

GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO ATTENDED MEETING

1	O'Hern	'94	51	Noyes	'79	68	King	'66	85	Livermore	'65
2	Roe	'85	52	Kerr	'81	69	Wheeler	'75	86	Davis	'66
3	Willcox	'71	53	Miller	'67	70	Lamoreaux	'90	87	Wilson, J.M.	'69
4	Allison	'78	54	Tillman	'69	71	Davis, M.F.	'90	88	Stanton	'65
5	Landsis	'66	55			72			89	Wilson, J.H.	'60
6	Duncan	'86	56	Snow	'90	73	McFarland	'06	90	Farrow	'76
7	Andrews	'71	57	Brown	'86	74	Bowen	'08	91	Drave	'76
8	Nance	'76	58	Jones	'86	75	Upham	'66	92	Garlington	'76
9	Clayton	'86	59	McCarthy	'86	76	Hardin	'74	93	Bacon	'76
10	Henry	'98	60	Baker, C.B.	'86	77	McIntyre	'86	94	Harris	'66
11	Menohar	'86	61	Smith, F.	'73	78	Metcalfe	'68	95	Harris	'69
12	Sewell	'91	62	Herr	'66	79	Hardin	'59	96	Furrows	'01
13	Dodds	'79	63	Bloom	'73	80	Whittemore	'60	97	Burrows	'70
14	Mitcham	'74	64	Braden	'69	81	Robert	'57	98	Fieberger	'69
15	Miller, S.W.	'79	65	Dempsey	'65	82	Godfrey	'67	99	Straub	'87
16	McIndoe	'91	66	Ledyard	'65	83	Gibson	'47	100	Pountain	'70
17	Crabbs	'91	67			84	Smith	'66	101	Hoves	'67
			84	Ruggles	'90						
			85								
			86	Fuller, L.M.	'91						
			87	Rowan	'76						
			88	Dowd	'76						
			89	Scherer	'91						
			90	Hines, C.DeL.	'91						
			91	Livermore	'91						
			92	Ardery	'06						
			93	Blunt	'82						
			94	Jackson	'91						
			95	Craig	'66						
			96	Wygant	'72						
			97	Godfrey	'09						



1  
 41 42  
 4  
 2 3 43 44 45  
 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49  
 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100  
 49

FORTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 12th, 1916.

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SAGINAW, MICH.  
SEEMANN & PETERS, Inc., PRINTERS AND BINDERS  
1916.



# Annual Reunion, June 12th, 1916.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1916.

The business meeting of the Association was held in the upper room of the Memorial Building, at 3:00 p. m., General James M. Whittemore, Class of 1860, 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 Whittemore made the following remarks:

Fellow Graduates of our Alma Mater:

We meet today in troublous times; great foreign wars are in progress and our relations with Mexico are giving the Government anxiety. So long as the thorough and impartial system of training and instruction at West Point continues our country will not want able and efficient graduates to aid it in times of need. In relinquishing my term of office as your President I wish you all a happy reunion.

The names of the graduates who died during the year were read by General James N. Allison.

Those whose names are marked with an asterisk were present.

## ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1846

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.

1847

\*HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1852

JAMES W. ROBINSON.

1854

HENRY L. ABBOT.  
HENRY W. CLOSSON.

1855

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

1856

RICHARD LODOR.

1857

\*HENRY M. ROBERT.  
SAMUEL W. FERGUSON.

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.

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.  
WM. H. McLAUGHLIN.  
\*SENECA H. NORTON.  
GEORGE H. BURTON.  
\*EDWARD HUNTER.  
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.  
SEDGWICK PRATT.  
GEORGE A. GARRETSON.  
\*LEANDER T. HOWES.  
EDWARD DAVIS.  
\*EDWARD S. GODFREY.  
\*WILLIAM J. ROE.  
GILBERT P. COTTON.

1868

ALBERT H. PAYSON.  
 \*RICHARD L. HOXIE.  
 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. DUVAL.  
 \*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.  
 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.  
 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 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. MACOMBE.  
 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.  
 HORATIO G. SICKEL.  
 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.  
 \*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. TILSON.  
 \*J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS.  
 FRANK deL. CARRINGTON.  
 CHARLES G. STARR.  
 \*BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.  
 HENRY O. S. HEISTAND.  
 ELIJAH H. MERRILL.

## 1878—Continued.

ROBERT N. GETTY.  
WILLIAM J. ELLIOT.  
JAMES F. BELL.  
\*ABIEL L. SMITH.

## 1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.  
THOMAS L. CASEY.  
THEODORE A. BINGHAM.  
CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.  
\*GUSTAV J. FIEBEGGER.  
WILLIAM W. GIBSON.  
\*JAMES E. RUNCIE.  
GEORGE H. G. GALE.  
FRANCIS H. FRENCH.  
FREDERICK S. FOLTZ  
HENRY A. GREENE.  
\*FRANK L. DODDS.  
EDWIN P. PENDLETON.  
JOHN A. JOHNSTON.  
WILLIAM D. BEACH.  
THOMAS CRUSE.  
\*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. TOWNSLEY.  
\*ALBERT C. BLUNT.  
JOSEPH A. GASTON.  
GUY CARLETON.  
JOHN P. MORRISON.  
\*JAMES T. KERR.  
\*DANIEL E. MCCARTHY.  
\*ENOC 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. BERRY.  
 JOHN E. McMAHON.  
 WALTER N. P. DARROW.  
 \*AVERY D. ANDREWS.  
 \*CECIL STEWART.  
 \*CHARLES T. MENOHER.  
 \*JOHN T. NANCE.  
 CHARLES C. WALCUTT.  
 DAVID J. BAKER.  
 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.  
 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.  
 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.  
 \*GEORGE M. BROWN.  
 \*JAMES M. ANDREWS.  
 GEORGE D. MOORE.  
 FRANK B. KEECH.

## 1891

SPENCER COSBY.  
 \*JOHN S. SEWALL.  
 \*CHARLES P. ECHOLS.  
 \*JAMES F. McINDOE.  
 \*JAY J. MORROW.  
 \*ODUS C. HORNEY.  
 TIEMANN N. HORN.  
 GEORGE P. WHITE.  
 LAWSON M. FULLER.  
 \*LOUIS C. SHERER.  
 \*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.  
 \*FRANK S. ARMSTRONG.  
 JOHN W. HEAVY.  
 HARRY J. HIRSCH.  
 \*CHARLES DeL. HINE.  
 JOSEPH FRAZIER.  
 ROBERT L. HAMILTON.  
 \*LA ROY S. UPTON.  
 HOLLIS C. CLARK.  
 GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS.  
 \*PALMER E. PIERCE.  
 WILLIAM P. JACKSON.  
 \*ALBERT B. DONWORTH.  
 GORDON VOORHEIS.  
 WALTER M. WHITMAN.  
 JOHN J. BRADLEY.  
 HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.  
 HERBERT N. ROYDEN.  
 LEWIS S. SORLEY.

## 1892

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH.  
 JAMES P. JERVEY.  
 FRANK E. HARRIS.  
 GEORGE BLAKELY.  
 JAY E. HOFFER.

## 1892—Continued.

TRACY C. DICKSON.  
 FRANK W. COE.  
 WILLIAM R. SMITH.  
 HENRY H. WHITNEY.  
 SAMUEL A. KEFHART.  
 CHARLES C. JAMIESON.  
 JAMES A. SHIPTON.  
 WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE.  
 S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD.  
 GEORGE McD. WEEKS.  
 JOHN McA. PALMER.  
 CHARLES P. SUMMERALL.  
 JAMES H. REEVES.  
 KIRBY WALKER.  
 ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.  
 EDMUND M. LEARY.  
 JULIUS T. CONRAD.  
 WILLIAM NEWMAN.  
 FRANK A. WILCOX.  
 HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.  
 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. CRUIKSHANK.  
 GORDON G. HEINER.  
 DAVID M. KING.  
 WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG.  
 ROBERTSON HONEY.  
 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. ELY.  
 EDWIN BELL.  
 OTTO B. ROSENBAUM.  
 GEORGE H. ESTES.  
 CHARLES L. BENT.  
 CHARLES C. SMITH.  
 FRANK L. WELLS.  
 BRIANT H. WELLS.  
 JOHN W. BARKER.  
 JAMES P. HARBESON.  
 HUGH D. WISE.  
 JAMES A. MOSS.

## 1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.  
 HARRY BURGESS.  
 JENS BUGGE, JR.  
 HARRY H. STOUT.  
 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 LONDON.  
 \*JOHN B. CHRISTIAN.  
 Le ROY ELTINGE.  
 LLOYD ENGLAND.  
 GEORGE W. MOSES.  
 PERCY M. KESSLER.  
 CHARLES E. STODTER.  
 JOHNSON HAGOOD.  
 ALEX. M. MILLER, JR.  
 CHARLES B. DRAKE.  
 CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN.  
 GEORGE T. PATTERSON.  
 FRANK K. FERGUSON.  
 LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.  
 GEORGE H. SHELTON.  
 ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.  
 ELVIN R. HEIBERG.  
 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.  
 MATTHEW E. HANNA.  
 LAWRENCE S. MILLER.  
 WINFIELD S. OVERTON.  
 FREDERICK T. ARNOLD.  
 FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.  
 CLAUDE H. MILLER.  
 EARLE D'A. PEARCE.  
 ROY B. HARPER.

## 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. KERTEH.  
GEORGE A. NUGENT.  
LAMBERT W. JORDAN.  
JACOB C. JOHNSON.  
HENRY L. NEWBOLD.  
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 DUYN.  
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.  
\*EPHRAIM G. PEYTON.

## 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.  
WILLIAM H. ROSE.  
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. LAWRASON.  
 ROBERT P. HARBOLD.  
 JAMES B. WOOLNOUGH.

## 1904—Continued.

INNIS P. SWIFT.  
 ARTHUR H. WILSON.  
 WALTER S. FULTON.  
 HARRY HAWLEY.  
 THOMAS N. GIMPERLING.  
 HUGH L. WALTHALL.

## 1905

DeWITT C. JONES.  
 ALVIN B. BARBER.  
 LOUIS H. McKINLAY.  
 DOUGLAS I. McKAY.  
 ARTHUR R. EHRNBECK.  
 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.  
 FREDERICK C. TEST.  
 \*ARTHUR C. TIPTON.  
 OWEN S. ALBRIGHT.  
 FRED H. BAIRD.  
 HUGH H. BROADHURST.  
 CLIFFORD C. EARLY.  
 JOSEPH R. DAVIS.  
 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.  
 \*FREDERICK 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.  
 RICHARD H. SOMERS.  
 JOHN B. ROSE.  
 GEOFFREY BARTLETT.  
 ROY B. STAVER.  
 FRED T. CRUSE.

## 1907—Continued.

ROBERT ARTHUR.  
 ROBERT P. GLASSBURN.  
 HARRY K. RUTHERFORD.  
 HENRY L. WATSON.  
 WALDO C. POTTER.  
 CLYDE L. EASTMAN.  
 WILEY E. DAWSON.  
 DONALD J. McLACHLAN.  
 CHARLES H. RICE.  
 WARREN LOTT, JR.  
 ALEXANDER W. MAISH.  
 ELMER F. RICE.  
 EDWIN C. McNEILL.  
 WILLIAM D. GEARY.  
 EDWARD H. TEALL.  
 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.  
 WILLIAM L. MARTIN.  
 1908  
 GLENN E. EDGERTON.  
 CHARLES L. HALL.  
 GEORGE R. GOETHALS.  
 JOHN W. N. SCHULZ.  
 EARL J. ATKISSON.  
 EVERETT S. HUGHES.  
 THOMAS J. SMITH.  
 ROGER S. PARROTT.  
 ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT.  
 LOUIS L. PENDLETON.  
 JOHN F. CURRY.  
 JAMES E. CHANEY.  
 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. SHEPARD.  
 \*GEORGE C. BOWEN.  
 FRANKLIN L. WHITLEY.  
 HARRY B. CREA.  
 ROBERT C. COTTON.

## 1909.

\*STUART C. GODFREY.  
 JOHN D. MATHESON.  
 WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR.  
 EDWIN H. MARKS.  
 EARL NORTH.  
 ALBERT H. ACHER.  
 LINDSAY C. HERKNESS.  
 CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE.  
 HOMER R. OLDFIELD.  
 HERMAN ERLINKOTTER.  
 CLAUDE B. THUMMEL.  
 WILLIAM C. WHITAKER.  
 HAROLD E. MINER.  
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE.  
 DANA H. CRISSY.  
 DONALD DEVORE JOHNSON.  
 EDWARD A. EVERTS.  
 ROBERT B. PARKER.  
 EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.  
 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. RUMBROUGH.  
 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.  
 WALTER K. DUNN.  
 CHARLES M. HAVERKAMP.  
 THOMAS S. BRIDGES.  
 ROGER H. WILLIAMS.  
 \*FREDERICK E. UHL.  
 JASPER A. DAVIES.  
 JOSEPH P. ALESHIRE.  
 HARDING POLK.  
 CHESTER P. BARNETT.  
 CALVIN McC. SMITH.

## 1911.

PHILIP BRACKEN FLEMING.  
 JOHN WESLEY STEWART.  
 \*JOSEPH COWLES MEHAFFEY.  
 PAUL SORG REINECKE.  
 RAYMOND ALBERT WHEELER.  
 WILLIAM B. HARDIGG.  
 CURTIS HOPPIN NANCE.  
 \*HARRY RUSSELL KUTZ.  
 CHARLES A. SCHIMELFENIG.  
 THOMPSON LAWRENCE.  
 FREEMAN WATE BOWLEY.

## 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 KEELEY.  
 CHARLES PHILIP HALL.  
 ALEXANDER DAY SURLS.  
 WILLIAM EDMUND LARNED.  
 FRANKLIN KEMBLE.  
 ALFRED JOHN BETCHER.  
 CHARLES LAURENCE BYRNE.  
 PHILIP JAMES KIEFFER.  
 KARL SLAUGHTER BRADFORD  
 HERBERT ARTHUR DARGUE.  
 FREDERICK GILBREATH.  
 JAS. BLANCHARD CRAWFORD.  
 HAIG SHEKERJIAN.  
 CHARLES SEA FLOYD.  
 BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.  
 HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS.  
 CARROLL A. BAGBY.  
 FREDERICK G. DILLMAN  
 GREGORY HOISINGTON.  
 ZIBA LLOYD DROLLINGER.  
 PAUL WILLIAM BAADE.  
 JOSEPH LAURA WIEB.  
 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.  
 DAVENPORT JOHNSON.  
 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.  
 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.  
 BERNARD P. LAMB.  
 WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

## 1914

WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE.  
 JAMES B. CRESS.  
 PETER C. BULLARD.  
 BREHON B. SOMERVELL.  
 FREDERICK S. SKINNER.  
 DABNEY O. ELLIOTT.  
 ALLEN P. COWGILL.  
 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. BUTS.  
 JOHN B. ANDERSON.  
 CEDRIE W. LEWIS.  
 JOSEPH DeM. McCAIN.  
 CHARLES W. FOSTER.  
 WILLIAM E. BURR.  
 REIFF H. HANNUM.  
 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. LANPHER.  
 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

GEORGE J. P. RICHARDS.  
 DOUGLAS L. WEART.  
 EDWIN A. BETHEL.  
 DONALD A. DAVISON.  
 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.  
 CHARLES R. FINLEY.  
 EDWARD J. DWAN.  
 JOHN B. DUCKSTAND.  
 JOSEPH M. MURPHY.  
 MARSHALL H. QUESENBERRY.

1916.

WILHELM D. STYER.  
JOHN W. FRASER.  
CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.  
DWIGHT F. JOHNS.  
THOMAS D. FINLEY.  
ELROY S. J. IRVINE.  
STANLEY E. REINHART.  
NOTLEY Y. DU HAMEL.  
ROBERT G. GUYER.  
JESSE F. TARPLEY, JR.  
EDWARD G. BLISS.  
HOLLAND L. ROBB.  
RAY C. RUTHERFORD.  
FREDERICK W. BONFILS.  
WILLIAM M. HOGE, JR.  
TATNALL D. SIMKINS.  
CARL S. DRAVES.  
LESLIE T. SAUL.  
FREDERICK J. WILLIAMS.  
JAMES K. COCKRELL.  
JOHN W. RAFFERTY.  
WILLIS McD. CHAPIN.  
FRED B. INGLIS.  
ROBERT B. McBRIDE.

1916—Continued.

CARL S. DONEY.  
JAMES M. CRANE.  
SIDNEY HERKNESS.  
WILLIAM E. CHAMBERS.  
JOSEPH M. TULLY.  
JAMES deB. WALBACH.  
PETTUS H. HEMPHILL.  
ROBERT LeG. WALSH.  
GEOFFREY P. BALDWIN.  
JOHN B. BENNETT.  
WEIR RICHE.  
CLARENCE S. MAULSBY.  
GEORGE S. ANDREW.  
RAYMOND P. CAMPBELL.  
SPENCER A. TOWNSEND.  
RICHARD C. BIRMINGHAM.  
JOSEPH H. GRANT.  
JOSEPH J. O'HARE.  
BENJAMIN A. YANCEY.  
CHARLES C. SMITH.  
SPENCER A. MERRELL.  
WILLIAM W. DEMPSEY.  
OTTO F. LANGE.  
ROBERT R. D. McCULLOUGH.



## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

### Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, June 1, 1916.

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1915—			
N. Y. City bonds.....	\$10,000.00		
Cash . . . . .	3,671.73	\$	13,671.73
Interest on bonds and deposits.....		531.10	
Life membership fees.....		432.00	
Initiation Fees and Annual Dues.....		131.00	
Sale of Annuals.....		57.40	
			\$ 14,823.23

Expenditures—

Salary of Secretary . . . . .		120.00	
Printing of Annuals . . . . .		960.72	
Stationery, postage, etc . . . . .		97.62	
Overpayment of initiation fee.....		2.00	
Balance on hand June 1, 1916—			
Bonds . . . . .	\$10,000.00		
Deposits . . . . .	3642.89	13,642.89	\$14,823.23

In account with Memorial Window Fund—

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1915.....	\$	227.28	
Interest on deposits.....		4.15	
Balance on hand June 1, 1916.....	\$		231.53

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,  
Treasurer Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:

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

Major Hills, '66 submitted the following, which was seconded by Captain Metcalfe, '68, in a few well chosen remarks and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

The graduates of the United States Military Academy who are now visiting their Alma Mater, desire to acknowledge, with full appreciation, the cordial and hearty attention given them to make their return comfortable and pleasurable, through the efforts of Major E. J. Timberlake, Quartermaster, Captain C. C. Carter, Adjutant, Captain D. I. Sultan and his assistants.

The returning graduates of 1916 convey to Colonel C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, their gratitude for his thoughtful provision for their comfort and enjoyment—every detail of which has been fully arranged and executed, and they also express their appreciation of his efforts, during the entire period of his Superintendency to awaken keen interest among all graduates to gather at their Alma Mater during graduate week.

Colonel Wilcox, '85, submitted the following:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

"When the Class of '85 decided to put a window in the Chapel, it was agreed that any sum over and above the amount needed for this purpose would be passed to the credit of a fund to purchase a set of chimes for the Chapel. The amount needed for the window was exceeded, and I have, therefore, the pleasure of announcing that we have begun the accumulation of this fund. I wish to make it very plain that this is not a Class matter at all; that is, that the Class of '85 does not purpose to put in the chimes as a class. My object is merely to draw attention to the fact that a fund has been begun.

"A member of the Class, Mr. F. H. Peterson, of Seattle, was so pleased with the idea that he has given one thousand dollars toward its accomplishment. We may say, therefore, that we already have over one thousand dollars for this desirable object.

"The price of chimes depends upon the number of bells they contain. We are aiming at the most complete—to cost about fifteen thousand dollars. This is a very large sum, and in the nature of things, we cannot hope to raise it in a very short time; but the amounts collected and to come in may be put in a savings bank at interest and the fund will thus grow automatically. It was thus that our beautiful Battle Monument was made possible.

"My purpose in speaking of the matter this afternoon is not to ask you for contributions nor to explain further than has already

been done any method by which it is hoped to obtain ultimately the desired amount.

"Since the great extension of the post in recent years, the bell in the clock tower is not loud enough to reach all parts of the post. It is contemplated, therefore, as part of the plan, to install with the chimes a powerful bell whose stroke can be heard everywhere on the reservation."

It was moved by Major Hamilton Rowan, United States Army, seconded, and carried, that a vote of thanks be given to the Class of '85 for having inaugurated the plan of installing chimes in the Chapel.

General Wilson, J. M. '60, related this amusing incident during his superintendency of the Academy:

Mr. President: Amusing and interesting incidents occur from time to time to almost every Government official, even to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. During my tour of duty in that responsible position, about twenty-five years ago, I received a letter, evidently from a cultured and refined lady, a resident of one of our beautiful and important Southern cities, whose hand writing was exquisite, and who desired information in regard to the West Point Academy, her letter was about as follows:  
"Superintendent, West Point Academy,

Dear Sir: I have heard a great deal about your school at West Point and am deeply impressed with its character and importance; please send me such circulars and other printed matter in reference to it, which you have for distribution, and if after reading it I feel as I do now, I should like to send my daughter there.

Yours truly,

\_\_\_\_\_"

Colonel Fiebeger, for the Executive Committee, nominated Colonel W. R. Livermore, '65, for President of the Association for the ensuing year. He was unanimously elected. Those present rose and showed considerable enthusiasm while Colonel Livermore was being escorted to the chair by Generals Gibson, '47, and Robert, '57. He made the following address:

Fellow Graduates:

I thank you sincerely for the honor you have conferred by asking me to preside over this association. It is a great pleasure to renew

the memories of our Alma Mater and to meet in this hall where many of our distinguished graduates look down upon us.

The object of our Association is to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates.

A bright critic of the Civil War once tried to prove that the training and education at West Point could have no special merit; as many of the same text-books were used by technical schools and colleges, and the same drill and regulations by the volunteers. It is true that many able officers from civil life studied and drilled by the same text-books; but in the four years of hard fighting, a large majority of the most successful commanders were graduates of the Academy. Their presence here helps to remind us that their success was not due to text-books and drill alone.

The life here tends not only to give the cadets a good civil and military education, and to foster those qualities required to make accomplished officers and gentlemen; but also to bring out those sterling characteristics which have made the nation willing and ready to trust them with its greatest and hardest problems. A small part of what they learn is handed down by the professors; but most of it is evolved by the cadets themselves and is due, in part, to their common motive, and in part to environment. Young men of strong personality, from all parts of the country, are drawn here for the common purpose of serving it. The prospect of an honorable career gives them a confidence in their work; and the seclusion amid nature's magnificent environments leaves them free to concentrate their energy upon it. They learn the value of a broader view of life, and come to look upon the nation's interests as their own. Among many other characteristics—we all know them—patriotism, loyalty to the administration without regard to political preference, cheerful compliance with the legitimate orders of their superiors, responsibility in requiring work from inferiors when it would be easier to do it themselves, come to them as second nature.

The graduates have not only led our armies in war, but in time of peace have helped to open up the country to civilization. The most important public works have been ably conducted under their direction. While many officers appointed from civil life and others from the ranks have risen to distinction, most of them have been glad to give credit for the help they have received from the graduates with whom they have been associated; and the graduates have taken pleasure and pride in recognizing their merit, and have cheerfully carried out their orders when placed under their command.

We are meeting today at an epoch of more than ordinary interest. The Military and Naval Academies are to be enlarged; schools and colleges throughout the country are to give military instruction; the Army and Navy, and the National Guard are to be increased; the whole country has been aroused to the need of military preparation. If West Point training and education have any value, now is the opportunity to extend their influence to the great army now in its swaddling clothes.

When the Academy has been enlarged, it will be harder for the officers and cadets to pass along the traditions and maintain the spirit of the old Academy; but with officers enough, the current will not be diluted but reinforced and strengthened.

By military instruction to the schools and colleges, the National Guard, and the business and professional men, and otherwise, our graduates, in and out of the service, are now helping to build up the new army.

In time of peace, our citizens are apt to look upon the regular Army as a thing apart from themselves and their daily lives and interests, retained to insure their property or to police the country; but in a republic in time of danger, citizens and soldiers are drawn closer together and come to understand each other better; and the citizen comes to realize that he also has an interest in, and responsibility for the defense of the country. The country has adopted and educated us; and it is only right that by our daily life and conduct we should impress upon all her citizens that the country has a right to expect that when the hour of peril comes, we shall show that her teaching has not been in vain. The citizens throughout the land are looking to us now for advice and assistance. Now is the time when the spirit of West Point may either be lost in the general excitement of preparation, or enter and animate the whole fabric of the new citizen army.

It is sincerely hoped that all graduates who keep up an interest in the Academy may be included in our association. It was organized in 1870. There are now about 2,800 graduates living of whom 1340 are members of the association. The biographical memoirs of about two-thirds of the late members have been collected and ably edited by Lieutenant Braden and published in our annual report. The Constitution provides for one meeting in a year; but anything that brings our Alumni together tends to keep the flame alive. For two years or more, our social reunions have been largely attended. In March, the anniversary of our foundation, large dinners were held simultaneously in Boston, New York, Chicago and San Francisco. We talked

together over the wire while those in New York and Chicago heard the roar of the Pacific Ocean. Meetings have been held for a long time in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, and recently in New York, Honolulu, Manila and elsewhere. The thoughtful efforts of the officers of West Point have greatly increased the interest in the graduating exercises; in the class reunions and in our association; and it is hoped that the same impulse may now be extended to the branch associations, and that every member of our association may do all in his power to increase the number of these branches, the frequency of their meetings and the attendance by all who have ever been connected with the Academy.

These gatherings have a deeper meaning than recreation alone. Our Alumni, old and young, active and retired, from far and near, in the military service or in civil life, meet on a common plane where they understand each other better than they do in their daily life. Each has much to learn from the others. Our meetings now may help not only to keep alive the spirit engendered here, but also to suggest to our alumni, both in and out of service, the means of co-operating more closely with each other, and with the rest of the nation in these problems of national defense upon which all eyes are now turned.

The loyalty of the graduates of West Point and Annapolis to their superiors is not personal. It represents their loyalty to the nation. When an officer of the government tries to usurp more authority than the law allows, he quickly loses their support. As a rule, like all good citizens, they have their political preferences; but they recognize that any good government duly established under the Constitution is preferable to either anarchy, oligarchy, or monarchy, and that the object of their work is to maintain it. Their number is small; but the influence of their loyalty spreads over the Army and Navy and thence throughout the land, and forms a powerful safeguard against the preponderance of a military caste. It is hard for foreigners to understand this loyalty to a democratic ideal. Political parties come and go; but the Army and Navy remain true to their standard; and in this way they form the stable element and backbone of the nation. When we promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of the graduates of West Point, we help to strengthen our nation, the champion of democracy, now just emerging from her youth.

Colonel Hardin, '74, asked why his resolution two years ago had not been carried out. It was about having the members of the graduating class attend the meetings of the

Association and inviting them to become members. He was informed that the plan had been considered impracticable because of duties of the cadets at the time of the meeting.

Quite a spirited discussion about extending the interest in the Association, participated in by General Godfrey, Major Rowan, Colonel Fiebeger and others, took place. It was desired to have a group photograph of those present when first call for review was heard. On motion of General Roe, '68, seconded by General J. H. Wilson and others, it was decided to refer the whole subject to the Executive Committee with power to act and to report at the next meeting.

The president appointed the following Executive Committee, Treasurer and Secretary, after which the meeting adjourned to gather in front of Memorial Hall for a photograph.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Colonel C. P. Townsley.                      Colonel G. J. Fiebeger  
Colonel W. B. Gordon.              Lieut.-Col. C. DeW. Willcox.  
Lieut.-Col. Morton F. Smith.

TREASURER.

Colonel C. P. Echols.

SECRETARY.

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

Colonel Townsley was relieved from duty at the Academy July 1, 1916, and succeeded by Colonel John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, who according to the Constitution becomes senior member of the Committee.

Colonel Smith died after the meeting and his successor will be named later.

Reports were received of meetings of graduates held March 18, 1916, at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Boston. At New York about 225 dined at the Hotel Astor. There were no speeches. Telephone talks were held with graduates in Chicago and San Francisco. The grand ballroom

of the Astor, where the dinner was served was made over to represent West Point. The graduates, to the music of a drum, entered through a sally port which was a reproduction of the entrance to the old barracks at West Point.

Only two toasts were offered—the President of the United States and to West Point.

The evening's entertainment closed with moving pictures of West Point scenes, arranged by Captain Carter, '99, Adjutant of the Academy.

The senior graduate present was General Stickney, Class of 1864. At San Francisco there were about seventy-five in attendance, the senior being General Henry E. Noyes, Class of 1861.

Telephone talks were held with New York and Chicago, the program being about the same as at New York.

At Chicago nineteen were present, the senior being Major H. B. Herr, Class of 1866.

At Boston, eight assembled at the residence of Colonel W. S. Stanton, Class of 1865, and enjoyed a fine dinner, the senior being General Mansfield, Class of 1862.

The hours were so arranged that the gatherings were at the same time.

Since the above was put into type a report has been received from Honolulu, where several hundred graduates had a fine meeting March 20th. The presiding graduate was General Edward Davis, '67.

No reports were received from other places.

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

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

Note—There were more class reunions than ever before. Class of 1865; '66 celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of graduation with all their living members, (twelve), present. In 1913 the Class of '63 had all living (five), present. Other reunions at West Point were '67, '75, '76, '81, '86, '90, '91, '01, '06, '04, '09, '11.

The '91 reunion was largely attended, about thirty-two being in attendance.

There were also two class gatherings in New York. Everything possible was done to make it pleasant for the visiting graduates, about two hundred and twenty-five, by the Superintendent. Captain D. I. Sultan, Engineers, was in charge of the arrangements for the lunch, reception of visitors, etc. He was assisted by a score of officers.



# 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 1916.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5477	1	Wills, John H.....	Corps of Engineers.
5478	2	Moses, Raymond G.....	Corps of Engineers.
5479	3	Styer, Wilhelm D.....	Corps of Engineers.
5480	4	Fraser, John W.....	Corps of Engineers.
5481	5	Cunningham, Chas. H...	Corps of Engineers.
5482	6	Johns, Dwight F.....	Corps of Engineers.
5483	7	Snow, William A.....	Corps of Engineers.
5484	8	Finley, Thomas D.....	Corps of Engineers.
5485	9	Britton, William H.....	Corps of Engineers.
5486	10	Irvine, Elroy S. J.....	Corps of Engineers.
5487	11	Reinhart, Stanley E.....	Field Artillery.
5488	12	DuHamel, Notley Y....	Corps of Engineers.
5489	13	Henderson, Wilburn H.	Corps of Engineers.
5490	14	Guyer, Robert G.....	Corps of Engineers.
5491	15	Hudnutt, Dean .....	Field Artillery.
5492	16	Hibbs, Louis E.....	Field Artillery.
5493	17	Smith, Edward C.....	Corps of Engineers.
5494	18	Tarpley, Jesse F., Jr...	Field Artillery.
5495	19	Sharrer, Robert A.....	Corps of Engineers.
5496	20	Worsham, Ludson D....	Corps of Engineers.
5497	21	Bliss, Edward G.....	Corps of Engineers.
5498	22	McBride, Horace L.....	Field Artillery.
5499	23	Barrows, Ralph G.....	Corps of Engineers.
5500	24	Robb, Holland L.....	Corps of Engineers.
5501	25	Maguire, Hamilton E...	Field Artillery.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5502	26	Rutherford, Ray C.....	Field Artillery.
5503	27	Bonfils, Frederick W....	Corps of Engineers.
5504	28	Neyland, Robert R.....	Corps of Engineers.
5505	29	Hoge, William M., Jr....	Corps of Engineers.
5506	30	Woodward, William R....	Field Artillery.
5507	31	Scott, Stanley L.....	Corps of Engineers.
5508	32	Simkins, Tattнал D.....	Corps of Engineers.
5509	33	Draves, Albert W.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5510	34	King, Alfred K.....	Field Artillery.
5511	35	Jones, Henry C.....	Field Artillery.
5512	36	Brundred, Latham L....	Infantry.
5513	37	Saul, Leslie T.....	Infantry.
5514	38	Beverley, Benjamin S...	Coast Artillery Corps.
5515	39	Williams, Frederick J...	Coast Artillery Corps.
5516	40	Marriott, Carl L.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5517	41	Pickering, James A.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5518	42	Cockrell, James K.....	Cavalry.
5519	43	Bayler, Charles A., Jr...	Infantry.
5520	44	Ramsey, Hugh A.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5521	45	Spence, William .....	Cavalry.
5522	46	Rafferty, John W.....	Cavalry.
5523	47	Chapin, Willis McD.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5524	48	Inglis, Fred B.....	Infantry.
5525	49	McBride, Robert B.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5526	50	Kane, Paul V.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5527	51	Cabell, DeRosey C.....	Cavalry.
5528	52	Kuhn, Richard P.....	Infantry.
5529	53	Sasse, Ralph I.....	Cavalry.
5530	54	Shipp, William E.....	Cavalry.
5531	55	Doney, Carl S.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5532	56	Cureton, William H.....	Cavalry.

Callum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5533	57	Prickett, Fay B.....	Cavalry.
5534	58	DeWitt, Calvin, Jr.....	Cavalry.
5535	59	Crane, James M.....	Cavalry.
5536	60	Berry, Lucien S. S.....	Cavalry.
5537	61	Street, John A.....	Infantry.
5538	62	Wales, Victor W. B....	Cavalry.
5539	63	Herkness, Sidney .....	Infantry.
5540	64	Chambers, William E....	Infantry.
5541	65	Tully, Joseph M.....	Cavalry.
5542	66	Walbach, James deB....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5543	67	Carr, Warner W.....	Infantry.
5544	68	Hemphill, Pettus H.....	Cavalry.
5545	69	Mitchell, Hugh .....	Cavalry.
5546	70	Walsh, Robert LeG.....	Cavalry.
5547	71	Levy, Richard M.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5548	72	Martin, Thomas L.....	Infantry.
5549	73	Baldwin, Geoffrey P....	Infantry.
5550	74	Bennet, John B.....	Infantry.
5551	75	Riché Weir .....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5552	76	Maulsby, Clarence S....	Cavalry.
5553	77	Halpine, Kenneth M....	Infantry.
5554	78	Andrew, George S.....	Cavalry.
5555	79	Shugg, Roland P.....	Cavalry.
5556	80	Wilson, William R.....	Infantry.
5557	81	*Garcia y Larrosa .....	
5558	82	Freeland, Ellicott H....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5559	83	Campbell, Raymond P..	Infantry.
5560	84	Townsend, Spencer A...	Cavalry.
5561	85	Birmingham, Richard C.	Infantry.
5562	86	McLean, Felix R.....	Infantry.
5563	87	Krayenbuhl, Craigie ....	Cavalry.

\*Filipino Cadet.

Cullum Number. Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5564 88	Martin, John E.....	Infantry.
5565 89	Parker, Paul B.....	Infantry.
5566 90	Jones, Arthur M.....	Cavalry.
5567 91	Morehouse, Wm. E., Jr.	Infantry.
5568 92	Ruddell, James C.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5569 93	Peyton, Thomas G.....	Infantry.
5570 94	Grant, Joseph H.....	Infantry.
5571 95	O'Hare, Joseph J.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5572 96	Ellis, Arthur M.....	Infantry.
5573 97	Miller, Maurice L.....	Infantry.
5574 98	Houghton, Junius H....	Infantry.
5575 99	Rinearson, Abram V., Jr.	Infantry.
5576 100	Yancey, Benjamin A....	Infantry.
5577 101	Patterson, William G...	Coast Artillery Corps.
5578 102	Page, Douglas J.....	Infantry.
5579 103	Caperton, James N.....	Infantry.
5580 104	Smith, Charles C.....	Infantry.
5581 105	Herman, Harrison .....	Infantry.
5582 106	Scofield, Frank C.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5583 107	Newgarden, George J. Jr.	Infantry.
5584 108	Miley, John D.....	Infantry.
5585 109	Coffin, William E., Jr...	Infantry.
5586 110	Goodman, John F.....	Infantry.
5587 111	Gallagher, Ferdinand F.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5588 112	Flanigen, Barrington L.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5589 113	Merrell, Spencer A.....	Infantry.
5590 114	Dempsey, William W....	Infantry.
5591 115	Whitson, Robert K.....	Infantry.
5592 116	Lange, Otto F.....	Infantry.
5593 117	Mumma, Harlan L.....	Infantry.
5594 118	Blankenship, George H.	Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	<p style="text-align: center;">APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">NAMES</p>
5595	119	Weyand, Alexander M.. Infantry.
5596	120	Mangan, Walter D..... Infantry.
5597	121	McCullough, Robt. R D. Infantry.
5598	122	Abernethy, Elon A..... Infantry.
5599	123	Russell, Nelson B..... Infantry.
5600	124	Blanks, Henry P..... Infantry.
5601	125	Bartlett, James ..... Infantry.

### 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
Colonel William R. Livermore, Class of 1865.....	1916 to 1917

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 1917

#### 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 1917





GENERAL JOHN G. BUTLER.

# NECROLOGY.

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## ADDENDA.

In the obituary of Colonel Daniel Hall Boughton, No. 2887, Class of 1891, published in 1915, a correction of his record is made to cover an error in the second paragraph on page 101 of that issue which has been rewritten as follows:

Boughton completed the course at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1887, standing at the head of his class. The same year he was married to Henrietta Rittenhouse Wilson, a daughter of General Thomas Wilson, a graduate in the Class of 1853, whose obituary was published by the Association of Graduates in 1901.

He received his Captaincy in 1896 and was on duty with his regiment in April, 1898, when it was ordered to Chica-mauga Park and Tampa, and later to Cuba, participating with it in the Battle of San Juan and the Siege of Santiago.

GEO. P. WHITE,

Major Seventh Cavalry.

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## JOHN GAZZAM BUTLER.

No. 2014. CLASS OF 1863.

Died August 17, 1914, at Portland, Oregon, aged 72.

JOHN GAZZAM BUTLER was the son of John Bartlett Butler and Katharine Selina Gazzam Butler, and was born at Pittsburg, Pa., January 23, 1842. He was born of a race of scholars and soldiers. His father, John Bartlett Butler, was

born in New York State in 1793, served in the defense of Baltimore during the war of 1812, and in the Mexican War achieved distinction on the staff of General Taylor. His grandfather, John Butler, took part in the early battles of the Revolution. On his mother's side his grandfather, William Gazzam, was born in Cambridge, England, graduated from that University, and developed into a man of liberal views and high ideals which he expressed with such vigor as to attract wide attention in England. His sympathies were with the American people, and in his writings he fearlessly asserted "the eminent justice of their wished-for autonomy." In 1793, William Gazzam came to America, and in July of that year became a subject of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1802 he removed to Pittsburg, subsequently becoming Collector of the Port of that city, and later Magistrate, a state office of dignity and importance at that time.

John Bartlett Butler, between his two periods of military service, spent twenty-seven years as editor and proprietor of the Pittsburg Statesman. He gave up this work to accept the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Canal, and resigned this duty when appointed a Major on General Taylor's staff. On his return from the Mexican Campaign he was stationed at Allegheny Arsenal, in Pittsburg, and it was here that the boyhood of John Gazzam Butler was spent. His early education was received in the Pittsburg public schools, and in the Western University of Pennsylvania, which he left in 1859 to enter the Military Academy, graduating in 1863. He was commissioned in Battery M, Fourth United States Artillery, and served with this arm through the Civil War, as a part of the Army of the Cumberland, winning a brevet for gallant conduct at Chickamauga. At the close of the war he was promoted as First Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, and served in this corps until his retirement with the rank of Brigadier General, United States Army, in January, 1904.

His duties in the Ordnance Department were many and varied. Prior to his assignment to the Ordnance Department he was charged with conducting a reserve supply of ordnance stores by sea to meet General Sherman at the end of his famous march. Following this duty, until 1867, he was detached on ordnance inspection work at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, West Point, and Reading. In 1867 he was detached as inspector and constructor at the Scott Foundry in Reading, Pa. He was at Fort Monroe from 1870 until he was transferred to the Fort Leavenworth Arsenal, where he remained on duty until 1873, except for short tours of detached service at various points. In 1873 he was transferred to become assistant to the Commandant of the Fort Monroe Arsenal. From 1874 to 1876 he served in New York, and in May, 1876, was transferred to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. From this station he was transferred to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., in 1880, thence to Rock Island Arsenal, in 1883, thence to Springfield Arsenal, Mass., in 1886, and in 1887 to command of the St. Louis powder depot. In 1890, having reached his majority he was given command of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, leaving there in 1895 for duty as Assistant Commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal, where he remained for two years, being offered the command of Kennebec Arsenal, Maine, in 1898.

In 1899 he was made President of the Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook and given command of the New York Arsenal.

He commanded the Watertown Arsenal from August, 1900, until January, 1904, when he was tendered promotion to the grade of Brigadier General, which he accepted and applied for retirement.

During this long and unbroken service in a single line of work, General Butler took full advantage of his opportunities to introduce improvements on methods of manufacture, and in the design of the plant and munitions being fabricated. Being of a practical and mechanical bent, nearly every new duty

brought forth from him some one or more new and practical ideas. Possibly the best known of them is the Butler projectile, the first rifle projectile to use the expanding ring at the base. His services were frequently demanded for detached service and reports of which probably the most important was a trip to Europe, in 1876, to investigate European plants and methods of fabrication of heavy ordnance.

While stationed at Frankford Arsenal, at the close of the Civil War, General Butler was married to Eliza Miller Warnick, one of the loveliest daughters of the Quaker City, and for forty years she was the light and inspiration of his home, and a tender, loving mother to his six children (one of whom died in infancy). Mrs. Butler died suddenly in Washington, D. C., in February, 1906, two years after her husband's retirement, and this loss showed its effect on a physique which up to this time had been remarkable.

After his retirement, General Butler made his residence with one of his daughters, Mrs. Jay J. Morrow, whose husband was stationed at Washington, D. C., and Portland, Oregon, in which latter city he died very suddenly August 17, 1914, from embolism of the brain. He was survived by five children, Captain Lawrence P. Butler, Fourth Infantry, Lieutenant Rodman Butler, Eighth Cavalry, Miss Mary W. Butler, Mrs. Jay J. Morrow (wife of Lieutenant Colonel Morrow, Corps of Engineers), and Mrs. Malcolm G. Buchanan (of Trenton, N. J.); by three grandchildren, all daughters of Lieutenant Rodman Butler; and by three sisters, Mrs. S. J. M. McMillan and Mrs. David Day, of St. Paul, and Mrs. George T. Tilden, of Boston, Mass. His remains, with those of his wife, are interred in Arlington.

Such is the brief statement of the antecedents and service of a capable and distinguished officer of our service, and an alumnus of our Alma Mater. But it is totally inadequate as a description of the life of one whose character possessed every element of loyalty, uprightness and faithful, unselfish

service to his family, his comrades, and his country. It is rare that the military training received by a young man in four years at West Point, and two years of war, in his impressionable years, will produce a character so genial, unassuming, and lovable, yet strong and forceful withal.

General Butler, though under the average size, was a man of remarkable physique, particularly so until the death of his wife. At the age of sixty he impressed one as a man of about forty or forty-five, and was often laughingly referred to as absurdly young. He was a firm believer in the value of out-door exercise, and was particularly devoted to tennis and golf. This exercise and his temperate habits of living, were doubtless responsible for the fact that almost to the last week of his life, though past man's allotted span, he was erect and soldierly, quick of step, physically and mentally alert, and with a never-flagging interest in current events. He seemed but a scant sixty years of age, and gave promise of attaining a venerable age.

General Butler was not one who sought opportunities for public speaking. It is believed proper, however, to call attention to one of the few occasions when such duty was thrust upon him, as affording an interesting light on his views as to national questions, as well as an example of his tact and gracefulness in handling a subject that had in it many possibilities of error. While in command of the Augusta Arsenal he was asked to respond to "The United States Army and Navy," at a banquet given on the evening of Memorial Day after the usual commemorative exercises had been otherwise completed. The banquet was a special function in honor of the Confederate General Wade Hampton. It should be noted that this was prior to the great impetus given to national reconciliation by the Spanish War, and that the period antedated by a quarter of a century the appearance of the issue of "unhyphenated Americanism." Extracts from his remarks on that occasion are here reprinted.

"Thank God, the issues of the war are dead, and the great political parties of the country are divided upon living issues. For myself, I hope to see the day when a mighty party shall rise in this land and, shaking off the listless, the timid, the time-server, the alien in race and the debased slaves and criminals of other nations, achieve its victory and ascend to power under a banner upon which shall be inscribed, prophetic words, 'America for Americans.'

"The time has long since passed when there could be any unusual significance in the presence of a Union soldier at a gathering of Confederate survivors; for the era of manly toleration and good feeling among the active participants of the war had its birth soon after the disbanding of the armies, and during the period of that scarcely less sanguinary struggle of the Knights of the Pen, who rushed with such impetuous valor to the fray after we poor campaigners thought that the war was over.

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"I unite cordially with you, gentlemen, in this right royal welcome to your distinguished guest, whom, equally with yourselves, I am privileged this day to honor. The South had one great advantage in the war to compensate it for the vastly greater resources of its opponent. It had leaders from the start whose names were already household words and cherished characters in history; names which in themselves were a very 'tower of strength.' Hampton was such a name, and I can well conceive how rapidly and enthusiastically the ranks would fill for such a leader. The world has witnessed how they fought for him.

"Confederate survivors, I wear upon my breast today the emblem of an order (Loyal Legion), formed like your own, ere it be too late, of the survivors of that fearful conflict of which the history of the world records no parallel. A terrible and vivid reality that, yet one which with the lapse of time seems to resolve into a vision where only the nobler attributes of manhood find expression. A picture in whose very grandeur is lost all horrifying detail—a picture in blue and gray. A mighty conflict, followed by unending peace; a re-united people in bonds both fraternally and commercially stronger than ever; all under 'one' flag which Providence has decreed shall o'erspread a continent.

"On this Memorial Day, which marks your affection for the living and offers its tribute to the dead, I greet an association formed to perpetuate the memory of brave deeds, of noble sacrifices and of heroic courage. Some of us have endured fewer hardships and have made lighter sacrifices than others, but we honor ourselves in re-

membering and honoring the true heroes of the war, and, especially, those 'silent thousands' who can never greet us in fraternal union until the grave has closed over the world's last soldier and the heavenly reveille has ushered us into a strifeless world."

Of this speech, of which the extract is about one-half, the *Augusta News* made the following comment, with a reproduction of the above extracts:

"The toast to the 'Army and Navy of the United States' brought out what was regarded by many as the gem of the occasion, and what the veterans received with cheers and congratulations. Major J. G. Butler, commandant of the U. S. Arsenal, spoke to the toast, and after paying tribute to the Army, whose uniform he honors, and to the Navy, he paid generous and eloquent tribute to Confederate leaders and to the sincerity of their convictions. So eloquent was his speech that we cannot resist publishing the concluding lines."

General Butler was one of the most loyal and loving of his Alma Mater's sons. Nothing he ever read gave him more pleasure than Schaf's "Memories of Old West Point," some of the incidents so beautifully described therein being the outstanding events in his own boyhood life. After the appearance of these memoirs they were the favored topic of conversation whenever a contemporary graduate was met, and only a year before his death he made the trip across the continent and back in order that the semi-centennial reunion of his class should have full representation by all five surviving members. Those who were at the 1913 reunion can remember this group of five old youngsters renewing their youth so happily on the beloved old grounds, which man's hand had so greatly changed during the half century, but which was still the same to them, even to the fine long line of happy youthful faces with their lives and sacrifices still ahead of them.

In the quiet life of his modest army home were daily manifested those traits of character that so endeared him to his many friends. There also was working the sweet influence of the lovely and lovable character of Mrs. Butler,

and in this atmosphere was reared their family of five children, all of whom passed into their own separate but interwoven lives before the dark angel interposed to take the mother after her work had been so well and fully completed. None who ever visited in this home during these happy years can ever lose the impression made by the harmony in which all moved. There was ever present the unselfish influence of the mother, and though necessarily to a lesser extent, was always manifest the firm guiding hand of the father, who was playmate, companion and friend, as well as father, ever insistent on a thorough understanding of the foundations of real character, and prompt and stern to repress all tendencies toward anything unfair or ungenerous.

It has been well said that through service man reaches his highest development, and that while service does not necessarily ennoble him it is through this door only that any man may achieve greatness. Unselfish service, even to the ultimate sacrifice, is the crowning dogma of the Christian religion, and if it were removed from the story and sermons of Christ there would be little to appeal to human reverence. Yet how rarely is a character encountered in which this feature dominates, and how strong an appeal for intimate acquaintance it makes when it is met! Such a man was General Butler, and ever manifest was this characteristic, in small things as in great. In the careful fashioning of a toy for child or grandchild, or in the strong comforting hand to the daughter-in-law on whom the hand of Death had settled; in the constant watch for the little things that might be helpful to his loved ones, or in the long hours of shop and office work or dreary drudgery of routine; he was ever the same in his sinking of self and his search for service. Supplement this dominating feature of his character with his alert and soldierly bearing, his unflinching courtesy, his loyal, public-spirited citizenship as manifested by his careful thought on all big questions confronting his country, his fondness for





COLONEL WALTER L. FINLEY.

study in mechanics, his capacity for invention, his love of art, literature and, particularly, music, his devotion to all forms of out-door sport and to the spirit of fair play, his intolerance of all things mean or unfair, his sterling honesty and courage, and the kindness, good cheer and sympathy emanating from his unselfishness, and one may conceive of the sense of loss felt by his family and friends at his untimely death. The loss of his companionship is mourned, but his life abides with us, full to the overflowing with all the things that make for greatness, and, through its example on the lives it has touched and influenced, bearing its fruit for the betterment of the world through many generations to come. This, after all, is the greatest success man may achieve, and it was in fullest measure accomplished by John Gazzam Butler.

J. J. M.

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WALTER L. FINLEY.

No. 2804. CLASS OF 1879.

Died December 13, 1914, at Washington, D. C., aged 57.

COLONEL WALTER LOWRIE FINLEY was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the twenty-first of January, 1857. He was of Scotch-Irish stock and his ancestors on both sides of his family have figured in all the important wars of the country. His father was General Clement Alexander Finley, a surgeon in the army who served in the Mexican War with Scott's and Taylor's commands, and was Surgeon General at the outbreak of the Civil War. General Finley was the son of Samuel Finley, a Major of Virginia troops during the Revolution who served with distinction in several campaigns and was at one time a prisoner on the Jersey Prison Ship. Colonel Finley's mother was Elizabeth Seeley Moore, the daughter of Samuel Moore,

President of the Philadelphia Mint, and granddaughter of Colonel David Moore of Cumberland County, New Jersey, an officer of artillery in the Continental Army who took part in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli Massacre, Monmouth and Germantown, being severely wounded in the last. Colonel Finley was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Loyal Legion.

His boyhood was passed mainly in the City of Philadelphia, where his father resided after retirement from active service. He was the youngest of nine children, of whom three brothers entered the army or served with it as contract surgeons and two sisters married into the army. He entered the University of Pennsylvania at the age of seventeen, but his ambition had always leaned toward a military life, and when an opportunity presented itself for an appointment to West Point, he left the university and entered the Military Academy as a cadet in 1875, graduating in the Class of 1879. During the years of his cadetship, he was an earnest worker and an enthusiast in all the athletic sports of that day. He took a special pride in his membership in the baseball team, and in later years was always prone to talk of the team as the principal feature of his academy days. One of his classmates says of him during this period; "Finley was a quiet, well-beloved member of the class, with a fund of good humor, abundance of good nature, and a consideration for others that was instant. He brought into our class affairs, which of course seemed of great importance to us, the well balanced judgment of a character already sturdy and self-reliant, when he reported as a plebe."

Upon graduation he was assigned to the Ninth Cavalry and served with that regiment until promoted to a majority in 1901. His later service was in the Eleventh, Thirteenth and First Cavalry, with a short period in 1907 when he served again as a Major in his old regiment, the Ninth.

During the first thirteen years after graduation, he was continuously on active service in the west, and was engaged in Indian campaigns in the Black Range, San Mateo and San Andreas Mountains in New Mexico, in 1880. In 1883, he saw service in the Creek Insurrection, and in 1890 and 1891, served as Adjutant of the Ninth Cavalry in the Sioux Campaign. During this period he commanded a troop of Indian Scouts, was in command of the Mescalero Indian Agency, and served as Adjutant General under Hatch in the operations against the Oklahoma Boomers.

On October 2, 1894, he married at Hagerstown, Maryland, Louise Dewees, the daughter of Major Thomas B. Dewees, of the Ninth Cavalry, and widow of Lieutenant Philip A. Bettens of the same regiment. His widow survives him and also twin sons, James Randlett Finley, an undergraduate at George Washington University, and Thomas Dewees Finley, a member of the first class at the Military Academy.

For the four years preceding the Spanish-American War, he was on duty at Annapolis, with the Militia of Maryland, and in May, 1898, was offered a commission as Major of Volunteers in the First Maryland Regiment. He declined the commission, preferring to serve with his old regiment. He accompanied the regiment to Cuba and served in command of his troop through the Santiago Campaign. His health was seriously affected during this campaign and his record since 1898 shows many periods of sickness culminating in his last long illness which began in 1913. During these years he was however, in active performance of his duties and served with his command in the Philippines and China as well as filling important positions as Member of the Military Commission of the Philippines, Adjutant General of the Department of the Visayas and Chief of Staff of the Department of California. He was promoted to a Colonelcy and assigned to the command of the First Cavalry, in 1911.

Throughout his long service of forty-nine years, full of hard campaigning and stirring events, he retained the same quiet, sturdy, self reliant and self contained character that he showed as a cadet. He was essentially a duty officer, avoiding the spectacular and never striving for preferment; a strict disciplinarian to those serving under him, he was equally exacting with himself, and earned the loyalty and affection of his subordinates and the admiration and praise of his superiors wherever his duties called him. He was not one to treasure up testimonials or even to keep a record of his service, and in this characteristic laid a heavy burden on his historian. His only diary is one written during the Santiago Campaign and contains a complete record of the interior economy of his troop with many references to individual enlisted men, remarks about their character, faults, creditable performances and the like, but hardly a mention of his own doings; he described one fight in which the troop was engaged by saying, "had two men wounded in the first minute," but gives no further details. His record of military history in Cullum's Register for 1910 is thoroughly typical; while others cover pages with every conceivable item, his reads, "unknown, no information having been given." It is only from those who served with him that we can learn his real worth in the army. In reply to many letters written to his associates answers have been received from almost every grade, universally testifying to his character and ability and particularly to the personal value that association with him has proven to the writers. A colored orderly says, "He was a devil for fighting Indians;" a classmate says, "he used to get on color guard very often as his accoutrements were always in the finest conditions." On his record in the Office of the Adjutant General are many encomiums from his commanders: "I will quote only a few," his Captain says of him, as a First Lieutenant, "Well fitted for the care and command of men; I consider him as one of the best officers of his grade in the

service." In 1906, a general officer says, "I recommend him for any position in the line or staff that he may seek," and in 1907 the Commanding General of the Department of the Visayas writes to him as his Adjutant General, "As I look back upon forty-four years of military service, the assistance and the loyal support which I have received from you, not only have been gratifying in the highest degree, but have been unsurpassed in all my experience. Your splendid capacity and marked efficiency are so well known that formal recommendation and commendation would be superfluous."

In the last years of his service he fought with all his vitality and will power the slow advance of the disease that caused his death, performing his duties with vigor and fidelity, but in May, 1914, he was compelled to surrender and after two months treatment at the Letterman Hospital in San Francisco, he was removed to the Walter Reed Hospital, at Washington, where his strength gradually failed until the end came on December 13, 1914. During the last six months, he was always cheerful and showed a lively interest in all matters military, particularly the European War, which he followed daily with maps and pins and was always fond of discussing with the many friends who called to see him.

On December fifteenth he was laid to rest in Arlington Cemetery with full military honors, and no finer dust has ever honored that last home of the Nation's soldiers. A letter from one of his classmates who was present at the funeral, says, "It was a grief to look into his last resting place as they lowered him away, but a satisfaction to know that he left behind about the only thing one can that is worth while, a good name and a fine record." No soldier can ask a better epitaph.

C. A. F. F.

## JOHN P. STORY.

No. 2066. CLASS OF 1865.

Died March 25, 1915, in Pasadena, Cal., aged 74.

GENERAL STORY had experience in a great variety of duties during his forty years' service in the army. He served with Infantry, Artillery and in the Signal Corps. Was on Staff Duty as A. D. C., as Quartermaster and Commissary, Recruiting Officer and later as Artillery Inspector and Ordnance Officer, Department of the East, as Commandant of the Artillery School, and last as Chief of Artillery and member of the General Staff. While he was on duty with the Signal Corps the Weather Bureau formed part of it, and one of his most important duties was weather prediction at which he became very proficient and successful.

He was engaged in teaching cadets and officers for fifteen years—five at the United States Military Academy and ten at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., where he prepared and published a treatise on the Elastic Strength of Guns, which was used as a text book at the school.

While he was connected with the Artillery School as instructor, and later for two years as commandant, many important changes took place in the course of study to which he contributed in no small degree. Not only was there a marked advance in the scope of instruction of the officers during this period but the instruction of enlisted artillery specialists was started which has proved so necessary and important for the artillery. It was in a great measure due to his recommendations and efforts that Congress granted the graduated Master Gunners extra pay.

It was during his administration as Chief of Artillery that the instruments, appliances and methods for determining ranges and allowing for atmospheric conditions, changes in



GENERAL JOHN P. STORY.



force of powder, as well as movement of target, in laying heavy guns in our fortifications, was devised and the regulations for the same published, which with very few changes are in use at the present time. General Story was, until he became Chief of Artillery, President of the Board that devised the position finding apparatus and regulations for using same.

He had the faculty, so important in a commanding officer, of stimulating as well as making use of the best talents of the officers with whom he was associated, and it was very fortunate for the artillery that at the particular time when so many important changes in organization and administration of the artillery and in the appliances used, were taking place, we should have had as Chief of Artillery a man of his ability, experience and progressive spirit.

Not only had he sound ideas about the needs of the Artillery with respect to organization and equipment, but he had the faculty of expressing his ideas concisely and clearly. His annual report as Chief of Artillery for 1904 is a model of facts clearly stated, close reasoning and sound recommendations all expressed in clear and concise English. His recommendations were not confined to the needs of the Coast Artillery alone, but many referred to the needs of the Field Artillery which at that time had not yet been separated from the Coast Artillery.

How much his judgment in Artillery matters was valued is shown by the fact that after his retirement from active service he was retained as a member of the National Defense Board for two years and made a member of a Board to witness the test of certain guns at Sandy Hook, also to inspect and report upon certain of the fortifications on the Pacific Coast and at Hawaii, Guam and the Philippine Islands.

General Story found that the climate of the Pacific Coast agreed with him better than that of the East and soon after his retirement he moved there and lived at his attractive and

comfortable home in Pasadena, California, until his death, March 25, 1915.

General Story's father and mother were of Salem, Massachusetts and afterwards went to Wisconsin, where he was born. He returned, as a boy, to Salem, where he lived with his uncle, Augustus Story, and was educated in the schools there. He afterwards graduated from the University of Wisconsin. He married Miss Caroline Sherman, of Trenton, New Jersey, at Trenton, in 1868. He had two children, John P. Story, Jr., now living in Washington, D. C., and Caroline Story, who married Count Conrad de Buisseret, Belgian Minister to Petrograd; she died in Brussels in December, 1914.

The following is General Story's statement of Military service:

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, June 23, 1865; First Lieutenant, June 23, 1865; transferred to Thirty-fourth Infantry, September 21, 1866; Unassigned, April 14, 1869; Assigned to Second Artillery, December 15, 1870; transferred to Fourth Artillery, January 1, 1871; Captain, September 14, 1883; Major Seventh Artillery, March 8, 1898; Lieutenant Colonel Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901; Colonel, October 15, 1902; Brigadier General, Chief of Artillery, January 22, 1904; Major General, June 17, 1905; Retired, June 19, 1905.

**Service:** He joined his regiment September 30, 1865, and served with it at Madison Barracks, N. Y., to November 1, 1865; A. D. C. to General Robinson at Albany, N. Y., to February 2, 1866; with regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y., to April, 1866; at Nashville, Tenn., to August, 1866; on recruiting service to April 12, 1868; on signal duty to August 10, 1869; on duty at Military Academy, Assistant Professor of Mathematics from August 28, 1869, to January 7, 1871, of Geography, History and Ethics to August 31, 1871; Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics to August 31, 1874.

He joined his battery October 12, 1874, and served with it at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to December 27, 1875; Quartermaster and Commissary at San Diego Barracks, Cal., to February 15, 1876; with battery at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to March 31, 1876; under instruction at Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., May 1 to August 4, 1876; on signal duty to October 27, 1883; with battery at Fort Warren, Mass., to April 4, 1888; Instructor in Artillery at Fort Monroe, Va., to May 3, 1898; Artillery Inspector and Acting Ordnance and Engineer Officer, Department of the East to March 7, 1902; commanding Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to January 1904, and Chief of Artillery at Washington, D. C., until retired June 19, 1905.

He was a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, 1901-1902 and 1904-1905; member of the Joint Army and Navy Board, 1902 to 1904; member of National Defense Board, 1905 to 1907, and a member of the General Staff from January, 1904, to June, 1905.

After his retirement he was on duty inspecting the fortifications of San Francisco, San Pedro Harbor and Fort Rosecrans, Cal., in August, 1905, and in March, 1906. Under special instructions he visited Honolulu, and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, returning to United States in October, 1906; in 1907 he was a member of a board to witness the test of certain guns at Sandy Hook, N. J., and also a member of the wire wound gun board in Washington, D. C.

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## JOHN W. FURLONG.

No. 3399. CLASS OF 1891.

Died April 4, 1915, at Army and Navy Hospital,  
Hot Springs, Ark., aged 45.

MAJOR JOHN W. FURLONG, Thirteenth Cavalry, died following an operation for gastric ulcer.

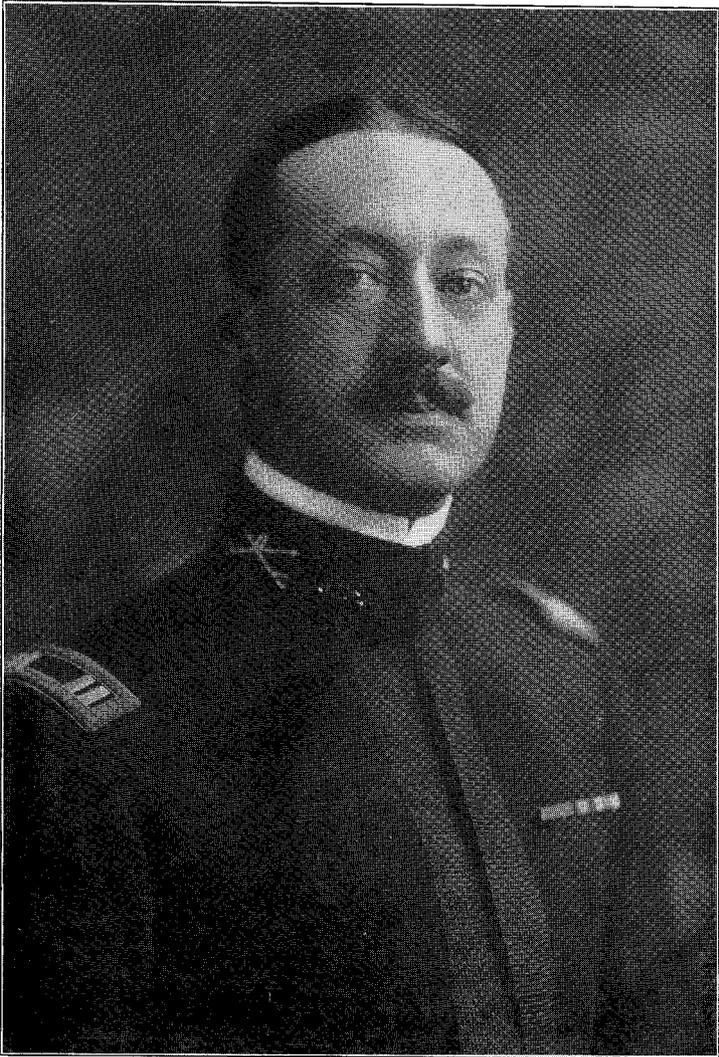
"Jack," as he was lovingly known to his classmates and to his friends in the service, was one of the youngest members of his class, entering West Point in June, 1887, when barely seventeen years of age, and graduating in 1891, number fifteen in a class of sixty-five.

Tall and slender, he was yet intensely interested in such forms of athletics as West Point at that time afforded, such as baseball, football and boxing, being a member of his class baseball and football teams and first baseman on the first West Point Academy base ball team to play an outside team.

As a cadet, his military carriage, deportment and earnestness of purpose won him speedy promotion to the grade of non-commissioned officer and officer of the Corps of cadets, while his steady attention to his studies, combined with a quick mind, caused him at once to take excellent rank in his class, which he successfully maintained throughout his course.

His lovable disposition and frank and open manners, soon won him many friends, not only in his class, but in the Corps and in the homes on the post, where he was soon a welcome visitor and a warm favorite.

With some, at least of his classmates, the bonds of friendship formed during this period were as those of steel, binding together forever those who entered into them. Though distance and years had intervened, a meeting with Jack was the taking up again of the threads just where they had been dropped.



MAJOR JOHN W. FURLONG.



After leaving the Academy, he was assigned to the First Cavalry with station in the Department of Dakota, and in the following year, 1892, accompanied his troop to the Department of Arizona, taking station at Fort Grant. Immediately thereafter, he was sent on D. S., with seven enlisted men to help apprehend the renegade "Indian Kid," covering in his ten days' absence a total of 280 miles.

In 1893, from February 5 to 16, he was in charge of the Heliograph station on Mt. Graham, and was commended by the Department Commander for the zeal and energy displayed and the success attained in the work on which he was engaged.

In 1894 he was again on D. S., in pursuit of hostile Indians from February 1 to 12, and also later in assisting to drive trespassers from the Indian Reservation.

From 1894 to 1898 his life was that of the ordinary Second Lieutenant in the line regiment with its multifarious drills and duties, and on January 27, 1898, he was promoted to First Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry, though he still remained on duty at Fort Riley with the First Cavalry.

With the declaration of war against Spain, he was ordered to Camp Chickamaugua in April, 1898. On May 2, he joined Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia, whence he was detailed for recruiting service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained from May 5th until June 30th, when he rejoined his regiment at Tampa, Florida, remaining there until August 18th, when he rejoined his troop at Montauk Point.

In 1899, he was placed in charge of the post exchange at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was also treasurer and Commissary Officer, and later on Acting Quartermaster of the post, Acting Adjutant of his regiment and finally the regimental Commissary Officer .

In 1900, he was Acting Adjutant of his regiment and on July 1st embarked at San Francisco on the United States Army transport "Grant" to take part in the China Relief

Expedition. Arriving in the harbor at Taku, China, and finding that a number of the officers and men who had been wounded at the battle of Tientsin, China, were on a ship in the harbor, he immediately went on board to visit them and cheer them up, and to see if he could do anything to help them in any way. Upon landing, he was appointed Acting A. D. C. to General Adna R. Chaffee, who was in command of the American forces and with him participated in the engagements at Piet-Sang, Yang-Tsun, the attack on the Chinese City of Peking, and the Imperial City Peking, receiving from General Chaffee a recommendation for the brevet of captain for gallantry in action and for meritorious service. He remained in China until November 7, 1900, when he was ordered to Manila, and was assigned with the headquarters of his regiment at Santa Anna, Manila Province. Later he was chosen Chief Commissary of the troops in the field under General Sumner, as well as Acting A. D. C. to that officer, and finally as Acting A. G., of the Department of Southern Luzon, serving in that capacity from April 2nd to April 22nd, 1901.

On February 2, 1909, he was promoted to Captain of the Sixth Cavalry, and on June 30th, appointed regimental Adjutant. He was made Adjutant of the sub-district of Albay and Provost Judge at Legaspi from June 30th to August 22nd, and was Adjutant, Provost Judge, and Provost Judge Marshal from September 21, 1901, to April 1, 1902, during the campaign in Batangas and Laguna Provinces.

He was Adjutant General of the Second Brigade, Department of Luzon, from November 13, 1902, to March 5, 1903. He was the Judge of Legaspi and a Member of the Military Commission at that point, and was in charge of the secret service at various points during his service in the Philippines. Finally ordered back to the U. S. A., he embarked with headquarters of the first squadron of his regiment on the U. S. Army transport "Logan," arriving at San Francisco, California, in May, 1903, and taking station

at Fort Meade, where he became Adjutant, Engineering Officer and Recruiting Officer at that post.

He was detailed as an umpire at the maneuvers at West Point, Kentucky, under General Bates, and in April, 1906, on the recommendation of General T. J. Wint, who remarked that he considered him specially fit for the Adjutant General's Department and for any staff duty that required familiarity with the duties of an officer, ability, good judgment and character, he was detailed as a member of the General Staff and ordered to Washington. In September of that same year, he was assigned to duty as Assistant to the Chief of the General Staff of the expedition to Cuba, arriving at Havana in October, 1906. With the exception of one month when he was sick in quarters, and a month's leave of absence, he remained on duty in Cuba until April 15, 1908, during which time he was engaged on General Staff work in the compilation of "Military Notes on Cuba," which was issued by the War Department in 1909, a monumental work reflected great credit on him.

Relieved from duty in Cuba, he was ordered to report to the Chief of the General of Staff in Washington, and arrived there in November, 1908, where he remained on duty until June, 1910, when he again took up his troop and regimental work.

In 1911, he took a course at the Army School of the Line, in 1912 that of the Army Staff College, and in 1914 that of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley. He had several months' service on the Mexican border in 1911-13-14, and was promoted Major, assigned to the Thirteenth Cavalry, October 5, 1914, with station at Columbus, New Mexico, where he remained in command of his squadron until March 21st, when he was sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for treatment, and there following an operation, died.

Though during the record of his years of service are many items of "sick in quarters," showing that he never was what one would term of a robust constitution, yet few men of his class, if any, had performed so many different classes of services, not only to the satisfaction of his superiors, but in a manner to elicit from them the most commendatory letters. He was not a specialist in any one thing, but an all-around officer, fit to fill any position to which he was called. He was a type of the West Pointer at his best, devoted to the motto of his Alma Mater, "Duty, Honor, Country," and was, as described in the regimental order, published at the time of his death, "a typical representative of the American soldier and gentleman."

To those of us who knew him and loved him (who knew his rigid devotion to duty, his character and his personal charm), to his regiment, his arm of the service, and the service in general, his loss, coming at a time when his powers were ripest, will long be felt and deplored.

He was married on June 18, 1895, to Miss Ruby Jean Clarke, of Cleveland, Ohio, a union which proved happy in the extreme.

His last resting place is in the cemetery at West Point where amid the eternal hills and close to the majestic river that glides slowly on to the sea, his spirit, joined to those that have gone before, keeps eternal watch.

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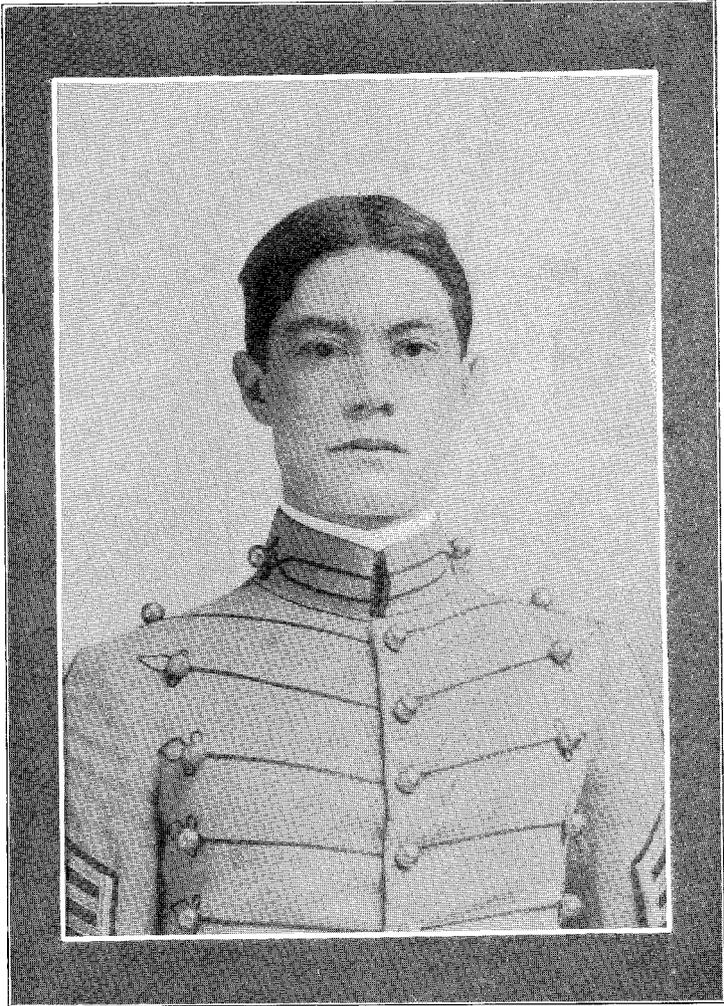
THOMAS H. HANDBURY.

No. 2057. CLASS OF 1865.

Died April 23, 1915, at Berne, Switzerland, aged 74.

COLONEL THOMAS HENRY HANDBURY, United States Army, retired, died at Berne, Switzerland, on April 23, aged 74. Colonel Handbury was retired from active service October





LIEUTENANT CLARENCE K. LYMAN.

15, 1905, on reaching his sixty-fourth year. Since his retirement he spent much of his time abroad. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 15, 1841. On July 1, 1861, he was appointed from Pennsylvania to the Military Academy at West Point and was graduated as a Second Lieutenant of Artillery, June 23, 1865. In May of the following year he was transferred to the Engineer Corps as a First Lieutenant. He served at San Francisco until 1872, when he was detailed to West Point as Assistant Professor of Engineering, where he remained until 1876. From 1883 to 1888 he was engineer officer of the Division of the Missouri and from 1888 to 1893 was in charge of the defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River. He was superintending engineer of the Mississippi River improvements from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Ohio from 1896 to 1899. He received his rank as Colonel of Engineers February 16, 1905, a few months before his retirement.

Secretary of the Association.

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CLARENCE K. LYMAN.

No. 4382. CLASS OF 1905.

Died May 16, 1915, at Fort Shafter, H. I., aged 33.

Born in Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, February 28, 1882. Died as the result of injuries sustained the day before in a game of polo.

In 1901 the delegate from the newly created territory of Hawaii made his first cadet appointment to West Point in the person of Clarence K. Lyman. Upon arrival at the Military Academy he was promptly and appropriately assigned the "handle" of "Lil," and by this intimate title he was affectionately known by the "Corps" and by his brother officers throughout his all too brief career in the service.

The "Big Island," the place of Lyman's birth, is famous for its horses and horsemen, wherefore upon graduation his preference took him to the Cavalry branch of the service. He was assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, then on duty in the Philippines, but wisely took the course at the Mounted Service School previous to joining. In June, 1906, he reported for duty at Jolo, and was assigned to Troop I.

Although not of particularly athletic build, Lyman identified himself at once as a strenuous promoter of athletics of every type and up to the time of his death there was no field of sport in the service that did not have his active and efficient support.

Very soon following his arrival at Jolo, he was detailed as regimental athletic officer and personally trained a detachment of his troop for the Departmental Athletic competition at Zamboango.

The following year he returned to the states and took station with his troop at Fort Meade, S. D.

With his usual optimism and energy he soon had several polo teams organized at Fort Meade, among the officers and enlisted men of the Fourth Cavalry. He likewise found time to command the Machine Gun Platoon, serve as Squadron Adjutant, Secretary of the Club, and in various other jobs falling to the lot of the young officer blessed with the capacity for administration and the energy to carry it through.

In 1909 he was sent back to Fort Riley for the Second Year course at the Mounted Service School.

The year following found him acting as range officer at Fort Meade, when he built the first range for modern field firing at that post. The same year he was largely instrumental in arranging and carrying out a series of athletic contests with the Eighth Cavalry stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

By reason of his good judgment, dash and fearless riding, Lyman's polo game was at this time becoming well known,

and one of his favorite mounts "Old Pat," became a regimental pet.

The following year the Fourth Cavalry was sent for duty on the Rio Grande and was engaged in patrolling the border from Columbus, New Mexico, to Marfa, Texas. Lyman accompanied the regiment and took his share of this trying and unpleasant service.

After six years of service, a well-earned First Lieutenant's bar fell to him, and his promotion transferred him to the Twelfth Cavalry, at Fort Riley. At the first opportunity he transferred back to his old regiment and by December, 1911, was on duty with Troop A, at Naco, Arizona.

While at Fort Riley, in September and October of this year, he was sent as a member of a team of officers to represent the Mounted Service School in the Military Tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York.

In August, 1912, he was married to Miss Helen Lockett, daughter of Colonel James Lockett.

After a further brief period of regimental duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, he was sent with his regiment for duty in his own native Hawaiian Islands, taking station at Schofield Barracks. Here he found almost everything that could possibly serve to render a young officer's life happy and agreeable. His homeland, hosts of friends, many of them lifelong; old schoolmates at Punahou, from which he graduated before going to West Point; two stiff and hard fighting polo teams in the persons of Oahu and Maui; and a wide field of athletics incident to the largest post in the army. Add to this a serene and happy homelife which left him with little to wish for to render his cup of contentment full to overflowing.

Under such conditions anyone could work, and Lyman worked. His supervision embraced not merely the big job of polo for his regiment, but every field of athletics in the post. Through his efforts very largely, the big post enjoyed series after series of games between the teams of the First Field

Artillery, Fourth Cavalry, Oahu and Maui. It was a joy to see Lyman in action on the polo field. His driving was sure and hard; he connected with the ball consistently, and there was no weakness at his post in the game. He loved it, as was evident in every swing and scrimmage on the field.

The heavy handicap of the highly trained mounts and old and experienced players of both Oahu and Maui was usually too much for the service teams, but there was no loafing on the part of either when they played Lyman's team.

In May, 1915, a large congressional delegation visited Honolulu, at the invitation of the territorial government, and among other features a polo game between Oahu and a team from Schofield Barracks, was arranged for entertainment. Lyman had been laid up for some time from injuries sustained in a previous polo game and did not expect to take part in this game. However, one of the players from Schofield Barracks was hurt before the game came off and had to fall out. Lyman took his place, and the game was played at Moana Lua field, the field of many a former hot polo contest.

An immense throng of spectators from all over the island of Oahu gathered to see the game. During one of the rushes, and while riding off one of the Oahu players, Lyman's pony was thrown while going at top speed, the other horse by some means stepping on the heel of the shoe of Lyman's pony.

The pony was thrown violently and rolled over on top of his rider. It was evident that Lyman had been seriously hurt. Friendly hands rushed him to the Department Hospital near by, where examination showed severe fracture of the skull. Restoratives were applied, without avail. Finally an operation was resorted to in the effort to save his life. This revealed the fact that the brain had sustained fatal laceration and that there was no hope of recovery. Without ever having regained consciousness he died the following day.

During the brief period intervening before death, bulletins were furnished by the Honolulu dailies on his condition.

These were in demand from all Oahu, for nearly everybody in Oahu as well as a great many people in the other islands knew and loved Lyman, Hawaii's own son and first representative to wear the uniform of the service of its adopted nation.

Funeral services were held in Honolulu with the usual military honors, the big post of Schofield Barracks being represented by a large body of officers and friends, and the city of Honolulu, where he was well and popularly known, furnished a great throng in honor of his memory.

His career in the service was indeed too brief, but in many respects it was ideal. And who shall say that he himself would have asked a better end than in the heat of action in the bold and dashing game he loved and played so well?

With a buoyant and optimistic spirit and a healthy scorn for fatigue he was equipped for large tasks. There was nothing mean in his nature. He had a wholesome contempt for deceit. He had neither ear nor tongue for petty discontent. His judgment was sound and was most fortunately backed by both decision and energy.

His untimely death was a blow to his great host of friends throughout the service. The wide and deep personal regard in which he was held was manifest in the great forest of floral tributes which surrounded his ashes during the final services in the church in Honolulu.

Special memorial services were held at Punahou College in his honor.

He was a credit to the Hawaiian Islands; to his military Alma Mater; and to the service.

W. D. C.

## ALFRED BURPEE PUTNAM.

No. 3875. CLASS OF 1899.

Died June 8, 1915, at Little Rock, Arkansas, aged 38.

MAJOR ALFRED BURPEE PUTNAM, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was born at Malden, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, on September 2, 1877, and died at Little Rock, Arkansas, on June 8, 1915, at the age of 37 years, 9 months and 6 days, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was the son of Henry Lock Putnam and Mary Eliza (Wood) Putnam, and was in direct descent from Thomas Putnam, brother of Major General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame.

While attending the High School in Malden, he passed the necessary examinations and was admitted to West Point, from which he graduated February 15, 1899. During his last year at the "Point," he was "Cadet Adjutant."

Shortly after his graduation, he was married to Miss Myrtie M. Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Harris, of Malden, who, with a son, Melville H. Putnam, now in the High School at Malden, survive him. He is also survived by two brothers, Otis Chandler and Frederic Lincoln Putnam, both of Melrose, Mass., Miss Florence Eliza Putnam, of Malden, Mass., and Mrs. Fred E. Bedlow, of Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Putnam has in her possession the traditional silver loving cup presented to the first male born of a class graduate.

While Major Putnam belonged to various Army organizations, the only outside society in which he held membership was Mount Vernon Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Malden, of which his father and brother Frederic were Past Masters.



MAJOR ALFRED B. PUTNAM.



General Orders

No. 6

(G. O. 6.)

WAR DEPARTMENT

Office of the Chief of Engineers.

Washington, June 14, 1915.

To the Corps of Engineers is announced the sad intelligence of the death of Major Alfred B. Putnam, Corps of Engineers, which occurred at Little Rock, Ark., on June 8, 1915.

Major Putnam was born in Massachusetts on September 2, 1877. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy and promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, Seventh Artillery, February 15, 1899; and to First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, May 8, 1901. He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers January 18, 1902; promoted to Captain, September 26, 1906; and to Major, February 27, 1914.

During his service with the Artillery he was on duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Fort Monroe, Va., Angel Island, Cal., Forts Flagler and Casey, Wash., and Fort Banks, Mass. He was also in charge of the general prison at Alcatraz Island, Cal., in the summer of 1899.

Upon his transfer to the Corps of Engineers, he was assigned to duty with the Third Battalion of Engineers at Washington Barracks, where he served until April 30, 1903; he then served as Assistant to the District Engineer Officer at Pittsburgh, Pa., until June 10, 1905; with the First Battalion of Engineers at Manila, P. I., until June 14, 1907; as Assistant to the District Engineer Officer at Chattanooga, Tenn., until April 4, 1909; with the Second Battalion of Engineers, at Washington Barracks until April 28, 1909, at Honolulu, Hawaii, until April 5, 1912, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., until September 5, 1912; he was also in charge of the Honolulu Engineer District from April 10 to July 20, 1911. On September 7, 1912, he took station at Little Rock Ark., as Assistant to the District Engineer Officer in charge of river improvements in the Little Rock District, and on March 10, 1913, he assumed charge of the district, which duty he retained until his death.

In all these duties Major Putnam rendered faithful and efficient service.

By command of the Chief of Engineers:

E. EVELETH WINSLOW,  
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engineers.

CHARLES J. ALLEN.

No. 2034. CLASS OF 1864.

Died June 15, 1915, at Asheville, N. C., aged 75.

The five years preceding the outbreak of the Civil War had been marked by much active interest in military affairs in the cities along the great lakes. Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee each had its "crack" company of militia. Whether as "Light Guards" in tail coats and towering bearskin shakos, as "Grays," or as Continentals, they carried on their muster rolls the names of the most soldierly and ambitious of the young manhood of those communities. The interest spread to lads not yet eighteen and ineligible therefore to membership in the older commands. Chicago and Milwaukee each had its Light Guard Cadets, and Buffalo a boy company so well drilled and disciplined that, through the efforts of its young captain, it was eventually mustered into the State service as Company "B," Seventy-fourth Infantry, National Guard, New York.

Almost the youngest and least robust in appearance among his companions, yet so eager a student of Scott's Infantry Tactics, and so thorough a soldier that he rose in two years to the captaincy, was CHARLES JULIUS ALLEN. It was he who brought about its acceptance as a unit of the State militia when himself only sixteen years of age, and, after two years of service under his command, the company both grieved and rejoiced when in the spring of 1860 he was designated to represent the Buffalo congressional district at West Point.

A silent, observant, reserved lad, Allen went through Fourth Class camp with little trouble in spite of that militia captaincy, rumors of which had leaked out when he reported for duty. Allen took the resultant witticisms with philosophic calm. His slender build and fine, clear-cut features gave rise



GENERAL CHARLES J. ALLEN.



to other "old cadet" pleasantries, as serenely accepted at their worth. He had entered with a class that, in proportion to its numbers, abounded in men of unusual strength and stature. Ernst, Andrus, Clarke, Mackenzie and Vanderbilt Allen were among the tall and stalwart. Burnham, Ludlow, Cuyler, Ennis, Cantwell and Kinney were above the average. The distinguished light weights, physically, who survived the four years' ordeal were Lydecker, Stickney, Heap and Charles J. Allen. It was because of this, perhaps, that, in spite of strict attention to duty and a reputation for being one of the most "military" men of his day, Allen's name was not among the foremost when the corporals were appointed in 1861, nor yet again when the sergeants were announced in 1862. He returned from cadet furlough that year as first duty sergeant ("late sergeant," as they called it) of Company "B." Clarke and Ernst were first sergeants of the flank companies, Ennis and Stickney of the center, with Eliot serving as sergeant major. Before the end of the academic year, however, it was a foregone conclusion that Ernst would be the next "first captain," Clarke the cadet adjutant, and in spite of his never having worn the lozenge, Allen C. J. would head one of the center companies, probably "B," for, though lacking something in voice and weight, the opinion was general throughout the corps that in all-round soldiership, Allen was the peer of any man in the Class of 1864.

And so it proved; for, after a few weeks of duty as sergeant in charge of new cadets, Allen marched into camp at the head of the Color Company in June, 1863, one of the most eventful years in the history of the Academy. Early in July the draft riots, so called, broke in all their fury in New York City, their effects being felt among the towns along the Hudson, where shops were looted by raiding parties of the riotous element. The city harbored a number of Southern sympathizers, many of them residents of the old New York Hotel, and one afternoon about the 18th of July, Colonel A. H. Bowman, superintendent, received information from a reliable

source that an expedition had been fitted out in New York City, a steamer chartered, and every preparation made to steam up the Hudson that night, burn the Parrott gun and shell foundries at Cold Spring, and then, aided by disaffected working men from the mines at Cornwall and the foundry itself, to attack and destroy the Military Academy at West Point.

It was a strange condition of affairs. The best of New York's militia regiments had been hurried to Pennsylvania because of Lee's second invasion. Only a handful of regulars and marines could be assembled from all the neighboring forts and posts. West Point, out of its puny garrison, had contributed Captain W. P. Chambliss, Fifth Cavalry, still suffering from the wounds of Gaines's Mill, Lieutenant Charles C. Parsons, Fourth Artillery, and about sixty men, and the official return shows the strength of the entire command at West Point to be, officers 13, cadets 133, enlisted men 168—the latter mainly bandsmen, music boys and members of the Engineer, Ordnance, Artillery and Cavalry detachments—some of them superannuated veterans.

It was just about three p. m. when Colonel Clitz, our commandant, came limping hurriedly down the path, from the hotel to camp. (He, too, had been severely wounded at Gaines's Mill.) The cadet adjutant and captains were summoned to his marquee, and presently, with serious faces, came forth to answer our eager questions. That afternoon old Sergeant Rigney was busy dragging a Napoleon gun to each dock, piling the spherical shells alongside, and then serving out ball cartridges to the Corps of Cadets. We crammed our boxes and waited orders. At nightfall Lieutenant Alfred T. Smith, Eighth Infantry, with Cadet Lieutenant Alexander Mackenzie and a dozen picked men from the First and Third Classes (the Second was away on furlough), marched down to guard the south dock, and at the same time Cadet Captain Charles J. Allen, with another dozen, similarly chosen, trudged away for like duty at the north dock. Always taking

every duty seriously, Allen was much in earnest this July evening and fully expectant of trouble. "We may have sharp work tonight, men," were his words, as we turned down the slope from Trophy Point, and when, some time after dark Lieutenant George W. Dresser, of the Artillery, came as field officers of the day to note our dispositions, he, too, bade us be most vigilant. "Watch the point of Constitution Island," he said, "and stand off every boat that tries to land."

Allen had the Napoleon gun run out almost to the end of the dock, then posted lookouts along and beyond the old sea-coast battery. We were to whistle instead of calling, and we believed implicitly that the safety of the National Academy was in our keeping. It was a dark, moonless night, overcast, with a chilly wind from the north, and not a sign of a light along the reach to Pollopel's Island except those of a lone schooner that had anchored on the flats toward Target Point—the only craft of any kind that attempted to near us all night long, and her southward swing for better anchorage came within an ace of drawing our fire. Before, however, she came near enough to challenge, the sudden splash of anchor and rattle of chain told us she had simply changed her berth. Another moment might have sent a twelve-pound shell by way of a hint to stand off. It proved to be the only excitement of the night, or indeed of the summer, though a cadet guard was maintained day and night at Gee's Point, and the field officer of the day became an institution.

But "B" Company swore by its slender young captain from that time on, and gave him a tremendous ovation when, in mid June of '64, he and his classmates, as was the fashion of the day, bade adieu to the Corps in the mess hall at dinner time.

Gazetted to the Engineers and granted leave to July 15th, on which date he was to report to Major General Canby in New Orleans, Allen took barely time to visit the old home, and then, declining to accept further leave, had an adventur-

ous time of it working his way down the Mississippi, a journey which involved four changes of steamer enroute to New Orleans.

Reporting for duty immediately upon his arrival, Allen was speedily set to work with the force destined to attempt the reduction of the defenses of Mobile Bay. He was present when Farragut made his gallant dash up channel, captured the ram Tennessee, broke up the Confederate fleet and turned his guns on Fort Gaines. It was a two-weeks' task for the army to overwhelm Fort Morgan, and within two months of his graduation, Allen had been brevetted Captain for highly meritorious service in the August battling in front of Mobile.

Soon thereafter he was ordered to repair Fort Gaines, then to proceed to Natchez and remodel the great intrenched camp at that point. These duties occupied him throughout the winter, but in March '65 he rejoined the army assembling for the reduction of the upper forts of Mobile Bay and the capture of that city. Here he found himself Assistant Engineer under the orders of his former instructor at the Point, Major Miles D. McAlister, and, to his great satisfaction, conducting the scouting expeditions in advance of the main command.

On March 26th, arriving in front of Spanish Fort, having meantime been attached as Acting Chief Engineer of the Sixteenth Army Corps, Allen made a careful reconnoissance, and upon his report General Smith asked permission to carry the post by storm. General Canby, however, decided upon siege operations, which resulted successfully on the 8th of April, and in the capture of Blakely on the 9th. By April 13th the City of Mobile, with all the outlying forts, was occupied by the forces of the United States.

Marching northward to Montgomery, the victorious army received a few days later the thrilling news of the surrender at Appomattox, and entered Montgomery on April 25th. From here Allen returned to join Major General Fred Steel's expedition and the Army of Observation on the Rio Grande.

For once in its history the United States stood prepared to back up its demands, when Louis Napoleon was invited forthwith to remove his flag and the army of Marshal Bazaine from the soil of Mexico.

On August 1st, Brevet Captain Allen received welcome orders to Boston Harbor and engineering duty under Colonel Blunt, and found himself a fellow occupant of Fort Warren with the recent vice-president of the subdued and saddened Confederacy; an acquaintance which developed into a cordial friendship, for Mr. Stephens could not say enough as to the courtesy and consideration of his captors. It was while here that Allen learned of further honors in store for him, the brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assaults on Mobile.

Then, in brief, followed long years of earnest and faithful service in the Engineer Corps; promotion to the full rank of Captain coming in March, '67, to that of Major in January, '83, Lieutenant Colonel in February, '97, and finally, in recognition of that soldierly war record and his known devotion to duty, a promotion to the rank of Brigadier General in the line of the army — one of his life-long ambitions — followed almost immediately by his retirement after forty years of service and having reached the age of sixty-four.

His duties and stations in the meantime had been varied in character, but for many years held him along the Mississippi, from its head waters, where he built the reservoirs, almost to its mouth, and later on the western coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Rivers and harbors, and finally the reclamation of the Potomac Flats and the plans for the Memorial Bridge, were favorite problems, but while giving to these duties all the thought, study and strict attention called for, there were times when the soldier in him strove for action. He never saw a battalion on drill that he did not long to be at its head. He had rejoiced in the opportunity of organizing a company of engineers on the Rio Grande in '65, and long years later, while stationed in St. Louis, he became the instructor of

Missouri Militia at a time when disturbance was rife, and the business men of the community felt the need of an armed and disciplined force. In the same spirit, too, he sought a line command for active service at the outbreak of the war with Spain. Had he remained all those years in the militia, his chances would have been better at that period of the national history than were those of a lieutenant colonel of engineers with war service behind him. Moreover, he was on duty by that time as Engineer in charge of the defenses of Washington, and the Chief had need of him.

For years after Allen's retirement his activity, mental and physical, was remarkable, but in the fall of 1913 he was run down by an automobile in the streets of Washington, an accident with deplorable consequences. Outdoor exercise, such as he had rejoiced in, became impossible. Resolute and cheery, he strove against the slow approach of the conquerer, but arterio sclerosis had developed, and years were against him. He gradually failed, even to the last striving to keep in touch by correspondence with old and cherished friends, and constantly making manifest his love and consideration for the devoted wife and children who were ever at his side.

Five years after his graduation Allen had been united in marriage at Rock Island, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Walbridge Cleveland, a daughter of old New England stock and Revolutionary ancestry. To this marriage there were born four children, three of whom, Philip Cleveland, Charles Kismet and Grace Elizabeth, with their mother, survive him. It is doubtful if there ever dwelt a more united household.

Sprung from the Allens of Leicestershire, whose first representative reached the shores of New England in 1635, General Allen inherited the traits of his forebears, many of the Allens having served with honor during the colonial, the revolutionary, and the later war with England. His father, Charles H. Allen, of Buffalo, a prominent business man, commanded a company of New York militia during the disturbances on the Canadian frontier in 1837. His mother, born

Melissa M. Kissam, was of New York parentage, but the New England element predominated.

Son of such an ancestry, Allen's serious nature, and that quiet dignity which even as a plebe was his distinguishing characteristic, are readily accounted for. Added to these were what has been described as an almost quixotic sense of duty that made him give close personal attention to even minute details of his work. He was a tireless student, even after his retirement, keeping in touch with the French and Spanish tongues and the science of engineering. He was a man, moreover, of wide and varied reading and information, but duty, for duty's sake, was the keynote of his career, the inspiration of the last conscious words of his soldierly life.

That such a nature should become deeply concerned in religious study and self communion was to be expected. That he should be a churchman came as night follows day; that he should be honored throughout the army that was his pride, that he should be held in highest esteem among his comrades of the Engineers, that he should be looked up to and loved by his juniors and assistants, and that he should be well nigh worshipped at the hearthstone, might have been predicted even in the days when he drew sword in command of the Color Company at West Point.

Peacefully breathing his last at Asheville, North Carolina, on the 15th of June, 1915, Allen was laid to rest in beautiful Arlington, with all the honors of his rank and service, with all "the spirit of old West Point" in every detail of the solemn ceremony. Well might there be carved upon his headstone the words which Sunday after Sunday, during the long four years of cadet life, his clear young eyes never failed to study as they spoke their lesson from beneath the folds of the flag, shining in gold above the sacred chancel: "God and our Country."\*

CHARLES KING, Class of '66.

\*Prior to removal and rebuilding of the old chapel the flag at the base of the Weir picture above the chancel was gracefully festooned from the beak of an eagle, one fold falling over the cornice, and on a scroll were the words "God and our Country."

For some reason the flag was redraped at the rebuilding and this beautiful motto omitted.—C. K.

## JONAS A. EMERY.

No. 2918. CLASS OF 1881.

Died June 15, 1915, at Bloomfield, Ind., aged 59.

Efforts were made to locate relatives of Major Emery. If a suitable obituary can be obtained it will be printed next year.

Secretary Association.

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JOHN G. CHANDLER.

No. 1599. CLASS OF 1853.

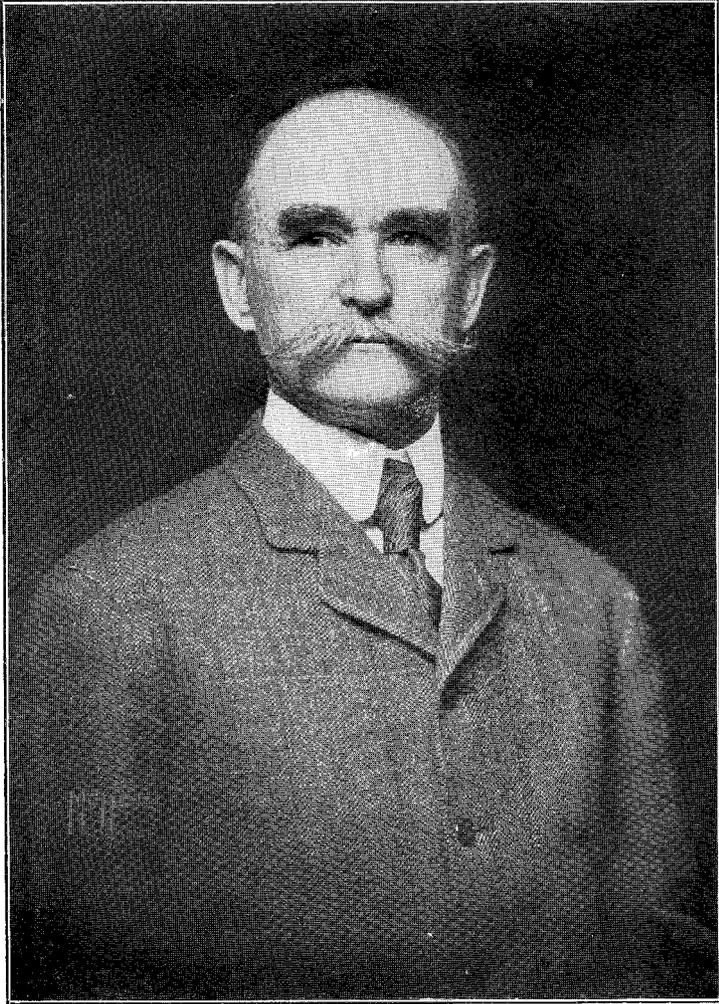
Died June 21, 1915, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 84.

GENERAL CHANDLER, who was a veteran of the Civil War, was graduated from West Point in 1853. He was retired in 1895, as a Brigadier General. Since that time, General Chandler resided in Los Angeles.

General Chandler was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1830. He was graduated from West Point in 1853 and became a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery and went with the California expedition in the Fall of that year. On his return to the East he was stationed at Fort Wood, New York, but the following year took part in the march through Utah to California. During 1856 he took part in the Indian war in Oregon and a year later helped to quell the Indians in Kansas. He became a First Lieutenant in 1856 and went into the Civil War as an Assistant Quartermaster. In 1863 he became a Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster of Volunteers.

During the war he took part in the battles of Carnifex Ferry, Shiloh, Perryville, the Sabine Pass and Red River expeditions, the operations of the Third Army Corp in Texas





MR. ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.

and the battle of Pleasant Hill. For services during the war he was Brevetted Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, and in 1867 became a Major in the regular army. In 1870 he had reached the grade of Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General and was retired in 1895, receiving the Brevet rank of Brigadier General in 1904, for Civil war service.

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ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.

No. 2095. CLASS OF 1865.

Died July 4, 1915, at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 71.

The subject of this sketch was born in the old Post at Buffalo, New York, and appointed to the Military Academy from Dakota. He entered that institution in 1861, graduated June 23, 1865, and was assigned to the Tenth Infantry. The Civil War having just ended there were many vacancies in commissioned strength of regiments, and Hoffman, together with all of the class assigned to the Infantry received commissions as Second and First Lieutenants, dated the same day. Hoffman's services with his regiment was the usual duty on the frontier and in Southern posts, but the climate and unhealthful conditions at such stations in the latter part of 1874 caused him to leave the service. His resignation was dated November 13, 1874.

The funeral services were held at the Crematory Chapel and the commitment service took place in family lot July 7, 1915. A squad of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, National Guard of New York, fired the usual volley over the grave, and with the sounding of taps, the last sad rites for our beloved classmate was over.

Hoffman's genial, sunny and happy disposition won him life long friends and all with whom he came in contact

became a devoted admirer. This characteristic of our dear friend is thus expressed by the Rev. V. V. Holmes of Westminster Presbyterian Church, "Mr. Hoffman was a delightful and lovable man whom it was always a joy to meet and talk with. His mind was so well informed and active, his spirits so cheery, and his nature so gentle and sympathetic that he was an ideal companion and friend." The above is the universal opinion of his friends.

After Hoffman left the service he devoted himself to civil engineering and for 26 years was engaged by the City of Buffalo in all work of this character. He married Miss Grace Clark in June, 1894, and their life was ideal, and their home an exceedingly happy one. He was an earnest and consistent member of Trinity Episcopal Church, and took an active interest as a worker for the betterment of his fellow men.

Hoffman was an army boy, and but for his ill health prior to 1874, would have remained in the service and won for himself a very enviable record. As his grandfather and father were officers in the army, it was but natural he also should have followed in their footsteps. His great uncle was an instructor in drawing at West Point in the thirties. He was a lineal descendent of Elder William Brewster, Rev. Henry James Fitch and Rev. Henry Whitfield, besides a number of other Colonial ancestors. He was associated with Jay Gould in engineering work of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Systems, and afterwards with the West Shore R. R. In 1886 he went to Buffalo and had charge of the construction of the big trunk sewer. His excellent work on this undertaking, resulted in his appointment in the city Bureau of Engineering, where he remained for twenty-eight years, taking an important part in all matters pertaining to that branch of the public service. He was honored by President McKinley in 1898 who appointed him a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point and became secretary of said board.





BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES VAN VOAST

Hoffman's Christian character is so well shown by his admiration and love for an ancient Hymn called "Goodnight," the words of which appealed so strongly to his heart and soul. The following is the first verse and it breathes the sweetness and helpfulness of the others.

Sleep on, beloved, sleep on and take thy rest;  
Lay down thy head upon the Saviour's breast;  
We loved thee well, but He doth love thee best—  
Good-night.

CLASSMATE.

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JAMES VAN VOAST.

No. 1543. CLASS OF 1852.

Died July 16, 1915, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 88.

GENERAL JAMES VAN VOAST was born in Schenectady, N. Y., September 19, 1827. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of graduates. He also graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1852, and was assigned to the Third Artillery, being detailed as Assistant Instructor at West Point during the Summer of 1852.

His regiment was embarked on the Steamer San Francisco in December, 1853, for California. After a few days' sail, it encountered a terrific storm, which completely disabled the machinery. Her upper deck was carried overboard, several officers and their families and about 150 enlisted men were lost. The failure of the expedition caused the Secretary of War to order a Court of Inquiry, Gen. Scott being President. The Court heard a great deal of testimony and in giving its opinion on various matters, said, "On the wreck Lieutenants Winder, Van Voast and Chandler, particularly, distinguished themselves and seem to have earned a just

claim to Special Commendation." And so again on the Kilby some of the junior officers were obliged, under continued privations and sufferings, to take upon themselves many important duties of command for the common safety of all. "In this connection Captain Gardner and Lieutenant Van Voast seem entitled to special notice." The proceedings of this Court are published in General Orders No. 8, War Department, June 5, 1854.

In 1855, Lieutenant Van Voast left the Artillery and was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry, a new regiment raised for service among the Indians on the Pacific Coast. In this regiment, he served as Reg. Quartermaster, being with the regiment in a campaign against large bodies of Indians. When the Civil war commenced, he was with his regiment on the Pacific Coast at Fort Colville, near the British possessions. Many officers of the Ninth Regiment (being from the South) resigned and joined the Confederacy. This left the Ninth Regiment with a few of its old officers. It was kept on the Pacific Coast during the war, guarding the interests of the Union. Captain Van Voast was made Provost Marshal of San Francisco, April, 1863, and served in this capacity till November, 1864, when he was ordered to assume command of troops to constitute the Eighth California Infantry, to be instructed for the defense of the Coast in Heavy Artillery and Captain Van Voast was to be made Colonel.

This regiment was nearly organized when he was ordered East, as Major, to the Eighteenth Infantry. In February, 1865, he arrived at Columbus, Ohio, was stationed there a few months and then at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and then in command at Fort Laramie, W. T. In the winter of 1866, he left Laramie in command of Cavalry and Infantry, and marched to the relief of Fort Phil Kearney, at which post, near the Big Horn Mountains, there had been a terrible massacre of troops by the Indians. On this march the thermometer ranged from five to forty degrees below zero.

He being in command, reconstructed old Fort Reno, 1867, and was in command of D. A. Russell in 1868. In 1869-70, he was a member of a Board to revise Upton's tactics and to report upon the best breech-loading rifle for the Army, Generals Schofield, Merritt, Potter and Hamilton, being the other members.

He was made Lieutenant Colonel of Sixteenth Infantry in 1871, and was stationed at Nashville, Tenn., in command of the regiment. In 1874, he was made Acting Assistant Inspector General as Inspector of the Disbursement of money in the Department of the South, including the mouth of the Mississippi River and other places on the Sea Coast.

In 1882, being Colonel of the Ninth Infantry, he was severely injured while traveling in Texas on duty, and was retired. The letters addressed to Colonel Van Voast show that the Generals, in whose command he served, had implicit confidence in his judgment and that he was highly appreciated by his superiors, and his subordinates, as a most reliable and competent officer.

Most of his ancestors came to this country in 1639.

One of the ancestors of General Van Voast, William Teller, was in charge, over two hundred years ago, of Fort Orange, now Albany, N. Y., and was one of the five patentees of Schenectady, N. Y.

The following is taken from the History of Union University, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.:

"James Van Voast, Cincinnati, Ohio, Brigadier General, United States Army, retired, is a native of Schenectady, N. Y., born September 19, 1827, son of John G. Van Voast and Marie Remsen Teller, his wife, and is of old Hudson and Mohawk Valley colonial stock. On the paternal side he is descended from one of the Van Voasts, who settled at Fort Orange (Albany) in 1681, and on the maternal side is a descendant of William Teller, who settled at Fort Orange in 1639, and was one of the proprietors of Schenectady in 1662.

"General Van Voast acquired his earlier education in the lyceum at Schenectady in 1844, his teachers there having been Mr. Clark and Mr. Kelly, both famous pedagogues in their time. After leaving

the lyceum he entered Union College and was a student there during his sophomore and junior years (1847 and 1848), but before finishing the college course he entered as a cadet the United States Military Academy at West Point, and there laid the foundation of his subsequent military career. However, he was graduated from Union College in 1852 and received his degree of artium baccalaureus from President Nott, of whom he has distinct recollection and feelings of the warmest admiration.

"Having finished his military education at West Point, General Van Voast was commissioned an officer of the United States Army, and from that time until his retirement, by reason of disability in line of duty, he has given his services to the government, and in whatever capacity he has been called, his part has been well done and according to the highest conception of a soldier's duty. At the beginning of and throughout the Civil War he was stationed with his regiment in California, and was assigned to duty on the Pacific slope, much of the time acting as Military Provost Marshal of San Francisco, California.

"General Van Voast always has retained membership in Union College Phi Beta Kappa, and he also is a member of the secret society Delta Phi. He has been twice married. First, in 1855, with Helen Pierce Hoar, of Massachusetts, who died in 1859, leaving one daughter, Helen Van Voast. He married, second, Virginia Moss Harris, of Kentucky, by whom he has two children—Virginia Remsen Van Voast, and Dr. Rufus Adrian Van Voast, a graduate of Yale, 1900, and of Harvard Medical School, 1905."

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### ANTONIO BARRIOS.

No. 3329. CLASS OF 1889.

Died July 25, 1915, at Sea, aged 46.

GENERAL ANTONIO BARRIOS, son of a former president of Guatemala, died on Sunday afternoon, of heart disease, on board the steamship Sixaola, which arrived yesterday bringing his body into port. He was on his way to this city accompanied by his wife and daughter to consult physicians

in regard to his health. General Barrios was born in Guatemala, in 1866, and was graduated at West Point Academy in 1889. He had been in ill health for several months and was in charge of a doctor on the ship.

Dr. Ramon Bengoechea of 12 Broadway, Consul General of Guatemala in this city, met the widow and her daughter at the pier. He arranged for the body to be taken to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, on Thursday.

New York Times.

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JOHN P. WALKER.

No. 2174. CLASS OF 1866.

Died August 9, 1915, at Washington, D. C., aged 75.

CAPTAIN WALKER entered West Point from Ohio in June, 1861, and graduated with the Class of 1866, and was assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry and transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry in September of the same year. He served with his regiment in Dakota till 1869 (Adjutant May, 1867, to January, 1869), becoming First Lieutenant in May, 1869, when he was unassigned upon the reduction of the Army; on Reconstruction Duty in the Fourth Military District, with recruits, and on Waiting Orders till January 1, 1871, when he was assigned to the Third Cavalry. His next service was in Arizona and Nebraska, and on sick leave to August, 1881. With his regiment till November 17, 1883, when he was retired for disability incident to the service.

Secretary Association.

## JOHN V. WHITE

No. 2653. CLASS OF 1877.

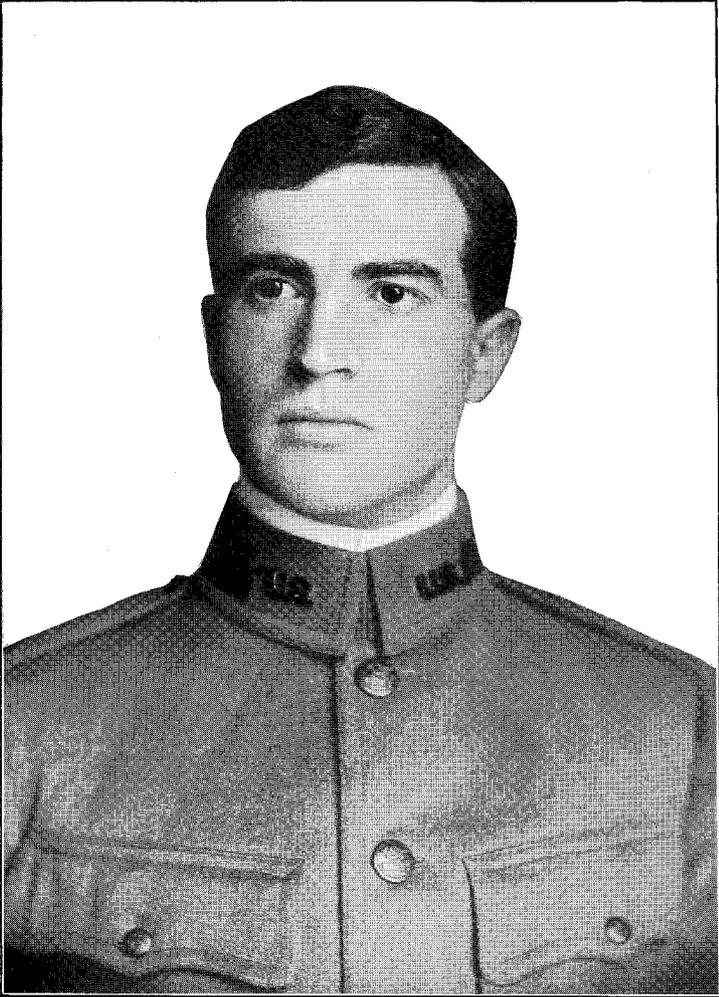
Died August 24, 1915, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., aged 61.

COLONEL JOHN V. WHITE, United States Army, Commandant of the Coast Artillery of the Southern District of New York State and for a number of years in command of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, died August 24, 1915, from blood poisoning, at Fort Hamilton, in his sixty-second year. He was practically second in command of the Coast Artillery of the United States, being ranked by Brigadier General Weaver and Colonel Henry H. Ludlow, who has been assigned to staff service.

Colonel White was born in Mississippi and had been in the Army for more than thirty-eight years. He was graduated from West Point in 1877 and in 1888 was graduated with honor from the Artillery School. After being graduated from West Point he was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the First Artillery and in 1898 was promoted to be a Captain. In 1903 he was made a Major and in 1907 became a Lieutenant Colonel and was assigned to the Coast Artillery, which was then organized as a separate branch of the Artillery Corps. He was promoted to Colonel in 1909 and for a time was Commandant of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery Station. Last March he was detailed to Fort Hamilton, after having served for some time in command of the Coast Artillery of the Department of the South. He was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

New York Times.





CAPTAIN WILLIAM F. ENDRESS.

WILLIAM F. ENDRESS.

No. 4344. CLASS OF 1905.

Died September 7, 1915, at Sea, aged 35.

The following order was issued announcing the death of Captain Endress:

General Orders, No. 11.	WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, September 18, 1915.
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To the Corps of Engineers is announced the sad intelligence of the death of Captain William F. Endress, Corps of Engineers, which occurred on board the S. S. "Allianca," en route from the Canal Zone to New York City, on September 7, 1915.

Captain Endress was born in New York on July 17, 1880. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy and promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 13, 1905, promoted to First Lieutenant November 15, 1907, and to Captain February 27, 1913.

He was assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., with the First Battalion of Engineers September 14, 1905, and transferred to the Third Battalion of Engineers September 24, 1905. He served with his company in Cuba from February 10th to September 23, 1907; at Washington Barracks, D. C., with the Second Battalion of Engineers and under instructions at the Engineer School from September 29, 1907, to August 31, 1908; in Cuba with the Second Battalion of Engineers from September 5, 1908, to January 19, 1909; at Washington Barracks, D. C., with the Second Battalion of Engineers until May 25, 1909, and as Acting Instructor in Astronomy, in surveying, military sketching, and reconnaissance at the Engineer School, from May 25 to September 8, 1909.

Captain Endress was under instruction at Cornell University from September 11, 1909, to July 31, 1910. He served as Instructor and as Director of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D. C., July 31, 1910, to August 27, 1913, and in charge of construction of Engineer School Building and powerhouse annex, August 27, 1913, to April 12, 1914; as Lock Superintendent in the Department of Maintenance and Operation, under the immediate orders of the Governor of the Panama

Canal, April 28, 1914, to May 1, 1915. He was assigned to the command of Company M, Third Battalion of Engineers, Canal Zone, May 1, 1915, and served with his company from June 18, 1915, to the date of his death.

In all of these duties Captain Endress rendered faithful and efficient service.

By command of the Chief of Engineers:

E. EVELETH WINSLOW,  
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engineers.

CAPTAIN ENDRESS was born in Dansville, N. Y., July 17, 1880, and spent most of his early life in Jamestown, N. Y., attending public and private schools in that city. He took a course at the Shattuck Military Academy, Minn., graduating in 1898, being Sergeant Major of the battalion. He spent a year at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., when he was appointed to West Point. He graduated number six and was assigned to the Engineer Corps. His military service is given in the above order from the War Department.

Captain Endress was married November 20, 1908, in Havana, Cuba, to Miss Abby Van Buren Wright. Besides the widow he is survived by four children — William F., Jr., aged six, James Wadsworth, aged five, Elizabeth aged four, and John Zacharias, aged two, all of whom are now living with Captain Endress' father at Jamestown, N. Y.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

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JOHN W. WILEN.

No. 3988. CLASS OF 1900.

Died September 13, 1915, at Monterey, California, aged 40.

"Captain John W. Wilen, Thirteenth United States Cavalry, died September 13, 1915, at the Presidio of Monterey, California. He was a son of William H. Wilen, of Martinsburg, West Virginia. He was born January 11, 1876, and was graduated from the United States

Military Academy, Class of 1900, when he was promoted in the Army Second Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Thirteenth Cavalry, in 1901., and Captain in 1911. His first service after graduation was in Cuba in 1900. He next served in the West at Posts in South Dakota and Montana, and went to the Philippines in 1903 and again in 1909. Three years ago, while on duty along the Mexican border, he was injured by a fall of his horse and since that time had been on sick leave and under treatment at Government military hospitals. The body will be taken to Arlington Cemetery, for burial."—Army and Navy Journal.

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## HENRY A. EHNINGER.

No. 1298. CLASS OF 1846.

Died September 15, 1915, at Havana, Cuba, aged 91.

"Henry A. Ehninger, next to the oldest living graduate of the United States Military Academy, died September 15, 1915, at Havana, Cuba. He was nearly ninety-one years of age. He entered West Point as a cadet July 1, 1842, and was graduated and promoted in the Army Brevet Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, July 1, 1846. He served in the war with Mexico and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, battle of Cerro Gordo and the defense of Puebla. He was promoted Second Lieutenant March 3, 1847, and resigned from the Army January 6, 1849. He engaged in civil engineering after leaving the Army, and in 1887 was appointed United States Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba. He was a native of New York. Some of his notable classmates at the Academy while he was a cadet were Generals George B. McClellan, John G. Foster, J. L. Reno, S. D. Sturgis, George Stoneman, Innis N. Palmer, Alfred Gibbs and J. N. G. Whistler.—Army and Navy Journal."

## HERMAN C. SCHUMM.

No. 3198. CLASS OF 1887.

Died September 16, 1915, at Washington, D. C., aged 52.

COLONEL HERMAN C. SCHUMM, United States Army, was born on a farm near Sank City, Wisconsin, January 22, 1864. He was the son of Dr. J. F. C. Schumm, of Wuertenberg, Germany. When a boy he attended public school at Sank City, and graduated from the Sank City High School. He later entered the University of Wisconsin and while there took a competitive examination for West Point. He was successful in this and entered the Military Academy in 1883. He was a cadet at the Military Academy from July 1, 1883, to June 12, 1887, when he was graduated and appointed Additional Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery; promoted Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, November 20, 1887; First Lieutenant, March 8, 1894; Captain Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901; Major, January 25, 1907; Lieutenant Colonel, August 11, 1911, and was retired May 15, 1915.

While at Fort Schulyer in 1891, Colonel Schumm was awarded a life saving medal for having saved the lives of three soldiers from drowning during a fierce storm on Long Island Sound.

He served at Washington Barracks, D. C., from September 30, to November 26, 1887; at Jackson Barracks, La., to September, 1888; at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to December, 1888; at Jackson Barracks, La., to May, 1889; at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to February, 1890; on sick leave to December, 1890; at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to June, 1892; at Fort Trumbull, Conn., to August, 1892; at Fort Monroe, Va., to September, 1894; at Fort Riley, Kansas, to December, 1896; at Fort Adams, R. I., to July, 1898; A. D. C. to General Gillespie at Governors Island, N. Y., to October, 1898; on duty



COLONEL HERMAN C. SCHUMM.



at Fort Hancock, N. J., to December, 1898; Collector of Customs at Baracoa and Gibara, Cuba, December, 1898, to June, 1900; on sick leave to November, 1900; at Fort Barrancas, Florida, to March, 1901; at Fort Adams, R. I., to November, 1903; at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to June, 1907; at Fort Caswell, N. C., to November, 1908; at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to February, 1911, en route to and at Headquarters, Philippine Division, P. I., to February, 1913; en route to United States and sick in Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to May, 1913; on sick leave to August, 1913; on duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., being absent sick in Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., June 6 to August 26, 1914; in Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., October 14, 1914, to March 1, 1915, and sick at his post until date of retirement for disability. He died in Washington, D. C., September 6, 1915.

During his entire service, Colonel Schumm was a firm disciplinarian, never overlooking delinquencies and holding his men, with just and even partiality to the correct and complete performance of every duty. His ideals of performance were high, but in his own Military behavior he furnished an example of what he required from those under his command. Like all true disciplinarians, he insisted upon much from his men, but was unremitting in his endeavors to secure for them the full measure of the rights and privileges created in their behalf by statutes and regulations. Exacting to a degree, severe in some respects, but fair, utterly impartial and scrupulously just, his men were always thoroughly trained and correctly disciplined.

As a man he strongly endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact by his cheerful, sunny disposition, his patience, his unflinching good humor, his integrity of purpose, his rectitude of character. He was devoted to his profession and all of his time was given to it.

What he had to do, he did well, bringing to his work a

persistence, a thorough knowledge of detail, and a determination to overcome difficulties. The results of his efforts will stand as an enduring tribute to his skill and good judgment.

He was a loving husband and father. He leaves a wife, two children, and a host of friends, in whose homes and hearts his absence will be keenly felt.

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CARL E. FOSNES.

No. 5252. CLASS OF 1914.

Died October 7, 1915, at Schofield Barracks, H. T., aged 23.

The following few details concerning the death of Lieutenant Fosnes have been received by the Army and Navy Journal:

"After spending the afternoon of October 6th playing tennis, dancing all evening at the First Infantry hop, and bidding his friends a cheerful good-night, Lieutenant Fosnes went to his quarters and at ten minutes after midnight, October 7th, took his own life. The report of a gun caused friends to break into his quarters. They found the body of Lieutenant Fosnes in his bed half propped to a sitting position. He had managed to fire a shotgun aimed at his breast, and the entire charge entered into the region of his heart. Death was instantaneous. He was unmarried, but relatives at Montevideo, Minn., were notified of his tragic death. Funeral services were held at noon October 7, after which the remains were sent to Honolulu. The body was embalmed and sent to his former home at Montevideo. Chaplain William Aiken officiated at the services, and Mrs. Aiken sang "Lead Kindly Light." Honorary pallbearers, all lieutenants of his regiment, were Virgil V. Enyart, Irving Phillipson, E. F. Rice, William McCulloch, John Hinemon and Otis Stadler. The active pallbearers were non-commissioned officers of Lieutenant Fosnes' company. No motive for the suicide has yet been made public, though it is known that Lieutenant Fosnes left a letter, the contents of which have not been given out. His mother died four months ago and he had been brooding, to some extent, since the news





MAJOR JOHN K. CREE.

reached him. He was very popular with both officers and men of the regiment, as was evidenced by the wealth of flowers at the funeral services."

Lieutenant Fosnes entered the Military Academy from Minnesota March 1, 1910, and was graduated June 12, 1914, and assigned to the First Infantry with which regiment he served till his death.

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JOHN KIRBY CREE.

No. 3076. CLASS OF 1885.

Died October 21, 1915, at Chambersburg, Pa., aged 53.

JOHN KIRBY CREE, the son of James Walker and Cornelia Dunham Cree, was born in Allegheny, Pa., January 18, 1862. While still a lad his parents removed to Meadville, Pa. There he attended schools and was in the sophomore year at Allegheny College when he received his appointment to West Point. He entered the Military Academy, June, 1881.

He came of a line of quiet, unobtrusive, dependable men and was true to his lineage. Having elected to give his life to his country's service, he moved calmly along the appointed way. And as the chaos of the new class subsided into order and its members, drawn so diversely from all elements, were able to take account of one another, we perceived that among our choice spirits was the gentle-speaking, level-looking, duty-doing Pennsylvania lad, John Cree. This came about, not by aggressive claim to leadership on his part (an attitude foreign to his nature), but rather by the seeping-in to our souls of the clean, wholesome, conservative influence that unconsciously flowed from his manner of living the cadet life. A foe to discord, a harmonizer of inchoate elements, a builder of class unity, a whole-souled adherent to the high service ideals instilled by old West Point—it was in his own natural self

and by no conscious effort whatever, that he won and held the respect, the faith, the love of his classmates.

Those whose fortune it was to keep in touch with Cree during his active service can testify that the fine qualities of the boy persisted in the man. His record was one of soldierly devotion and success. He loved his work, gave it the best that was in him. As an Artillery Subaltern, attentive to small duties; on college detail, described as "a hard worker, deeply interested in his duties and performing them in a painstaking and conscientious manner;" as Adjutant of the Artillery District of New London, commended for untiring and intelligent discharge of every duty; as a commanding officer measuring up to all requirements; regarded by his superiors as a studious, industrious and resourceful officer, thoroughly equipped for any and all duties pertaining to his profession. That was Cree.

As is the way of the service, Cree moved from one station to another frequently, serving all the way from Maine to Manila, always and everywhere with characteristic faithfulness. Inspecting officers were accustomed to rate highly men and material in his charge. So he quietly passed from one well-earned victory to another, and in the last months came to the site of Fort Ruger and assumed the task of bringing military order into a volcanic wilderness. It appealed to him. He addressed himself to the work with ardor, disregarding hardship. There was little of the well-ordered life of the established military post. Vegetation was lacking; water was scarce to the point of luxury; but red rock and red dust were everywhere. Blasting and digging were continuous. Slowly, thus, roads were built, guns mounted, and the place began to take on the semblance that the service gives. It was then, in the high tide of creative labor and of anticipated completion, that Cree was ordered to hospital at San Francisco for observation and treatment, and his retirement followed. With deep regret he obeyed; leaving his

work undone and writing "finis" to the active record of his life.

After that came days of apparent improvement, of return to boyhood scenes, and the purchase of a delightful small estate on the eastern shore of Maryland. Here, with his family, he passed happy days. From here he went in June, 1915, to West Point for the class reunion. The heart trouble that menaced him put a bar on his activity; he walked slowly and but little, yet he was happy to be there and his classmates who in those few days levelled the mountains of forgetfulness that had arisen during thirty years, rejoiced to see him again, and with true though silent sympathy appreciated the brave effort Cree made to be one with '85 once more.

The summing up of a life of faithful work is of no value if it fails to take account of the spirit that informs that work. Cree's loyalty was of the fibre of his being. Loyal to country, to family, to duty—but one spirit animates such a record; that of the true Christian. One who well knew said of him, "a true Christian gentleman, always thoughtful of others, patient and brave in his own disappointments, sorrows and sufferings." Cree made no parade of his convictions. Nevertheless, he saw the Light, he lived in it, walked by it, consistently, to the end.

Consider Alexander Hamilton's definition of the perfect officer, in its application to the character of Cree: "at all times the gentleman, courteous alike to inferior, equal and superior; strong and firm in discipline, without arrogance or harshness; but to all the soul of courtesy, kind, considerate and just."

Cree married, October 26, 1885, Miss Agnes Miller of Meadville, Pa. She died October 5, 1901, in New London, Conn., leaving one daughter, Marguerite, who is now the wife of Thomas W. Eliason, Jr., of Chestertown, Md. On April 11, 1907, he married at Chambersburg, Pa., Miss Grace Gordon

Boyd, daughter of General Joseph F. and Kate Gordon Boyd. Two children were born to them: John Gordon, at Fort Preble, Me., August 2, 1909, and Cornelia Dunham, at Chambersburg, January 25, 1914. Mrs. Cree and both children survive him.

**Service record:** Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1881; Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, June 14, 1885; First Lieutenant, July 13, 1892; transferred to Sixth Artillery, March 8, 1898; Captain, unassigned, December 11, 1900; Major Artillery Corps, January 25, 1907; Retired, September 9, 1910.

Served in garrison at Fort McHenry, Md., September 30, 1885 to July, 1890; Professor Military Science and Tactics at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., July, 1890 to September, 1893; on leave to November, 1893; at Washington Barracks, D. C., to September, 1896; Student Officer at Artillery School Fort Monroe, September, 1896 to March, 1898 (Graduate, 1898); Instructor in Photography at Artillery School from October, 1896 to April, 1898; at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., March to May, 1898; at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to July 26, 1898; at Fort McHenry, Md. (Regimental Adjutant), July, 1898, to April, 1899; at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I., to November 18, 1899; at Manila, P. I., December, 1899 to April, 1900; at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July, 1900 to March 10, 1901; at Fort Trumbull, Conn., March 18, 1901 to February 18, 1903; Adjutant Artillery District of New London, from March 1, 1902 to February 28, 1906; at Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., from February 18, 1903 to August 20, 1906; Student Officer, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y., September 1, 1906 to August 10, 1907 (Graduate, 1907); in command of Fort Revere, Mass., August 12, 1907 to April 30, 1908; Member General Staff, April 17 to November 19, 1908, and Secretary Army War College, at Washington, D. C., May 5 to December 14, 1908; at Fort Preble, Me., to July 27, 1909; en route to the Hawaiian Islands to August 12, 1909; at Fort Ruger, H.





GENERAL WALTER HOWE.

T., to March 7, 1910; en route to United States to March 16, 1910; sick in General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to May 9, 1910; on duty at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to May 31, 1910; on leave from June 1, 1910, to date of retirement.

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WALTER HOWE.

No. 2200. CLASS OF 1867.

Died at Washington, D. C., November 8, 1915, aged 69.

WALTER HOWE was the son of James M. and Mary Frances (Graham) Howe. He was born at Bloomington, Indiana, December 31, 1846; his ancestry was distinctively American, his great grandfather, James Gaines, having been a member of the legislature of North Carolina which ratified the Constitution of the United States.

Although less than sixteen years old at the beginning of the War between the states Howe sought service in a volunteer regiment, but was rejected on account of his youth. Immediately thereafter, in June, 1863, he received an appointment from New Mexico to the Military Academy, and was graduated June 17, 1867, and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Artillery. His first service was with Parson's Light Battery at Forts Riley, Harker and Leavenworth, Kansas. While attached to this battery he was engaged in pacifying the Osage Indians on their reservation in Southern Kansas. On this detail he was engaged six months, succeeding in preventing the Osage tribe from joining hostiles at this time on the war path.

After having graduated from the Artillery School at Fort Monroe in May, 1873, Howe rejoined his battery in California, where he served in the Lava beds during the Modoc War. In 1876 he served with several batteries of his regiment in

the Sioux Campaign, the Powder River Expedition under General Crook. At the close of this campaign he was detailed as military instructor at the Pennsylvania State College, Center County, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. Later he served with the coast artillery of his regiment in California, and also at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and later was appointed military instructor at Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Howe was in command of Fort Washington, Maryland, at the beginning of the war with Spain. In August, 1899, he was appointed Colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment, United States Volunteers, and was in command of a brigade of three volunteer regiments at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. In November, 1899, he sailed via the Suez Canal for the Philippines, where he remained until May, 1901. From Manilla the regiment was sent to Southern Luzon, with headquarters at Legaspi, Albay, and Sorsogon, here participating in many engagements, opening the first hemp ports and contributing towards the establishment of the civil authority under Governor Taft.

In June, 1901, Howe was stationed for a while at New Orleans, and in October of that year assumed command of a battalion of field artillery, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. A year later he was assigned to duty in the department of the Inspector General at Governor's Island, New York Harbor. In 1905 he organized and commanded at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the first Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery. In October, 1906, he was placed in command of the defenses of Narragansett Bay, with headquarters at Fort Adams, remaining at this post until October, 1909, when he was transferred to Fort Hancock.

On January 20, 1910, Howe was appointed Brigadier General, in February assuming temporary command of the Department of the East, during the absence and illness of General Leonard Wood. In July, 1910, he took command of

the Department of the Dakotas, with headquarters at Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minnesota. On December 31, 1910, having attained the age of sixty-four years, Howe was retired from active service, having been the last member of the class of '67 on the active list of the Army at the time of his retirement. General Howe made his home at Washington after his retirement, and here he died, November 8, 1915. He was buried with full military honors in the National Cemetery, at Arlington. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth (Dunn) Howe, and by three sons: Judge Walter D. Howe, of El Paso, Texas, Professor George M. Howe, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Lieutenant Commander Alfred G. Howe, United States Navy.

To recount the various incidents in the career of this distinguished soldier, sketching in mere outline his life of duty in the service of his country, would be but to portray feebly and inefficiently the real character of the man. He was recommended (while Colonel of his regiment) for brevet rank as Brigadier General by General Kobbé, the recommendation being for "conspicuous and gallant service in overcoming and subduing the insurrection in the provinces of Sorsogon and Albay." Member of a class of the Military Academy remarkable for the number of officers retired with the rank of the star, that Howe was one (of three only) thus distinguished in active service would alone have sufficed to dignify him. But it was the man, not less than the officer which evoked at his lamented death many expressions of very true and heartfelt grief and appreciation. A few of these may briefly be quoted:

" \* \* \* It is with profoundest regret the word has just reached me of the passing away of dear General Howe, for whom I entertained the most affectionate regards. Knowing the General as I did through our active campaign in the Philippines, I can testify to his unflinching courage and all those sterling qualities which mark the true man and friend."

" \* \* \* It is with a distinct sense of personal loss that I hear of the death of General Howe. He seemed nearer to me personally than any commanding officer I ever had."

" \* \* \* I had heard that General Howe was ill, but I was not prepared for what followed. . . . I feel that I have lost the truest and best of friends and even more, for he was a father to me in by-gone days. I shall never forget all that he did for me by advice and example in the days when I was closely associated with him, nor shall I be able to forget his personal interest after those days. I shall never forget and shall treasure my memory of him as my conception of what an officer and gentleman should be. . . ."

These were from subordinate officers in the service, from those to whom Walter Howe had extended the kindly helping hand. After almost half a century I recall him as a cadet, quiet, patient, gentle, modest and unassuming, in the expressive words of Dryden, the youth being "the father of the man," fulfilling his duty to his comrades and to his country. The Military Academy has given none worthier than he to "the service."

They fired the volleys above him,  
The men of the ranks that he led;  
The comrades who knew him to love him,  
They love him and mourn for him dead.

WILLIAM J. ROE.

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STANLEY McNABB.

No. 5439. CLASS OF 1915.

Died December 7, 1915, at Douglas, Arizona, aged 26.

"Second Lieutenant Stanley McNabb, Eighteenth United States Infantry, was killed, and First Lieutenant Manfred Lanza, Eighteenth United States Infantry, severely cut and bruised in an automobile accident near Douglas, Arizona, on December 7, 1915. The following order has been issued relative to the death of Lieutenant McNabb: General Orders 107, Headquarters, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Douglas, Arizona, December 7, 1915—It is with deep regret that the regimental





LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES S. BROMWELL.

commander announces the death of Second Lieutenant Stanley McNabb, Eighteenth United States Infantry, which occurred in Douglas at two o'clock this morning. His death was caused by injuries received in an automobile accident on December 6, 1915. Lieutenant McNabb was born in New York, N. Y., November 13, 1889; he was appointed to the Military Academy from New York in 1911, and graduated 1915. He was appointed Second Lieutenant to rank from June 12, 1915, and assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry, July 14, 1915, joined the regiment September 14, at Douglas, Arizona, and continued his service with the command until his death. Lieutenant McNabb's genial and generous disposition endeared him to the officers of the regiment during his short service with it. The sympathy of the regiment is extended to his bereaved family. By order of Colonel Rogers; William W. Bessell, Captain and Adjutant, Eighteenth Infantry.—Army and Navy Journal."

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### CHARLES SUMMERS BROMWELL.

No. 3334. CLASS OF 1890.

Died December 10, 1915, at Honolulu, Hawaii, aged 46.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES S. BROMWELL, Corps of Engineers, was born in Newport, Kentucky, May 1, 1869. He was the son of Jacob H. and Elizabeth Summers Bromwell. His father comes of Virginia and Maryland stock dating from the earliest history of those states, and his mother is a descendant of Scottish ancestors of high standing. Colonel Bromwell is survived by his parents and three sisters, in addition to his own family. His father is a lawyer by profession and has served for a number of years in Congress and on the bench.

Those of us who entered West Point in 1886 remember Bromwell as a tall, slender youth of serious demeanor, quiet and reserved. He was much younger than the average of us, being barely 17 when he entered.

He had received his education in the public schools of

Cincinnati, and was graduated from Woodward High School of that city on the day of his entrance to the Military Academy. As time improved our acquaintance with one another during plebe year we found that he had very attractive qualities of mind and heart beneath his quiet exterior. He achieved high standing in the class from the start and maintained it to the end of the course. He stood first in Engineering, first in Chemistry, second in Philosophy, third in Mathematics, and fourth in Ordnance. He was sufficiently well up in the other studies to make him number four in graduation standing, and as four men of the class were assigned to the Corps of Engineers he secured the branch of service for which he was fitted by equipment and inclination.

My earliest recollection of Bromwell goes back to the time when we were taken down to the river bank for swimming exercise. I remember seeing him sitting alongside one of the bath houses out of the wind while we were waiting for the command to plunge into the river and show whether we were qualified swimmers or were in need of further instruction. If I appeared to him as forlorn as he appeared to me, we were anything but a cheerful-looking pair. And after all, that experience was rather symbolical of West Point. The plunge into the waters of the Hudson, none too warm in early summer, was much like the plunge of a sensitive boy from a sheltered home into the chill atmosphere of the Military Academy.

Our acquaintance grew rapidly after we began our studies and I was closely associated with him during much of our time at West Point. We were rivals in class standing, but this, instead of interfering with our friendship, served rather to increase it. On many an afternoon he would come to my room and together we would go over the lesson in which we were to struggle against each other for marks on the following day.

We were tent mates during our first-class camp. Bromwell had not previously been very active in the social life at

the Academy, but he took it up enthusiastically at that time and began the acquirement of social experience that was to stand him in good stead in later years. He was a regular attendant at the dances that were held three times a week during the summer, and it fell to me to help in the finishing touches of his preparations and to look him over and see that he was spick and span before starting out for the evening.

Bromwell's service in the Corps of Engineers began with three years at the Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, N. Y. Upon completion of the course at the school he returned to West Point for duty with the engineer company and in the Department of Practical Military Engineering. He served on this duty from June, 1893, to May, 1896, when he was transferred to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as Assistant in the St. Louis engineer office. He was engaged in the location of the boundaries of Yellowstone Park, June to October, 1896, and June to October, 1897. On the outbreak of the war with Spain he was ordered to Savannah for work on the torpedo defense of the harbor, and remained there from April to August, 1898. He was then ordered to Boston as assistant in the engineer office and had local charge of the construction of fortification works from September, 1898, to April, 1900. He was assistant in the office of the Chief of Engineers at Washington, from April, 1900, to September, 1902. From December, 1902, to May, 1904, he was in charge of river and harbor improvements with station at New Orleans.

In May, 1904, Bromwell, then a Captain of Engineers, was transferred to Washington for duty in charge of public buildings and grounds and as military aid to the President, with the rank of Colonel, United States Army. He remained in this position till March, 1909. The manner in which he performed this conspicuous and exacting duty is shown by the following letter from Honorable Wm. H. Taft, who as Secretary of War and President had opportunity to judge:

"Colonel Bromwell was in charge of the public buildings and grounds in Washington, and was military aid to the President during

part of my term. He was the son of an old friend of mine, still living, Honorable Jacob Bromwell, who was a member of Congress from Cincinnati, my old home. I therefore had a peculiar interest in him and felt particularly glad to find him where he was. He was most attentive to his duties, an able officer, a kindly man, and manifested that trait in all his relations. His death was a tragedy which shocked me much."

During this tour in Washington, Bromwell was twice sent to Europe on special duty: from August to November, 1907, to observe the maneuvers of the Greek Army; and from September to November, 1908, as a delegate to the First International Congress at Paris on the adaptation of roads to the new modes of locomotion.

After the completion of his service in Washington, Bromwell was transferred to Milwaukee, where he had charge of the river and harbor improvements in the Milwaukee district, from April, 1909, to July, 1912, and he was stationed in Cleveland on similar duty from July, 1912, to June, 1914.

In July, 1914, he took charge of the engineer office in Honolulu, where he had the supervision of harbor improvements and construction of fortifications, and was the Department Engineer of the Hawaiian Department.

Colonel Bromwell's tragic death occurred at Honolulu on Friday, December 10, 1915. During all of that week his office employees had noticed in him signs of great mental stress. On the 10th he left his office as usual at midday, went to his home, took a large group photograph of his wife and children upstairs and placed it where it would be the last object to meet his eyes, seated himself in a chair and fired the shot that ended his life. Medical aid was summoned by his servants and he was removed to the Department Hospital, where he died two hours later without regaining consciousness.

A board of officers, convened immediately after the occurrence, made a prolonged investigation of the circumstances of his death. The board came to the conclusion that the act was

caused by worry over the work of his office, particularly in regard to a petty fraud committed by a foreman in making false reports of time of employees. This fraud had come to Bromwell's notice and he had investigated it with the assistance of a representative from the office of the United States Attorney. Bromwell applied the necessary corrective measures and made a full report of the matter to the Chief of Engineers. Later investigation and study of this matter has brought out nothing that casts any reflection on Bromwell, but it preyed upon his mind, and added to ill health and the depressing effect of the climate, is the only known explanation of his act in taking his life.

The War Department, after considering all the features of the case, decided that his death occurred in the line of duty and was the result of worry and anxiety over matters connected with his official duties.

While on duty at West Point as a Lieutenant in 1894, Bromwell assisted in the entertainment of some young ladies who accompanied the Board of Visitors. Among them was Miss Letitia Scott, daughter of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott and niece of Vice-President Stevenson. The sequel of this acquaintance was Bromwell's marriage with Miss Scott, in Washington, June 11, 1896. She survives him, with their two children, Scott and Mildred. At the time of his death his family was in the United States, his son attending Harvard University and his wife placing the daughter in a school near Washington. Among the most pathetic features connected with his tragic end are the affectionate references to his family in the will that he made the night before his death and in the touching letter of farewell that he wrote to his wife on the following morning.

His body was brought to the United States and interred with appropriate ceremonies at Bloomington, Illinois, the home of his wife's family.

The masses of letters of condolence received by his family show the esteem in which he was held. Governor Pinkham of Hawaii and others in public life give testimony of his value and standing among his official associates. From his many personal friends in Honolulu came letters of unmistakable sincerity in their expression of a profound grief and sympathy far beyond any mere conventional words. It is no exaggeration to say that the place he and his family had made for themselves in Honolulu and the number of devoted friends they had won during their short stay were truly remarkable.

It was my misfortune, after close association with Bromwell in our early days, to see him only once, for a few minutes, during the last twenty years of his life. Those officers who have been thrown with him more closely during that time bear witness to the attractiveness of his character and the high ability displayed in his work. In my memory he remains the boy that I knew in my youth and it is a labor of love to lay my tribute of affection on his grave.

H. D.

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STEPHEN MORRIS KOCHERSPERGER.

No. 3708. CLASS OF 1896.

Died January 3, 1916, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aged 43.

CAPTAIN KOCHERSPERGER was born December 19, 1872, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city his father, W. S. Kochersperger, long served as a Magistrate.

His early training was received in the Rutledge Public School of his native city and in the William Penn Charter School. After his graduation from a four years' course in the latter Institution, in 1890, he served two years in the University of Pennsylvania.



CAPTAIN STEPHEN M. KOCHERSPERGER.



His course in the University, which was designed to fit him for the profession of Civil Engineering, was interrupted by the proffer of a cadetship at West Point, at the hands of the Veteran Representative in Congress, the Honorable Charles O'Neill, of the Second District of Pennsylvania.

It is notable that Captain Kochersperger was the one to set a precedent—since followed by others—in that he was the first graduate of that notable School of the Society of Friends, the Penn Charter School, to accept a cadetship in Military Service. His maternal ancestors were Friends, but as his mother had dared the displeasure of the Society by marrying “out of Meeting,” so now the son manifested progressive tendencies by turning from the absolutism of peace to a patriotic consecration of himself to such service as is always the surest and best conservator of peace.

He entered the Military Academy on the fifteenth of June, 1892, was graduated June 12, 1896, and assigned as additional Second Lieutenant, to the Second Cavalry.

At the close of his graduation leave on September 30, 1896, he joined Troop K, Second Cavalry, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, December 11, 1896, but remained temporarily attached to his former Troop of the Second Cavalry until his transfer to the Seventh Cavalry, February 16, 1897, when he proceeded to join Troop I of that regiment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

A large part of his service in Arizona was given to scouting duty along the Mexican border-line and after renegade Indians.

On April 21, 1898, he was transferred to Troop F, Second Cavalry and joined that organization at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, April 28th.

On May 13th, he reached Mobile, Alabama, and sailed thence on the *Matteawan* for Port Tampa, Florida, June 4th.

**Cuban Service.** Arriving at Daiquiri, June 22, 1898,

marching to Siboney and thence to Santiago, he participated in all the operations resulting in the surrender of the latter place; part of the time being in command of his troop.

On the 9th of July he was placed on sick report, but was returned to duty within two days. Two days later he was again placed on sick report and was sent to the Division Hospital at Siboney, whence he was transferred, on the day of his arrival, to the Yellow Fever Camp, one and a half miles distant, and to the care of Dr. Rafael Echeverria. Here he remained, in the pain and peril of this dread malady, and in the slowness of a partial convalescence, until August 15th, when he was released from the Yellow Fever Camp and sent to Santiago to take transport for the Detention Camp at Montauk Point. Four months' sick leave followed the four days spent in the Detention Camp, during which time he was convalescing at the home of his boyhood.

His book of carefully-kept notes contains a list of names of private soldiers—presumably his own men—who died in the Yellow Fever Camp during the period of his own illness. The list is the best specimen of penmanship on the whole page on which it is written, and is very neatly and heavily bordered with black, but without other tribute or memorial than this desire of a born leader of men to do honor to the modest martyrdoms of his humbler comrades in their consecration to a country's service. The notation and the spirit are, alike, characteristic of the man, for whom the high ideals of our military system took on a certain semblance of religion, and who held a brave man's admiration for loyal following and "obedience unto death."

January 8th of the following year found him "for duty" at Huntsville, Alabama, whence within another month, he was en route to Matanzas.

He remained in Cuba, commendably filling the round of duties which fell to the lot of our officers in the First Army of Occupation, and serving in a great variety of places, from 1899

to 1902; part of the time in command of his troop; part of the time as Provost Marshal of Matanzas, in command of the Military Prison at Fort San Severino, and as a member of the Commission to pay the Fourth Cuban Army Corps; including six weeks of almost continuous marching from place to place, on "strike duty;" and occupying, for short periods of emergency, almost every position of garrison detail or regimental staff.

During this period, in 1900, he returned to the States for a two month's leave, which was later changed to a leave on account of sickness and extended for a third month.

It was also during his Cuban service (July 10, 1900) that he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the Seventh Cavalry, although he was transferred back to the Second Cavalry, January 30, 1901.

His allotment of illnesses proved to be almost as varied as the range of his Cuban service; first, it was Yellow Fever, and later Typhoid Fever, and afterward, (a few months succeeding his transfer to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, in 1902,) Diphtheria came, in malevolent course; and still more was destined to come. Really, one wonders, at first, how Kochersperger, amid the gravity of recurring maladies, could manage to be so characteristically cheery and companionable; and then, again, one seems to find, in his repeated triumphs over serious disease, a sort of instinct for victory which made him regardless of physical consequences and kept him busy at his tasks when men of more fearsome mood would have been in bed—as though he expected to be miraculously delivered from all perils if only he could keep himself forgetful of pain and nerved for duty; for this was his mood and temper, up to the very last.

1902-03. Eventful years were these. First came that promotion which I think means more to a line officer than any other—to a Captaincy—July 30th, and an assignment to the Second Cavalry. This change brought him from Ethan Allen

to Fort Myer, Virginia, in Command of Troop "G." I should like to say—quite parenthetically, for it has no proper place in these notes—that it was this move which gave to the writer an opportunity for the renewal and ripening of a friendship which had begun in Arizona during the blizzard of January, 1898, when Kochersperger journeyed from Huachuca to Grant to be "best man" at the wedding of Lieutenant E. L. King and "Nancy" Sumner, and the Chaplain had "ridden down" from Apache to Grant to officiate at the service. It is due to this closer and better friendship at Myer that I am asked to write this memorial mention, when worthier tribute might be made by other and more facile pen.

Of even greater import than his achieving of a Captaincy, was the marriage of Kochersperger, October 29, 1902, to Nora Baker, daughter of Judge Frank Baker, of the Appellate Court of Cook County, Illinois, in Chicago, by the Rev. Dr. William White Wilson, and the bringing of his bride to Fort Myer to transform bachelor quarters into a home.

His domestic life was happy. A note in my hands, written at the time his little daughter Elizabeth was born, and his wife was critically ill in the very hospital where he afterward died, opens the heart of this true soldier and reveals what men seldom write, save under the tenseness of strong emotion. His richest bequest to his little family is a legacy of love.

The third of the great events of this period was his departure from Fort Myer, December 18, 1903, en route to the Philippines with his regiment. The "Kilpatrick" was the transport, and the sailing was from New York, via the Suez Canal.

**In the Philippines.** Manila was reached at noon on the 18th of February, 1904, and the regiment proceeded to Camp Wallace for station.

On June 29th, the first note occurs in his Journal concerning an attack of dysentery, which lasted for a fortnight. It

is a far reach from 1904 to 1916, when the culmination of it all came to pass; and in the interval there is the secret of unwritten pain and of duty done with dimished strength—a brave man serving against odds and wearing a cheery countenance, and yet doomed to martyrdom for country. Ah, ye “clouds of witnesses” looking down upon the lives of men, is it not splendid to see a soldier intoxicate with patriotic passion, braving things and bearing things, and doing things, as if there were no fagging and bitter malady such as ye behold?

In 1905 the Camp was quarantined on account of smallpox, but by February 8th, Kochersperger reports: “Out of quarantine;” and twenty days later comes his detail as Major of the Philippine Scouts.

In this new sort of service he found much that was sensory with excitement. Cholera broke out in his chain-gang of some six hundred prisoners with whose labor he was building roads in Albay province; and later on, a hurricane of terrific proportions broke in fury on his prison-camp, at one o'clock in the morning. Here was a problem, indeed, to retain control of so many prisoners, in the open, and amid the fierce darkness, and desperate wind, and the mud and ooze and drenching of torrential downpour; but our Major, deprived of the trained help of his own race, labored with yeoman energy through the fury of tropical elements; falling, unconscious, twice or thrice, during the night. But when three days had passed, the Camp had been restored, not a man had been killed, and not a prisoner was missing. There is nothing of the journalist in Kochersperger's Journal; the lines are most laconic and soldier-like:

“September 26—Hurricane at 1 a. m. Moved to town of Guinobatan.

September 29—Camp restored. All prisoners in camp.” That is all. And yet the story comes through other sources, and we know that the exposure and the strain of such racking

service made way for the deeper inroad of disease. In November he is in a Manila Hospital, whence he is invalided to the States within a fortnight, and placed under observation and treatment at the Presidio of San Francisco for two months, with a sick-leave following.

1906-1916. I must pass hastily over this decade of service; first remarking on the wonder that there could be a decade more.

He joined at Fort Riley, Kansas, June 9, and served twice as Regimental Adjutant, from 1907 to 1909 and again in 1912. In 1907, he participated in the suppression of the Ute Indian Disturbance in South Dakota. In 1910, he became a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, and in 1911, of the Army Staff College.

In 1912 he returned to the Philippines for a brief tour of duty, serving at Jolo as Regimental Adjutant.

In 1913 he served on the Mexican border, enforcing neutrality laws; and one entry in his Journal becomes very interesting reading at this later time: "November 15, (1913) Duty at Bridge, while Villa attacked Jaurez."

The close of the year 1913 found him again at Fort Ethan Allen, which was destined to be his last station with troops.

In 1915 (October 10th) he left that station, reporting in Philadelphia on the 20th, for duty with the National Guard, as Inspector-Instructor of the Third Cavalry district.

On November 28th, his little daughter Elizabeth was born, and the flickering life of the father flared up awhile with the joy of happy paternity. But the long-borne burden of infirmity was no longer bearable, and on December 23, he was taken to Jefferson Hospital, which his wife had not yet quitted and on January 3, 1916, at 5:30 a. m., he who had so long "fought a good fight" passed on to higher honors and larger life.

Surrounded by classmates and friends, and in sight of the flag staff to which he had so often turned at retreat to salute

the flag which he loved, his body was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery.

So lived and served Stephen M. Kochersperger. These lines cannot add to his fame, nor can his character be dimmed by their lack of finish. A brave man has gone out from our sight—the spirit is not far afield, but near to God and us. The ideals of his life are such that he need not be ashamed of them in the presence of his Lord. Courtesy, charity, courage, these three graces were truly his. A good friend he was and is; and every heart that fellowshiped with him, in any earthly intimacy, finds life richer in its memory of him, and will hope for nearer sight of him in the Great Conqueror's presence, when earth's trial-time is over, and man's battles all are done.

His name is a legacy to his loved ones; "A good name — better than great riches."

CHARLES C. PIERCE

Major Retired

St. Matthew's Rectory,  
Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1916.

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JOSEPH E. McDONALD.

No. 5107. CLASS OF 1912.

Died January 9, 1916, at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, aged 25.

"Second Lieutenant Joseph E. McDonald, Twelfth United States Cavalry, was killed by a snowslide January 9, 1916, while coasting with four companions at Mammoth Hot Springs, near Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, in Yellowstone Park. All five were caught in the slide. McDonald's companions were able to free themselves, but the Lieutenant remained buried for forty-five minutes before his companions could release him. He was unconscious when taken out and died in the night. Lieutenant McDonald was born in Alabama

in 1890 and was graduated from West Point in 1912. He was the son of Lieutenant Colonel John B. McDonald, Inspector General's Department, United States Army, stationed at Manila.

"While at West Point he was a member of the football team and very prominent in athletics. He served with the Twelfth Cavalry at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and in the Colorado strike zone before going on detached service at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, in the spring of 1915. His death occurred while out skiing with Captain J. M. Coffin, M. C., R. H. Patterson, Twelfth Cavalry, and John Sparrenberger, the twelve-year-old son of Lieutenant Sparrenberger. About half a mile from the post, while the party was skirting the foot of a steep hill in single file, with Captain Coffin in the lead, a sudden shout from Lieutenant McDonald, 'Look what's coming,' came just as the whole hillside of snow slid down upon them, covering all but Lieutenant Patterson. Young Sparrenberger was first located by a faint sound under the snow and was soon uncovered enough to breathe, then Lieutenant Patterson went to the rescue of Captain Coffin, whose shouts could be heard where he had been able to tunnel an opening above his head. He was quickly rescued, then the two, after repeated attempts to locate McDonald, decided help must be had. Dr. Coffin hastened down on his skis to the nearest phone where help could be summoned. Officers and men with shovels hastened to the scene of the slide, and after strenuous efforts located Lieutenant McDonald under about five feet of snow some distance from the point where he appeared to have been overtaken by the slide. He was hurried to the post hospital where all efforts to restore life failed. Lieutenant McDonald, was the son of John B. McDonald, Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, now Inspector General of the Philippines Department, with headquarters at Manila, P. I., and a brother of Robert D. McDonald, Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, now at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Midshipman J. B. McDonald, Jr., now at Annapolis. His mother and two sisters are with Colonel McDonald in Manila. The death of Lieutenant McDonald, who had endeared himself to all by his happy and generous disposition, has come as a great shock to all the members of the little garrison at Fort Yellowstone."—Army and Navy Journal.





COLONEL JOSEPH H. DORST.

## JOSEPH H. DORST.

No. 2476. CLASS OF 1873.

Died January 11, 1916, at Warrentown, Va., aged 67.

Born in Kentucky, April 2, 1852; Cadet, United States Military Academy, September 1, 1869; Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, June 13, 1873; First Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, March 20, 1879; Captain, Fourth Cavalry, March 2, 1885; Major, Second Cavalry, November 7, 1898; Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, May 9, 1898; Honorably discharged May 12, 1899; Colonel, Forty-Fifth U. S. Volunteers, August 17, 1899; Honorably mustered out June 3, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, Twelfth Cavalry, June 26, 1901; Colonel Third Cavalry, April 15, 1903; Retired August 11, 1910.

Such is the brief record of a gallant soldier as it appears in the Army Register. This, however, gives no idea of the long, varied and distinguished service of Colonel Dorst which ranged from the arduous duties of a Cavalry officer on the plains, through that of an Instructor at the Military Academy, Military Attaché abroad, various staff positions of trust and importance, on Equipment Board, etc., etc.

"Joe" Dorst reported as a "*Sep.*" at West Point in 1869, a rosy cheeked, handsome boy of seventeen, one of the youngest of his class. He was the most home-sick "*plebe*" the writer ever knew and it became his pleasure to comfort and console him in his distress. From this sprung a friendship that lasted nearly half a century.

From the very beginning of his career as a cadet, he took a high stand at the Academy, both in his academic studies and in the military department. He was one of the ranking

corporals in his "yearling" year, First Sergeant as a Second classman, and Second Captain as a first classman.

He was the senior of his class to apply for the cavalry on graduation and was assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, at that time commanded by General R. S. Mackenzie. That noted rustler kept his regiment on the go in Texas and the Indian Territory and by his activities crowded on to the retired list many of his old and decrepit field officers and captains with the result that Dorst obtained his captaincy long before any other member of his class.

This work under Mackenzie was no child's play and, therefore, Dorst participated in many long and arduous campaigns against hostile Indians and took part in numerous engagements against them.

That his services in these campaigns were of a high order is shown by the fact that General Mackenzie selected him for his regimental Adjutant, which position he held for five years, and later appointed him Acting Adjutant General of forces in the field on two occasions, and still later selected him for the same position for the District of New Mexico twice. Also, he selected Dorst as his aide-de-camp when he was appointed a Brigadier General.

While still a Lieutenant and during a time of rest and quiet from Indian campaigning, he took a four month's leave and spent it in a horseback tour through Mexico—before the days of railroads in that country—from El Paso to the City of Mexico for the purpose of studying the Military Geography of that country.

Colonel Dorst served as Senior Instructor of Cavalry Tactics at the Military Academy from August 28, 1887, to the same date in 1890; and as Military Attaché at Vienna and observer of the Turco-Grecian War from January 21, 1894, to September 14, 1897. It is said that his reports as Military

Attaché and observer were among the best ever sent from a foreign country to our War Department, showing that his education and training had made him a keen observer of military affairs.

He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers May 9, 1898, and as such served in the Santiago Campaign and participated in the action at Las Guasimas, San Juan Hill and the operations against Santiago. He also served as Adjutant General of the Seventh Army Corps at Savannah, Ga., and later as Adjutant General of the Department of Havana until December, 1898. Later he was detailed as Assistant Inspector General of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, and served as such until August, 1899, when he was appointed Colonel of the Forty-fifth U. S. Volunteer Infantry. He organized and trained this regiment at Fort Snelling and took it to the Philippines in October of that year, where it served with credit.

On his promotion to a majority in the regular service, he was detailed at once as Inspector General and served as such until he was promoted. His further service until he was retired was with his regiment at various western stations.

The above but imperfectly records the services of this faithful and gallant soldier on the frontier with its untold hardships and privations; on the many other varied and responsible duties which proved him to have been an accomplished soldier.

His many friends believed he should have been advanced to the grade of a general officer before his retirement and could not understand the reasons that prevented his receiving this well deserved recognition of his valued services.

He was a rare man, singularly handsome and well built—a splendid soldier; thorough in whatever he undertook; never seeking notoriety; hating deceit and falsehood; just and generous in his judgment of others; with a keen sense of humor—

a noble soldier, a loyal friend, a devoted husband and father, an American gentlemen in the highest sense of the word.

He had the respect of all who knew him and the love and admiration of hosts of friends.

In Kipling's tribute to Lord Roberts this verse might have been written for Colonel Dorst:

"Clean, simple, valiant, well beloved,  
Flawless in faith and fame;  
Whom neither ease nor honors moved  
A hairsbreadth from his aim."

A CLASSMATE.

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EDWARD P. NONES.

NO. 3969. CLASS OF 1900.

Died January 13, 1916, at Galveston, Texas, aged 40.

CAPTAIN EDWARD P. NONES, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and three privates of the Coast Artillery Corps, were drowned in Galveston Channel, Texas, January 13, 1910, when a boat J. B. 16, in which they were in was run down and sunk by the tank steamer Charles E. Harward, outward bound. The names of the privates are not given in the dispatch announcing the accident. Captain Nones, who was a distinguished graduate of the Coast Artillery School, class of 1914, was born in Kentucky, May 21, 1876, and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1900, when he was promoted in the Army, Second Lieutenant, First Artillery.

Captain Nones was a member of a wealthy Louisville family. His father, who survives him, was formerly President of a Louisville wagon manufacturing company. A brother, Seth M. Nones; two sisters, and a daughter, are residents of Louisville. He was married in Yonkers, N. Y.,



CAPTAIN EDWARD P. NONES.



shortly after graduation from West Point, in 1900, to Miss Elizabeth Madden, of Louisville.

We have received details concerning the death of Captain Edward P. Nones, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., and three enlisted men, when the small boat in which they were in was run down and sunk in Galveston Channel, Texas, January 12, 1916, by the American tank steamship Charles E. Harward. Of the four men who were lost, only one body, that of Captain Edward P. Nones, Coast Artillery Corps, has been recovered. The only survivor of the accident was Private Powell Braun, who was rescued almost at the point of drowning, by the United States quarantine launch Seaway. The launch Seaway was in the immediate vicinity of the collision and was at the scene within a few seconds after the men were thrown into the water. Captain L. R. Underhill, of the Seaway states, however, that the water was so cold that none of the men from the J. B. 16 were able to swim. The first life belt thrown out fell within five feet of the man for whom it was intended, but he was so benumbed by the icy water that he was unable even to make an effort in the direction of the belt, and shortly after sank from sight. The utmost efforts at resuscitation were made in the attempt to save Captain Nones' life, but altogether without success, and his body was taken to Malloy's undertaking rooms where identification was made.

The Seaway got hold of Captain Nones' body with a boathook, and succeeded in getting a rope around the body, which was lifted to the deck of the immigration launch Alfred H., which came alongside about that time. The accident occurred about 8:50 o'clock, opposite Pier 15, in the Galveston channel. The distribution boat had just left Pier 19 for Fort San Jacinto. The Charles E. Harward was proceeding to sea for Tampico, and according to all available evidence the small boat was caught in the suction of the steamer and thrown broadside across the bows of the big vessel. The collision was witnessed by the crew of the Seaway, who state

that the Harward sounded no signal, and who furnish the evidence that the boat was proceeding in the same direction as the Harward when caught in the suction and thrown in the direct path of the steamer. The remains of Captain Nones were buried with military honors on January 14, at Galveston.

Army and Navy Journal.

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JAMES EDWARD NORMOYLE

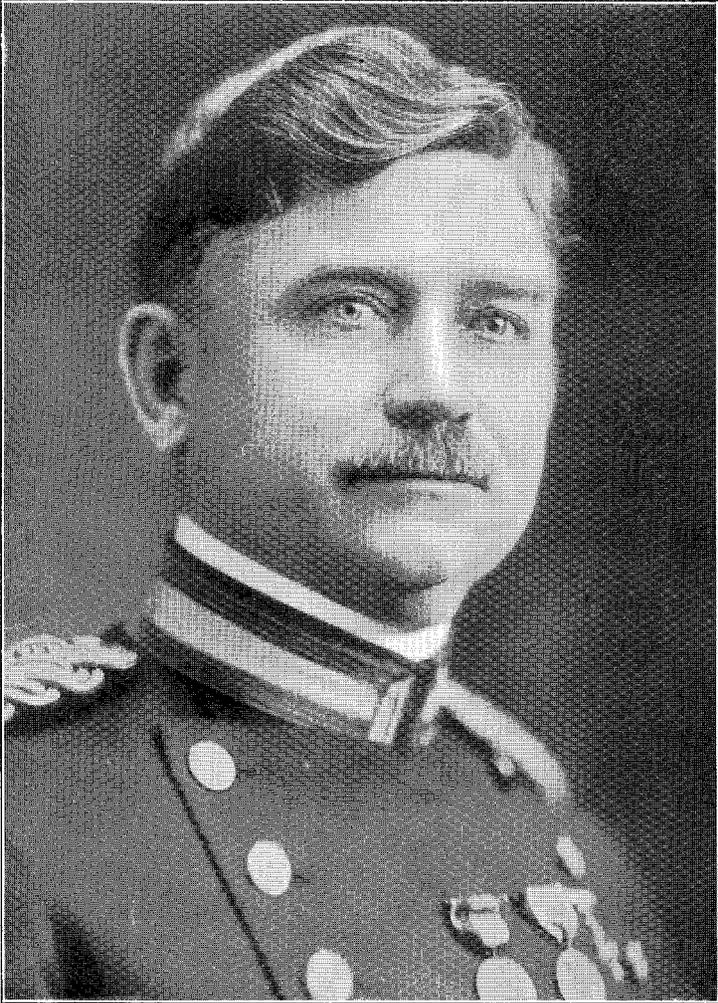
No. 3327. CLASS OF 1889.

Died February 10, 1916, at Fort Ontario, N. Y., aged 50.

JAMES EDWARD NORMOYLE was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 21, 1866, the son of P. B. Normoyle and Margaret Stanley Normoyle (nee Kelly). A year later, the family moved to Rock Island, Ill., where "Jimmie" Normoyle grew to manhood. It is not of consequence to this chronicle that Major Normoyle was born in Michigan and was appointed to West Point from Illinois. He was of that fiber of manhood that owes nothing to time or place, but which is revealed only by the possessors of dauntless souls.

He obtained his early schooling in the Public Schools, and was appointed as an alternate to a man named Gash as a Cadet to the Academy. (Gash failed in the preliminary examination, and Normoyle succeeded). "Jimmie" Normoyle, from the first, had a happy faculty of making friends, and throughout his career this ingratiating spirit grew, and few men of his years had more true, loving and admiring friends.

Following the customs of the Academy, "Jimmie" Normoyle was given a new nickname, and throughout his Military career he was affectionately known as "Mickey" Normoyle. "Mickey's" presence in a crowd meant an absence of the blues; but when a duty was performed, concentration, per-



MAJOR JAMES E. NORMOYLE.



severance, accomplishment and seriousness filled his whole soul.

Normoyle entered the Academy with the class of '88, and graduated with '89. He was a hard student; what he learned was mastered through conscientious, persevering hard work. "Mickey" had many narrow escapes in his battles with the Academic Board, but he won out and his classmates shared with him the pleasure of his success. His sunny nature was not clouded by the burdens of the Academic Course, and in the hours of freedom at the Academy, "Mickey" enjoyed to the fullest measure the social side of the West Point life.

His official record subsequent to graduation shows that he was commissioned additional Second Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, June 12, 1889 and Second Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry, June 22, 1889. Promoted First Lieutenant, January 6, 1897, he was assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and on June 24, 1897 was transferred to the Fifth Infantry. He was promoted Captain, Twentieth Infantry, September 20, 1899, and on October 24, 1899, was transferred to the Fifth Infantry. He served as Quartermaster by detail, from February 26, 1904 to February 25, 1908. On February 26, 1908, he was assigned to the Fourth Infantry. Again detailed as Quartermaster, May 9, 1910, he served as Captain, Quartermaster Corps until promoted Major of Infantry, March 11, 1911. Redetailed as Major, Quartermaster Corps, May 27, 1911, he remained on such duty until assigned to the Twenty-ninth Infantry, August 19, 1914. He was transferred to the Third Infantry, March 1, 1915, and had been commanding the First Battalion Third Infantry and the post of Fort Ontario, N. Y., since March 5, 1915. He was a graduate of the Old Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1895.

He served in Cuba in the Santiago Province under the administrations of Generals Lawton and Wood from 1898 to 1900. He then accompanied his regiment to the Philip-

pinus and served in Northern Luzon from October, 1900 to July, 1903. In 1901 he acted as Chief Quartermaster of the First District, Northern Luzon under General J. Franklin Bell.

At Manassas, in 1904, he received a letter of commendation from General H. C. Corbin for his work as Quartermaster and subsequently as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Second Division, Maneuvre Corps, Camp Number Two.

In 1906, he was ordered to Havana, Cuba, with the First Expeditionary Brigade in charge of transportation.

In August, 1907, he was a member of the Furniture Board which selected the furniture now in general use in all Army homes.

Normoyle's ability quickly to adapt himself to conditions, and his exceptional ability in organizing and handling men, soon brought him into prominence as an emergency man.

While Normoyle had his share of work as an Infantry soldier, he was constantly called upon by the Quartermaster's Corps, and he particularly distinguished himself while performing Quartermaster work.

His assignments were many and varied: Construction work, troop movements and supply, flood and fire relief were a few of the responsibilities committed to him.

In 1912, when the Mississippi River overflowed and thousands of people along the course of the river were rendered homeless and reduced to destitution, President Taft ordered the army to take charge of the work relieving the sufferers. Normoyle was placed in charge and established headquarters at Memphis. A wealthy citizen of Louisiana placed his private yacht at his disposal and with this craft as his flagship, Major Normoyle cruised up and down the river establishing relief stations, superintended the transfer of thousands of sufferers to safe ground, saw that milk was supplied to the babies and children, clothing to the old men and women, and shelter to all. For his work in the Missis-

sippi Valley he was thanked by the Governors of four states, while the people themselves adopted resolutions expressive of their gratitude.

"That was the biggest and also happiest job of my life," said Major Normoyle when he returned to Washington to resume his duties in the War Department.

When the waters engulfed Dayton he was sent to direct the relief work. Supplies of food and clothing and tents were forwarded under the direction of the army officers and they took charge of a situation that defied the efforts of the local authorities. For his work along the devastated banks of the great rivers Major Normoyle was commended by the War Department and by legislatures and state officials.

In 1913 he was Quartermaster in charge of the camp at Gettysburg, where the Veterans of the Blue and Gray gathered to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that memorable Civil War Conflict. What he did there is a matter of recent history. He established a wonderful camp for 40,000 aged men, the number expected, and then on a few hours' notice had to receive and take care of 60,000 men, increasing his camping accommodations just one-half. He did so well that he was again given great credit in the report of the Secretary of War and further honored with a gold medal from the State of Pennsylvania.

A friend of Major Normoyle once said in speaking of that encampment, that before it was over, "Mickey knew every veteran by his first name," and then he added, "and they all knew 'Mickey' too, and knowing him, loved him."

Normoyle was justly proud of a set of engraved resolutions sent him by "The R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans."

The new Fort Leavenworth, in a way, is a monument to Major Normoyle. As constructing Quartermaster and Depot Quartermaster he had much to do with the building of the modern residences and other structures at this post. In

addition, he superintended the remodeling of the old Infantry and Cavalry School buildings into the present Army Service Group. Above Grant Hall, the big clock tower will always stand as an example of that efficiency with which he always conducted his tasks.

Major Normoyle's last work at Fort Leavenworth was the building of a terminal railway, giving the local post facilities for loading and unloading unequaled at any other post. In 1911, when the troops were mobilized at San Antonio, he was Depot Quartermaster for the big camp. It is said that when the railroads in the Texas city were dilatory in moving equipment, Major Normoyle went to the officials and said: "Unless you move this equipment immediately, I will bring a detail of soldiers to see that it is moved."

Needless to say, results were obtained. And that incident indicates his direct and forceful methods.

An officer at Fort Leavenworth, who knew Major Normoyle well, paid the following tribute:

"He was a man of unbounded energy, whose work quickly brought him recognition and praise. He was one of the most popular men in the army; everyone with whom he came in contact liked him. His friendships were of the lasting kind. He was always a student of present day military problems and was a recognized authority in that line of work for which he became famous."

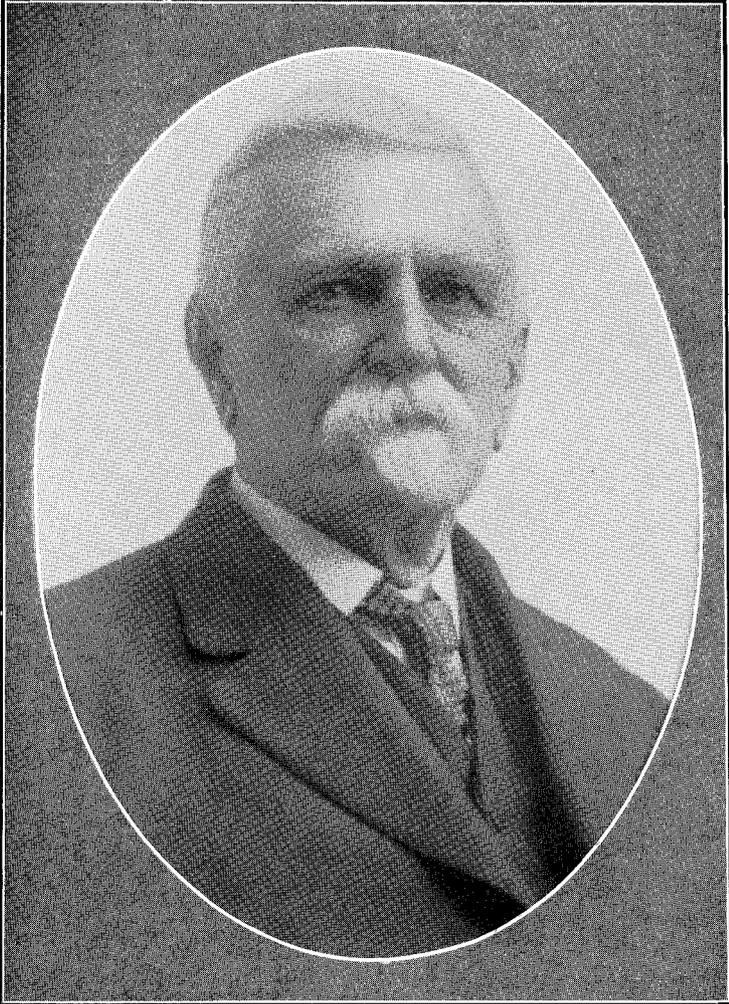
Another officer with whom he often served, once said:

"I would rather have Mickey's record of work accomplished than that of any two other officers of the service."

His wife was Emma Ecker, daughter of Colonel Samuel Ecker of St. Louis, and they were married in El Paso about twenty-five years ago.

Only a short time before his own summons, he attended the funeral of his mother who died at her home in Rock Island, Ill.





GENERAL MANNING M. KIMMEL.

Besides his wife, Major Normoyle leaves one daughter, Margaret Ecker, his father, P. B. Normoyle, now of Chicago; three sisters and four brothers.

Of Irish lineage, Normoyle exemplified all the beautiful traits and qualities of that heroic race, and he lived and died a real man

Men may deride our brave officers, and they do, but no man who speaks the truth can ever cast an aspersion upon the life and devotion of brave "Mickey" Normoyle, as his friends loved to call him.

The sacred soil of Arlington will rest upon no finer dust than his.

A. R. P.

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MARIUS MANNING KIMMEL.

No. 1781. CLASS OF 1857.

Died February 27, 1916, at Henderson, Ky., aged 83.

MARIUS MANNING KIMMEL was born October 25, 1832, in Perry County, Missouri, at the mouth of Apple Creek. His father was Singleton Husband Kimmel, and his mother was Caroline Monica Manning Kimmel.

He was baptised in the Catholic Church and received his early education in the Catholic schools of Missouri. His father sent him to Princeton University, but before his graduation from that institution he was appointed to West Point by the Honorable John F. Darby, then a member of the House of Representatives. He entered the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1853, and was graduated twenty-second in a class of thirty-one, on July 1, 1857. Upon graduation he was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. His first service was at the Cavalry School for practice, at Carlisle, Pa., 1857-58. He took recruits from Carlisle, Pa., to

Salt Lake City and after six weeks' stay in Utah, returned to St. Louis and then was at once ordered to the Texas frontier.

On August 18, 1858, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry, and joined his regiment on frontier duty at Camp Radziminski, Texas, 1858-59.

He served with troops at Camp Cooper, Texas, 1859, was on frontier scouting duty also in 1859, and took part in the engagement against the Comanche Indians in the combat of Nescutunga Valley, Texas, on May 13, 1859. Afterwards, he was stationed at Fort Ingle, Texas, 1859-60. In 1860, his command marched from this station to Brownsville, Texas, and took part in the operations against Cortina's Mexican Marauders on the Rio Grande, 1860-61.

He sailed with the U. S. troops, when war threatened between the North and South, to New York from Indianola, Texas, stopping at Key West and Havana. From New York he marched to Carlisle, Pa., and from there to Washington, D. C.

He was promoted First Lieutenant Second Cavalry, April 1, 1861, and served as such until August 14, 1861, when he resigned his commission in the Federal Army and cast his lot with the Confederacy. Before resigning, however, from the United States Army, he served faithfully in the defense of Washington, D. C., May to July, 1861, in the Manassas Campaign of July, 1861, being engaged in the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and in the Defense of Washington, D. C., July to August, 1861.

Having written out his resignation in the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., and mailed the same to the War Department in Washington, he then proceeded to Richmond, Va., where he offered his services to the Confederacy. He was accepted and commissioned a Lieutenant in the Confederate Cavalry and assigned to duty in Arkansas on the Staff of General Ben. McCulloch.

He served on General McCulloch's Staff during the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862. General McCulloch was killed March 7, 1862, at the head of his division and was succeeded in Command by General Earl Van Dorn.

Lieutenant M. M. Kimmel was appointed by Special orders Headquarters Trans-Mississippi District, dated March 17, 1862, at Van Buren, Arkansas, Inspector-General and Ordnance Officer on Major-General Earl Van Dorn's Staff. The Trans-Mississippi forces were transferred to the Tennessee Army under General Beauregard. Lieutenant Kimmel still remained on General Van Dorn's Staff. Shortly after he was promoted to the rank of Major.

Major M. M. Kimmel served on the Staff of General Van Dorn in the Battle at Farmington, near Corinth. The Confederates evacuated Corinth, Miss., after this battle and fell back to Tupelo, Miss. General Van Dorn was then ordered to command the Department of Mississippi.

On June 26, 1862, we find from the records of the War Department that Major M. M. Kimmel was appointed assistant Adjutant General by General Orders No. 3, Headquarters Department of S. Mississippi, and East Louisiana, at Jackson, Mississippi, on Major General Earl Van Dorn's Staff.

While serving in this capacity he took part in the defense of Vicksburg, Mississippi, from June 27, 1862, to about July 12, 1862. General Sherman was in command of the Union forces in the so-called first siege of Vicksburg. General Van Dorn moved his headquarters to Holly Springs and from this point advanced against Corinth, which was occupied by General Rosecrans, and attacked without success on October 3 and 4, 1862. Van Dorn being unsuccessful in his attack on Corinth, fell back to Holly Springs thence to Grenada where Van Dorn was succeeded by General Pemberton. Van Dorn was put in command of all the Confederate Cavalry under Pemberton.

While in command of the Confederate Cavalry Van Dorn made his great cavalry raid on Holly Springs, capturing that place in a fierce charge at day-light. About 2300 prisoners were taken and paroled by the Confederates. The Union forces were under the command of General Murphy of Illinois, who was greatly censured for allowing his army to be destroyed and lost his commission in the Army as a result.

After this Van Dorn's Cavalry was moved to the support of General Bragg, whose headquarters were at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Van Dorn's Cavalry (about 10,000 men) were on the left flank of Bragg's Army with Headquarters at Columbia, Tennessee, and from that point and from an advanced position at Spring Hill, Tennessee, Van Dorn made an attack on a reconnoitering Brigade of Federals under General Cohorn and at Thompson's Station, Tennessee, engaged them in a fierce battle on March 5, 1863, resulting in the capture of most of the Union forces. Twenty-two hundred Union prisoners were sent to General Bragg.

All of the above is interesting in the history of Major Kimmel because of the fact that Major Kimmel served on General Van Dorn's Staff, acting in all these operations as Chief of Staff, and because he was necessarily closely associated with General Van Dorn, seldom leaving his presence.

At the death of General Earl Van Dorn, who was assassinated in his office on May 7, 1863, at Spring Hill, Tennessee, by Doctor Peters, Major Kimmel was ordered to report to General Thomas Reynolds, Confederate Governor of Missouri, for duty as Adjutant General of the State of Missouri, on the Staff of General Reynolds, with the rank of Brigadier General in the Missouri State Troops. He served on General Reynold's Staff for about six months. He became dissatisfied with the inaction in this position and requested that he be assigned to troops operating in the field. His request was granted and he was assigned to duty on the staff of General Kirby Smith, where he served for four or five

months. Later he was transferred to General Sterling Price's Staff and accompanied him on his last raid into Missouri in 1864. He took part in the battles at Pilot Knob, Missouri, Independence, Missouri, and other small engagements of this raid.

He was again transferred to the Staff of Major General John B. Magruder.

From the War Department records, we find that on January 15, 1865, he was acting as Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major Provisional Army, Confederate States, on General John B. Magruder's Staff. General Magruder was then in command of the District of Arkansas.

On April 4, 1865, Major M. M. Kimmel, Provisional Army, Confederate States, was appointed by General Orders No. 14, Headquarters District of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, acting Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General on Major General J. B. Magruder's Staff.

Major M. M. Kimmel was serving in this position when the surrender of Robert E. Lee to General Grant took place. He was then at Houston, Texas, and when the Army was disbanded, rode horseback from this place, with a party of Confederate officers to the City of Mexico. \*Colonel Tolcott, who was a graduate of West Point and a southern sympathizer, was at this time Chief Engineer of the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico R. R., then being built. Major Kimmel, with other Confederate officers, obtained employment under Colonel Tolcott in the capacity of civil engineer and remained there until he returned to his home in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1866.

In 1867, Major Kimmel engaged in business in St. Louis, Missouri, as a member of the firm of Kimmel & O'Bannon Commission Brokers.

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\*The writer is in error. There is no West Point graduate named Tolcott.

He was the author of a book of land abstracts, which he prepared about this time, for all the real estate in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri.

On December 28, 1868, he married Miss Sibella Lambert, at her home in Henderson, Kentucky. After his marriage he made his home in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, engaging in various business enterprises.

In 1872, he closed up his business affairs there and moved to Henderson, Kentucky, and accepted a position as general manager of the Mastodon Coal and Coke Company, at St. Charles, Kentucky. A short time later this Coal Company consolidated with the St. Bernard Coal Company, of Earlington, Kentucky. Major Kimmel was appointed Superintendent of the St. Bernard Coal Company at St. Charles, Kentucky, which position he retained until 1884, when he resigned and moved to Henderson, Kentucky.

Here he engaged in various business enterprises and at different times served as a member of the City Council, as a member of the Fiscal Court of Henderson County, and as a member of the School Board for the City of Henderson.

He was also a member of the Masonic lodge which he joined in 1871.

At ten o'clock Sunday morning, February 27, 1916, Major Kimmel fell just inside the front gate at his home in Henderson, Kentucky. He was brought into the house and died ten minutes later. Death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage.

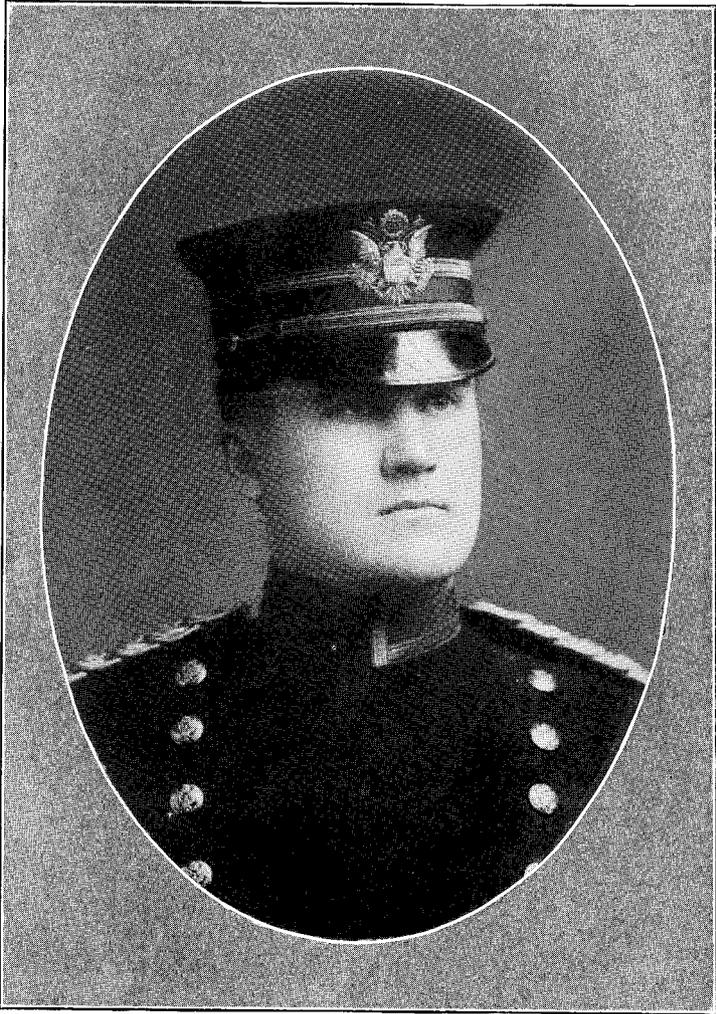
Major Kimmel was active both mentally and physically until the very last. He had personal charge of all his business affairs and had taken an active interest in politics, National, State, County and City.

At the time of his death he had just returned to his home from a long walk through the city.

He was a devoted husband and father, never failing to lend his assistance, counsel and advice when most needed.

He was kind and generous to his family, honest and fair





LIEUTENANT NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, JR.

in all his dealings with men and with all those who knew him, he enjoyed an unquestioned reputation for veracity. The Reverend Dr. Thomas Cummins, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Henderson, Kentucky, heard of Major Kimmel's death just before entering the pulpit for the Sunday services. Mr. Cummins was so overcome with emotion that he was unable to proceed with the services for some minutes. When he gained control of himself, he announced to the congregation the death of Major Kimmel, saying in conclusion, that Major Kimmel was a man who had let his light shine among men.

Major Kimmel is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sibella Kimmel and seven children, namely Mr. Singleton Husband Kimmel, Mr. Joel Lambert Kimmel, Miss Fannie Kimmel, Miss Polly Kimmel, Lieutenant Husband Edward Kimmel, United States Navy, Miss Sibella Kimmel, and Lieutenant Manning Marius Kimmel, United States Army.

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NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, JR.

No. 4543. CLASS OF 1907.

Died February 27, 1916, at Washington, D. C., aged 31.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON ROGERS, JR. was born at his grandfather's home, 6 West Twenty-Second Street, New York City, January 17, 1885. He was named after his father and grandfather, who was named after his grandfather, Major Nathaniel Pendleton of Virginia, who was General Alexander Hamilton's "Second" in his famous duel with Aaron Burr, at Wahawken, N. J., in 1804. The correspondence previous to the same is in the possession of the Rogers family, as is also a ring sent Major Pendleton by Mrs. Hamilton, containing a lock of Hamilton's hair. Pen's family moved to Plainfield,

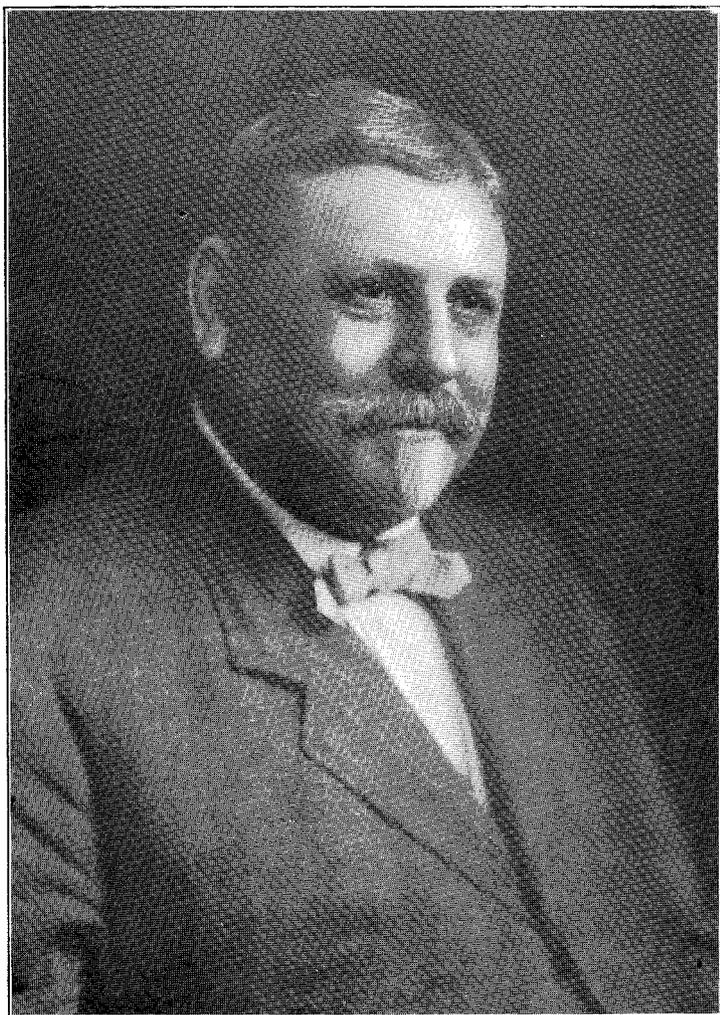
N. J., in April, 1894. Pen attended the Scribner-Newton School, later John Leal's Academy from which he graduated in 1903. His life was the usual life of a boy. He was a member of the Plainfield Country Club and the Baltusrol Golf Club, was prominent amongst the younger members of the Metropolitan District, was always active in School Athletics, played on the Leal Hockey and other teams.

His choice of a career was largely influenced by the Military service of his father and great uncles, Edmund Pendleton Rogers and Philip Clayton Rogers, who were both members of the famous Seventh Regiment, N. J. N. G. in 1861. Edmund P. was Captain of Company K. They went to Washington in 1861 with the regiment, but removed to New York two months later. Philip C. Rogers became Second Lieutenant of the Fifty-Fifth N. J. Volunteers and later First Lieutenant and Captain of Company H, Thirty-Ninth Regiment of Volunteers. He went through the war, was captured carrying dispatches and sent to Libby Prison. He was exchanged in August, 1864 and resumed his duties on the staff of the First Battalion, First Division Second Corps until 1865, when he took an honorable discharge. Pen's father was also a member of Company K of the Seventh Regiment N. J. N. G. and later became First Lieutenant of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, N. J. N. G. The regiment was then under the command of Colonel James H. Jones, who graduated from West Point Class of 1868.

"Mr. Rogers was born January 17, 1885, at the home of his grandfather, Nathaniel Rogers, of West Twenty-Second Street, New York. He came to Plainfield, with his parents, about twenty-five years ago. He was educated at John Leal's School, here, and entered West Point in 1903. He was graduated there in June, 1907, as Second Lieutenant in Coast Artillery Corps. He was graduated with high honors. His marks for entrance examination were within a fraction of one hundred per cent., the highest up that date for the institution.

"In August, 1907, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, and was stationed at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook. From there he was transferred to Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge.





COLONEL PETER S. BOMUS.

He was next selected for recruiting duty at Salt Lake City, and afterwards at Roanoke, Va. From there he was appointed to Fortress Monroe, and later for a post in Panama.

"During the years of his service he occupied much of his spare time in French translations for the Government, and was highly commended for his work.

"His military career was one to be envied. He was not only an efficient soldier, and a strict disciplinarian, but his fine sense of justice made him greatly beloved by his soldiers.

"He was a member of the Army and Navy Club, of New York City, and of the Nassau Club, of Princeton.

"Besides his parents and brother, above mentioned, he leaves his grandmother, Mrs. Octavia Garr Wotherspoon, who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs Rogers here.

"He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, as also are his parents and was a member of the Plainfield Country Club.

"Some years ago, about this time of year, Lieutenant Rogers met with a serious accident, in Tuxedo, while coasting. One leg was broken so badly that he was laid up for nearly a year, and never fully recovered the use of it, without periods of inconvenience in walking. That he was able to avoid amputation of the leg was of great satisfaction to all his friends, and was also a surprise to most of them.

"He was ambitious as a military man, and bore the inconvenience following the injury with complacence, and never let it interfere with the performance of duty.

"He had many friends who will be shocked to learn of his death, and who extend sympathy to the family."

—From Newspaper Clippings.

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PETER S. BOMUS.

No. 2346. CLASS OF 1870.

Died March 2, 1916, at Coxsackie, N. Y., aged 68.

PETER S. BOMUS was born December 25, 1847. His home was at Coxsackie, New York, and from there he came in June, 1866, to West Point to enter the United States Military Academy as a member of the class of 1870.

His career at the Academy was not especially remarkable. He did not seem to care for a high class standing. He easily took a good standing and maintained a place about the middle of the class throughout the four years' course. In the social life of his class he was always prominent, was always one of the leaders in everything of that kind that was going on. He was also well known and well liked in the other classes, and in such social life outside of the corps as was permitted to cadets in our day.

Bonus graduated with the class in June, 1870. He was assigned a Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry. The troop to which his assignment carried him was then stationed at Fort Apache, Arizona, where he joined it that fall. The Apache Indians were hostile at that time and an active campaign was in progress against them. In that campaign Bonus began his long service as an officer, and in that service he early distinguished himself. He took part in an action against the Apaches at Tonto Creek, Arizona, December 11, 1872, and two days later in another action against them at the Mazatzal Mountains. At that time brevets were not authorized for Indian service and the only recognition that could be given was commendation in orders. Bonus was commended in orders for gallantry in action in the engagement at the Mazatzal Mountains. On February 27, 1890, after he had become a Captain in the First Cavalry, a commission as Brevet First Lieutenant was conferred on him for "gallant services in action against Indians at the Mazatzal Mountains, Arizona, December 13, 1872." When his troop was transferred to the Department of the Columbia during the spring of 1873, he went with it and from that time till 1884, his service was in that Department. Two Indian wars occurred in that section during that time, the Nez Perce War of 1877, and the Bannock War of 1878. Throughout the Nez Perce War he was kept at Lewiston, Idaho, as Depot Quartermaster in charge of receipt and forwarding of supplies for troops in

the field, always an unwelcome duty which could bring no reward but the consciousness of duty well performed. He served in the field in command of his troop throughout the Bannock War and took part in three engagements, at Silver Creek, June 23, at Birch Creek, Oregon, July 8, and at the Crossing of the North Fork of the John Day River, Oregon, July 20, 1878. During the summer of 1884 the First Cavalry was transferred to Montana which took Bomus to Fort Maginnis and he served there and at several other stations in that Department until 1891. He was promoted to Captain, First Cavalry, March 26, 1888. From November, 1890, to February, 1891, he with his troop was in the field in South Dakota in the Sioux campaign of that winter, the Pine Ridge outbreak. He was not in any engagements that winter but following that campaign his troop was selected for a tour of duty at Fort Myer, Virginia, to which post he took it during May, 1891. In October, 1894, he was transferred with his troop to Fort Stanton, New Mexico, and from there in January, 1896, to Fort Huachuca, Arizona. During the year and a half he remained at the last-named post, he was frequently in the field in operation against renegade Apache Indians. On October 1, 1897, he was detailed to the general recruiting service at Chicago, Illinois, and was kept there throughout the Spanish War and to January, 1900. Then after a short leave he rejoined his troop at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, in March. In July of the same year, he left Fort Robinson en route with the First Cavalry to the Philippines where he arrived early in September. During that tour of three years in the Islands, he was stationed at various points in Southern Luzon. The service was one of military government in a region in which nothing more than a very desultory guerrilla warfare was attempted by the "Insurrectos" who were scattered about the country as "amigos" whenever any troops appeared. Bomus was promoted to Major, First Cavalry, February 2, 1901, and to Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth

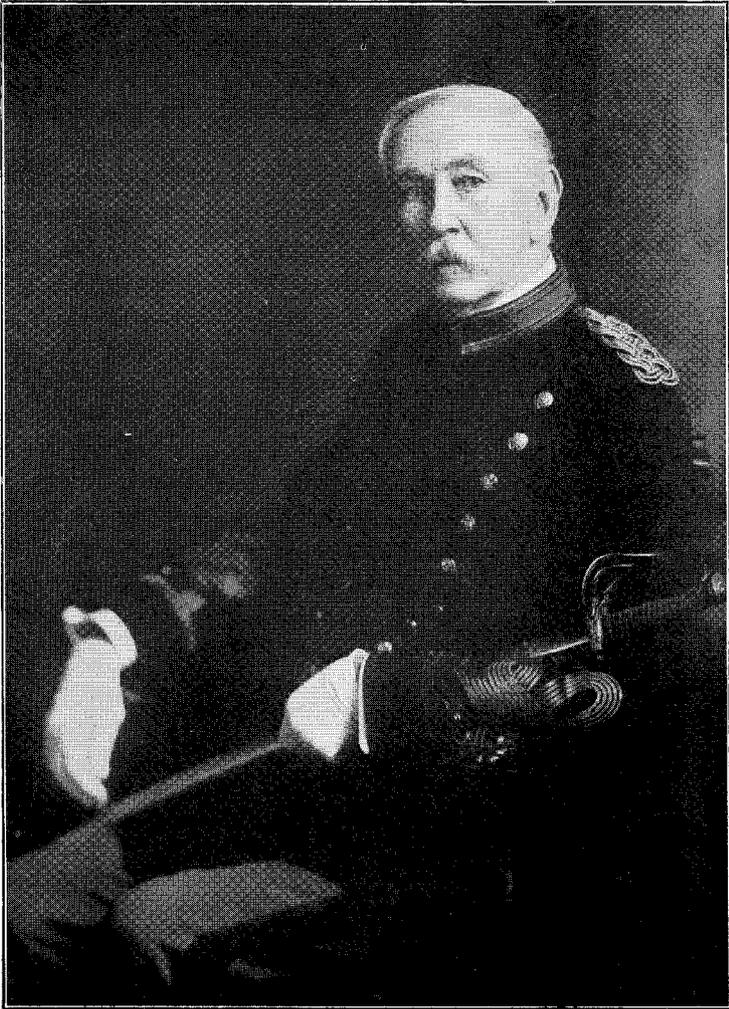
Cavalry, April 18th, 1903. This last promotion terminated a service of thirty-three years in the First Cavalry. During the summer of 1903, he returned to the United States and joined his new regiment. He was promoted to Colonel, Ninth Cavalry, January 19, 1907, and during the summer of that year took the regiment out to the Philippines for a second tour of duty there. He was retired at his own request, after forty years' service, November 20, 1908. His retirement terminated a long, faithful, honorable service, a service in which duty was always first.

During the winter of 1876-7, Bomus was married to Miss Margaret Martin of Philadelphia. They had but one child, a daughter, who lost her life while still a small child, at Fort Assinaboine, Montana, in the fall of 1886, through an accident. This loss of their only child darkened their lives for many years and Mrs. Bomus never fully recovered from it. Mrs. Bomus died early in 1907, at Fort Keogh, Montana.

Bomus's health was excellent up to a short time before his death. Then from some unknown cause he contracted pneumonia which developed rapidly and in less than a week the end came.

He was a man of a positive character and a genial, kindly nature. His cordial genial manner enabled him to make friends wherever he went and made him always welcome in social gatherings. His friends were fast friends and his friendships were strong and enduring. He was outspoken in recognition and commendation where commendation was due and was never given to harsh or unfriendly or unkind criticism. Very few people knew how kindly his nature really was, for, while he was not reserved in his manner, neither was he ever inclined to be demonstrative. He was loyal to his Alma Mater, the Military Academy. After his retirement he took great pleasure and satisfaction in visiting the Point every June during the graduating exercises as well as at other





COLONEL EPHRAIM T. C. RICHMOND.

times to see the old place and visit with the old friends who gathered there at the time. He has made his last visit. His friends there and elsewhere will miss him sadly. Peace to his ashes.

F. K. WARD.

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WILLIAM SOOY SMITH.

No. 1584. CLASS OF 1853.

Died March 4, 1916, at Medford, Ore., aged 86.

The Secretary of the Association expected to receive an obituary from General Smith's son, but he died before preparing it. It is hoped one may be obtained for next year's annual.

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EPHRAIM THOMAS CARROL RICHMOND.

No. 2184. CLASS OF 1867.

Died March 5, 1916, at Toledo, Ohio, aged 73.

Born at Libertytown, Frederick County, Maryland, May 28, 1843, died at his home 2212 Glenwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. His remains were interred in Oak Grove Cemetery, Morgantown, West Virginia, March 8, with all the formalities of the military funeral; the University of West Virginia Corps of Cadets escorted his body to the cemetery; all the faculty, active and retired, the students, former cadets who were under him when he was Commandant and Professor of Military Tactics and Science at the University and citizens generally of Morgantown, attended the funeral, thus testifying the veneration and high respect held by the University and town communities.

Colonel Richmond entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1863. He was graduated as a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Second United States Artillery, in 1867. His first service was at San Juan Island, Washington Territory, and at Camp Wrangell and Sitka, Alaska, going with the first United States Troops to occupy that territory upon its transfer from Russia, where he remained till 1870. He was promoted First Lieutenant Second Artillery, 1872. He was a graduate of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in the classes of 1870 and 1884.

He was Professor of Military Science and Tactics and Professor of Mathematics at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, West Virginia, 1875 to 1878. He was Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from 1880 to 1881. In 1891 he was promoted Captain of Artillery, and throughout his service was stationed at nearly all the Artillery posts on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. He helped to guard Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, at the District jail, Washington, D. C., and was within a few feet of Sergeant Mason when he fired upon the assassin; he was also present in command of the guard the night President Garfield died, when about three hundred men threatened to attack the jail.

In January, 1899, he went to Havana, Cuba, with his regiment, where he was stationed until he was appointed Colonel of the Forty-First Regiment of United States Volunteers, which he organized at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. November 20 he sailed with his regiment on the transport Logan from New York Harbor via the Suez Canal, for Manila, where he arrived January 5, 1900. His regiment saw much hard, though not conspicuous service in the Islands, being broken up into detachments of one and two companies and scattered over a large territory, guarding the railroad and telegraph lines and running down Ladroneas. May 17, 1901, he sailed with his regiment on the transport Buford, via Naga-

saki, Japan, and Honolulu, Hawaii, for San Francisco, where he arrived June 26. His regiment was then mustered out of service at the Presidio, July 3rd. Major (his regular Army rank) Richmond was then assigned to the command of the Artillery District of Puget Sound, Washington. He was appointed Artillery Inspector of the Department of the Columbia, in January, 1902, with station at Vancouver Barracks, which position he held until March, 1904, when he was ordered to Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, which he commanded until he retired at his own request after over forty years service.

He was promoted Major February 1, 1901, Lieutenant Colonel, April 14, 1903, and Colonel, May 20, 1905, and retired June 8, 1905. After retirement he located at Toledo, Ohio, with his family, where he resided until his death.

Colonel Richmond was a son of Ephraim Richmond and Martha Hammond. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Mary Cora Davis, daughter of Mr. James A. Davis, Morgantown, West Virginia; a sister, Mrs. Martha A. Hammond, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and two brothers, Upton H. Richmond, of Frederick County, Maryland, and Hon. Benjamin A. Richmond, a lawyer, of Cumberland, Maryland.

The most of the items of the foregoing brief sketch of Colonel Richmond's life are as he gave them to me himself two years ago, modest, unpretentious as became his character.

June 13, 1863, the Orderly Drummer conducted me before Cadet Corporals Miller, A. M. and Post. After going through the usual grilling and having my tobacco and cigars confiscated, Cadet Post escorted me to the third floor, back room, knocked, opened the door and there sat Richmond astride his trunk; at first his eyes fell on me and then on Post; he sprang to his feet, cracked his heels together and took the usual brace, chin drawn in, "fins" to the front. He certainly was a ludicrous sight; I glanced at Post and he evidently was trying to suppress his visibility, but he glanced

at me, assumed a serious expression and then quietly said, "This is your room, and this your roommate, Mr. Richmond." he left the room and closed the door. Instantly Richmond sprang toward me, grasped my hand and with much emphasis said, "We'll be friends," and so it was to the end. He was then very, very homesick. However, I found there were others.

During our last three years at the Academy we were room mates and after graduation, I visited his home. We knew each other intimately in those early years.

As a roommate he was considerate, helpful and always bore his share of the burdens. As a classmate he was always loyal to the traditions of the Academy. He was not an enthusiastic student, except, perhaps, in those branches of which he was fond, mathematics, mechanics and astronomy. In the recitation room he lacked self-confidence and because of this and his lack of ready language, he failed to express himself convincingly and possibly did not always receive the credit due his knowledge. He loved to work out "problems;" he needed something concrete to draw out his best. He was very fond of astronomy; he knew his atlas of the heavens better than he did his atlas of the earth; he knew all the constellations and the principal stars; many a night I was called sleepily to the windows to see some phenomenon, as an occultation, conjunction, or hear tell the beauties of some constellation, etc. I have always thought, had his environment been such as to give him practical use of his knowledge, he would have become a great astronomer. After his detail to the University of West Virginia, he devoted his leisure to mathematics and mechanics. He was what was called a "crank" on the subject of the gyroscope; he wrote articles on it; he preached it; he demonstrated it. His articles were criticized in a frivolous way; his preachments were taken as jokes; his demonstration looked upon as an amusing toy. But time has vindicated his contentions that the gyroscope was to become useful as a

stabilizer in applied mechanics, as on the monorail car, on board ships, etc.

Richmond was not popular among his fellows, his shyness gave his demeanor a dignified reserve that precluded hearty approach, but he was popular among children, who flocked to meet him and accompany him on his rambles. General Crawford, classmate, who served in the same regiment, Second Artillery, as long as it was a regiment and often at the same post with him, writes: "That he was a stickler for honorable dealings and the only enemy he ever made, to my knowledge, was by his refusal to shake the hand of a field officer of his own regiment who had been accused of crooked financial actions but not associated in any way with 'Eph' personally. His latter days of active service were embittered by official treatment which he and many of his friends considered as unjust and uncalled for. Altogether he was a man and a friend whose memory gives a living pleasure. The one and only 'Eph' who will ever come into our lives."

Richmond's chief characteristic was kindness. After his retirement his chief pleasure and amusement was with the squirrels and wild birds that were in his neighborhood. He fed them winter and summer until his health failed; he would not condone nor tolerate ill treatment of them. I quote from another correspondent, "His thoughtfulness was of others and not for one moment thought of self. He has always been a modest man; a great big-hearted man."

"Life! We have been long together,  
Through pleasant and cloudy weather;  
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;  
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear—  
Then steal away, give little warning,  
Choose thine own time;  
Say not Good Night,  
But in some brighter clime  
Bid me Good Morning."

E. S. GODFREY

## WALDO E. AYER.

No. 3051. CLASS OF 1884.

Died March 9, 1916, at Honolulu, H. T., aged 56.

"Lieutenant Colonel Waldo E. Ayer, Fifth United States Infantry, who died on March 9, 1916, at Honolulu, H. T., was born in Massachusetts, March 6, 1860. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, Class of June, 1884, being promoted in the Army Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry. Colonel Ayer was promoted First Lieutenant, Twentieth Infantry, in May, 1891, and was transferred to the Eleventh Infantry the following July and to the Twelfth Infantry in April, 1894. He was promoted Captain of Infantry in October, 1898, was assigned to the Twelfth Infantry in January, 1899, and was transferred to the Thirtieth Infantry in October, 1903. He was promoted Major First Infantry, in October, 1907, was transferred to the Ninth Infantry the following November, and to the Second Infantry in June, 1912. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry in December, 1912, and was assigned to the First Infantry in September, 1914. During his service he was on the frontier at Fort Yates, 1888 and 1889, and among other details of duty, aside from serving at posts in the East, he served at various posts in Arizona, Dakota, Nebraska, Fort Leavenworth on College duty. He was mustering officer for the Ohio National Guard in April, 1898, and joined his regiment en route to Cuba. He was Adjutant General of the Separate Brigade composed of the Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry regiments to July 6, 1898; served as A. D. C. to Brigadier General Kline in Southern camps and sailed with his regiment from New York for the Philippines via Suez Canal in April, 1899. Since that date he was on the firing line both north and south of Manila continuously to September, 1899, when he was sent to Singapore to secure the person of an embezzler. This was the first case of extradition occurring after the establishment of United States sovereignty in the Philippine Islands. After returning to the United States Colonel Ayer served at posts in New York harbor; in November, 1900, again sailed for Philippines, via Suez Canal, for duty. Part of the time he was in Samar in command of the First Battalion and was Adjutant General of the Sixth Brigade serving under Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith, and was one of the latter's council at his

trial in connection with giving some Filipinos the water cure. He subsequently, among other duties, served as assistant to the Adjutant General at headquarters, Departments of Missouri, Omaha and Nebraska, and served at the Staff College at Washington. He was assigned to the Fifth Infantry last year."—Army and Navy Journal.

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EDWARD M. ZELL

No. 4166. CLASS OF 1903

Died March 16, 1916, at Columbus, N. M., aged 36.

EDWARD MARIE ZELL was born May 30, 1880, and died March 16, 1916, at Columbus, New Mexico. He entered the Military Academy in 1899 and was graduated in 1903, being assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. Served with the regiment at Chickamauga Park and Fort Myer and went to the Philippine Islands with that regiment in 1905. Saw active service in Leyte in 1906 and 1907. Returned with Seventh Cavalry to the United States in 1907, and was stationed at Fort Riley until 1908; at West Point as instructor in foreign languages 1908-1912. Foreign service with Seventh Cavalry in Philippines, December, 1912 to December, 1915. On duty with Eleventh Cavalry January, 1916 to the time of his death, at which time he was on his way with that regiment to service in Mexico.

He married Priscilla Willaims, a sister of his classmate, Ferdinand Williams, in the winter of 1904-1905. The marriage was ideally happy. They have two little girls.

The above is the mere brief statement of some of the events in the life of Zell since the writer first knew him. But no statement can give a correct account of the abounding vitality, the good humor, the unselfishness, the brimming-over life that was in "Job" Zell. As a cadet he was beloved by his classmates. He took part in every kind of rough athletic game and was good in all. He was interested in everything that

interested his class or the Academy. Many a joke was made at his expense on account of his impulsiveness; but never a one that had a sting, for all loved him. As an officer he was loved and respected by his comrades and the men under his command. The First Sergeant with whom he served only two and a half months speaks of him with tears in his eyes. He was idolized and adored by his family.

"Job" Zell possessed in marked degree qualities that go to make a high class officer. Abounding energy, courage, cheerfulness and passionate loyalty. He possessed that rare kind of unselfishness that can see another man preferred for a position for which one is striving and still go on working hard and without the slightest envy or rancor.

Just before leaving the Philippines on his last tour, the Russian Ride took place. Two or three of the older officers did not have good sure jumpers for the test, so Zell supplied them with safe horses which he had been training and he himself rode a poor jumper and got a hard and I believe a serious fall. Nothing that he ever did is more exactly characteristic of him.

He leaves to his friends the example of a clean, honest loving and loyal life, and to his family a memory more priceless than rubies.

J. A. S.

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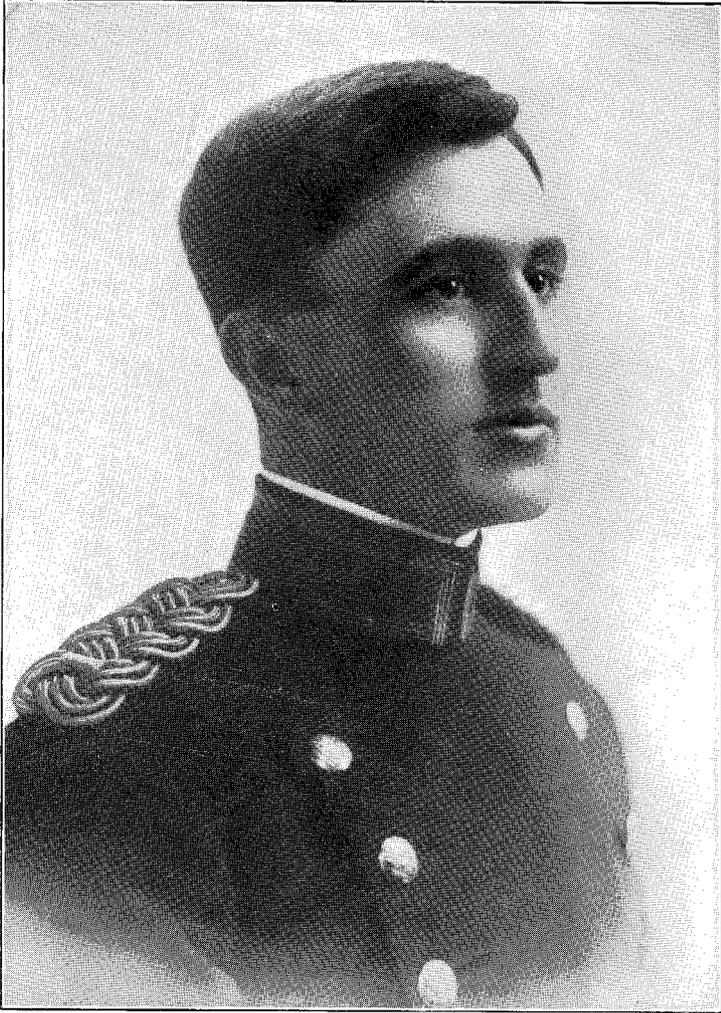
GEORGE N. CHASE.

No. 2700. CLASS OF 1877.

Died March 19, 1916, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 63.

"First Lieutenant George N. Chase, U. S. A., retired, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 19, 1916, was born in Wisconsin July 31, 1853, and was appointed to West Point in 1873. He was graduated in June, 1877, being promoted in the Army an Additional Second Lieutenant, First Infantry. He was promoted a Second Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, in July, 1877, and was retired February 20, 1891, for





LIEUTENANT EDWIN E. PRITCHETT.

disability in line of duty. Lieutenant Chase was on frontier duty in Wyoming until the winter of 1881, and then in Nebraska until 1885. He served as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Howard from 1885 until 1889."—Army and Navy Journal.

Efforts were made to reach relative of Lieutenant Chase, but without success.

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JOSEPH W. ALLISON.

No. 5297. CLASS OF 1914.

Died March 29, 1916, at Fort Bliss, Texas, aged 26.

"Lieutenant Joseph W. Allison, Jr., Thirteenth United States Cavalry, died at the base hospital at Fort Bliss, Texas, from pneumonia. He had been invalided from the advance base in Mexico at Casas Grandes, and is the first commissioned officer to die from exposure in the expedition in Mexico. He was born in Tennessee March 25, 1890, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point June 12, 1914. He was assigned to duty as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and in July, 1914, he was transferred to the Thirteenth Cavalry. He leaves a wife, who is now with her mother at Elizabeth, N. J. She was married to Lieutenant Allison in February, 1915, and her maiden name was Mary Caroline de Raismes. The remains were buried in the cemetery at West Point, N. Y."—Army and Navy Journal.

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EDWIN EASTMAN PRITCHETT.

No. 4548. CLASS OF 1907.

Died May 7, 1916, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, aged 31.

"So live that when thy summons comes—"

How true it is, we little know when we shall be called. In "Ted" Pritchett's sudden and untimely death the Military Academy and the Service have suffered a great loss. No man could have been more popular; his genial personality and

his magnetism made him a universal favorite. He was devoted to his family, to his friends and to his work. Perhaps sympathy draws us all, but it certainly drew him, and his generosity of spirit and big heartedness were shown in his real interest in the welfare and happiness of others. You could always count on him, and that is saying a great deal. This was characteristic of him, not only as a man, but in his early school days as well. To know this man was to love him!

So no matter how deeply we mourn his loss, we must try to feel:

\* \* \*

"The best is yet to be.  
Our lives are in His hand  
Who saith, 'A whole I planned,  
Youth shows but half; trust God; see all, nor be afraid.'"

CLASSMATE.

"This most untimely end of Lieutenant Pritchett will bring grief to all who knew him. He was universally esteemed and beloved. He was an accomplished officer, high spirited, brave and zealous, and of unusual professional attainments, while in private life he was one of sunny temper, his eager interest in life with his modesty and kindness, had endeared him to his many friends, who will join his immediate family in sorrow for his loss. Lieutenant Pritchett was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1884, the son of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, now president of the Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Learning. He entered West Point in 1903, graduating four years later. As a cadet he was especially interested in athletics, being the captain of the baseball team which defeated Annapolis in his first-class year. At graduation he was assigned to the First Field Artillery and stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, and in 1910 he married the younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, Coast Artillery Corps, who, with their three little girls, now survives him. In the latter year, after a brief tour of duty at the Musketry School in Monterey and with the Fifth Field Artillery at Fort Sill, he was detailed to duty at the Military Academy in the department of drawing. In addition, he served in the tactical department for one year. He was





MAJOR JAMES T. MOORE.

promoted First Lieutenant in 1908, and in 1913 joined his regiment, the Second Field Artillery, in the Philippines, where he served at Camp Stotsenburg until his return to the United States a few months since. Finding his services needed at the School of Fire at Fort Sill, he relinquished the leave of absence granted him and was there performing the duties of statistical officer at the time of his death."

—Brother Officer (in A. and N. Register)

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### JAMES THADDEUS MOORE.

No. 3504. CLASS OF 1892.

Died May 14, 1916, at Fort Bliss, Texas, aged 49.

"Major James T. Moore, Sixteenth United States Infantry, died at the base hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, May 14, 1916, of peritonitis, following an operation for a gangrenous appendix.

"Major Moore was born September 26, 1867, at Hartford, Conn. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Michigan and entered June 16, 1888. Long before this time he had occupied positions of responsibility and trust and had early developed those qualities of manliness and ability that subsequently distinguished his career as a cadet and as an officer. Handsome and soldierly, he had an unusually attractive personality, and his friendships were strong and lasting. His skill in athletics made him a conspicuous member of the first West Point football team, and his poise and force of character made him a leading spirit in all cadet activities.

"He graduated June 16, 1892, and was assigned to the Third Infantry. During his graduation leave, he attended the encampment of the National Guard of Michigan where his services were acknowledged with marked appreciation. Early in his career he took a lively interest in rifle shooting and in 1894, he stood number two on the department team and was selected for the Army Rifle Team.

During the Indian disturbances in 1898, he performed duties requiring discretion and self reliance, with marked satisfaction to his superiors.

In 1897 he was detailed to the Infantry and Cavalry School, but his course was interrupted by the war with Spain. His promotion to be a First Lieutenant came on April 26, 1898, and as such he

accompanied his regiment to Cuba, where he served with conspicuous gallantry and ability. His regimental commander recommended him for a brevet commission for distinguished conduct, coolness, intrepidity and fearlessness in face of the enemy under heavy fire, dangerously exposing himself in encouraging his men at El Caney, July 1st.

The board convened by Special Orders, No. 255, A. G. O., 1898, recommended him to be a Captain by brevet for gallantry at El Caney, July 1, 1898. The recommendation was approved, and his nomination was sent to Congress.

"Early in 1899 he went with his regiment to the Philippines and was actively engaged in extensive operations during the insurrection until August, 1901. 'I deem it my duty,' wrote one of his commanding officers, 'to call to his (the brigade commander's) notice especially the excellent work done by Lieutenant Moore, Battalion Adjutant, Third Brigade, who, while in command of the mounted scouts of the detachment, led the advance into Orani, Samal, Abucay, and Balonga on the 5th and 6th of December and by his good judgment and intrepid conduct added greatly to the celerity and success of our movements.' On February 2, 1901, he was promoted Captain of the Twenty-seventh Infantry and returned with this regiment to the Philippines, January 1, 1902. Shortly afterwards, the Moro campaign presented tasks requiring courage and enterprise for which he was eminently fitted. His services aroused the admiration of his superiors, and their reports are generous in their commendation of his conduct. In recommending him to be a Major by brevet at the Battle of Bayan, Lake Lanao, May 2, 1902, General Baldwin stated that Captain Moore, 'while leading his company to the charge, personally advanced to the gate of the fort and attempted to tear it down, thus setting an example to his men seldom excelled in dauntless and unflinching bravery. Captain Moore was wounded in this attempt to force an entrance to the fort.'

"Another officer reported: 'Moore showed that he was a fine officer by the way he handled his men.' The report of his immediate commanding officer contained the following recommendation: 'For Brevet Major—Captain J. T. Moore, Twenty-seventh Infantry, for conspicuous coolness and bravery in trying to effect an entrance at the gate of the fort where he was seriously and dangerously wounded.'

"Wherever his services could be of value, he gave them wholeheartedly and in 1905, he was selected by the Department Com-

mander to be Chief Umpire at the maneuvers of the National Guard of Michigan. The Brigadier General, commanding the State troops, wrote him: 'Permit me to again state to you and this time in writing, that your services as Chief Umpire were most satisfactory and that your hard work, your willingness to assist and your uniform courtesies were heartily appreciated. Except for the fear of imposing upon a most willing worker, I greatly hope that at some future encampment we may again have the benefit of your services.'

"He was Regimental Commissary from May 8th to August 7, 1902, and regimental adjutant from February 7, 1903, to October 1, 1906. Upon his relief from this duty the regimental commander expressed his appreciation of the faithful and efficient services performed by Captain Moore.

"In 1908 he accompanied the regiment to Cuba and served throughout the period of occupation. He conducted the Cuban rifle and pistol competition in 1908 with such signal success that he was highly commended by the commanding general, who paid the following tribute to his services: 'Officers who have attended many competitions in the United States and elsewhere are loud in their praise of this competition and emphasize the fact that from start to finish there was not a hitch, an accident or a disagreement of any kind and that every phase of the competition was conducted to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Credit for this is due especially to Captain J. T. Moore, Twenty-seventh Infantry.'

"He also performed the duties of Judge Advocate of the Army of Cuban Pacification with marked efficiency. Major General Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, said of him:

"I regard him as one of the best all-around officers in the Army. He has been tried in the field in war time and in various duties in peace time and always comes up to the best requirements of the position he is assigned to. He is an unusually quiet officer with great force of character, unexceptionable habits, and, in my opinion, would be an ideal commandant of cadets. He is a fine tactician and drill master and is unusually well poised.'

"On July 2, 1912, he was detailed as a member of the general staff, for which he had been repeatedly recommended. He was assigned to the office of the chief of staff and received a commendatory letter from the chief of staff when he was relieved December 15, 1912, by reason of the act of Congress approved August 4, 1912.

"On February 13, 1915, he was promoted Major and assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry, with which he served till he was detailed to

the War College on August 10, 1915. Here he maintained his reputation as an accomplished and zealous officer. When his regiment was ordered into Mexico he at once proceeded to join it, and he participated in the expedition up to the time of his fatal illness.

"As early as April 1st, his diary speaks of his sickness, but his strong sense of obligation to duty appears to have prevented him from seeking relief from the hardships of the campaign. Every entry shows a cheerful fortitude that marks the highest soldierly virtue, and when he mentioned privation, exposure and fatigue, there is a cheerful acceptance of these incidents of a campaign that did not fail to inspire the troops under his command.

"The funeral exercises in El Paso were a touching tribute to his memory. The mayor and city officials, as well as officers and enlisted men from the regiments on the border came to show their affection and their loss. The pallbearers were his intimate friends, while the Second Battalion of the Seventh Infantry and the Sixteenth Infantry band escorted the remains to the train. The press of El Paso was generous in its sympathy and the following extract is made from the El Paso Times of May 17th: 'Major Moore was one of the best known officers of the Army and had hosts of friends throughout the country. \* \* \* It is a strange coincidence that just fourteen years before, at the battle of Bacolor, Mindanao, Major Moore was wounded and not expected to live. Major John H. Allen, one of the pallbearers, yesterday, was the surgeon who saved him that night. \* \* \* Major Moore's death seems most unfortunate, for it is generally conceded that had he been sent by railroad he might have been saved. There is a railroad between forty and fifty miles from where he was taken sick and in coming to the border by truck he also crossed the Mexican railroads. What his suffering in that long truck ride was can hardly be imagined.'

"From the time that he was a cadet, Major Moore had felt an abiding love and reverence for the Military Academy. Its standards and traditions found a sympathetic response in his high character and lofty principles. Among his few personal preferences, he had expressed a desire to be buried at West Point, and in deference to this wish, the remains were sent there for their last resting place. The interment took place on May 22nd, and the abundance of floral offerings gave their mute testimony to the honor and love in which he was held.

"He married Miss Mary Mason, the daughter of the late Colonel E. C. Mason, United States Army. His widow and one son, Kenneth,





COLONEL APPLETON D. PALMER.

who is a cadet at the United States Military Academy, survive him.

"As an officer and as a man he fulfilled the highest ideals. His record will remain a cherished possession of the service which he honored and an inspiration to those who come after him. To the friends who loved him and to the bereft family his life has been a benediction.

"His untimely death deprives the Army of one of its most brilliant officers, and, while his career has been filled with distinction, had he lived he would have achieved the highest honors in the profession that he loved and to which he gave his life.

'NINETY-TWO.'

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APPLETON D. PALMER.

NO. 2070. CLASS OF 1865.

Died May 24, 1916, at East Orange, N. J., aged 71.

APPLETON DOWNER PALMER was born at Zanesville, Ohio, November 30, 1844. His ancestry was distinguished for learning, wealth, culture, and refinement. His father, James E. Palmer, was a lawyer, and his two grandfathers were also lawyers. His grandfather, Levi H. Palmer, was a graduate—a member of the first class graduated—of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. His mother's father, Appleton Downer, was a graduate of Brown University, Providence, R. I. Both of these grandparents were honor men and valedictorians of these institutions of learning.

Palmer received his early education at the Zanesville high school, and at Denison University, Granville, Ohio. He received his appointment to West Point in 1861, entering in July, and was graduated in June, 1865, a member of the largest class which up to that time had left the Military Academy.

The following, extracted from General Cullum's Register, volume III., gives briefly the facts as to his military and civil services:

**"Military History:** Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1861, to June 23, 1865, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, June 23, 1865; First Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, June 23, 1865. Served in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., October to December, 1865; as Quartermaster, Second Battalion, Twelfth Infantry, December 19, 1865, to November 2, 1866; in garrison at Richmond, Virginia, December, 1865, to March, 1866, and Petersburg, Va., March, 1866, to January, 1867; on frontier (transferred to Thirtieth Infantry, September 21, 1866) duty at Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, February 19th to July, 1867; at Pole Creek, Colorado, and on escort duty to September, 1867; Camp Sargent, Nevada, to November, 1867; Fort D. A. Russell, Dakota, to May, 1868; (leave of absence to November 17, 1868); Fort Fred Steele, Dakota, to January, 1869; (Captain Thirtieth Infantry, October 29, 1868); Fort Sanders, Wyoming, to September, 1869; Moquis Village, Arizona, and (unassigned, March 23, 1869) Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and as Indian Agent, to January 1, 1871, and at (assigned to Fourth Artillery, January 1, 1871) Fort Union, New Mexico, to March, 1871; on leave of absence to March, 1871; in garrison at Fort Mason, North Carolina, to October 23, 1871; on leave of absence to January 20, 1872; in garrison at Fort Macon, N. C., March 3rd to October 29, 1872; and on leave of absence to April 29, 1873. (Resigned April 29, 1873.)

**"Civil History:** Counselor at law, New York City, since 1875. Colonel, N. Y. Militia since 18—."

Palmer's service in the New York National Guard—merely mentioned above—began in August, 1881, when he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment. He served until February 17, 1887, when he resigned. In common with virtually every graduate in civil life, Palmer offered his services to the War Department at the beginning of the war with Spain in 1898, to meet only the indifferent or contemptuous refusal to avail of his tried and tested capacity—the usual fate of those graduates who had no political "influence," or scorned to employ it.

Soon after his resignation in 1873, Palmer entered Columbia University Law School. After graduation he was admitted to the New York bar, practicing the legal profession until—November 15, 1914—he was prostrated by a stroke of

apoplexy, from which he never entirely recovered. He was able to take an occasional ride, and to walk out a short distance; but would have at times what the doctors called "leakage of the brain," accompanied by hardening of the arteries and "blood pressure." Unable to rally, but making a brave fight for life, the attacks became more and more frequent, he grew constantly weaker, and becoming unconscious about eighteen hours before death, passed away at his home on Lenox Avenue, East Orange, N. J., May 24, 1916.

Colonel Palmer never married. He leaves two brothers, Mr. James E. Palmer, of East Orange, and Mr. Edward D. Palmer, of New York City, and a sister, Mrs. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of East Orange. The last rites of the church were conducted by Rev. Charles T. Walkley, rector of Grace Church, Orange, assisted by Rev. Robert Brewster Beattie, pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange. The interment was in the family plot in Elmwood Cemetery, New Brunswick, N. J.

Although Colonel Palmer was engaged for many years in the practice of his profession, and was interested actively in a number of important business ventures, he was not naturally "convivial," nor addicted to the forming of those light acquaintances which pass with so many lighter minded as friendships. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Lawyers' Club in New York; but his association with the co-members was very limited. He neither attracted intimacies, nor sought intimates; but with calm and critical appreciation, chose his friendships; without, I am confident, the least thought of personal gain or advancement.

Since Palmer's death I have received many letters, besides those sympathetic ones from his immediate family. These have been from associates, at the Academy, in the army and in business affairs; they are all to the same purport, breathing a spirit of respect for the manliness of his character, but always conveying the idea of a certain aloofness and re-

serve, difficult, and to many who knew him more than casually, impossible to penetrate. One of these — a high official in one of the greatest American corporations — on terms of business intimacy of some thirty years' standing, writes:

"I knew the late Colonel Palmer only as a man of business. Independent of that my knowledge of him is very limited. I should be glad to be able to pay tribute to the life and character of our departed friend, but it is not for me to do him honor."

From a retired officer of the National Guard, who served with and commanded the veteran Seventy-first, and who knew Colonel Palmer well, come a few sincere and well considered words:

"I served with him two years; he was a gentleman and a good officer. He was somewhat reserved, which did not serve to make him popular with his fellow officers. My association with him was very pleasant."

One of his classmates at West Point writes regretting his inability to say more from personal knowledge of one for whom he evidently entertained sentiments of respect and esteem: "Especially am I unable," he writes, "as I saw little of him. He was a rather retiring person, and did not mix in the extravagant things we pulled off," by which is doubtless meant that as a cadet, Palmer was disposed to conform rather more strictly than some others to military rules and academic regulations, devoting himself to the mastery of his chosen profession. As a cadet, Palmer was very decidedly "military," being frequently a successful competitor during camp for "colors."

Another classmate (General William S. Stanton) who was, I believe, his roommate, writes cordially and feelingly, to the effect that Palmer overcame entirely what at one time at the Academy was a degree of unpopularity. "I liked him and was always friendly with him. The other day," General Stanton adds reminiscently, "at West Point, Ledyard (another classmate, Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Mich-

igan Central Railroad), made the remark that Palmer was an able man."

The tenor of these and many more expressions of opinion is, it would seem, evident that Palmer was throughout his life self reliant, dignified, indisposed to brook control—a man of strength and determination, and that to understand him it was essential to become intimate with him.

To some, perhaps, it may appear that in thus probing the elements of my friend's characteristics, I have departed from the precepts of the kindly maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum,*" and that in thus writing have seemed to violate the poetic counsel:

"No further seek his merits to disclose,  
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode."

But the long experience and close companionship and warm friendship extending over more than forty years decides otherwise; that thus briefly to indicate the impression Palmer produced upon his environment may serve as fitting foil for the nobler character, the real man, revealed only by the *aqua regia* test of intimacy and of common and sometimes trying experiences. Truth for eulogy, not eulogy as a substitute for truth.

I know Palmer to have been (in spite of some outward seeming) "charitable," generous, ready always with the helping hand to a legitimate appeal from those "afflicted or distressed in mind, body, or estate." He would give lavishly to a cause he deemed worthy, not merely money, which with his abundant means would have been easy, but his time and services, often onerous, but always cheerfully rendered. One instance I recall of Palmer's forceful character. I was in his office in the old "Boreel" building on lower Broadway, when the door opened unceremoniously and a burly individual, slightly the worse for liquor, and red with wrath, burst in. He was, I learned later, a Tammy henchman, with a grievance. This he started in very hotly to exploit. Doubtless the man

had reckoned upon the usual consequences of high-handed ways — that here was another victim to quail before his violence. If he so thought it was to be quickly undeceived. In an instant Palmer was upon him — vocally — not violent, but forceful. I have forgotten what was said, and indeed everything except the spectacle of that wretched “heeler,” before the oral bomb exploded beneath his bluster, scattering it to fragments, and as to his going away battered and crumpled out of shape. Perhaps (for Tammany maintains no Red Cross for fractured failures) he lived to regret the venture.

When the door closed Palmer turned to me with his usual winsome smile, all trace of ferocity — entirely simulated — gone. “Poor devil,” he said pleasantly, and without a trace of anger, and addressed himself to the business in hand.

My object in relating this incident, in its way rather trivial, is partially, I admit, to throw a touch of light upon the character of my old corpsmate and friend; but even more to illustrate, perhaps to the benefit of young graduates, the importance of judging accurately the modes and methods of action, and if possible, the motives of others — of superior officers, who may at times seem unduly brusque, of men in the ranks, of officials and civilians with whom they may be compelled to come into close contact. It is well to be forceful, to be — as Colonel Palmer was — in command of one’s faculties by employing force to repel force. That this is a very different thing from “temper” needs perhaps no thesis to prove.

To illustrate further Palmer’s peculiarity of disposition, though our relations were really “fraternal,” though we met constantly not only as having interests in common in business, but in our homes, socially, he invariably addressed me as “Mr. Roe,” and I never called him anything but “Colonel.” The formality seemed to suit him, and — though I might be a cheery, “Roe,” or more boyishly, “Bill,” to others — it never

occurred to either of us that the greetings should be other than they were. Certainly I look back upon our association as always agreeable, and upon him as a tried and true comrade, whose word was his oath, whose deportment was always that of agentleman—an honest, upright, fearless man. To paraphrase slightly the charming tribute of Fitz Green Halleck to his friend Rodman Drake:

“Green be the turf above thee  
Friend of my better days;  
One knew thee but to love thee,  
And names thee but to praise.”

WILLIAM J. ROE.

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HENRY D. BORUP.

No. 2607. CLASS OF 1876.

Died May 26, 1916, at Hastings, N. Y., aged 62.

Major Henry D. Borup, U. S. A., retired, died in Dr. McFarland's sanitarium at Hastings, N. Y.; May 26, 1916, of a complication of diseases, after a brief illness. Major Borup was born in Minnesota June 18, 1854, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy June 15, 1876, and was promoted in the Army Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery. After graduation leave he was sent to the frontier for duty at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and later served on the frontier at San Antonio, Texas. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department September 13, 1879, and after serving at Frankfort, Pa., and at South Boston, Mass., he was appointed attache to the United States Legation at Paris, France, in 1889, serving there until July, 1892. Among other assignments to duty he was at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and served at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other places. He was chief ordnance officer of the Sixth Army Corps June 17 to July 2, 1898, and he was subsequently, among other duties, Chief Ordnance Officer of the First Division, First Corps, at Santiago, Cuba. He was also Assistant Inspector General of the Division. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Ordnance Officer of the

United States Volunteers in July, 1898. He served as a member of the American Special Embassy to the Court of St. James at the coronation of King Edward VII., and was on special duty at the Krupp works at Essen, Prussia, and the Maxim-Vickers Company in England. He was also Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance at the War Department, and was retired at his own request August 25, 1904, after thirty years' service. He reached the rank of Major of Ordnance February 18, 1903. In the Balkan war he was on duty as an observer. He was the father of George Borup, who was drowned in a canoe at New London, Conn., in 1912, after he had accompanied Mr. Robert Peary in his dash to the North Pole and was in command of the last supporting party sent back. Major Borup was buried at West Point on May 30th with military honors."—Army and Navy Journal.

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#### WRIGHT RIVES.

No. 1929. CLASS OF (May) 1861.

Died May 22, 1916, at Rives Station, Maryland, aged 78.

COLONEL RIVES was appointed Cadet July 1, 1856, from D. C., by Jefferson Davis, when Secretary of War. He graduated May 6, 1861, and was assigned to the Sixth Infantry. His first service was drilling volunteers at Washington from May to July, 1861, and as Aide-de-Camp to General Mansfield. Then in command at Benecia, California, and at Fort Umpqua, Oregon, to January, 1862. Next transferred to Virginia, where he was engaged in the Peninsular Campaign. Then as Aide-de-Camp to General McClernand, at Shiloh, and advance upon and siege of Corinth, Mississippi, in drilling volunteers officers at Camp Butler, Illinois, on sick leave September, 1862 to March, 1863, at Vicksburg, May and June, 1863, where he was severely wounded; in operations about Chattanooga, Tennessee, October and November, 1863. Aide to Major



MAJOR WRIGHT RIVES



General Dix, December, 1863 to June, 1865. On duty in the Executive Office, Washington, D. C., to March, 1869. On sick leave and waiting orders to December 31, 1870.

His promotions were First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, May 17, 1861; Captain, Staff, June 4, 1862; Captain Sixth Infantry, February 23, 1864; Brevet Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the advance upon Corinth and siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi; unassigned April 22, 1869. Retired from active service December 31, 1870, for disability contracted in the line of duty. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Belle M. Rives; an only son, a physician, died some years ago.

Secretary Association

ANDREW H. RUSSELL.

No. 2373. CLASS OF 1871.

Died June 14, 1915, at Plymouth, Mass., aged 69.

An obituary of Colonel Russell was promised, but had not been received up to the time of going to press. It will be in next year's report.

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WILLIAM F. NESBITT.

No. 3832. CLASS OF 1898.

Died January 1, 1916, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 40.

A brief obituary was received of Captain Nesbitt. It was returned to the writer with a request that it be enlarged, but nothing further was heard from him. If another can be obtained it will be published next year with a portrait.

Secretary of the Association.

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