a fine all-round officer and a splendid gentleman."

In all reports upon him by superiors who came to know him attestation is made that Colonel Thompson's professional efficiency, "judged from any military standard, however severe, was of the highest order."

Modest to a degree, his record is one of solid achievement, not perhaps of the showy, brilliant nature which attracts the public eye, but of the substantial character upon which great and enduring results are obtained. His labors made possible the team work by which alone military success may be attained.

In according to him the honor due for his long, varied professional services, we must not overlook the personal character of the man. Beloved by all who knew him, of chivalrous, knightly nature, and blameless life, he was a high minded, high principled man who, in all ways, merited in the fullest degree the title of "splendid gentleman." K.

JAMES B. GOE.

No. 2586. CLASS OF 1875.

Died September 12, 1914, at Dwight, Ill., aged 61.

JAMES B. GOE, son of Samuel Walker and Margaret (McLaughlin) Goe, was born in Yellow Springs, Ohio, March 26, 1853. Later on his family moved to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where his father became a prominent merchant.

He attended the public schools in Bellefontaine, graduating from the High School at that place.

In a competitive examination he won an appointment as a Cadet at the Military Academy which he entered in June, 1871, and graduated with his class in 1875.

He was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry which he joined at Holly Springs, Miss.

His military service, briefly stated is as follows:

At Holly Springs, Miss., to November, 1876; New Orleans, La., to May, 1877, when the Thirteenth Infantry was ordered to arrest the entire Legislature of the State of Louisiana; Lake Charles, La., to protect lumber interests in that region during a "log war," June, 1878; Mount Vernon Barracks and Jackson Barracks, La., to June, 1880; on frontier duty at Fort Lewis, Col., and Fort Cummings, N. M., to Oct., 1882; on leave of absence and on duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, until July, 1883, when he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at De Paw University, Greencastle, Indiana; on college duty until July, 1886, being promoted First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry, Oct. 16, 1884; on frontier duty Fort Wingate, N. M., Fort Supply, and Fort Sill, I. T., to Oct., 1894, being present at the dividing of the Oklahoma Strip; Regimental Adjutant, Thirteenth Infantry, Nov. 6, 1890, to October 16, 1894; at Fort Niagara N. Y., Governors Island, N. Y., and Fort Porter, N. Y., until April 19, 1898, when, at the outbreak of the Spanish War, he started with his regiment to Tampa, Fla. Had in the meantime been promoted Captain, Thirteenth Infantry, May 4, 1897. He took an active part in the campaign in Cuba, participating in the battle of San Juan, July 1, 1898. He was nominated to the Senate for the brevet of Major for gallant conduct in this action. Stricken with yellow fever July 3, 1898, he was carried to the detention hospital at Siboney. Later he was taken down with pernicious malarial fever from which he never fully recovered.

Returned to the United States July 23, on the Steamer Concha. Returned to Fort Porter, N. Y., on sick leave of absence till August, 1899. Too ill to go to the Philippine Islands with his regiment, he was ordered to Fort Missoula, Montana, for light duty where he remained until July 1, 1900.

On duty at Dagupan, Philippine Islands, as Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue to March, 1901; in command of Post of Asingan, Philippine Islands, to June, 1901; Sick at Corregidor and sick in United States to April, 1902; promoted Major Nineteenth Infantry, April 15, 1902; in command Malate Barracks, Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1 to June 10, 1902; on duty at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., commanding Battalion Nineteenth Infantry to July, 1903, and at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to April, 1905; returned to Philippine Islands and on duty at Panang, Mindanao, to May, 1907; in command Fort Reno, Okla., June to November, 1907; on leave of absence until March 15, 1908, when he was retired at his own request for over thirty years' service.

After his retirement Major Goe lived in Chicago, Ill. He was one of the founders and a director of the Army and Navy Club, of Chicago. At a meeting of the Club on October 7, 1914, announcement of his death was made and a fitting tribute to his memory was adopted, showing the love and esteem in which he was held.

Ill health ever since the Spanish-American War marred the latter part of his life, yet the end came very unexpectedly. Suddenly stricken with apoplexy he died September 12, 1914.

Thus passed away one of God's noblemen. His high character and genial disposition won him friends wherever he went.

Major Goe was married in New Orleans, La., in 1877, to Miss Lavina Morgan, daughter of Judge P. H. Morgan, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, International Court of Egypt and formerly United States Minister to Mexico. Two boys who died in infancy were the only children born to this union.

He was buried at his old home at Bellefontaine, Ohio, September 14, 1914.

W. A. M.

WALLIS O. CLARK.

No. 2709. CLASS OF 1877.

Died September 14, 1914, at Boston, Mass., aged 60.

MAJOR WALLIS O. CLARK was born July 12, 1854, in Chelsea, Massachusetts. He was appointed to the Military Academy in 1873 and graduated in 1877, and remained in active service until July 19, 1909, when he was retired for disability in the line of duty.

Besides the usual and varied military service which falls to the lot of those selected on account of special aptitude and efficiency, he commanded Indian Scouts in the Apache country in 1880-81, at Pine Ridge Agency in 1891, and in 1897; was Civil Governor of the Province of Tarlac, P. I., March, 1901, March, 1902, and of Camaguay Province, Cuba, April-October, 1908; and after his retirement he served as Military Attaché at Guatamala and on special duty at the War College in Washington.

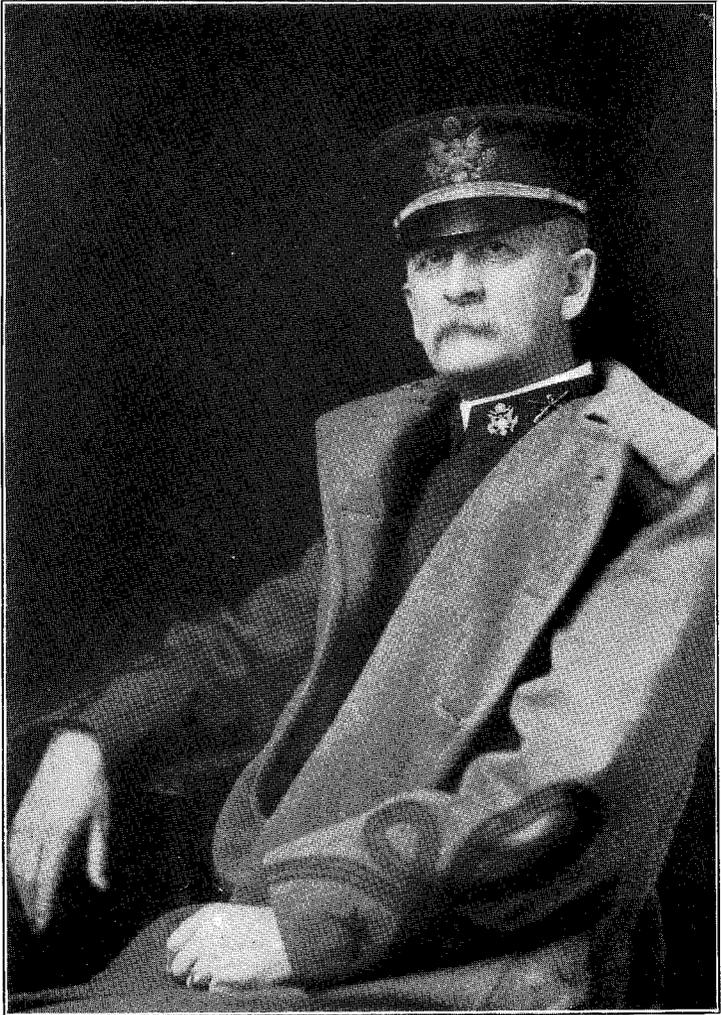
In addition to his war service in Indian campaigns, he was in command of a company at El Caney and other actions preceding the surrender of Santiago, and of a battalion at the battles of Angeles and Bamban in Luzon.

The estimation in which he was held is indicated by the following extracts from commendatory papers which are a matter of record:

"To the excellent discipline, fidelity and vigilance of the Indian soldiers of your command, and particularly your own personal energy, coolness and good judgment under very trying circumstances, I feel greatly indebted in being able to carry out my orders successfully. During my acquaintance with you in the field and garrison, I can recall no officer whose life was more temperate and whose habits were more regular and studious, and it is hardly necessary for me to add that your faithful and intelligent attention to duty was well known.

L. A. CRAIG,

Capt. 6th Cav."



MAJOR WALLIS O. CLARK

"I regard Captain Clark as an officer to be relied upon especially in matters requiring good judgment, discretion and tact.

JNO. W. BUBB,
Lt. Col. 12th Inf., Commanding."

"Taft, Dagupan.

Care General Smith.

Recommend Captain Wallis O. Clark, 12th Infantry, temporary governorship of Tarlac. Highly qualified with knowledge of territory, people and language. Would like to recommend an officer of higher rank, but Captain Clark has had twenty-eight years service and has all other qualifications so highly developed that I recommend him for this important position, without any qualification whatever as one of the very best men in the islands for the place.

MACARTHUR."

"Resolved, That the Military Governor be requested to detail Captain Wallis O. Clark, 12th Infantry, U. S. Army, as Governor of the Province of Tarlac.

Resolution of Philippine Commission."

"He commanded his company throughout the campaign against Santiago de Cuba and was nominated for the Brevet of Major for gallantry at the battle of El Caney, July 1, 1898, his company being the first to enter the stone fort on that day.

J. A. SMITH,
Col. 17th Infantry."

"By your devotion to honor, truth and duty, as well as by your courteous and gentlemanly behavior, you have set an example to your brother officers that has been of inestimable value to them and to the service.

C. D. COWLES,
Col. 5th Inf., Commanding."

"Major Clark is an excellent officer and has rendered meritorious service with this Army as Provincial Governor of Camaguay Province and as Advisor to the Rural Guard in said province.

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Maj. Gen., Commanding."

"To the record of the service of Major Wallis O. Clark during his long and distinguished career as an officer on the active list of the Army, I would like to add something as to the great and valuable services rendered by him after his retirement and during that period of his life when he could have sought that rest and comfort to which his years of toil entitled him and which his state of health rendered advisable.

"Major Clark was at the time of his retirement suffering from a mortal disease incurred in the line of his active service in the tropics. Yet, knowing this and no doubt appreciating that a rest from his labor might prolong his life for many years, he, feeling an intense reluctance to altogether relinquish the service of his country, sought and obtained duty as military attaché in Guatamala. In this employment he displayed the same skill and efficiency which had been a marked feature of his active life. After protracted service in Central America the state of Major Clark's health made it necessary for the War Department to recall him to the United States where, still unwilling to give up occupation, he was assigned to duty at the Army War College and given the task of translating the municipal laws of certain countries from Spanish into English. In this task he was pre-eminently successful. His profound and intimate knowledge of the Spanish language and the industry he displayed, even as his life was ebbing away, produced results of the most valuable character and left in the archives of the War Department a monument to his memory of which his thousands of friends may be justly proud.

"It is seldom that the ideals of a soldier, patriot and public servant taught our commissioned officers at our great military academy have been so completely realized as in the career of Major Clark, who even to the last hours of his life and under the impending shadow of death continued to display that devotion to duty and to the service of his country which his training at West Point had made the first object of his life.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General U. S. A. retired."

Major Clark was married October 11, 1882, at Chelsea, Massachusetts, to Miss Carrie V. Ricker, daughter of Mr. John W. Ricker. There are no children.

* * *



COLONEL WILLIAM R. HAMILTON

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.

No. 2606. CLASS OF 1876.

Died September 15, 1914, at Milwaukee, Wis., aged 59.

"Colonel William R. Hamilton, U. S. A., retired, had been in ill health for some time. He was born in Wisconsin, June 13, 1855, and was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point by President Grant, in 1872, and was graduated in 1876. He was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Fifth Artillery. He served at Fort Barrancas during the Hayes-Tilden election troubles of 1876, in Alabama and Florida; in Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania during the railroad strikes of 1877; in Charleston and Summersville, 1878-79; at Fort MacPherson, Georgia, 1879; chasing and hunting up illicit distillers in the mountains of Georgia, in 1879. Among other subsequent duties he was in the Sioux-Cheyennes troubles of 1885; at Salt Lake City, Utah, during a threatened Mormon insurrection in 1885-86, and was on special duty as inspector and instructor of the National Guard of New York, 1887-90, and of Connecticut National Guard, 1887. He also served at the Presidio, San Francisco; Fort Monroe, Virginia, in Nevada and California; at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Fort Slocum, N. Y., and at Fort Totten, N. Y., in command of Artillery defenses; at Tampa, Florida, in siege train, in July, August and September, 1898, and at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., in command of post till December, 1901. He was in command of Fort Terry, N. Y., Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, and was on recruiting duty. He was retired in March, 1911, at his own request, after more than thirty years' service. Colonel Hamilton came from a military family. His father, the late General Charles S. Hamilton, graduated at West Point in 1832, and was a classmate and intimate friend of General U. S. Grant. One son of the Colonel's, now Major Paul S. Bond, was graduated at West Point in 1900, and is in the Corps of Engineers. Another son, Charles S. is a First Lieutenant of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry. His uncle was the late Brigadier General I. V. D. Reeve, U. S. A., whose son, Charles MacReeve, became a Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1899. A grand-uncle was killed at New Orleans in 1814, and his great-grandfather, Dr. Hosea Hamilton, was a personal friend of Washington. Since 1634, when the first William Hamilton, son of Gallatin Hamilton, of Glasgow, emigrated to America, every generation of the family has had soldiers of distinction."—Army and Navy Journal.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

No. 2656. CLASS OF 1877.

Died November 2, 1914, at South Berlin, N. Y., aged 58.

FRANK PRESTON BLAIR, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1856, and coming of a family nearly all of whom won fame in political or military circles from the Revolution down, he fulfilled the promise of his ancestry, and was perhaps the ideal type of soldier and scholar.

His father was General Frank P. Blair, of Civil War fame, his uncles in Lincoln's cabinet, the army and the navy. His grand-father, the first Frank P. Blair, was a well-known figure in Washington during the Jackson administration, and the Blair family has long been identified with that city.

Frank P. Blair, Jr., graduated from the Academy in '77, well up in a class of seventy-six men. He served four years in the Artillery, with his first station at Fort Hamilton. But young Blair had a very active mind and his duties at the post were not heavy, so he soon obtained permission to attend the Columbia Law School, in New York. After graduating with honors he was detailed to instruct cadets at the University of Missouri. While there he was assistant law professor, and feeling that his time was still not taken up, he decided to study medicine, and took his degree in this subject. He had an essentially legal mind, however, and the law was the profession he chose to follow.

In 1882, he resigned from the army, married Miss Florence Price, of Columbia, Missouri, daughter of R. B. Price, and niece of General Stirling Price; and took up the practice of law in St. Louis. Later he went to Chicago, where he shortly became well known in legal circles. The army was



MR. FRANK P. BLAIR

always dear to him, however, and he defended brother officers in many famous courts-martial. This led to his work on the Dreyfus case, on which he wrote such an able argument that he was elected a member of the Selden Society of London, an honor rarely conferred on an American lawyer. As a very young man he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, and his arguments before that body were recognized as exceptionally able.

In May, 1914, he had a severe stroke of paralysis, and as soon he could stand the journey he was taken by Mrs. Blair to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Henrotion, South Berlin, Rensselaer Co., New York. Though physically disabled his mind retained its old vigor as is shown by the fact that a legal discussion of the Belgian situation, he wrote in September, brought the highest commendation from the Belgian Legation and War Commission. This was the last work he was able to do, for a second stroke brought about his death on November the second. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

Though only fifty-eight years of age he was among the last of his classmates—all men in their prime. The class of '77 has indeed paid a heavy toll.

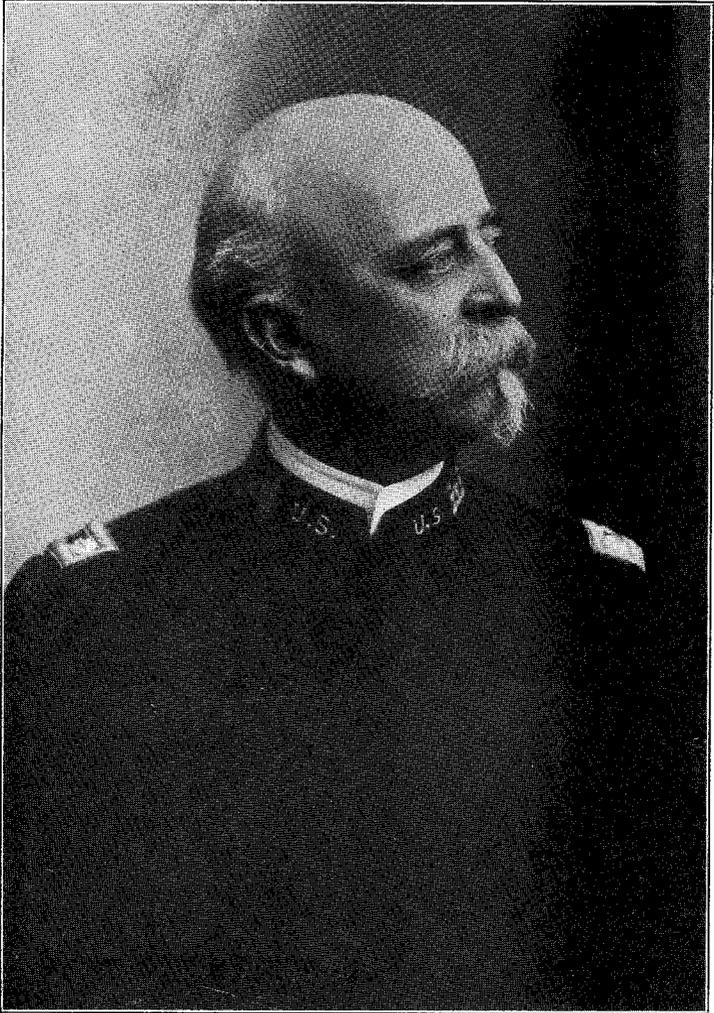
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WILLIAM ALBERT JONES.

No. 2029. CLASS OF 1864.

Died November 10, 1914, at the Walter Reed Hospital,
Tacoma Park, Washington, D. C., aged 73.

WILLIAM ALBERT JONES, was born in St. Charles, Mo., June 26, 1841. He was the son of Stillman, and Ann Jane Perkins Jones. From the sturdy "Minute Men" who answered the call at Lexington, from the founders of Harvard College, from the roster of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, from the men who held positions of trust with the people in the beginning of the history of our country, and from women who were worthy to be wives and mothers of such men, he traced his ancestry. At an early age he came to Illinois with his parents and settled at Carrollton, where he was reared and received his preliminary education. He graduated with honor from the Prentiss Academy in Carrollton, and soon after entered West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated June 13, 1864, and assigned to the Corps of Engineers as First Lieutenant. Following his graduation he served for a short time in the Union Army during the Civil War and was then returned to the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Law and Ethics. In 1867, he was made Captain of Engineers, and in 1882 became Major. He was made Brigadier General and retired by action of law June 26, 1905. While acting as Captain of Engineers, Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, in 1869, he participated in the ceremonials connected with the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was in Omaha he met Miss Louisa V. Test to whom he was married November 25, 1873. To this union was born one son, who died at birth, and one daughter, Martha, now the wife of Captain Walter T. Bates, Twenty-seventh Infantry.



GENERAL WILLIAM A. JONES

Early in the year of 1873 he was given command of the U. S. Army exploring expedition, to explore Northwestern Wyoming, a hitherto undiscovered country, the Big Horn, and the Yellowstone regions, and if possible, find an outlet on the South from what is now the Yellowstone National Park. During this expedition the General discovered Two Ocean Pass, Togwotee Pass and the Shoshone Mountains. Togwotee Pass, at the head of Wind River Valley, is the southern outlet from the Yellowstone National Park and the Shoshone Mountains. He was the first known white man to cross the great range east of the Yellowstone region. Professor Hayden's operations were in another section toward the west, and the result of the labors of these two explorers is the remarkable development of that portion of the West. General Jones was a member of the American Geographical Society, and the M. O. L. L. U. S., and a frequent contributor to the press and periodicals of the highest order and merit.

This is the record the world reads. Yet there is another, known only to those who shared his inner life, a record so tender, so true, so kind, so gentle, so loyal, so entirely self-forgetting, that now, since he has "passed up to where there is the life indeed," these beautiful traits of his character seem to overshadow all else that may be said. Reared in poverty, he knew the vigor of poorly rewarded toil; he paid the hard price of a poor boy's fine education, but he laid the foundations of his life in character, fidelity, industry and service. He passed on and up into academic distinction and was given an appointment to West Point. Just as he was ready to enter, his father who had been an invalid for years, died. The father's going left a mother and two little sisters unprovided for, and unprotected, and this fine lad deferred accepting his appointment for one year, and would have given it up entirely had his mother been willing. She said, "William's life plans must not be ruined," and upon her insistence he entered West Point the following year. But never did he forget the little

mother "back in Illinois," or the trust he assumed at his father's death. Tender and true to parents and sisters, tender and true to wife and child, tender and true to friends and children, to his home, his country, his God. In the morning of his life he gave his loving service, and in the heat of noon-day, nor in the evening of his life did he withhold it.

The burial was at Arlington, November 14, 1914. He rests beside the wife to whom he was devoted during all the years of their married life. The floral offerings of love and friendship were many and beautiful, from friends in Washington, New York, Baltimore, Omaha and Santa Fe. The casket was covered with the American flag, and white chrysanthemums sent by the General's nephew, Major Kent Nelson, Medical Corps, U. S. Army. At the cemetery the cortege was met by the chaplain and honorary pall bearers, among whom were Generals Wilson, Bixby, Peter C. Hains and Dr. Hunner, of Baltimore. At the grave the Episcopal service was read, and a morning prayer which the General had composed, was offered. Then the soldiers fired the three volleys

H. A. N.

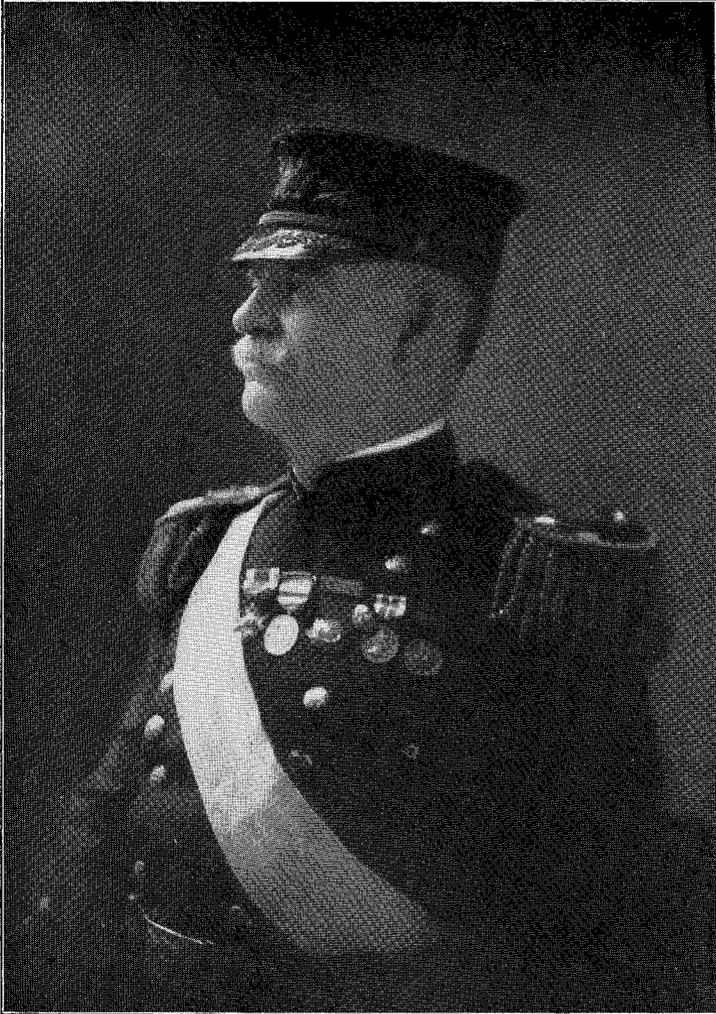
A MORNING PRAYER.

Words and Music by W. A. Jones.

Lord, in the morning my offering I bring unto Thee,
Bend o'er me, merciful Father, oh, bend low to see.
I am not worthy, not worthy, but Hope smiles on me.
Father, I've wandered too long, from my sins make me free.

Now while the sunshine creeps lovingly down in the corn,
Dewdrops are glittering, dying, their light all forlorn.
Let me not vanish from out of Thy sight like as they,
Sparkling, to die in the dawn of a glorious day.

Soaring like mists of the morning, my soul soars to Thee,
Borne on their downy wings upward it floats light and free.
Let me but linger in sight of Thy glorious face,
Father, oh, take me, oh, love me, I worship but Thee.



MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE B. DAVIS

GEORGE BRECKENRIDGE DAVIS.

No. 2379. CLASS OF 1871.

Died December 16, 1914, at Washington, D. C., aged 68.

GEORGE BRECKENRIDGE DAVIS was born at Ware, Massachusetts, February 14, 1847. He entered the volunteer service in September, 1863, being then under seventeen years of age, and served as Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, and Second Lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Cavalry from September 10, 1863, to June 26, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out. During this service he participated in the following battles and engagements in the Army of the Potomac: Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Fredericksburg Plank Road, May 6, 1864; near Mine Run, May 9, 1864; Pamunkey River, May 10, 1864; near Ashland, May 11, 1864; Meadow Bridge, May 12, 1864; Emma Church, May 28, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864; Trevihan Station, June 12, 1864; Salem Church, June 14, 1864; Old Church Tavern, June 15, 1864; Jerusalem Plank Road, June 22, 1864; Welden Rail Road, June 24, 1864, and July 12, 1864; near Malvern Hill, July 28, 1864; Warwick Swamp, July 30, 1864; New Market Road, August 14 and 15, 1864; rear of Malvern Hill, August 18, 1864; Welden Rail Road, August 21, 1864; Reams Station, August 23 and 25, 1864; Hawkensville, September 13, 1864; Blackwater, September 16, 1864; Dinwiddie Road, September 27, 1864; near Reams Station, September 29, 1864; Wyatt Road, September 30, 1864; Bond Road, October 1, 1864; Boynton Plank Road, October 27, 1864; Hatchers Run, February 6, 1865.

He received an appointment as a cadet of the United States Military Academy, and reported for duty in June, 1867. His long service in the Civil War, coupled with his quiet dignity and his genial disposition soon won for him a high

place in the estimation of the officers, the other cadets, and his classmates at the Academy. He was one of the leading spirits of his class, and after serving as Corporal and later as First Sergeant, became finally First Captain of the Corps of Cadets in his last year. During his cadet life he won the approval of his superiors, the love and admiration of his classmates, and the respect and confidence of both the upper and lower classes at the Academy. Upon graduating June 12, 1871, he was appointed Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Fifth Cavalry. He was married during graduation leave, and joined his regiment at Fort Russell, Wyoming Territory, September, 1871. His regiment and the other regiments associated with it were officered by men who had won their spurs and promotion during the Civil War—some of them having held high rank in the Volunteer Army. With these battle-scarred, grizzled veterans, Davis found congenial companions and associates of the days when soldiers fought side by side in many bloody fields, renewing old comradeships and making new ones.

In those days on the frontier, our army was destined to constant occupation with only short rests between arduous campaigns. After three months' service at Fort Russell, Davis went with his regiment to Arizona, where he was assigned to field service at Calabasas, a station on the Mexican frontier, where, in common with others, he suffered severely from malaria, though constantly doing duty, since there were not officers enough to do the work. Uncomplaining, without protest, after nearly two years of the most arduous service in the mountains and sand plains of Arizona, operating against hostile Apache Indians, July-August, 1873, Davis was detailed for duty at the Military Academy.

General Davis' first tour of duty at the Academy extended over a period from August, 1873 to August, 1878, and was performed while he was a Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, May 9, 1877,

while on this duty. During this tour his primary duty was to instruct in Spanish, to which department he was attached as Assistant Professor, and then as Principal Assistant Professor. Finding himself not fully occupied with the work of his own department, he solicited and was given work in other departments, and for six months he taught French, and for one year mineralogy and geology. This additional volunteer work indicates that industry and zeal which characterized him through life.

In August, 1878, he was relieved from duty at the Academy and joined his regiment in the Department of the Platte and was Adjutant of Thornburg's Squadron in the pursuit of hostile Cheyenne Indians in Nebraska and Wyoming, September-October, 1878. He served also in the expedition from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, against Northern Cheyennes, January-February, 1879; in the Ute campaign in Colorado, September-December, 1879; being in the fight at Milk River, Colorado, September 29, in which Major Thornburg was killed and two officers wounded, and nine enlisted men were killed and forty-three were wounded. He was soon afterwards assigned as Troop Commander at Fort Washakie; transferred from Fort Washakie to Fort Russell, and from there to Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. Those who are familiar with the conditions of service at that time on the frontier will understand the arduous duties which Lieutenant Davis performed in the long years of service on the frontier. He performed the duties of Assistant Quartermaster, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Ordnance and Signal Officer, in addition to the duties of subaltern of cavalry; and was constantly subject to call for scouting duty; being often for weeks without tents or bedding; not infrequently without rations; under all conditions of climate from 110 degrees in the shade in Arizona to 40 degrees below zero in Wyoming.

After five years of arduous service with his regiment on the frontier, he was again detailed for duty at the Military

Academy, August 28, 1883. During this tour he served as Principal Assistant Professor of History, Geography and Ethics, and Assistant Professor of Law.

The first feature of his service at the Academy that calls for attention is the variety of the subjects taught by him, embracing Spanish, French, Mineralogy, Geology, History, Ethics, Geography and Law. To those acquainted with the West Point system of instruction, this list at once certifies to General Davis' comprehensive knowledge, energy, and ability and fitness as an instructor. His mind was ever active in the pursuit of knowledge, and by his industry and energy he acquired that wide range of knowledge and liberal culture which eminently fitted him for the long and efficient service which he subsequently rendered as head of the legal department of the Army. It is characteristic of the man that, although by private study and teaching the subject of law, he had fitted himself for service in the legal department of the Army when opportunity offered, he completed the law course in Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C., graduating as LL.B. in 1891, and as LL.M. in 1892.

General Davis completed his second tour of duty at the Academy in August, 1888. He was promoted to Captain, August 21, 1888, and was appointed Judge Advocate with rank of Major, December 10, 1888. From September, 1888, to January, 1889, he was on frontier duty at Fort Supply, Indian Territory. From January, 1889, to May of the same year, he was on special duty in the office of the Secretary of War; and from May, 1889, to July, 1895, he was on special duty as Chairman of the Board charged with the publications of the records of the War of the Rebellion; and much credit for that important work is due to his judgment, ability and energy in directing the same.

In 1895, General Davis again returned to the Military Academy having been assigned by the President as Professor

of Law, August 20, 1895, following his promotion, August 3, 1895, to the grade of Deputy Judge Advocate General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served at the Academy as Professor of Law from August, 1895, to May 22, 1901, with the added duty of the head of the Department of History from January, 1896, to May, 1901.

In addition to his duties at the Military Academy, General Davis, by his untiring energy and capacity for work, found time for the important work which he rendered the service as author. In 1891 he first published "The Elements of International Law," which has passed through several revisions, and has taken high rank as a text book on the subject. This was followed by "The Military Laws of the United States, 1897," "The Elements of Law, 1897," and "A Treatise on the Military Law of the United States, 1897." All these works are recognized as standards in the respective branches of which they treat, and three of them have been adopted as text books at the Military Academy.

General Davis' services at the Academy in the different departments of instruction extend over periods aggregating about sixteen years, and, counting his cadet service, he spent about twenty years of his active career at the Academy. He was deeply attached to the Academy, and formed lasting friendships with the officers and professors of that institution. The following tribute to General Davis' qualities as a teacher and friend is furnished by Professor Samuel E. Tillman of the Military Academy:

"When Davis returned to the Academy as Instructor the first time, in 1873, two years after graduation, he was then twenty-six years old and had had three years' experience in the Civil War; thus, besides competent knowledge, he had a maturity and experience far beyond that of most other instructors of like post-graduate service. This fuller development, in part explains his ready versatility, and was impressive to his pupils, and accordingly increased their respect for him and for the Academy. He was thereby the

better instructor from the very beginning of his teaching experience. This maturity and experience, of course increased with increased knowledge and with time. During his subsequent tours of duty at the Academy these characteristics exerted a beneficial influence upon instructors and professors as well as upon cadets.

"Davis' last period of duty at the Academy followed a long period of duty in the War Department, during which he acquired an intimate knowledge of the workings of many of the executive departments of the Government as well as of the Congress. This knowledge made him a very valuable member of the Academic Board, for besides being its legal adviser, he was often able to give to the Board, upon subjects under their consideration, the probable views of those who were in a position to veto its desired action. In other words, he saw the Military Academy more nearly in its true relations to the greater Governmental machinery than did those members of the Board, who, unlike himself, had had no such experience. He was thus always a conservative and most valuable counselor in the Academy's efforts to resist 'undesirable' suggestions from higher authority, and in the efforts to secure 'desirable' action in her behalf. He was always the wise diplomat of the Board.

"Davis' personal characteristics were admirably adapted to increase the efficiency of his zeal and energy in instruction work. He was always patient, worked carefully and deliberately, without hurry; these methods he encouraged in others. His wide knowledge and experience often enabled him, by illustration and analogy, to throw interest into a subject that might of itself, to the student, appear dull or even forbidding. He seemed ever able by his own interest in his subject to inspire it in others. He was a companionable instructor, encouraging and assisting, even while examining his students. His nature was brimming over with friendliness. He was ever cordial and frank without a trace of affectation and easily approachable. He never failed to see and greatly enjoy the humorous side of things, if any such developed.

"As a friend of General Davis for over forty years, and intimately associated with him for six years, frequently working under exacting conditions, the writer not only never knew him to lose his temper, but he never appeared irritated. This unique fact as to his temper, had a rather important bearing in March, 1913. The then Attorney General of the United States (Mr. J. C. McReynolds) asked me one day if I knew any retired officer of the Army who was

fitted for a judicial position, saying that he was looking for a judge for the Children's Court of the District of Columbia. I immediately mentioned General Davis. The Attorney General at once spoke in complimentary terms of his legal reputation, but 'what are his essential personal characteristics?' he asked. I mentioned some of the characteristics of General Davis as above given, closing with my knowledge of his unvarying control of his temper. 'That is sufficient,' said the Attorney General, 'Will you find out for me whether he would accept the place?' at the same time naming the salary that would attach. I saw General Davis as soon as practicable, but he did not desire the place.

"As a member of the West Point community, Davis was ever ready to share in literary, theatrical, or other entertainments. He served the Military Academy long, faithfully, well and ably in her special field, besides bringing her credit through his own honored and honorable career. His name will be placed high on the list of her distinguished sons."

General Davis was promoted to the grade of Colonel and Judge Advocate, May 22, 1901, and to Judge Advocate General with the rank of Brigadier General, May 24, 1901. He served as Judge Advocate General of the Army for nearly ten years from May 24, 1901, until his retirement, February 14, 1911. He brought to that office the wide experience, ripe judgment and liberal culture which made his service invaluable to the War Department and the Army. As Judge Advocate General, he was the legal advisor of the Secretary of War, not only on military law, but on the wide range of civil law questions arising in the administration of the various matters falling within the jurisdiction of the War Department. His services as Judge Advocate General covered nearly three years of the term of Elihu Root as Secretary of War; covered the entire terms of Secretaries Taft, Wright and Dickinson, and part of the term of Secretary Stimson. His experience in various capacities in the army made his advice sought by the Secretary of War not only on questions of civil and military law, but on broad questions of policy also, and under his administration the work of the Judge Ad-

vocate General's office increased in range and quantity. There seemed to be no limit to his energy and capacity for work, and the record of his accomplishments during the ten years of his service as Judge Advocate General is an enduring monument to his ability and to his untiring industry. He was retired with the rank of Major General (Act of March 2, 1907), February 14, 1911, having reached the age of compulsory retirement. On his retirement from active service he received a letter from Secretary Stimson appreciative of his services, including the following remarks:

"Tomorrow, not by reason of any disability, mental or physical, but by operation of law, you retire from active service. I cannot see our Association severed without expressing my regret, and thanking you for the fidelity and ability with which you have aided me in the discharge of the duties of my office. You carry with you into your retirement the consciousness justified by the testimony of all who know your work, of duty ably and faithfully performed. I trust that you may live long to enjoy the well-earned esteem which your countrymen, in appreciation of your services cherish for you."

In his relations with the officers and clerks who served under him in the office of the Judge Advocate General, his personal qualities and his unvarying kindness of heart endeared him to all, and his memory will long be cherished by them.

During his period of service as Judge Advocate General, General Davis served his country with great credit to himself and the Army as Delegate Plenipotentiary to the Conferences of Geneva, Switzerland, in 1903 and 1906, and to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907. His long service in various capacities in the Army, united with his comprehensive knowledge of civil, military and international law, gave him peculiar qualifications for these important public services.

He was one of the incorporators of the American Red Cross Society, and a member of the Executive Committee of

the International Law Association. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, having been elected through the Commandery of the District of Columbia, December 7, 1892. He was Junior Vice-Commander, April 3, 1905, to May 3, 1905; Senior Vice-Commander, May 3, 1911, to May 1, 1912; and Commander, May 1, 1912 to May 7, 1913.

Prior to his retirement, General Davis accepted the position of Lecturer on International Law and Military Law at the National University Law School, a position which he continued to fill until his death.

The remains of General Davis were buried in deference to his known wishes, in the cemetery at the Military Academy. He leaves behind his widow and two daughters, one the wife of Major William R. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, and the other the wife of Major Charles M. Wesson, Ordnance Department. His family have the deep sympathy of his many friends and associates who mourn with them the loss of one whose personal qualities have endeared him to all who knew him.

GEORGE F. CHASE,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

CHARLES MORTON.

No. 2297. CLASS OF 1869.

Died December 20, 1914, at Washington, D. C., aged 69.

“Brigadier General Charles Morton, U. S. A., retired, died of pneumonia at a hospital in Washington, D. C. He was an officer of distinguished record, and since retiring March 18, 1910, on account of the age limit, had lived in Washington with his wife and son. General Morton was born in Ohio, March 18, 1846, and after serving as a private in the Thirteenth and Twenty-Fifth Missouri Volunteers and of the First Missouri Engineers, from July 29, 1861, to September 14, 1864, he was appointed a cadet at the U. S. M. A. July 1, 1865, and was graduated and promoted in the Army a Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry, June 15, 1869. During his Civil War service he took part in the expedition to Warrenburg and the siege of Lexington, battle of Shiloh, and for his conspicuous bravery in the latter he was recommended for a Congressional medal of honor for distinguished bravery in the battle by his regimental commander, the Hon. R. T. Van Horn. He participated in the advance on and siege of Corinth and the winter campaign of 1862-63 of the Army of Southeast Missouri. He took part in the operations down the Mississippi and in western Tennessee, having participated in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, Ga., after his term of enlistment had expired. Later, in a hasty organization of the local enrolled Militia, he encountered the famous guerrilla chieftain Bill Anderson, in which that notorious guerrilla was killed with many of his followers. General James Craig, commanding the military district, presented young Morton with one of the revolvers found on the body of Bill Anderson, for his conspicuous services on this expedition and gallantry in the battle. In his service in the Army after graduation General Morton saw a great deal of duty against the Indians, including hard winter campaigns. He made an exploration from Sidney and located the road to the camp of troops in 1873 that is now Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and which later became the telegraph and stage routes from Sidney to the Black Hills. In 1875 he made a survey of the Black Hills country previously marked 'unexplored.' He was on escort and engineer duty in the expedition to the Black Hills in 1875, was in the Big Horn expedition to May, 1876, being engaged with Cheyennes in the action of March 5 and the combat of

March 17, 1876, on Powder River, Wyoming. He was also in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition to October 24, 1876, being engaged in a fight on Tongue River on June 9, in the battle of Rosebud River and the action of Slim Buttes. He was offered the brevet of First Lieutenant on February 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians in the Tonto country, in Arizona, on June 5, 1871, but he declined it. While stationed at Camp Verde, Arizona, in 1871, he pursued a band of Tonto and Pinal Apaches, and had four successive and successful engagements. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1876, Captain in 1883, Major, Fourth Cavalry, in 1898; Lieutenant Colonel, Eighth Cavalry, in 1901; Colonel, Eleventh Cavalry, in February, 1903, and two months later was transferred to the Seventh Cavalry.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he had risen to the rank of Major. He participated in the attack on Santiago and later was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and then Colonel. In 1903 he was made Brigadier General and given command of the Department of the Platte. He held that post until 1910, when by operation of law he was retired. General Morton had resided for the last four years in Washington. He was known to a wide circle of military and other officials here, many of whom fought with him in his campaigns. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Loyal Legion and the Military Order of the Carabao. Senator Poindexter, of Washington, is married to Mrs. Morton's sister.

Funeral services for General Morton were held on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, at St. John's Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's, officiated. Interment was made in Arlington Cemetery. Chaplain Brown, U. S. Army, conducted brief services at the grave. Members of the Loyal Legion, of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body. The honorary pallbearers were Brigadier General George B. Scriven, Brigadier General Frank McIntyre, Brigadier General Anson Mills, retired; Brigadier General J. C. Bates, retired; Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, retired; Captain Robert Carter, retired; Colonel John Clemm and Colonel Walcutt. General Morton is survived by his wife, two sons, Captain Charles Morton, Eighth Infantry, and Emmet Morton, of St. Louis, and two daughters, Mrs. Spring, wife of Lieutenant J. B. Spring, of the Seventh Cavalry, and Miss Adele Morton."—Compiled from Army Papers.

FREDERICK J. GERSTNER.

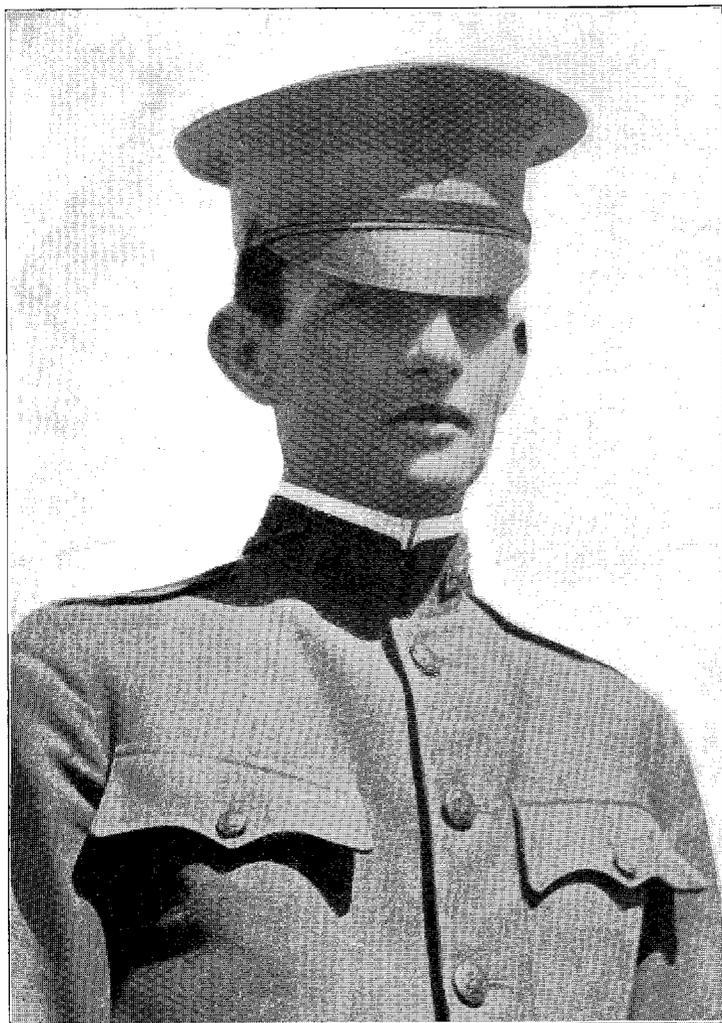
No. 5149. CLASS OF 1913.

Drowned, December 21, 1914, near Oceanside, Cal., aged 24.

"Lieutenant F. J. Gerstner, U. S. Army, observer in one of the six United States Army Scout Aeroplanes that started on December 21, on a flight from San Diego to Los Angeles, was drowned in the sea ten miles north of Oceanside, Cal. Captain L. R. Muller, pilot of the wrecked machine, was rescued by Captain L. W. Patterson, another Army aviator, whose aeroplane had been wrecked near where Lieutenant Gerstner met his death. Captain Patterson saw the wreckage of Muller's machine in the water and summoned aid. Muller was rescued, badly bruised by the fall and exhausted. Gerstner's body was recovered. Four of the six machines that entered the flight were brought to the earth near Oceanside. The other machine reached Los Angeles in safety. Stormy weather and bad air currents were held responsible for the accidents. The aeroplanes were to have made the flight back from Los Angeles on December 22 to report the number and disposition of troops maneuvering in the vicinity of San Diego. The contest was for a trophy. Lieutenant Gerstner was the eighteenth aviator to give his life in the interest of government aviation since Lieutenant Selfridge fell to his death at Fort Myer, Va., in 1908, testing the first aeroplane for the Army. Fourteen Army officers, two naval officers and two civilian instructors make up the toll. Lieutenant Gerstner was only 24 years old. He was born in Michigan and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1909. On graduating in 1913 he was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, but recently he was assigned to the aviation school at San Diego, Cal."—Army and Navy Register.



LIEUTENANT FREDERICK J. GERSTNER



LIEUTENANT GEORGE McCLELLAN CHASE

GEORGE McCLELLAN CHASE.

No. 5083. CLASS OF 1912.

Died December 23, 1914, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 25.

With this brief notice we were made aware that the class of 1912 had sent its second member to the Great Beyond. Lieutenant Chase was ill only a month, the latter part of which was spent at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, where it was discovered that he had an abscess in the pancreas. There was the mere shadow of a hope that an operation might mend matters, but his condition proved even worse than was expected.

Lieutenant Chase was the son of General and Mrs. George F. Chase and the grandson of Dr. Ely McClellan, of the Medical Corps. He entered the Military Academy in March, 1908, and was assigned to the room occupied by his father forty-five years previously. Closely following his graduation, June 12, 1912, he sailed for Europe to spend his graduation leave, and while there gave evidence of his great love for horsemanship by a visit to the French Cavalry School, at Saumur. Upon his return to the United States he was married in the Cadet Chapel, West Point, on August 26, 1912, to Julia McGowan Brackett, formerly of Peoria, Illinois. Lieutenant Chase joined his regiment at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, in September of that year, where he remained until his squadron was transferred to the Presidio, of Monterey, California, in July, 1914.

Fortunately there are two sons to inherit their father's splendid manhood, his rare spirit of conscientiousness, devotion to duty and courage—the noblesse oblige of a gentle heritage.

Speaking to an older graduate and former comrade in the Philippines, General Barry pointed out young Chase, just

"marching on" as Officer of the Day. "There," said the General, who was then Superintendent, "is the finest horseman in the Corps of Cadets, and he promises to be a fine officer." If ever a lad was born for the Cavalry service it was he, for from babyhood until he entered the Academy, a cavalry camp or garrison had been his home.

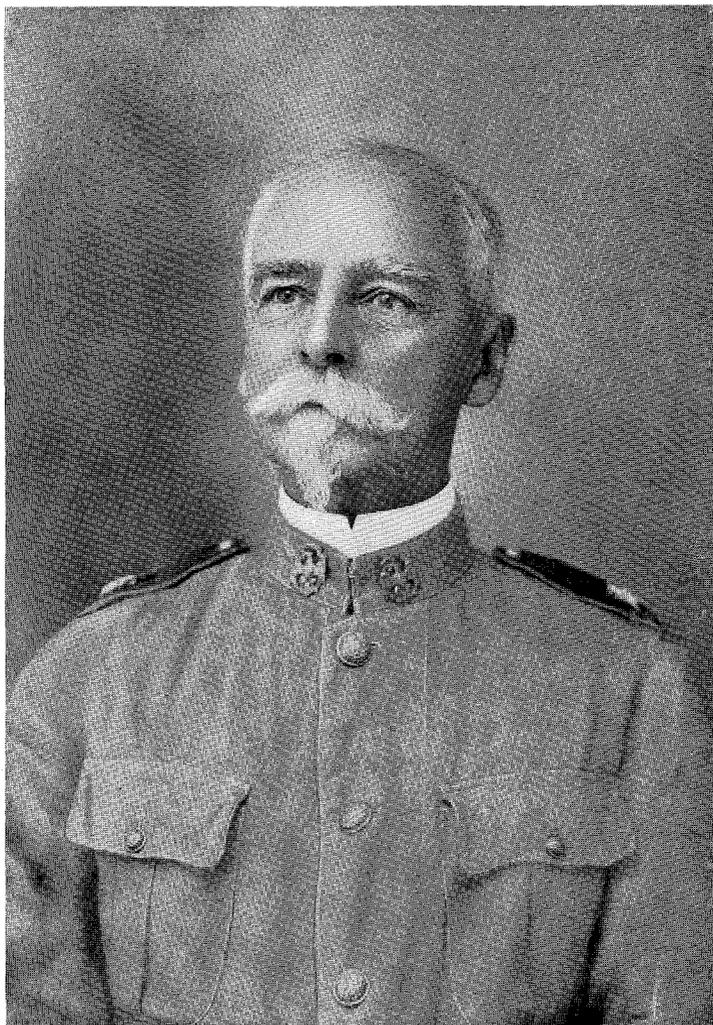
CLASSMATE.

ROBERT HENRY HALL.

No. 1878. CLASS OF 1860.

Died December 29, 1914, at Chicago, Ill., aged 77.

Born in Detroit, Michigan, November 15, 1837. Son of Benjamin Franklin Hall, grandson of the Honorable John Mullett, who was identified with the early history of that state. Removed with his parents to Aurora, Ill., 1846. Attended schools there, in Detroit, and in New York until 1855, when he was appointed from Illinois, Cadet, United States Military Academy. Graduated July 1, 1860, and appointed the same date Brevet-Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry. Promoted Second Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, Jan. 23, 1861. Served in New Mexico from April, 1861, till October, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, June 1, 1861. On the staff of Brigadier General Canby, and in command of a light battery in operations in New Mexico, 1862; in the battle of Valverde, where he repulsed an attack on his guns, and in several subsequent actions. In charge of subsistence depot, Peralta, New Mexico, from May till September, 1862. Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary of Battalion on march to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September till November, 1862, and Adjutant of Battalion, Tenth Infantry,



Admiral

Army of the Potomac, November, 1862, till March, 1863. On special service in the War Department, office of the Secretary of War, Washington City till September, 1863, when he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major General Hooker. Promoted Captain Tenth Infantry, August 31, 1863. Served as aide-de-camp until July, 1864, being engaged in the operations about Chattanooga, Tenn., 1863, and in all the battles and actions of the Twentieth Corps on the march to Atlanta, 1864. Transferred to the Army of the Potomac to command his regiment, July, 1864, and severely wounded in the battle on the Weldon Railroad, near Petersburg, Va., August 19, 1864. After recovery from his wound he commanded his regiment in New York Harbor, Buffalo, the Army of the Potomac, and Washington City, until October, 1865. During the Civil War he participated in twenty-eight battles and minor engagements, and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services in action, viz: Major for the Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and Lieutenant-Colonel for the battle on the Weldon Railroad, Va. On frontier duty in Minnesota and Dakota till June, 1869, and in Texas till June, 1871. On duty at the U. S. Military Academy as instructor of infantry tactics till September, 1871, and as adjutant from September, 1871, till July, 1878. Aide-de-camp to Major General Schofield, July till November, 1878. On Texas frontier till May, 1879. On duty at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y. till May, 1883, when he was promoted to be Major Twenty-second Infantry. Designated to judge competitive drills at Evansville, Indiana, July, 1880, and at Pittsburgh, Pa., October, 1882. Commanded battalions of his regiment at the Yorktown Centennial Celebration, October, 1881. Designated by the War Department to inspect the National Guard of Pennsylvania, August, 1882. On duty with his regiment in Colorado from July, 1883, till June, 1885. Inspector-General Department of the Platte, from June, 1885, till April, 1889, and of the Department of Arizona till October, 1890, some

times acting, also, as Adjutant General of those Departments. Promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Infantry, August 5, 1888. Recorder U. S. Military Prison Board, from July, 1889, till October, 1890. President Board of Officers, appointed to recommend a suitable magazine rifle for the U. S. Army, from December, 1890, till September, 1892, resulting in the adoption of what is popularly, although erroneously, called the Krag-Jorgenson rifle. On duty in connection with the revision of the U. S. Army Regulations till September, 1893. Promoted to be Colonel, Fourth Infantry, May 18, 1893. Designated by the War Department to inspect the National Guard of New York, June to August, 1893. Detailed to assist the Chattanooga and Chickamauga Battlefield Commissioners, State of New York, in selecting sites for regimental monuments, July till September, 1893. Commanded his regiment in Idaho till October, 1896. In the field during the Coxe labor disturbances, April and May, 1894, and against strikers on the Northern Pacific Railroad, July, 1894. Designated by the War Department to inspect the National Guard of New York, June till August, 1896. In command of Fort Sheridan, Ill., from October, 1896, till April, 1898. For sustaining a Captain of his regiment in subduing a mutinous deserter at Fort Sheridan, in September, 1897, he was subjected to much unjust criticism and harsh and unfair treatment by politicians. He was sent with his regiment to Tampa, Florida, April, 1898, to engage in the war with Spain. Designated by the Commanding General of the Army, May, 1898, to conduct with his regiment an expedition to Cuba, with arms and supplies for the insurgents, which, however, was abandoned. Detailed, May 25, 1898, to command a brigade in the Fifth Army Corps and May 27, 1898, appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Commanded a brigade in the Fifth, and afterwards in the Fourth Army Corps, at Tampa, Port Tampa City, and Fernandina, Florida, and a brigade and a division in the Fourth Army Corps, at Huntsville, Alabama,

till December, 1898, when he was required to return to Fort Sheridan and resume command of his regiment. Accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, January till March, 1899, via the Mediterranean Sea, and the Suez Canal, it being the first detachment of the United States Army to travel this route. He commanded the line and points of defence about Manila, and a brigade in the Eighth Army Corps, from March, 1899, till April, 1900. He attacked the insurgents in left and rear near Bantoc, province of Manila, March 25, 1899, materially contributing to the success of the movement of that day against their front. On March 31, he successfully fought the insurgents at Mariquina and on the Rio Banca, province of Manila, threatening San Mateo, thus preventing the reinforcement of the enemy at Malolos, the insurgent capital, which our forces were thus enabled, by direct attack, easily to capture. In June, 1899, he conducted an expedition of 2,500 men over mountain trails to Antipolo, Province of Morong, which, after two engagements en route, he captured, and then marched the column through the Morong Peninsula, breaking up the enemy's positions. In July, 1899, with 1,000 men in boats, he made a descent on and captured Calamba, province of Laguna, routing the defending force and capturing, also, an insurgent gunboat; and a few days later repulsed the insurgents, more than three times his number, in their efforts to retake the place, inflicting great losses on them. After the disbandment of the Eighth Army Corps, April, 1900, he commanded military districts, comprising from two to four provinces in the Island of Luzon. In October, 1900, he conducted an expedition of 800 men over a mountain range, on a trail not before traversed by American troops, from Siniloan to Binangonan, Infanta Province; and, after an arduous march occupied the latter place, October 9, seizing a steamer of the enemy, and October 12, took possession of the Island of Polillo. Appointed Brigadier-General U. S. Army, February

5, 1901. He was on leave of absence, on account of sickness, from April 30 till November 15, 1901, when, by operation of law, he was retired from active service, being then sixty-four years of age.

In February, 1866, he married Miss Georgianna R. Foote, of Batavia, N. Y., by whom he had three sons. He was a Mason of the thirty-third degree of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of its Supreme Council; a Knight Templar; a member of the Royal Order of Scotland; of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Honorary Vice-President of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Societies of the Army of the Potomac, and the Army of the Cumberland. He was a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. He compiled and published registers of the U. S. Army from 1789 till 1798; a sketch of the history of Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois; a sketch of the history of the Flag of the United States; a history of U. S. Infantry Tactics, and was the author of several published reviews of works on United States history.

To the foregoing, compiled by those who best knew Gen. Hall, yet refrained from words of praise, it is pertinent to add the following from one who was his friend, fellow soldier and correspondent nearly fifty years:

"Bob" Hall, as we old timers loved to call him, was one of the squarest, sturdiest and withal kindest men I ever knew — soldier to the backbone, but courteous and considerate to a degree that seemed at times almost a weakness. So jealous was he of the rights and so resentful of the wrongs of his officers and men that he stood up against a storm of criticism from the press when he refused to prefer charges against one of his best captains — he who had resorted to summary methods with the "mutinous deserter" referred to. The prisoner had resisted the guard ordered to take him to the court room

for trial; the sergeant reported that they were powerless to move him. A British sergeant would never have bothered a superior in such a case; he would promptly have ordered "the frog's march," whereat four soldiers would have seized each an arm or leg of the rebellious subject and borne him between them. Our ultra democratic service and its regulations provided for no such contingency and the officer-of-the-day felt compelled to take a hand. The fact that he was held by his own men in the highest esteem was something the press refused to consider. He was overwhelmed with abuse, and so was Hall, who sustained him. The men of the old regiment stood by their Colonel, but the only expressions of opinion permitted in the press as coming from the rank and file were those of the "guard house lawyer" in garrison. These, therefore, were sad days for gentle-hearted "Bob" Hall, and they left their impress.

All the same, among his associates, as among his juniors in rank, few men were better loved than Hall. He made a model adjutant during his seven years in the office at West Point. He was one of the boasts of the Tenth Infantry in which he served so long, and he carried to the command of the Fourth the same chivalric spirit of fellowship which made him honored throughout the regiment during the troublesome times at Sheridan, and later in the stirring campaigns across the seas. He lived and died a gentleman to the core, a devout Christian, a devoted husband and father and a soldier without a stain.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

CHARLES HOBART CLARK.

No. 2558. CLASS OF 1875.

Died January 15, 1915, at Springfield, Mass., aged 63.

CHARLES HOBART CLARK, son of Leonard Clark and his wife, Althine Woodward Clark, was born in Hubbardston, Mass., April 29, 1851. He was descended from good, English, Colonial stock in both the paternal and maternal lines. His ancestor, Hugh Clark, born in England, 1613, came to the Massachusetts Colony, settled first at Watertown and afterwards at Roxbury, where he died in 1693. Captain John Clark, great-great grandson of Hugh Clark, born at Hubbardston, Mass., 1730, was a delegate from Hubbardston to the First Provincial Congress of Massachusetts that met at Salem, October, 1774. He was also a member of the Second Provincial Congress that met at Cambridge, February, 1775. William Clark, (1753-1812), son of Captain John Clark, was a gallant soldier of the Revolution and marched with his regiment, Colonel Doolittle's, on the alarm of the 19th of April, 1775. (Lexington). He served in the same regiment for eight months during the siege of Boston in 1775. Another ancestor of the same name, though on the maternal side, Lieutenant Samuel Clark, (1743-1830), rendered good service first in Colonel Jonathan Smith's regiment and later in the Fifth Middlesex Regiment, Colonel Perry. Charles Hobart Clark's great grandfather on his mother's side was Daniel Woodward (1760-1853), who was in the Continental Army at Saratoga and at the surrender of Burgoyne. This brief record of Colonel Clark's ancestry is here given because the writer considers it proper to preserve the record of those Americans, who are descended from men, who helped to establish our Republic; for these, if any, are of the true American nobility. One of Colonel Clark's uncles was the



COLONEL CHARLES H. CLARK

well-know millionaire philanthropist, Jonas Gilman Clark, the founder of Clark University at Worcester, Massachusetts. Charles was a great favorite with him and a beneficiary under his will. After the founder's death, Colonel Clark was elected a trustee of Clark University and served as such from 1904 to 1907, while he was stationed at the Springfield Armory. He resigned his office with the University when orders took him to duty in Texas. President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, in a letter dated January 29, 1915, to Colonel Clark's mother, after expressing his sorrow and that of his colleagues at her son's death, says:

"His death removes another link between our founder and the institution. While on the Board Colonel Clark took the greatest interest in every matter that came up, and was of very great assistance in developing and carrying through a number of important matters. He was always so broad-minded, sympathetic, generous and gentlemanly, that he came to occupy a very high place in the esteem of his colleagues on the Board, and that for his own sake, quite apart from the fact that he was a nephew of the founder, who, it was thought, would have been pleased had he lived to see him on the Board."

While he was still but a child Colonel Clark's parents moved from Hubbardston to Springfield, where he lived until he went to West Point. He received his early education in the excellent public schools of Springfield and graduated from the High School in 1867, at the age of sixteen. As he had then decided on a business career he secured employment in the office of the Springfield Republican, one of the leading newspapers of Massachusetts and, indeed, of the United States, whose editor was then and for many years afterwards, the Honorable Samuel Bowles. Later Clark decided to finish his education and he entered Dartmouth College in 1870. In his first year there he gained his appointment as cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, in a competitive examination instituted by the Honorable Henry L. Dawes, M. C., for his

Congressional District, and later the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. Clark passed the entrance examination successfully and was admitted as a cadet in 1871. He was graduated in 1875. His subsequent military career, in brief, was as follows:

Second Lieutenant, First Regiment of Artillery, June 16, 1875. Served in garrison at Key West, Fla.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Summerville and Charleston, S. C.; Washington Arsenal, D. C.; Fort Monroe, Va., October, 1875 to May, 1880. Engaged in suppressing railroad disturbances in Pennsylvania, July to October, 1877. Honor graduate U. S. Artillery School, Class 1880.

He successfully passed the required examination and was appointed First Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, June 16, 1880. His subsequent promotions in the Ordnance Department were as follows:

Captain, June 15, 1890; Major, August 1, 1903; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 12, 1906; Colonel, October 23, 1910. Served at the U. S. Military Academy as instructor and assistant professor, Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, 1880 to 1884; Springfield Armory, Mass., 1884 to 1889; Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Columbia and Commanding Officer, Vancouver Barracks, Ordnance Depot, Washington, 1889 to 1893; Assistant Ordnance Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., 1893 to 1895; Assistant in the Office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., 1895 to 1898; Assistant Ordnance Officer, Benicia Arsenal, Cal., 1898 to 1903; on duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., February to August, 1903; at Springfield Armory, Mass., 1903 to 1907; Chief Ordnance Officer Department of Texas and Commanding Officer, San Antonio Arsenal, 1907 to 1913. He was retired from active service, at his own request, February 19, 1913, after more than forty-one years' service.

Clark was one of the first candidates I met at the West Point Hotel, in 1871. We took an immediate liking for each other and there began our close friendship, which lasted, without a jar, as long as he lived. At that time he was a handsome youth, with a beautiful, intellectual head; with refined, regular, clear-cut features; with frank blue eyes, which bespoke his even temper and good nature and easily twinkled with humor. His dark-brown hair was abundant and inclined to curl; his complexion was clear and clean, without blemish. All in all his personality was most attractive and even the most careless observer could not fail to feel the calm poise and strength of character that lay behind his simple, natural manners, his modesty and his friendliness to all.

He was of middle height, strongly built and generally well developed physically. He was an excellent oarsman, a good all-around athlete, and a remarkable swimmer. Frequently he swam from Gee's Point to Constitution Island, touched a hand there and returned to the starting point, apparently with ease and without discomfort. Afterwards when we were classmates at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe (1878-1880), he was unrivalled among the many fine swimmers there. One day a young girl was drowned near the Baltimore Wharf while bathing with her father and others. The grief of the parents and their despair at the loss of her body were pitiable. Clark volunteered his services for the search, and with rare good judgment and tremendous exertion for several hours, much of the time under water, found the body, caught against one of the piles of the wharf, and restored it to the grief-stricken father and mother.

During our first-class camp in the summer of 1874, the Commandant of Cadets, General Emory Upton, made a special feature of "double-time" in the training of the new cadets. One day the Plebes were assembled in one body and double-timed a mile without halting. An order was read to the

Corps reciting and commending this performance, and rewarding the Plebes therefor by excusing them from attendance at parade the next day. We first-classmen smiled when the order was read. Clark and three other classmates arranged to try a little unofficial running the next morning immediately after reveille. A track had been measured around the plain and Fort Clinton—a little more than a mile in length. They started with the intention of going four miles and were timed by the Officer of the Guard at the Guard Tents. As no one was tired when the four miles were finished, they concluded to keep on and trotted around the course, without a break, eight times—making about nine miles in seventy-nine minutes. This was before the time of long-distance walking and running in the United States and was regarded as a notable achievement. General Upton sent for them, questioned them as to the details, stated it was a fine proof of the high physical training of cadets and filed a report of the event in the archives of the Academy—but he did not excuse them from parade.

Clark's mind was keen, clear and logical. Sophistry he punctured half apologetically and half humorously, with a twinkle of the eye and a delicate modesty, which carried conviction better than strenuous opposition. He learned his cadet lessons easily, never neglected them but was no hard "boner." He recited clearly and modestly and stood well in his class from first to last. Finally he graduated No. 9 in a class of forty-three members, of which the first ten were men of exceptional ability.

On the 29th of April, 1880, Lieutenant Clark was married in the little Church of the Centurion, at Fort Monroe, to Helen Maxwell DeRussy, daughter of the late Brevet Brigadier General René E. DeRussy, Colonel, Corps of Engineers. At the same time and place were married Lieutenant (now Major General) Arthur Murray and Sara Wetmore DeRussy. This double wedding was made more than usually interesting

from the fact that the brides were sisters, the bride-grooms were both Lieutenants of the First Artillery and the ceremony took place on the 29th birthday of both Lieutenants Clark and Murray.

From that day until the death of his beloved wife in 1901 Clark's home life was ideal—Love reigned and her handmaid Happiness controlled every hour. He never remarried. Two children were born to them—Helen DeRussy, now the wife of Lieutenant Thomas Donaldson Sloan, Coast Artillery Corps, and Miriam, the wife of Lieutenant James E. Chaney, Twenty-Fifth Infantry.

Among the marked traits of Colonel Clark's character was his devotion to duty, and his abounding charity in the broadest sense. Every duty, great or small, he performed with efficiency, with constant conscientiousness and always with an eye to the best interests of the Government.

I do not remember ever to have heard him speak harshly of any man, woman or child. If people fell below his expectation, he shrugged his shoulders and smiled. If others berated them he would say, "Perhaps we don't know all of the other side." It was as if he believed there must be extenuating circumstances in every case of wrong-doing. Certainly he obeyed the injunction "Judge not, lest ye be judged," though he himself needed no lenity of judgment. His charity in speech was no more marked than his material charities. To many he extended a helping hand, hidden from its fellow, and only my intimacy with grateful recipients brought these helpings to my knowledge. He was universally beloved and esteemed by his classmates, by his associates in the Army and by his friends in his home city, with whom he never lost close touch. If he had a single enemy on earth I never knew it, and few men leave this world so sincerely mourned and regretted.

For many years he endured silently and uncomplainingly an almost constant derangement of the functions of the

stomach. Despite these years of suffering he continued to fulfill all duties with utmost fidelity, seldom even spoke of his trouble and maintained his usual brave front and habitual cheerfulness. Two days before the end, a crisis arose wherein his virile mind, clouded by physical agony, yet made the decision for a well-nigh hopeless surgical operation, which, though pronounced in itself successful, overtaxed his remaining strength and the brave heart, which had been strong in meeting every issue of a long life, ceased its beating and the wearied body lay at rest.

His funeral was held January 18th, at the home of his aged mother, Mrs. Leonard Clark, 163 Forest Park Avenue, Springfield Mass., and was attended by his relatives and many friends, by representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Hampden Lodge of Masons, of which orders he was a member, and by the officers of the Army, stationed at the Springfield Armory, in full dress uniform.

The Rev. A. P. Reccord, pastor of the Church of the Unity, conducted the services and made an eloquent and touching address on the noble life of his intimate friend. His remains were taken to the historic West Point Cemetery and there interred with military honors beside the grave, where rests all that is mortal of the wife of his youth, whom he never forgot and whom he loved so well.

How can such a life be summed up in mere words?

Charles Hobart Clark was the soul of honor, of honesty, of integrity. In more than forty-three years of intimacy and of constant and confidential correspondence, I never knew him to do an unworthy act nor to give utterance to an unworthy thought. As son, brother, husband, father, friend and comrade and as a soldier he was a model for all and for the best. He was as near the perfect man and gentleman as it is permitted us poor mortals to be.



CAPTAIN ROMULUS FOSTER WALTON

To him, as his soul winged its way Heavenward, it could be said in truth, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

To us, who knew and loved him best, is left the consoling hope, that we, though much less worthy, may some time, through divine mercy, meet him there.

He is not dead, though gone from life.
A life like his lives on forever,
For what he did will brace for strife
Against the wrong, full many a heart,
That feels or shall feel soul's endeavor
To do the right—the true man's part.

E. D. H.

ROMULUS FOSTER WALTON.

No. 3851. CLASS OF 1898.

Died January 15, 1915, at Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 39.

ROMULUS FOSTER WALTON, was born in the town of Newberne, Alabama, July 6, 1875. His father was Thomas Howard Walton, an officer of the Confederate Army, and his mother Susan Brand, of Alabama. The Civil War having practically ruined his father financially, Romulus obtained his education at the public High School, from which he graduated at the head of his class at the age of sixteen, and then took charge of the plantation of his uncle, Dr. W. T. Downey, near Greensboro. This position he filled efficiently for two years, when, at the age of eighteen he received his appointment to West Point and one year later entered the Academy in June, 1894; his four years at West Point was not unlike that of the average hardworking, sunny dispositioned cadet, and the end of the course found him about the middle of the class.

Owing to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in April, 1898, the Class of '98 was graduated without ceremony, April 26th, assigned to regiments and joined for duty at once for the summer campaign in Cuba. A large percentage of the Class, owing to better prospects of reaching the firing line, chose the Infantry, Walton among the number. He was assigned to the Tenth Infantry, then at Tampa awaiting transport to Cuba in the Santiago Campaign, and his regiment was one of the first to sail on America's first over-sea campaign.

The history of Lieutenant Walton's service in Cuba with his regiment is that of every American officer who went through the hardships and privations of the famous Santiago Campaign—one to be proud of, and the list of killed and wounded was greatly increased by yellow fever, sunstroke, dysentery and fever contracted during the blistering days and long chilly nights spent in the wet and reeking trenches before the city surrendered, and afterwards in the rainsoaked and steaming camps. When the Army of Santiago returned to Montauk Point in September, young Walton was but a shadow of his former self, and one could scarcely recognize, in the weak, sick skeleton of a man who leaned against his horse for support, the merry, healthy youngster who had left the Point but six months before. Due to the scarcity of officers, it was nearly two weeks before he could obtain sick leave and a much needed rest, he having been in command of two companies since landing.

He stopped one night in New York, intending to leave for the South the following day but was suddenly stricken with typhoid fever and for many weeks was seriously ill. As soon as convalescent, and much sooner than was prudent, he rejoined his regiment, then stationed in Jacksonville, Fla., and shortly after returned to Cuba with it where it did duty during the winter as Provost Guard in the City of Havana.

March 2, 1899, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. In September, 1899, Lieutenant Walton obtained a short leave with permission to go to New York where he was married to Marguerite Leverich Ingraham, daughter of D. Phoenix Ingraham, of New York City. The military wedding took place at the Church of the Puritans, October 4, 1899. Returning to Cuba the latter part of October, he rejoined the Tenth Infantry, then stationed at Matanzas where it remained until September, 1900, when it was again shifted to Cienfuegos. Returning to the States in March, 1901, half of the regiment was sent directly to the Philippines while the rest was stationed at Fort Crook, Nebraska, and Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming, Walton going to the latter post with his company.

In March, 1901, Lieutenant Walton had his first operation for trouble contracted in the Cuban Campaign. As soon as convalescent, he was placed in command of his company and the post of Fort Mackenzie until the spring of 1902, when he was ordered to the Philippines. Here he served in the southern islands, and engaged in the continuous active campaign and fighting in and about Minandao, until in November, he was sent to Manila very ill and ordered to the States by his Commanding General. On arriving at the Presidio, of San Francisco, he underwent a second operation for his old trouble.

January 9, 1903, Walton was promoted to his Captaincy and assigned to the Sixth Infantry, then stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he joined his regiment in March, 1903. In September of 1903, he entered the Infantry and Cavalry School. Throughout the school year, he commanded his company in addition to keeping up his school work and in June, 1904, graduated No. 2 in a large class—which rank gave him the privilege of entering the Staff College the following year and from which he graduated with honors in 1905. Immediately after graduation he went to Washington for further treatment and a third operation, after which he

was detailed for duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he purchased a home and settled with his family.

September, 16, 1908, he was retired from active service on account of disabilities contracted in Cuba and the Philippines, and on the same day was appointed Inspector Instructor of the National Guard of New York, by Governor Hughes. Probably no officer in the United States Army has ever done better service with, or stood higher in the estimation of the National Guard of a state than did Captain Walton with the New York Guard. He labored incessantly and continuously for the good of the State forces and in the years that he was on duty with it, did probably more than any other man towards placing it at the top of the auxiliary forces of the United States. His work became so valuable that when General John F. O'Ryan was promoted to the command of the State troops, he selected Captain Walton as the Adjutant General of the Division and on May 7, 1912, he was formally appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Adjutant General of the National Guard of New York. This position he filled with unusual ability until the time of his death.

On January 11, 1915, he worked in his office until evening, when he returned to his home in Tarrytown, and the following day went on the operating table for the fourth operation for his old trouble. He succumbed to the effects of the operation January 15, 1915.

Walton died as he had lived—bravely and uncomplainingly—and at the end, faced death with the same nerve and fearlessness with which he had faced it many times in the service of his country.

Colonel Walton left a widow and two sons—Phoenix Foster Walton, Class Boy of '98, and Kenneth Ingraham Walton. He is buried in the National Cemetery at West Point. Services were held in the old chapel in which he

had so often sat as a cadet. It was crowded with friends from all over the state and his popularity was shown by the immense gathering of officers of the National Guard who came together at this time to pay their last respects to a comrade and friend. A squad fired the last volley; the bugler blew taps; another sterling son of West Point has journeyed to the end of the Broad Highway, which is Life, and into the mystery of the beyond.

"HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW YORK.

Albany, January 15, 1915.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 2

I. The Commanding General, Division, with the deepest sorrow, announces the death of Lieutenant Colonel R. Foster Walton, Adjutant General, Division, which occurred at his home, Tarrytown, N. Y., on January 15, 1915.

II. The disease which resulted in his death was incurred while on foreign service and in active campaign in the Army of the United States.

III. By the death of Lieutenant Colonel Walton there is lost to the military service of the State an officer of rare ability and exceptional capacity, whose faithful and efficient devotion to duty will remain as a constant memorial. His numerous friends in the service will feel a sense of great personal loss, since his genial nature, unflinching tact and thoughtful consideration compelled the regard and esteem of all who knew him.

IV. The Division Commander has lost a loyal and tireless friend and assistant, whose thoughts and activities were at all times disinterestedly directed to the development of the military service of the State. Lieutenant Colonel Walton combined with his zeal and excellence of judgment a genuinely sympathetic and unflinching kind disposition, which in no small manner contributed to his marked success as an officer who accomplished results.

V. His record of service is as follows:

In the armies of the United States:

Cadet, U. S. M. A., 1894 to 1898; Second Lieutenant, U. S. A., 26th April, 1898; First Lieutenant, 2nd March, 1899; Captain, 9th January, 1903; Honor Graduate, School of the Line, 1904; Graduate Staff College, 1905; retired, 16th September, 1908; Inspector-Instructor, N. G., N. Y., 16th September, 1908.

In the National Guard:

Adjutant General, Division, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 7th May, 1912.

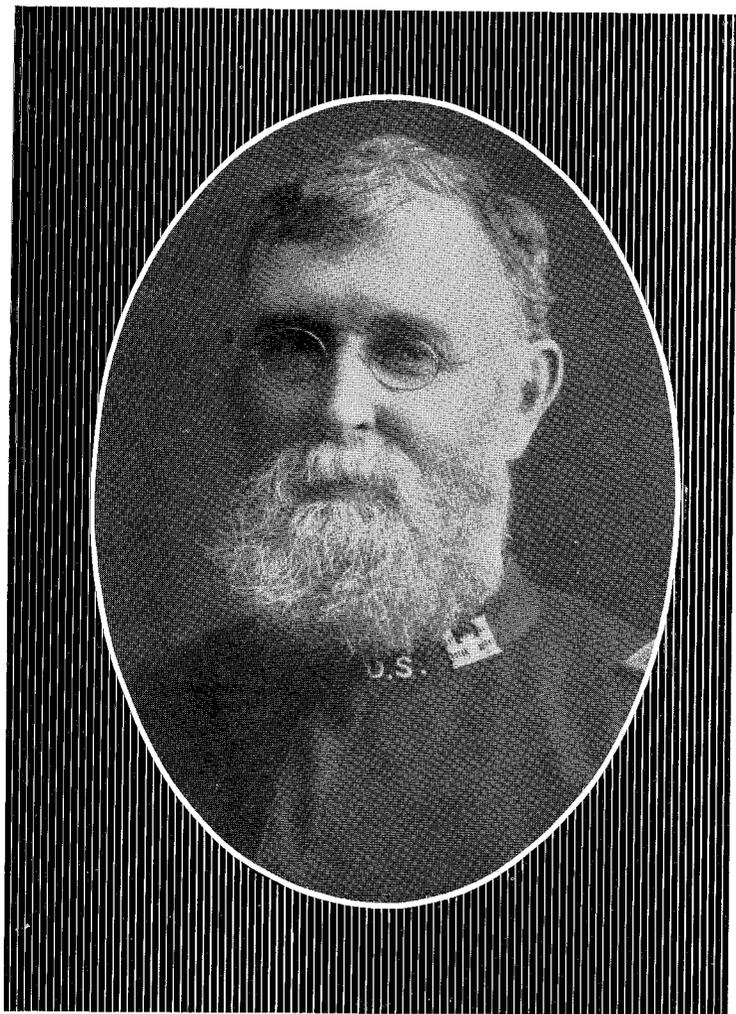
VI. The flag of the Armory, 1st Field Artillery (Division Headquarters), will be displayed at half staff and so remain between reveille and retreat on the day of the funeral, Sunday, January 17, 1915.

By command of Major General O'Ryan:

CHAUNCEY P. WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General.

Official:

EDWARD OLMSTEAD,
Captain, Cavalry, Aide.



COLONEL JAMES BAIRD QUINN

JAMES B. QUINN.

No. 2122. CLASS OF 1866.

Died February 23, 1915, at Woodstock, Md., aged 71.

Entering the Academy during the Civil War found two candidates thrown together, one Quinn appointed by Honorable Clement L. Vallandigham, member of Congress from Ohio and afterwards sent across the border for treasonable utterances against the government, and myself appointed from the field by President Lincoln; we were assigned to quarters in "D" Company where I first saw Quinn.

"Bearded like a pard
And as mild a mannered a man
As ever scuttled a ship or
Cut a throat."

I supposed I was meeting the father of a candidate as one could not tell from his appearance whether he was twenty or forty. We became room mates and continued so for three years. The ties and association made him almost my other self, which was better than I myself. He was most unassuming in manner, quiet and studious and the utmost keen perception, stood high in mathematics, and had not his horizon been limited by his military duties, would have made a great career in the scientific and inventive world.

During his whole military career he was engaged in harbor and river improvements with a tour of duty at Willets Point with the engineer battalion. His whole career was that of a kindly, courteous gentleman, evil to none, good to all with whom he came in contact; conscious of nothing but an endeavor to do any duty to which he may have been assigned and carrying out the training instilled at the Academy. "A sense of duty" and the call is imperative and no graduate

hardly ever has failed to respond to the call of duty whatever the hazard may have been to himself.

Long association and the intimacy of three years as a room mate in more senses than one, Quinn had become my better half and always steered me towards the right path, rather than towards the wrong.

Enemies he had none as if he could not do one a favor, he never did a wrong.

Retired as a Colonel June 9, 1907, with a growing family around him, he devoted himself to them and investigations in mechanics and electricity.

The fall before his death he moved to Woodstock, Md., where he died and is buried, and at some time his family will remove his body to the beautiful spot overlooking the Hudson, the place of "rest and peace."

Loyal to his Alma Mater he was always present at the June meetings, if possible to come.

In forty years' service he was finally retired as Colonel of Engineers, June 9, 1907.

Having served on the waters of the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico to the borders of Mexico, on the Mississippi River Commission, the head waters of the Missouri, he was conversant with all the work incident to harbor and river improvements and fulfilled faithfully and honestly all duties assigned to him to do.

Quinn was of Scotch and Irish descent. The head of this branch of the family, a Scottish knight, named Quinan, located in County Tyrone, Ireland, about four hundred years ago and dropped the letter "a" from the name, since that time it has been Quinn.

A handsome sword, formerly owned by said Quinan, together with the genealogy of the family, covering a period of four hundred years, relics of the Revolution, and Colonel

Quinn's diploma from the Military Academy, were in his room, in his father's residence, and were destroyed in the great Chicago fire.

Colonel Quinn's father came to America, from County Tyrone, Ireland, married Miss Lyons and settled in Union County, Pa.

Colonel Quinn's father, David, after graduating in law, located in Ohio, married Miss Jane Baird, granddaughter of Judge Weaver and cousin of the late General James B. Weaver, twice candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Colonel Quinn's work was not confined alone to River and Harbor improvements—he was on the Union Pacific survey in 1876. Light House Engineer for some of the principal districts; in fact, all of the southern portion of the country, including all on the Gulf of Mexico. From time to time he has been Engineer in charge of all fortifications on the Atlantic Coast, from Charleston, S. C., down to the lower Mississippi and the entire Gulf Coast.

He was married to Miss Pamela Dunham, St. Louis, Mo., on June 9, 1868. She died in 1871, leaving two children, May Belle, now Mrs. R. O. Sweeny, of Minneapolis, and Charles Nelson Quinn, postmaster at Sabine, Texas.

On October 21, 1874, he married Mrs. Amelia Peterson, in New Orleans, La. She died in August, 1906.

On June 11, 1907, he married Miss Estelle C. Le Blanc, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, who survives him, together with three children, James Le Blanc Quinn, Myrtis Quinn and David Quinn.

W. H. U., '66.

GEORGE S. ANDERSON.

No. 2374. CLASS OF 1871.

Died March 7, 1915, at New York, N. Y., aged 65.

"Brigadier General George S. Anderson, U. S. A., retired, died of heart disease at the University Club yesterday afternoon. He had not been in good health for a long time, and was reading a newspaper in the lobby of the Club when stricken. He had passed away before medical aid could be obtained. He would have been sixty-six years old in September.

General Anderson was born at Bernardsville, N. J., September 30, 1849, was appointed to West Point in 1867, and on his graduation in June, 1871, was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Sixth Cavalry. Among General Anderson's classmates at West Point were the late Major General Frederick D. Grant, and Brigadier Generals George B. Davis, Daniel H. Brush, and Edgar Z. Steever.

Immediately following his graduation from West Point General Anderson was ordered to the West to join the Sixth Cavalry, then playing an important part in the Indian fighting that raged in the West in the early '70s. It was as an officer that General Anderson participated in the first of his many Indian campaigns. His first fight was against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and the Comanches, in the old Indian Territory. Until 1877 General Anderson was almost continually in the saddle, and saw service in Kansas, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

In 1877 General Anderson was ordered back to the Military Academy, at West Point, as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. He remained on duty at the Academy until August, 1881, when he was again ordered West to take part in the suppression of Indian uprisings in Arizona and Colorado. In 1885 he was promoted to a Captaincy and assigned to duty as the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park.

When it was seen that war with Spain was inevitable, President McKinley offered to make General Anderson an Inspector General of Volunteers, but he declined the honor, and told the President he preferred to remain with the Sixth Cavalry. The Sixth did not get into the Santiago campaign. Shortly after the treaty of peace was



GENERAL GEORGE S. ANDERSON

signed at Paris, General Anderson, then a Major of regulars, was transferred to the command of the Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry, and went to the Philippines in command of that organization. As a Colonel of that regiment, he had a prominent part in the fighting that was necessary to crush the first and most troublesome of the Philippine insurrections.

In 1901, General Anderson was ordered back to the Sixth Cavalry as its Lieutenant Colonel, and remained with the regiment until he was promoted to Colonel in 1903, and transferred to the command of the Eighth Cavalry. In 1906 he commanded the First Cavalry, and it was while commanding that regiment that he was detached and ordered to Washington as a member of the then newly created General Staff of the Army. While a member of the General Staff he served as Chief of Staff of the then Department of the East on Governor's Island.

After being relieved of duty on the General Staff, General Anderson was assigned to the command of the Ninth Cavalry, his being the distinction of having commanded in a period of five years three of the Army's crack mounted commands.

Shortly after his promotion as a Brigadier General, General Anderson was sent to the Philippines to command the Department of the Visayas. He was in command of that department when he applied for retirement, after more than forty years of active service, in 1912. After his retirement he lived most of the time at the University Club. His health had been steadily declining for the last two years."—New York Times.

"A great shock to his legion of friends was the sudden death of General George S. Anderson at the University Club. He passed on just as he would have chosen, now that his days in the cavalry saddle were over, at his club, with those who loved him and whom he loved. General Anderson was a man of magnificent simplicities, if ostentatiousness can be so expressed; and yet no man in official or private life observed more carefully the little details that belong to the kindnesses and respect and courtesies due to human beings, and which constitute the code of the most exclusive circles. His young life—at the death of his father, a prominent judge in New Jersey—was given over to the care of sisters and a brother, and the years slipped by into bachelorhood for him with recompense in the family gathering in the old homestead once a year, and oftener when

his own "home," the University Club, claimed him for resident. The services at the Little Church Around the Corner were most impressive. The large gathering from Army, Navy, club and civilian circles testified to the popularity and sincere friendships of a lifetime."—
From Town Topics.

The remains of "Venus" Anderson, as he was called by his intimate friends, were buried in the beautiful West Point Cemetery.

* * *

CHARLES DUNBAR ROGERS.

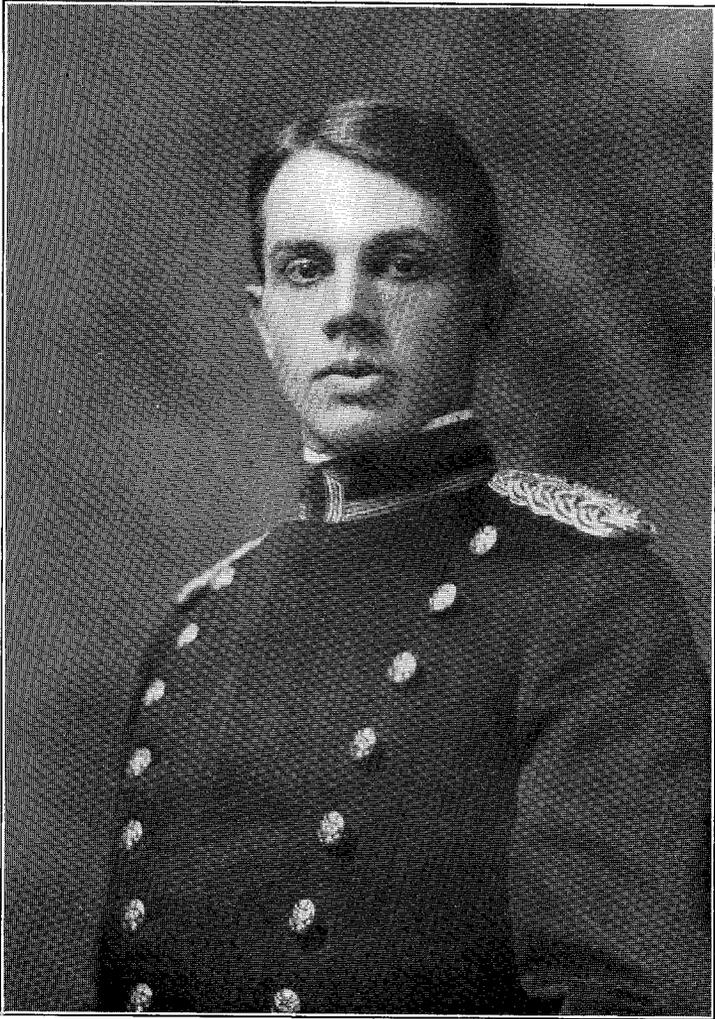
No. 4605. CLASS OF 1907.

Died March 16, 1915, at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., aged 34.

CHARLES DUNBAR ROGERS, was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 5, 1881. Going with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Pomeroy Rogers, in 1884, to Seneca Falls, N. Y., he there attended the Grammar and High Schools until the age of fourteen, when he entered St. John's School, at Manlius, N. Y., Here he graduated in 1899 and returned the following year as assistant instructor of Military Tactics.

Having received a Congressional alternate appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy, in 1900, he entered a preparatory school at Annapolis, for a few months to prepare for the entrance examination but his principal passed and therefore he did not enter the Naval Academy. In 1901 he entered Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y., remaining there as a student for two years. While at Hobart College, he joined the Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

He received an appointment to West Point and entered in 1903, graduated in 1907, standing 75 in a class of 111.



LIEUTENANT CHARLES D. ROGERS

Being an excellent horseman and an ardent lover of horses, he naturally requested to be assigned to the Cavalry.

Upon graduation he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, and ordered to join his regiment which at that time was part of the Army of Cuban Pacification. He joined his regiment at Pinar-del-Rio, Cuba, in October and remained there until February, 1909, when he returned to the United States with his regiment. After taking part in the inaugural parade on March 4, 1909, the regiment went to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for station. On April 18, 1911, at Fort Oglethorpe, he was married to Miss Susan Cabanne Goode, daughter of Major George W. Goode, U. S. A., retired and Mrs. Goode.

From March to November, 1911, his regiment was a part of the Army on the Mexican Border with station at San Antonio, Texas. During May and June, Lieutenant Rogers was temporarily detached from his regiment and sent to Louisiana in connection with the relief work on behalf of flood sufferers in the Mississippi Valley. The zeal and efficiency with which he performed this duty were highly commended by the officer in charge of the work and the residents of the district under his charge. The following letters indicate the high appreciation of his work:

“War Department,
The Adjutant General’s Office
Washington, July 31, 1912.

Second Lieut. Charles D. Rogers,
11th Cavalry, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
(Through the Commanding General)
Eastern Division.

Sir:

I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that he takes pleasure in commending you for your services in connection with the relief work on behalf of the flood sufferers, Ohio and Missis-

Mississippi Valleys, 1912, for your zeal and efficiency in this work, which required initiative, resourcefulness, business ability, tact and good judgment.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) F. J. KERNAN,
Adjutant General."

"Gross-tete, La., July 8, 1912.

Commanding Officer
U. S. Cavalry,
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Dear Sir:

During the high water period in May and June of the present year, the work done by Lieutenant Rogers of the Eleventh Cavalry, in the Parishes of Iberville, Pointe-Coupee and West Baton Rouge has been admirable.

The relief work was splendidly and systematically organized, people and stock were rescued in due time, the rations were distributed to the proper parties and the situation was controlled with such energy, devotedness, and intelligence as to give great credit, not only to the officer in charge but also to the U. S. Army administration.

In the name of the people living in the sections of those Parishes which suffered the most from the over-flow, and of which I have charge, I beg to thank Lieutenant Rogers and also to thank you for having detached, from your regiment to the flooded districts, such a worthy and gallant officer.

With highest regard and greatest esteem, I am

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) P. C. CAMBIARE,
Rector."

In 1913 he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Shattuck School. He was there for only one year but during that period his work was performed to such good purpose that the War Department placed the Shattuck School in the distinguished class. From May to December,

1914, he was on duty with his regiment in the mining camps of Colorado where it had been sent to suppress strike riots.

On March 9, 1914, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry but was designated for service in the Philippine Islands and transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, on October 1, 1914.

Because of sickness, however, he was not able to leave the United States until February. On March 16, 1915, six days after reaching the Islands, he died of valvular heart disease at the home of a classmate, at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I. Funeral services were held at Camp Stotsenburg with former classmates as pallbearers, and on May 21, his remains were interred in the family burial plot, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

He is survived by his wife, Susan Goode, and two children, Julia Huddleston and George Goode; also by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Rogers, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and by a brother, Roy H. Rogers, of Geneva, N. Y.

Always bright and cheerful, Rogers was one of the most popular men in his class at West Point and was beloved by all. An excellent musician, he was ever ready to entertain and make those around him happy. While at West Point he wrote much of the music for the "Hundredth Night" plays and always took a prominent part in all affairs of the kind. Those of us who knew him well expected great things of him in his career in the Army, but falling with broken wing early in life, that career was ended before it was hardly begun. On the night of his death he was visiting one of his friends and classmates, Lieutenant C. P. Chandler. He retired for the night in apparently excellent health and spirits but when they called him next morning they found that he had simply gone to sleep with no suffering. For him there will always be a warm spot in the hearts of his classmates for he was a friend who cannot soon be forgotten.

CLASSMATE.

CHARLES SHALER.

No. 2170. CLASS OF 1867.

Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 26, 1915, aged 72.

The wise Abraham Lincoln, astute politician as well as statesman, permitted to the members of his cabinet—his so-called "Constitutional advisers"—in very many matters a rather extraordinary latitude of discretion. To none of them probably did he confide more of onerous duty, or extend more completely the policy of courtesy for freedom of action than to his great war secretary, Edwin M. Stanton. In the midst of the full tide and turmoil of the War-between-the-States, to him it fell largely to recommend youths to fill the many vacancies at the U. S. Military Academy, due to the withdrawal from congress of the representatives from the States in insurrection.

Secretary Stanton exercised this most difficult duty with his customary sagacity, making choice of young men for appointment to cadetships, almost exclusively from among those who had participated in actual service in the field. In no one instance did he display more clearly his keenness of judgment as to qualifications of manhood for character and ability than by his designation of CHARLES SHALER, JUNIOR, to be a cadet at West Point, nominally representative from a district of the seceded State of Florida.

Born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania — then a growing town, but not giving sign of the great city it has since become — May 23, 1843, young Shaler grew towards manhood in an atmosphere of attractive home surroundings, of culture and refinement. His father, Judge Charles Shaler, was the friend and law partner of Secretary Stanton, and was a man of high moral worth and of singular strength of character. At the beginning of the war the boy, Charles, animated by the ardor which then influenced so many of the youth of the country,



GENERAL CHARLES SHALER

enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, being soon made Sergeant of Company I, under the first call for troops, to "hold, occupy, and possess" Federal property in the South. He enlisted April 25, 1861, and served until August 5, the same year.

General Shaler served also in the Pennsylvania militia which was called out in 1862 and again in 1863; as Corporal in the Fifteenth Infantry, and as Sergeant in Knapp's Militia Battery from June 27 to August 16, 1863; on both occasions volunteering to go outside the State, although this service under the law was not obligatory.

On his return from the front in Maryland after the Gettysburg campaign it appears that his experience, far from satiating his taste or desire to serve his country, served only as an incentive to further service. To his earnest proposal — to gain the paternal consent to re-enlistment — "for the war," the elderly father — fond doubtless as well as prudent, and perhaps actuated by some pride — listened not very graciously. "No, my son," declared this fine, old-time gentleman, descendant of a line of gentlemen. "If you wish to serve your country further, I am willing, but I beg of you, from this time on, serve as a gentleman." This may have been after a fashion a weakness in a land where social distinctions seem to count for so little, but after all it was an amiable weakness.

Knowing my classmate so well, it is not difficult to imagine him remonstrating with his father, respectfully, but strenuously, urging the paternal permission again to go to the front, again — his life in his hand — to uphold the honor of the country and the flag. In the end — reluctantly, I feel, on young Shaler's part — his father's wishes prevailed; he re-entered military life thenceforth to serve as a gentleman and an officer. He reported to the adjutant of the Military Academy in the autumn of the year 1863, avoiding the discomforts of "plebe camp," but bringing with him the experience of one slightly older than the average of his class.

I recall his appearance as he came among us, as a "sep," on the very day that we returned to the cadet barracks — tall, sedate, dignified, well shaped, looking already the "military man," and as he was then so he remained during the four long years of the cruel "grind" of cadet life, and afterwards through all his many years of service in the army, to the day of his death.

General Shaler was graduated June 17, 1867. Originally commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, he was soon transferred to the Ordnance, joining his classmates, Pitman and Greer, and soon to be joined by another, Metcalfe. He served at the Rock Island Arsenal in '68, and again in '70 and until '74. From '68 to '70 he was Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery at West Point; was at San Antonio, Texas, in '77; from '78 to '80, Chief of Ordnance, Department of the South; at Boston, '80-'81, and member of the Ordnance Board, New York, from '81 to '83. He was at Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y., from '83 to '89, and for the entire ten years; '89 to '99, at the City of Washington, serving as Chief Assistant to General Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance. He was in command of the arsenal at Indianapolis until its abandonment, and at Watervliet in '92 and '93. He was retired (as Brigadier General) at his own request in 1905.

Shaler was twice married — when a Lieutenant in 1870, to Miss Laura Mitchell, of Rock Island, Ill. His wife died at San Antonio, Texas, in '77. They had one child, a son, Charles Shaler, Jr., who died in his thirtieth year, at Indianapolis Arsenal. In 1896 (April 27) he married Miss Florence Stidham, of Washington, D. C. She survives him, with their two children, a son, Harrison, and a daughter, Florence Eleanor.

After his retirement from active service, the General made his home at Indianapolis, entering a charming social circle, to which with his family he was most cordially welcomed, not alone because of his high rank and reputation, but

that his engaging manners, high culture, and a fine quality of all that was best in society, literature and the arts, entitled him to a welcome everywhere. He utilized his military knowledge and experience for the benefit of his adopted State, having served on the staff of Governor Hanley. He was a member of various clubs: the University and Columbia of his home city, of the University and Army and Navy of New York, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and the Sportsman's of Pittsburg.

General Shaler's affiliations in religion were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, he being a member of Christ Church, Indianapolis, where (as an extremely sympathetic notice of his sudden death in the "New York Churchman" states) "he served his bishop and rector with unswerving loyalty, and with that dependableness and capability which made him of great value. To his service in the vestry, in the diocesan boards, and in the General Convention, of which he was several times a member, he brought fine intelligence and never-failing faithfulness."

The following from the "Indianapolis Churchman," recites the minute placed upon the vestry's record of Christ Church:

"In the death of General Charles Shaler, for over ten years past a member of this congregation, serving for a considerable part of the time on the vestry and as parish treasurer, a great loss has been sustained. A man of richly stored mind, wide experience, and devoted loyalty, he was a wise and helpful counsellor in all our deliberations. To him we are indebted for the systematic recording of parish receipts and expenditures which now obtains, bringing an exactness and clarity in church finances which so commended itself as to be embodied later in part in a canon for the guidance of all Diocesan treasurers. A pre-eminent characteristic was his absolute dependability. Duty was willingly assumed and fulfilled to the minutest detail. * * * To have such men go from us is a bereavement indeed."

It is seldom that the death of an army officer, whose long service though known to his comrades and his corps for its great worth and labor, and conscientious devotion, was in no wise spectacular, is so widely and so eulogistically commented upon. Everywhere that he served Shaler seems to have made himself a man of mark. I cannot forbear quoting from the "New York Evening Post," a journal chary of its eulogies, the following extract:

"General Shaler superintended not only the construction of our largest calibre guns, but the construction of the machinery that built them. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was on duty at Washington as Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance. His chief, Brigadier General Daniel W. Flagler, was in poor health, and General Shaler practically managed the department. The Ordnance Department was always ready, and the members of the various committees of the Senate and the House invariably commended the thoroughness which he displayed in the knowledge of his duties. President McKinley offered General Shaler the commission of Chief Ordnance Officer of Volunteers, July 18, 1898, which was declined because the appointment failed to bring the recipient service in the field. When General Flagler died, President McKinley offered Shaler the appointment of Chief of Ordnance. The honor was refused on the ground that the promotion would deprive several officers, his seniors, the opportunity of retiring with higher rank."

In a recent note to me, as the biographer of her late husband, Mrs. Shaler desires that the item of the above concerning the tender of the high distinction of Chief of Ordnance be not included, as to her knowledge the offer was not made. It is, however, of record that Shaler received the endorsement of General H. C. Corbin for the position.

It is, I think, pardonable to introduce this personal note in the endeavor to illustrate Shaler's character, testifying, as it assuredly does, to a higher degree of merit than official recognition of services — the fulfilling of West Point's splendid code — not only our "country," and our "duty," but our honor — to accept of no reward not earned.

During General Shaler's long service as Chief Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, it fell to him to prepare orders relating to the life and services of deceased officers. Among many such I may quote briefly from two. Of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Peter V. Hagner, who died at Washington in 1893, General Shaler said:

"He has been conspicuous throughout his career for his sensitive rectitude, and well known courteous manners and hospitality.

"His service during his long military career has been characterized by a great devotion to duty, and an intense loyalty to the Ordnance Department, the service, and to his country. He always gave to his work close personal attention and great energy and industry.

"He has had a long life, filled with important duties, thoroughly and honorably performed, worthy of emulation, and has honored our service with one of its best examples of a valuable officer and Christian gentleman."

And the following are some of his words of heartfelt eulogy, accompanying a biogram by General Morris Schaff, of Major Clifton Comly (who died April 17, 1894), included in West Point's Necrology for the year 1894:

"Major Comly's service has been marked by professional and executive ability of a high order, by great devotion to duty, by a perfect loyalty, and especially by an unusual business capacity and wisdom, and by excellent management of all professional work entrusted to him. His service throughout his career has been of great value to the Government.

"An element of success in the performance of his duties has been his ability to make friends and to win the confidence and kind feeling of all those with whom he came in contact. He was well known for his hospitality, kindness, generosity, affable and agreeable manners, loyal devotion to his friends, and for his marked happy, cheerful disposition."

And these vigorous words of farewell to those gone before, and of comfort for the living, composed in the full strength of health and robust manhood, fitly apply to him — thus writing his own requiem — who lies upon the slopes of

classic Arlington, "waiting the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come."

WILLIAM J. ROE.

A TRIBUTE.

We can leave to a more competent biographer the story of Shaler's life. That part of him which survives is his character, and Shaler's character deserves more than a passing thought: it was more than a symbol; it is a texture from which lessons may be drawn like threads.

First of all was the clarity of his vision. This was bent by no selfish atmosphere; but it grouped in their true relations the essentials of any proposition, colorless as a lunar landscape or a diagram.

Thus did he answer the first of three vital questions: "What can I know?"

When confronted by the second: "What ought I to do?" he yielded an unconditional surrender to the demands of conscience.

Not that he gave way to sentimental altruism, and, in judicial blindness sacrificed himself because he himself was the readiest object of sacrifice; but because he had the wisdom that is the secret of happiness and acts in such a way that the reason for each action may be a law for the happiness of all. His impulses ended with his recognition of the Law governing the body of which he formed a part. When according to his conscience, the demands of this law were satisfied, he was content to abide the issue, and to answer the third question: "What may I hope?" by saying: "The peace of a mind at rest."

That, as time went on, his Knowledge became Faith; his Action Charity; and that his Hope became Heaven, is an experience common to those who have learned that self-reliance is not continuous.

What has been said is true, not of this man alone, but of a type of which we ourselves bear onward the tradition and the seal. We may not see it in ourselves and may scarcely recognize it in each other, but from the respect shown to the methods of our training and their result, we know that it exists. First the enunciation of a fact; then the deduction of a rule that will make us worthy of our duty.

In spite of our scant religious training, it may still be said of our masters:

They builded better than they knew;
Themselves from God they could not free.

DELANCEY A. KANE.

No. 2269. CLASS OF 1868.

Died April 4, 1915, in New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 71.

Colonel DeLancey Astor Kane, a member of one of the oldest families in New York, a native of Newport, where at various times he made his residence, and a pioneer in the introduction of coaching into the United States, died Sunday at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., of pneumonia. He had been suffering from mental troubles for several years.

The deceased was a son of DeLancey and Louise Langdon Kane and was born in 1844 in the house on Bath road now owned by Dr. Richard V. Mattison, which his father built. He traced his ancestry to the Irish family of O'Kane, who were deprived of part of their lands in Country Antrim, Ireland, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John O'Kane, a descendant who came to America in 1734, dropped the prefix after his arrival in this country. At the time of the Revolution he lived on his estates in Dutchess County, N. Y., which were confiscated as he was a royalist. Among the members of the family in this country who have gained distinction are Judge John K. Kane of the United States District Court of Pennsylvania; Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, and General Thomas Lawrence Kane, commander of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Brigade in the Civil War.

On his mother's side he was a great grandson of the first John Jacob Astor, his grandmother, Dorothea Astor, a sister of William Backhouse Astor, having married Walter Langdon.

He spent his early days in Newport and, when a young man, went with his parents to England, where he was graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge University. Later he entered the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1868, and assigned as Second Lieutenant to the First Cavalry. After serving about two years on the frontier he resigned. On leaving the Army he studied law at Columbia and was admitted to the bar in New York, but never practiced.

Mr. Kane was particularly enthusiastic in coaching and was considered one of the best whips when that sport was in vogue. He

took part in several revivals of coaching, the last as recently as 1906. He took great interest in yachting also and had been president of the New York Yacht Club.

He spent much of his time in England, but returned to this country about twelve years ago and made his home in Newport, taking an active interest in public affairs. In 1906, when the new city charter was adopted, he accepted a nomination for alderman and was elected, serving one year as a member and president of that body, representing the Fifth Ward. He owned a large estate on the corner of Narragansett Avenue and Spring Street, which has not been occupied for several years on account of Mr. Kane's failing health.

Mr. Kane married Miss Eleanora Iselin, daughter of Adrian Iselin, in 1872, and had spent the past few years in New Rochelle, where his wife's family had a large property. While living in New Rochelle he was twice elected president of the village. He always took an active interest in church matters, and for many years was a vestryman and warden of Trinity Church, New Rochelle. Several years ago he left the Protestant Episcopal Church having become a convert to Roman Catholicism.

He was a member of the Newport Reading Club, the Newport Golf Club and the Newport Casino of this city; the Union, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Century, New York Yacht and Colony Clubs, New York, and the Metropolitan Club, Washington.

His brothers, Walter Langdon Kane, John Innes Kane, Woodbury Kane and Samuel Nicholson Kane, were all well known in Newport and are buried in the Island Cemetery here. His sisters are Mrs. Augustus Jay and Misses Louise Langdon and Sibyl Kent Kane. He is survived by his widow and a son, DeLancey I. Kane.—From a Newport (R. I.) paper.



MAJOR WILLIAM P. PENCE

WILLIAM PERRY PENCE.

No. 3565. CLASS OF 1894.

Died April 7, 1915, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., aged 46.

At Frankfort, Indiana, on the tenth of October, 1869, was born WILLIAM PERRY PENCE, a son of Julia Shortle and David Perry Pence. Here he attended school, graduating in 1888, from the local high school, at the head of his class. In 1890, he entered West Point, the intervening two years having been spent at De Pauw University. Four years later he graduated from the Military Academy, third in a class of fifty-four, and was assigned to the Fifth Artillery.

In June, 1898, he left West Point where he was serving as instructor in mathematics and joined a light battery with which he went to Porto Rico, where he served until November of that year, when, being ill with typhoid fever, he was invalidated home.

He was an honor graduate of the Artillery School, in 1901, and a graduate of the War College ten years later.

For ten years he served in the Department of Electricity and Mine Defense, at the Coast Artillery School, first as instructor and later as director. This service was terminated at his request in December, 1913, because of illness. He was next stationed at Fort Hamilton, where he served until his death.

He is survived by his wife, Alice Dunbar, only daughter of Chaplain George W. Dunbar, U. S. Army, and by three sons, Arthur, George and William, for whose sympathetic emulation he has left the record of a useful, honorable and unselfish life.

To his corps the loss is great. His influence on its advancement has been profound, due not only to his individ-

ual worth and efficiency, but to his capacity to impart to others that which he knew so well.

Brilliant as a student, sympathetic as an instructor, frank and sincere as a friend, noble and devoted as a husband and father, forceful, calm, and ever ready to respond to the call of duty, he has been true to the ideals of West Point, whose history has been enriched by his life of devoted service, high attainment and lofty ideals. CLASSMATE.

SAMUEL W. DUNNING.

No. 2845. CLASS OF 1880.

Died April 19, 1915, in San Francisco, Cal., aged 56.

Colonel Samuel W. Dunning, U. S. A., retired, was born in New York May 10, 1859, and was graduated from the U. S. M. A., in the class of 1880, when he was promoted in the Army Second Lieutenant, 16th Infantry. He remained an officer of that organization until promoted Major, 29th Infantry, March 19, 1903. After a detail as A. A. G. beginning Aug. 26, 1903, he was assigned to the 20th Infantry, May 31, 1907, and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry March 3, 1911, and Colonel, 13th Infantry, April 25, 1914. He was again detailed as A. A. G. March 20, 1911, and later went on the unassigned list, with station on Governors Island, N. Y. Colonel Dunning, during his varied service, was in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, and took part in the battle of San Juan, July 1-3, and in the siege of Santiago to July 17. During his early service he was on frontier duty at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Fort Stockton, Texas, and other posts in the latter state, and was with the expedition to survey and explore the country west of Fort Concho, Texas, between the Texas and Pacific Railroad and the head of the Red River, to Dec. 23, 1881. He subsequently served at other posts in Texas, Utah and Arizona, and was an instructor of Infantry tactics at West Point among other assignments. He also served in the Philippines and Honolulu, and was retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto April 25, 1915.—Army and Navy Journal.

Efforts were made to obtain obituaries of the following, but without success. Two were promised, but had not been received up to the time of going to press. We hope to print them next year.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

No. 2014. CLASS OF 1863.

Died August 17, 1914, at Portland, Oregon, aged 73.

WALTER L. FINLEY.

No. 2804. CLASS OF 1879.

Died December 13, 1914, at Washington, D. C., aged 58.

HOUSTON V. EVANS.

No. 3731. CLASS OF 1896.

Died February 20, 1915, at Niagae, Panay, P. I., aged 43.

JOHN P. STORY.

No. 2066. CLASS OF 1865.

Died March 26, 1915, at Pasadena, Cal., aged 74.

JOHN W. FURLONG.

No. 3399. CLASS OF 1891.

Died April 4, 1915, at Hot Springs, Ark., aged 46.

THOMAS H. HANDBURY.

No. 2057. CLASS OF 1865.

Died April 20, 1915, at Berne, Switzerland, aged 74.

CLARENCE K. LYMAN.

No. 4382. CLASS OF 1905.

Died May 16, 1915, at Honolulu, Hawaii, aged 33.



COLONEL DAVID DU BOSE GAILLARD

[Colonel Gaillard's obituary was printed in last year's report, page 99. No photograph accompanied the obituary, but one was received too late for last year's publication.]

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