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January 1898

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER

OF THE

Officers and Graduates

OF THE

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

AT WEST POINT, N. Y.

FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT, IN 1802, TO 1890

WITH THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED
STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

BY

BVT. MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE W. CULLUM ^{Washington} _{USMA 1822}

COLONEL OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY, RETIRED

THIRD EDITION

REVISED AND EXTENDED

VOL. I.

Nos. 1 TO 1000

BOSTON AND NEW YORK
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY
The Riverside Press, Cambridge

1891



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C8983
1891a
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The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.
Electrotyped and Printed by H. O. Houghton & Company.

Brought down from attic 11/25/46 C.H.

Sept 22, 1929

To
MY BROTHER GRADUATES
OF THE
U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY
I Respectfully Dedicate
THIS RECORD OF THEIR PAST SERVICES,
AS A FUTURE STIMULUS TO
STILL HIGHER MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS AND CIVIL USEFULNESS
IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION,
WHICH HAS ESTABLISHED FOR THEIR EDUCATION
A CHERISHED ALMA MATER,
MANY OF WHOSE DISTINGUISHED SONS
HAVE WORTHILY WRITTEN
THEIR NAMES
IN
THEIR COUNTRY'S HISTORY.



192884

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

AFTER many years of persevering toil I present to my brother Graduates of the Military Academy this Record of their services, honorable to themselves, giving world-renown to their Alma Mater, and claiming for their country a place in the first rank of military nations. Every source of information, official and private, has been exhausted to make this work accurate and complete. Archives have been ransacked, tons of manuscripts examined, letters by thousands written, and interrogatories almost countless put wherever a hope of gleaning any information at all reliable existed. Doubtless many errors will be found, but in a work of this magnitude and character, where positive data are often unattainable, mistakes are unavoidable; but with free access to the records of the War Department and Military Academy, a voluminous correspondence with graduates and their friends, and a personal acquaintance of more than thirty years with the movements and operations of the Army, I have by untiring industry collected and condensed in these volumes as faithful summaries of the services of the élèves of the Military Academy as I believe any single individual could accomplish. To avoid errors as far as practicable, the *état de service* of each living loyal graduate was submitted to him for correction before being incorporated in this work. A large majority promptly responded, but I regret that many replied too late to change their records before being sent to the printer.

The History of the Military Academy is too large a subject to be compressed within the preface to these volumes; but I cannot forbear dwelling a little upon the value of this noble institution to the country, and the cheap defense secured to the nation through the admirable instruction there given.

The Father of his Country, in his last annual message to Congress, says: "Whatever arguments may be drawn from particular examples, superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the Art of War is both comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study, and that the posses-

sion of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation."

In elementary tactics, or the organizing and changing of troops of any arm from one formation to another, as from line into column or square, officers of ordinary capacity can make themselves proficient in a very few months; but a general must know much more than this before he is capable of selecting a proper base and line of operations, of directing suitable formations on the field of battle, or manœuvring his army to successfully reach a chosen *objective* point. "*Chaque soldat Français porte, dans sa giberne, son bâton de maréchal de France,*" was a true saying, provided the soldier carried *in his head*, at the same time, *the qualifications* for a marshal: hence nearly all of Napoleon's greatest generals, to whom he intrusted the command of armies, were either educated in military schools, or had large experience in the wars of the French Revolution. Marshals like Ney and Macdonald, so terrible on the battlefield when directed by the master-genius of the educated Emperor, were sorry failures in strategic combinations when left to their own devices, as Dennewitz and the Katsbach bear witness.

In our day, we no longer believe in what Chatham called "heaven-born generals." It is agreed that modern warfare is the offspring of science and civilization; that it has its rules and its principles, which it is necessary to thoroughly master before being worthy to command; and that it is wiser to profit by the lessons of history than to purchase experience by the blood of battlefields. The brief span of a single life avails little in working out the great problems of science; but education supplies the piled-up aggregates of human knowledge. From the days of early Greece, which excelled in all the arts, military education has been deemed indispensable for great success in arms. It is *mind disciplined and instructed* which leads armies and builds up empires; mind, not stultified with pedantry, but developed by thought and inward will, conferring the power of discerning, analyzing, and combining means essential to an end. This culture of the soldier is to be acquired, not alone in military academies, but in that greater school, the camp and battlefield. To form the accomplished commander, the practice of campaigns must be the sequence of the lessons taught by the masters of the art. "The knowledge of grand tactics," says Napoleon, "is acquired only by experience, and by the study of the history of the campaigns of all the great captains. Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Frederick, like Alexander, Hannibal, and Cæsar, have all acted on the same principles, of holding their forces united, being nowhere vulnerable, and throwing their masses upon important points; such

are the principles which assure victory. Read again and again the campaigns of Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, Gustavus, Turenne, Eugene, and of Frederick. Make them your models. This is the only way of becoming a great captain and mastering the secrets of the art of war. Your genius, enlightened by this study, will induce you to reject all maxims in conflict with those of these great commanders."

Genius to conceive great projects and devise extraordinary means for their accomplishment is the first requisite of a great general; but, besides this creative power, he must have knowledge and experience, which are the implements with which he works. Some eminent commanders, it is true, have had genius without great learning, but the foremost men of the world — Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon — were distinguished, not only as practical generals but as learned scholars. The first was instructed by Aristotle in all branches of Grecian lore, modeled himself upon the heroes of Homer, and was an annotator of the Iliad; the second was a great classical author, the master of Roman art, and the rival of Cicero in eloquence; and the third would have been famous as a philosopher had he not been an emperor. "Do you think," said Napoleon, "if I had not been general-in-chief, and the instrument of fate to a mighty nation, that I would have accepted place and dependence? No! I would have thrown myself into the study of the exact sciences. My path would have been that of Galileo and Newton; and, since I have always succeeded in my great enterprises, I should have highly distinguished myself also in my scientific labors. I should have left the memory of magnificent discoveries."

But, besides genius and knowledge, the habitude of enlarged command, which is the education of the field, is indispensable to make the great captain; to know how to organize and form the character of an army, as well as to lead it when formed. It was not intellectual superiority alone, but that confidence inspired by discipline, which enabled Miltiades, with his ten thousand Greeks, to stem the avalanche of Persia on the plains of Marathon. It was not numbers and muscle that conquered Asia, but Alexander, young in years, but old in the experience of camps, with Philip's veteran phalanxes, led by such skilled commanders as Parmenio, Antipater, Attalus, and other captains educated in war. Hannibal was no blind Samson, removing Alpine barriers in order to inundate the plains of Italy with his Carthaginian hosts, but the learned pupil of Hamilcar, leading the war-trained bands of Carthalo, Hanno, Mutines, and Maharbal, well practiced in the school of victory in Spain. Scipio, though without veteran legions, had seen the battles of Tici-

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

nus, Trebbia, and Cannæ, and probably had served under Fabius and Marcellus; but not till he had won that double victory over the armies of Syphax and Asdrubal was he — the educated commander — able to cope with the great Punic warrior on the plains of Zama. Cæsar was a student from his cradle; and, though “in him was a thousand Mariuses,” it was not till he had learned the art of war in Spain and Gaul, against barbarians, that he could conquer his distinguished rival at Pharsalia.

Knowledge and experience have been equally the elements of success with modern generals. Turenne, carefully educated, and studying war under his distinguished uncle, Maurice, required a dozen campaigns to grow from the youthful commander in Lorraine to the consummate strategist, manœuvring against Montecuculi. Gustavus, educated for the throne, and the heir of war with his powerful rivals of Poland and Russia, won his great victory of Leipsic by the enthusiasm inspired by his heroic leadership, no less than by the stern discipline of his troops. Condé, though rapidly passing from the school to the camp, and from the camp to victory, was, after the rough lessons of Merci, John de Wert and Turenne, thrice the general when vanquished at Seneffe, in his later career, that he was when the boy victor of Rocroy. Prince Eugene, preferring Xenophon and Polybius to his breviary, deserted the Church for the camp; but with all his passion for war and numerous campaigns, he was not the finished commander till the siege of Lille and the day of Malplaquet. Marlborough had little book-lore; but from the age of sixteen he studied war in the field, and was a pupil of the great Turenne, though that education required many successive campaigns to change the Churchill of Sedgemoor into the Marlborough of Blenheim. Practice supplied his scholastic deficiencies equally as soldier or statesman. Frederick the Great, the heir to a military throne, was thoroughly educated for a soldier; but it required the mortification of Mollwitz and the teachings of his faithful Schwerin to fit him to lead his Potsdam grenadiers through that wonderful career of seven years of glory. Wellington was educated at the military school of Angers, in France; but it was in applying the principles of war there taught to his India campaigns that he learned the path to success in Spain and to win the laureled crown of Waterloo. Napoleon, the meteor that has so dazzled the world, received the best military education in France; and though his first campaigns are the most extraordinary on the page of history, it must be remembered that he had had the previous experience of the siege of Toulon and two years' service with the Army of the Alps. But brilliant as were Castiglione, Arcola, and Rivoli, how much were they eclipsed

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

by the after-glories of Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram, Borodino, and the immortal campaign of 1814!

We could go on citing examples to the same effect till we had exhausted nearly the whole catalogue of distinguished commanders of ancient and modern times; but the prominent generals we have named will suffice to show that, to a natural aptitude for war, soldiers, as in all professions and crafts, must be educated to their vocation; and, to rise to the high level of a finished captain, much practice and the habitude of command are essential.

Unfortunately, the lessons taught on almost every page of the history of war have been too often lost upon our country; and the accumulated evidence of four great wars, in which this nation has been involved, does not seem to have changed the course of our rulers.

During the Revolution, having but few educated officers, we were very frequently dependent upon European soldiers of fortune, who were eagerly employed with high rank and extravagant pay. To Steuben, the disciple of the great Frederick, the Continental Army was mainly indebted for its discipline. Congress, through Dr. Franklin and Mr. Deane, was compelled to ask Louis XVI. for engineers; "for," said General Charles Lee, "we had not an officer in the army who knew the difference betwixt a *chevaux-de-frise* and a cabbage-garden." Though victory perched upon our standards in the beginning of the contest at Bemis' Heights, and we had the educated patriot soldier Schuyler to prepare our army for the struggle, Kosciuszko, the accomplished engineer, to plan our defenses, the impetuous and reckless daring of an Arnold to lead the assault, and the unerring aim of Morgan's riflemen to deprive the enemy of its ablest commander (Fraser), yet were we far from possessing the instruction necessary for successful war. In the school of adversity, and with the blood of thousands, Washington, though opposed to feeble generals and small numbers, had to learn more difficult lessons than those first taught him at Braddock's defeat.

Washington fully appreciated the saying "that an army of asses led by a lion is vastly superior to an army of lions led by an ass:" hence his solicitude, to the day of his death, to see established a national school for the education of officers. With good generals, he knew an effective army might be created out of the most unpromising materials; of which we have the best proof in the examples of Portuguese and Hindoos under British, and Italians under French commanders.

Through his efforts and those of the patriot statesmen of the Revolution, our Military Academy was established in 1802; but it led

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

a languishing life, and though war was impending, it may be said to have almost ceased to have an existence, under Dr. Eustis's feeble administration of the War Department. At the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, there were but sixty-five graduates of the Military Academy in service, and our few regulars had scarce ever seen a battlefield. Again our armies had to meet the foe with few educated officers and but little experience in war: hence the years 1812 and 1813, excepting the sea-fights, were almost always annals of American defeats. The glorious souvenirs of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and King's Mountain were obscured by the pusillanimous surrenders at Detroit and Niagara, the barbarous massacres at Hampton and the river Raisin, and the disgraceful failures at Chrysler's Field and La Cole Mill. During the brief and brilliant campaigns of 1814 and 1815, when our education in war was anew purchased upon unsuccessful fields of blood, the full tide of triumph flowed on almost uninterruptedly, and the "Second War of Independence" closed in a blaze of victory. In these last achievements the youthful sons of the Military Academy nobly performed their part. Of those serving in the field, one sixth laid down their lives in the struggle, one fourth were killed or wounded, and one fifth of those who survived received one or two brevets each for their distinguished gallantry in that war.

Thirty years of lucrative peace followed before our next contest, but the nation had somewhat profited by its past shortcomings. The Military Academy, on the breaking out of the Mexican War, had over five hundred highly-educated graduates in service, and nearly as many more in civil life, ready to resume their swords in their country's defense. Our regular army, mostly officered by them, had acquired experience in fighting savages on our extended frontier, and had learned discipline in the swamps of Florida. Our brave volunteers, with high aptitude to form the best of soldiers, wisely sought the élèves of our national school, and tendered to them the command of their regiments and battalions. The material of battle had been prepared by skillful hands, and educated minds directed the complicated machinery of war. The consequence of this fortuitous condition of things, despite political machinations, is too well known to require to be detailed here. Suffice it to say that, in comparing this with the preceding war, the fruits of military education are most apparent. In Canada, during *two and a half years, with much larger forces than the enemy, our defeats outnumbered our victories*; our gains in prisoners of war were less than our losses; our trophies were few; and our conquests scarce extended beyond the camps we occupied. In the Mexican War, our small

but heroic army, *in less than a year and a half*, though opposed to the quadruple force of the enemy, won thirty victories, captured forty thousand soldiers, took a thousand cannon and an immense amount of small arms and munitions of war, carried ten fortified places and the capital of the enemy, and extended our conquests over the immense territory of Mexico and California. The gain of that war, to say nothing of national reputation, now annually pays more than thrice the total cost of the contest.

The emulator of Cortes, the veteran Scott, — one of the most experienced soldiers this nation has produced, and the consummate leader of our armies in Mexico, — says, in a letter to the commission appointed under the Act of June 21, 1860, to examine into the organization, system of discipline, and course of instruction of the Military Academy: “I give it as my fixed opinion that, but for our graduated cadets, the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmish.”

The great results of the Mexican War gave the Military Academy an immense reputation, and its popularity continued till the first outbreak of the late Rebellion, which at once assumed proportions entirely incommensurate with any of our past notions or experience in war; yet the youthful graduates of the institution, who perhaps had never commanded a larger force than a company or battalion, were expected at once to lead vast armies of undisciplined troops through unknown morasses and tangled wildernesses to assured victory. Though they quickly learned to apply the sound precepts taught at the Military Academy, yet at the beginning of the war it was hardly reasonable to expect them to successfully manœuvre colossal armies in an unexplored country, and in the presence of a brave and active enemy, who thoroughly knew the topography of every battlefield and theatre of campaign. Under these circumstances, successful leadership required large experience, as well as knowledge and genius, such as had been exhibited by scarce a score of generals since the earliest period of authentic history; for, leaving out Asiatic conquerors with their fabulous hosts, which could neither be fed nor moved in campaign, it may safely be asserted that not twenty generals, prior to the time of the Southern rebellion, had ever commanded, in a single battlefield, an army of one hundred thousand men.

These early failures disappointed the cherished hopes of the nation, and foreign adventurers and greedy demagogues, who were

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

aspirants for high appointments in the service, seized the occasion with avidity to make the Academy a target for every kind of vituperation, particularly the unjust charge of the disloyalty of its graduates. It is, unfortunately, true that many forgot the flag under which they were educated, to follow false gods. But who were the *leaders* of this treason but the honored and trusted in the land, filling, or who had filled, the highest places in the government: Senators, Representatives, members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, Judges of United States Courts, and even those who had been elected by the people to fill the highest offices in their gift? Was it, then, a greater crime for graduates of our national Academy to forsake their country than for the highest officials in every branch of the government, executive, legislative, and judicial, who from the seceding States, almost to a man, joined the rebel standard?

But let us examine this rebellion record a little more closely. In the executive department, four Presidents were living when Secession began. Of these, the only Southerner joined the rebels; another did the country more harm than an avowed enemy; while the others certainly were not over-demonstrative in their efforts to preserve the Union. Belonging to the bench of the Supreme Court there were four Southern judges, of whom two remained loyal, one was strongly sympathetic with the South, and one joined the rebels. The Southern judges of the United States District Courts sided with their own people. Of the Senators in Congress from the seceding States, but *one*, and of the House of Representatives but *three*, remained loyal. Nearly all the agents of the State, Treasury, Interior, and Post-office Departments, residing in or from the seceding States, espoused the rebel cause. Over one fourth of the officers of the Navy on the active list resigned or were dismissed in 1860-61, nearly all of whom, being Southerners, probably joined in the rebellion. Of those appointed in the Army from civil life nearly *one half*, while but a little over *one fifth* of the West Point officers, left the service and joined in the rebellion.

With these pregnant facts before us, we would ask: Was it a greater wrong in an humble graduate to forget the nation's fostering care, in training him for four years at the Military Academy, than for a President to renounce his allegiance to the country which for four years had encircled his brow with the republic's crown? Was it more disreputable to forsake the flag, beneath which the graduate had been reared, than to stain the revered and venerable ermine of the Supreme Bench with the Upas of Secession? Were the makers of the laws, — Southern Senators and Representatives, — who trampled the Constitution under foot, less guilty than graduates

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

for violating their vows? Strange to say, though so many of these highest officials of the land rebelled against the Union, we rarely hear Congress, the Supreme Court, the executive, and other departments of the government stigmatized as nurseries of treason, while the Military Academy has been the butt against which every opprobrious epithet has been hurled by unscrupulous demagogues, as false to the flag and ungrateful to the nation, notwithstanding the statistics show that the West Point part of the army has been by far the most loyal branch of the public service; that nearly *four fifths* of its graduate officers remained faithful; that one half of those from the South stood firm by the stars and stripes; and, in the battles for the Union, that *one fifth* of those engaged laid down their lives, more than *one third*, and probably *one half*, were wounded, and the survivors can point with manly pride to their services, here recorded, for the preservation of the nation.

Can Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Union, Princeton, or any other college in the land show a higher record of patriotism and sacrifice? Assuredly not; for their Southern graduates espoused the rebel cause almost *en masse*. Should, then, these noble seminaries of learning be aspersed as nurseries of treason because they did not retain all their *élèves* in the Union fold? And is it just to launch anathemas at the Military Academy, which saved by the antidote of its loyal teachings one half of its Southern pupils, who, from infancy to early manhood, before they entered this our truly national institution, had imbibed the poison of secession, till the virus had permeated every fibre of their hearts and brains? That noble band of one hundred and sixty-two Southern graduates, cradled and reared in state allegiance, but rescued from treason by West Point influences, bravely battled against rebellion, and no less firmly against every appeal of relative and friend to swerve them from loyalty and duty. These, with all Northern officers (save sixteen who dishonored their *Alma Mater*) and one hundred and ten graduates from civil life who re-joined the military service, fought the good fight for the Union, though their merits were often overlooked to give place to those who had not learned, as Napoleon calls it, "*le métier des armes*."

Much unreasonable clamor has been echoed throughout the length and breadth of the land of the enormity of graduates joining in the rebellion because they were educated at the public expense. True, the government gave them the best scientific military education, at a cost for each of from two to three thousand dollars. But, it may be asked, was this out of pure love for the individual cadets and as a charitable bounty to promising young men, or did the republic,

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

requiring the best officers for its small standing army, act upon the principle of all communities, that it was more profitable to employ educated talent to execute her high trusts than to procure cheap ignorance, to be heavily discounted in disaster and disgrace on the first shock of arms? It is not for the benefit of the Military Academy, but for the nation's self, that she supports and fosters that noble seminary of science and military art, which has already a thousand times repaid its cost in the success of our arms, in the diffusion of special knowledge, in the execution of great public works, and in the proverbial integrity of its graduates. The whole annual cost of the institution would not equal the losses through ignorance by a single blunder in ordnance or engineering construction, or the profits by knavery on a few corrupt contracts; and the compensation for the educated talent of the graduates of the Academy, if obtained from civil life, would exceed the pay of officers of the army by an amount far greater than the entire expenses of that institution: hence it is supported not only to secure efficiency, but as a measure of economy. It might as well be argued that the nation pays high salaries to its Presidents, Judges, and Legislators as gratuities, and not for their services to the republic, as that the Military Academy is a charity school for the benefit of its *élèves*. The nation maintains the Military Academy exclusively for its *own*, and not for the *graduates'* interest, and the entire cost of educating the whole of the seceding graduates in money was not more than was saved by the military knowledge of its loyal graduates on *every day of the Rebellion*, and the saving to the reputation of our arms was wholly incommensurate with any price paid for the maintenance of that nursery of soldiers.

But how insignificant is the expense of this great establishment, which has had an existence of two thirds of a century, at a total cost during that long period of usefulness not exceeding the nation's outlay for carrying on war during a *single week* of the closing years of the Rebellion! And since 1802, when it was created, the average annual appropriations have not been more than those for the maintenance of a squadron of cavalry. Yet, for this pittance in the yearly budget, this admirable institution has supplied the nation with over 2,200 accomplished officers, of whom any army might well be proud; has filled every arm of the service with talent, efficiency, and integrity; has materially aided in successfully conducting three great wars, extending our national domain, and preserving the Union; has perpetually pushed the wild savage from our borders, and been the pioneer of advancing civilization; has constructed and armed our fortifications, improved our harbors, lakes, and riv-

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

ers, defined our boundaries, surveyed and lighted our coasts, and explored the length and breadth of our land ; has given to our militia and volunteers large numbers of valuable officers, and to our colleges able presidents and professors ; has furnished distinguished civil engineers, who have bound our territory together with a network of railways and canals ; has supplied valuable city, state, and government functionaries ; has improved our workshops and the culture of the soil ; has added its mite to the counting-house, the bar, and the pulpit ; and, through the contributions and text-books of its graduates, has greatly elevated the scientific standard of most of the educational institutions throughout our country, and even extended its influence abroad.

With such a catalogue of services of the *élèves* of the Military Academy ; while the integrity of its graduates is proved by the fact that but about *two* per cent. of their entire number have been cashiered or dismissed from the army, and nearly all these for dissipation and purely military offenses ; and where there is so much excellence, matured for years by the thought and fostering care of so many wise and conscientious men who have shaped the Academy's destinies, — it is certainly due to the institution, which has been tested in the crucible of peace and war, that our statesmen should feel that the past is a guarantee of future usefulness ; that its value should be enhanced by adding materially to the number of its graduates, now limited to about *one* annually to every *million* of our people ; that untried projects of military education should be discarded as schemes like to return to plague the inventors ; and that this great national Academy is worthy of the country's confidence, and, as Napoleon said of the Polytechnic School, is for the Army, "*la poule aux œufs d'or.*"

In advocating the importance of military education and setting forth the usefulness of our great National Academy, there is no design of arrogating for its graduates any exclusive excellence as leaders of our armies, nor of detracting from the merits of those who have not enjoyed the same advantages. All honor to our patriotic and gallant volunteers who, from the bar, the farm, the counting-house, the workshop, and every sphere of life, rushed at the sound of the first hostile gun fired in the Rebellion to their country's defense ! Their self-sacrifice in giving up lucrative positions and the comforts of home for the privations of camp, their intelligence in meeting the difficult requirements of their new vocations, their endurance through long marches and weary campaigns, their steadfastness in the darkest hours of disaster, their valor on the battlefield or in the deadly assault, their moderation when victory had

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

assured our success, and their return as peaceful citizens to a cordial submission to the laws of their preserved country, are worthy of all commendation. Doubtless none more than they felt and appreciated the great value of military education and experience as essential adjuncts to a natural genius for war in forming the great captain. Those only who know nothing of the profession of arms —

“Count wisdom as no member of the war,
Foretell our prescience, and esteem no act
But that of hand : the still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls them on, and know, by measure
Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight, —
Why, this hath not a finger's dignity ;
They call this bed-work-mapp'ry, closet war :
So that the ram that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and rudeness of its poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine ;
Or those that with the fineness of their souls
By reason guide its execution.”

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE previous edition of this Register was prepared with so much care, and the records of most Graduates were so carefully revised by them before they were sent to the press, that very few material mistakes were made. Such as I have found, after twelve years of constant reference to my work, or which have been pointed out by others, I have in this edition corrected so far as practicable, without great expense, in a stereotyped work, the plates of which are not sufficiently elastic to admit new matter.

Strenuous efforts have been made to induce me to omit the use of the word "Rebellion" in terminating the records of those who joined the Confederate cause against the United States. The term is not of my invention, but is the language of the law, of the acts of the various departments of the government, of thousands of brevets to officers of the regular Army and Volunteers, and is still the customary phraseology of a large proportion of our people. Applications also have been made to me to give the details of the military services of those fighting against the Union, with the same particularity with which I have recorded those of its loyal supporters. Of course such a thing would be impossible without destroying this stereotyped edition; and to prepare an entire new work would be an herculean labor far beyond my present strength, even had I the full official returns, muster-rolls, orders, reports, etc., of the Confederate army. But, independently of these considerations, and without the least unkind feeling towards those whose views of their duty differed from mine, I could not by such an act give even the semblance of my approval of their taking up arms against the flag under which they were educated.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THOUGH over fourscore years of age, I have ventured upon the herculean task of preparing this Third Edition of my Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, hoping that this last legacy to Alma Mater and her numerous sons may further prove the usefulness of that noble national institution.

With every effort to make this edition as complete as possible, I regret that it falls short of my wishes, though I have been unsparing in my labors upon it. Over two thousand letters and circulars have been sent to graduates and others for information respecting their Civil History, to which I have received replies from less than one tenth, and most of these giving such vague and uncertain answers as to be of little use in compiling an accurate record. Some graduates have urged the inclusion of many minor details of their services, which would require the extension of my Register to the dimensions of an encyclopædia.

For facility of reference, the records of the first thousand graduates are placed in the first volume of the Register, the second thousand in the second volume, and the remainder in the third.

Over one hundred Biographical Sketches of deceased graduates have been added in this edition, which I would have gladly increased if I had had the necessary data for writing them.

Finding upon examination that some of the stereotype plates of the First Edition were injured, and that, with new matter to be added to the records of graduates, it would be necessary to cut the plates to pieces, I have decided to reprint the whole, in type a size larger, and, by a judicious arrangement, to improve the appearance of the pages and not materially increase their number.

REGISTER
OF THE
OFFICERS OF THE U. S. MILITARY
ACADEMY,

FROM MARCH 16, 1802, TO JANUARY 1, 1890.

OFFICERS

OF THE

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

Officers whose names are marked with a * were not Graduates of the Military Academy; their Histories will be found sketched on the pages following this list of Officers.

COMMAND OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

NO.	APPOINTMENT AND NAME.	ARMY RANK WHEN APPOINTED.	TERM OF SERVICE.		REMARKS.
			FROM	TO	
INSPECTORS. †					
1	Chief of Engineers...		April 7, 1818	July 13, 1866	Law rep'd
2	War Department.		July 13, 1866		
SUPERINTENDENTS. ‡					
3	*Jonathan Williams...	Major, Corps of Engineers	Apr. 15, 1802	June 20, 1803	Resigned.
4	*Jonathan Williams...	Lieut.-Col. Corps Engineers	Apr. 19, 1805	July 31, 1812	Resigned.
5	Joseph G. Swift.....	Colonel, Corps of Engineers	July 31, 1812	July 28, 1817	Relieved.
6	Sylvanus Thayer.....	{ Capt. Corps Engineers, } { Bvt. Major, U. S. A. }	July 28, 1817	July 1, 1833	Relieved.
7	René E. De Russy....	Major, Corps of Engineers.	July 1, 1833	Sep. 1, 1833	Relieved.
8	Richard Delafield....	Major, Corps of Engineers.	Sep. 1, 1833	Aug. 15, 1845	Relieved.
9	Henry Brewerton....	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Aug. 15, 1845	Sep. 1, 1852	Relieved.
10	Robert E. Lee.....	{ Capt. Corps Engineers, } { Bvt. Col. U. S. A..... }	Sep. 1, 1852	Mar. 31, 1855	Relieved.
11	John G. Barnard.....	{ Capt. Corps Engineers, } { Bvt. Major, U. S. A. }	Mar. 31, 1855	Sep. 8, 1856	Relieved.
12	Richard Delafield....	Major, Corps of Engineers.	Sep. 8, 1856	Mar. 1, 1861	Relieved.
13	Alexander H. Bowman	Major, Corps of Engineers.	Mar. 1, 1861	July 8, 1864	Relieved.
14	Zealous B. Tower....	{ Maj. Corps Engineers, } { Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols. }	July 8, 1864	Sep. 8, 1864	Relieved.
15	George W. Cullum...	{ Lieut.-Col. Corps Eng., } { Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols. }	Sep. 8, 1864	Aug. 28, 1866	Relieved.
16	Thomas G. Pitcher....	Colonel, 44th Infantry.....	Aug. 28, 1866	Sep. 1, 1871	Relieved.
17	Thomas H. Ruger....	Colonel, 18th Infantry.....	Sep. 1, 1871	Sep. 1, 1876	Relieved.
18	John M. Schofield....	Major-General.....	Sep. 1, 1876	Jan. 21, 1881	Relieved.
19	Oliver O. Howard....	Brigadier-General.....	Jan. 21, 1881	Sep. 1, 1882	Relieved.
20	Wesley Merritt.....	Colonel, 5th Cavalry.....	Sep. 1, 1882	July 1, 1887	Relieved.
21	John G. Parke.....	Colonel of Engineers.....	Aug. 28, 1887	June 24, 1889	Relieved.
22	John M. Wilson.....	Lieut.-Col. of Engineers...	Aug. 26, 1889		

† The Chief Engineer was *ex officio* Inspector of the Military Academy, from April 7, 1818, till the passage of the law of July 13, 1866, which provided that the "charge of the Academy shall be in the War Department, under such officer as the Secretary of War may assign to that duty."

‡ The selection of the Superintendents of the Military Academy was confined to the Corps of Engineers from the establishment of the Institution, March 16, 1802, till the passage of the law of July 13, 1866, which opened it to the entire army. By the act of June 12, 1853, the local rank of Colonel was conferred upon the Superintendent.

§ Major Williams resigned June 20, 1803, on a point of command, and pending its settlement to April 19, 1805, when he again returned to service as Chief Engineer, no permanent Superintendent of the Military Academy was appointed, the command devolving upon the Senior Officer of the Corps of Engineers present for duty.

|| During the absence of Colonel Swift from West Point on war or other services, while he was Superintendent, the command of the Military Academy devolved on Captain Aiden Partridge or other senior officer of the Corps of Engineers present for duty.

¶ Bvt. Major P. G. T. Beauregard, Corps of Engineers, by order of the Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, relieved Colonel Delafield, Jan. 23, 1861, from the superintendency of the Military Academy, but was himself displaced in five days after, Jan. 28, 1861, by direction of the succeeding Secretary of War, Joseph Holt, the command again devolving on Colonel Delafield.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

NO.	APPOINTMENT AND RANK.	ARMY RANK WHEN APPOINTED.	TERM OF SERVICE.		REMARKS.
			FROM	TO	
DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.					
COMMANDANTS OF CADETS.†					
23	George W. Gardiner..	2d Lieut. Corps of Artillery	Sep. 15, 1817	April 2, 1818	Relieved.
24	*John Bliss.....	Captain, 6th Infantry.....	April 2, 1818	Jan. 15, 1819	Relieved.
25	John R. Bell.....	Captain, Light Artillery...}	Feb. 8, 1819	Mar. 17, 1820	Relieved.
26	*William J. Worth...}	{ Capt. 2d Infantry and Bvt. Major, U. S. A. }	Mar. 17, 1820	Dec. 2, 1828	Relieved.
27	Ethan A. Hitchcock..	Captain, 1st Infantry.....	Mar. 13, 1829	June 24, 1833	Relieved.
28	*John Fowle.....	Major, 3d Infantry.....	July 10, 1833	Mar. 31, 1838	Relieved.
29	Charles F. Smith.....	1st Lieut. 2d Artillery.....	April 1, 1838	Sep. 1, 1842	Relieved.
30	J. Addison Thomas...}	{ 1st Lieut. 3d Artillery.....	{ Sep. 1, 1842	{ Dec. 14, 1845	{ Relieved.
31	Bradford R. Alden...}	{ Captain, 4th Infantry.....	{ Dec. 14, 1845	{ Nov. 1, 1852	{ Relieved.
32	Robert S. Garnett....}	{ Capt. 6th Infantry and Bvt. Major, U. S. A. }	{ Nov. 1, 1852	{ July 31, 1854	{ Relieved.
33	William H. T. Walker}	{ Capt. 6th Infantry and Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A. }	{ July 31, 1854	{ May 27, 1856	{ Relieved.
34	William J. Hardee....}	{ Major, 2d Cavalry and Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A. }	{ July 22, 1856	{ Sep. 8, 1860	{ Relieved.
35	John F. Reynolds....}	{ Capt. 3d Artillery and Bvt. Major, U. S. A. }	{ Sep. 8, 1860	{ June 25, 1861	{ Relieved.
36	Christopher C. Angur}	{ Major, 13th Infantry.....	{ Aug. 26, 1861	{ Dec. 5, 1861	{ Relieved.
37	Kenner Garrard.....}	{ Captain, 5th Cavalry.....	{ Dec. 5, 1861	{ Sep. 25, 1862	{ Relieved.
38	Henry B. Clitz.....}	{ Major, 12th Infantry.....	{ Oct. 23, 1862	{ July 4, 1864	{ Relieved.
39	John C. Tidball.....}	{ Capt. 2d Artillery and Colonel, U. S. Vols.. }	{ July 10, 1864	{ Sep. 22, 1864	{ Relieved.
40	Henry M. Black.....}	{ Major, 7th Infantry.....	{ Sep. 22, 1864	{ July 1, 1870	{ Relieved.
41	Emory Upton.....}	{ Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.....	{ July 1, 1870	{ June 30, 1875	{ Relieved.
42	Thos. H. Neill.....}	{ Lieut.-Col. 6th Cavalry.. }	{ July 1, 1875	{ June 30, 1879	{ Relieved.
43	Henry M. Lazelle....}	{ Major, 1st Infantry.....	{ July 1, 1879	{ Aug. 4, 1882	{ Relieved.
44	Henry C. Hasbrouck..}	{ Captain, 4th Artillery....}	{ Aug. 22, 1882	{ Feb. 1, 1883	{ Relieved.
45	*Hamilton S. Hawkins}	{ Major, 10th Infantry.....}	{ Feb. 1, 1883		
INSTRUCTORS OF ARTILLERY.					
46	George W. Gardiner..	2d Lieut. Corps of Artillery	Sep. 15, 1817	Feb. 1, 1820	Relieved.
47	*Fabius Whiting.....	Captain, Corps of Artillery	Aug. 15, 1820	Aug. 7, 1821	Relieved.
48	Z. J. D. Kinsley.....	2d Lieut. 3d Artillery.....	Dec. 18, 1823	Dec. 1, 1835	Resigned.
49	Robert Anderson....}	{ 1st Lieut. 3d Artillery.....	{ Dec. 1, 1835	{ Nov. 6, 1837	{ Relieved.
50	Miner Knowlton.....}	{ 1st Lieut. 1st Artillery....}	{ Nov. 9, 1837	{ July 1, 1844	{ Relieved.
51	E. D. Keyes.....}	{ Captain, 3d Artillery.....	{ July 25, 1844	{ Dec. 24, 1848	{ Relieved.
52	William H. Shover...}	{ Capt. 3d Artillery and Bvt. Major, U. S. A. }	{ Dec. 24, 1848	{ Sep. 7, 1850	{ Died.
53	George H. Thomas...}	{ 1st Lt. 3d Artillery and Bvt. Major, U. S. A. }	{ April 2, 1851	{ May 1, 1854	{ Relieved.
54	Fitz-John Porter.....}	{ 1st Lt. 4th Artillery and Bvt. Major, U. S. A. }	{ May 1, 1854	{ Sep. 11, 1855	{ Relieved.
55	Henry F. Clarke.....}	{ 1st Lt. 2d Artillery and Bvt. Capt. U. S. A. }	{ Sep. 11, 1855	{ Aug. 6, 1856	{ Relieved.
DEPT. OF LAW.					
PROFESSORS.‡					
56	*Asa B. Gardner.....	Major, Judge Advocate....}	{ July 29, 1874	{ Aug. 28, 1878	{ Relieved.
57	*Guido N. Lieber.....}	{ Major, Judge Advocate....}	{ Aug. 28, 1878	{ Aug. 28, 1882	{ Relieved.
58	*Herbert P. Curtis...}	{ Major, Judge Advocate....}	{ Aug. 28, 1882	{ Aug. 28, 1886	{ Relieved.
59	*William Winthrop...}	{ Lt.-Col., Deputy Judge Advocate General... }	{ Aug. 28, 1886		

† The Commandant of Cadets is charged with the command of the battalion, and with the instruction of Cadets in the rules of military police, discipline, and administration. By the law of June 12, 1858, he is made Instructor of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry Tactics, and holds the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

‡ The Professorship of Law was created by Law of June 6, 1874.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

NO.	APPOINTMENT AND RANK.	ARMY RANK WHEN APPOINTED.	TERM OF SERVICE.		REMARKS.
			FROM	TO	
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.					
PROFESSORS. †					
60	*Jared Mansfield.....	Lt.-Col. Corps of Engineers	Oct. 7, 1812	Aug. 31, 1828	Resigned.
61	E. H. Courtenay (Acting).....	2d Lieut. Corps Engineers.	Sep. 1, 1828	Feb. 16, 1829	Tr. to 62.
62	Edward H. Courtenay	2d Lieut. Corps Engineers.	Feb. 16, 1829	Feb. 16, 1834	Resigned.
63	W. H. C. Bartlett (A'g.)	2d Lieut. Corps Engineers.	Nov. 22, 1834	April 20, 1836	Tr. to 64.
64	Wm. H. C. Bartlett..	2d Lieut. Corps Engineers.	April 30, 1836	Feb. 14, 1871	Retired.
65	Peter S. Michie.....	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Feb. 14, 1871		
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.					
PROFESSORS. †					
66	*W. A. Barron (A'g.)..	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	July 6, 1802	Feb. 14, 1807	Relieved.
67	*Jared Mansfield (A'g.)	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	May 3, 1802	Nov. 14, 1803	Relieved.
68	*F. R. Hassler (A'g.)	.....	Feb. 14, 1807	Dec. 31, 1809	Resigned.
69	Alden Partridge.....	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	April 13, 1813	Sep. 1, 1813	Tr. to 75.
70	*Andrew Ellicott.....	.....	Sep. 1, 1813	Aug. 29, 1820	Died.
71	*David B. Douglass..	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Aug. 29, 1820	May 1, 1823	Tr. to 77.
72	Charles Davies.....	.....	May 1, 1823	May 31, 1837	Resigned.
73	Albert E. Church.....	1st Lieut. 3d Artillery.....	June 1, 1837	Mar. 30, 1878	Died.
74	Edgar W. Bass.....	1st Lieut. Engineers.....	April 17, 1878		
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AND MILITARY ENGINEERING.					
PROFESSORS. †					
75	Alden Partridge.....	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Sep. 1, 1813	Dec. 31, 1816	Resigned.
76	*Claude Crozet.....	.....	Mar. 6, 1817	April 28, 1823	Resigned.
77	*David B. Douglass..	.....	May 1, 1823	Mar. 1, 1831	Resigned.
78	D. H. Mahan (Act'g.)	2d Lieut. Corps Engineers.	Sep. 1, 1830	Jan. 1, 1832	Tr. to 79.
79	Dennis H. Mahan.....	2d Lieut. Engineers.....	Jan. 1, 1832	Sep. 16, 1871	Drowned.
80	Junius B. Wheeler.....	Major of Engineers.....	Sep. 16, 1871	Sep. 29, 1884	Retired.
81	James Mercur.....	Captain of Engineers.....	Sep. 29, 1884		
DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.					
INSTRUCTORS.					
82	Alexander J. Swift...	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	June 30, 1841	Sep. 12, 1846	Relieved.
83	Frederic A. Smith...	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Sep. 12, 1846	Mar. 25, 1848	Relieved.
84	George W. Cullum...	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Mar. 25, 1848	May 19, 1851	Relieved.
85	Alexander H. Bowman	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	May 19, 1851	June 1, 1852	Relieved.
86	George W. Cullum...	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	June 1, 1852	Jan. 1, 1855	Relieved.
87	John G. Barnard.....	{ Capt. Corps Engineers } { and Bvt. Maj. U.S.A. }	Mar. 2, 1855	Sep. 8, 1856	Relieved.
88	Andrew J. Donelson..	1st Lieut. Corps Engineers	Sep. 9, 1856	Oct. 15, 1858	Relieved.
89	James C. Duane.....	1st Lieut. Corps Engineers	Oct. 16, 1858	Jan. 18, 1861	Relieved.
90	Miles D. McAlester...	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Sep. 10, 1863	June 22, 1864	Relieved.
91	William P. Craighill..	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	June 22, 1864	Aug. 31, 1864	Relieved.
92	George H. Mendell....	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Sep. 21, 1864	July 3, 1865	Relieved.
93	Henry M. Robert.....	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Aug. 31, 1865	Aug. 31, 1867	Relieved.
94	Peter S. Michie.....	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Aug. 31, 1867	Feb. 14, 1871	Prof. Phil.
95	Oswald H. Ernst.....	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Aug. 1, 1871	Aug. 28, 1878	Relieved.
96	Chas. W. Raymond...	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Aug. 28, 1878	Aug. 28, 1881	Relieved.
97	William S. Stanton...	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Aug. 28, 1881	Aug. 28, 1885	Relieved.
98	Francis V. Greene.....	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Aug. 28, 1885	Jan. 12, 1886	Relieved.
99	Philip M. Price.....	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Jan. 15, 1886	Jan. 4, 1889	Relieved.
100	George McC. Derby...	Capt. Corps of Engineers..	Jan. 4, 1889		

† The Professorships of "Natural and Experimental Philosophy," of "Mathematics," and of the "Art of Engineering in all its Branches," were created by Law of April 29, 1812.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

NO.	APPOINTMENT AND NAME.	ARMY RANK WHEN APPOINTED.	TERM OF SERVICE.		REMARKS.
			FROM	TO	
DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.					
FIRST TEACHERS.†					
101	*Francis Deseré Masson.....	.....	July 12, 1803	April 15, 1810	On leave.
102	*Florimond Masson .....	.....	April 15, 1810	Jan. 3, 1815	Resigned.
103	*Claudius Berard .....	.....	Jan. 3, 1815	Aug. 8, 1846	Tr. to 104.
PROFESSORS.‡					
104	*Claudius Berard .....	.....	Aug. 8, 1846	May 6, 1848	Died.
105	*Hyacinth R. Agnel... 2d Teacher.....	.....	May 16, 1848	Feb. 10, 1871	Died.
106	George L. Andrews.....	.....	Feb. 28, 1871	June 30, 1882	Tr. to 111.
DEPARTMENT OF SPANISH.					
PROFESSORS.§					
107	*Patrice de Janon....	Sword Master.....	July 1, 1857	Sep. 16, 1863	Dischar'd.
108	*H. R. Agnel (Acting)	.....	Sep. 16, 1863	July 27, 1864	Relieved.
109	Edward R. Platt (A'g)	{ Capt. 2d Artillery and Major, U. S. V. (J.) Advocate).....	July 27, 1864	Mar. 4, 1865	Relieved.
110	*Patrice de Janon....	.....	Mar. 4, 1865	June 30, 1882	Retired.
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.					
PROFESSOR.||					
111	George L. Andrews...	.....	June 30, 1882		
DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING.					
TEACHERS.¶					
112	*Francis Deseré Masson.....	.....	July 12, 1803	Sep. 1, 1808	Resigned.
113	*Christian E. Zoeller.....	.....	Sep. 1, 1808	April 30, 1810	Resigned.
114	*Christian E. Zoeller.....	.....	July 1, 1812	Jan. 5, 1819	Resigned.
115	*Thomas Gimbrede.....	.....	Jan. 5, 1819	Dec. 25, 1832	Died.
116	*Charles R. Leslie.....	.....	Mar. 2, 1833	April 15, 1834	Resigned.
117	*Robert W. Weir.....	.....	May 8, 1834	Aug. 8, 1846	Tr. to 118
PROFESSORS.††					
118	Robert W. Weir.....	Teacher.....	Aug. 8, 1846	July 25, 1876	Retired.
119	Charles W. Larned...	1st Lieut. 7th Cavalry.....	July 25, 1876		

† The First Teachership of the "French Language" was created by Law of February 23, 1803.

‡ The Professorship of the "French Language" was created by Law of August 8, 1846.

§ The Professorship of "Spanish" was created by Law of February 16, 1857.

|| The Professorship of "Modern Languages" was created by Law of June 23, 1879, and by the retirement of the Professor of Spanish, on June 30, 1882, went into effect. This Department embraces the Departments of the French and Spanish languages and English studies.

¶ The "Teachership of Drawing" was created by Law of February 23, 1803.

†† The "Professorship of Drawing" was created by Law of August 8, 1846.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

NO.	APPOINTMENT AND NAME.	ARMY RANK WHEN APPOINTED.	TERM OF SERVICE.		REMARKS.
			FROM	TO	
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY, AND GEOLOGY.					
PROFESSORS. †					
120	*Jas. Cutbush (Acting)	Post Surgeon	Sep. 1, 1820	Dec. 15, 1823	Died.
121	*J. C. Percival (A'g)	Assistant Surgeon	Mar. 4, 1824	July 6, 1824	Relieved.
122	*John Torrey (Act'g)	Assistant Surgeon	Aug. 25, 1824	June 15, 1827	Relieved.
123	W. F. Hopkins (A'g)	2d Lieut. 4th Artillery	June 15, 1827	Aug. 31, 1835	Relieved.
124	J. W. Bailey (Acting)	2d Lieut. 1st Artillery	Aug. 31, 1835	July 8, 1838	Tr. to 125.
125	Jacob W. Bailey	1st Lieut. 1st Artillery	July 8, 1838	Feb. 26, 1857	Died.
126	Henry L. Kendrick	Capt. 2d Artillery	Mar. 8, 1857	Dec. 13, 1880	Retired.
127	Samuel E. Tillman	1st Lieut. Engineers	Dec. 21, 1880		
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ETHICS.					
PROFESSORS. ‡					
128	*Rev. A. Empe (A'g) .....	.....	May 20, 1814	April 30, 1817	Resigned.
129	*Rev. Thomas Pictou .....	.....	July 23, 1818	Jan. 1, 1825	Resigned.
130	*Rev. C. P. McIlvaine .....	.....	Jan. 28, 1825	Dec. 31, 1827	Resigned.
131	*Rev. Thomas Warner .....	.....	Jan. 1, 1828	Sep. 1, 1838	Resigned.
132	*Rev. Jasper Adams .....	.....	Sep. 1, 1838	Nov. 15, 1840	Resigned.
133	Rev. M. F. Parks .....	.....	Dec. 5, 1840	Dec. 31, 1846	Resigned.
134	*Rev. Wm. T. Sproule .....	.....	Mar. 2, 1847	Aug. 16, 1856	Supers'd.
135	*John W. French .....	.....	Aug. 16, 1856	July 8, 1871	Died.
136	*John Forsyth .....	.....	July 28, 1871	Dec. 12, 1881	Retired.
137	*Wm. M. Postlethwaite .....	.....	Dec. 21, 1881		
DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY.					
INSTRUCTORS.					
138	James G. Benton	Captain of Ordnance	Feb. 27, 1857	April 26, 1861	Relieved.
139	Stephen V. Benét	1st Lieut. of Ordnance	April 26, 1861	Feb. 1, 1864	Relieved.
140	Thomas J. Treadwell	Captain of Ordnance	Feb. 11, 1864	Sep. 13, 1864	Relieved.
141	George T. Balch	Captain of Ordnance	Sep. 22, 1864	July 12, 1865	Relieved.
142	Alfred Mordecai	Captain of Ordnance	July 12, 1865	Aug. 2, 1869	Relieved.
143	Theo. Edson	Major of Ordnance	Aug. 2, 1869	Nov. 17, 1870	Died.
144	Thomas C. Bradford	Captain of Ordnance	Jan. 1, 1871	Jan. 12, 1872	Died.
145	Stephen C. Lyford	Captain of Ordnance	Jan. 30, 1872	June 28, 1872	Relieved.
146	John R. McGinness	Captain of Ordnance	July 25, 1872	Aug. 30, 1874	Relieved.
147	Alfred Mordecai	Captain of Ordnance	Aug. 30, 1874	Aug. 28, 1881	Relieved.
148	Clifton Comly	Major of Ordnance	Aug. 28, 1881	Aug. 28, 1886	Relieved.
149	Henry Metcalfe	Captain of Ordnance	Aug. 28, 1886		

† The Professorship of "Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology" was created by Law of July 5, 1838.

‡ The Professorship of "Geography, History, and Ethics," was created by Law of April 14, 1818; the "Chaplain to be Professor."

SERVICES AND PROMOTIONS
OF THE
OFFICERS
OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

 The services and promotions of the Officers of the Military Academy, who were Graduates of the Institution, will be found recorded with their respective Classes.

SUPERINTENDENT.

3... (Born Mas.)... **JONATHAN WILLIAMS** (Ap'd Pa.)

Civil History. — Born, May 20, 1750, at Boston, Mas. During the Revolutionary War he resided in Europe, being the Private Secretary to his relative, Dr. Franklin, on his Mission to France, and acted part of the time as a Commercial Agent for the United States. From 1790 to 1801, he lived in Philadelphia, Pa.

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of MAJOR, 2D REGIMENT OF ARTILLERISTS AND ENGINEERS, FEB. 16, 1801.

Served : as Inspector of Fortifications, from Dec. 14, 1801, when appointed, till the Peace Establishment of 1802, in which he was retained, Apr. 1, as

MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, TO RANK FROM FEB. 16, 1801.

As "Principal Engineer," he at once assumed the Superintendency of (LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 8, 1802)

the Military Academy, which position he held till June 20, 1803, having immediate charge, at the same time, of the construction of the interior defenses of New York harbor.

RESIGNED, JUNE 20, 1803.

Having tendered his resignation on a point of command, he, on the solicitation of President Jefferson, accepted the re-appointment of

CHIEF ENGINEER, TO RANK AS LIEUT.-COLONEL, APRIL 19, 1805, resuming at the same time his position of Superintendent of the Military Academy and charge of the construction of the defenses of the inner

(COLONEL — CHIEF ENGINEER — FEB. 23, 1808)

harbor of New York, which duties he continued to perform with distinguished ability till July 31, 1812, when, in consequence of the Secretary of War refusing him the command of Castle Williams in the War with

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Great Britain, then commencing, a position to which he felt entitled, having built the work and being the senior officer present, he again

RESIGNED, JULY 31, 1812.

Civil History. — After his resignation, he resided in Philadelphia, devoting himself to literary and scientific pursuits, and was elected to Congress in 1814. He was the author of several military and philosophical papers, and for many years the Corresponding Secretary and a very efficient working member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED, MAY 16, 1815, AT PHILADELPHIA, PA. : AGED 65.

24....(Born N. H.).....**JOHN BLISS**.....(Ap'd N. H.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of
FIRST LIEUT., 11TH INFANTRY, MAR. 12, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Northern (CAPTAIN 11TH INFANTRY, MAY 13, 1813: 6TH INFANTRY, MAY 17, 1815) frontier, being wounded in the Battle of Niagara, July 25, 1814 ; in command of company at Plattsburg, N. Y., 1815-18, — Rouse's Point, N. Y., 1818, — and Plattsburg, N. Y., 1818 ; at the Military Academy, as Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Infantry Tactics, Apr. 2, 1818, to Jan. 11, 1819 ; on frontier duty at Bellefontaine, Mo., 1819, — Missouri River, 1819-20, — and Council Bluffs, Io., 1820-21 ; on leave of

(TRANSFERRED TO 5TH INFANTRY, 1821, AND TO 3D INFANTRY, 1822)

absence, 1821-22 ; on frontier duty at Ft. Howard, Wis., 1822-25 ; on

(BVT. MAJOR, MAY 13, 1823, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Recruiting service, 1825-26 ; on frontier duty at Ft. Winnebago, Wis., 1826, — Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1826-27, — and at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1827-29 ; on leave of absence, 1829-30 ; on frontier duty at Des Moines, Io., 1830, — and at Ft. Armstrong, Ill., 1830-32 ; in the Black

(MAJOR, 1ST INFANTRY, JULY 15, 1831)

Hawk War, being engaged in command of a regiment in the Battle of the Bad Axe, Aug. 2, 1832 ; on leave of absence, 1832-33 ; on frontier

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, 6TH INFANTRY, OCT. 30, 1836)

duty at Ft. Snelling, Min., 1833-36 ; and in garrison at Newport Barracks, Ky., 1836-37.

RESIGNED, SEP. 6, 1837.

Civil History. — Unknown.

26....(Born N. Y.)....**WILLIAM J. WORTH**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of
FIRST LIEUT., 23D INFANTRY, MAR. 19, 1813.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lewis, 1813, and to Brig-General Scott, 1814, in the Cam-

(BVT. CAPTAIN, JULY 5, 1814, FOR GALLANT AND DISTINGUISHED
CONDUCT IN THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA)

paign on the Northern frontier, being severely wounded in the Battle of

(BVT. MAJOR, JULY 25, 1814, FOR GALLANTRY AND GOOD CONDUCT
IN THE BATTLE OF NIAGARA)

Niagara, July 25, 1814 ; in garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1815-17, (CAPTAIN, 23D INFANTRY, AUG. 19, 1814: 2D INFANTRY, MAY 17, 1815)

ACADEMIC BOARD.

— Greenbush, N. Y., 1817-19, — Plattsburg, N. Y., 1819, — and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1819-20 ; as Superintendent of Recruiting service, 1820 ; at the Military Academy, as Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Infantry Tactics, Mar. 17, 1820, to Dec. 2, 1828 ; in garrison (TRANSFERRED, MAY 17, 1821, TO 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY)

son at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1829 ; as Member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1829 ; on leave of absence, 1829 ; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1829-32 ; in command of Ft. Monroe Arsenal, Va., 1832, — (MAJOR, ORDNANCE CORPS, MAY 30, 1832)

Frankfort Arsenal, Pa., 1832-35, — and of Watervliet Arsenal, 1835-38 ; in command of 8th Infantry, July-Oct., 1838, and of Northern Department, Oct., 1838-Dec., 1839, during Canada Border Disturbances ; in the (COLONEL, 8TH INFANTRY, JULY 7, 1838)

Florida War against the Seminole Indians, 1840-42, commanding District of Tampa, Jan.-May, 1841, and the Army in Florida, May, 1841, to Aug., 1842, being engaged in the Attack on Halleck Tustenuggee's Band at Pilaklikaha, Apr. 19, 1842 ; in command of the Department of Florida, (BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 1, 1842, FOR GALLANTRY AND HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED SERVICES AS COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN THE WAR AGAINST THE FLORIDA INDIANS)

1842-46 ; in command of brigade, 1846-47, and division, 1847-48, in the War with Mexico, being engaged in the Battle of Monterey,* Sep. 21-23, (BVT. MAJ.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, SEP. 23, 1846, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE SEVERAL CONFLICTS AT MONTEREY, MEX.)

1846, — Siege of Vera Cruz, Mar. 9-29, 1847, — Battle of Cerro Gordo, Apr. 17-18, 1847, — Capture of San Antonio, Aug. 20, 1847, — Battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, — Battle of Molino del Rey, Sep. 8, 1847, — Battle of Chapultepec, Sep. 13, 1847, — and Assault and Capture of the City of Mexico, Sep. 13-14, 1847 ; and in command of the Department of Texas and New Mexico, Nov. 7, 1848, to May 7, 1849.

DIED, MAY 7, 1849, AT SAN ANTONIO, TEX.: AGED 55.

* Presented by Congress, May 2, 1847, with a Sword of Honor, "In testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in Storming Monterey." He was also presented with a Sword by the State of New York, in 1848, — by his native county, Columbia, in 1842, — and by the State of Louisiana in 1848 ; and the City of New York has erected a Monument to his memory, at the junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, facing Madison Square.

28.....(Born Mas.).....**JOHN FOWLE**.....(Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of SECOND LIEUT., 9TH INFANTRY, APR. 9, 1812. REGIMENTAL PAYMASTER, JULY 3, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in the Campaigns (FIRST LIEUT., 9TH INFANTRY, APR. 16, 1813)

on the Northern frontier, being wounded in the Battle of Niagara, July (CAPTAIN, 9TH INFANTRY, JUNE 10, 1814 : 5TH INFANTRY, MAY 17, 1815)

25, 1814 ; on frontier duty at Detroit, Mich., 1815-18, — Ft. Gratiot, Mich., 1818-19, — Green Bay, Wis., 1819, — and Ft. Crawford, Wis., 1819-22 ; on Recruiting service, 1822-23 ; on frontier duty at Council Bluffs, Io., 1823-24, — and Ft. Edwards, Ill., 1824 ; on leave of absence,

ACADEMIC BOARD.

1824-25 ; on Recruiting service, 1825 ; on frontier duty at Ft. Snelling,
(BVT. MAJOR, JUNE 10, 1824, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Min., 1825-26 ; on Recruiting service, 1826 ; on frontier duty at Ft.
Snelling, Min., 1826 ; on leave of absence, 1826-27 ; on frontier duty at
Ft. Crawford, Wis., 1827-28, — Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1828, — and Ft.
Dearborn, Ill., 1828 ; on leave of absence, 1830-32 ; on frontier duty at
Ft. Brady, Mich., 1832-33 ; at the Military Academy, as Commandant
(MAJOR, 3D INFANTRY, MAR. 4, 1833)

of Cadets and Instructor of Infantry Tactics, July 10, 1833, to Mar. 31,
1838 ; and while en route to his post, by the bursting of the boiler of the

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, 6TH INFANTRY, DEC. 25, 1837)
steamer Moselle, on the Ohio River, near Cincinnati, was
KILLED, APR. 25, 1838.

45. . . (Born S. C.) . . . **HAMILTON S. HAWKINS** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of
SECOND LIEUT., 6TH INFANTRY, APR. 26, 1861.

Served : in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., May 28, 1861, to Jan. 20,
(FIRST LIEUT., 6TH INFANTRY, MAY 14, 1861)

1862 ; on Quartermaster duty (Regimental Quartermaster, Dec. 25, 1861,
to Dec., 1862) and in Campaign with the Army of the Potomac to Dec.,
(CAPTAIN, 6TH INFANTRY, SEP. 20, 1863)

1863 ; on Recruiting service to Dec., 1864 ; with regiment in New York
harbor to May, 1865, — and in Georgia, South and North Carolina to
July 25, 1868 ; on leave of absence to Jan. 16, 1869 ; with regiment in
South Carolina to Mar., 1869, — Ft. Gibson, I. T., Apr.-May, 1869, — in
the field to Apr. 28, 1870, — en route to and at Little Rock, Ark., to
Oct., 1871, — Ft. Hays, Kan., to May, 1872, — Ft. Buford, Dak., to Sep.,
1874 (leave of absence to Feb., 1875), — Disbursing duty in the Freed-
man's Bureau to Oct. 19, 1878 (leave of absence to May 18, 1879), — Ft.
Buford, Dak., to June 2, 1879, — Ft. Lincoln, Dak., to June, 1880, —
Camp in White River, Col., to Sep., 1880, — Ft. Lyon, Col., to May 13,
1881, — Scouting in Colorado to Sep., 1881, — Ft. Thornburgh, Utah, to
(MAJOR, 10TH INFANTRY, OCT. 31, 1883)

Oct., 1882, — Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Nov. 1, 1883, — Ft. Wayne, Mich.,
to June 2, 1884, — Ft. Bliss, Tex., to June 28, 1886, — and Ft. Leaven-
worth, Kan. (Infantry and Cavalry School for Practice), to Jan. 28, 1888 ;

(LIEUT.-COL., 23D INFANTRY, FEB. 17, 1889)
and at the Military Academy as Commandant of Cadets and Instructor
of Tactics, Feb. 1, 1888, to

47. . . . (Born Mas.) **FABIUS WHITING** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of

SECOND LIEUT. OF ARTILLERY, FEB. 10, 1812.

FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, JUNE 20, 1813.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Northern
frontier, being Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-General Chandler, 1814 ; in garrisi-
(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 17, 1815)

son at Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1815-17 ; on Recruiting service, 1817-18 ;
in garrison at Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1818 ; as Battalion Quartermaster
of Artillery, May, 1818, to June, 1819 ; as Acting Judge Advocate of the

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Northern Division, June to Dec., 1819; at the Military Academy, as
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 10, 1819: 1ST ARTILLERY,
MAY 17, 1821)

Instructor of Artillery, Aug. 15, 1820, to Aug. 7, 1821; in command of
company at Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1821-23, — Ft. McHenry, Md., 1823,
— Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1823-27, — Ft. Johnston, N. C., 1827-28, —
and Ft. Monroe, Va., 1828-29; on Recruiting service, 1829; in command

(BVT. MAJOR, SEP. 10, 1829, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

of company at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1829-31, — and Bellona Arsenal, Va.,
1831-32; on leave of absence, June to Dec., 1832; in command of com-
pany at Bellona Arsenal, Va., 1832-33, — Ft. Monroe, Va., 1834-36, —
and Champlain Arsenal, Vt., 1836-38; and on sick leave of absence,
1838-42.

DIED, MAY 16, 1842, AT LANCASTER, MAS.

56....(Born N. Y.).. **ASA BIRD GARDINER***.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of

SECOND LIEUT., 9TH INFANTRY, JULY 20, 1866.

Served: in garrison at Newport Barracks, Ky., Aug. 28 to Oct. 9,
1866; as Act'g Asst. Adjutant-General and Disbursing Officer at head-
quarters of General Recruiting Service, New York city, Oct. 11, 1866,

(FIRST LIEUT., 9TH INFANTRY, FEB. 14, 1868)

to June 23, 1869; on sick leave of absence to Sep. 13, 1869; in garrison,

(TRANSFERRED TO 1ST ARTILLERY, APR. 3, 1869)

New York harbor, Sep. 13, 1869 (Court Martial duty, Oct. 14—Nov. 12,
1869, Recorder of Retiring Board, Apr. 14, 1870—Jan. 7, 1871, and Asst.
Judge Advocate, Department of the East, Jan. 16—Feb. 4, 1871), to July 5,
1871; as Asst. Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, to Dec. 9,
1872, — and of the Division of the South (Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen-
eral McDowell, Oct. 4, 1872, to August 19, 1873), to Aug. 23, 1873; as

(MAJOR, STAFF — JUDGE ADVOCATE, AUG. 18, 1873)

Judge Advocate, Department of the South, to July 29, 1874; as Professor
of Law at the U. S. Military Academy, July 29, 1874, to Aug. 28, 1878;
as Judge Advocate of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the
East, Sep. 9, 1878 (sick leave, Aug. 8—Oct. 5, 1881, and on various de-
tached services, July 25—Aug. 2, 1879, Feb. 19—Mar. 2, 1880), to Mar. 5,
1885; in preparing text-book on Military Law for the use of Cadets of
the Military Academy (sick leave of absence, Sep. 3, 1886, to Oct. 21,
1887), to Oct. 26, 1887; and on duty in the office of the Secretary of
War engaged in various professional matters, to Nov. 17, 1888.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, DEC. 8, 1888, FOR DISABILITY
IN LINE OF DUTY.

Civil History. — Counselor-at-Law since 1860. Judge of the Pro-
visional Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 4 to
May 8, 1866. Degree of A. M. conferred by College of the City of New
York, 1862, by Dartmouth College, N. H., 1864, and by Columbia Col-
lege, N. Y., 1869; and of LL. D. by New York University, 1875. Author
of "Jurisdiction and Powers of the United States and State Courts in
reference to Writs of Habeas Corpus as affecting the Army and Navy;"
of "Evidence and Practice in Military Courts," and "Practical Forms
for use in Courts-Martial and Remarks as to Procedure;" and of numer-

ACADEMIC BOARD.

ous miscellaneous articles. Secretary-General of the Society of the Cincinnati since 1884.

* ASA BIRD GARDINER, before entering the U. S. Army, served in the Rebellion as First Lieutenant, 1st Reg. N. Y. Volunteers, May 27 to Aug. 7, 1861, — Captain, 22d Reg. N. Y. State Militia, May 31 to Sep. 5, 1862, and June 18 to July 24, 1863, — and First Lieutenant, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, May 29, 1865, to Aug. 13, 1866, being engaged in several campaigns and various conflicts.

57. . . (Born S. C.) . . . **GUIDO NORMAN LIEBER** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of
FIRST LIEUT., 11TH INFANTRY, MAY 14, 1861.

Served : in garrison at Ft. Independence, Mas., July—Oct., 1861, — in Maryland (Regimental Adjutant, Sep. 18 to Oct. 1, 1862) to Mar., 1862, — and in the Virginia Peninsular and Northern Campaigns to Nov. 13, 1862, being engaged in the Battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862,

(BVT. CAPTAIN, JUNE 27, 1862, "FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES IN THE BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL, VA.")

and of Manassas, Va., Aug. 30, 1862, and as Aide-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief, Aug. 23 to Nov. 13, 1862 ; as Judge Advocate, Department of

(MAJOR, STAFF — JUDGE ADVOCATE, U. S. VOLUNTEERS,
Nov. 13, 1862)

the Gulf, Dec. 17, 1862 (Act'g Asst. Adjutant-General, Aug. 30, to Dec.,
(CAPTAIN, 11TH INFANTRY, JULY 2, 1863)

1863), to July 2, 1865, being engaged in the Combats of Sabine Cross
(BVT. MAJOR, MAY 28, 1864, "FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES IN THE RED RIVER CAMPAIGN")

Roads, La., Apr. 8, and Camden River, La., Apr. 23, 1864, and Battle of Pleasant Hill, La., Apr. 9, 1864 ; as Assistant in the Bureau of Military
(BVT. LIEUT.-COL., MAR. 13, 1865, "FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES DURING THE WAR")

Justice, July 13 to Aug. 14, 1865, and in the Office of Rebellion Records to Apr. 25, 1867 ; as Judge Advocate, Fifth Military District, May 21,

(TRANSFERRED TO 29TH INFANTRY, SEP. 21, 1866)

(MAJOR, STAFF — JUDGE ADVOCATE, U. S. ARMY, FEB. 25, 1867)

1867, to Aug., 1868, — of the Department of Dakota to Oct. 5, 1872, — of the Division of the South, Jan. 2 to May 1, 1873, — of the Department of the East to Nov. 1, 1873, — and of the Division of the Atlantic to Aug. 27, 1878 ; as Professor of Law at the U. S. Military Academy, Aug. 28, 1878, to Aug. 28, 1882 ; as Assistant to the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C., Sep. 4, 1882, to July 25, 1884 ; and as Acting Judge
(COLONEL, STAFF — ASST. JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, JULY 5, 1884)
Advocate General, July 25, 1884, to

58. . . (Born Mas.) . . . **HERBERT PELHAM CURTIS*** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of
MAJOR, STAFF — JUDGE ADVOCATE, FEB. 25, 1867.

Served : in the Bureau of Military Justice, Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1867, to May, 1870 ; as Judge Advocate, Department of the Platte, to Nov., 1871, — and Division of the Pacific and Department of California, Dec. 26, 1871, to Nov. 15, 1877 ; as Assistant to the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1877, to Aug. 27, 1882 ; as Professor of Law at the U. S. Military Academy, Aug. 28, 1882, to

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Aug. 28, 1886 ; and as Judge Advocate of the Division of the Atlantic
(LIEUT.-COLONEL, STAFF — DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
SEP. 10, 1888)
and Department of the East, Aug. 31, 1886, to

* HERBERT P. CURTIS, before entering the U. S. Army, was an officer of Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers, Jan. 4, 1862, to June 26, 1865, and Judge Advocate, U. S. Volunteers, to Feb. 25, 1867, being engaged in various conflicts, receiving, Mar. 13, 1865, for his faithful and meritorious services, the brevets of Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel.

59....(Born Ct.)....**WILLIAM WINTHROP***.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of

MAJOR, STAFF — JUDGE ADVOCATE, FEB. 25, 1867.

Served : in the Bureau of Military Justice, Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1867, to Sep., 1882 ; as Judge Advocate of the Division of the Pacific
(LIEUT.-COLONEL, STAFF — DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
JULY 5, 1884)

and Department of California to Aug. 5, 1886 ; and as Professor of Law at the U. S. Military Academy, Aug. 28, 1886, to

* WILLIAM WINTHROP, before entering the U. S. Army, was a Private of N. Y. State Militia, Apr. 17-June 3, 1861, — Lieutenant and Captain, U. S. Sharpshooters, Oct. 1, 1861, to Sep. 16, 1864, — and Judge Advocate of Volunteers, Sep. 19, 1864, to Feb. 25, 1867 ; and for faithful and meritorious services in the field and in the Bureau of Military Justice, received, Mar. 13, 1865, the brevets of Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel, U. S. Volunteers.

60....(Born Ct.)....**JARED MANSFIELD**.....(Ap'd Ct.)

Civil History. — After his graduation at Yale College, Ct., he became a Teacher of Mathematics, Navigation, and the Classics, at New Haven, Ct., and at Philadelphia, Pa. ; and was an Author of various essays on scientific subjects.

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of

CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAY 3, 1802.

Served : at the Military Academy, as Acting Professor of Mathematics, May 3, 1802, to Nov. 14, 1803 ; as Surveyor-General of Ohio and the
(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JUNE 11, 1805)

Northwestern Territory, Nov. 14, 1803, to Oct. 7, 1812.

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808)

RESIGNED, JULY 23, 1810.

Re-appointed in the Military service as

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
OCT. 7, 1812.

Served at the Military Academy as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Oct. 7, 1812, to Aug. 31, 1828.

RESIGNED, AUG. 31, 1828.

Civil History. — After his resignation, being advanced in years, he returned to his home in New Haven, Ct., where he resided till he

DIED, FEB. 3, 1830, AT NEW HAVEN, CT. : AGED 71.

66..(Born Eng.)..**WILLIAM AMHERST BARRON**..(Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of

FIRST LIEUT., 14TH INFANTRY, JUNE 8, 1799 ; DECLINED.

CAPTAIN, 2D ARTILLERISTS AND ENGINEERS, MAY 6, 1800.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Served : at Atlantic Posts from 1800 to 1802, when the Army was re-
(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS, APR. 1, 1802)
(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JUNE 11, 1805)
organized ; and at the Military Academy, as Acting Professor of Mathe-
matics, July 6, 1802, to Feb. 14, 1807.
RESIGNED, JUNE 15, 1807.
Re-appointed in the Army with the rank of
CAPT., STAFF — ASST. DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., APR. 2, 1813.
Served 1813-15, during the War with Great Britain, chiefly at New
York.
DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.
Re-appointed in the Army with the rank of
CAPT., STAFF — ASST. DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., APR. 18, 1818.
Served on Quartermaster duty, 1818 to 1821.
DISBANDED, JUNE 1, 1821.
Civil History. — Unknown.
DIED, 18—.

68..(Born Switz'd)..FERDINAND R. HASSLER.....(Ap'd Pa.)

Civil History. — Having received an excellent education, and being a man of high scientific attainments, he was employed by the government of his native land on the Trigonometrical Survey of Switzerland. Subsequently he emigrated to the United States.

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as
ACTING PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, FEB. 14, 1807.

Served at the Military Academy, as Acting Professor of Mathematics,
Feb. 14, 1807, to Dec. 31, 1809.

RESIGNED, FEB. 14, 1810.

Civil History. — He was selected by President Jefferson to direct the United States Coast Survey, but owing to our threatening relations with Great Britain, nothing was done till 1811, when Prof. Hassler went to Europe (Sep. 4, 1811) to procure the necessary instruments and standards of measure for commencing the work, but he was detained in England as an alien enemy till 1815. Upon his return he was formally appointed Superintendent of the Coast Survey, but did not commence his first labors in the field till 1817. The next year the Survey was effectively discontinued, and not resumed till 1832, from which time Prof. Hassler directed this great work till he

DIED, NOV. 20, 1843, AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.: AGED: 74.

70....(Born Pa.)....ANDREW ELLICOTT.....(Ap'd Pa.)

Civil History. — Being scientifically educated, he was employed in surveying and planning the city of Washington, and, from 1796 to 1801, as Commissioner on behalf of the United States for determining the Boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions in North America, his Journal of which was published in 1803. He was also a frequent contributor of mathematical and other scientific papers to the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, Pa.

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, SEP. 1, 1813.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Served at the Military Academy as Professor of Mathematics, Sep. 1, 1813, to Aug. 29, 1820.

DIED, AUG. 29, 1820, AT WEST POINT, N. Y. : AGED 67.

76. . . . (Born France) . . . **CLAUDE CROZET** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — He was educated at the celebrated Polytechnic School of Paris, and served as an Artillery officer, under Napoleon. After emigrating to this country he was appointed in the service of the United States as

ASST. PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING, OCT. 1, 1816.

Served at the Military Academy, 1816–23, as Asst. Professor of Engineering, Oct. 1, 1816, to Mar. 6, 1817, and as Professor of Engineering, (PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING, MAR. 6, 1817)

ing, Mar. 6, 1817, to Apr. 28, 1823. In giving instruction to his pupils he made much use of the *blackboard*, taught Descriptive Geometry as a necessary preliminary to the proper study of Engineering, and greatly improved and developed the course of military science intrusted to his charge.

RESIGNED, APR. 28, 1823.

Civil History. — After his resignation he became a successful Civil Engineer in Virginia; and was a member of the Board "to Revise the Programme of Instruction at the Military Academy," Jan. 12 to Apr. 24, 1860.

DIED, 1863, AT VA.

77. . . . (Born N. J.) . . . **DAVID B. DOUGLASS** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 1, 1813.

Served: at West Point, N. Y., 1813–14; in the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain, on the Northern frontier, in command of the Company of Bombardiers, Sappers, and Miners, being engaged on Reconnoissance of Ft. George, U. C., July 21, 1814, — in the Battle of Niagara, U. C., July 25, 1814, — and Defense of Fort Erie, U. C., Aug. 3–Sep. 17, 1814, participating in the repulse of the Assault upon the work, Aug. 15, and the Sortie from it, Sep. 17, 1814, upon the enemy's siege works; and at the

(BVT. CAPTAIN, SEP. 17, 1814, FOR DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES IN THE DEFENSE OF FT. ERIE, U. C.)

Military Academy, 1815–31,* as Principal Assistant Professor of Natural (CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 31, 1819, TO AUG. 29, 1820)

(PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, AUG. 29, 1820)

and Experimental Philosophy, Jan. 1, 1815, to Aug. 29, 1820, — Professor of Mathematics, Aug. 29, 1820, to May 1, 1823, — and Professor of Engineering, (PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING, MAY 1, 1823)

neering May 1, 1823, to Mar. 1, 1831.

RESIGNED, MAR. 1, 1831.

Civil History. — Chief Engineer of the Morris Canal Company, N. J., 1830–32. Professor, in the University of the City of New York, of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering, 1832–33, — of Civil Engineering, 1833–39, — and of Civil Engineering and Architecture, 1839–40. Chief Engineer, 1833–36, of the Croton Water Works, of which he made the

ACADEMIC BOARD.

original surveys, plans, and estimates, and demonstrated the practicability of procuring an adequate supply of water for the city of New York from the Croton River. Chief Engineer, 1837-40, of Greenwood Cemetery, Long Island, N. Y., which he designed and laid out. President of Kenyon College, at Gambier, O., 1840-44. Chief Engineer to lay out the Albany Cemetery, N. Y., 1845-46, — to develop the landscape features of Staten Island, 1847, — and to lay out the Protestant Cemetery, at Quebec, Can., 1848. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., 1848-49, — Author of various Professional Papers, and of Lectures on the Niagara Campaign of 1814. Degree of LL. D. conferred by

DIED, OCT. 21, 1849, AT GENEVA, N. Y. : AGED 60.

* While on leave of absence from the Military Academy, during the summer vacation of 1819, he was the Astronomical Surveyor of the Commission for determining the U. S. Boundary from Niagara to Detroit, and the following summer he accompanied Gov. Cass, in a similar capacity, to the Northwest. His professional reputation caused him to be employed, during the summer vacations of 1826-30, as Consulting Engineer of the State of Pennsylvania, being himself charged with the survey of several of the more difficult parts of the State system of public works.

101. (Born France). **FRANCIS DESERÉ MASSON** . . (Ap'd N. J.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as
FIRST TEACHER OF FRENCH, JULY 12, 1803.

Served : at the Military Academy as First Teacher of French, July 12, 1803, to Apr. 15, 1810, and of Drawing, July 12, 1803, to Sep. 1, 1808 ; and on leave of absence in Europe, Apr. 15, 1810, to Mar. 31, 1812.

RESIGNED, MAR. 31, 1812.

Civil History. — Unknown.

DIED, 18—.

102. (Born France) . . **FLORIMOND MASSON** (Ap'd N. J.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as
TEACHER OF FRENCH, APR. 15, 1810.

Served at the Military Academy as Teacher of French, Apr. 15, 1810, to Mar. 31, 1812 (substitute for his brother, absent in Europe), and First Teacher, Aug. 11, 1812, to Jan. 3, 1815.

RESIGNED, JAN. 3, 1815.

Civil History. — Unknown.

DIED, 18—.

103. (Born France) . . **CLAUDIUS BERARD** (Ap'd Pa.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as
FIRST TEACHER OF FRENCH, JAN. 3, 1815.

Served at the Military Academy, from Jan. 3, 1815, till May 6, 1848.
PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, AUG. 8, 1846.

DIED, MAY 6, 1848, AT WEST POINT, N. Y. : AGED 62.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

PROFESSOR CLAUDIUS BERARD was born, April 12, 1785, at Bordeaux, France, where he received an excellent classical education. Scholarly in his tastes, even the stirring events of the French Revolution seem not to have awakened in him any desire for military glory. When drafted for Napoleon's army, Berard's father hired a substitute who, in 1807, was

ACADEMIC BOARD.

killed, whereupon young Berard emigrated to the United States. After a short residence in New York city and about two years on Long Island, he removed to Lancaster, Pa. In 1812, he was appointed Professor of Latin and Greek in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he remained till appointed, Jan. 3, 1815, First Teacher of French, in the U. S. Military Academy, and, subsequently, Aug. 8, 1846, as the Professor of French. For more than thirty-three years he faithfully and satisfactorily performed the duties of his office, and those of Librarian of the Academy, till death, May 6, 1848, terminated his career of usefulness.

As a Teacher, Berard displayed invincible patience, and no degree of dullness in a pupil would disturb or discourage him. His most marked characteristics were his moderation, unobtrusiveness, and self-abnegation. In his daily intercourse he ever showed kindly consideration for others' feelings and opinions. Without affectation or pretense, he was always the kind and courteous Frenchman.

105. (Born N. Y.)..**HYACINTH R. AGNEL**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Civil History. — He was born in New York of French parentage. In 1821 he went to South America to acquire the Spanish language, and entered the military service, in which he was wounded. From 1825 to 1833 he resided in Paris, and, upon his return to America, became a teacher in the Union Hill Academy, Westchester County, N. Y.

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as

SECOND TEACHER OF FRENCH, FEB. 4, 1840.

Served at the Military Academy as Second Teacher of French, Feb. 4, 1840, to May 16, 1848, — as Professor of French, May 16, 1848, to

(PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, MAY 16, 1848)

Feb. 10, 1871, — and as Acting Professor of Spanish, Sep. 16, 1863, to July 27, 1864.

DIED, FEB. 10, 1871, AT WEST POINT, N. Y.

107. (Born S. Amer.)..**PATRICE de JANON**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as

SWORD MASTER, JAN. 6, 1846.

Served at the Military Academy as Sword Master, Jan. 6, 1846, to

(PROFESSOR OF SPANISH, JULY 1, 1857)

July 1, 1857, — and as Professor of the Spanish Language, July 1, 1857, to Sep. 16, 1863.

DISCHARGED, SEP. 16, 1863.

Reinstated in the Military service as

PROFESSOR OF SPANISH, FEB. 28, 1865.

Served at the Military Academy as Professor of the Spanish Language, Mar. 4, 1865, to June 30, 1882.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, JUNE 30, 1882, HE BEING
64 YEARS OF AGE.

113. (Born Switz'd)..**CHRISTIAN E. ZOELLER**....(Ap'd N. J.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as

TEACHER OF DRAWING, SEP. 1, 1808.

Served at the Military Academy as Teacher of Drawing, Sep. 1, 1808, to April 30, 1810.

RESIGNED, APR. 30, 1810.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Re-appointed in the Military service as

TEACHER OF DRAWING, JULY 1, 1812.

Served at the Military Academy as Teacher of Drawing, July 1, 1812, to Jan. 5, 1819.

RESIGNED, JAN. 5, 1819.

Civil History. — Unknown.

115. (Born France). . . **THOMAS GIMBREDE** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Civil History. — After emigrating from France to the United States, he became a Miniature Painter and Engraver.

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as

TEACHER OF DRAWING, JAN. 5, 1819.

Served at the Military Academy as Teacher of Drawing, Jan. 5, 1819, to Dec. 25, 1832.

DIED, DEC. 25, 1832, AT WEST POINT, N. Y. : AGED 51.

116. (Born Eng.) . . . **CHARLES R. LESLIE** (Ap'd Eng.)

Civil History. — Born in London, Oct. 19, 1794, while his American parents were on a visit to England. After the usual term of school education in Philadelphia, he was apprenticed to a bookseller, but having a strong predilection for painting, he went to England in 1813 to study under the auspices of West and Allston, and soon became a pupil worthy of such masters.

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as

TEACHER OF DRAWING, MAR. 2, 1833.

Served at the Military Academy as Teacher of Drawing, Mar. 2, 1833, to Apr. 15, 1834.

RESIGNED, APR. 15, 1834.

Civil History. — After his resignation he went back to England, where he ranked among the most distinguished artists, particularly in the delineation of humorous subjects.

DIED, MAY 5, 1859, AT LONDON, ENG. : AGED 65.

117. . . (Born N. Y.) . . . **ROBERT W. WEIR** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as

TEACHER OF DRAWING, MAY 8, 1834.

Served at the Military Academy as Teacher of Drawing, May 8, 1834, to Aug. 8, 1846, — and as Professor of Drawing, Aug. 8, 1846, to July 25, 1876.

RETIREMENT FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, JULY 25, 1876, HE BEING OVER 62 YEARS OF AGE.

DIED, MAY 1, 1889, AT NEW YORK CITY : AGED 86.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

PROFESSOR ROBERT W. WEIR, one of the most eminent American artists, was born, June 18, 1803, at New Rochelle, N. Y., where he passed his school-boy days amid less of the lights than the shadows of youth. At the age of sixteen, his father having failed in business, the son entered a mercantile establishment, but with little taste for day-books and ledgers

other than to use their leaves for sketching. He finally lost his situation for caricaturing one of the heads of the house.

Weir, feeling the talent within him, now decided to devote his life to the study and practice of art. His first picture, — "Paul preaching at Athens," — painted in his nineteenth year under many difficulties, proved so successful that it encouraged him to pursue his chosen profession with redoubled ardor. The better to fit himself for the delineation of human figures, he now entered upon a course of anatomical and other professional studies.

Through the kind aid of friends, Weir, in 1824, visited Italy, where, with high aspiration and glowing enthusiasm, he devoted four years to the study of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, and other great masters of the land of art. Though much absorbed in the contemplation of their immortal works, he found time to produce several original pictures of remarkable merit, such as "Christ and Nicodemus" and "The Angel releasing Peter." From early morning till daylight waned, the young artist was to be found in his own atelier, the French Academy, the Vatican or Sistine Chapel, and oft on moonlight nights, deep in thought,

"stood within the Coliseum's wall
'Midst the chief relics of almighty Rome."

Upon Weir's return to America, in 1828, with the *spolia opima* of his four years' collections of prints, etchings, and curious antiques, he took up his residence in New York city, where he pursued his profession with rapidly growing reputation, his paintings being the leading works of the exhibitions. Soon he was elected an Associate, and, in 1829, a Member of the National Academy, in which, the following year, he became Professor of Perspective, — "a grand title," said he "full of honor, of course, but not in the least remunerative."

So high became Weir's professional reputation, that he was selected, May 8, 1834, by President Jackson, from among many noted artists, to succeed the Royal Academician, Charles R. Leslie, for the head of the Department of Drawing at the U. S. Military Academy. This was a most fortunate choice, for Weir's methodical habits, devotion to duty, elevated character, dignified bearing, and eminent professional reputation, soon established him in the hearts of officers and cadets, who regarded him with the greatest pride and sincerest affection.

His labors as an instructor being light, Weir had ample time to pursue his favorite studies, and with his prolific pencil to produce many gems of art, chief among them the "Embarkation of the Pilgrims," painted by order of Congress as one of the series for the Rotunda of the Capitol, illustrative of the great events in the Nation's history. His preparatory studies for doing justice to the delineation of that Pilgrim band, leaving their homes to abide in an unknown wilderness where to enjoy liberty of conscience, deeply impressed Weir and intensified in his mind the solemn truths of religion. Having lost two children in infancy, Weir now resolved, with the \$10,000 received for his great picture, to build the "Church of the Holy Innocents," near West Point, partly as a memorial of these lost ones, but more significantly "To the Honor and Glory of God," according to the inscription over its entrance porch. Now it has become the fitting monument for the great and pious artist himself, who lies buried beneath its chancel window.

Weir, from boyhood till the last hours of a long life, gave his best powers mainly to sacred and historic art, but this is not the place to enumerate his works or descant upon their conspicuous merits. It is his connection with the Military Academy we have particularly to note. When he became the head of his department, drawing was confined to copying crayon, pencil, and topographical sketches. These limitations

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Weir at once enlarged to the delineations of architecture, landscape, and genre water-color painting and drawing from statues and other models. Many of his pupils attained much skill in the graphic art, and a few subsequently became distinguished painters. As an officer of the Academy he was greatly esteemed for his sweetness of temper, goodness of nature, simplicity of character, modesty of deportment, forbearance under trial, conspicuous benevolence, and religious sentiment. But these amiable qualities did not weaken his stronger characteristics, his high sense of duty, and adherence to his fixed principles. Rarely was to be seen such an harmonious blending of gentle virtues and masculine qualities. By his noble presence, urbanity of manner, magnetic smile, and cordial greeting, he won our affections, but the greater beauty of his refined mind and poetic soul led us captive. Even when age had furrowed his brow, no wrinkles were to be found upon his true and loyal heart. To the end of his days he was the same generous, self-sacrificing spirit, ever considering the happiness of others, and imparting an atmosphere of love and the beauty of holiness to all around. Rarely could be found —

“A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman,
Framed in the prodigality of nature.”

120.... (Born Pa.)..... **JAMES CUTBUSH**..... (Ap'd Pa.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of
ASST. APOTHECARY-GENERAL, AUG. 12, 1814.

Served : at Philadelphia, Pa., and attached to the Northern Division of the Army, Aug. 12, 1814, to May 16, 1820 ; as Chief Medical Officer at (POST SURGEON, MAY 16, 1820)

the Military Academy and of the Post of West Point, June 22, 1820, to (ASST. SURGEON IN THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF 1821, TO RANK FROM MAY 16, 1820)

Nov. 18, 1821; and as Acting Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, at the Military Academy, Sep. 1, 1820, to Dec. 15, 1823.

DIED, DEC. 15, 1823, AT WEST POINT, N. Y.

121.... (Born Ct.)... **JAMES G. PERCIVAL**..... (Ap'd Ct.)

Civil History. — After he was graduated at Yale College in 1815, he commenced the study of medicine and botany.

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of
ASSISTANT SURGEON, MAR. 4, 1824.

Served : at the Military Academy, as Acting Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Mar. 4 to July 6, 1824 ; and on leave of absence, July 6 to Aug. 1, 1824.

RESIGNED, AUG. 1, 1824.

Civil History. — After resigning from the Army, he devoted himself to literature, becoming quite a distinguished poet. He also pursued the study of Natural History, and was engaged on several important geological and mineralogical explorations. While making a survey of the lead-mining region in Wisconsin, he

DIED, MAY 2, 1857, AT HAZEL GROVE, WIS. : AGED 63.

122.... (Born N. Y.).... **JOHN TORREY**..... (Ap'd N. Y.)

Civil History. — He was educated for a physician at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, where he was graduated in

ACADEMIC BOARD.

1818; but he devoted himself mainly to Botany and Chemistry, in both of which he became eminent.

Military History. — Appointed in the Army with the rank of ASSISTANT SURGEON, AUG. 5, 1824.

Served: at the Military Academy as Acting Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, Aug. 25, 1824, to June 15, 1827; and on leave of absence, June 15, 1827, to Aug. 31, 1828.

RESIGNED, AUG. 31, 1828.

Civil History. — Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, 1827–55, and Professor Emeritus, 1855–73, — of Chemistry at Princeton College, N. J., 1828–54, — and of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Botany in the University of the City of New York, 1832–33. Geological Surveyor of the State of New York, 1837–44. Professor Emeritus and Trustee of Columbia College, New York city, 1856–73. Foreign Member of the Physiological Society of Lund, Sweden, 1823, — of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1823, — and of the Linnæan Society of London, England, 1839. President of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York city, 1825–30; Member of various scientific associations in the United States, 1825–67; and Corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, 1863–73. Author of the “Flora of the Northern and Middle States,” 1824, — of Reports of various Western Explorations, 1826–30, — of “North American Cyperaceæ,” 1836, — of “Flora of North America” (jointly with Dr. Gray), 1838–43, — of the “Flora of the State of New York,” 1849, — and of numerous papers in the “Smithsonian Contributions,” “American Lyceum,” “Silliman’s Journal,” and other periodicals, 1823–67. Degree of A. M. conferred by Yale College, Ct., 1825, — and of LL. D. by Amherst College, Mas., 1845. U. S. Assayer in the New York Assay Office, 1853–73.

DIED, MAR. 10, 1873, AT NEW YORK CITY: AGED 75.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DOCTOR JOHN TORREY, LL. D., was born August 15, 1796, in the city of New York. He was of Puritan descent. His father, when a lad of seventeen, fled to Montreal upon the enforcement of the Boston Port Bill; ran away from Canada to join the Continental Army in which he became an Ensign; was in the retreat to White Plains, and served with honor to the close of the Revolution; and, as a Captain, was among those who entered New York upon its evacuation by the British forces.

Of the early years of the son — the subject of this sketch — little is known, except that young Torrey received a very good rudimentary education in the public schools of his native city, with one year’s instruction at Boston.

When a mere boy, upon a ramble to the upper part of Manhattan Island, then an untilled waste, he chanced to meet two young men bearing some large parcels of wild flowers, one of whom proved to be the later celebrated botanist, Major Le Conte, from whose fragrant bundle probably then dropped that first prolific germ from which sprang the greater naturalist.

While still a youth, Torrey attracted the attention of Amos Eaton, in his day the eminent instructor of popular science, who taught his neophyte the elements of Botany, and stimulated that growing love for natural science which branched also into the study of Chemistry, Entomology, Mineralogy, Geology, and even Medicine.

In 1815, Torrey decided to make this last his profession, and three

ACADEMIC BOARD.

years later entered upon its practice. At the same time, as was the custom of that day among physicians, he made his own pharmaceutical compounds, which initiated his after skill in chemical analysis. Before his graduation, though busy with his medical studies, he found time to attend the botanical lectures of the celebrated Dr. Hosack, and, in 1817, to report to the Lyceum of Natural History (of which he was one of the founders, an active member, and subsequent president) his Catalogue of the Plants growing spontaneously in the fields of Manhattan, where since have sprung up the massive edifices of the great city of New York. Soon after he contributed other important papers to the Annals of the Lyceum; was in correspondence with Kurt Sprengel, Sir James Edward Smith, Elliott, Nuttall, Schweinitz, and other distinguished botanists; and probably had among young scientists more patients than among those suffering from bodily maladies.

Soon after receiving his degree of M. D. he was offered the position of botanist to Major Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, but other ties kept him at home, where he was not idle professionally, nor as a contributor to scientific journals.

In 1824, an eventful year to the young doctor, he published "A Flora of the Northern and Middle States," a work remarkable for its minute and elaborate descriptions; was married to Miss Eliza Robinson Shaw; received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Army to become the Acting Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology at the Military Academy; and after four years resigned, August 31, 1828, from the military service, having practically established a new branch of instruction at West Point. His occupation here fairly weaned him from the medical profession, for he delighted in scientific pursuits and disliked witnessing human suffering.

In 1827, before leaving the army, he had received the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city; in 1828, on leaving West Point, became Professor of Chemistry at Princeton College, N. J.; in 1832, was elected Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Botany in the University of the City of New York; and, in 1836, was appointed Botanist of the Geological Survey of the State of New York. During his incumbency of these various offices he had continued his scientific labors, the fruits of which are to be found in his various reports of western explorations describing the Flora of the Rocky Mountains, 1826-30; his monograph (jointly with his friend Von Schweinitz) of North American Carices, in 1825; eleven years later, in the succeeding volume of the Annals of the New York Lyceum, appeared his own elaborate monograph of the other North American Cyperaceæ, with an appended revision of the Carices, which, meanwhile, had been immensely increased by the collections of other celebrated botanists; and, after many delays and discouragements, as Botanist of the State Geological Survey, he published, in 1843, the largest if by no means the most important of his works—"The Flora of New York"—in two enormous quarto volumes, illustrated with one hundred and sixty-one plates.

This latter production involved a heavy sacrifice of time, and interrupted, at a critical period, the prosecution of a far more important work which, early in his career, he had resolved to undertake—the General Flora of North America, or at least of the United States,—arranged on the natural instead of the Linnæan system. In this stupendous labor he was greatly assisted by his distinguished pupil, Professor Asa Gray. The product of this happy association, for forty years, of these two eminent professors, which has done so much for American botany, is to be found in the publication of three parts of that most elaborate work, 1836-43. After the latter period, till Torrey's death, the field of exploration was so

ACADEMIC BOARD.

vast, and new plants poured in so rapidly from our engineer and other explorations in the Far West and on the Pacific Slope, that all which could be done was to put the collections into order in special reports published by the government, to revise occasionally a genus monographically, and to rough-hew the crude material for future incorporation into the great projected Floral Temple of America.

"In the estimate of Dr. Torrey's botanical work," says Professor Gray in the Annual Report by the Council to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (read April 8, 1873), "it must not be forgotten that it was nearly all done in the intervals of a busy professional life; that he was for more than thirty years an active and distinguished teacher, mainly of chemistry, and in more than one institution at the same time; that he devoted much time and remarkable skill and judgment to the practical applications of chemistry, in which his counsels were constantly sought and too generously given; that, in 1857, he exchanged a portion, and a few years later the whole, of his professional duties for those of United States Assayer. In addition to the ordinary duties of his office, which he fulfilled to the end with punctilious faithfulness (signing the last of his daily reports upon the very day of his death, and quietly telling his son and assistant that he need not bring him any more), he was frequently requested by the head of the Treasury Department to undertake the solution of difficult problems, especially those relating to counterfeiting, or to take charge of some delicate or confidential commissions, the utmost reliance being placed upon his skill, wisdom, and probity."

Two of these commissions to visit California, one by the Isthmus and the other across the Continent, were particularly gratifying to the veteran botanist, as they enabled him to view growing in their native soil, and to pluck with his own hand, many an alpine flower described and christened by himself, particularly some from a beautiful snow-clad peak of the Colorado Rocky Mountains which for ten years had borne his own honored name.

The author of this sketch, who built the New York Assay Office, recalls with vivid pleasure his frequent visits to his venerable friend in his snug little laboratory, "a dukedom large enough" for him, surrounded with his crucibles and retorts, and himself carefully weighing in balances as delicate as his own sensitive nature, refined gold as free from all earthly dross as his own pure heart. Ever full of joyous conversation, his special pleasure was to talk of his favorite studies, of his flowers from which he distilled honey as the bee, of every sedge for which he had a gentle kiss, of stones in which were eloquent sermons, and even of acids and alkalis, "happy mixtures of more happy days." With him —

"Mickle was the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities;
For nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to this earth some special good doth give."

That age and fast failing strength had not dimmed his enjoyment may be inferred from his remark, when turned of seventy, on his return from Florida with a grievous cough allayed, he was rallied for having gone to seek Ponce de Leon's Fountain of Youth. "No," said he, "give me the Fountain of Old Age. The longer I live the more I enjoy life." He evidently did so, for, though never robust, he was rarely ill, and to him, even in his last hours, never came the "evil days" of which he could say, "I have no pleasure in them."

Dr. Torrey was an honorary or corresponding member of many scientific societies in Europe, and was connected with all the prominent institutions of the kind in this country; was one of the original fifty incorporators

ACADEMIC BOARD.

of the National Academy of Sciences; presided in his turn over the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was twice, for considerable periods, President of the New York Lyceum of Natural History; gave his name to the Torrey Botanical Club, to whose published Bulletin he contributed many valuable papers; was an Emeritus Professor in Columbia College, where he almost every year gave lectures and rendered other important services, and to which he gave his invaluable herbarium; inherited a membership in the Order of the Cincinnati, which was his special pride; and for his eminent botanical services several new plants and trees received the complimentary name of *Torreya*.

At one time the Doctor was an enthusiastic student of Entomology, but the fever was of short duration; through life he had a lively interest in Mineralogy, on which he published many interesting papers; but his great occupation was Chemistry, only his hours of recreation being given up to Botany. For thirty years he was a Professor of Chemical Science, and then till death an Assayer. As a chemist he was cautious, patient, practical, acute, and inflexibly honest; was the learned and skilled educator of large classes of students, many of whom rose to fame; and for half a century he made Chemistry his profession, when this then comparatively new science was felt to be outside of the laboratory in medicine, in many of the operations of daily life, and in most of the useful arts. His skill as a chemist might have greatly increased his scanty salary, had he sought other compensation than scientific reputation. Even when he was made United States Assayer, in 1853, he modestly declined the more lucrative office of Superintendent, for which he did not feel fitted.

Dr. Torrey rose to the highest order of scientists; was specially learned in the structure and productions of the earth; possessed a remarkable fertility of mind for investigating its arcana; was patient and indefatigable in working out results; and had remarkable skill in imparting to students the secrets of nature. Though professionally a chemist, Torrey's memory is inseparably interwoven with American Botany, in which he was an early pioneer and investigator; the collaborator of nearly all the later investigators; a leader in the original researches into the Flora of his state and country; and was identified with the development and maturity of the whole of Botanical Science. Such was the appreciation of his services in this branch of the study of nature, that the members of the Torrey Botanical Club, when its loved president, full of years and full of honors, was laid in his parent earth, followed his mortal remains to the tomb, each wearing a sprig of *Torreya* as an appropriate badge of mourning. Though his body has been resolved into its original elements, from his grave will spring flowers of fragrant memory forever to be preserved in the herbarium of all future botanists.

Professionally, Torrey's works bear witness to his scientific attainments; and, personally, he was in the highest, broadest, fullest, and most liberal sense a Christian gentleman, — "a singularly transparent, genial, delicate, and conscientious, unselfish character, which beautified and fructified a most industrious and useful life, and won the affection of all who knew him."

"O good old man! how well in thee appears
The constant service of the antique world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed!
Thou art not for the fashion of these times,
Where none will sweat, but for promotion."

128....(Born N. C.).....ADAM EMPIE.....(Ap'd N. C.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as
CHAPLAIN OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, AND ACTING PROFESSOR OF
GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ETHICS, AUG. 9, 1813.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Served at the Military Academy as Chaplain, and Acting Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics, May 20, 1814, to Apr. 30, 1817, — and Treasurer, Mar. 14, 1815, to Oct. 31, 1816.

RESIGNED, APR. 30, 1817.

Civil History. — Unknown.

DIED, 18—.

129....(Born Wales)...**THOMAS PICTON**.....(Ap'd N. J.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as CHAPLAIN OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, AND PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ETHICS, JULY 23, 1818.

Served at the Military Academy as Chaplain, and Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics, July 23, 1818, to Jan. 1, 1825.

RESIGNED, JAN. 1, 1825.

DIED, FEB. 6, 1861, AT HOBOKEN, N. J. : AGED 85.

130..(Born N. J.)..**CHARLES P. McILVAINE**.....(Ap'd D. C.)

Civil History. — Born at Burlington, N. J., Jan. 18, 1798, — was graduated at Princeton College, N. J., in 1816, — and admitted to Holy Orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, July 4, 1820.

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as CHAPLAIN OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, AND PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ETHICS, JAN. 28, 1825.

Served at the Military Academy as Chaplain, and Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics, Jan. 28, 1825, to Dec. 31, 1827.

RESIGNED, DEC. 31, 1827.

Civil History. — After his resignation he became the Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., till Oct. 31, 1832, when he was consecrated Bishop of Ohio. Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion and Sacred Antiquities in the University of the City of New York, 1832-33. President of Kenyon College, at Gambier, O., 1832-40. Author of "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," 1831, — of "Oxford Divinity compared with that of the Romish and Anglican Church," 1841, — and of numerous contributions to Theological literature, 1820-67. Degree of D. C. L., conferred by Oxford University, 1853, and of LL. D., by Cambridge, Eng., 1858. During the Rebellion he was an active member of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and was chosen by President Lincoln to visit England and to explain to that Government the position of the United States in the great and important question then at issue.

DIED, MARCH 13, 1873, AT FLORENCE, ITALY : AGED 75.

131... (Born N. Y.)...**THOMAS WARNER**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Civil History. — Born in Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y. He was educated at Union College, N. Y. ; studied Law for a year or two, and then Divinity, which became his profession for life.

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as CHAPLAIN OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, AND PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ETHICS, JAN. 1, 1828.

Served at the Military Academy as Chaplain, and Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics, Jan. 1, 1828, to Sep. 1, 1838.

RESIGNED, SEP. 1, 1838.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Civil History. — After his resignation, he resided in Paris, France, being for some time a private Chaplain in the family of Mr. Thorn, of New York ; and in poverty

DIED, 1848, IN PARIS, FRANCE.

132....(Born Mas.)....**JASPER ADAMS**.....(Ap'd S. C.)

Civil History. — After being graduated in 1815, at Brown University, R. I., he became Professor of Mathematics in that Institution. President of Charleston College, S. C., 1824 and 1827-36,— and of Geneva College, N. Y., 1825-27. Author of a work on "Moral Science."

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as
CHAPLAIN OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, AND PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY,
HISTORY, AND ETHICS, SEP. 1, 1838.

Served at the Military Academy as Chaplain, and Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics, Sep. 1, 1838, to Nov. 15, 1840.

RESIGNED, NOV. 15, 1840.

DIED, OCT. 25, 1841, AT CHARLESTON, S. C. : AGED 48.

134... (Born Md.)...**WILLIAM T. SPROLE**..... (Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as
CHAPLAIN OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, AND PROFESSOR OF
GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ETHICS, MAR. 2, 1847.

Served at the Military Academy as Chaplain, and Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics, Mar. 2, 1847, to Aug. 16, 1856.

SUPERSEDED, AUG. 16, 1856.

Civil History. — Clergyman of the Protestant Presbyterian Church, at Newburg, N. Y., 1856-73, — and of the Second Congregational Church of Detroit, Mich., 1874-77. Degree of D. D. conferred by the University of the City of New York, 1855.

DIED, JUNE 9, 1883, AT DETROIT, MICH. : AGED 74.

135....(Born Ct.)....**JOHN W. FRENCH**.....(Ap'd D. C.)

Civil History. — He was educated at Washington College, Hartford, Ct., and at the Theological Seminary in New York ; was admitted to Holy Orders in 1835 ; became a Professor in Bristol College, Pa., in 1836, and was Rector of a Church in Portland, Me., and then of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., till 1856. He was a man of gentle, kindly nature, in eminent keeping with his calling ; a well-read theologian, and an accomplished scholar.

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as
CHAPLAIN OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, AND PROFESSOR OF
GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ETHICS, AUG. 16, 1856.

Served at the Military Academy as Chaplain, and Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics, Aug. 16, 1856, to July 8, 1871.

DIED, JULY 8, 1871, AT WEST POINT, N. Y.

136... (Born N. Y.)....**JOHN FORSYTH***.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as
CHAPLAIN OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, AND PROFESSOR OF
GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ETHICS, JULY 28, 1871.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Served at the Military Academy as Chaplain, and Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics, July 28, 1871, to Dec. 12, 1881.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, DEC. 12, 1881, BEING OVER
62 YEARS OF AGE.

DIED, OCT. 17, 1886, AT NEWBURG, N. Y. : AGED 76.

* JOHN FORSYTHE, before entering the United States Military Service, was Professor of Biblical Literature in Newburg, N. Y. Theological Seminary, 1837-42 and 1853-58; of Latin in Princeton College, N. J., 1847-53, — and of English Language and Literature in Rutgers College, N. J., 1860-62. Chaplain of the 19th Reg. of N. Y. State Militia, July 2 to Sep. 6, 1862. He published many works on Theological subjects, and received the Degrees of D. D. and LL. D.

137. (Born Ky.) **WILLIAM M. POSTLETHWAITE** . . . (Ap'd Md.)

Military History. — Appointed in the Military service as

CHAPLAIN OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, AND PROFESSOR OF
GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ETHICS, DEC. 21, 1881.

Served at the Military Academy as Chaplain, and Professor of Geography, History, and Ethics, Dec. 21, 1881, to

REGISTER
OF THE
GRADUATES OF THE U. S. MILITARY
ACADEMY,
FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT MARCH 16, 1802,
TO JANUARY 1, 1890.

SERVICES AND PROMOTIONS

OF THE

GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Up to No. 180 the Graduates are arranged in the order of dates of First Commissions, no Class Rank having been established prior to 1818.

NUMBER.

1802.

CLASS RANK.

GRADUATES OF 1802.

1.... (Born Mas.) **JOSEPH G. SWIFT** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy from its organization * to Oct. 12, 1802, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 12, 1802.

Served: at the Military Academy, 1802-4; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of Ft. Johnston, N. C., 1804-7; at the Military

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JUNE 11, 1805)

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 30, 1806)

Academy, 1807; as Superintending Engineer in the erection of Governor's Island Batteries, Boston Harbor, Mas., and in general supervision of the defenses of the Northeastern Coast, 1808-9; as Superin-

(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808)

tending Engineer of the fortifications of the Carolina and Georgia harbors, 1809-12 and 1812-13; as Chief Engineer and Aide-de-Camp to

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 6, 1812)

(COLONEL AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE U. S. ARMY, JULY 31, 1812)

Major-General Pinckney, May 25 to Sept. 28, 1812; in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Chief Engineer of the Department of New York, and in command of brigade garrisoning Staten Island, April 6 to Aug. 14, 1813; as Chief Engineer of the Army under command of Major-General Wilkinson, in the Campaign of 1813 on the St. Lawrence River, being engaged in the Battle of Chrystler's Field, U. C., Nov. 11,

1813; and of the forces for the defense of the city and harbor of New York (BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, FEB. 19, 1814, FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES)

(including Brooklyn and Harlem Heights), 1814-15; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of the fortifications of New York harbor, 1815-17; as member of Board to revise the Infantry Tactics, 1815, — for selecting northern Naval Depot, 1815, — and for rebuilding the Capitol at Washington, 1817; in command of the Corps of Engineers, July 31, 1812, to Nov. 12, 1818, and (*ex-officio*) Superintendent of the Military Academy July 31, 1812, to July 28, 1817, and its Inspector, April 7 to Nov. 12, 1818; and as member of the Board of Engineers for the Atlantic Coast of the United States, April 21, 1817, to Nov. 12, 1818.

RESIGNED, NOV. 12, 1818.

Civil History. — Surveyor of U. S. Revenue for the port of New York, 1818-26. Civil Engineer, engaged on various works, 1819-45. Member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1819, 1820, 1821, and 1824. Cotton Planter, Haywood County, Ten., Jan., 1823. Chief Engineer of Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 1828-29, — of New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad (the first laid with T rail in the United States), 1830-31, — and of New York and Harlem Railroad, 1832-33, — and Civil Engineer in the service of the United States, superintending Harbor Improvements on the Lakes, 1829-45. Aided in suppressing Canada Border disturbances, 1839, and was appointed by the President in 1841, on a mission to the British Provinces, with reference to a Treaty with Great Britain. U. S. Commissioner of Patents, 1849; declined. Member of several scientific and historical societies, and of "La Société Française de Statique Universelle de Paris," 1831. Degree of LL. D. conferred by Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, 1843.

DIED, JULY 23, 1865, AT GENEVA, N. Y.: AGED 82.

* Was then a Cadet of Artillerists and Engineers, receiving instruction at the post of West Point, N. Y., under the law of 1794 and subsequent acts of Congress.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BRIG.-GENERAL JOSEPH GARDNER SWIFT, the First Graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., was born Dec. 31, 1783, at Nantucket, Mas.

His ancestors on his father's side were English husbandmen, who migrated to Squantum, in Massachusetts Bay, soon after the first colony landed at Plymouth; and on his mother's side were Huguenots from Leyden, in Holland, who also landed in Boston Bay. Among their descendants were a Chief Justice of Connecticut, a Senator from Vermont, a Governor of New York, and several Revolutionary officers of note.

Young Swift grew up among the primitive people of his native isle, noted for their confiding intimacy and simple hospitality, and those domestic virtues which characterized his after life. At the age of six he saw the "Hero," Washington, on Boston Common, which made an indelible impression upon the precocious boy, and, possibly, planted the germ from which afterwards grew the soldier.

In 1792 his father removed to Taunton, Mas., which became the future home of the family. Here young Swift, under the tutelage of the Rev. Samuel Daggett, acquired an academical education fitting him to enter Harvard College.

By the advice and with the assistance of General Cobb, then a member of Congress, young Swift was appointed by President John Adams, May 12, 1800, a Cadet of Artillerists and Engineers. On the 12th of June following he reported for duty, in Newport Harbor, R. I.

During the summer of 1801, General Dearborn, then Secretary of War,

had given notice to our little army that President Jefferson had ordered the establishment of a Military School at West Point, for the education of cadets, under the law of 1794, and subsequent acts of Congress which authorized the appointment of professors of the arts and sciences, and the purchase of apparatus and instruments necessary for the instruction of the artillerists and engineers. To this school, Swift, as directed by the Secretary of War, repaired, and reported October 14, 1801, having visited; on his way, the battlefield of Long Island, and ascended the Hudson, whose banks had scarce ceased to echo the stirring events of our Revolutionary history. What a contrast to the varied scenes since enacted on the Plain of West Point was this stripling boy, standing alone, the solitary pioneer of thousands whose fame has filled the pages of their country's history! The same gorgeous landscape, then as now, was lit up by a calm October sunset, and the hills around were as eloquent with legend and story of the past; but how little could he foresee the future glories of the present renowned institution of which he was the first élève!

Till 1812, Swift was employed on various engineer and other duties; and upon the resignation of Colonel Williams became Chief Engineer, U. S. Army, and, *ex-officio*, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy. He was then but thirty years of age. Young as he was he had much preparation for his responsible position, for in Revolutionary times men have to think fast and act promptly, compressing years into days. He was born just at the close of the War of Independence; his childhood had passed amid the excitements incident to the formation of the government and its institutions; his boyish imagination was inflamed by the stirring events of the French Revolution; and his early manhood had been occupied with active duties, in a large intercourse with public men much his seniors, and in preparing for our second struggle with one of the giants of the earth. How he acquitted himself of the important trust now confided to him the sequel will show.

With General Armstrong, then Secretary of War, he consulted on military matters generally, and particularly upon the application of the large appropriations for fortifications. These arranged, he proceeded to New York harbor, where, on the 6th of April, he reported himself for duty to General George Izard, the commandant of the Department, from whom he received, as specially ordered by the President, the command of Staten Island, including a brigade of infantry (32d and 41st regiments), in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy.

In the latter capacity he made frequent visits to West Point; arranged plans for new buildings (Mess Hall, Academy, and South Barracks), tracing their foundations on the ground in June; obtained authority to employ an acting Chaplain to be Professor of Ethics, History, and Geography; remodeled the functions of the Academic Staff; and assumed the Inspectorship of the institution, to bar the assumption of authority claimed by Captain Partridge as local commander.

Having completed the repairs of the New York forts, and built a system of block-houses along the shores of the harbor to prevent a surprise by the British fleet, then anchored off Sandy Hook, Swift requested orders for the field.

On the 9th of August he was assigned as Chief Engineer of the Northern Army under General Wilkinson, and on the 31st reported to that officer at Sackett's Harbor. Here he found everything in a most disgraceful and deplorable condition; no plan of campaign studied or definitely fixed; the enemy's positions unknown, and the St. Lawrence unexplored; supplies deficient through neglect or incompetency of the War Department; expense of transportation enormous, that of a single field-piece costing over a thousand dollars; our troops mostly recruits, and

sick from eating contract provisions ; the army split into factions, with no one to harmonize discord ; and authority a triple-headed Cerberus — Armstrong, Wilkinson, and Hampton — barking and biting at each other with a venom disreputable to their profession and destructive of all success to our arms.

After holding various councils of war, which consumed precious moments of the fast waning season for active operations, it was finally resolved to rendezvous all the troops in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbor ; in coöperation with Chauncey's squadron make a bold feint on Kingston ; then rapidly slip down the St. Lawrence ; and in concert with Hampton's division, moving north from Lake Champlain, capture Montreal.

In the campaign which followed Swift took a conspicuous part ; was prominently engaged, Nov. 11, 1813, in the battle of Chrystler's Field, where, says Wilkinson in his official despatch, "Colonel Swift took the boldest and most active part of any individual engaged, except Adjutant-General Walbach ;" and, subsequently, for his "meritorious services," was brevetted a Brigadier-General.

Early in the spring of 1814, and in accordance with the wishes of General Brown, he applied for orders to take the field as Chief Engineer on the Niagara frontier ; but the Secretary of War refused his application, on the ground that the coast defenses, which he then was inspecting, required his attention.

Swift, early in June, in conjunction with the Committee of Safety of the city of New York, made a reconnoissance of the approaches to its harbor, and decided upon the necessity for lines of works to cover New York and Brooklyn from any descent upon our shores from the British squadron then cruising off the coast. The Manhattan line was begun July 15, 1814, at Hallett's Point (since so famous from General Newton's great blasting operations), by the construction of a work, forming the right of the line, named Fort Stevens, after the Revolutionary patriot, General Stevens, a prominent officer of artillery at Saratoga in 1777. Two days later, ground was broken on the left at Mount Alto on the Hudson, the line passing thence, by McGowan's pass and the elevated ground that overlooks Harlem Flats, to Hell Gate. The trenches were opened by a detachment of citizen volunteers from the city, under Major Van Horn, a Revolutionary worthy. This short inner line was adopted because men and money were not at command to build a longer outer line. Operations were commenced, Aug. 6, 1814, on the Long Island line, at Fort Greene (now within Brooklyn city limits), by a detachment of a thousand citizens. Soon there were from 1,200 to 2,000 working regularly upon the two lines, and 20,300 at call habitually under arms and sufficiently drilled to man the works, though not more than 12,000 of them were encamped within the intrenchments. Swift was appointed Inspector-General of the whole force, and was virtually in command, he having to supervise everything, not only the construction of the defenses and their armament, but the providing of commissary and medical supplies. In a few weeks much was accomplished, gentlemen with pick and shovel working as day-laborers in the trenches. The enthusiasm of both youth and age was constantly stimulated by eloquent speeches, patriotic songs, thrilling stories, valorous deeds of our navy, heroic feats of the Niagara army, and last, not least, the news of the vandal destruction of the Capitol. By the close of November New York and Brooklyn were safe, and the well-manned lines, bristling with artillery, bade defiance to the foe.

Swift's services were so highly esteemed that the corporation of New York voted that he was a "Benefactor to the City," placed his portrait by Jarvis in the City Hall, presented Mrs. Swift with a magnificent service of plate of forty-three pieces, and himself with a beautiful case of silver drawing-instruments and a large pleasure barge.

No sooner had Swift completed the defensive lines to cover New York and Brooklyn, than his talents and experience were called into requisition upon the board to form a new system of Infantry Tactics ; soon after, upon the commission to reduce the army to a peace establishment ; and later, with Colonel George Bomford, to decide upon the rebuilding of the Capitol at Washington, destroyed by the barbarous conflagration ordered by Admiral Cockburn of the British Navy.

The war with England being terminated by the Treaty of Ghent, Swift, in his new headquarters at Washington, devoted himself afresh to his duties of Chief Engineer, nearly a million of dollars having been appropriated for fortifications. He was also a member of the joint Army and Navy Board to select a northern site for a defensible naval depot between New York and Casco Bay.

Early in 1816, a disturbing element came to mar Swift's future career. Notwithstanding the experience in our service of intriguing Conways and other imported charlatans of the Revolution, Congress, infatuated with an exalted idea of the superiority of foreign military talent, authorized, April 29th, the President to employ a skillful Assistant, to be attached to the Corps of Engineers, with the pay of its Chief. Upon the recommendation of Albert Gallatin and the Marquis Lafayette, the selection fell upon Brigadier-General Simon Bernard of the French Army, a distinguished engineer under Napoleon. Upon Bernard's arrival in the United States, the Secretary of War, November 16, 1816, placed him at the head of the Board of Engineers, at the same time General Swift being ordered to assume the personal superintendency of the Military Academy. Whatever might have been the merits of General Bernard, this certainly was a cruel blow to a proud officer, who, for fourteen years, in peace and war, had been so zealous and able in the performance of every duty intrusted to his charge. Swift, of course, protested against this gross insult to himself, and humiliating degradation of the Corps of Engineers, formed of native talent, expressly to avoid recourse to foreign aid ; scientifically educated at our Military Academy established for that special purpose ; just crowned with victorious laurels won in the campaign of 1814, and whose pride and emulation had built up a body of officers of which any nation might well be proud. He called to mind how much the government had already suffered from the futile essays and serious blunders of military adventurers and imported engineers, and argued with great force upon the impolicy of intrusting our defenses to any foreigner, whatever his ability, whose interest was that of his own country, not ours, and who, in the event of war, might become our most dangerous enemy.

Swift's duties in the field during the war with Great Britain had much interfered with his direction of the Military Academy, but hardly had peace been proclaimed before he gave his attention to an extended organization of that institution, which resulted in relieving Captain Partridge as Acting Superintendent of the Academy, Swift taking personal command for seven weeks, when he resumed his station at Washington city, except while on duty with the Board of Engineers or accompanying President Monroe, as Chief of his Staff, on his triumphal tour through the Northern States.

From the moment General Bernard was invited to be the head projector of the defenses of our coasts, the iron entered into the soul of the high-spirited Swift, who keenly appreciated the humiliation of his position, and, after wrestling over two years with his pride, at last felt compelled to sacrifice all his life-long anticipations of a soldier's glorious career, and consequently tendered his resignation from the army, Nov. 12, 1818. The day after his resignation, Swift accepted the Surveyorship of the Port of New York, not from choice, but as a means of living.

His subsequent Civil History is given in sufficient detail in his synopsis

of service ; but a fuller account of his life is to be found in my work, entitled the " Campaigns and Engineers of the War of 1812-15 against Great Britain."

Soon after Swift had left the army, the Corps of Engineers, to show their respect and affection for their late chief, requested him to sit to Sully for his likeness, now hung in the library of the Military Academy at West Point, — the fit depository of the portrait of its first Graduate, second Superintendent, and subsequent Inspector. Whoever looks upon that ample brow can read of the vigorous brain within ; whoever peers into those benignant eyes feels there was a generous heart below ; and whoever watches those expressive lips, sees hovering there only utterances of patriotism, honor, and manly pride. When the writer first knew him, age had silvered o'er his flowing locks, and his almost apostolic countenance wore a saintly air, mingling tenderness, charity, and all the sweet offices of love and duty.

" A man he seem'd of cheerful yesterdays,
And confident to-morrows ; with a face
Not worldly-minded, for it bore too much
Of nature's impress, — gayety and health,
Freedom and hope ; but keen withal, and shrewd.
His graceful gestures, and his tones of voice
Were all vivacious as his mien and looks."

At the green old age of *eighty-two*, Swift, surrounded by his fond family and attached friends, died, July 21, 1865, at Geneva, N. Y., full of years ; full of honors ; with faculties bright and affections warm to the last ; much lamented by the public ; and sincerely mourned by a wide circle of bereaved relatives.

2. . . . (Born Md.) **SIMON M. LEVY** (Ap'd Md.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy from its organization* to Oct. 12, 1802, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 12, 1802.

Served at the Military Academy, 1802-4, and as Assistant Engineer at Ft. Wilkinson, Ga., 1805.

RESIGNED (SICK), SEP. 30, 1805.

DIED, 1807, IN GEORGIA.

* Was then a Cadet of Artillerists and Engineers, receiving instruction at the post of West Point, N. Y., under the law of 1794 and subsequent acts of Congress.

GRADUATES OF 1803.

3. . (Born Va.) **WALKER K. ARMISTEAD** (Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet* of the Military Academy from its organization † to March 5, 1803, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 5, 1803.

FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JUNE 11, 1805.

CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 30, 1806.

Served : at the Military Academy, 1803-6 ; Asst. Engineer, Ft. Jay, N. Y., 1806-7 ; Superintending Engineer of the defenses of New Orleans, La., 1807-8, and of Norfolk, Va., 1808-11 ; at the Military Academy, (MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 23, 1810)

1811-12 ; in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Chief Engineer of the Army, on the Niagara Frontier, in the Autumn of 1812, being en-

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 31, 1812)

gaged at Ft. Niagara during its bombardment, Nov. 21, 1812, — and of the forces for the defense of the mouth of Chesapeake Bay (including Norfolk and Craney Island), in 1813 ; as Superintending Engineer of the defenses of Chesapeake Bay and its tributary waters, 1814-18 ; in com-

(COLONEL AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE U. S. ARMY, NOV. 12, 1818)

mand of the Corps of Engineers and in charge of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, D. C., and Inspector of the Military Academy, Nov. 12,

(COLONEL, 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

1818, to June 1, 1821 ; at Headquarters of 3d Artillery, established at Ft. Washington, Md., 1821-27, — Upperville, Va., 1827, — Ft. Washington, Md., 1827-28, — Boston, Mas., 1828-30, — New London, Ct., 1831-32,

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, NOV. 12, 1828, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

— Upperville, Va., 1832-34, — and Ft. Monroe, Va., 1834-36 ; in the Florida War, serving against the Seminole Indians, 1836-37, 1838 ; on Court-Martial duty, 1838-40 ; in command of Florida Army, serving against the Seminole Indians, May 6, 1840, to May 31, 1841 ; on Board for selection of site for a Western Armory, Oct. 15, 1841, to Feb. 9, 1843 ; in command of 3d Artillery at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1843-44 ; and on sick leave of absence, 1844-45.

DIED, OCT. 13, 1845, AT UPPERVILLE, VA.

* Appointed Cadet for his good conduct as Orderly Sergeant in the Battle of Maumee Rapids, Aug. 20, 1794.

† Was then a Cadet of Artillerists and Engineers, receiving instruction at the post of West Point, N. Y., under the law of 1794 and subsequent acts of Congress.

4 . . . (Born Mas.) . . . **HENRY B. JACKSON** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy from its organization* to Apr. 14, 1803, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, APR. 14, 1803.

Served in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1803.

RESIGNED, SEP. 30, 1803.

DIED, 18 —.

* Was then a Cadet of Artillerists and Engineers, receiving instruction at the post of West Point, N. Y., under the law of 1794 and subsequent acts of Congress.

5 . . . (Born N. Y.) . . . **JOHN LIVINGSTON** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 8, 1802, to Apr. 25, 1803, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, APR. 25, 1803.

Served as Assistant Military Agent, at Norfolk, Va., April 25, 1803, to Mar. 31, 1806.

RESIGNED, MAR. 31, 1806.

Civil History. — Served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Volunteer Aide-de-Camp to Gov. Tompkins, of the State of New York, 1812-14. History, after 1814, unknown.

DIED, 18 —.

GRADUATES OF 1804.

6....(Born Mas.).....**SAMUEL GATES**.....(Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy from its organization * to Mar. 27, 1804, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 27, 1804.

Served in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1804-5.

RESIGNED, AUG. 1, 1805.

Civil History. — Merchant, 1805 to 1817.

DIED, 1817, IN ENGLAND.

* Was then a Cadet of Artillerists and Engineers, receiving instruction at the post of West Point, N. Y., under the law of 1794 and subsequent acts of Congress.

7....(Born Vt.).....**HANNIBAL M. ALLEN***.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1803, to June 27, 1804, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JUNE 27, 1804.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1804-12; and in the War of

(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JAN. 31, 1806)

(CAPTAIN, REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JAN. 29, 1811)

1812-15 with Great Britain, in command of Ft. Nelson, Va., 1812-13.

DIED, MAY 11, 1813, AT NORFOLK, VA.

* Was the son of General ETHAN ALLEN, the hero of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

GRADUATES OF 1805.

8....(Born N. Y.).....**GEORGE BOMFORD**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 24, 1804, to July 1, 1805, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1805.

Served: as Assistant Engineer at the fortifications of the inner harbor

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 30, 1806)

of New York, 1805-8, and on the defenses of Chesapeake Bay and its tributary waters, 1808-10; as Superintending Engineer of the works on

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808)

Governor's Island, New York harbor, 1810-12; in the War of 1812-15

(MAJOR, STAFF — ASST. COM.-GEN. OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 18, 1812)

(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 6, 1812)

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, DEC. 22, 1814, FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES
IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT)

with Great Britain, on Ordnance duty, and introduced Bomb Cannon under the name of "Columbiads;" as Member of Ordnance Boards, and

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, ORDNANCE, FEB. 9, 1815)

on various other ordnance duties, from the termination of the War in 1815, till the re-organization of the Army, when he was retained as

LIEUT.-COLONEL, 1ST ARTILLERY, JUNE 1, 1821,

continuing, however, on Ordnance duty until the organization of the
(BVT. COLONEL, FEB. 9, 1825, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Ordnance Corps, when he was promoted

COLONEL AND CHIEF OF ORDNANCE OF THE U. S. ARMY, MAY 30, 1832, and placed in command of the Ordnance Corps and Ordnance Bureau, at Washington, D. C., which he held until Feb. 1, 1842, when he became Inspector of Arsenals, Ordnance, Arms and Munitions of War, continuing on this duty until Mar. 25, 1848, during which period he made ingenious and valuable experiments on the best form for pieces of heavy ordnance, which have since led to the adoption of the improved patterns of such cannon now used in the United States service. Member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1845.

DIED, MAR. 25, 1848, AT BOSTON, MAS. : AGED 68.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

COLONEL GEORGE BOMFORD was born, in 1780, in New York; was graduated from the Military Academy, and promoted to the Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1805; served on various engineer duties, 1805-12; and in the War of 1812-15, against Great Britain, was on ordnance duty, receiving for his "meritorious services" the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 22, 1814. To the skill and inventive talent of this invaluable officer the country, in the prosecution of this war, was much indebted, he being the only one well informed in the manufacture of ordnance and ordnance stores. Subsequently he invented bomb cannon under the name of "Columbiads." When the Ordnance Department was reorganized, he was put at its head, May 30, 1832, as Colonel and Chief of Ordnance. Besides the performance of the administrative duties of his bureau, he was much engaged in making ingenious and valuable experiments to determine the best forms for cannon. He died, Mar. 25, 1848, at Boston, Mas., while on a tour of inspection to witness the casting of some heavy guns.

9. . . . (Born N. C.) **WILLIAM McREE** (Ap'd N. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1803, to July 1, 1805, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1805.

Served: as Assistant Engineer in surveying sites of fortifications on
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 30, 1806)
the Southern Coast, 1806-8, and in the construction of the defenses of
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808)

Charleston harbor, S. C., 1808-12; Chief Engineer to Gen. Pinckney,
(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 31, 1812)

commanding Department of Georgia and the Carolinas, 1812-13; in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Chief of Artillery (commanded four companies and siege train) of Northern Army, under Major-General Hampton, in the Campaign of 1813, and as Chief Engineer of the Army on the Niagara Frontier, commanded by Major-General Brown, in the Campaign of 1814, participating in the Combat of Chateaugay River, L. C., Oct. 26, 1813, — Capture of Ft. Erie, U. C., July 3, 1814, — Battle of Chippewa, U. C., July 5, 1814, — Battle of Niagara, U. C., July 25,

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, JULY 25, 1814, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT
IN THE BATTLE OF NIAGARA, U. C.)

(BVT. COLONEL, AUG. 15, 1814, FOR DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES IN THE DEFENSE OF FORT ERIE, U. C.)

1814, — Defense of Ft. Erie, Aug. 3 to Sep. 19, 1814, including its bombardment, Aug. 13-15, repulse of the enemy's assault, Aug. 15, and sortie from it, by which the siege was raised, Sep. 19, 1814; on professional duty in Europe, examining fortifications, military schools and establishments, and the operations of the Allied armies, then occupying France on the fall of Napoleon, 1815-17; and Member of the Board of
(LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NOV. 12, 1818)

Engineers for projecting the system of Atlantic Coast Defenses, from Nov. 16, 1816, to Mar. 31, 1819.

RESIGNED, MAR. 31, 1819.

Civil History. — Surveyor-General of the United States, for Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas Territories, from Feb. 22, 1825, to July 25, 1832.

DIED, MAY 15, 1833, AT ST. LOUIS, MO. : AGED 45.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. COLONEL WILLIAM MCREE was born, Dec. 13, 1787, in Wilmington, N. C. His father — Major and Bvt. Colonel Griffith John McRee — was an active cavalry officer of the North Carolina line, in the Revolutionary War; and his mother was a daughter of Doctor John Fergus, a distinguished physician of Wilmington, who was of Scottish descent, had been educated in Edinburgh, and subsequently was a Surgeon in Braddock's army.

He was appointed a Cadet, April 14, 1803, to the Military Academy. Here the youth of fifteen displayed an ardent and inquisitive mind, a fondness for science, and a devotion to the study of the military art. He was graduated from the institution, July 1, 1805, and became a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, subsequently being promoted a First Lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1806, Captain, Feb. 23, 1808, and Major, July 31, 1812. Until the beginning of the campaign of 1814, he was employed upon the defenses of the Carolina coast, particularly at Charleston; from Sept. 30, 1812, to May 25, 1813, was Chief Engineer to General Thomas Pinckney, commanding the Department of Georgia and the Carolinas; in 1813, was Chief of Artillery (commanding four companies and the siege-train), under Major-General Hampton, whose failure at Chateaugay was rendered much less disastrous by the prompt and energetic action of the young engineer; in the first part of 1814, superintended the defenses of Sackett's Harbor; and, at the early age of twenty-six, became the Chief Engineer of Major-General Brown's army on the Niagara.

In this campaign of 1814, he began his distinguished career by a skillful reconnoissance to insure a safe crossing of the army to the Canadian shore, and was an active participant in the Battle of Chippewa. At the Battle of Niagara, it was his quick *coup d'oeil* which discovered that the hill, upon which was posted the British battery, was the key of the position and must be immediately carried, as it promptly was by the intrepid Miller. Again, in the Defense of Fort Erie, he was present everywhere, day and night, supervising the construction of trench and battery, carefully reconnoitring all the surroundings, and with an eagle's eye watching the slightest indications of the enemy's movements.

In his official report of Sep. 29, 1814, General Brown says: "Lieut.-Colonel McRee and Lieut.-Colonel Wood, of the Corps of Engineers, having rendered to this army services the most important, I must seize the opportunity of again mentioning them particularly. On every trying occasion, I have reaped much benefit from their counsel and excellent advice. No two officers of their grade could have contributed more to the safety and honor of this army. Wood, brave, generous, and enter-

prising, died as he had lived, without a feeling but for the honor of his country and glory of her arms. His *name* and *example* will live to guide the soldier in the path of duty as long as true heroism is held in estimation. McRee lives to enjoy the approbation of every virtuous and generous mind, and to receive the reward due to his services and high military talents." His rewards were the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, July 25, 1814, "for Gallant Conduct in the Battle of Niagara," and of Colonel, Aug. 15, 1814, "for Distinguished and Meritorious Services in the Defense of Fort Erie." Throughout the campaign McRee enjoyed, in the highest degree, the confidence of the whole army; was foremost in the counsels of every movement and plan; and, be it said, to the lasting honor of the General-in-Chief, he was, at all times and on all occasions, then and after, prompt and explicit in acknowledging his official obligations to his able, energetic, and brilliant Chief Engineer. McRee and Wood, says Brown in his report of the Battle of Niagara, "were greatly distinguished on that day, and their high military talents exerted with great effect; they were much under my eye and near my person, and to their assistance a great deal is fairly to be ascribed. I most earnestly recommend them as worthy of the highest trust and confidence." He freely stated that "McRee's industry and talents were the admiration of the whole army," in which he would doubtless have been made a Brigadier-General had the war continued. On the death of General Brown, Feb. 24, 1828, a distinguished member of Congress, who enjoyed the confidence of the President, says in a private letter to a deceased officer of the army, now before us: "McRee is spoken of as a prominent candidate for General-in-Chief." Another hero, of another field of glory in the Campaign of 1814, won the prize; but few will deny that it would have been most worthily bestowed, with honor and profit to the nation, upon the Chief Engineer of the Niagara campaign, who to the highest science, military talents, cultivated mind, and eminent fitness, added a spirit, energy, knowledge of details, power of combination, and a genius for command equal to direct the largest army ever upon an American field.

General Winfield Scott, no ordinary judge of soldiers, said of McRee in a letter of May 31, 1843: "In my opinion, and, perhaps, in that of all the army, he combined more genius and military science with high courage than any other officer who participated in the War of 1812. I know that this was at least a very general opinion. If the Treaty of Peace had not prevented, he could, as I also know, have been made a general officer in 1815, and I am confident that he would in the field have illustrated the highest grade."

After an absence of nearly two years in Europe, to examine the fortifications and military establishments of France and the Netherlands, McRee became a member of the Board of Engineers, to project the system of defenses for our Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Upon this important duty, which called into action all his untiring industry, extensive acquirements, and deep study of the practice and theory of war at home and abroad, he was diligently engaged for two years; when, having similar views to those of the late Chief Engineer (which we have detailed at length in our sketch of Brigadier-General Joseph G. Swift) respecting the impolicy and injustice of introducing General Simon Bernard, a foreign engineer, into the U. S. military service, McRee, with crushed pride and wounded heart, resigned, March 31, 1819, from the army, in which he had so faithfully and honorably served from boyhood till he had attained the full rank of Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, and Bvt. Colonel, U. S. Army. Subsequently, strange to say, one of the works, projected by this same General Bernard for the defense of Pensacola Harbor, was named Fort McRee, after his junior in rank, but his equal in knowledge and talent.

After McRee's resignation from the military service, seeking the quiet

pleasures of private life, he resided in the Western States, holding, for a short period, the position of U. S. Commissioner for locating the "National Road" west of the Ohio; and, again, under the Act of March 3, 1825, temporarily, that of the Chief Commissioner to survey the Western waters, and locate and plan the "Western Armory." His letters from the West, many of which we have carefully read, give graphic accounts of his explorations in the Mississippi Valley; his sharp struggles with poverty, for he had no money-saving talent; his sale of almost everything, even his much-loved books, to defray the moderate expenses of his frugal living; his declining tenders of lucrative positions to which he modestly thought himself unequal; his noble disinterestedness to promote others' fortunes by the selection of lands; his devotion to his few warm and steadfast friends; his stern integrity amid the most alluring temptations; and his continuous cheerfulness under the severest trials.

At last, necessity knowing no law and his remaining resources becoming insufficient for his stinted existence, he was compelled to listen to the persuasions of his friends and to accept, Feb. 22, 1825, the office of Surveyor-General of the United States for the District of Illinois and Missouri. In the discharge of the duties of that troublesome and thankless office he continued till July 25, 1832, having been re-appointed in January, 1829. At the time of leaving this office his name had been sent to the Senate as a proper person to survey the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, but he never entered upon the duty. Broken in health, he retired to his congenial seclusion till May 15, 1833, when the Asiatic cholera at St. Louis, Mo., terminated his mortal career in his forty-sixth year.

Colonel McRee was a bachelor; small in stature; chaste and temperate in habit; and grave, reserved, and almost austere in manner. When, however, he was interested in conversation, his steel-blue eye lighted up his pale, melancholy face, he became eloquent, instructive, and earnest, even to being sarcastic; yet he was ever kind, considerate, and deferential to those whose opinions were worthy of respect. Winning the marked regard and exciting the warm admiration of all within the sphere of his acquaintance, he seemed to withdraw with morbid sensibility from general notoriety. He despised sycophants and scorned demagogues. He possessed a highly cultivated mind, strong reasoning faculties, quick perceptions, firm convictions, and resolute will, making him a leader more than a follower of men. He was an omnivorous reader, and studied the classical as well as modern models of men, Brutus and Cassius being his heroes among the ancients, while Frederick and Napoleon were his modern paragons. Though military in his tastes, he did not confine himself to professional thoughts, for he reveled in history and literature, preferring the times and types of revolution, such as the daring Luther, the sturdy Cromwell, the fiery Mirabeau, and the passionate Byron. He wrote but little, for notoriety was distasteful to him; yet the public archives contain many forcible memoirs from his pen, showing strong intellect, wealth of knowledge, marked originality, and close observation. His report on the establishment of the Pittsburg armory evinces not only a soldier's but a statesman's views; and his remarks in the "New York Scientific and Literary Magazine" upon the present resources and magnificent future of the "Great West" are pregnant with original and far-seeing predictions.

McRee was a modest, worthy, and eminently distinguished son of his cherished Alma Mater, which had educated him for the service of the nation, for whose glory he gave his highest endeavors and the best years of an active life. The General-in-Chief of the Niagara Army, with just magnanimity, ascribed to McRee much of the eminent success of his command, and well he might, for his Chief Engineer in that memorable cam-

paign of 1814, though only *twenty-six* years of age, was old in wisdom, and of marked eminence in his profession.

10....(Born Ct.)... **JOSEPH G. TOTTEN**.....(Ap'd Ct.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Nov. 4, 1802, to July 1, 1805, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1805.

Served as Secretary to the Surveyor-General of the Northwestern Territory, 1805-6.

RESIGNED, MAR. 31, 1806.

Civil History. — Secretary to the Surveyor-General of the Northwestern Territory, 1806-8.

Military History. — Re-appointed in the Army with the rank of
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808.

Served : as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the defenses of New York harbor, having special supervision of the erection of Fort Clinton, at Castle Garden, 1808-12, except when temporarily detached for duty

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 23, 1810)

at New Haven and New London, Ct., and Sag Harbor, N. Y., 1809-10 ; as Paymaster of the Corps of Engineers, May 27 to July 31, 1812 ; in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Chief Engineer of the Army,

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 31, 1812)

in the Campaigns of 1812 and of 1813, on the Niagara frontier, and in the Campaign of 1813-14, on the Lake Champlain line of operations, being engaged in the Attack of Queenstown Heights, U. C., Oct. 13, 1812, — Capture of Fort George, U. C., May 27, 1813, — Repulse of the British Flotilla, on Lake Ontario, near Forty-mile Creek, U. C., June 6, 1813, —

(BVT. MAJOR, JUNE 6, 1813, FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES)

Attack on La Cole Mill, L. C., Mar. 30, 1814, — Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., Sep. 11, 1814, — in fortifying the Camps at Fort George, U. C.,

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, SEP. 11, 1814, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT AT
THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG)

1813, at French Mills, N. Y. (winter quarters of the left wing of the "Northern Army"), 1813-14, at Chateaugay Four Corners, N. Y. (winter quarters of the right wing of the "Northern Army"), 1813-14, and the right bank of the Saranac River, opposite Plattsburg, N. Y., 1814, — and, by order of Major-General Izard, blew up Ft. Erie, U. C., when abandoned, Oct. 5, 1814 ; as Superintending Engineer of fortifications on Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence River, 1815-16 ; on Board of Engineers for projecting the system of Coast Defenses, Nov. 16, 1816, to Apr. 21, 1817 ; as Superintending Engineer of Fort at Rouse's Point, N. Y.,

(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NOV. 12, 1818) ;

1817-19 ; on the Board of Engineers, May 12, 1819, to Dec. 7, 1833 ; on the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1826, and

(BVT. COLONEL, SEP. 11, 1824, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

1828 ; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of Fort Adams, R. I., 1825-38 ; in general charge of Harbor and River Improvements east of New York, 1825-36, and (except those east of Boston) 1836-38 ;

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAY 24, 1828)

on various Ordnance and Artillery Boards, 1825-64 ; on special Boards of

Engineers for Hudson River Improvement, 1834, and for the extension of
(COLONEL AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE U. S. ARMY, DEC. 7, 1838)

Pensacola Navy Yard and establishing Dry Docks therein, 1838 ; in command of the Corps of Engineers, and in charge of the Engineer Bureau at Washington city, Dec. 7, 1838, to Dec. 21, 1857 ; as Inspector of the Military Academy, Dec. 7, 1838, to April 22, 1864 ; as Chief Engineer of the Army commanded by Major-General Scott, during the Siege of Vera Cruz, Mex., Mar. 9-29, 1847, War with Mexico, and as one of the Commissioners for arranging the terms for the capitulation of the place ; as Member of the Light House Board, Apr. 28, 1851, to Apr., 1858, and from

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 29, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT AT THE SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ, MEX.)

June 8, 1860, to Apr. 22, 1864 ; on a Reconnoissance of the Pacific Coast of the United States, to determine the requisites for its defense, and inspecting fortifications, 1859-61.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-64 : in command of the Corps of Engineers, and in charge of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, D. C., June 2, 1861, to Apr. 22, 1864 ; as President of

(BRIG.-GENERAL, AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE U. S. ARMY, MAR. 3, 1863)

Board for Retiring Disabled Officers, Aug. 17 to Sep. 16, 1861, — of Board to regulate and fix the Ordnance of permanent fortifications and field batteries, Nov. 26, 1861, to Mar. 1, 1862, — and of a Commission to examine and report upon the plan and sufficiency of the defensive works to protect Washington and Alexandria, Oct. 29 to Dec. 24, 1862.

(BVT. MAJOR.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, APR. 21, 1864, FOR LONG, FAITHFUL, AND EMINENT SERVICES.)

Civil History. — Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington city, from its establishment, Aug. 10, 1846, to Apr. 22, 1864. Corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, Mar. 3, 1863, to Apr. 22, 1864. Harbor Commissioner for the cities of New York and Boston, 1860-64. Member of several Scientific Associations. Degree of A. M. conferred by Brown University, R. I., 18—. Author of various Reports on National Defense, and on other scientific and professional subjects, 1816-64.

DIED, APR. 22, 1864, AT WASHINGTON, D. C. : AGED 75.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. MAJOR.-GENERAL JOSEPH GILBERT TOTTEN was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 23, 1788. His schoolmate, Ralph Ingersoll, describes him as a bright, noble youth, of fine mind, fond of study, and always at the head of his class, gentlemanly in his deportment, and greatly beloved. He entered the Military Academy Nov. 4, 1802, under the auspices of his uncle, Captain Jared Mansfield, then an Acting Professor of Mathematics at West Point ; was graduated from that institution July 1, 1805, when he was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant of Engineers ; and resigned from the Army March 31, 1806, to accompany, as Secretary, his uncle, Captain Mansfield, who had been appointed, by President Jefferson, Surveyor-General of Ohio and the Northwest Territory. Young Totten, Feb. 23, 1808, re-entered the Corps of Engineers ; was promoted to be a First Lieutenant July 23, 1810, and Captain July 31, 1812, and served, till the outbreak of hostilities with Great Britain, at Castles Williams and Clinton, then under construction, for the defense of New York. At the early age of twenty-four he became the Chief Engineer, in the Campaign of 1812 on the Niagara frontier, of the "Army of the Centre," under General Van Rensselaer, being engaged in the Bat-

tle of Queenstown, where our small force, which had crossed the Niagara, after a heroic resistance, was compelled to capitulate to a greatly superior foe. The bearers of two flags of truce having been shot down by the Indians, Colonel Scott himself, fixing a white cravat on the point of his sword, and accompanied by Captains Gibson and Totten (from whose neck the improvised signal of submission was taken), marched through a shower of Indian bullets, and barely escaped the knives and tomahawks of two savages, who leaped like tigers upon them from the road. Unhurt, as by a miracle, they finally reached General Sheaffe, to whom was surrendered our whole force on the Canada side of the river, consisting of 293 survivors of the fierce battles, and some 600 skulkers, who had done no more fighting than spectators in a balloon might have claimed.

Upon the resignation of General Van Rensselaer, Totten was transferred, as Chief Engineer, to the Army of the North, under General Dearborn, being in it engaged in the capture of Fort George, and the repulse of the British Flotilla on Lake Ontario, near Forty-mile Creek, his "meritorious services" being rewarded with the brevet of Major.

After a short service with Wilkinson's army in the descent of the St. Lawrence River, Totten, in 1814, became the Chief Engineer of the forces on the Champlain line of operations, being engaged in the defense of Plattsburg, which he had fortified. In his official dispatch to the War Department giving an account of this signal victory, the commanding general "recommends to the particular notice of the government" eleven officers who had "distinguished themselves by their uncommon zeal and activity, and had been greatly instrumental in producing the happy and glorious results of the siege." Of these eleven, *three* were the officers of engineers, — Totten the chief, and DeRussy and Trescott his assistants, — all of whom were brevetted for their "gallant conduct at the battle of Plattsburg." After his skill and labors had given such eminent results to his country, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel Totten joined General Izard on the Niagara, soon after the successful sortie from Ft. Erie. This fort being of no further use to us, Totten, with the sanction of the General, mined it, and Nov. 5th laid it in ruins, — one of the last acts of this war against Canada. Totten's military experience, with his mathematical training at West Point, admirably fitted one of his acute intellect for what was destined to be the great labor of his life, — planning and constructing sea-coast fortifications.

During the Revolution some of our more important harbors had been fortified with feeble earthen works, and from that time till the close of the second war with Great Britain, many small, weak, and ill-designed forts and batteries were built by foreign engineers in our service, of cheap and perishable materials. The only large casemated work was Castle Williams, on the Montalembert system, built in 1807-10, in New York harbor.

A permanent Board of Engineers was created Nov. 16, 1816, General Bernard, the great constructor of the citadel of Antwerp under Napoleon, being at its head, with Colonel McRee and Lieut.-Colonel Totten members, to which was confided the labor of working out the fundamental principles and elaborating the projects for durable works to defend our entire seacoast. The masterly reports of this board, most of them written by Totten, laid down the great principles of national defense so forcibly and incontestably that they have ever since been the safe guides to all succeeding boards; and, though often ably attacked, have stood firm against all assaults. Till 1838, when Totten became Chief Engineer of the Army, he continued most of his time on the Board of Engineers, though after 1825 he was also the constructor of Ft. Adams, Newport harbor, R. I., the second work in area in the United States, and the first in its combination of the principles and details of the art of fortification.

When this fort was commenced, little was known of building great structures in this country; hence he had to make numerous experiments to test the qualities and adaptabilities of almost every kind of material.

Besides these military works, he was often called upon to devise and direct harbor and river improvements, and other important civil constructions for the government, states, cities, and corporations; and, as Chief Engineer, was *ex-officio* Inspector of the Military Academy, having charge of the general direction of the institution.

For twenty-six years he continued at the head of the Engineer Department, administering with untiring devotion, spotless integrity, and signal ability the varied details, the financial responsibilities, and the professional labors of that arm of service so essential to our national defense and internal development.

In the War with Mexico, General Scott summoned his early companion-in-arms, in whose judgment he had the most unbounded confidence, to aid him with his professional skill in the siege of Vera Cruz, which he directed with such signal ability that he was not only appointed one of the commissioners for arranging the terms of its capitulation, but also was brevetted, March 29, 1847, a Brigadier-General, for his "gallant and meritorious conduct."

In addition to General Totten's multiplied military avocations, he was an active and most useful member of the Light House Board, from its organization in 1852; a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution from its establishment in 1846; a corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, created in 1863; one of the Harbor Commissioners for the cities of New York and Boston; and a member of many scientific associations, to some of which he made valuable contributions.

He rose from the lowest to the highest grade in his branch of the Army; was five times complimented by advance rank for meritorious and distinguished services; became a Brigadier-General by a special act of Congress in 1863, when the Topographical Corps was merged into the Corps of Engineers; after near threescore years of "long, faithful, and eminent services," was brevetted a Major-General in the Army; and the next day, April 22, 1864, breathed his last in the city of Washington, terminating his illustrious career at the advanced age of seventy-five.

General Totten, physically, mentally, and morally, was a remarkable man. Compactly built, with a strong, robust frame, a vigorous constitution exempt from most ailments of life, and with temperate and regular habits, his powers of endurance were astonishing. No elemental changes, no bodily privations, nor any amount of labor seemed sensibly to affect him; and his equable disposition and serenity of thought prevented the disturbance of his even balance and protected him from polemic excitation. His intellect was thoroughly disciplined, system pervaded his daily life, and his perseverance never flagged till the goal of his efforts was attained. The constitution of his mind was remarkably sound, muscular, and of the Baconian order, following more the inductive than syllogistic methods. All his great and varied powers received their direction from common sense, for he was eminently practical, — a thorough man of the world. From the highest he disdained not to descend to the lowest, and the next moment could pass from the microscopic to that which required the greatest amplitude of comprehension. Often would he leave the elaboration of the minutest contrivance at his drawing-table, perhaps to prepare a masterly report on national defense. He devoured books, literary, scientific, and professional, though he "read not to contradict, nor to believe, but to weigh and consider;" hence he was accurately informed, an instructive talker, and a terse, vigorous, and masculine writer, never sacrificing strength to polish. It was because he dug deep that he was able to pile high. Conservative in all his views, he was slow to adopt

innovations ; yet he was ever foremost to embrace all great professional improvements. With no controversial tendencies and few prejudices, he could weigh deliberately and receive truths as guests, not as enemies. His perceptive were equal to his reflective qualities, nothing, however minute, escaping his eagle eye. His judgment was as sound as his reason, and his almost Draconian sense of justice required of others the measure of right practiced by himself. His self-control was amazing, no murmur escaping him under the severest trials of bereavement or injustice. Thoroughly subjugating his feelings, and disciplined to obedience, not even the persecutions of a corrupt superior, like Secretary Floyd, shook his immutable integrity, which no sophistry could swerve, no power bend, no blandishments veer, and no influence warp, for it was the polestar of all his actions. But with all his sterner virtues, he possessed in an eminent degree the graces of life. He had a delicate appreciation of music, was a connoisseur of the fine arts, could design and draw beautifully, was distinguished for urbanity of manner and genial social qualities, had the keenest sense of wit and humor, and, above all, possessed that great moral excellence which adorns the Christian soldier and gentleman. In fine, he was a polished, true, and great man ; a patriot in its broadest sense ; and in an age of soldiers, like that of Louis XIV. or Napoleon, he would have been awarded the highest military honors.

General Barnard, in his elaborate eulogy of General Totten, delivered before the National Academy of Sciences, says of him : "He was no trifler with the realities of life, who dallied with them for his pleasure, or who wielded them as instruments of ambition or self-interest. To him, as to all true men, the meaning of life was concentrated in one single word, **DUTY**. This 'chief end of man,' which is to glorify God by obedience to His laws in the use of the faculties He has bestowed, was his ruling principle, — the celestial cynosure to which his eyes were ever directed, and from which no allurements of lower motives could divert it. Nor was his sense of duty of that frigid, repulsive nature which reduces the conduct of life to a formula, and, substituting rules for emotions, seems but a refined selfishness. He was warm and sympathetic, finding his chief happiness in the pleasures of domestic and social intercourse, but singularly susceptible to everything that ministers to innocent enjoyment. . . . Gentle, kind, and good ; mild, modest, and tolerant ; wise, sagacious, shrewd, and learned ; yet simple and unpretending as a child, he died as he had lived, surrounded by hearts gushing with affection, and the object of respect and love of all with whom he had ever been associated."

The Light House Board, in one of its resolutions upon his death, says, "That the high scientific attainments, the admirable administrative qualities, the perfect knowledge of general principles, the attention to every minute detail of the system, impressed the mental and moral qualities of General Totten upon his associates in a way to make his mind eminently a leading one of the Board, while his sincerity, patience, perfect amiability, and retiring modesty rendered him one of the most charming of associates in executing work to which he was so much more than sufficient."

GRADUATES OF 1806.

11. . . . (Born Mas.) . . . **WILLIAM GATES*** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy from its organization † to Mar. 6, 1806, when he graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 6, 1806.

- Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1806-12; in the War of 1812-15
 (FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, NOV. 3, 1807)
 with Great Britain, as Acting Adjutant of Reg. of Light Artillery, and
 Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Brig.-General Moses Porter, 1813, being engaged
 (CAPTAIN, REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 3, 1813)
 in the Capture of York (now Toronto), U. C., Apr. 27, 1813, — Bombard-
 ment and Capture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27, 1813, — and in com-
 mand of Ft. Independence, Mas., 1813-15; in garrison at Ft. Niagara,
 (TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)
 N. Y., 1815-20, — Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1820-21, — Plattsburg, N. Y.,
 1821-24, — Ft. Lafayette, N. Y., 1824-26, — Ft. Columbus, N. Y.,
 (CAPTAIN, 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)
 (BVT. MAJOR, MAR. 3, 1823, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
 TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)
 1826-27, — Ft. McHenry, Md., 1827, — Ft. Marion, Fla., 1827-29, — Ft.
 Moultrie, S. C., 1829, — Ft. Marion, Fla., 1829-32, — Ft. Monroe, Va.
 (Major of Artillery School for Practice), 1832, — Charleston harbor, S. C.,
 1832-33, during South Carolina's threatened nullification, — Ft. Moultrie,
 (MAJOR, 1ST ARTILLERY, MAY 30, 1832)
 S. C., 1833-35, — and Ft. Washington, Md., 1835-36; in the Florida
 War, 1836, 1837-38, and was engaged against the Seminole Indians in
 Defense of Ft. Barnwell (Volusia), Apr. 12, 1836, and Combat of Locha-
 (MAJOR, 2D ARTILLERY, AUG. 4, 1836)
 (LIEUT.-COLONEL, 3D ARTILLERY, DEC. 17, 1836)
 Hatchee, Jan. 24, 1838; in the Cherokee Nation, 1838, while transferring
 the Indians to the West; in the Florida War, 1839-41, 1841-42; in gar-
 rison at Ft. Pickens, Fla., 1842, — Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1842-43, — Savan-
 nah, Ga., 1843-44, — and Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1844-45, 1845-46; in the
 War with Mexico, 1846-48, as Governor of Tampico, Mexico; in garri-
 (COLONEL, 3D ARTILLERY, OCT. 13, 1845)
 son at Ft. Adams, R. I., 1848-53; on voyage to California, 1853, but
 returned to New York on being wrecked in the steamer San Francisco,
 Dec. 24, 1853; in waiting orders, 1854-61; on leave of absence, 1861-63;
 in command of Ft. Trumbull, Ct., 1863-64, — and of Ft. Constitution,
 N. H., 1865-67.
 RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, JUNE 1, 1863, UNDER THE LAW
 OF JULY 17, 1862, "HAVING BEEN BORNE ON THE ARMY
 REGISTER MORE THAN 45 YEARS."
 BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR LONG AND
 FAITHFUL SERVICES IN THE ARMY.
 DIED, OCT. 7, 1868, AT NEW YORK CITY: AGED 80.

* Was the son of Capt. LEMUEL GATES, of the regiment of Artillerists and Engineers, who died in 1806.

† Was then a Cadet of Artillerists and Engineers, receiving instruction at the post of West Point, N. Y., under the law of 1794 and subsequent acts of Congress.

12.... (Born Mas.).. **JULIUS F. HEILEMAN***..... (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1803,
 to Mar. 6, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 6, 1806.

Served : in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1806-12 ; in the War of 1812-15
 (FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, APR. 30, 1808)
 (CAPTAIN, REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAY 5, 1813)
 (TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)
 with Great Britain, at Southern Posts on the Atlantic Coast ; in garrison
 at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1815-20, — Ft. Niagara, N. Y., 1820-23, —
 (CAPTAIN, 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)
 (BVT. MAJOR, MAY 5, 1823, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
 TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)
 New York harbor, 1823-24, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for
 Practice), 1824-28, — Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1828-32, — Charleston harbor,
 S. C., 1832-33, during South Carolina's threatened nullification, — and
 (MAJOR, 2D ARTILLERY, NOV. 17, 1834)
 Ft. Monroe, Va., 1833-35 ; and in the Florida War, 1835-36, being en-
 (BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, JUNE 9, 1836, FOR GALLANTRY AND GOOD
 CONDUCT IN THE AFFAIR OF MICANOPY, FLA.)
 gaged against the Seminole Indians in the Skirmish near Micanopy, June 9,
 1836, where he commanded.
 DIED, JUNE 27, 1836, AT FORT DRANE, FLA.

* Was the son of Dr. JOHN F. HEILEMAN, Surgeon of General Riedesel's German Brigade
 under General Burgoyne, of the British Army.

13... (Born Mo.) . . . **PASCAL VINCENT BOUIS** (Ap'd Mo.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 17, 1804,
 to March 6, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
 SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 6, 1806.

FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAY 3, 1808.

Served in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1806-8.

RESIGNED, JULY 31, 1808.

Civil History. — Planter near Pointe Coupée, La., 1808-11.

DIED, 1811, NEAR POINTE COUPÉE, LA. : AGED 27.

14 . . . (Born Mo.) . . . **AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU** (Ap'd Mo.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 17, 1804,
 to June 20, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

ENSIGN, 2D INFANTRY, JUNE 20, 1806.

Served on the S. W. Frontier, threatened by Spanish invasion from
 Texas, 1806-7, as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-General Wilkinson.

RESIGNED, JAN. 13, 1807.

Civil History. — Indian Trader in the Western Territories and States,
 1808-38. U. S. Commissioner to treat with the Comanche Indians, Apr. 7,
 1837, to Dec. 25, 1838.

DIED, DEC. 25, 1838, AT THE SALINE, NEAR FORT
 GIBSON, I. T. : AGED 56.

15 . . . (Born Vt.) . . . **ALDEN PARTRIDGE** (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 14, 1805,
 to Oct. 30, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 30, 1806.

Served : at the Military Academy, 1806–11, 1812–17, as Asst. Professor
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 23, 1810)

of Mathematics, Nov. 4, 1806, to June 5, 1811, — as Principal Asst. Professor of Mathematics, Apr. 29, 1812, to Apr. 13, 1813, — as Professor of Mathematics, Apr. 13, 1813, to Sep. 1, 1813, — as Professor of Engineering, Sep. 1, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1816, — and in command during the absence
(PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, MILITARY ACADEMY, APR. 13, 1813)

(PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING, MILITARY ACADEMY, SEP. 1, 1813)
of the Superintendent, Jan. 3, 1815, to Nov. 25, 1816, and from Jan. 13, 1817, to July 28, 1817.

RESIGNED, APR. 15, 1818.

Civil History. — Principal of Exploring Survey, under the 5th Article of the Treaty of Ghent, 1819. Founded Military Schools at Norwich, Vt., 1820, — Middletown, Ct., 1825, — Norwich University, Vt., 1835, — Portsmouth, Va., 1840, — Pembroke, N. H., 1847, — Harrisburg, Pa., 1850, — and Brandywine Springs, Del., 1853. Employed for many years in instructing the Militia of the Western States. Surveyor-General of Vermont, 1822. Member of the Legislature of Vermont, 1833, 1834, 1837, and 1839. Degree of A. M. conferred by Dartmouth College, N. H., 1812.

DIED, JAN. 17, 1854, AT NORWICH, VT. : AGED 69.

16. . . . (Born Mo.) . . . **CHARLES GRATIOT** (Ap'd Mo.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 17, 1804, to Oct. 30, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 30, 1806.

Served : as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the Defenses of Charleston Harbor, S. C., 1806–10 ; at West Point, N. Y., 1810–11 ; in
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808)

the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain, as Chief Engineer of the North-western Army, under command of Major-General Harrison, in the Campaigns of 1813 and of 1814, being engaged in the Defense of Ft. Meigs, Apr. 28–May 9, 1813, — Attack on Ft. Mackinac, Aug. 4, 1814, — and
(BVT. COLONEL, MICHIGAN MILITIA, OCT. 5, 1813)

in command of a detachment which landed Sep. 13, 1814, near the mouth of the Natewasaga River, and succeeded in destroying six months' supplies of provisions, deposited there by the enemy for transportation to Mackinac ; as Superintending Engineer of the fortifications in Delaware River and Bay, 1816–17 ; as Chief Engineer of Department No. 3 (embracing Michigan and N. W. Territory), 1817–18 ; as Superintending Engineer
(LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 31, 1819)

of the construction of the defenses of Hampton Roads, Va. (Fts. Monroe and Calhoun), 1819–29 ; in command of the Corps of Engineers, in charge
(COLONEL AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE U. S. ARMY, MAY 24, 1828)

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, MAY 24, 1828, FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES
AND GENERAL GOOD CONDUCT)

of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, D. C., and (*ex-officio*) Inspector of the Military Academy, May 24, 1828, to Dec. 6, 1838 ; and member of several Ordnance and Artillery Boards, 1828–38.

DISMISSED, DEC. 6, 1838, BY THE PRESIDENT,

for "having failed to pay into the Treasury the balance of the moneys placed in his hands, in 1835, for public purposes, after suspending therefrom the amount which he claims to be due him on settlement of accounts, according to the President's order, communicated to him by the Secretary of War on the 28th Nov., 1838; and having neglected to render his accounts in obedience to the law of Jan. 31, 1823."*

Civil History.—As testimonials of his services in the Northwest, Ft. Gratiot, on the right bank of the St. Clair River; Gratiot County, Mich.; and the villages of Gratiot, in Mich. and Wis., were named after him. Clerk in the General Land Office in Washington city, 1840–55.

DIED, MAY 18, 1855, IN ST. LOUIS, MO.: AGED 67.

* The Committee on the Judiciary made, Aug. 31, 1852, to the Senate of the United States, the following Report on the memorial of General Gratiot, which had been referred to it:—

"That the prayer of the petitioner is for the expression of the opinion of the Senate upon the legality of the proceedings in the dismissal of the petitioner from the Army of the United States.

"The simple expression of such an opinion scarcely seems consistent with the duty of the Senate, or compatible with the public interests; for it would, very possibly, imply the necessity of ulterior proceedings not contemplated in the petition, and which it would be manifestly improper to originate on this wise, or from this Committee at all. As far, however, as the Committee may be justified in pursuing the course desired, they will proceed very cheerfully.

"The career of the petitioner in the Army of the United States, during a long period of nearly forty years, is a matter of history that may justly excite the pride and admiration of every American citizen. Brave in battle, he presided, for a long time, with distinguished honor and ability, at the head of one of the most difficult and arduous bureaus of the military department, and has left to the country lasting monuments of his skill and science in the construction of various magnificent fortifications, both to exhibit her strength and to insure her safety.

"While thus honorably and usefully employed in the public service for so many years, he was constantly confided in by his country, and never abused her confidence in the disbursement of immense sums of money, and lived honored and respected by all classes of men, with no taint of suspicion attaching to his name.

"With a character so high to sustain him, the charge of malfeasance in office should be received with great caution by the people, and rigidly scrutinized by Congress, and no unjust influences of any nature whatsoever should be permitted to prevail in his case; but if, unfortunately, such influences do obtain ground, then it is obviously the imperative duty of Congress to remove them, for no higher duty devolves upon the federal legislature than the protection of the honor of its military officers, of which it is necessarily, to a very great extent, the chief custodian.

"In the attainment of this object no obstacle whatever should be allowed to interpose. Wherein legislation is deficient, it should be supplied, and all bars of rules and regulations of the service should be removed, for nothing can be so dear to the American officer as his honor, and nothing should be more assiduously guarded by the American people than that, for the honor of the soldiers of the Republic is in no small measure the life and spirit of enlightened freedom. With these brief general observations, the Committee will as briefly revert to the case of the petitioner.

"The case of General Charles Gratiot, who was the Chief of the Corps of Engineers in the Army of the United States, has been so elaborately discussed in every circle, and so fully reported upon to Congress, that the history of the whole case is familiar to every one.

"The alleged grievance, which constitutes the cause of his dissatisfaction, was the summary dismissal of the petitioner from the Army, in the year 1838, by the President of the United States,—first, upon the plea that the power thus exercised was arbitrary, and contrary to the true meaning and intent of the act of Congress conveying it; and secondly, that a defalcation in the accounts of the petitioner, which was the cause assigned for the removal, did not and never did exist in truth.

"In support of his first plea, the petitioner exhibits a mass of testimony, which is certainly entitled to be very calmly weighed and measured; and among the same is the opinion of the General Commanding-in-Chief, upon a parallel case, than which no authority can be higher.

"In support of the second plea, he denies totally the truth of the charge of defalcation, and contends that he is not and never was indebted to the United States for moneys misused by him, and that a just and legal adjustment of his accounts will bring the United States in debt to him; that the withholding of the funds, upon the demand of the Secretary of War, was a measure of self-defense, justified by the circumstances of the case, and that he was then and is now prepared for an equitable settlement, which is his demand and desire.

"It seems to the Committee that both of the pleas are reasonable, and should receive attention, urged as they are, with the earnestness of conscious rectitude, by a gallant soldier, who has acquired a right to be heard from the blood he has spilled in battle.

"Further than this the Committee regret that they cannot go, as it is not in their power to afford an adequate remedy by recommending the passage of any law for the relief of the petitioner, and they therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

17... (Born Mas.)... **ELEAZER D. WOOD**..... (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, May 17, 1805, to Oct. 30, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 30, 1806.

Served : as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the defenses at Governor's Island, New York harbor, 1807 ; at the Military Academy,

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808)

1807-8 ; as Asst. Engineer at Fts. Norfolk and Nelson, Va., 1808-10 ; at West Point, N. Y., 1810-12, as Military Agent ; and in the War of

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1812)

1812-15 with Great Britain, in General Harrison's Campaign of 1813, in the Northwest, and in the Campaign of 1814, on the Niagara Frontier, being engaged in the Defense of Ft. Meigs, Apr. 28-May 9, 1813, participating in the Sortie of May 5, on the British batteries and ap-

(BVT. MAJOR, MAY 6, 1813, FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES
IN THE DEFENSE OF FT. MEIGS)

proaches, — Skirmish at Chatham, U. C. (in command of the Artillery), Oct. 4, 1813, — Battle of the Thames, U. C., Oct. 5, 1813, — Capture of Fort Erie, U. C., July 3, 1814, — Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, — Reconnoissance of Ft. George, July 21, 1814, — Battle of Niagara, July 25, 1814, — and Defense of Ft. Erie, Aug. 3-Sep. 17, 1814, including its

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, JULY 25, 1814, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT IN
THE BATTLE OF NIAGARA, U. C.)

Bombardment, Aug. 13-15, Repulse of the enemy's Assault, Aug. 15, and Sortie from it, Sep. 17, 1814, when, while gallantly leading and directing a column on the British batteries and siege works, he was

KILLED, SEP. 17, 1814, IN THE SORTIE FROM FT. ERIE, U. C. : AGED 31.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL ELEAZER DERBY WOOD was born, Dec., 1783, at Lunenburg, Mass., and was descended from brave New England stock.

Except that young Wood commenced the study of medicine at Alburg, Vermont, we know little of his early history before going, May 17, 1805, to West Point. While a Cadet he was noted for his soldierly qualities, rigid compliance with regulations, devotion to study, and fondness for the sciences, in which he displayed such proficiency that he was at times detailed for engineer duty in New York harbor. He was graduated from the Military Academy and promoted, Oct. 30, 1806, to be a Second Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. Army, and was immediately placed on duty with Colonel Williams, the Chief Engineer, to assist in the construction of the defenses of Governor's Island, New York harbor. In the winter of 1807-8, he was occupied in his professional studies at West Point, the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers, in which he became a First Lieutenant, Feb. 23, 1808. Soon after, he was ordered to Norfolk, Va., to aid in fortifying its harbor, where he remained until 1810, when he again returned to West Point, becoming then the Military Agent of the post till 1812. From there he was ordered to the charge of the defenses of New London harbor, Conn., and to erect a battery at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

In November, after Hull's surrender of Detroit, Wood received his much-coveted orders for service "where war is most active." He had long felt the great wrongs suffered by our country, and deeply deprecated the apathy of the nation in not resisting continued insults and British oppression.

In General Harrison's Campaign of 1813, in the Northwest, Wood was virtually the Chief Engineer, Captain Gratiot being most of the time absent on other duty, or too sick for active service. Wood's comprehensiveness of mind, his remarkably mature judgment, and fertility of resources, were exhibited in every step and detail of this most arduous campaign. General Harrison, in his official despatch, says: "Captain Gratiot, of the Engineers, having been for a long time much indisposed, the task of fortifying the post devolved on Captain Wood. It could not have been placed in better hands. Permit me to recommend him to the President, and to assure you that any mark of his approbation bestowed on Captain Wood would be highly gratifying to the whole of the troops who witnessed his arduous exertions." On the recommendation of his commanding general, Wood was brevetted, May 6, 1813, a Major "for distinguished services in the Defense of Ft. Meigs." In his order of the day to his command, Harrison further says: "Where merit was so general, indeed almost universal, it is difficult to discriminate. The General cannot, however, omit to mention the names of those whose situation gave them an opportunity of being more particularly useful. From the long illness of Captain Gratiot, of the Corps of Engineers, the arduous and important duties of fortifying the camp devolved on Captain Wood, of that corps. In assigning to him the first palm of merit, as far as relates to the transactions within the works, the General is convinced his decision will be awarded by every individual in the camp who witnessed his indefatigable exertions, his consummate skill in providing for the safety of every point, and in foiling any attempt of the enemy, and his undaunted bravery in the performance of his duty in the most exposed situations."

After raising the siege of Ft. Meigs, and being foiled in his attack upon Ft. Stephenson, Proctor, with his British forces and savages, retreated across Detroit Straits to Malden, Can., which he abandoned after Perry's victory on Lake Erie, and was pursued by Harrison to the Thames River, where Proctor and Tecumseh were utterly routed, Oct. 5, 1813, Major Wood in this battle being again highly distinguished.

After spending a few weeks at West Point, the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers, deeply absorbed in study and preparation for coming events, he joined the "Army of the Niagara" as assistant to Major McRee, its Chief Engineer. In the campaign of 1814 of this army, he was much distinguished in the Action of Chippewa, Battle of Niagara, and Defense of Ft. Erie, in the sortie from which, at the head of a column of 400 regulars and 500 volunteers under his command, he was mortally wounded, Sep. 17, 1814, and died the night after, professing the most ardent attachment to his country, and a jealous solicitude for the honor of her arms, commending her, with his last breath, to the favor and protection of the Almighty.

Thus ended the brief and brilliant career of this noble soldier, who had few equals and was surpassed by none of his profession and peers. Young in age, he was a veteran in the art of war. His eight years of army life "had uniformly been an exhibition of military skill, acute judgment, and heroic valor;" and, in the language of his commanding General, "no officer of his grade could have contributed more to the safety and honor of the Army." He was truly the soul and genius of every enterprise in which he was engaged; one of "the immortal names that were not born to die." His daily companions loved him, for he was social and genial, the most honorable and generous of men, and as affectionate and gentle as a maiden. His official superiors vied in their tributes to his worth, for he was the intellectual light of the council and the lion of the battlefield. Though extremely retiring and modest in manner, his form, features, military air and bearing disclosed the *beau-ideal* soldier, the real *preux chevalier*, who, wherever danger appeared,

was there as calm, fearless, and self-possessed as upon a quiet parade. On the field of Niagara, meeting Brown almost fainting from his wound, Wood exclaimed, with great emotion: "Never mind, my dear General, you are gaining the greatest victory which has ever been won for your country." He thought not of physical pain, but, amid the carnage of battle, his heroic soul glowed with lofty enthusiasm for his country's glory. His nobility of nature impressed every one.

It was Wood's peculiar good fortune to be prominent in every branch of his profession; whether as an engineer, making the daring reconnoissance, or directing defenses; as an artillerist, pursuing the flying foe to the Thames, or serving in the battery at Chippewa; as a Paladin cavalier, in the final rout of Proctor's last fugitives; or the accomplished infantry commander leading the column and charging the besiegers at Ft. Erie. While first in battle, he was also first in the estimation of those he so faithfully served. Harrison assigns to him "the first palm of merit" at Ft. Meigs, and highly praises his efficiency in the invasion of Canada; Brown reports his marked distinction at Niagara, where his "high military talents were exerted with great effect," and to whose "assistance a great deal is fairly to be ascribed;" Gaines says, "In the command of a regiment of infantry he has often proved himself well qualified, but never so conspicuously as in the repulse of the British assault on Ft. Erie;" Ripley, on the same occasion, acknowledges his indebtedness to "this officer's merits, so well known that approbation can scarcely add to his reputation;" Porter, under whom he led a column in the sortie from Ft. Erie, reports to Brown, "You know how exalted an opinion I have always entertained of him;" and his Commanding General, when this pillar of his power lay prostrate in death, pronounced this truthful eulogy on his worth: "Wood, brave, generous, and enterprising, died as he had lived, without a feeling but for the honor of his country and the glory of her arms. His name and example will live to guide the soldier in the path of duty so long as true heroism is held in estimation."

All authority warrants us in saying that, during the whole operations on the Niagara, no terms of praise could do justice to Wood's gallantry, zeal, skill, and perseverance, whether in reconnoitring the enemy, ascertaining and reporting his position, encouraging the troops, conducting columns to their destination, planning judicious movements, providing against emergencies, devising defenses, seeing the key-point of the battlefield, or grasping the whole problem of the campaign.

After the termination of the war, Major-General Brown ordered, Sep. 12, 1816, a monument to be erected to Wood's memory on West Point, at his expense, as a testimonial of his "respect for the hero and the man." This simple shaft, so well known to all the earlier graduates of the Military Academy, was removed, in 1885, from its conspicuous position, where it was a marked feature of that exquisite view of the Hudson above West Point, as was also the graceful mound upon which it stood, — a natural moraine of the glacial period. All appreciators of this memorial tribute to true heroism, every devotee of geological science, and the many lovers of the picturesque who oft gazed upon that fitting foreground to one of the most beautiful panoramas of land and water in the world, must regret this unnecessary iconoclastic sacrifice to some unexplained caprice.

18... (Born Vt.)... **WILLIAM PARTRIDGE** (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 13, 1805, to Oct. 30, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 30, 1806.

Served : at West Point, N. Y., 1807 ; as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the defenses of Charleston harbor, S. C., 1808-10 ; at West
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808)

Point, N. Y., 1810-11 ; and in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1812)

Chief Engineer, in the Campaign of 1812 in Michigan Territory, of the Army commanded by Major-General Hull, by whose Surrender of Detroit,* Aug. 16, 1812, he was made a prisoner of war, being at the time too sick to attend to duty, and before being exchanged,

DIED, SEP. 20, 1812, AT DETROIT, MICH. : AGED 24.

* When Hull announced his determination to surrender, Captain Partridge broke his sword across his knee and threw the pieces at Hull's feet.

19. . . . (Born Ct.) . . . **PRENTISS WILLARD** (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History — Cadet of the Military Academy, Nov. 23, 1803, to Oct. 30, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 30, 1803.

Served : at West Point, N. Y., 1806-7 ; as Asst. Engineer in the construction of defensive works on the New England coast, 1808 ; as Super-

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808)

intending Engineer of the fortifications at Beaufort, S. C., 1809-10 ; as Asst. Engineer in erecting the defenses of New York harbor, 1811 ; and

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 6, 1812)

in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Engineer of the defenses of Beaufort, S. C., 1812-13.

DIED, OCT. 12, 1813, AT BEAUFORT, S. C. : AGED 23.

20. . . . (Born Mo.) . . . **JOSEPH PROVEAUX** (Ap'd S. C.)

Military History — Cadet of the Military Academy from its organization,* to Nov. 14, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, NOV. 14, 1806.

Served : in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1806-12 ; and in the War of

(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JAN. 9, 1809)

1812-15 with Great Britain, on duty at the South, 1812-13.

DIED, NOV. 10, 1813, at — : AGED 30.

* Was then a Cadet of Artillerists and Engineers, receiving instruction at the post of West Point, N. Y., under the law of 1794 and subsequent acts of Congress.

21. . . . (Born N. J.) . . . **THOMAS BENNETT** (Ap'd N. J.)

Military History — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 8, 1803, to Nov. 14, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, NOV. 14, 1806.

Served : in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1806-12 ; in the War of 1812-15,

(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, AUG. 1, 1809)

(CAPTAIN, REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JUNE 20, 1813)

with Great Britain, on duty at Ft. Independence, Mas., and Ft. Constitution, N. H. ; and in garrison at New London, Ct., 1815-16, — Pitts-

field, Mas., 1816, — Castine, Me., 1816-17, — and Portsmouth, N. H., 1817-18.

DIED, SEP. 26, 1818, AT FORT CONSTITUTION, N. H. : AGED 30.

22....(Born Vt.).....**ETHAN A. ALLEN***.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 10, 1804, to Nov. 14, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, NOV. 14, 1806.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, and on N. W. Frontier, 1806–12;
(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, OCT. 1, 1809)

in the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain, at Norfolk and Craney Island, Va., 1812–13, — and on Lake Champlain, 1814; in command of
(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 25, 1814)

Craney Island, Va., 1815–21; and Superintendent of Regimental Recruiting Service, 1818–20.

DISBANDED, JUNE 1, 1821.

Civil History.— U. S. Inspector of Customs, on the Canada Frontier, 1821 to 1823. Farmer, Norfolk County, Va., 1823–33. Merchant, Norfolk, Va., 1833–34.

DIED, JAN. 6, 1855, IN NORFOLK COUNTY, VA.: AGED 66.

* Was the son of General ETHAN ALLEN, the hero of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

23....(Born Pa.).....**ROBERT LUCAS**.....(Ap'd Pa.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 29, 1804, to Nov. 14, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, NOV. 14, 1806.

Served in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1806–10.

RESIGNED, OCT. 31, 1810.

Civil History.— Unknown.

Military History.— Re-appointed in the Army with the rank of
MAJOR, 22D INFANTRY, MAR. 3, 1813.

Served: in the War of 1812–15 against Great Britain, on the Northern Frontier, 1813–14, being engaged in the Capture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27, 1813, — and in General Wilkinson's Descent of the St. Lawrence River, 1813.

DIED, FEB. 4, 1814, AT FRENCH MILLS, N. Y.: AGED 26.

24....(Born Eng.)...**JOHN D. WYNDHAM**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History.— Cadet * of the Military Academy, May 27, 1805, to Nov. 14, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, NOV. 14, 1806.

FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JAN. 29, 1811.

Served in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1806–12.

DISMISSED, MAR. 14, 1812, FOR "DRUNKENNESS ON DUTY."

DIED, 1813, AT — : AGED 30.

* Before becoming a Cadet, he had been an officer in the British Army, from which he had retired.

25....(Born Mo.)....**LOUIS LORAMIER**.....(Ap'd Mo.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, July 17, 1804, to Nov. 14, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
ENSIGN, FIRST INFANTRY, NOV. 14, 1806.

SECOND LIEUT., 1ST INFANTRY, JAN. 20, 1808.

Served on the Western Frontier, 1806-9.

RESIGNED, DEC. 31, 1809.

Civil History. — Farmer, near Cape Girardeau, Mo., 1810-31.

DIED, 1831, AT CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.

GRADUATES OF 1807.

26....(Born N. J.).....**JUSTUS POST**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 9, 1806, to Dec. 9, 1807, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, DEC. 9, 1807.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic posts, 1807-12; and in the War of (FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JULY 1, 1811)

1812-15 with Great Britain, as Military Agent, 1812, and Agent of For- (TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

(COL., STAFF — QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, NOV. 22, 1814)

tifications, 1812-15, at Ft. Columbus, New York harbor.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Civil History. — Farmer, Bonhomme Bottom, St. Louis County, Mo., 1816-30. Judge of the County Court of St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22, 1822, to Dec. 13, 1826. Engineer of the Survey of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 1823-24. Member of the Senate of the State of Missouri, 1826-30. Farmer and Merchant, Alexander (now Pulaski) County, Ill., 1830-46.

DIED, MAR. 14, 1846, AT CALEDONIA, ILL. : AGED 65.

27....(Born Vt.).....**SATERLEE CLARK**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 15, 1805, to Dec. 9, 1807, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, DEC. 9, 1807.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1807-10; in the Pay Depart- (DISTRICT PAYMASTER, AUG. 15, 1810)

(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JULY 10, 1811, TO DEC. 31, 1813) ment, 1810-12, and during the War with Great Britain, 1812-15.

MAJOR, 26TH INFANTRY, APR. 15, 1814: DECLINED.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Re-appointed in the Army with the rank of

BATTALION AND DISTRICT PAYMASTER, APR. 29, 1816.

Served: in the Pay Department, 1816-24, at Washington, D. C., 1816-21, (PAYMASTER, IN THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821, TO RANK FROM APR. 29, 1816)

— and at Utica, N. Y., 1821-24, when, under the 3d Sec. of Act of Jan. 31, 1823, he was

DISMISSED, AUG. 5, 1824.

Civil History. — Sutler at Ft. Howard, Wis., 1828-42.

DIED, MAR. 1, 1848, AT WASHINGTON CITY.

28....(Born Ct.).....**JOHN ANDERSON**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 9, 1806, to

Dec. 9, 1807, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, DEC. 9, 1807.

Served in garrison at Artillery Posts, 1807-11.

RESIGNED, MAY 1, 1811.

Re-appointed in the Army with the rank of

FIRST LIEUT., 19TH INFANTRY, JULY 6, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in the Campaign of 1812 in Michigan Territory, becoming a prisoner of war, Aug. 16, 1812,

(CAPTAIN, 19TH INFANTRY, MAR. 16, 1813)

(BVT. MAJOR, STAFF — TOP. ENGINEER, APR. 12, 1813)

on the Surrender of Detroit, — and in the Campaign of 1814, as Chief Top. Engineer on the Staff of Major-General Izard ; in exploring North-western and Western Territory, 1815 ; on the Survey of Lake Champlain, etc., 1815-16 ; in constructing Military Road from Detroit, Mich., to Maumee River, 1817 ; and on Survey of Sites for Fortifications on the

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, APR. 12, 1823, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

New England Coast, 1826-29, — of Hudson River, 1829, — of Taunton and Weymouth Canal, Mas., 1833, — and of the Shores of the North-western Lakes, 1834.

DIED, SEP. 14, 1834, AT DETROIT, MICH. : AGED 54.

29....(Born Ct.).....**SAMUEL CHAMPLIN**.....(Ap'd Ct.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 9, 1806, to Dec. 9, 1807, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, DEC. 9, 1807.

Served : in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1807-11 ; in Pay Department,

(DISTRICT PAYMASTER, JUNE 14, 1811)

(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, OCT. 31, 1811)

1811-12 ; and in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Military Agent and Agent of Fortifications, 1812, at Charleston, S. C., — and as Chief Quartermaster of the Southern Division of the Army, commanded

(MAJOR, STAFF — DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., MAR. 18, 1813)

(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

by Major-General T. Pinckney, 1813-15. Provisionally retained as Dep. Quartermaster-Gen., as provided by law of Mar. 3, 1815, until he was

DISBANDED, MAY 21, 1816.

Civil History. — After being disbanded from the U. S. Army, he joined McGregor's Expedition against Florida, as Colonel and Chief of Artillery, and was engaged in the Capture of Amelia Island, Fla., July 30, 1817. Captain of "Magazine Guard," at Charleston, S. C., 1830-32. United States Inspector of Customs and Boarding Officer at Charleston, S. C., 1833-61.

DIED, FEB. 10, 1863, AT CHARLESTON, S. C. : AGED 80.

30....(Born Eng.).....**SAMUEL NOAH**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 5, 1805, to Dec. 9, 1807, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

ENSIGN, 2D INFANTRY, DEC. 9, 1807.

SECOND LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, AUG. 18, 1808.

FIRST LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, NOV. 6, 1810.

Served on frontier duty in the Gulf States, 1808-11.

RESIGNED MAR. 13, 1811.

After his resignation from the U. S. Army, served as a volunteer, 1812-13 (with the rank of First Lieut., Feb. 8 to July 13, 1813), in the Patriot Army of Mexico, in its invasion of the Province of Texas, and was engaged in the Capture of Ft. Bahia (Goliad, since 1829), Nov. 14, 1812, — Defense of Ft. Bahia, Nov. 14, 1812, to March 28, 1813, — Combat, near San Antonio, Tex., April 4, 1813, in command of the Rear Guard of the Army, and Capture of San Antonio, Tex., Apr. 7, 1813. Informed of the United States' Declaration of War against Great Britain, he, with difficulty, left Texas, and not being able to obtain a commission at Washington, served, Aug. 18, 1814, to Feb. 15, 1815, as a volunteer in the Defense of Brooklyn and Harlem Heights, New York harbor, in which position, from his military information, he rendered valuable assistance to the inexperienced militia forces.

Civil History. — School Teacher, near Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., 1816-20, — in Hanover County, Va., 1823-30, — in Orange County, Va., 1830-36, — Mount Meridian, Va., 1836-37, — and in Bath County, Va., 1837-48.

DIED, MAR. 10, 1871, AT MOUNT PULASKI, ILL. : AGED 92.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL NOAH, who was born July 19, 1779, in the city of London, died March 10, 1871, at Mount Pulaski, Logan County, Illinois, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-two, he having been for several years the senior surviving graduate of the U. S. Military Academy. He was of Jewish descent, and was the cousin of Mordecai M. Noah, formerly Consul to Tunis, and for many years the editor of various New York journals.

When twenty years old he emigrated to this country, and after a residence of several years in New York city, solicited a midshipman's appointment, but not succeeding, accepted, May 5, 1805, that of a Cadet in the First Regiment of Artillery. Being intelligent and a good penman, he was often selected as amanuensis to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and frequently acted as Judge-Advocate or Recorder of Courts at West Point. Upon graduation, Dec. 9, 1807, preferring the infantry arm, he was promoted an Ensign in the Second Regiment, which, after a tedious journey, he joined at Cantonment Columbia Springs, in the rear of Ft. Adams, Miss. Here he devoted his leisure hours to the study of the early campaigns of Napoleon, who was then the military prodigy of the world; but this fascinating occupation was soon interrupted by his having to watch smugglers on the Florida frontier, and march from one unhealthy camp to another in the Gulf States. During these migrations he met Captain Winfield Scott just after his duel near Natchez with Dr. Upshur (brother of the Secretary of State blown up on board the Princeton); Lieutenant James Gibson, subsequently killed at the sortie from Ft. Erie; General James Wilkinson, Captain Edmund P. Gaines, General Wade Hampton, and other since famous officers, of whom he had many anecdotes to relate. Wearied finally with slow promotion, and disgusted that ignorant civilians were appointed to rank him, he resigned, Mar. 13, 1811, his commission of First Lieutenant in the Army.

Soon after this period, a Mexican deputation from the Junta of Coahuila, General Bernardo Gutierrez and a Captain Manshae, arrived at Natchitoches, where Lieutenant Magee, a graduate of 1809, was stationed, and offered him the command, with the rank of Colonel, of the combined force there assembled of Mexicans and Anglo-Americans. After Magee as-

sumed the command, Noah, allured by visions of a golden future, joined as First Lieutenant this little, undisciplined Falstaffian regiment on the Brazos River while on its march to Ft. Bahia, which it entered Nov. 14, 1812; but no sooner was the fort in possession of the "Patriot Army" than the Spanish Royalists besieged it with a force of five times the strength of the garrison. In this struggle poor Colonel Magee sickened and died, and was buried with the honors of war during the enemy's cannonade, a 6-pounder ball lodging close to his grave. After the siege was raised, March 28, 1813, and the Patriots reinforced, their little army, with Noah in command of its rear guard, pursued and routed the Royalists, April 4, 1813, in a sharp combat near San Antonio, and three days later entered the capital of Texas, Salcedo, the Governor, surrendering at discretion with his entire force.

Informed soon after of the United States' declaration of war against Great Britain, Noah, true to the flag of his adopted country, left Texas, and, escaping through many perils by flood and field, reached the city of Washington, where he was most sadly disappointed in not being recommissioned by President Madison in the United States Army. Nothing daunted, however, he proceeded to New York, and volunteered his services as a private soldier in Captain Benjamin Dunning's company for the defense of Brooklyn, then being fortified with field-works by General Joseph G. Swift, to repel an anticipated descent of the British on Long Island at Sag Harbor. His services here and at Harlem Heights, to the close of the war, in aid of the inexperienced militia forces, were most zealous and untiring, his military education, practical knowledge, and quick intelligence proving powerful auxiliaries to his patriotic devotion to duty. When he applied his helping hand to bring order out of the existing chaos, the condition of affairs will be best understood by the following order then published on parade by Brigade Major Hamilton:—

"The General commanding feels himself impelled by the present exigency, which threatens an immediate call for actual hostilities and resolute resistance, to express his sentiments unreservedly to all the captains he now has the honor to command, for it must be apparent to them that, how respectable soever they may be at home, they are decidedly deficient in a military point of view, and consequently cannot, at this important crisis, be considered competent to perform the duties which must necessarily devolve upon them. He therefore confidently trusts that they will see the propriety of transferring their respective commands to the skillful superintendence of such capable officers as may be selected to succeed them, and return to their respective places of residence, both for the benefit of the service and the security of the State."

After the termination of Noah's military career he taught school near Goshen, New York, till 1820; then for two years was in England, being present at the trial of Queen Caroline and coronation of George IV.; resumed school-teaching, and was employed in various academies in Virginia till May 24, 1848; and subsequently resided with a faithful friend at Mount Pulaski, Logan County, Illinois, where he died.

The romantic record of Samuel Noah's early life is full of wild adventure and thrilling incidents; his after history was a curious medley—almost the very counterpart of the vicissitudes to which Gil Blas was exposed; and his long declining years were an old age of poverty, with little relief even from sources upon which he confidently counted to ease his weary journey to the grave.

GRADUATES OF 1808.

31....(Born Vt.)....**DANIEL A. A. BUCK**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, July 9, 1806, to Feb. 23, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808.

Served as Assistant Engineer in the construction of the defenses of Bedloe's Island, New York harbor, 1808-11.

RESIGNED, AUG. 31, 1811.

Re-appointed in the Army, with the rank of

SECOND LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, OCT. 17, 1812,

which appointment he having declined, he was then made

CAPTAIN, 31ST INFANTRY, APR. 30, 1813.

Served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in the Campaign of 1813, under Major-General Hampton, being engaged in the Combat of Chateaugay River, Oct. 26, 1813.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Civil History.— Counselor at Law, Chelsea, Vt., 1811-13, and 1815-35. Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Vermont, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1825, 1826, 1829, 1830, 1833, 1834, and 1835; and Speaker, 1820-22, 1825-26, and 1829. Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Vermont, 1823-25 and 1827-29. Trustee of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, 1829-35. Clerk in the U. S. War Department, July 23, 1835, to Dec. 31, 1839; and in the Treasury Department, 1840.

DIED, DEC. 24, 1841, AT WASHINGTON, D. C. : AGED 53.

32....(Born Mas.)....**SAMUEL BABCOCK**.....(Ap'd Mas.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 28, 1806, to Feb. 23, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808.

Served: as Asst. Engineer, in the construction of the fortifications of New York harbor, 1808-14; Asst. Engineer of Military District No. 5

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1812)

(Md. and Va.), 1813; in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Chief Engineer of the forces under command of Major-General Smith, in the

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SEP. 20, 1812)

Defense of Baltimore, Md., 1814; and as Superintending Engineer of the defenses of Delaware River, and construction of Ft. Delaware, Delaware Bay, 1816-24,—of the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers,

(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 31, 1819)

1824-26,—of New Castle harbor improvement, Del., 1826-28,—and of the construction of Ft. Pulaski, Ga., 1828-30.

RESIGNED, DEC. 22, 1830.

DIED, JUNE 26, 1831, AT PHILADELPHIA, PA. : AGED 46.

33....(Born Mas.)....**SYLVANUS THAYER**.....(Ap'd Mas.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 20, 1807, to Feb. 23, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 23, 1808.

Served : in surveying sites and projecting plans for batteries at New Haven and Stonington harbors, Ct., and inspecting Ft. Trumbull, Ct., 1808 ; as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the defenses of the Massachusetts Coast, 1808-9 ; at the Military Academy, 1809-11 ; as Asst. Engineer, at the fortifications of New York harbor, and Asst. Ordnance

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1812)

Officer, New York city, 1811-12 ; in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Chief Engineer of the Northern Army, under command of

(CAPTAIN, STAFF — DEP. COMMISSARY OF ORDNANCE, SEP. 22, 1812)

Major-General Dearborn, in the Campaign of 1812, — of the Right Division of the same Army, under command of Major-General Hampton, to whom he was also Aide-de-Camp, in the Campaign of 1813, being en-

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 13, 1813)

gaged in the Combat of Chateaugay River, Oct. 26, 1813, — of the forces under command of Bvt. Brig.-General Porter, in the Defense of Norfolk, Va., in 1814, — and Brigade Major to Bvt. Brig.-General Porter,

(BVT. MAJOR, FEB. 20, 1815, FOR DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES)

1814-15 ; on professional duty in Europe, examining fortifications, military schools and establishments, and the operations of the Allied armies, then occupying France, on the fall of Napoleon, 1815-17 ; as Superintendent of the Military Academy, July 28, 1817, to July 1, 1833 ; as

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, MAR. 3, 1823, FOR DISTINGUISHED AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES)

(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAY 24, 1828)

Superintending Engineer of the construction of Fts. Warren and Inde-

(BVT. COLONEL, MAR. 3, 1833, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

pendence, Boston harbor, Mas., 1833-43, continuing the direction of those works while on professional duty in Europe, till 1846 ; in general supervision of Harbor Improvements in Maine and Massachusetts, 1836-43, and of the Coast Defenses east of Boston, Mas., 1833-43 ; as Superin-

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 7, 1838)

tending Engineer of the construction of Ft. Warren, Mas., 1846-57, — of Ft. Independence, Mas., 1847-48, — of Ft. Winthrop, Mas., 1847-48, — and of the Sea Walls in Boston harbor, 1846-57 ; as Member of the Board of Engineers for Coast Defenses, Apr. 2, 1833, to Dec. 21, 1857, being President of the Board from Dec. 7, 1838 ; in command of the Corps of Engineers, Dec. 21, 1857, to Dec. 22, 1858 ; as Member of various special Engineer, Ordnance, and Artillery Boards, 1825-58 ; and

(COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 3, 1863)

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAY 31, 1863, FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE)

on sick leave of absence, 1858-63.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, JUNE 1, 1863, UNDER THE LAW OF
JUNE 17, 1862, "HAVING BEEN BORNE ON THE ARMY
REGISTER MORE THAN 45 YEARS."

Civil History. — Degree of A. M. conferred by Dartmouth College, N. H., 1810, from which he was graduated in 1807, — and by Harvard University, Mas., 1825 ; of LL. D., by St. John's College, Md., 1830, — by Kenyon College, O., 1846, — by Dartmouth College, N. H., 1846, — and by Harvard University, Mas., 1857. Member of American Academy

of Arts and Sciences, 1834, — of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, Pa., 1838, — and of various scientific associations, 1834–67.
DIED, SEP. 7, 1872, AT BRAINTREE, MAS.: AGED 87.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL SYLVANUS THAYER was born June 9, 1785, at Braintree, Mass.; received a classical education at Dartmouth College, N. H.; was graduated from the Military Academy, and promoted to the Corps of Engineers, Feb. 23, 1808; served on various engineer and ordnance duties, 1808–12; was engaged in the War of 1812–15 against Great Britain, receiving for his “distinguished and meritorious services” the brevet of Major, Feb. 20, 1815; soon after went abroad on professional duty; and July 23, 1817, at the age of thirty-two, assumed the responsible trust of Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, which he found in a deplorably chaotic condition.

Major Thayer’s military experience in the field, his foreign travel and associations, his familiarity with the polite usages of society, his dignified bearing and refined mode of life, and, above all, his scientific acquirements, enlarged professional reading, and familiarity with the French and dead languages, gave him immense vantage ground for success. Almost by intuition he discovered the virulent ulcers destroying the vital parts of the Academy, and such as he could not cauterize into healing action, like a bold surgeon, he promptly amputated. Examinations were at once held, the incompetent and vicious dismissed, and the indolent, who had lingered for many years without progress, quickly discovered that a like fate awaited a continuance of their dereliction. He promptly organized the Cadets into a battalion of two companies, officered by members of their own body, with a colonel at its head and an adjutant and sergeant-major for his staff; appointed an officer of the army as “Commandant of Cadets,” responsible for their tactical instruction and soldierly discipline; transacted business with members of his command only at stated office hours; classified all Cadets according to their proficiency in studies; divided classes into small sections for more thorough instruction by the teachers in charge; required weekly class reports showing the daily progress of students according to a scale of marks; directed more thorough recitations and a freer use of the blackboard; greatly improved the curriculum of studies, according to a well-digested programme; organized a proper Academic Board, with the Superintendent at its head; introduced the check-book system, to curtail the prevailing extravagance of Cadets then deeply in debt; reduced the expenses of educating pupils to less than one half the cost at the Woolwich Military Academy in England; had the Officer of the Day daily to dine with him, enabling himself thereby to learn all that was transpiring in camp or barracks; required Cadets to obtain a permit from him for almost everything, even to a letter from the post office, thus maintaining such constant intercourse as enabled him to call all by name, and understand their characters and habits; and made many other salutary provisions to secure thorough discipline, a high standard of honor, complete physical and mental development, and a generous rivalry for conspicuous soldiership and eminent class rank. The more thoroughly to guarantee the latter, the Secretary of War directed, Feb. 14, 1818, the publishing in the Army Register of the names of the five Cadets of each class most distinguished for attainments and meritorious conduct. Soon after, Apr. 14, 1818, the Professorship of Geography, History, and Ethics was established, thus adding new and important elements in the education of Cadets.

These successive advances, which so marvelously elevated the tone and character of the Military Academy in less than a year, are best exempli-

fied by the first regulations under Major Thayer's Superintendency, approved, July 23, 1818, by that enlightened Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun. These regulations provided for a January and a June examination in each year; required new Cadets to report at West Point before the 25th of June, and prohibited examinations for admissions after September 1st, unless candidates were prevented by sickness from reporting sooner; established an annual encampment in July and August in lieu of vacations, which were abolished; granted furloughs for two months after the June examination, provided that not more than one fourth of the Corps of Cadets were absent at one time; allowed only those to be graduated who had gone through the exercises of two entire encampments; stopped the pay of all failing to return at the expiration of their furloughs, and dismissed them from the service; made a diploma the evidence of having completed the full course of studies; attached to the Army Register the names of the five most distinguished of each class reported at the preceding June examination; secured promotion to the grade of commissioned officer according to "general merit," as established upon graduation; admitted aptitude for the several arms of service to be considered, provided it did not interfere with the order of class rank; declared a Cadet suspended for any cause from the Academy ineligible to a commission in the Army till his entire class had been promoted; and, finally, forbade that any deficient or dismissed Cadet should be appointed "to any office or post in the Army of the United States until at least five years after the promotion of the class to which he had belonged."

The day after the adoption of these salutary safeguards for the discipline, instruction, honor, and rights of the military service, the first class in the order of scholarly attainments and meritorious conduct was graduated from the Academy.

With each revolving year of Colonel Thayer's Superintendency, class after class was graduated, adding to our army 570 officers, of whom the nation may be justly proud, for in that galaxy are many bright particular stars which have given lustre to our arms, illuminated the paths of science, brightened halls of learning, and adorned various vocations of usefulness.

In this brief sketch it would be impossible to record each prominent event in Thayer's management, and to descant upon the multifarious meliorations introduced by him during the sixteen years of his masterly administration, wherein he built up the Military Academy from an elementary school to a model seminary of science and soldiery worthy of a great people. In these sixteen years mathematics, from Hutton's Elements, had advanced to a complete course of algebra, geometry, plane and spherical trigonometry, descriptive geometry (including shades, shadows, and perspective), surveying and the use of instruments in the field, analytical geometry, and differential and integral calculus; from a little smattering of French, taught to a few in 1817, some in 1833 became sufficiently proficient to speak the language, most to read it fluently, and all to translate readily scientific text-books and professional works; drawing, confined mostly to copying a few traces of fortifications and a slight use of the brush, had progressed to the delineation of the human figure, pen and pencil landscapes, and topography in all styles of representation; natural and experimental philosophy, from what is to be found in Enfield, had grown to an extended course in physics, dynamics, hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, magnetism, electro-magnetism, optics, and astronomy, embracing their principles, phenomena, and use of the various instruments; chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, in all their branches, had been introduced in 1820; artillery, from a few elements given in a small treatise, with a little target practice and the manual of the piece, had expanded to

the theory and practice of gunnery, the fabrication of pyrotechnics required for all the purposes of war, and the manœuvre of pieces and foot batteries ; grammar, rhetoric, geography, history, moral philosophy, and constitutional and international law had been added in 1818 to the duties of the Chaplain ; engineering, just beginning to be taught as in the Polytechnic School of France, had been enlarged to the broad basis upon which was built subsequently the admirable course of field and permanent fortifications, the science of war, architecture, stereotomy, and civil engineering in all of its branches ; infantry tactics, confined chiefly to elementary drills in 1817, comprised in 1833 the theory and practice of all movements from the school of the soldier to evolutions of the line, including the exercises of light infantry and riflemen ; military police in camp and barracks was carried out to the full extent required by army regulations ; numerous summer marches had been made, extending even as far as Boston, but were abolished after 1822, that hospitable city having proved a Capua to the Cadet Hannibals ; the hours for study, recitation, exercises, recreation, and sleep had been judiciously adjusted to produce the maximum instruction and minimum injury to health ; rigorous and just discipline and healthy moral tone had been firmly established ; cheerful obedience to orders and harmony and goodwill prevailed ; the power of courts-martial to try Cadets had been affirmed in 1819 by the Attorney-General and President ; all degrading punishments had been abolished, and those of a strictly military type substituted ; the dissipated, idle, vicious, and incompetent were eliminated from the institution ; effete professors had been replaced by the brightest instructors who had been graduated at the Academy ; a new hospital had been erected for the accommodation of the sick, and malingering was checked ; the library, from a few miscellaneous volumes, had grown to embrace a large and valuable collection of scientific, military, and standard works ; models, instruments, and apparatus had been supplied for instruction in the various departments ; a Board of Visitors annually attended the June examination, and reported upon the condition of the Academy ; Cadet appointments were distributed according to population ; the hotel had been erected for the accommodation of official visitors and relatives of Cadets, but not to subserve the purposes of a fashionable watering-place ; many buildings for the accommodation of officers and for the other uses of the Academy had been built ; adjacent land had been purchased to enlarge the post, and remove the "Gridley Tavern" nuisance ; a military band of great excellence had been created, led by Willis's famous Kent bugle ; shade trees had been planted and many embellishments made to the grounds of West Point ; and above all, there had been inculcated sentiments of high honor, strict integrity, ardent patriotism, obedience to command, fidelity to duty, laudable ambition, professional pride, refined courtesy, kindness to juniors, reverence for seniors, and the various accessories which make up the true gentleman and chivalric soldier.

Colonel Thayer, in the sixteen years of his successful administration, had gathered around him an able body of skilled officers, who materially aided him in his herculean task, — Professors Douglass, Davies, and Courtenay, who had developed the analytical sciences, the true groundwork of military education ; Torrey, Hopkins, and Mather, who had made the course of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology ; Crozet and Mahan, who had skillfully applied all these branches to military and civil engineering and the science of war ; McIlvaine and Warner, who had given their culture and eminent abilities to the teaching of ethics and law ; the haughty Worth and the scholarly Hitchcock, who had impressed discipline and tone in their daily control of Cadets ; an able body of assistant professors, selected from the fittest of their classes, who efficiently aided their chiefs ; and the soldierly members of his military staff, who had essentially les-

sened his burden of endless details. But the directing mind was the great Superintendent himself, a ripe scholar, acquainted with every science taught, passionately fond of military literature, and singularly gifted for his elevated command. To the discharge of his important functions he brought eminent personal qualifications, uniting decision with courtesy, authority with kindness, knowledge with consideration for ignorance, strict discipline with paternal admonition, unfaltering integrity to unflinching firmness, fidelity to his trust, and loyalty to his country, and with a restless energy and an untiring industry that never left anything unfinished or to chance. With such qualities and accomplishments it is not surprising that the Academy, which he found weak, imperfectly organized, low in prerequisites, and inferior in its course of training, should be raised by his knowledge of its wants and devotion to its interests, to be the paragon of educational institutions in this country; and, judged by its fruits, not surpassed in the nations of the Old World.

Commendations, official and unofficial, of Thayer's Superintendency came from all quarters: he was made, Mar. 3, 1823, a Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel "for distinguished and meritorious services;" and, in 1826, was strongly recommended by General Scott to be brevetted a Colonel, "for the highest development and effect" given to the Military Academy, to which "for more than eight years he had devoted his great attainments, and the most unwearied zeal and application to its duties."

For twelve years Colonel Thayer had held a sway at West Point which had never been disputed even by the Executive, when, in 1829, General Andrew Jackson, a man of iron, became President of the United States, and John H. Eaton, a man of putty in the hands of his moulder, his Secretary of War. Though the existing relations between Jackson and Thayer were amicable, it was inevitable that there would soon be a collision between these two positive men respecting the control of the Military Academy.

The history of the subsequent differences between the President and the Superintendent is too long to be given here, but its details are to be found in my address upon the unveiling of the Thayer statue at West Point, June 11, 1883.

Thayer, worn out by the irrepressible conflict of authority, saw that he had become a mere automaton of power at West Point, and felt that he could no longer, under the existing régime, be of service to the institution which he had raised to its present excellence, and that he could not continue to be a target for the shafts which were daily destroying his prerogative. He accordingly asked to be placed upon other duty.

The peerless Superintendent was relieved, July 1, 1833, from command of the Military Academy, which, in the sixteen years of his devoted administration, had grown from a badly conducted rudimentary school to become a preëminent seminary of science, an enduring monument of his fame, a fostering mother to the whole army, the cynosure of all educational institutions throughout the land, and a priceless possession for the nation's security and glory. Such laurels had Thayer won by his masterly skill and efficiency that, five years later, when his successor was relieved from duty at West Point, he was invited by Mr. Poinsett, then Secretary of War under President Van Buren, to resume with almost absolute powers the charge of the Military Academy. The unfortunate appointment at the time of a Chaplain little suited to secure the moral discipline of Cadets frustrated the whole scheme.

Upon leaving West Point, Thayer was made a member of the Board of Engineers, and was also charged with the planning and building of the fortifications and other public works in and about Boston harbor, which, as erected by him, will endure for ages as models of engineering skill and standards of economy and stability of construction. These arduous

labors, to which he gave his whole time, except while absent sick in Europe, occupied him for thirty years, when, June 1, 1863, age and feeble health terminated his active military career of more than half a century of unsurpassed usefulness and faithful service. The day before his retirement he was brevetted Brigadier-General for "long and faithful service."

After his retirement from active service, he lived a humble and almost hermit life at Braintree, Mas., where he died Sep. 7, 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. His remains were removed and re-interred, with military honors, at West Point, Nov. 8, 1877, and to the "Father of the Military Academy" was erected upon the plain at West Point, on the semi-centennial of the retirement of the great Superintendent from command of the Academy, a striking statue of him who had achieved so much for military science and the glory of his country; who was always true to himself and to his trust; and who with pride could point to the graduates of this Academy as the jewels and adornments of his administration, as did the noble Cornelia to her Gracchi sons.

34. (Born N. Y.) . . . **SAMUEL B. RATHBONE** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 29, 1803, to June 13, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JUNE 13, 1808.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1808-12; and in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, being engaged in the Attack on Queenstown Heights, U. C., Oct. 13, 1812, where he was Mortally Wounded, and
DIED OF WOUNDS, DEC. 8, 1812, AT FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

35. . . . (Born Mo.) **LOUIS VALLÉ** (Ap'd Mo.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Jan. 11, 1805, to June 13, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JUNE 13, 1808: DECLINED.

Civil History. — Merchant at St. Genevieve, Mo., and engaged in Lead-mining, 1808-33.

DIED, SEP. 23, 1833, AT ST. GENEVIEVE, MO.: AGED 43.

36. . . . (Born Vt.) **HEMAN A. FAY** (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 20, 1807, to June 13, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JUNE 13, 1808.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1808-12; and in the War of
(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, DEC. 23, 1811)

(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

1812-15 with Great Britain, in garrison at Ft. Adams, R. I., Ft. McHenry, Md. (as Asst. Military Agent), and Ft. Washington, Md., when he was

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Chief Forage Master of the Northern Division of the Army, 1816-17; and as Military Store Keeper, and Agent of the Quartermaster Department at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1818, to July, 1842.

Civil History. — Author, 1815, of "Official Account of Battles Fought between the Army and Navy of the United States and Great Britain in 1812-15."

DIED, AUG. 20, 1865, AT BENNINGTON, VT.: AGED 87.

37....(Born Vt.)....**OLIVER G. BURTON**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 20, 1807, to June 18, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
FIRST LIEUT., 4TH INFANTRY, JUNE 18, 1808.

Served : on the Northwestern Frontier, 1808-11 ; in Gen. Harrison's Campaign of 1811 in Indiana Territory, being engaged in the Battle of
(CAPTAIN, 4TH INFANTRY, AUG. 25, 1811)

Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811 ; and in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, being engaged in the Action of Maguago (near Brownstown), Mich., Aug. 9, 1812, — Surrender of Detroit, Mich., Aug. 16, 1812, —
(MAJOR, 33D INFANTRY, JUNE 15, 1814)

and, after his exchange as a prisoner of war, on Recruiting and Inspecting duty, 1814-15.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Re-appointed, and served as Sutler and Store Keeper at West Point, N. Y., 1815-20.

DIED, FEB. 22, 1821, AT MATANZAS, CUBA.

38....(Born Ct.)....**MINOR HUNTINGTON**.....(Ap'd Ct.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 20, 1807, to June 18, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., 4TH INFANTRY, JUNE 18, 1808.

FIRST LIEUT., 4TH INFANTRY, JULY 3, 1809.

Served on the Northwestern Frontier, 1808-11.

RESIGNED, FEB. 20, 1811.

Civil History. — Unknown, except that he became an Editor in Connecticut.

DIED, 18—, IN CONNECTICUT.

39....(Born Vt.).....**MIL0 MASON**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 20, 1807, to June 18, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
ENSIGN, 4TH INFANTRY, JUNE 18, 1808.

Served : on the Northwestern Frontier, 1808-9 ; in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1809-12 ; in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on
(SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JAN. 9, 1809)

(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, FEB. 29, 1812)

the Canada Frontier, — and Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-General Cushing,
(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

1814-15 ; as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-General Porter, 1815-16 ; on Quartermaster duty, 1816-20, being Quartermaster-General of the Southern Division, commanded by Major-General Jackson, 1818-20 ; on Recruiting service, 1820-21 ; and in garrison at Ft. Sullivan, Me., 1821-23, —
(CAPT., STAFF — ASST. DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., APR. 29, 1816)

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 17, 1816)

(MAJOR, STAFF — DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., FEB. 13, 1818)

(RESIGNED STAFF COMMISSION, MAY 1, 1820)

(CAPTAIN, 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

Ft. Independence, Mas., 1823, — Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1823-24, — Ft.
(BVT. MAJOR, MAY 17, 1826, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824-26, — Ft. Wolcott,
R. I., 1826-27, — Ft. Washington, Md., 1827-35, — and Washington
Arsenal, D. C., 1835-37.

DIED, FEB. 4, 1837, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

40.... (Born N. H.)... **GEORGE P. PETERS**..... (Ap'd N. H.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 3, 1807,
to June 18, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
ENSIGN, 4TH INFANTRY, JUNE 18, 1808.

Served : on the N. W. Frontier, 1808-11 ; in General Harrison's Cam-
paign of 1811 in Indiana Territory, being engaged in the Battle of Tip-
pecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, where he was wounded ; in the War of 1812-15
with Great Britain, being engaged in the Combat of Maguago (near
Brownstown), Mich., Aug. 9, 1812, where he was wounded, — Surrender
(PAYMASTER, 4TH INFANTRY, DEC. 14, 1812)

(MAJOR, STAFF — ASST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL, AUG. 29, 1813)
of Detroit, Mich., Aug. 16, 1812, — and attack on La Cole Mill, L. C.,
(CAPTAIN, 4TH INFANTRY, FEB. 21, 1814)

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,
MAY 17, 1815)

Mar. 30, 1814 ; in Military operations on the S. E. Frontier, participat-
ing in Major-General Jackson's Campaign of 1817-18 against the Semi-
nole Indians, and his Seizure of Pensacola, Fla., May 24, 1818, being
engaged in the Bombardment and Capture of Ft. San Carlos de Barran-
cas, Fla., May 26-27, 1818 ; and in garrison at Pensacola, Fla., 1818-19,
— and at Ft. Gadsden, Fla., 1819.

DIED, NOV. 28, 1819, AT FORT GADSDEN, FLA.

41.... (Born Md.)..... **JAMES GIBSON**..... (Ap'd Del.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 20, 1806,
to Dec. 12, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 12, 1808.

Served : in garrison at Atlantic Posts, and on S. W. Frontier, 1808-12 ;
(CAPTAIN, LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAY 2, 1810)

and in the War of 1812-15, on the Niagara Frontier, in 1812, participat-
ing in the Attack on Queenstown Heights, U. C., Oct. 13, 1812, — on In-
(MAJOR, STAFF — ASST. INSPECTOR-GENERAL, APR. 2, 1813)

(COLONEL, STAFF — INSPECTOR-GENERAL, JULY 13, 1813)
spection duty, 1812-14, — and in the Campaign of 1814 on the Niagara
Frontier, being engaged in the Defense of Ft. Erie, U. C., Aug. 3-Sep. 17,
1814, including its Bombardment, Aug. 13-15, Repulse of the enemy's
(COLONEL, 4TH RIFLES, FEB. 21, 1814)

Assault, Aug. 15, and Sortie from it upon the British batteries and siege
works, where he was

KILLED, SEP. 17, 1814 : AGED 33,

and where, in the language of the official dispatch, he "fully sustained the high military reputation which he had before so justly acquired." *

* Fort Gibson, on Ellis's Island, New York harbor, was so named to commemorate his gallant services.

42....(Born Mas.)...**SAMUEL NEWMAN***.....(Ap'd Mas.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 30, 1807, to Dec. 12, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 12, 1808.

FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JUNE 11, 1809.

Served in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1808–10.

RESIGNED, JUNE 25, 1810.

Civil History.— Unknown.

DIED 18—.

* Nephew of Capt. SAMUEL NEWMAN, 2d Infantry, who was killed, Nov. 4, 1791, in St. Clair's defeat.

43....(Born N. H.)...**ALPHEUS ROBERTS**.....(Ap'd N. H.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 20, 1807, to Dec. 12, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 12, 1808.

Served in garrison at Terre au Bœuf, La., 1808–9.

DIED, AUG. 27, 1809, AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.: AGED 23.

44....(Born Vt.)....**LUTHER LEONARD**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 9, 1806, to Dec. 12, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 12, 1808.

FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, SEP. 1, 1809.

Served : in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1808–12 ; in the War of 1812–15

(CAPTAIN, LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 6, 1812)

with Great Britain, in the Campaign of 1812 on the Niagara Frontier, of 1813 on the St. Lawrence River, and of 1814 on the Lake Champlain line of operations, being engaged in the Defense of Ft. Niagara during its Bombardment, Nov. 21, 1812,— Capture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27, 1813,— Skirmish and Repulse of the enemy's Night Assault at Stony Creek, U. C., June 6, 1813,— Battle of Chrystler's Field, U. C., Nov. 11, 1813,— Skirmish at Odletown, L. C., Mar. 30, 1814,— Defense of Ft. Oswego, N. Y., May 5–6, 1814,— and Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., Sep. 11, 1814 ; and in garrison, in Boston harbor, Mas., 1816–17,— at Castine, Me., 1817–19,— and Marblehead, Mas., 1819–21.

DISBANDED, JUNE 1, 1821.

Civil History.— Sutler to the 5th Infantry, 1821–45.

Military History.— Re-appointed in the Army as

MILITARY STORE KEEPER OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 31, 1845.

Served : at Liberty Ordnance Depot, Mo., 1845–58, and at Watertown

(RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, NOV. 29, 1861, FOR DISABILITY
RESULTING FROM LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE, AND DISEASE
CONTRACTED IN THE LINE OF DUTY)

Arsenal, Mas., 1858–61 ; and unemployed from Nov. 29, 1861, to Feb. 11, 1865.

DIED, FEB. 11, 1865, AT SOMERVILLE, MAS. : AGED 78.

45... (Born Vt.)... **SAMUEL H. HOLLEY**..... (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 3, 1807, to Dec. 12, 1808, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 12, 1808.

Served in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1808-10.

RESIGNED, JAN. 1, 1810.

Re-appointed in the Army with the rank of

CAPTAIN, 11TH INFANTRY, MAR. 12, 1812.

Served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on garrison duty, 1812-13.

RESIGNED, MAY 15, 1813.

Civil History. — Counselor at Law, Shoreham, Vt., 1813-40. Quartermaster-General of the State of Vermont, with the rank of Brig.-General, 1820-37. Member of the Executive Council of the State of Vermont, 1823-28. Judge of Addison County Court, Vt., 1833-42. Degree of A. M. conferred by Middlebury College, Vt., 1826.

DIED, MAR. 21, 1858, AT WHITEHALL, N. Y. : AGED 76.

GRADUATES OF 1809.

46. (Born N. Y.) **CHRISTOPHER VAN De VENTER**. (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Jan. 2, 1803, to Jan. 9, 1809, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JAN. 9, 1809.

Served : in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1809-12 ; in the War of 1812-15

(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 12, 1812)

with Great Britain, as Asst. Military Agent, and on Staff duties in New York harbor, 1812-13, — and in the Campaign of 1813 on the Niagara

(CAPT., STAFF — ASST. DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., MAR. 26, 1813 :

DECLINED)

Frontier, being engaged in the Capture of Fort George, U. C., May 27, 1813, and in the Night Assault at Stony Creek, U. C., June 6, 1813, where he was taken prisoner and confined at Quebec until 1814, when he es-

(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

(TRANSFERRED TO MAJOR, STAFF — ASST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
JAN. 11, 1815)

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,
MAY 17, 1815)

aped, but was re-captured on the Maine frontier ; and as Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Brig.-General Swift, 1816.

MAJ., STAFF — DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., TO RANK FROM
MAR. 26, 1813,

in the Re-organization of the General Staff, under the Law of Apr. 24, 1816.

RESIGNED, AUG. 30, 1816.

Civil History. — Chief Clerk of the U. S. War Department, 1817-27.

DIED, APR. 22, 1838, AT GEORGETOWN, D. C. : AGED 49.

47... (Born N. Y.)... **SOLOMON G. CONKLING**..... (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 2, 1803, to

Jan. 24, 1809, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JAN. 24, 1809.
Served in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1809-10.
DIED, AUG. 9, 1810, AT FT. MCHENRY, MD. : AGED 22.

48. . . . (Born Mas.) . . . **AUGUSTUS W. MAGEE** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808,
to Jan. 24, 1809, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JAN. 24, 1809.
Served at Atlantic Posts and on the Texas Frontier, 1809-12.
RESIGNED, JUNE 22, 1812.

After his resignation from the U. S. Army, he entered the Patriot
Army of Mexico as Colonel, Oct., 1812, serving in the "Gachupin War,"
and as Commander-in-Chief, *de facto*, of the "Republican Army of the
North," invaded Texas and captured Fort Bahia (Goliad, since 1829),
Nov. 14, 1812, where were found the guns of Louis XIV., brought to San
Bernardo (Matagorda Bay) by La Salle, in 1685, when in search of the
Mouth of the Mississippi River.

DIED, MAR. 10, 1813, AGED 24, AT FT. BAHIA, TEX.,
where he was buried, during the enemy's cannonade, a 6-pounder ball
lodging close to his grave.

49. . . . (Born N. Y.) . . . **MILTON HAXTUN** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808,
to Jan. 25, 1809, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
CORNET, LIGHT DRAGOONS, JAN. 25, 1809.

Served in garrison at Atlantic Post, 1809.

DIED, DEC. 29, 1809, AT CARLISLE, PA. : AGED 19.

50. . . . (Born Vt.) **ANSON HALL** (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808,
to Jan. 27, 1809, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
ENSIGN, 4TH INFANTRY, JAN. 27, 1809.

Served on the Northwestern Frontier, 1809-10.

RESIGNED, FEB. 16, 1810.

Civil History. — Unknown.

DIED, 18—.

51. . . . (Born Ct.) . . . **ABRAHAM L. SANDS** (Ap'd Ct.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808,
to Feb. 18, 1809, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, FEB. 18, 1809.

Served : in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1809-12 ; in the War of 1812-15
with Great Britain, on Recruiting service, 1812-13, — in garrison at Ft.
(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, FEB. 10, 1813)

Charlotte, Mobile harbor, Ala., 1813-14, — in the Defense of Ft. Bowyer,
(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

Ala., Sep. 15, 1814, as Aide-de-Camp to the commanding officer, — Attack

and Capture of Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 7, 1814, acting as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Jackson, — and Capture of Ft. Bowyer, Sep. 10, 1815; on the Florida Frontier, 1815-19, participating, as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, in Major-General Jackson's Campaign of 1817-18 against the

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 17, 1818)

Seminole Indians, and his seizure of Pensacola, Fla., May 24, 1818, being engaged in the Bombardment and Capture of Ft. San Carlos de Barrancas, Fla., May 26-27, 1818; in garrison at Mobile, 1819, as Acting

(CAPTAIN, 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

Adjutant-General of 8th Military Department, 1820-21; and in garrison at Petite Coquille, La., 1821, — and at St. Marks, Fla., 1821-22.

RESIGNED, NOV. 1, 1823.

Civil History. — Unknown.

DIED, DEC. 25, 1840, AT NEW YORK CITY: AGED 58.

52. . . (Born S. C.) . . . **THEODORE RANDELL** (Ap'd S. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 2, 1808, to June 28, 1809, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JUNE 28, 1809.

Served in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1809-11.

RESIGNED, MAR. 31, 1811.

After his resignation from the U. S. Army, he served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, to Major-General Moore, S. C. Militia, at Haddrel's Point, Charleston harbor, S. C.

Civil History. — Planter on Sandy River, Chester District, S. C., 1811-51. Aide-de-Camp to Governor Geddes, of South Carolina, with the rank of Colonel, 1820-21. Member of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, 1832-36.

DIED, OCT. 20, 1851, IN CHESTER DISTRICT, S. C.: AGED 60.

GRADUATES OF 1811.

53. . . (Born Pa.) . . . **ALEXANDER J. WILLIAMS*** (Ap'd Pa.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 15, 1805, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: at West Point, N. Y., 1811-12; and in the War of 1812-15

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1812)

(CAPTAIN, 2D ARTILLERY, MAR. 17, 1813)

with Great Britain, in command of Ft. Mifflin, Pa., 1812-14, — and in the Campaign of 1814 on the Niagara Frontier, being engaged in the Defense of Ft. Erie, U. C., where, in a hand-to-hand encounter, while repulsing the enemy's fourth desperate assault upon the bastion of the work, he was

KILLED, AUG. 15, 1814: AGED 24.

* Was the son of Colonel JONATHAN WILLIAMS, the first Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Chief Engineer of the U. S. Army.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER JOHN WILLIAMS was the oldest son of Colonel Jonathan Williams, the first Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. He was born Oct. 10, 1790, in Philadelphia, Pa.; entered the Military Academy, as a Cadet, July 9, 1806, and was graduated from that institution, and promoted, Mar. 1, 1811, to be a Second Lieutenant of Engineers. He continued on duty at West Point till 1812, when he was ordered to superintend the construction of Ft. Mifflin, Pa., and while there was promoted, July 1, 1812, to a First Lieutenancy. Believing that he would see more active service and be more rapidly advanced in the Artillery, during the war now declared against Great Britain, he asked for a transfer to that corps, in which he was commissioned a Captain, Mar. 17, 1813. His residence of over a year on the lowlands of the Delaware River, at this time, had brought on a dangerous fever, yet, so anxious was he to share the honors and perils of the campaign of 1814, that, before he was convalescent, he applied to be ordered to the Niagara army, which he joined in time to take part in the Defense of Ft. Erie. Here his abilities were so conspicuous that he was selected for the important command of the old work before the assault was made upon it. Thrice, on the morning of Aug. 15, 1814, had he repulsed the enemy, and, when a fourth desperate assault was being made upon the bastion of the fort, he perceived a lighted port fire in front of the enemy, enabling them to direct their fire with great precision. Instantly he sprang forward, cut it off with his sword, and in the act fell mortally wounded,— thus nobly sacrificing himself to save his men. So perished this gallant and accomplished officer, not twenty-four years old, sincerely lamented by his friends for his private worth, and deeply regretted by the whole army, with which he was a favorite. Though ambitious of distinction, he was perfectly unassuming; with laudable spirit, he was indefatigable in the discharge of every duty; and, by his intelligence, zeal, and exemplary deportment, won the esteem and applause, not only of his subordinates, but of every superior in command.

54....(Born Mo.)...**MARIE V. BOISAUBIN**.....(Ap'd N. J.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1809, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1811-12; as Adjutant, Light (FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAR. 1, 1811)

Artillery, 1812; and in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Niagara Frontier, being engaged in the Capture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27, 1813.

DIED, AUG. 10, 1813, AT FT. GEORGE, U. C.

55....(Born Ct.).....**ADAM LARRABEE**.....(Ap'd Ct.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Jan. 18, 1808, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1811-12; and in the War of (FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAY 1, 1811)

1812-15 with Great Britain, in the Campaign of 1812 on the Niagara Frontier,— in General Wilkinson's Campaign of 1813-14 on the St. Lawrence (CAPTAIN, LIGHT ARTILLERY, FEB. 21, 1814)

rence, being engaged in the Attack on La Cole Mill, Mar. 30, 1814, where he was severely wounded through the lungs, — and in the march of General Izard's division from Plattsburg to the Niagara, 1814.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Civil History. — Farmer, Ledyard (formerly Groton), Ct., 1815–53. Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Connecticut, 1822. Member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1828. Presidential Elector, 1840. Farmer, Windham, Ct., 1853–69.

DIED, OCT. 25, 1869, AT WINDHAM, CT.: AGED 83.

56....(Born Me.)...**HENRY A. HOBART**.....(Ap'd Me.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Jan. 20, 1808, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1811–12; and in the War of

(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, AUG. 15, 1811)

1812–15 with Great Britain, on the Niagara Frontier, 1812–13, being engaged in the Capture of York (now Toronto), U. C., Apr. 27, 1813, — and Capture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27, 1813, where, while gallantly leading his company to the attack, he was

KILLED, MAY 27, 1813: AGED 22.

57....(Born N. Y.)...**THOMAS KETCHUM**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1811–12; and in the War of

(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, SEP. 1, 1811)

(CAPTAIN, LIGHT ARTILLERY, AUG. 31, 1814)

1812–15 with Great Britain, being engaged in the Defense of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., May 29, 1813.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Civil History. — U. S. Inspector of Customs, N. Y., 18— to 18—. Sutler at West Point, N. Y., June, 1821, to Sep. 6, 1825.

DIED, 1836, AT NEW YORK CITY: AGED 49.

58....(Born Vt.).....**JAMES D. COBB**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 8, 1808, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: on Recruiting service, 1811–13; and in the War of 1812–15

(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, APR. 1, 1812)

with Great Britain, in garrison at Greenbush, N. Y., 1813–14.

DISCHARGED,* BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT, MAR. 9, 1814.

Civil History. — Superintendent of "Literary, Scientific, and Military Gymnasium," at Georgetown, D. C., 1826–29. Counselor at Law, Ohio, 1832–42. Member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1850. Special Agent of the U. S. Treasury Department to visit Land Offices in Arkansas, 1851. Clerk in Third Auditor's Office of U. S. Treasury Department, 1851–53. Professor of Mathematics in Franklin

College, Holly Springs, Mis., 1854, and in Andrew College, Trenton, Ten., 1856. President of La Grange College, Ala., 1857.

DIED, 18—.

* Congress, Feb. 3, 1829, and again, Feb. 4, 1832, declared this discharge to be illegal, and that Lieut. Cobb was "entitled to all the rights of a First Lieut. of Light Artillery until the time when that regiment was incorporated with the Artillery."

59.... (Born Pa.).... **ARMSTRONG IRVINE**..... (Ap'd Pa.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1811-12; in the War of 1812-15
(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 6, 1812)
with Great Britain, on the Niagara Frontier, 1812, in the Campaign on
(CAPTAIN, 42D INFANTRY, OCT. 1, 1813)
the St. Lawrence, 1813, and with Major-General Izard's division on the
(TRANSFERRED TO 4TH RIFLES, MAY, 1814)

march from Lake Champlain to the Niagara Frontier, 1814, being engaged in the Capture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27, 1813,— Battle of Chrystler's Field, L. C., Nov. 11, 1813,— and Combat of Lyon's Creek, U. C., Oct. 19, 1814; in garrison at Newport, R. I., 1815-16,— at Boston
(CAPTAIN, LIGHT ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,

MAY 17, 1815)

harbor, Mas., 1816; as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Ripley, 1816; and in garrison at Boston harbor, Mas., 1816-17.

DIED, JAN. 15, 1817, AT FT. WARREN (NOW FT. WINTHROP), MAS.

60.... (Born D. C.)... **THOMAS J. BEALL***..... (Ap'd Md.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 6, 1806, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1811-12; in the War of 1812-15
(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 3, 1813)
with Great Britain, on the Niagara Frontier, being engaged in the
(CAPTAIN, 4TH RIFLES, MAR 17, 1814)

Defense of Fort Erie, U. C., Aug. 3-Sep. 17, 1814, including its Bombardment, Aug. 13-15, Repulse of the enemy's Assault, Aug. 15, and
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, TO RANK FROM MAR. 3, 1813,
AND BVT. CAPT., FROM MAR. 17, 1814, ON REDUCTION OF
ARMY, MAY 17, 1815)

Sortie from it, Sep. 17, 1814; in garrison at Ft. St. Philip, La., 1816-17,— and Mobile, Ala., 1817; in command of Militia, at Trader's Hill, Ga.,
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 26, 1818)

1818; in garrison at Portsmouth, N. H., 1818-20,— and Ft. Columbus,
(CAPTAIN, 2D INFANTRY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

N. Y., 1820-21; on frontier duty at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1821-22,— and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 1822-25; on Recruiting service, 1825-27;

(BVT. MAJOR, SEP. 26, 1828, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

and on frontier duty at Ft. Brady, Mich., 1827-28, — Ft. Gratiot, Mich.,
(TRANSFERRED TO 1ST INFANTRY, JAN. 31, 1829)
1828-29, — Ft. Winnebago, Wis., 1829-30, 1831, — and Ft. Armstrong,
Ill., 1831-32, continuing there during the "Black Hawk War" of 1832
against the Sac Indians.

DIED, OCTOBER 26, 1832, AT FT. ARMSTRONG, ILL. : AGED 40.

* Was the son of Capt. LLOYD BEALL, of the Revolutionary Army, who was wounded in the
Battle of Germantown.

61....(Born N. Y.)....**JAMES DALLIBA**.....(Ap'd Ct.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Jan. 2, 1808, to
Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served : in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1811-12 ; and in the War of
1812-15 with Great Britain, in Major-General Hull's Campaign of 1812
in Michigan Territory, being made prisoner of war, Aug. 16, 1812, at the
(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 3, 1813, TO JAN. 6, 1815)
(CAPT., STAFF — DEP. COM. OF ORDNANCE, AUG. 5, 1813)

(MAJOR, STAFF — ASST. COM.-GEN. OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 9, 1815)

Surrender of Detroit, and after his release, Sep. 17, 1813, was on Ord-
(CAPTAIN, 1ST ARTILLERY, TO RANK FROM AUG. 5, 1813, AND BVT.
MAJOR FROM FEB. 9, 1815, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

nance duty till 1815. After the War with Great Britain, he continued
on Ordnance duty until he

RESIGNED, MAY 1, 1824.

Civil History. — Proprietor of Iron Manufactory, at Port Henry,
Lake Champlain, N. Y., 1824-32.

DIED, OCT. 9, 1832, AT PORT HENRY, N. Y. : AGED 47.

62....(Born Vt.)....**GUSTAVUS LOOMIS**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808,
to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served : in garrison at Ft. Columbus, New York harbor, 1811-12 ; in
the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in garrison in New York harbor,
(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAY 5, 1813)

1812-13, — and on the Niagara Frontier, 1813, being engaged in the Cap-
(CAPT., STAFF — ASST. DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., APR. 9, 1813)

ture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27, 1813, and was taken prisoner at the
Surprise of Ft. Niagara, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1813 ; on Ordnance duty,
(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

1815-17 ; in garrison at New York harbor, 1817-19 ; on Coast Survey,
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 7, 1819)

1819-20 ; on Recruiting service, 1820 ; in garrison at Ft. Gadsden, Fla.,
(CAPTAIN, 1ST INFANTRY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

1820-21, — and Baton Rouge, La., 1821-25 ; in Creek Nation, 1825-26 ;
in garrison at Cantonment Clinch, Fla., 1826-27, — and New Orleans, La.,

(BVT. MAJOR, APR. 7, 1829, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

1827-28; on Recruiting service, 1828-30; in garrison at Ft. Crawford, Wis., 1830-32, and 1832-33, during the "Black Hawk" Campaign; on detached service, Feb. 8 to June 19, 1833; on Recruiting service, 1833-34; on frontier duty at Ft. Snelling, Min., 1834-36, — Ft. Crawford, Wis., 1836-37, — and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1837; in the Florida War, 1837-40, 1840-41, 1841-42, being engaged against the Seminole
(MAJOR, 2D INFANTRY, JULY 7, 1838)

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, 6TH INFANTRY, SEP. 22, 1840)

Indians in the Battle of Okeechobee, Dec. 25, 1837; on frontier duty at Ft. Towson, I. T., 1842-43, — Ft. Gibson, I. T., 1843-44, — Ft. Towson, I. T., 1845-46, — and Ft. Gibson, I. T., 1846-48; in the War with Mexico, 1848; in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1848, — Ft. Crawford, Wis., 1848, — and St. Louis, Mo., 1848-49; on frontier duty at Ft.

(COLONEL, 5TH INFANTRY, MAR. 9, 1851)

Snelling, Min., 1849-50, — and Ft. Laramie, Dak., 1850, as Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, Oct. 1, 1850, to July 15, 1851; on frontier duty at Ft. Belknap, Tex., 1852-53, — Ft. McIntosh, Tex., 1853-54, — and Ringgold Barracks, Tex., 1854-55; in Florida Hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856-57, 1857-58; in command of the Department of Florida, Apr. 27, 1857, to July 16, 1858; and absent on leave, 1858-61.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66: in Mustering Connecticut and Rhode Island Volunteers into service, Apr. 18 to Aug. 19, 1861; as Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service,

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR LONG
AND FAITHFUL SERVICES IN THE ARMY)

at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1861, to Aug. 10, 1864; and on Court-Martial duty, 1864-67.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, JUNE 1, 1863, UNDER THE LAW
OF JULY 17, 1862, "HAVING BEEN BORNE ON THE ARMY
REGISTER MORE THAN 45 YEARS."

DIED, MAR. 5, 1872, AT STRATFORD, CT.: AGED 83.

63....(Born Mas.).....EZRA SMITH.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1811-12; and in the War of
(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAY 11, 1813, TO JUNE 9, 1814)

(CAPT., STAFF — ASST. DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., APR. 19, 1813)

1812-15 with Great Britain, on Quartermaster duty, and was engaged in the Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., Sep. 11, 1814.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Civil History. — Merchant at Whitehall, N. Y., 1815-19. Postmaster at Whitehall, N. Y., 1819-29. Member of the House of Representatives of the State of New York, 1824 and 1825. U. S. Agent for improving the Harbor of Whitehall, N. Y., 1837-39. U. S. Collector of Customs for the District of Champlain, N. Y., 1849-52. Farmer, Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., 1852-67. Postmaster at Cambridge, N. Y., 1866-67.

DIED, DEC. 17, 1867, AT CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.: AGED 84.

64... (Born Mas.) . . **RICHARD H. ASHLEY** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1809, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: at Ft. Wolcott, R. I., 1811-12; and in the War of 1812-15

(CAPT., STAFF — ASST. DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., APR. 11, 1813)

(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, MAY 20 TO DEC. 31, 1813)

with Great Britain, on Quartermaster duty, and in garrison at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Re-appointed in the United States Army with the rank of

SECOND LIEUT., 5TH INFANTRY, JULY 30, 1817.

Served: in garrison at Detroit, Mich., 1817; and on the Canada Frontier, 1817-19

RESIGNED, MAR. 10, 1819.

Civil History. — Principal of the Classical School at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia County, N. Y., 1822-56. Degree of A. M. conferred by Union College, N. Y., 1832.

DIED, FEB. 5, 1856, AT CANAAN FOUR CORNERS, N. Y.

65... (Born D. C.) . . **EUROCLITE H. VILLARD** (Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 8, 1808, to March 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

ENSIGN, 2D INFANTRY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: on frontier duty in the Gulf States, 1811-12; in the War of

SECOND LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, MAR. 1, 1811)

(FIRST LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, JAN. 10, 1813)

(CAPTAIN, 2D INFANTRY, JULY 14, 1814)

1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Southern Coast, and was engaged in

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,

MAY 17, 1815)

the Defense of Fort Bowyer, Ala., Sep. 15, 1814; and in garrison at Craney Island, Va., 1815-16.

RESIGNED, MAY 13, 1816.

Civil History. — Unknown.

DIED, 18—.

66... (Born N. H.) **JOHN BLISS** (Ap'd N. H.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 8, 1808, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

ENSIGN, 2D INFANTRY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: on frontier duty in the Gulf States, 1811-12; and in the War

(SECOND LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, MAR. 1, 1811)

(FIRST LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, JAN. 20, 1813, TO MAY 30, 1814)

(CAPT., STAFF — ASST. DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., APR. 25, 1813)

of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on Quartermaster duty.

DISBANDED JUNE 15, 1815.

Civil History. — Merchant, Whitehall, N. Y., 1815-18. Employed,

by U. S. Engineer Department, in the construction of the defenses at Mobile Point, Ala., 1818-22. Sutler at Mobile Point, Ala., 1822.

DIED, DEC. 6, 1822, AT MOBILE POINT, ALA.: AGED 36.

67. . (Born N. Y.) . . . **HENRY A. BURCHSTEAD** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Feb. 16, 1809, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
ENSIGN, 2D INFANTRY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: on the Northwestern Frontier, 1811; in General Harrison's
(SECOND LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, MAR. 13, 1811)

Campaign of 1811 in Indiana Territory, being engaged in the Battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, where he was wounded; on frontier duty in the Gulf States, 1811-12; and in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain,
(FIRST LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, MAY 5, 1813)

being engaged in the Campaign of 1813 against the Creek Indians, in which he was

KILLED, NOV. 30, 1813, ON THE ALABAMA RIVER.

68. . . . (Born Ct.) **ORMOND MARSH** (Ap'd Ct.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 3, 1807, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
ENSIGN, FIRST INFANTRY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: on the Northwestern Frontier, 1811-12; and in the War of
(SECOND LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, OCT. 30, 1812)

1812-15 with Great Britain, in the Campaign of 1812 in Michigan Territory, being made prisoner of war at the Surrender of Detroit, Aug. 16,
(FIRST LIEUT., SECOND INFANTRY, MAR. 30, 1814)

1812. After his exchange he probably served with his regiment in the Campaign of 1814 on the Niagara Frontier.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Civil History. — Unknown.

DIED, JAN. 18, 1854, AT LITCHFIELD, CT.: AGED 66.

69. . . . (Born N. Y.) **GEORGE RONAN** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
ENSIGN, 1ST INFANTRY, MAR. 1, 1811.

Served: on the Northwestern Frontier, 1811-12; and in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, being engaged in Captain Heald's desperate engagement near Ft. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, 1812, with a vastly superior force of savages, two of whom he slew in a hand-to-hand fight, but, while upon his knees as he had fallen faint from his bleeding wounds, still wielding his sword, he was himself

KILLED, IN THE COMBAT, AUG. 15, 1812: AGED 28.

70. . . . (Born Md.) **BENJAMIN FIELD** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 2, 1808, to Mar. 1, 1811, when he was graduated, and promoted in the Army to
ENSIGN, 1ST INFANTRY, MAR. 1, 1811.

DISCONTINUED, JUNE 1, 1811, "NEVER HAVING JOINED HIS REGIMENT."

Civil History. — Unknown.

DIED, 18—.

71....(Born Md.)..... **JOHN J. ABERT**.....(Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Jan. 18, 1808, to Apr. 1, 1811, when he was graduated, and

RESIGNED, APR. 1, 1811.

Civil History. — Counselor at Law, District of Columbia, 1813, — and in Ohio, 1814. Served as a private soldier in the District of Columbia Militia, in the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain, being engaged in the Battle of Bladensburg, Md., Aug. 24, 1814.

Military History. — Re-appointed in the U. S. Army with the rank of BVT. MAJOR, STAFF — TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER, NOV. 22, 1814.

Served: as Assistant in the Geodetic Survey of the Atlantic Coast, 1816–18; in making Reconnoissance of East River, N. Y., 1818; as Superintending Top. Engineer of Surveys in Chesapeake Bay, 1818, — of Dutch Island, etc., western entrance to Narragansett Bay, R. I., 1819, — of East River, N. Y., 1819, — of Fall River, Mas., 1819, — Louisville Canal, Ky., 1819, — of Mount Hope Bay, Newport Neck, etc., Narragansett Roads, R. I., 1819, — of Cox's Head, 1821, — of Chesapeake and (BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, NOV. 22, 1824, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Ohio Canal, 1824–25, — of Patuxent River, Md., 1824, — and in Maine, 1826–27; in charge of Topographical Bureau at Washington, D. C., Mar. 19, 1829, to Apr. 11, 1861, and in command of Corps of Topograph-

(COLONEL, CORPS OF TOP. ENGINEERS, JULY 7, 1838)

ical Engineers, July 7, 1838, to Apr. 11, 1861; as U. S. Commissioner to conduct Indian emigration to the Missouri Frontier, 1832, — and to the Creek Indians (twice), and Wyandottes, of Ohio, 1833–34; and as Member of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy, 1842.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, SEP. 9, 1861, FOR DISABILITY RESULTING FROM LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE.

Civil History. — Member of several Scientific and Historical Associations, and of the Geographical Society of Paris, France.

DIED, JAN. 27, 1863, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.: AGED 74.

OBITUARY ORDER.

COLONEL JOHN J. ABERT was born, Sep. 17, 1788, at Frederick City, Md. Upon his death, Jan. 27, 1863, the following obituary order was issued by the War Department: —

The Secretary of War with great regret announces the decease of another veteran officer, Colonel John J. Abert, late Chief of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, who died at his residence in this city, the 27th instant, at an advanced age.

Colonel Abert entered as a Cadet of the Military Academy in the year 1808, only six years after its first establishment by law. Leaving the Academy in 1811, he was from then until November, 1814, employed in the War Office. While thus engaged, he volunteered as a private soldier for the defense of the Capital; and his services on that occasion were acknowledged by conferring upon him a land warrant, under the existing

laws. He was appointed Topographical Engineer, with rank of Major, Nov. 22, 1814. At that time there was no organized corps of those officers, but they formed a part of the General Staff and served with generals in the field. After the close of the war they were employed in surveys of the seacoast and inland frontiers, reporting to the Chief of Engineers; and the results of their labors were collected in a Topographical Bureau, established in the War Department May 5, 1820, as a part of the Engineer Department, under charge of Major Roberdeau. On the reorganization of the Army in 1816, Major Abert was retained. In 1824 he was brevetted Lieut.-Colonel for ten years' faithful service in one grade; and at the death of Colonel Roberdeau, Feb. 12, 1829, he was appointed to the charge of the Topographical Bureau. As the duties of his Bureau increased in magnitude and importance, Colonel Abert exerted himself to cause it to be made a distinct branch of the War Department, which he effected June 22, 1831. At this time his corps consisted of six majors and four captains by brevet, and six civil engineers; besides which some twenty subalterns of the line of the Army were detailed on topographical duty under his orders. At length, by act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, the present Corps of Topographical Engineers was organized, and created one of the Staff Corps of the Army, with the officer to whose fostering care and judicious management it mainly owed its existence, for its colonel and chief. Colonel Abert was, in fact, at the head of his corps for upwards of thirty-two years, until he was honorably retired from active duty the 11th of September, 1861, having become incapacitated by long and faithful service from further attendance at his office.

The Army and the country will not need to be reminded of the vast interest and value attached to the operations of this corps since its organization. The geographical and other information concerning this continent which its officers have collected and published has challenged the admiration of the scientific world, while the practical benefit of their labors has been felt in nearly every State and every Territory; the whole forming a proud monument to him who was its founder.

As a citizen and a man, Colonel Abert was remarkable for the steadfastness of his friendships, for his candor and unostentatious hospitality. Equally unostentatious, but no less sincere, was the simple piety which supported his declining years, and left behind an example which the proudest soldier may not be ashamed to follow.

GRADUATES OF 1812.

72....(Born Ct.).....**JOSEPH M. WILCOX**.....(Ap'd Ct.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

FIRST LIEUT., 3D INFANTRY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in the Campaign of 1813-14, under Major-General Jackson, against the Creek Indians, and after two desperate fights with the hostile savages on the Alabama River, was

KILLED (TOMAHAWKED AND SCALPED), JAN. 15, 1814: AGED 23.*

* Lieut. Wilcox was the son of a Revolutionary officer, and had only reached his 23d year when he was killed. "No person, under the same circumstances as those which preceded his unfortunate and untimely death, could have exhibited more skill, judgment, activity, or determined courage. Such blood was spilt at Thermopylae." In compliment to his daring gallantry a county in Alabama was named after him.

73....(Born Mo.)....**AUGUSTUS CONANT**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History.—Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

FIRST LIEUT., 6TH INFANTRY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served in the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain, on frontier duty, 1812.

RESIGNED, OCT. 31, 1812.

DIED, 18—.

74....(Born Vt.).....**LONDUS L. BUCK**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History.—Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

FIRST LIEUT., 6TH INFANTRY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served in the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain, on the Northern Frontier.

CAPTAIN, 6TH INFANTRY, APR. 19, 1814.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

DIED, 1817, AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

75..(Born N. Y.)..**ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON***...(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History.—Cadet of the Military Academy, Nov. 21, 1810, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

FIRST LIEUT., 6TH INFANTRY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served: in the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain, on the Northern Frontier, 1812,—in General Wilkinson's Descent of the St. Lawrence River, 1813,—and in the Campaign of 1813–14, on the Lake Champlain line of operations, being engaged in the Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y.,

(CAPTAIN, 6TH INFANTRY, MAY 1, 1814)

Sep. 11, 1814; in garrison at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., 1815–18; on Recruiting

(CAPTAIN, 2D INFANTRY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY, MAY 17, 1815)

service, 1818–19; in garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1819–21,—Greenbush, N. Y., 1821,—and Ft. Brady, Mich., 1821–23; on Recruiting

(BVT. MAJOR, MAY 1, 1824, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE

TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

service, 1824–25; on frontier duty at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., 1825–26,—Ft. Howard, Wis., 1826,—Ft. Mackinac, Mich., 1826–28,—and Ft. Gratiot, Mich., 1828–31, 1831–32; on "Black Hawk Expedition," but

(MAJOR, 6TH INFANTRY, APR. 4, 1832)

not at the seat of war, 1832; on frontier duty at Ft. Mackinac, Mich., 1832–33,—Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1833, 1834,—and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1834; on Recruiting service, 1835–36; on frontier duty at Ft. Jesup, La., 1836,—Camp Sabine, La., 1836,—and Ft. Jesup, La., 1836; and in the Florida War, 1837, being engaged against the Seminole In-

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, 6TH INFANTRY, SEP. 6, 1837)

dians at the Battle of Okee-cho-bee, where, at the head of his regiment, in a desperate charge, he was

KILLED, DEC. 25, 1837: AGED 44. †

* Was the son of Captain ALEXANDER THOMPSON, of the regiment of Artillerists and Engineers, in 1794.

† "Although," in the language of the official despatch, "he received two balls from the fire of the enemy early in the action, which wounded him severely, yet he appeared to disregard them, and continued to give his orders with the same coolness that he would have done had his regiment been under review, or any other parade duty. Advancing, he received a third ball, which at once deprived him of life: his last words were, 'Keep steady, men; charge the hammock—remember the regiment to which you belong.'"

76....(Born N. Y.).....**JOHN R. BELL**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, and was engaged (FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, AUG. 24, 1812)

in the Campaign of 1812, on the Niagara Frontier, — in 1813, on the St. Lawrence River, participating in the Capture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27,

(MAJOR, STAFF — ASST. INSPECTOR-GENERAL, JULY 29, 1813)

1813, — and in 1814, with the division of General Izard ; in garrison (CAPTAIN, LIGHT ARTILLERY, OCT. 10, 1814)

(COLONEL, STAFF — INSPECTOR-GENERAL, OCT. 28, 1814)

at Castine, Me., 1815-16, — and at Boston harbor, Mas., 1816-18 ; as Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, 1818 ; in garrison at Boston harbor, Mas., 1818-19 ; at the Military Academy, as Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Infantry Tactics, Feb. 8, 1819, to Mar. 17, 1820 ; on special duty in Missouri, 1820-21, and in garrison at Savannah (CAPTAIN, 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(BVT. MAJOR, OCT. 10, 1824, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

harbor, Ga., 1822-24, — and Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1824.

DIED, APR. 11, 1825.

77....(Born Ct.)...**FRANCIS B. MURDOCK**.....(Ap'd Ct.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Niagara (FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, AUG. 24, 1812)

Frontier, 1812-13, being engaged in the Capture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27, 1813, — on the St. Lawrence River, 1813-14, — on Recruiting service, 1814, — and with Gen. Izard's division, 1814.

RESIGNED, JAN. 1, 1815.

Re-appointed in the United States Army with the rank of

SECOND LIEUT., 1ST INFANTRY, FEB. 19, 1817,

but performed no duty before he

RESIGNED, NOV. 1, 1817.

Civil History.— Post Office Clerk, Brooklyn, Ct., 1817-66.

DIED, SEP. 2, 1866, at BROOKLYN, CT. : AGED 80.

78....(Born Mas.)...**GEORGE TEMPLEMAN**.....(Ap'd D. C.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 10, 1808, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in garrison at Ft. Adams, R. I., and at Greenbush, N. Y., 1812.

RESIGNED, NOV. 1, 1812.

Re-appointed in the United States Army with the rank of

FIRST LIEUT., 26TH INFANTRY, APR. 21, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain on Recruiting service, (CAPTAIN, 26TH INFANTRY, NOV. 15, 1814)
vice, 1814, — and in garrison at Pea Patch Island, Del., 1814-15.

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Re-appointed in the United States Army with the rank of
SECOND LIEUT., 1ST INFANTRY, MAR. 17, 1819.

Served on Commissary duty in New York city, 1819-20, until he was
DROPPED, DEC. 27, 1820.

Civil History. — Clerk in the Surgeon-General's Office, at Washington, D. C., 1818-19. Bookseller, Washington, D. C., 1831-52.

DIED, FEB., 1852, AT GEORGETOWN, D. C.

79....(Born Va.)...**THOMAS B. RANDOLPH**.....(Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 14, 1808, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in the Campaign of 1812-13, on the Niagara Frontier, as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General
(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 20, 1813)

Lewis, and in the Campaign of 1813-14, on the St. Lawrence River, as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-General Covington, being engaged in the Battle of Queenstown Heights, U. C., in command of the Advance guard which stormed and carried the Redan, Oct. 13, 1812, — Capture of Fort George, U. C., May 27, 1813, — Action at Forty-mile Creek, U. C., June 8, 1813

(CAPTAIN, 20TH INFANTRY, APR. 5, 1813)

(A. D. C. to Major-General Lewis, commanding), — Occupation of Fort Matilda, U. C., 1813, — and Action at Hoop-pole Creek, on the St. Lawrence River, L. C., Nov. 11, 1813.

RESIGNED, FEB. 6, 1815.

Civil History. — Planter, near Front Royal, Warren County, Va., 1839-46. Colonel of Cavalry, Va. Militia, 1822-29, — and Brig.-General, 1829-34.

Military History. — Served in the War with Mexico, as
LIEUT.-COLONEL, 1ST VA. VOLUNTEERS, JAN. 7, 1847, to JULY 20, 1848.

Civil History. — Planter near Front Royal, Va., 1848-59, and near Wentzville, St. Charles County, Mo., 1859-65.

DIED, NOV. 12, 1867, NEAR CASCADE, DUBUQUE CO., IO. : AGED 75.

80....(Born Me.)....**WILLIAM F. HOBART**.....(Ap'd Me.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Feb. 16, 1809, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Niagara
(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, APR. 15, 1813)

Frontier, being engaged in Capture of Fort George, U. C., May 27, 1813,
(MAJOR, STAFF — ASST. INSPECTOR-GENERAL, JULY 27, 1814)

— and on Inspection duty, 1814-15 ; in garrison at Newport, R. I.,
(CAPTAIN, LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 1, 1817)

1815-17, — at Boston harbor, Mas., 1817-21; and on leave of absence, (CAPTAIN, 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)
(TRANSFERRED, OCT. 10, 1822, TO 2D INFANTRY)
1821-23.

RESIGNED, JAN. 25, 1823.

DIED, 1825, AT NEW YORK CITY.

81.... (Born S. C.)... **WILLIAM SUMTER**..... (Ap'd S. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Jan. 18, 1810, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Niagara

(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAY 27, 1813)

Frontier, 1812-13, and on the St. Lawrence River, 1813-14, being engaged in the Capture of Fort George, U. C., May 27, 1813; on Recruiting ser-

(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST INFANTRY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY, MAY 17, 1815)

vice, 1815-17; in garrison at Baton Rouge, La., 1817; and on frontier

(CAPTAIN, 1ST INFANTRY, MAY 31, 1817)

duty at Natchitoches, La., 1817.

RESIGNED, JULY 1, 1818.

Civil History. — Counselor at Law, South Carolina, 1818-26.

DIED, 1826, IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

82.... (Born Vt.).... **GEORGE W. HIGHT**..... (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 20, 1807, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Northern Frontier, 1812-13, on the St. Lawrence River, 1813-14, and on the Niag-

(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, AUG. 10, 1813)

ara Frontier, 1814, being engaged at the Capture of York (now Toronto),

(MAJOR, STAFF — ASST. INSPECTOR-GENERAL, JULY 17, 1814)

U. C., Apr. 27, 1813, — Capture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27, 1813, — and Battle of Niagara, U. C., July 25, 1814. Retained as

FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY, MAY 17, 1815,

but declined remaining in service.

Civil History. — Merchant, Greenville, Ohio, 1817-25, — at Quincy, Ill., 1829-35, — and at Burlington, Wis., 1835-44. Brig.-General, Ohio Militia, 1820-23, and Major-General, 1823-25. Postmaster, Atlas, Ill., 1826-29. County Commissioner of Adams Co., Ill., 1831-34, — and of Des Moines Co., Wis., 1838-40.

DIED, APR. 20, 1845, AT BURLINGTON, IO.: AGED 58.

83.... (Born N. Y.).... **JOHN S. BRUSH**..... (Ap'd Ct.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Jan. 13, 1808, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Chalmette, La.

(FIRST LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JUNE 20, 1813)

(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Civil History. — Planter in Louisiana, 1815-60.

DIED, 1860, IN LOUISIANA : AGED 75.

84. (Born N. Y.) **NATHANIEL W. OSGOOD** (Ap'd Ct.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., REG. OF ARTILLERISTS, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in garrison at Gulf Posts, 1812.

DIED, OCT. 30, 1812, AT PASS CHRISTIAN, LA. : AGED 22.

85. . . . (Born N. Y.) . . . **GEORGE MORLEY** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 5, 1808, to Jan. 3, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., 3D INFANTRY, JAN. 3, 1812.

Served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Southern Fron-

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D INFANTRY, APR. 24, 1812)

tier, 1812-13.

DIED, SEP. 4, 1813, AT NEW ORLEANS, LA. : AGED 27.

86. (Born Mas.) **ALEXANDER C. W. FANNING** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1809, to Mar. 12, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, JULY 6, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Niagara

(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, MAR. 13, 1813)

Frontier, 1812-13, on the St. Lawrence, 1813-14, and Campaign of 1814 on the Niagara Frontier, being engaged in the Capture of York (now Toronto), U. C., Apr. 27, 1813, where he was severely wounded by the explosion of the enemy's magazine, — Defense of Sackett's Harbor, May 29, 1813, — Repulse of British Flotilla at the mouth of French Creek, U. C., Nov. 1-2, 1813, — Capture of Ft. Erie, U. C., July 3, 1814, — and Defense of Ft. Erie, U. C., Aug. 3-Sep. 17, 1814, including its Bombardment, Aug. 13-15, Repulse of the enemy's Assault, Aug. 15, and Sortie from it,

(BVT. MAJOR, AUG. 15, 1814, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT IN THE
DEFENSE OF FT. ERIE, U. C.)

Sep. 17, 1814, which compelled the raising of the siege ; on the Florida Frontier, 1815-19, participating in Major-General Jackson's Campaign of 1817-18 against the Seminole Indians, and Capture of St. Marks, Fla., Apr. 7, 1818, and was the Provost Marshal at the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, British subjects, Apr. 29, 1818 ; in command of Ft. St. Marks, Fla., 1819-20, — and Ft. Gadsden, Fla., 1820-22 ; in gar-

(CAPTAIN, 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

rison, at Detroit, Mich., 1822-23, — Ft. Mackinac, Mich., 1823, — Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1823-24, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Acting Major of the Ar-

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, AUG. 15, 1824, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

tillery School for Practice), 1824-1825, — Ft. Delaware, Del., 1825-27,

Augusta Arsenal, Ga., 1827-32, — Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1833-34, — Ft. (MAJOR, 4TH ARTILLERY, NOV. 3, 1832)

Monroe, Va., 1834-35, — and Ft. King, Fla., 1835; in the Florida War, 1835-36, against the Seminole Indians, being engaged in command at the Combat of Withlacoochee, Dec. 31, 1835; in garrison at Ft. Trumbull, Ct., 1836; in the Florida War, 1836-38, against the Seminole Indians, being engaged in the Defense of Ft. Mellon, Feb. 8, 1837; in garrison (BVT. COLONEL, DEC. 31, 1835, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE BATTLE NEAR THE WITHLACOOCHEE, UNDER GENERAL CLINCH; AND IN THE DEFENSE OF FT. MELLON, FLA.)

at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1838; in the Florida War, 1838-39; in garrison (LIEUT.-COLONEL 4TH ARTILLERY, SEP. 16, 1838)

son at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1839; at the Camp of Instruction, near Trenton, N. J., 1839; on the Northern Frontier, 1840-41, during Canada (TRANSFERRED TO 2D ARTILLERY, MAY 24, 1841)

Border disturbances, at Detroit, Mich., 1840-41, and Buffalo, 1841; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1841, — Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1841-42, — Ft. Adams, R. I., 1842-43, — Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1843, 1844, and 1845; and as Superintendent of Recruiting Service, Western Department, May 26 to Aug. 12, 1846.

DIED, AUG. 18, 1846, AT CINCINNATI, O.: AGED 58.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. COLONEL ALEXANDER C. W. FANNING was born, 1788, in Massachusetts. Soon after his graduation, Mar. 12, 1812, at the Military Academy, he was called to the field to participate in the War against Great Britain, in which contest, though of junior rank, he took a conspicuous part, being engaged in the Capture of York, U. C., where he was severely wounded by the explosion of the enemy's magazine, — Defense of Sackett's Harbor, — Repulse of a British Flotilla at the mouth of French Creek, U. C., — Capture of Ft. Erie, — and Defense of Ft. Erie, including its bombardment, assault, and the successful sortie from it which compelled the raising of its siege. For his "gallant conduct" in this war he received the brevet of Major, Aug. 15, 1814.

Scarcely had this war terminated, when Fanning was ordered to the frontier of Florida, then a Spanish possession. Notwithstanding the Treaty of 1795, Spain had utterly failed to fulfill her engagements to restrain the Seminole Indians from making raids into the United States, which became so frequent and destructive that Major-General Andrew Jackson was ordered to the theatre of disturbance. With his usual promptitude, and taking the responsibility, he crossed the frontier, and attacked Fort St. Marks, the refuge of hostile savages and asylum of British emissaries. Two of the latter — Arbuthnot and Ambrister — were captured, tried, and put to death, Fanning being the Provost Marshal at their execution. He was then placed in command of the captured work, and subsequently of Fort Gadsden, till Florida was ceded to the United States.

After many years of garrison duty, Fanning was again ordered to Florida, where he participated in several campaigns against the Seminole Indians, being engaged in the Combat of Withlacoochee and Defense of Fort Mellon; for his "gallant conduct" in these actions being brevetted Colonel, Dec. 31, 1835.

During the Canada border disturbances, in 1840-41, he was on the

Northern Frontier, and subsequently on garrison and recruiting service till his death, Aug. 18, 1846, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

87.... (Born Pa.).... **WILLIAM CUTBUSH**..... (Ap'd Pa.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 15, 1808, to Mar. 27, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 27, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Asst. Engineer
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1812)
on the defenses of New York harbor ; and as Asst. Engineer in the con-
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SEP. 17, 1814)
struction and repairs of the Fortifications in the Delaware, 1816-17.
RESIGNED, OCT. 1, 1817.

Civil History. — Employed in the service of the United States at Ft. Adams, R. I., 1826, — and upon the Fortifications in New York harbor, 1829-55.

DIED, FEB. 15, 1855, AT FT. SCHUYLER, N. Y. : AGED 69.

88.... (Born N. J.)... **WILLIAM W. SMITH**..... (Ap'd N. J.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1809, to June 1, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JUNE 1, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Niagara Frontier, 1812-13, and in the Campaign on the St. Lawrence River, 1813,
(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, OCT. 1, 1813)
being engaged in the Capture of Ft. George, U. C., May 27, 1813, and Defense of its Outposts, Aug. 24, 1813, — and Battle of Chrystler's Field, U. C., Nov. 11, 1813, where he was mortally wounded, while gallantly serving, with his own hands, a piece of artillery under his command.*
DIED OF WOUNDS, DEC. 3, 1813, AT FT. PRESCOTT, U. C.

* "The battle," says the official despatch of General Wilkinson, "fluctuated, and the triumph seemed, at different times, inclined to the contending corps; the front of the enemy were, at first, forced back more than a mile; and, though they never regained the ground they lost, their stand was permanent, and their charges resolute. Amidst these charges, and near the close of the contest, we lost a fieldpiece, by the fall of the officer who was serving it, with the same coolness as if he had been at a parade or review; this was Lieutenant SMITH, of the Light Artillery, who, in point of merit, stood at the head of his grade."

89.... (Born W. I.)... **RENÉ E. DE RUSSY**..... (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 20, 1807, to June 10, 1812, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JUNE 10, 1812.

FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 6, 1812.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Asst. Engineer in constructing defenses at New York and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1812-13, in the Campaign on the St. Lawrence River, 1813-14, and in military operations on Lake Champlain, 1814, being engaged in the Repulse of the British Flotilla at the mouth of French Creek, N. Y., Nov. 1-2, 1813, — Battle of Chrystler's Field, U. C., Nov. 11, 1813, — Attack on La Cole Mill, Mar. 30, 1814, — Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., Sep. 11,
(BYT. CAPTAIN, SEP. 11, 1814, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT AT THE
BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG, N. Y.)

1814, — and as Chief Engineer (after the defeat of Governor Provost) of

General Macomb's division on Lake Champlain ; as Asst. Engineer in
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FEB. 9, 1815)

the construction of fort at Rouse's Point, N. Y., 1816-18, — and of the defenses of New York harbor, 1817-18 ; as Superintending Engineer of the repairs and construction of fortifications, New York harbor, 1818-21, — of defensive works on the Gulf of Mexico, 1821-25, — and of the forti-

(BVT. MAJOR, SEP. 11, 1824, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

fications of New York harbor, 1825-33 ; as Superintendent of the U. S.

(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DEC. 22, 1830)

Military Academy, July 1, 1833, to Sep. 1, 1838 ; as Superintending En-

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, JUNE 30, 1834, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT)

gineer of the construction of Fts. Monroe and Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va., 1838-54, — of the defenses at the entrance of San Francisco harbor,

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DEC. 7, 1838)

Cal., 1854-57, — of fort on Sandy Hook, N. J., 1857, — and of Fts. Calhoun and Monroe, Va., 1857-61 ; in general charge of Harbor Improvements in Delaware Bay, 1838-39, — defenses of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and their tributaries, 1838-42, — and River Improvements in Virginia, 1853-54, and 1857-61 ; on Board of Engineers for Atlantic Coast Defenses, Oct. 23, 1848, to Sep. 2, 1854, and from Feb. 21, 1857, to Jan. 2, 1861, — for River and Harbor Improvements, Sep. 16, 1852, to Sep. 2, 1854, — for Pacific Coast Defenses, Sep. 2, 1854, to Feb. 21, 1857, — for fort on Ship Island, Mis., 1857, — and for the examination of Potomac Aqueduct, 1860 ; and in command of the Corps of Engineers at headquarters in Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1858, to Jan. 2, 1861.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66 : as Superintending Engineer of the construction of the fortifications of San Francisco harbor, Cal., Nov. 7, 1861, to Nov. 23, 1865, — and in general

(COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 3, 1863)

supervision of the defenses of the Pacific Coast, Mar. 20, 1863, to Nov. 23, 1865 ; and as President of the Board of Engineers for devising

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR LONG
AND FAITHFUL SERVICES IN THE ARMY)

projects and alterations at Ft. Point, and Land Defenses at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 9 to Dec. 3, 1864.

Civil History. — Member and Secretary of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy, 1827. Inventor of Barbette Depressing Gun Carriage, subsequently claimed as the design of Colonel Moncrieff, of the British Army.

DIED, NOV. 23, 1865, AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. : AGED 75.*

* GENERAL DE RUSSY was the son of Midshipman Thomas De Russy of the Navy of the Revolution, who was brevetted by Doctor Benj. Franklin (then Commissioner to France) to a Lieutenancy for his gallant conduct, Sep. 23, 1779, on board the Pallas, of Commodore John Paul Jones' fleet, in the capture of the Countess of Scarborough of the British Navy.

General Halleck, commanding the Division of the Pacific, in directing military honors to be paid to his memory, says : —

"General De Russy was many years Superintendent of the Military Academy, often served as a member of the Board of Engineers, and was several times Acting Chief Engineer of the Army. At the time of his death he was in charge of the fortifications on the Pacific Coast. He was the oldest graduate of the Military Academy in active service, and one of the last of the heroes of the War of 1812.

"Of great kindness of heart, and possessing most urbane and polished manners, he was endeared to a large circle of friends, and the surviving graduates of the Military Academy, who were educated under his superintendence, will cherish his memory as that of the kindest of fathers. By his strict integrity in the expenditure of many millions of public money, his faithful discharge of every duty of office and of life, and his unsullied honor, he has left an example most worthy of imitation."