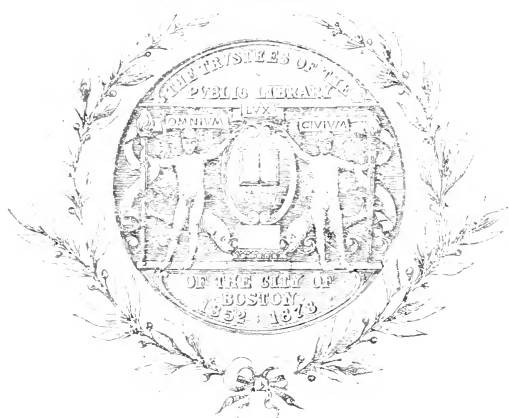


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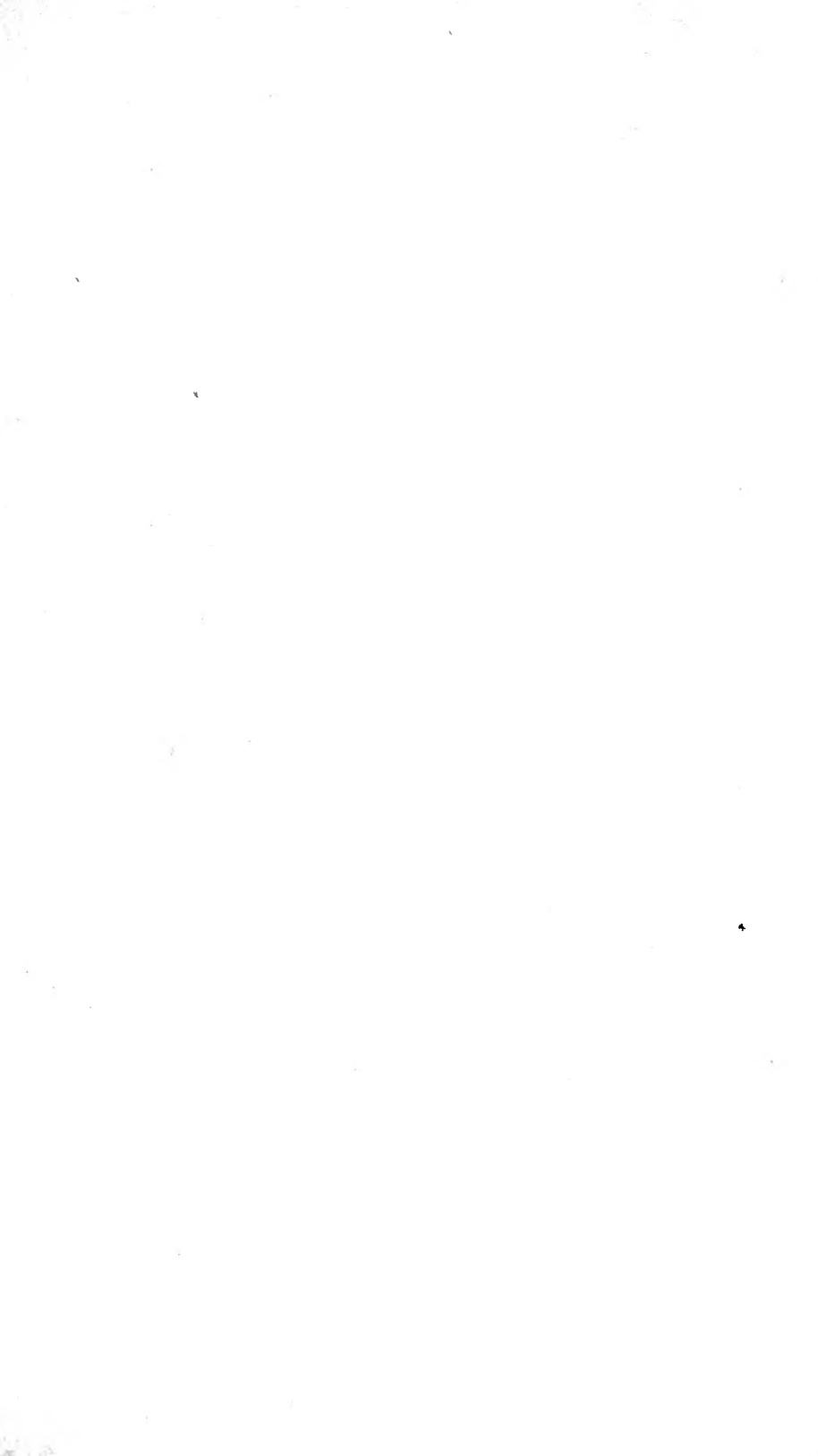
HALF CENTURY OF A
WEST POINT CLASS

1850 TO 1854

BY HENRY L. ABBOT

BRIGADIER GENERAL U. S. A., RETIRED

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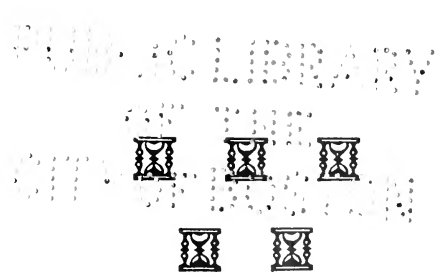


United States Military Academy

HALF CENTURY RECORD
OF THE
CLASS AT WEST POINT
1850 TO 1854

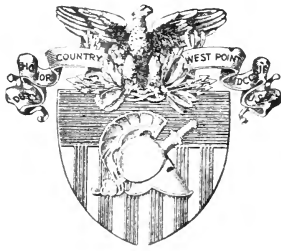
BY HENRY L. ABBOT
BRIGADIER GENERAL U. S. A.
RETIRED

7374.91



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190535



With the Compliments of the
ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES
United States Military Academy
West Point, N. Y.

*Association of Graduates, West Point, N.Y.
Sept 11 1960*

U410
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1854

*YEAR 1846
TO
NOTE 1846*

ERRATA

Pages 7 and 21. Fonda has changed his address from "101 Page" to "107 Woodland."

Page 25. In 5th and 6th lines from bottom replace sentence beginning with "Later" by "He was again captured at Gettysburg, and was exchanged only just before the end of the war."

Page 45, 3d line from top. Replace "I" by "II."

Page 66. In last line but one of table, under column of Major Generals, change "5" to "6."

INTRODUCTION

THE Class of 1850-54 was graduated long enough before the Civil War to cause its members, trained in frequent Indian outbreaks and qualified by experience in the field, to serve in grades entailing special exposure on the line of battle. Many of its members held such rank, and the Official Records show for the Class a larger list of killed and mortally wounded in action than for any other that ever left the Academy except for that graduating in 1841, which lost six graduates in the Mexican War and eight in the Civil War, or a total of fourteen. The Class of 1854 lost twelve graduates and three non-graduates in the Civil War, and among the former was Greble, the first officer of the Regular Army to lay down his life in the conflict. Another non-graduate subsequently met his fate in the Modoc War, making a total of sixteen of the Class to die from wounds received in battle.

It has been charged against the Academy that its cost to the Government is excessive, since the Cadets that fall out by the way are not commissioned in the Army, and consequently can render no return to the Government for the sums expended in their education more or less complete. Of the class entering in 1850, having a total of one hundred and two names on its rolls, forty-six were graduated in 1854 and three in 1855, leaving fifty-three who failed to receive the diploma. It has seemed to me to be a matter of interest to trace, so far as practicable, the war records of these non-graduates, and thus to determine whether their military education received at West Point did or did not bear fruit in the great war.

It has been my habit during all these years to preserve any item which came to my knowledge relating to members of the Class. In this present study I have sought and obtained similar items from my classmates. The Official Records of the war, with its admirable index referring to every name contained in any of the many volumes, has rendered it comparatively easy to trace

individuals holding rank in the higher grades. The Historical Register and Dictionary of the Army prepared by Francis B. Heitman in 1903, the Bulletins of the Association of Graduates, and numerous histories and encyclopædias of the war have afforded great assistance. Correspondence with the War Department, with the Adjutants General of several States, with the Pension Office, with postmasters at many localities, and with individuals whose addresses have been furnished by the above has supplied many missing links. The results of the study appear below. While it is hardly possible that errors have been wholly avoided, it is believed that none of serious import will be found.

The West Point record of the Class may be summed up briefly as follows: The total number that received conditional appointments, and including twelve turned back from the class above, was one hundred and eleven. Of these nine failed to pass the entrance examination, reducing the true Class aggregate to one hundred and two. During the four-year course seven resigned, five were dismissed, eighteen failed to pass the first January examination, eight the next June examination, four the second June examination, eleven the third June examination, and none the final June examination. The number graduating in 1854 was thus reduced to forty-six, of whom six came from the class above. Of the forty-one who failed to pass the examinations nine were turned back to the next class, and three of them were graduated in 1855. Thus of the one hundred and two members there were forty-nine graduates and fifty-three non-graduates. One of the former, Levi L. Wade, was so ill that he failed to receive a commission; indeed he died in September, 1854.

In respect to the non-graduate members the facts, more fully recounted below, may be given briefly in tabular form. As stated above, of the twenty-six known or believed to have taken part in the war four laid down their lives in action. Their names are printed in italics.

Non-Graduate Members — 53 in Number

Wholly untraced	17	(12 at Academy six or less months).
Died before the war	3	Daniell, Guion, Splane.
Did not take active part	3	Bennett, Fonda, Scott, W. P.

Service uncertain	4	Browne, Jordan, Lashbrooke, Widup.
Attained grade of Colonel	9	{ Black, J. L., <i>Colquitt</i> , Crooks, Drum, <i>Harrington</i> , Hyde, Sherburne, Wood, <i>Wright</i> , T. F.
Attained grade of Lieut. Colonel	4	Crawford, Green, Leech, Spratt.
Attained grade of Major	3	<i>Brown</i> , S. C., Kearney, Wilson.
Attained grade of Company officer	6	{ Annan, Bursley, Clay, Haynes, Kenan, Montgomery.
Grade uncertain	4	Holloway, Jesup, Robertson, Thomas.
Total non-graduates	53	

Such a record demonstrates that the non-graduates of the Academy constitute an educated and precious reserve which can be counted upon in time of need to perform the important duty of training and leading our Volunteer armies.

It remains to define the scope of this paper. For the graduates who remained in service General Cullum's Register furnishes ample information, and their personal records are not included in the following Biographical Notes. All the rest are briefly mentioned, including those who resigned before or at the outbreak of the Civil War, those who did not graduate, and especially those, whether included in the Register or not, who fell in action.

Aside from these personal memoranda, it has seemed desirable to present in tabular form certain items pertaining to the entire Class, permitting ready comparison between individuals in respect to relative promotion in the different arms of service, and other points of interest to the Army in general. These tables are appended, and are thus constituted. Table I shows whether the members took an active part in the war, and if so on which side, the highest rank attained, and whether now living or dead. Table II gives the Class necrology in order of date of death. Table III gives the full West Point record, in essential elements. Table IV gives the date of each commission held in the Regular Army. Table V gives the same for the Volunteer service; and Table VI gives the same for the Confederate service, so far as the incomplete records permit this to be done.

In a word it has been my wish to supplement, as fully as possible, the military life record of the Class as given by General Cullum. The happily reunited popular sentiment, North and South, now sustains the little band of survivors, who separated at West Point half a century ago, in being proud of the

gallant and honorable service of their classmates, whether rendered under the blue or the gray. Indeed all graduates will recognize that among ourselves the ties formed by four years of such intimacy as exists at West Point were never weakened by the course of events, even when we found ourselves arrayed in hostile ranks. Each side gave the other credit for following the dictates of duty as they appeared to the individual mind and conscience. The deep-seated, sectional misunderstanding which led to the war had no place in the old Army. Whatever may have existed among the members in boyhood had been eliminated by attrition during the years spent at West Point.

The following general summary of the war records of the Class is based upon the appended Tables. Those who served on the side of the Union were divided between the Regular and Volunteer services, fifteen names appearing on both lists and twenty-three on only one. The highest individual rank attained on either list is shown. The relatively large number in the grade of Company Officer is explained by the fact that twelve held only their regular commissions. During the war fifteen of the Class were killed or mortally wounded in action—seven on the Union side, of whom five were graduates, and eight on the Confederate side, of whom seven were graduates—giving, with one killed later in the Modoc War, an aggregate loss of about one in four of those engaged. At least eighteen are known to have been wounded, not mortally, some of them several times.

Highest Rank Attained in the War

	Union Side (38)	Confederate Side (27)	Side Doubtful (1)	Class (66)
Lieutenant General	—	1	—	1
Major General	1	5	—	6
Brigadier General	3	3	—	6
Colonel	13	6	—	19
Lieutenant Colonel	4	4	—	8
Major	2	1	—	3
Company Officer	15	4	1	20
Not on record	—	3	—	3
Totals	38	27	1	66

The present status of the Class may be summed up as follows. Of the one hundred and two members, ten died before the war, eighteen died during the war, ten have died since in service and

twenty-one in civil life — making a total of fifty-nine deceased. Information is lacking respecting twenty-four. There are known to be living nineteen, of whom nine are in civil life and ten in service, all the latter being on the retired list with the rank of General Officer. The following is the list of the known survivors and the addresses of those no longer in service. For those still on the rolls the latter is given monthly, in the Army List and Directory.

Abbot, Henry L.	Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired.
Bingham, Judson D.	Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired.
Chapman, Alfred B.	Chapman Place, San Gabriel, Cal.
Closson, Henry W.	Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired.
Crooks, William (Colonel)	25 Sherburne Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Fonda, Peter	107 Woodland Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Green, Wharton J. (Lieutenant Colonel)	Fayetteville, N. C.
Haynes, Lawrence B. (Captain)	Woodville, Wilkinson County, Miss.
Howard, Oliver O.	Major General U. S. A., Retired.
Hyde, Breed N. (Colonel)	Post-office Box 66, Pottsville, Penn.
Langdon, Loomis L.	Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired.
Lazelle, Henry M.	Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired.
Lee, G. W. C. (Major General)	Burke Post Office, Fairfax County, Va.
Lee, Stephen D. (Lieutenant General)	Columbus, Miss.
Montgomery, James G. (Captain)	Augusta, Ga.
Morgan, Michael R.	Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired.
Ruger, Thomas H.	Major General U. S. A., Retired.
Sawtelle, Charles G.	Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired.
Townsend, Edwin F.	Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

EX-ARMY AND NON-GRADUATE MEMBERS, AND ALL KILLED
IN ACTION

ANNAN, ALEXANDER, of New York. He served in the war as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 128th New York Infantry from September 4, 1862, to July 29, 1863, when he resigned; also, in the same grades, in the 103d New York Infantry from February 29, 1864, to March 17, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of service. He was engaged in the hardware business in New Orleans in 1866, and in New York in 1875. No later information.

BENNETT, JAMES CARLETON, of Virginia. His home was in the mountains of West Virginia, and he appears to have taken no active part in the war—at least with the eastern armies.

BLACK, JOHN A., of New York. To illustrate the difficulty of tracing an old friend after the lapse of half a century I give the record in this case. Knowing that there was a Lieutenant Colonel John A. Black of the 56th Pennsylvania Infantry, I wrote to the Adjutant General of the state asking his address. He kindly gave me an old one, and also that of three officers of the regiment likely to know about him. I addressed each of them, and received three replies, one giving the desired present address. Writing to the Colonel I learned that he is not our classmate, but he gave me the address of another person of the same name. The latter also proved not to be the man, but he wrote that there were two of

the name on the retired list, and suggested that I get the address of the other from the Commissioner of Pensions. In reply to my letter the latter gave me the addresses of four John A. Blacks on the rolls, none of whom proved to be our classmate. So after all nothing has been discovered, except that there are many of this name.

BLACK, JOHN LOGAN, of South Carolina. The Official Records show that on October 16, 1861, the secretary of Governor Pickens wrote to "Captain" Black that if the Secretary of War would make requisition upon him for five more Cavalry companies to serve "for the war," he would consent to make proclamation for the same, "so that all captains of companies may be put on equal footing in the matter." Also that on October 31, 1861, an order was issued organizing five companies as the 1st Battalion, South Carolina Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel John L. Black, who apparently had raised one of them.

The returns show that this battalion served on the seacoast of the State, the Lieutenant Colonel often in command of a district, until July, 1862; when it appears to have been increased to a regiment, under Colonel Black, and to have been sent to join the Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, under the immediate command of General Wade Hampton. Under him it took part in a raid across the Rappahannock on December 22, 1862; and in an action near Brandy Station on June 9, 1863, in which Colonel Black was wounded, and was highly commended for skill and gallantry in recapturing General Stuart's headquarters temporarily held by Union Cavalry; and again on July 31, 1863, when he received another wound. On September 9, 1863, the Cavalry Corps was reorganized, and the regiment was assigned to General W. H. F. Lee's brigade of General Fitzhugh Lee's division, but was soon transferred to General Young's brigade. In March, 1864, the 1st and 2d Regiments of

South Carolina Cavalry had become greatly depleted, having together only about three hundred mounted men, and it was recommended that they be sent back to the State to be recruited. On March 18, 1864, the order was issued, and Colonel Black proceeded to Columbia, reporting for duty to General Beauregard. On April 28 he was instructed to make a personal inspection of the district from Walhalla to Greenville to devise plans for preventing hostile raids from the other side of the mountains. On May 10 he submitted an able report, which occupies over two printed pages in the Official Records. On May 17, 1864, his command was ordered to Charleston. He took station on James Island. Here he remained until the advance of General Sherman's army, performing responsible duties which were thus commended by his commander, General Talliaferro, "I desire to record my appreciation of the energy and vigilance displayed by Colonel Black, commanding East Lines, not only during these operations, but ever since he has been intrusted with his important command." This extract is from a report dated July 23, 1864. Between September 10 and 18 Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins on his lines were attacked unsuccessfully. But the war was drawing to a close. On February 12, 1865, he was ordered to guard the Santee River, taking station at Holly Hill; and on March 28, 1865, in command of his own regiment and the 6th North Carolina, he engaged the advance of the 20th Corps *en route* from Goldsboro toward Raleigh; and on April 20 he suffered a repulse at Moccasin Creek. Here the Official Records terminate for Colonel Black.

After the war he returned to his home at Blacksburg, South Carolina, near which he owned large iron mines. The renewal of our old friendship came about in a singular manner. About the year 1890 he happened to meet my son on a railroad train, and struck by his resemblance to myself in cadet days he addressed him. The business

of his iron mines often brought him to New York City, where I met him frequently, and corresponded with him later. His affection for the Class was strong, and his memory of West Point and of his old friends was extraordinary. He seemed to be able to call every one by his full name. He had some of Whistler's West Point sketches, and often wrote about him to me when residing at Paris. He died very suddenly from paralysis of the heart on March 25, 1902. He was apparently in perfect health, and was inspecting his mines at Camp Cherokee, about four miles from Blacksburg, when suddenly stricken down. He left five daughters, two of them married. One of them writes that his official documents, commissions, etc., were destroyed, but that many pages of reminiscences written from memory remain, and that they include notes about his West Point friends, whether they wore the blue or the gray. No one could meet him socially without being charmed by his conversation and impressed by his character. The latter was well illustrated by the fact that even when severely wounded, and urged by the surgeon, his views on the temperance question were so decided that he could not be prevailed upon to take a glass of whisky.

BROWN, SAMUEL C., of Ohio. On October 2, 1861, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant by the Governor of Ohio, and was authorized to recruit a company for the 65th Ohio Infantry. He succeeded in raising a full company, chiefly in Guernsey County; was commissioned Captain in that regiment on November 7, 1861; was mustered into the United States service on the same day; and was promoted Major on March 22, 1863. He died at Chattanooga, on September 22, 1863, from a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga two days before. He was in command of the regiment at the time, and was gallantly leading it to the position on Snodgrass Hill which his

brigade, the 3d of the 1st Division of the 21st Corps, held to the end of the battle. His comrade and friend, Colonel Wilbur F. Hinman, then commanding a company of the regiment and wounded at the same time, writes: "He was indeed a most lovable man. During the war above one hundred officers and men of the 65th fell in death before the fiery blast of battle, and among them all not one was held in warmer affection or was more sincerely mourned. That day I made my way back to Chattanooga, twelve miles distant. Tuesday morning I learned of the arrival of Major Brown, and was able to make my way to him. He was fully conscious, although very near the end, and our interview was brief. As I took his almost pulseless hand he gasped, 'Good-by, Lieutenant; tell the boys it is all right.' It fell to my lot to write the story of our service, a volume of eleven hundred pages. It has an excellent portrait of Major Brown, and the text contains many allusions to him. The book was written and published for our own brigade family."

His Brigade Commander thus referred to his death in the official report: "This heroic officer fell on Sunday when most gallantly leading his regiment. Well might his regiment waver for an instant as they saw his noble figure stricken down. He was ever ready to lead where brave men would follow. In him the regiment has lost a brave leader, the service a valuable officer, and the nation a worthy citizen."

BROWNE, LEVI R., of Maine. He was a civil engineer in Missouri and Kansas in 1855-56, but since that date nothing is of record. His home was in Paris, Oxford County, Maine; but it seems that he did not return to it on leaving the Academy.

BURSLEY, ALLEN A., of Massachusetts. He was a levee engineer in Louisiana in 1859, and served as an

officer of Artillery from that state during the war. General Earl Van Dorn, in a report dated at Jackson, Mississippi, on September 9, 1862, mentions "Watson Battery, Captain Bursley." General J. C. Bowen, in a report dated October 12, 1862, on the actions at Corinth on October 3d, 4th, and 5th, mentions the Watson Battery, Captain Bursley, as "held in reserve"; and later, that its four guns opened fire, but drew such a return that it was ordered to the rear. General Loring, in a report dated August 28, 1863, at Camp Forest, Mississippi, mentions Captain A. A. Bursley as his Chief of Artillery. He had been temporarily on ordnance duty in the preceding April, at Jackson, Mississippi. He was sent by General Loring to General Polk with dispatches in February, 1864; and in the order of the latter assuming command of the Army of the Mississippi, dated May 12, 1864, Captain A. A. Bursley is announced as his Acting Chief of Artillery. No later items have been discovered, the above being from the Official Records.

CARR, MILTON T., of Virginia. After leaving the U. S. Army, on December 9, 1863, he made his home near Wheeling, West Virginia. He held the office of surveyor of that city and of the county of Ohio for many years, and died at his home on May 3, 1895, leaving a widow and one daughter.

CHAPMAN, ALFRED BRUNSON, of Alabama. He was stationed in Nevada at the commencement of the war. He resigned his commission, but circumstances were such that, although his sympathies were strongly with the South, he could take no active part in the war. He made his way to California, where he has since resided. He practiced law in Los Angeles until 1879, giving his attention especially to suits involving land titles, concerning which he soon became a recognized authority. He married a daughter of Judge Scott of that city, and since retiring from

practice has resided on his rancho in the San Gabriel valley, engaged in raising crops of citrus fruits and walnuts. His address is Chapman Place, San Gabriel, California.

CLAY, HENRY, JR., of Kentucky. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, on October 15, 1861. Late in February, 1862, he was in camp at Belle Tavern, Kentucky, on the staff of General R. W. Johnson. He died at Louisville, Kentucky, on June 5, 1862.

COLQUITT, PEYTON H., at large. The Official Records show that on April 20, 1861, he was at Milledgeville, Georgia, in command of the City Light Guards of Columbus, and ready for orders. They sent him to the Potomac River, below Washington, and on May 18 he was in command of the unfinished work on Sewell's Point when it was bombarded by the naval steamer *Monticello*, accompanied by a steam tug. During that night three thirty-two pounders and two small rifles were mounted, and on the following day when the same vessels returned to renew the fire they were received so vigorously as to compel a retreat after a fight of an hour and a half. Having been chosen Colonel of the 46th Georgia Infantry, Colquitt joined his regiment in South Carolina. On April 22, 1862, he was assigned to command the Fourth and Fifth Military Districts of that state, by order of General Pemberton; and on June 14 to construct batteries for the defense of Newton's Cut by the labor of his own and of Colonel De Saussure's regiment. Two days later he was ordered to relieve a regiment at Secessionville exhausted in the fight of the 16th; and the returns for June and July show him in command of an Infantry and Artillery force there, having a total of one thousand two hundred and eighty-three men for duty. His regiment was soon transferred to North Carolina; for the return of General Whiting,

commanding the Cape Fear District, dated January 31, 1863, shows Colonel Colquitt commanding a brigade with two thousand nine hundred and sixteen men present, forming part of General Gist's Division. The brigade was soon sent to reënforce the western army, passing by way of Charleston. On May 14, 1863, it lost one hundred and ninety-eight men in an engagement at Jackson, Mississippi. The returns of the Army of Mississippi and East Louisiana for July 30 and August 20 show the 46th Georgia as part of Gist's Brigade, Walker's Division. Colonel Colquitt fell mortally wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863, being at the time in command of the brigade. No details seem to have been preserved respecting the circumstances of his death.

CRAWFORD, ROBERT C., of Tennessee. After dismissal for discreditable conduct at West Point, in January, 1851, he joined Walker in his invasion of Nicaragua, but escaped uninjured. During the Civil War his name appears on the returns of the Department of the Ohio for June and July, 1863, as Captain of the 1st East Tennessee Battery, attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, of the 23d Corps. The August return indicates a transfer to the 3d Brigade of the 4th Division. It appears that he was allowed to recruit his force among the refugees, and thus to form a 1st Battalion of Tennessee Artillery; for General Willcox, at Cumberland Gap, on November 28, 1863, reports the arrival of "Colonel" Crawford, sent from Knoxville by General Burnside to inform him as to the condition of that command. On January 1, 1864, the "1st East Tennessee Heavy Artillery, Colonel Crawford," was transferred from Camp Nelson to Knoxville. On November 16, 1864, General Gillem, in reporting upon the operations of the Governor's Guard on November 9 to 16, mentions a message received from Colonel Crawford about a train. The newspapers of that time state that the reputation of

“Crawford’s men” was of the worst character, and that the Colonel was finally tried and dismissed for dishonesty. After the war he figured as a “Major General” of Mexican guerrillas on the Texan frontier. Here his trustworthy record terminates, but fanciful rumors of his appearance in the Turkish War were current. Evidently no mistake was made in his dismissal at West Point after a six months’ trial.

CROOKS, WILLIAM, of New York. On August 23, 1862, he was commissioned as Colonel of the 6th Minnesota Infantry, and served in the Sioux campaigns of 1862–63. On March 25, 1864, his regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, then serving in Culpepper County, Virginia; but by special order of the Secretary of War it was transferred in June to the 16th Army Corps, then at Helena, Arkansas. This was a great disappointment to the regiment, and Colonel Crooks resigned his commission on October 28, 1864. He has practiced civil engineering over a wide extent of country, extending from New Jersey to Oregon. Of late years he has been engaged in the administrative department of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company as assistant to the president and general manager. His home address is 25 Sherburne Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, but much of his time is spent at Portland, Oregon.

DANIELL, WILLIAM S., of Georgia. He was a practicing lawyer in Savannah, Georgia, in 1857–59, and died there on May 2, 1860.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN F., of Mississippi. After serving in Texas, where he was wounded in an Indian fight on the Gila River, New Mexico, on June 27, 1857, and in California, where he held the Volunteer rank of Colonel of the 1st California Cavalry from August 19 to November 1,

1861, he returned with his regular regiment (1st Dragoons) to the East soon after the outbreak of the war. He had been regularly promoted to be Captain in July, and was doing good service with the Army of the Potomac in that grade when, on June 25, 1862, the unsought and unexpected appointment to the Colonelcy of the 8th New York Cavalry was received. With it he took a brilliant part in the defense of Harpers Ferry, and finding that a surrender was contemplated he solicited and obtained permission to cut his way out if he could. This he did on the night of September 14, 1862, carrying the entire Cavalry force of the garrison (some sixteen hundred well-mounted men) through the opposing lines, and capturing *en route* the wagon train of General Longstreet, which was loaded with supplies and ammunition. For this gallant exploit he was brevetted Major in the Regular Army, dating September 15, 1862, the date of the capture. He took part in the battles and skirmishes of the Army of the Potomac, after that of South Mountain, "always with so much credit to himself as to be regarded as having very few equals and no superiors in the Cavalry branch of the service." He commanded a brigade of the 1st Division of Pleasanton's Cavalry Corps for many months, and was over and over again recommended for promotion to the grade of Brigadier General. In the action of Beverly Ford on June 9, 1863, seeing his own regiment wavering for a moment before the charge of the Confederate Cavalry, he forgot the brigade commander in the actual Colonel, and rushing to the front, waving his saber above his head, he shouted, "Come on, 8th, follow me." They pressed forward into the thickest of the fight; and he fell, his brain pierced by a bullet, into the arms of his young Adjutant, and was borne from the field. The request that his body might repose at West Point was granted by the Secretary of War. It is the fitting place. He was a gallant son of his Alma Mater, and an honor to his Class and to the Academy.

DESHLER, JAMES, of Alabama. He was appointed Captain of Artillery in the Confederate service soon after leaving the Army in July, 1861. His first campaign was in West Virginia, where at Alleghany Summit, on December 13, 1861, he was shot through both thighs. He was promoted to be Colonel of Artillery, and assigned to duty in North Carolina. Thence he was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department as Chief of Staff to General Holmes. Later, in command of a Texan brigade, he was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. He was exchanged and promoted to be Brigadier General on July 28, 1863. Commanding a Texan brigade in Cleburne's Division of D. H. Hill's Corps of the Army of Tennessee, he was hotly engaged in the Battle of Chickamauga, and was killed on September 20, 1863. The following is an extract from a newspaper of that time: "As the six small regiments were drawn up for the attack gallant Deshler rode along the line. Just as he was about to give the word to advance a ten-pound rifle shell struck him full and fair in the left breast. It must have knocked him ten feet out of his saddle." His commander, General Cleburne, reported: "General Deshler fell, a shell passing fairly through his chest. It was the first battle in which this gentleman had the honor of command as a general officer. He was a brave and efficient one. He brought always to the discharge of duty a warm zeal and a high conscientiousness." Every member of the Class who, as was my good fortune, knew him intimately will cordially indorse this sentiment.

DRUM, WILLIAM FINDLEY, at large. When reporting at West Point he brought with him the shoulder straps of his father, Captain Simon H. Drum, 4th Artillery, who fell at the taking of the city of Mexico on September 13, 1847. The son was beloved and regretted by the Class. He entered the Volunteer service at the outbreak of the

war, serving as a private of Company F, 3d Ohio Infantry, from June 1 to July 31, 1861, when he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 2d Infantry. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th New York Infantry on April 1, 1865, and Colonel of the same on May 29, 1865, and was mustered out of service on August 21, 1865, receiving brevets in the Regular Army of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallant services before Richmond and at the battle of Five Forks. Returning to duty as Captain of the 14th Infantry, he became Major and Lieutenant Colonel, and died in command of Fort Yates on July 4, 1892.

FONDA, PETER, JR., of New York. After leaving the Academy he sought reinstatement or an appointment on the Utah expedition until suddenly stricken with lameness, which demanded a change of climate for more than a year. In 1857 he became Commandant and Professor of Mathematics in a Louisiana military college. In 1858 he returned to the North and accepted a position as private secretary in a post office for about a year, then resigned to become ultimately a partner in a firm engaged in a large grain business in Oswego, New York. When Major Anderson returned from Fort Sumter, in 1861, Fonda immediately tendered his services to the War Department in any capacity in which he could be useful; this he repeated immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, and again after two other reverses. No reply was received. About 1862 Colonel McKibbin of the Regular Army offered him the Majority in a Volunteer regiment he was raising, and Fonda accepted, but ultimately the place was secured by another. Later the citizens of Oswego requested him to drill and instruct a regiment they were trying to raise. This he did four times a week for nearly two years, without compensation, but the scheme finally came to naught. Thus if he took no active part in the war it certainly was not from lack of effort so to do.

Meantime his private business had proved successful, and in 1868 he was about to retire when some unfortunate speculations of his partner involved the firm in disaster. Western competition had seriously affected the trade of Oswego, and Fonda accepted a position in the auditor's department of a new railroad connecting that city with New York, and went there to live in 1871. In 1872 he joined the engineer department of the Erie Railroad as assistant; and after about seven years, spent chiefly in New York City but partly at Elmira, retired from it commended for efficiency and fidelity. He next took charge of a lumber manufacturing plant at Oswego, and brought order out of the chaos in which he found it. The management of a large estate followed, and this has continued nearly to the present time, involving removal from Oswego to Syracuse. He writes: "I am again at liberty to seek 'fresh fields and pastures new.' Activity is now a necessity with me, as I am of a very long-lived family, strong and 'strenuous,' in excellent health, and, *Deo volente*, hope to have a good many years of usefulness left." His address is 107 Woodland Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

GAY, EBENEZER, of New Hampshire. He was honorably mustered out of the regular service as unassigned Major of Infantry on January 1, 1871, and died of consumption at the home of his mother, in Nashua, New Hampshire, on September 11, 1871. He had received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for services during the war.

✓ **GRACIE, ARCHIBALD, JR.**, of New York. He was educated at private schools in New York, and was then sent abroad by his father, a prominent banker of New York, to study in Switzerland and Germany. On his return, in 1850, he entered West Point. His previous education had rendered him an expert linguist, and he easily took first

rank in French. After graduation he was assigned to the 4th Infantry, with station at Fort Vancouver, where he arrived in November, 1854. After active service in the Indian wars in that region he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the 5th Infantry, March 3, 1855, but was retained at Fort Vancouver until February, 1856, when he was ordered to join his regiment, then serving in Texas. At his father's request he resigned his commission on May 31, 1856. In November of that year he married Miss Mayo, of Richmond, Virginia; and on April 1, 1857, he was taken into partnership with his father, under the firm name of Archibald Gracie and Son, and took charge of the branch cotton and insurance business in Mobile and New Orleans. He made his home in Mobile, where was born his son Archibald, to whom I am debtor for many of these personal items.

He was asked to join a local company, known as the Washington Light Infantry, and was elected and commissioned Captain of it by the Governor on April 19, 1860. Under instructions of the latter, in January, 1861, he commanded an expedition, consisting of his company and the Mobile Rifles, which seized the Mount Vernon Arsenal, containing a large supply of arms and munitions of war. On April 28 his company was ordered to Montgomery, and was mustered into service as Company E of the 3d Alabama Infantry. It was at once ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, where on July 12 he was appointed Major of the 11th Alabama Infantry, which he joined at Centerville. In the spring of 1862 the regiment, forming part of Wilcox's brigade, was transferred to Yorktown. On March 20 Major Gracie was detached and placed in command of an independent battalion of sharpshooters, serving on the extreme right of the Confederate defensive line. On the retreat it took part in a skirmish, for which it received commendation from General Johnston. In May, 1862, while on the Chickahominy, Gracie was elected Colonel

of the 43d Alabama Infantry, and was ordered to report with it at Chattanooga. The return of the Army of East Tennessee for July 3, 1862, shows him as Colonel of the 43d Regiment, commanding the 1st Brigade of the 2d Division. In the reorganization of the army under General E. K. Smith, on October 31, 1862, he appears as commanding the 2d Brigade of the 3d Division. On August 15 he commanded in the successful affair at Huntsville, and later took part in the invasion of Kentucky under General E. K. Smith. He was promoted to be Brigadier General in the Provisional Army, dating from November 4, 1862. Until the advent of General Longstreet's command from the Army of Northern Virginia he served in East Tennessee, often in command at Cumberland Gap or operating in the vicinity. In August, 1863, he joined General Bragg's army at Chattanooga, and in the battle of Chickamauga, on September 20, his brigade, serving on the left wing, made three brilliant charges on Snodgrass Ridge; Gracie himself had two horses shot under him. In Longstreet's demonstration against General Burnside at Knoxville, Gracie's brigade formed part of the division of General Bushrod R. Johnson, and took part in the affair of Bean's Station, December 14, 1863. Here Gracie received a severe flesh wound in the arm, and General Longstreet, in his report of the campaign, mentions it, and thanks the brigade "for their very creditable part in the affair." The brigade continued to serve in Johnson's Division until April 25, 1864, when it was ordered to Richmond, where on May 6 it formed part of Ransom's Division under General Beauregard, taking station first at Drewry's Bluff. It was engaged in the action of May 16, and was specially commended by General Ransom. It remained on James River or in front of the lines of Bermuda Hundreds until about the middle of June, when it was transferred to Petersburg, arriving in time to be heavily engaged in the action of June 17. It then occupied a position on the new

lines between the Appomattox River and the Burnside mine, where, as the daily reports show, it suffered severely from the frequent mortar and picket firing which prevailed there night and day. On December 2, 1864, General Gracie himself was killed near the crater by a shell fired from Fort Morton. It struck the crest of the parapet, and exploding killed the General and two men standing near him. As in the case of Pegram, his commission as Major General is said to have been prepared, but had not been forwarded at the date of his death.

In a letter written by General Lee to his widow, inclosing his own photograph, he said: "I inclose the photograph you desire. It may serve to remind you of one who from his first acquaintance with your noble husband, then a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, discerned his worth and high sense of honor, and whose esteem and admiration for him increased to the day of his death."

GREBLE, JOHN TROUT, of Pennsylvania. He was the first officer of the Class, and of the old Army, to fall in what to us, sons of a common Alma Mater, was literally a fratricidal conflict. It is safe to assert that the news of his death brought sorrow to all of us, whether under the stars and stripes or under the stars and bars, for we all loved him. He had been serving a tour of duty at West Point, when, in October, 1860, he was assigned to duty at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. In May, 1861, he was placed on ordnance duty at Newport News, and in June he accompanied the expedition to Big Bethel in command of two field guns. After the repulse of the Infantry he covered their withdrawal with so much skill that he prevented it from becoming a rout. Having accomplished this purpose he had given the order to retire his guns when he was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. General G. K. Warren, then Lieutenant Colonel

of the 5th New York Infantry, on learning of his death went back at once with about ten men, and, leaving them under cover, advanced alone and carried the body in his arms to an abandoned limber, which was then drawn off by his party. The brevets of Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel were conferred upon Lieutenant Greble for conspicuous gallantry on this occasion. His son graduated at West Point in 1881, was assigned to his father's regiment, and is now a Major in the Artillery Corps, having served on the Volunteer Staff in the war with Spain.

GREEN, JACKSON W., of California. He has reversed the initials of his name, now signing it Wharton J. Green. He was born in the territory of Florida, and was the first to receive a Cadet appointment from California, which he never saw until forty years later. At the time his father, General Thomas J. Green, was temporarily a resident of that territory and member of the legislature. After leaving the Academy he studied law in the University of Virginia and in Cumberland University, and received a license to practice before the Supreme Court; but he soon abandoned the profession and became a farmer in North Carolina. He inherited a love for the military service from his father, who had taken an active part in the struggle for Texan independence, and when the war became threatening he joined one of the first three companies to go into camp, the Warren Guards. He soon became Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d North Carolina Battalion of the Confederate Army, largely recruited through his instrumentality, and saw service with the eastern armies, being captured at Roanoke Island and exchanged. He was again captured at Gettysburg, and was exchanged only just before the end of the war. After the war he was a delegate to several Democratic conventions, and represented his district in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congress at Washington, being the only member of the Class to attain this honor. That the old

Class feeling is still warm with him is shown by the following extract from a recent printed article from his pen, describing a visit to Gettysburg in 1903, where he met some of the other members: "The spirit of class *camaraderie* (as the French term it) was stronger in that school than in any other institution organized of man before or since. The bond of the crusade was strong, and so is that of societies of cabalistic Greek letters in the modern college, but neither reached the unstudied altitude of the standard there prevailing. Upon that highland Hudson cliff, nearly a hundred years anterior consecrated to freedom and the rights of man, were wont annually to assemble about one hundred young men of all recognized rank, station, and conditions of life from every quarter, knowing nothing of each other or of each others' antecedents, and nothing caring, simply content by touch and contact to let each one show what was in him. If the man, he was the recognized man thenceforth until he proved himself less than man; if a dog, of currish instincts, he went to the dogs, and there he stayed. Was ever aristocracy of grander type or conception? There was the son of the mechanic, the farmer, the millionaire, starting the race together, with no adventitious advantage or serious drawback by reason of paternity or pedigree. Such was the 'West Point' of half a century bygone, where truth, fidelity to plight, good-fellowship, good horsemanship, good marksmanship, were taught and inculcated to a degree unknown to any school in Scythia of old, or any school subsequent in or out of Scythia. We lived together in Arcadian simplicity and brotherly love until the edict went forth, 'Up and cut each others' throats.' In obedience to unquestioning mandate it was done." Our classmate's present address is Fayetteville, North Carolina.

GUION, ALEXANDER HENDERSON, of North Carolina. It is reported and believed that he died soon after

leaving the Academy, but neither place nor date is of record.

HARRINGTON, FAZILO A., of New York. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 27th Illinois Infantry on August 10, 1861, and was promoted to be its Colonel on April 16, 1862. His service was wholly with the western armies, and he took an active part in the earlier campaigns. The Official Records show that he was thanked by name by the Colonel of his regiment for gallant service at the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861; and by the Commander of the expedition for good service in the raid on Union City, near Hickman, Kentucky, on March 30, 1862. They also show that he was in command of a brigade in July, 1862, ordered to operate as far as Decatur by General J. D. Morgan, commanding the 1st Division of the Army of the Mississippi, and that on August 3 he was still with that division. The return of the Army of the Ohio for October 8, 1862, shows his regiment as forming part of the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division. In the Stone River campaign, December 26, 1862, to January 5, 1863, Harrington commanded his regiment, which formed part of Bradley's Brigade, 3d Division, Right Wing, of the Army of the Cumberland; and in the battle of December 31 he met his fate. His Brigade Commander reported: "There the brigade met its chief loss, four hundred men killed or wounded in two hours. Colonel Harrington fell about 10.45 A.M. I cannot forbear to express the sorrow felt by the whole command at the loss of the two senior officers, Colonels Roberts and Harrington. They had served with the brigade since April, 1862, and each had been in command of it for a considerable time. Long service had made the command familiar to them, and inspired them with confidence in their judgment and skill. They fell in exactly the line of their duty, and each met a soldier's death bravely." His division commander reported: "It is also

my sad duty to record the death of Colonel F. A. Harrington, of 27th Illinois, who fell heroically leading his regiment to the charge." General A. McD. McCook, commanding the Right Wing, reported: "Such men as * * * Harrington * * * who fell vindicating their flag, will never be forgotten by a grateful country." One of the Class met him at Nashville shortly before the battle, and writes: "He had an excellent reputation, and one of the best regiments of the Army of the Cumberland. He would, I think, have been made a general officer had he lived." Another writes: "He had the reputation of being one of the best officers in his division." As one of his roommates in Old North Barracks during our plebe year I knew him well, and cherish the memory of our warm friendship.

HAYNES, LAWRENCE BALDWIN, of Louisiana. He was born in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, on April 10, 1834, in an old homestead that had been in the family since the state was a territory, but his father soon moved to the parish of East Feliciana, Louisiana, from which he received his appointment. After leaving West Point he finished his education at the Western Military Institute, Kentucky, and later accepted an appointment in the United States Treasury Department. When Louisiana seceded he resigned and returned home, and on February 1, 1861, was appointed First Lieutenant in the 1st Louisiana Artillery, which was sent to garrison the forts on the Gulf coast. Serving on an improvised gunboat, the *Governor Moore*, in a *mêlée* with Admiral Farragut's fleet, the vessel was disabled and run aground, and Haynes was captured and sent to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. On being exchanged he rejoined his regiment, then at Vicksburg, where as Captain he commanded one of the batteries on the bluff before and during the siege. One of his guns near General Lee's headquarters, known as "Whistling Dick," had frequent engagements with the naval gunboats, and gave a good

account of itself. After the surrender Haynes went into the parole camp until exchanged, when he rejoined his regiment at Mobile. At the evacuation he was sent to Meridian, Mississippi, where he was stationed until the end of the war. Since that time life with him has been hard, as has been the case with many veterans, and his health in June, 1905, was poor. His latest address is Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi.

HOLLOWAY, EZEKIEL FIELD, of Kentucky. It is currently reported that during the war he served in Kentucky in command of a company of Cavalry, but on which side is uncertain, as accounts differ. I received a letter from him not long afterward, but upon another subject. He had studied law, but after the war devoted the latter part of his life to teaching school. He died from the effects of pneumonia near Richmond in Madison County, Kentucky, on March 24, 1888, leaving a widow and five children.

HYDE, BREED NOYES, of Vermont. He is the son of Brevet Major Russel B. Hyde, of the Regular Army, who served in the war of 1813-14. When hostilities became threatening the son was appointed Aide-de-camp to Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, with the rank of Colonel; and in April, 1861, he was charged with receiving, drilling, and organizing the Volunteer Militia ordered to assemble at St. Johnsbury. Among other regiments he thus organized and drilled was the 3d Vermont Infantry, of which he soon accepted the Lieutenant Colonelcy under Captain W. F. Smith, Topographical Engineers, as Colonel. The regiment was mustered into the United States service on June 6, 1861, and proceeded to Washington, where it took station at Chain Bridge. Colonel Smith was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers on August 13, 1861, and Lieutenant Colonel Hyde was promoted to the vacancy.

The regiment took part in the Peninsular campaign, and on the Chickahominy was charged with constructing the approaches to the Woodbury Bridge, receiving commendation from General McClellan in person for the expeditious and efficient manner in which the work was done. But Colonel Hyde's health broke down from exposure to the malaria of the region, and he was sent to the rear to recuperate. Returning too soon, he suffered a relapse which incapacitated him for active service. He was honorably discharged in February, 1863. During his term of duty he was president of several courts-martial, and was a member of a board of three officers, of which General Hancock was president, to ascertain the qualifications of certain Volunteer officers to perform their duties. Over fifty cases were acted upon. Since the war, after residing for some years at St. Louis, Missouri, he has made his home in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, which is his present address.

JESUP, WILLIAM CROGHAN, at large. But little has been learned of his career, but he is reported to have died many years ago, having served on the Confederate side in the war.

JORDAN, JOHN V., of Pennsylvania. It is reported that he was in New York City about 1880, advocating the Cuban cause and connected with what was called the Cuban Junta. Nothing definite has been learned respecting his war record.

KEARNEY, WILLIAM, at large. He is said to have served as Aide-de-camp on the Staff both of General Magruder and General Hardee, having the rank of Captain or Major. After the war he married and resided at San Antonio, Texas, becoming a commission merchant. He died on May 30, 1893. The Official Records of the war show that First

Lieutenant W. Kearney, Confederate States Army, was sent, on August 7, 1862, to Brigadier General Brown, commanding Springfield, Missouri, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. This flag of truce was sent by Colonel Charles A. Carroll, commanding the forces in Northwest Arkansas.

KENAN, LEWIS HOLMES, of Georgia. He entered West Point from the Hallowell Academy at Alexandria, Virginia. The following notes are based on the In-Memorial Report adopted by the Milledgeville Lodge, No. 115, Independent Order of Good Templars, on July 21, 1871, supplemented by information received from the family:

In 1853 he was elected secretary of the Senate of Georgia, and in 1855 was admitted to the bar and practiced law with his father until the outbreak of the war in 1861. He was early commissioned to be Captain of Company I, 1st Georgia Regulars, and served gallantly in that grade during the entire war. In the summer of 1864 he was seriously wounded in the leg at John's Island, South Carolina, and was invalided in consequence when Sherman's Army passed through Georgia. He recovered, and after the war was elected a member of the State Senate. On July 3, 1871, he died by the hand of violence on a street of his native city, Milledgeville, assassinated by a ruffian whose life he had saved before a jury. Soon after leaving West Point he had accepted the commission of Lieutenant in the Baldwin County Blues, and the above mentioned report commends in high terms his military services during the war, his comrades ranking him as "foremost among his equals."

LASHBROOKE, PETER, of Kentucky. In 1858 he was in California. Later he resided at Maysville, Kentucky, from which a definite statement that he is dead has been received, but giving neither date nor place. Nothing respecting his war record has been learned.

LEECH, WILLIAM ALBERT, of Pennsylvania. He served as Major of the 17th Pennsylvania Infantry, a three months regiment, from April 25, 1861, to its muster out on August 2, 1861. He reëntered the Volunteer service as Lieutenant Colonel of the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry on February 19, 1862. His service throughout the entire war was with the Army of the Potomac, often in command of his regiment, and he received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier General for gallant services. He married the sister of Greble of the Class, and was an attorney at law, after the war, until his death at Philadelphia on July 20, 1870.

LEE, G. W. C., at large. Early in 1861 he was on duty as assistant in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Army, and had been charged by General Totten with the duty of putting Fort Washington in a state of defense. Unwilling to tender his resignation leaving an important duty unperformed, he withheld it for several days after his father had left the service, and it was accepted on May 2. He was appointed Major in the Provisional Army of Virginia on May 10, and Captain of Engineers in the Confederate Army on July 1, 1861. He was engaged in the construction of the fortifications of Richmond; was appointed Aide-de-camp on the Staff of President Davis, with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, on August 31, 1861; was promoted to be Brigadier General on June 25, 1863, and placed in command of the local defenses of Richmond; was made Major General on October 20, 1864, and commanded a division that after gallant service at Sailor's Creek shared the general fate of the Army. After the war he became professor of military and civil engineering and applied mechanics at the Virginia Military Institute, holding office from October 1, 1865, to February 1, 1871, when he succeeded his father as president of the Washington and Lee University, retiring in July, 1897, and

becoming president emeritus. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Tulane University in 1887, and he was elected fellow of the Society of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, of England, in 1888. His present address is Post Office Burke, Fairfax County, Virginia.

LEE, STEPHEN DILL, of South Carolina. He resigned on February 20, 1861, and prior to the fall of Fort Sumter was a Captain of South Carolina troops, serving as Aide-de-camp to General Beauregard. With Colonel Chestnut he carried the order to open fire upon the fort. Soon after he was appointed Captain in the Confederate Army, and went to Virginia in command of the light battery of the Hampton Legion. On November 8, 1861, he was promoted to be Major in the Provisional Army; on May 9, 1862, Lieutenant Colonel; and in July, 1862, Colonel of Artillery. He took part in the battles near Richmond in 1862, temporarily commanding the 4th Virginia Cavalry in a manner to win the commendation of General Lee. In the Pope campaign he again distinguished himself in command of a battalion of artillery, and was promoted to be Brigadier General for conspicuous services at Antietam, dating from November 6, 1862. With this new rank he was transferred to the west to command the garrison and river batteries at Vicksburg. During the siege he took an active part in the battles both before and outside the defenses. On being exchanged, after the surrender, he was promoted to be Major General, dating from August 3, 1863, and was assigned to command all the Cavalry east of the Mississippi. When General Polk was transferred to Dalton, General Lee succeeded him in command of the department, with the rank of Lieutenant General, dating from June 23, 1864, and when General Hood relieved General Johnston he was assigned to command the Corps of the former. He was actively engaged in the campaign, being wounded in a rear guard fight on

the day after the battle of Nashville, but was able to resume the command of his Corps in North Carolina before the final surrender of General Johnston. For further details of his war record see National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Volume V, page 414.

The war being over, General Lee became a planter in Mississippi, and later the president of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College from the date of its opening in 1880 to 1899, when he resigned to become a commissioner of the Vicksburg National Military Park. He has been chosen Commanding General of the United Confederate Veterans. Although generally holding himself aloof from politics, he served one term as State Senator, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present constitution of Mississippi. His present address is Columbus, Mississippi.

General Lee has contributed several important papers relative to the western campaigns, especially those in and about Vicksburg, to the Mississippi Historical Society, of which he is president; and in the twelfth volume of the Confederate Military History edited by General Evans will be found an interesting paper from his pen, entitled, "The South Since the War." As will be seen from the following tables, it was General Lee's fortune to attain higher military rank than any other of the Class, and his record shows that it was won by gallant and distinguished service. He voiced his West Point training when, on July 4, 1894, he said at Jackson, Mississippi: "If we wish our children to love our country, they must be taught to love its flag and be proud of it. It is an object lesson of patriotism. It floats over a grand country and a proud and loyal people, who have been tried by fire and blood, foreign and internal."

LONG, JOHN OSMOND, at large. He attained the grade of Colonel and Inspector General in the Confederate

service, and was captured in the Peninsular campaign of 1862. After the war he held the appointment of barrack master at Tampa, Florida, for a few years, but in a moment of desperation shot himself to death there on August 3, 1875, aged forty-two years.

MERCER, JOHN T., of Georgia. After resigning his commission, on April 26, 1861, he returned to Georgia; and on the official return of troops mustered into the Confederate service of date September 30, 1861, his name appears as Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 21st Georgia Infantry serving at Manassas. On the return dated December 31, 1861, he is borne as Colonel of that regiment, which it is noted is enlisted for the war. It took part in the operations in the valley of Virginia between May 23 and June 9, 1862; and General Ewell, in his report, notes: "The 21st Georgia, Colonel Mercer, gallantly dashed into the western part of the town [Winchester] and drove back the advanced posts of the enemy." In his report of the action at Cross Keys he states, "That officer is reported to have handled his regiment with great skill." This doubtless refers to the report of Mercer's brigade commander, General Trimble, who mentions him with commendation. In the Chancellorsville campaign Mercer also distinguished himself; and General Doles, his brigade commander, wrote of him, "I cannot speak in terms too high." On May 20, 1863, General Lee recommended him to President Davis to command a brigade, adding, "He has been educated at West Point and served several years in the army." This seems to have been without effect, since in the Gettysburg campaign the returns show him as commanding his regiment forming part of Doles's Brigade, Rodes's Division, of the 2d Corps. Mercer's own report shows that the regiment was engaged in and near the town and did effective service, although not suffering serious loss. At Mine Run it was in position, but did not

take an active part. The return of December 31, 1863, shows the regiment still in Doles's Brigade, but soon after it was detached to accompany General Hoke's expedition against Plymouth, North Carolina. Another regiment of the brigade went with it, and it appears that Mercer commanded both; for in the action of February 1, 1864, near Stevens Fork, he commanded two regiments in a successful flanking movement. On April 14, 1864, he was relieved from the command of the outposts at Kinston, and took part in the attack on Plymouth. On the 18th he fell in leading the assault on redoubt No. 85 of the defenses of that place.

In our last year at West Point Mercer and myself were thrown much together by objects of common interest, including pistol shooting. We had brought one back from furlough, and we frequently practiced together on a narrow ledge below Flirtation Walk on Saturday afternoons. This ledge was invisible from above and had two exits in opposite directions, in case a sudden retreat should become necessary by reason of Sergeant Owens. Mercer was an excellent shot, and his soldierly character inspired the respect and regard of all who knew him intimately.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES G., at large. He entered the Confederate service in April, 1861, in a regiment known as the 1st Georgia Regulars. At one time it formed part of General Toombs's Brigade, but was transferred to that of General Anderson before the battle at Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, when Montgomery, having attained the rank of Senior Captain, was so seriously wounded in the head by a bullet as to be incapacitated for further service during the war. Subsequently he was for a time State librarian of Georgia, and later was the first incumbent of the office of school commissioner of that State. He removed from Atlanta to Augusta, where he was successively employed in a bank, in a warehouse, and in the

railroad service. He then became treasurer of his town, and finally has retired from active business. His present address is Augusta, Georgia.

MULLINS, JOHN, of Mississippi. His early home was near Oxford, Lafayette County, Mississippi. Resigning his commission in April, 1861, his first service in the war was as Major of Cavalry, but he was soon transferred to the 19th Mississippi Infantry as Major, and rose to be Lieutenant Colonel. At the battle of Williamsburg, May 4-5, 1862, he received a severe wound in the hip which disabled him for the rest of the war. At the outbreak of hostilities, before Norfolk was taken, he had married a lady residing near that city, and in 1867 or 1868 he removed from Oxford to Norfolk, Virginia, and made that his home. He died there on October 3, 1891.

O'CONNOR, EDGAR, of Wisconsin. He resigned his commission in the Army on October 22, 1858, and became a lumber merchant at Beloit, Michigan. He was appointed Colonel of the 2d Wisconsin Infantry on August 2, 1861, and assumed command at Fort Corcoran in the defenses of Washington on August 3. He served continuously with the regiment, which when mustered into the United States service numbered ten hundred and forty-five men. It took no part in the Peninsular campaign, remaining with General McDowell's command. In the Pope campaign it was attached to Gibbon's Brigade of King's Division, and in the battle of August 28, 1862, while advancing from Gainesville toward Centerville, Colonel O'Connor was killed. General Gibbon reported: "The gallant Colonel O'Connor, 2d Wisconsin, fell mortally wounded while placing his regiment in position." In his report to General Pope General McDowell states: "The troops behaved most creditably. The loss in Gibbon's Brigade was severe in both officers and men. The gallant Colonel O'Connor,

2d Wisconsin * * * were killed." That he was a sterling man is known to the Class, and to none better than to myself, who was his roommate for several months.

PEGRAM, JOHN, of Virginia. Shortly after his resignation, in May, 1861, he was appointed Captain of Cavalry in the Confederate Army and was rapidly promoted, serving as Lieutenant Colonel in the opening campaign in West Virginia, where, with his command of about five hundred men, he was captured by General McClellan in June, 1861. After exchange he served as Chief Engineer on the Staff of General Bragg, and later as Chief of Staff to General E. K. Smith. He was promoted to be Brigadier General on November 7, 1862, and was assigned to a Cavalry command in the west, where he served until after the battle of Chickamauga in 1863. He was then assigned to an Infantry command in the Army of Northern Virginia, serving for a short time in the valley, but chiefly with the main Army. Early in 1864 he was wounded, but not severely; but in command of Early's old division he received another and fatal wound at Hatcher's Run, which caused his death on February 6, 1865. He had married Miss Cary, of Baltimore, only a few days before. His commission of Major General is said to have been made out at the time of his death. His bright, intelligent face and genial ways at West Point will be forgotten by none of us.

PENDER, WILLIAM DORSEY, of North Carolina. He resigned his commission in March, 1861, and was very early appointed Captain of Artillery in the Provisional Army, first recruiting in Baltimore. On May 16, 1861, he was elected Colonel of the 3d North Carolina Infantry, and on August 15 was transferred to the 6th Regiment of that State. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was promoted on the field, by President Davis, to be Brigadier

General, his commission dating June 3, 1862. He was wounded at Chantilly, and again at Fredericksburg, and again at Chancellorsville. On May 27, 1863, he was promoted to be Major General. He was mortally wounded on the second day at Gettysburg when commanding a division of A. P. Hill's Corps, and died at Staunton on July 18, 1863, after the amputation of his leg. General Lee wrote: "The loss of Major General Pender is severely felt by this Army and the country. He served with this Army from the beginning of the war, and took a distinguished part in all its engagements. Wounded on several occasions, he never left his command in action until he received the injury that resulted in his death." He had married a sister of Shepperd of the Class.

PHILLIPS, JAMES WALLACE, of Pennsylvania. He, Harrington, and Bliss were my roommates in No. 10, Old North Barracks, during our plebe year, and we all thought it very hard that he should be compelled to leave the Academy, January, 1852, solely from lack of skill in drawing. He was a marvelous swimmer, and I once saw him bring up an ancient cannon ball off Gee's Point, where it had probably lain since the Revolution. Naturally I have made every effort to trace his career, and at one time thought I had discovered it in that of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Phillips, of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, but it proved to be an error. He was not our classmate. Nothing has been learned respecting the latter by an extended correspondence.

RANDAL, HORACE, of Texas. Early in the war he raised a regiment of Texan Cavalry, and commanded a brigade long before he held the commission of Brigadier General. His service was all in the west, and largely in the Trans-Mississippi Department, commanding a brigade in Walker's Division. He was recommended as Brig-

adier General by General E. Kirby Smith on November 8, 1863, for good conduct in the battle of Milliken's Bend, where his Cavalry brigade served as Infantry, and again by General Richard Taylor on April 8, 1864, for good conduct in the battle of Mansfield of that date. His commission was finally issued dating from April 8, 1864, but did not come to hand until after his death on April 30, 1864, when he was killed in the battle of Jenkins Ferry. The following order was issued by General E. Kirby Smith on May 3, 1864: "Soldiers of the Trans-Mississippi Department: Once more in the hour of victory we are called upon to mourn the heroic dead. Generals W. R. Scurry and Horace Randal have fallen upon the field of honor. At Jenkins Ferry they offered themselves up, precious victims of liberty. * * * The colors of their respective brigades will be draped in mourning for thirty days."

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM R., of Virginia. General Custis Lee writes: "I either saw or heard of Robertson during the early part of the war (1861-65). He lived in Lynchburg, Virginia; and as I did not hear anything of him during the time that I lived in Lexington, Virginia, not far off, I presume he died during the war."

ROGERS, CHARLES GEDDINGS, of Virginia. Shortly after graduating he married Miss Mary Campbell, and resigned his commission on February 1, 1855, to become Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science at Giles College, Pulaski, Tennessee. Joining the Confederate Army in 1861, he held Staff appointments throughout the war; first as Adjutant General to General Bushrod Johnson, then on the Staff of General John C. Brown, and finally, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff of General Joseph Wheeler, holding this position to the end of the war. After that he resumed his profession as teacher at Memphis until 1869, when he returned to Giles

College and remained until September, 1879; then going to Nashville, where he was at first an assistant at the Hume School, and then principal at the Third Ward School, and finally, in 1885, was transferred to the Main Street School. As a member of the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy he had had the pleasure of seeing one of his sons graduate, in 1873, number twelve in his class. He died at Nashville, Tennessee, on February 24, 1888.

SCOTT, WILLIAM PARKIN, of Maryland. He was born on June 25, 1832, and died on May 4, 1875. On leaving the Academy, in 1854, he returned to Baltimore, where he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857; he continued in active practice until the war broke out. A document in the Official Records shows that he early signed a declaration in favor of an immediate recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and of the secession of Maryland in case Virginia seceded. It was his purpose, in 1861, to enlist with his two brothers in the Confederate service; but being advised by his physician that in the delicate state of his health he could not survive the exposure for three months, he left Baltimore for England, where he remained until the close of the war. He returned to Baltimore and resumed the practice of law, which continued to the time of his death. He never married.

SHERBURNE, JOHN P., of New Hampshire. He received the appointment of Second Lieutenant, 1st Infantry, on June 27, 1856; First Lieutenant on April 8, 1861; Captain 19th Infantry, October 24, 1861; Major, Assistant Adjutant General, July 17, 1862; and was mustered out of the regular service on December 28, 1870. He received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for faithful and meritorious service. He was Colonel of the 11th New York Cavalry from March 8, 1864, to March 15, 1865,

when he resigned. After leaving the service he went to California, where he died on January 9, 1880.

SMALLEY, HENRY ADAMS, of Vermont. Having reached the grade of First Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, on April 25, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the 5th Vermont Infantry on September 16, 1861, and resigned on September 10, 1862. He resigned from the regular service on March 8, 1865, and became assistant editor of the *New York Star*. Later he was employed in the Department of Public Works in New York City. Still later he became receiver for several institutions and private parties, but on February 2, 1877, he was adjudicated a bankrupt. He died of pneumonia at the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City on May 13, 1888, aged fifty-four years.

SMEAD, ABNER, of Georgia. Leaving the United States service on April 11, 1861, he held various Staff positions in the Confederate service, attaining the grade of Colonel. He was Provost Marshal of Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and even then was suffering from the effects of the fall of his horse just before graduation. Later he served on the Staff of General Early in the raid on Washington in 1864, being his Inspector General. After the war he studied medicine, taught mathematics in the University of Virginia, and practiced medicine in that State until 1877, when he went to California. He was professor of mathematics and natural sciences at the St. Augustine College at Benicia for some years, and then went to Oregon, where he became contract surgeon with the rank of Captain, and in 1885-86 medical officer at the Government works in progress at the cascades of the Columbia. Later he practiced medicine at the town of Fossil, in Oregon, until 1890, when he returned to the East. He then practiced medicine in the town of Salem, Virginia, until his death, which occurred on July 24, 1904,

from angina pectoris. In early life he married the sister of Gordon, of the Class, daughter of Captain Gordon, U.S.N. She survived him only a few months, dying at Richmond, Virginia, in October, 1905.

SMEAD, JOHN RADCLIFF, at large. At the outbreak of hostilities, being on duty with the Coast Survey at Washington, District of Columbia, he was detached, at the request of General Stone, to serve with the District of Columbia Volunteers. He was assigned to Company A of the 3d Battalion (National Rifles), with the rank of Captain, but commanding the battalion by virtue of date of commission. He served with this command from April 15 to July 15, 1861, taking part in General Stone's expedition to the Upper Potomac. After this three months' service, having in the meantime been promoted to be Captain in the 5th Artillery, he preferred to join his battery (K). He saw active service at Yorktown, the Chickahominy bridges, Mechanicsville, and Malvern Hill; and was recommended for a brevet by General Fitz John Porter, on July 16, for gallant conduct. Attached to General Morell's Division of the 5th Corps at the second battle of Bull Run, on August 30, 1862, while advancing his battery in column to take position, he was struck on the head by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He was only thirty-two years of age, and left a widow and one son. His record had been so distinguished that General Barnard recommended that one of the defensive works of Washington should be named in his honor, and this was done by General Order 83, Adjutant General's Office, April 1, 1863, which designated "the battery west of Fort De Russy" to bear his name.

SPLANE, PEYTON R., of Louisiana. He died at Pattersonville, Louisiana, from yellow fever, on October 12, 1854, in the twenty-first year of his age. The following tribute to his memory is quoted from a newspaper of that

date: "In noticing the death of this amiable and most worthy young man, far be it from the writer to murmur at the decrees of an inscrutable Providence, or to indulge in the stale adulation of obituary praise. It would neither soothe the sorrow of his manifold friends nor dispel the gloom of a fond sister's and brother's bereavement. A more amiable and promising young man we never have known. Devoted to his relatives, warmly attached to his friends, manly in bearing, affable in manner, open and generous in disposition, he was universally esteemed by his acquaintances, and beloved and admired by his friends and relatives. Stricken down by an attack of a malignant disease, his naturally delicate constitution suddenly yielded; and the patient, after calmly bearing his intense sufferings, gradually and without a murmur sunk to the tomb." He was thus the second of the Class to pass away.

SPRATT, JOSEPH, of New York. He served as Captain of Battery H, 1st New York Light Artillery, from October 21, 1861, until promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th New York Heavy Artillery, on February 5, 1863. He was discharged for disability on April 5, 1864, and died on April 9, 1865. His mother received a pension.

STUART, JAMES EWELL BROWN, of Virginia. Before resigning his commission in the Army, on May 14, 1861, he had been wounded in an Indian fight on Solomons Fork of the Kansas River, on July 29, 1857, and had acted as aide to Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Lee in the suppression of the John Brown raid on Harpers Ferry in October, 1859. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Confederate Infantry on May 10, 1861, but received a Cavalry command under General Johnston at Harpers Ferry. He was promoted to be Colonel on July 16, 1861, to be Brigadier General on September 24, 1861, and to be Major General on July 25, 1862. He served throughout

the war as Commander of the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, until he met his fate in the Cavalry action at Yellow Tavern, Virginia, on May 11, 1864. He was shot by a soldier who had been dismounted in the charge. Noticing the retiring ranks of his disorganized troopers as he was carried from the field, he cried: "Go back, go back and do your duty as I have done mine, and our country will be safe. Go back, go back; I had rather die than be whipped." These were his last words on the battlefield. He died at Richmond on May 12, 1864. For further details of his brilliant career reference is made to the National Encyclopedia of American Biography, Volume IV, page 51. General Lee issued the following order on May 20, 1864: "The Commanding General announces to the Army, with heartfelt sorrow, the death of Major General J. E. B. Stuart, late Commander of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Among the gallant soldiers who have fallen in this war, General Stuart was second to none in valor, in zeal, in unflinching devotion to his country. His achievements form a conspicuous part of the history of this Army, with which his name and services will be forever associated. To military capacity of a high order and the noble virtues of a soldier he added the brighter graces of a pure life, guided and sustained by the Christian's faith and hope."

THOMAS, RICHARD, of Maryland. He became conspicuous in the early days of the war by the capture of the steamer *St. Nicholas*. He took passage at Baltimore, disguised as a "French lady"; and at night, assisted by a few of his men on board, he arrested the captain and officers of the vessel, and ran her to Fredericksburg, Virginia. After the war he resided some years in Paris, but returned in 1873, and died on March 24, 1875, at the residence of his brother in St. Mary's County, Maryland. He was called "Colonel" and may have seen field service in the war, although no record of it has been discovered.

TURNBULL, CHARLES NESBIT, at large. His father, Major William Turnbull, Topographical Engineers, was a distinguished officer, who received two brevets for gallant service in the battles near the city of Mexico. The son accompanied the expedition to New Orleans in November, 1861, having the rank of First Lieutenant Topographical Engineers, but soon returned sick. He was assigned to recruiting the new company of that Corps and other light duty until May, 1863, when he joined the Army of the Potomac. Having been promoted to be Captain, in July, 1862, he commanded one of the engineer companies and occasionally the battalion attached to the Headquarters of the Army until July, 1864, when he was charged with the construction of fortifications at Baltimore and other localities until the end of the war. He received three brevets for gallant services. In September, 1862, he married Miss Dale, of Boston; and on December 31, 1865, he resigned his commission and made his home in that city, as a merchant, until his death in December, 1874. He left a widow and two children.

VILLEPIGUE, JOHN BORDENAVE, of South Carolina. He was early appointed Captain of Artillery, and soon became Colonel of the 36th Georgia Infantry, having resigned his United States commission on March 31, 1861. He commanded Fort McRae, Pensacola, in the naval bombardment of November 22, 1861, where he was severely wounded. Soon after he served on General Bragg's Staff as Chief of Engineers and Artillery. He was promoted to be Brigadier General on March 13, 1862. Assigned to the command of Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, he defended it during a bombardment lasting fifty-two days, and finally blew up the fort on June 4, 1862, and withdrew his force intact. Later he commanded the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, Army of the Mississippi, and distinguished himself at the battle of Corinth in October, 1862. His health failing,

he was sent to Port Hudson, where he died of fever on November 2, 1862. He is said to have received a sword presented to "the most gallant man from South Carolina." At West Point he was our senior captain, respected and beloved by the Class.

WADE, LEVI L., of Tennessee. At the graduation of the Class his health was so seriously impaired that he failed to receive a commission. He went to Florence, Alabama, and died there on September 13, 1854, the first of our number to pass away. He was beloved by us all.

WEED, STEPHEN H., of New York. Promoted to be Captain in the 5th Artillery on May 14, 1861, he took an active part in the Peninsular campaign, serving chiefly with the 5th Corps. His battery was engaged at the New Bridge on the Chickahominy on June 20, at Gaines Mill on June 27, where he was slightly wounded, and at Malvern Hill on both days. In the Pope campaign he served as Chief of Artillery of the 2d Division, 5th Corps, commanding four batteries and receiving commendation in the report of General Sykes. In the Antietam campaign his battery fired one thousand rounds. At Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, he was Chief of Artillery of the 5th Corps, and was commended in the reports of Generals Hunt, Wilcox, and Butterfield. At Chancellorsville he held the same position, and General Meade in his report stated, "I take this occasion to notice with commendation the zeal, intelligence, and activity of Captain Weed." General Fitz John Porter had recommended that he receive a brevet for his services on the Chickahominy and at Malvern Hill; and General Butterfield, on December 17, 1862, recommended him for promotion as Brigadier General of Volunteers for "gallantry and good service in the attack of December 13 and subsequent operations to this date. Captain Weed's judgment, energy, and bravery

were beyond praise. His merits as an educated and experienced officer are well known. He seeks the post of honor and danger on the field, and has proven his capacity for promotion." The commission was finally issued, bearing date of June 6, 1863, and General Weed was assigned to command the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, of the 5th Corps. He was killed, on July 2, holding Round Top, the key point at Gettysburg. Colonel Garrard, who succeeded him, states in his report: "A few moments after General Weed, the brigade commander, had placed his command in position near this ridge he was mortally wounded on the summit near the battery. Lieutenant Hazlett, commanding the battery, while offering his assistance to General Weed fell mortally wounded." General Sykes states in his report: "General Weed had been conspicuous during the war, won and adorned his promotion, and surrendered it and his life on the spot he was called upon to defend." On September 1, 1863, General Sykes, commanding the 5th Corps, wrote: "Pursuant to the provisions of circular from Headquarters Army of the Potomac of this date, I have the honor to submit the names of the following officers whose memory should be perpetuated in the history of their country, both from distinguished services and from having yielded up their lives in its defense. (1) Brigadier General Stephen H. Weed, United States Volunteers. Distinguished at Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862; Malvern Hill, June 30 and July 1, 1862; Bull Run, No. 2, August 30, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, especially May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; and Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, where he lost his life * * *." On September 4, 1863, General Barnard recommended that "Redoubt A, near Fort Lyon [in the defenses of Washington], be called Fort Weed, after Stephen H. Weed, Captain 5th Artillery, Brigadier General Volunteers, killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania." This was done, and it has always been

a pleasure to me that a work I constructed when recovering from the Chickahominy fever should bear the name of a classmate.

WIDUP, CYRUS F., of Indiana. Little has been learned of his life after leaving the Military Academy. He was a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, where I met him in the autumn and winter of 1854-55.

WILSON, GEORGE REED, of Pennsylvania. He was for a short time assistant State engineer of Louisiana in 1858. He attained the rank of Major in the Confederate service, and was Aide-de-camp on the Staff of General Hebert in 1861. After the war he was employed for a short time by the Quartermaster at New Orleans as captain of a Red River steamboat.

WOOD, ROBERT CROOKS, JR., at large. He was the son of Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Wood, and grandson of President Zachary Taylor. He was appointed Second Lieutenant 2d Cavalry on March 3, 1855, and resigned his commission on January 1, 1858. He had been wounded in an Indian fight at Concho River, Texas, on February 12, 1857. In the war he was Lieutenant Colonel, and probably Colonel, of a regiment of Mississippi Cavalry. General Bingham writes: "I met him in Washington after the war. He said he was in command of a regiment of Confederate Cavalry which annoyed us on the march to Meridian, Mississippi, in February, 1864, and came very near capturing General Sherman and Staff, of which I was a member. I remember the occasion very well, and how near we came to being captured." After the war Wood made his home at New Orleans, and died on December 4, 1900, it is believed at that city.

WRIGHT, THOMAS FORSTER, at large. Few men have shown a stronger bias for Army service than our classmate, "Ancient Tom." After unsuccessful trials in three classes he went to California and joined the Nicaragua expedition under Walker as Quartermaster. Escaping unharmed, he received a commission as First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster in the 2d California Cavalry on October 2, 1861. This he resigned on January 31, 1863, to accept on the following day that of Major of the 6th California Infantry. He transferred to become Major of the 2d California Infantry on October 3, 1864; was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel on November 23, 1864, and to be Colonel on January 6, 1865. He was honorably mustered out of service on April 16, 1866. It appears that the regiment did not leave the Pacific coast, being employed in keeping the Indians in order; but he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services. On the 28th of the following July he was appointed First Lieutenant of the 32d Infantry, and served as Regimental Quartermaster from July 15, 1867, to May 12, 1869, when he passed to the unassigned list. He was assigned to the 12th Infantry on January 31, 1870, and served as Regimental Adjutant from March 8 to June 8, 1870. He was killed on April 26, 1873, in an action with the Modoc Indians at the Lava Beds in Southern Oregon. Although several of the Class were wounded in these Indian wars, he was the only member to lose his life in them.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I — GENERAL SUMMARY

Entered West Point, 90 in 1850 and 12 in 1848-49; total 102. Those who graduated are marked thus, #; those known to be living, L.; those killed in action, K.; others known to be dead, D.; war service in Union Army, U.; war service in Confederate Army, C.; did not serve, N.; information lacking, ?. The rank shown is the highest attained.

Abbot, Henry L.	#	U. L.	Brigadier General	Lashbrooke, Peter	#	U. L.	Brigadier General
Allen, William A.	?		?	Lazelle, Henry M.	#	U. L.	Lieut. Colonel, Infantry
Annan, Alexander	U. ?		1st Lieutenant, Infantry	Leech, William A.	#	U. D.	Major General
Bennett, James C.	N. ?			Lee, George W. C.	#	C. L.	Lieutenant General
Bingham, Judson D.	#	U. L.	Brigadier General	Long, Stephen D.	#	C. L.	Colonel, Asst. Ins. Gen.
Black, John A.	?		?	McCleary, John	#	C. D.	Captain, Infantry
Black, John Logan	C. D.		Colonel, Cavalry	Mercer, John T.	#	C. K.	Colonel, Infantry
Bliss, Zenas R.	#	U. D.	Major General	Morgan, Michael R.	#	U. L.	Brigadier General
Brotherton, D. H.	#	U. D.	Lieut. Colonel, Infantry	Montgomery, James G.	#	C. L.	Captain, Infantry
Browne, Levi R.	?		?	Mullins, John	#	C. D.	Lieut. Colonel, Infantry
Brown, Samuel C.	U. K.		Major, Infantry	Nes, Frederick F.	?		?
Bursley, Allen A.	C. ?		Captain, Artillery	Nixon, Arthur J.	?		?
Carr, Milton T.	#	U. D.	Captain, Cavalry	O'Connor, Edgar	#	U. K.	Colonel, Infantry
Chapman, Alfred B.	#	N. L.	1st Lieut., Dragoons	Palmer, Waterman	#	N. D.	2d Lieutenant, Artillery
Clay, Henry, Jr.	U. D.		Captain, Asst. Ajt. Gen.	Pegram, John	#	C. K.	Major General
Closson, Henry W.	#	U. L.	Brigadier General	Pender, William D.	#	C. K.	Major General
Colquitt, Peyton H.	C. K.		Colonel, Infantry	Peyton, William K.	?		?
Crawford, Robert C.	U. ?		Lieut. Colonel, Artillery	Phillips, James W.	?		?
Crooks, William	U. L.		Colonel, Infantry	Powell, John G.	?		?
Daniell, William S.	N. D.			Randal, Horace	#	C. K.	Brigadier General
Davant, William M.	#	N. D.	2d Lieut., Mtd. Rifles	Robertson, W. R.	#	C. D.	Lieut. Colonel, Staff
Davis, Benjamin F.	#	U. K.	Colonel, Cavalry	Rogers, Charles G.	#	C. D.	Major General
De Mott, William	?		?	Ruger, Thomas H.	#	U. L.	Brigadier General
Deshler, James	#	C. K.	Brigadier General	Sawtelle, C. G., Jr.	#	U. L.	?
Dick, George McG.	#	N. D.	2d Lieutenant, Infantry	Scott, John T.			
Drum, William F.	U. D.		Colonel, Infantry	Scott, W. Parkin	N. D.		
Eaker, W. Yancy	?		?	Shepperd, Samuel T.	#	N. D.	2d Lieut., Dragoons
Fonda, Peter	N. L.						

Gay, Ebenezer	U. D.	Major, Infantry	Sherburne, John P.	U. D.	Colonel, Cavalry
Gordon, George A.	U. D.	Major, Cavalry	Smalley, Henry A.	U. D.	Colonel, Infantry
Gracie, Archibald, Jr.	C. K.	Major General	Smead, Abner	C. D.	Colonel, Asst. Ins. Gen.
Graham, Alfred H.	?	?	Smead, John R.	U. K.	Captain, Artillery
Grebble, John T.	U. K.	1st Lieutenant, Artillery	Smith, Charles K.	N. D.	?
Green, Wharton J.	C. L.	Lieut. Colonel, Infantry	Splane, Peyton R.	U. D.	Lieut. Colonel, Artillery
Greene, Oliver D.	U. D.	Colonel, Asst. Ajt. Gen.	Spratt, Joseph	C. K.	Major General
Guion, Alexander H.	N. D.	?	Stuart, James E. B.	C. D.	?
Hancock, David P.	U. D.	Major, Infantry	Thomas, Richard	U. D.	Lieut. Col., Ordnance
Hargrove, Willis S.	?	?	Treadwell, Thomas J.	U. L.	Brigadier General
Harrington, F. A.	U. K.	Colonel, Infantry	Townsend, Edwin F.	U. D.	Captain, Engineers
Haynes, Lawrence B.	C. L.	Captain, Artillery	Turnbull, Charles N.	C. D.	Brigadier General
Higginbotham, C. O.	?	?	Villepigue, John B.	N. D.	Not commissioned
Holloway, E. F.	D.	Captain, ?	Wade, Levi L.	?	?
Howard, Oliver O.	U. L.	Major General	Webb, Charles M.	U. K.	Brigadier General
Hyde, Breed N.	U. L.	Colonel, Infantry	Weed, Stephen H.	?	?
Jesup, William C.	C. D.	?	Wells, Thomas Wickham	?	?
Jordan, John V.	?	?	Widup, Cyrus F.	C. D.	Major, Staff
Kearney, William	C. D.	Major, Staff	Wilson, George R.	C. D.	Colonel, Cavalry
Kelly, Michael T.	?	?	Wood, Robert C., Jr.	N. D.	2d Lieut., Mtd. Rifles
Kenan, Lewis H.	C. D.	Captain, Infantry	Wright, James	U. K.	Colonel, Infantry
Kinsey, Samuel	N. D.	2d Lieutenant, Artillery	Wright, Thomas F.	N. D.	1st Lieut., Dragoons
Langdon, Loomis L.	U. L.	Brigadier General	Wright, Thomas J.	?	?

To make the list complete, the names of the nine who failed to pass the entrance examination are added:—

Comwall, J. H., of Oregon, did not report.

Curtis, L. C., of New York, did not report.

Hilliard, H. W., at large, died April 21, 1850.

McKee, —, at large, declined appointment.

Nicholson, W. C., at large, rejected medically.

Otis, W. O., of Maine, rejected medically.

Phenix, P., of New York, did not report.

Ten Eyck, S., of New York, rejected on studies; he was reappointed in 1855; but failed in first January examination; he went to California and acquired a fortune in mining.

White, Mounsel, Jr., at large, declined.

TABLE II—NECROLOGY IN ORDER OF DATE

In all 59, of whom 16 (*italics*) were killed in action.

Wade, Levi L.	Sept. 13,	1854	At Florence, Ala.
Splane, P. R.	Oct. 12,	1854	At Pattersonville, La.
Shepperd, S. T.	June 27,	1855	At Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Kinsey, Samuel	July 14,	1855	At Washington, D. C.
Davant, W. M.	Oct. 1,	1855	Drowned in Rio Grande near Fort Duncan
Palmer, Waterman, Jr.	Nov. 18,	1855	At Fort Moultrie, S. C.
Dick, G. McGunigle	July 31,	1856	At Camp Cooper, Tex.
Wright, T. J.	April 30,	1857	Found dead near Chicago, Ill.
Wright, James	Oct. 26,	1857	At Albuquerque, N. M.
Daniell, William S.	May 2,	1860	At Savannah, Ga.
<i>Greble, John T.</i>	June 10,	1861	Killed near Big Bethel, Va.
Clay, Henry, Jr.	June 5,	1862	At Louisville, Ky. Disability.
<i>O'Connor, Edgar</i>	Aug. 28,	1862	Killed at Groveton, Va.
<i>Smead, John R.</i>	Aug. 30,	1862	Killed at Manassas, Va.
Villepigue, J. B.	Nov. 9,	1862	At Port Hudson, La. Disability.
<i>Harrington, F. A.</i>	Jan. 1,	1863	Killed at Stone River, Tenn.
<i>Davis, Benjamin F.</i>	June 9,	1863	Killed at Beverly Ford, Va.
<i>Weed, Stephen H.</i>	July 2,	1863	Killed at Gettysburg, Pa.
<i>Pender, William D.</i>	July 18,	1863	Mortally wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.
<i>Deshler, James</i>	Sept. 20,	1863	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga.
<i>Colquitt, Peyton H.</i>	Sept. —,	1863	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga.
<i>Brown, Samuel C.</i>	Sept. 22,	1863	Mortally wounded at Chickamauga, Ga.
<i>Mercer, John T.</i>	April 19,	1864	Killed at Plymouth, N. C.
<i>Randal, Horace</i>	April 30,	1864	Killed at Jenkins Ferry, Ark.
<i>Stuart, J. E. B.</i>	May 12,	1864	Mortally wounded at Yellow Tavern, Va.
<i>Gracie, Archibald, Jr.</i>	Dec. 2,	1864	Killed near Petersburg, Va.
<i>Pegram, John</i>	Feb. 6,	1865	Killed near Petersburg, Va.
Spratt, Joseph	April 9,	1865	Discharged for disability, April 5, 1864
McCleary, John	Feb. 28,	1868	At Charleston, S. C.
Leech, William A.	July 20,	1870	At Philadelphia, Pa.
Kenan, Lewis H.	July 3,	1871	At Milledgeville, Ga.
Gay, Ebenezer	Sept. 11,	1871	At Nashua, N. H.
<i>Wright, Thomas F.</i>	April 26,	1873	Killed at Lava Beds, Ore.
Turnbull, Charles N.	Dec. 2,	1874	At Boston, Mass.
Thomas, Richard	March 24,	1875	In St. Mary's County, Md.
Scott, W. Parkin	May 4,	1875	At Baltimore, Md.
Long, John Osmond	Aug. 3,	1875	At Tampa, Fla.
Gordon, George A.	Oct. 26,	1878	At Washington, D. C.
Treadwell, T. J.	Aug. 2,	1879	At Governor's Island, New York Harbor
Sherburne, J. P.	Jan. 9,	1880	At San Francisco, Cal.
Hancock, David P.	May 21,	1880	At Harrisburg, Pa.
Rogers, Charles G.	Feb. 24,	1888	At Nashville, Tenn.
Holloway, E. F.	March 24,	1888	At Richmond, Madison County, La.
Smalley, Henry A.	May 13,	1888	At New York City

Brotherton, D. H.	Sept. 17, 1889	At Waynesboro, Pa.
Mullins, John	Oct. 3, 1891	At Norfolk, Va.
Drum, William F.	July 4, 1892	At Fort Yates, N. Dak.
Kearney, William	May 30, 1893	Not of record
Carr, Milton T.	May 3, 1895	Near Wheeling, W. Va.
Bliss, Zenas R.	Jan. 2, 1900	At Washington, D. C.
Wood, Robert C., Jr.	Dec. 4, 1900	Not of record, probably New Orleans
Black, J. Logan	March 25, 1902	Near Blacksburg, S. C.
Greene, Oliver D.	March 19, 1904	At San Francisco, Cal.
Smead, Abner	July 24, 1904	At Salem, Va.
Guion, Alexander H.		Believed to be dead, but date and place are not known
Robertson, W. R.		Believed to be dead, but date and place are not known
Jesup, William C.		Believed to be dead, but date and place are not known
Lashbrooke, Peter		Believed to be dead, but date and place are not known
Wilson, George R.		Believed to be dead, but date and place are not known

TABLE III — RECORD AT WEST POINT

Names.	ADMITTED.		CLASS STANDING.					Cadet appointments.	Commissions, July 1, 1854.	Remarks.
	From State.	In year.	Jan'y, 1851.	June, 1851.	June, 1852.	June, 1853.	June, 1854.			
Abbot, Henry L.	Mass.	1850	1	3	4	2	2	b. 2d Lieut., T. Eng.		
Allen, William A.	Ill.	1850	71	Def.	.	.	.	.	.
Annan, Alexander	N. Y.	1850	70	Def.	.	.	.	.	.
Bennett, James C.	Va.	1850	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bingham, Judson D.	Ind.	1850	17	11	10	10	9	2d Lieut., 2d Art.	Demerit Sept.	
Black, John A.	N. Y.	1850	.	.	.	.	.	.	Resigned Oct.
Black, John Logan	S. C.	1850	65	Def.	.	.	.	.	{ Next class
Bliss, Zenas R.	K. I.	1850	60	63	52	36	41	b. 2d Lieut., 1st Inf.	{ Resigned 1853	
Brotherton, D. H.	Pa.	1850	63	51	47	42	44	b. 2d Lieut., 5th Inf.	{	
Brown, Samuel C.	Ohio	1850	Def.	.	.	.	.	.
Browne, Levi R.	Me.	1850	26	49	54	.	.	.	{ Next class; did	
Bursley, Allen A.	Mass.	1850	Def.	.	.	.	.	.	{ not graduate
Carr, Milton T.	Va.	1850	24	25	22	23	18	Corp., Serg., Lieut.		
Chapman, Alfred B.	Ala.	1850	47	44	30	31	29	b. 2d Lieut., 1st Drag.		
Clay, Henry, Jr.	Ky.	1850	18	27	38	.	.	b. 2d Lieut., 2d Art.		
Closson, Henry W.	Vt.	1850	11	9	12	8	8	2d Lieut., 1st Art.	Resigned 1853	
Colquitt, Peyton H.	Large	1849	.	.	32	.	.	Corp., Qm. Serg.	Resigned 1853	
Crawford, R. C.	Tenn.	1850	.	.	.	.	.	Corp.	Dismissed
Crooks, William	N. Y.	1850	Ill	23	40	.	.	Corporal	Resigned 1853	
Daniell, William S.	Ga.	1850	Def.	.	.	.	.	Corp., Lieut., Cav. Corp.	Dismissed
Davant, William M.	S. C.	1850	19	24	31	39	37	b. 2d Lieut., Mtd. R.	Resigned 1853	
Davis, Benjamin F.	Miss.	1850	20	43	53	30	32	Captain	Resigned 1853	
De Mott, William	N. Y.	1850	Def.	.	.	.	.	.

	Ala.	1850	5	7	18	12	7	Corp., Serg., Lieut.	2d Lieut., 3d Art.	
Deshler, James	Pa.	1850	40	41	Ill	..	..	..	..	{ Next class, 34 { 8th Infantry
Dick, George McG.										{ Next class; did { not graduate
Drum, William F.	Large	1850	Def.	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Next class, 6 { 1st Dragoons
Eaker, W. Yancy	Ky.	1850	Def.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fonda, Peter, Jr.	N. Y.	1850	58	56	55	Def.	..	Lance Corp.	..	
Gay, Ebenezer	N. H.	1850	36	35	9	..	..	..	..
Gordon, George A.	Large	1850	42	48	42	28	30	..	b. 2d Lieut., 3d Art.	
Gracie, Archibald, Jr.	N. Y.	1850	16	13	14	18	14	..	b. 2d Lieut., 4th Inf.	
Graham, Alfred H.	N. C.	1850	Def.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greble, John T.	Pa.	1850	10	6	21	19	21	..	b. 2d Lieut., 2d Art.	{ Next class; did { not graduate
Green, Jackson W.	Cal.	1850	54	Def.	..	..	..	..	..
Greene, Oliver D.	N. Y.	1849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guion, Alexander H.	N. C.	1850	53	60	48	Def.	..	..	b. 2d Lieut., 3d Art.	
Hancock, David P.	Pa.	1849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hargrove, Willis S.	Ind.	1850	Def.	..	..	..	..	..	b. 2d Lieut., 7th Inf.	
Harrington, F. A.	N. Y.	1850	34	37	41	Def.	..	..	..
Haynes, Lawrence B.	La.	1850	69	Def.	..	..	..	..	..
Higginbotham, C. O.	Mass.	1850	Def.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holloway, E. F.	Ky.	1850	52	50	56	Def.	..	..	b. 2d Lieut., Ordnance	
Howard, Oliver O.	Me.	1850	2	1	6	3	4	..	..	Resigned 1851
Hyde, Breed N.	Vt.	1850	32	14	43	Def.	..	..	..
Jesup, William C.	Large	1850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan, John V.	Pa.	1850	Def.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kearney, William	Large	1849	56	54	Def.	..	..	..	..
Kelly, Michael T.	Ill.	1850	Def.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenan, Lewis H.	Ga.	1850	Def.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kinsey, Samuel	Pa.	1850	41	40	29	16	24	..	b. 2d Lieut., 1st Art.	Demerit 1851
Langdon, Loomis L.	N. Y.	1850	50	34	25	14	20	..	b. 2d Lieut., 4th Art.	{ Next class, 30 { 2d Infantry
Lashbrooke, Peter	Ky.	1850	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lazelle, Henry M.	Mass.	1850	35	42	58	..	..	..	..
Leech, William A.	Pa.	1850	61	53	51	Def.	..	..	..
Lee, G. W. Custis	Large	1850	4	2	1	1	1	..	b. 2d Lieut., Eng.	

TABLE III — RECORD AT WEST POINT (CONTINUED)

Names.	ADMITTED.		CLASS STANDING.					Cadet appointments.	Commissions, July 1, 1854.	Remarks.
	From State.	In year.	Jan'y, 1851.	June, 1851.	June, 1852.	June, 1853.	June, 1854.			
Lee, Stephen D.	S. C.	1850	37	28	24	15	17	Cavalry Corp.	2d Lieut., 4th Art.	
Long, John Osmond	Large	1850	9	32	27	34	31	.. . .	b. 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.	
McCleary, John	Ohio	1850	59	45	46	43	46	.. . .	b. 2d Lieut., 3d Inf.	
Mercer, John T.	Ga.	1850	44	47	49	40	40	Corp., Serg., Lieut.	b. 2d Lieut., 6th Inf.	
Morgan, Michael R.	La.	1850	21	22	15	17	16	.. . .	2d Lieut., 3d Art.	
Montgomery, J. G.	Large	1850	57	62	Def.	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	b. 2d Lieut., 7th Inf.	In January
Mullins, John	Miss.	1849	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
Nes, Frederick F.	Pa.	1850	Def.	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
Nixon, Arthur J.	Tenn.	1850	62	Def.	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
O'Connor, Edgar	Wis.	1849	49	52	50	41	42	Lieutenant	b. 2d Lieut., 7th Inf.	
Palmer, Waterman, Jr.	Pa.	1850	46	30	34	38	34	Corporal	b. 2d Lieut., 8th Inf.	
Pegram, John	Va.	1850	25	15	3	5	10	Corp., 1st Serg., Qm. Cav. Serg.	b. 2d Lieut., 1st Drag.	
Pender, William D.	N. C.	1850	30	17	19	20	19	Corp., Serg., Lieut.	b. 2d Lieut., 1st Art.	
Peyton, William K.	Ky.	1850	Def.	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
Phillips, James W.	Pa.	1850	68	61	Def.	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
Powell, John G.	Miss.	1850	Def.	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .
Randal, Horace	Tex.	1849	29	31	44	37	45	Corp., Serg., Lieut., Cav. Serg.	b. 2d Lieut., 8th Inf.	{ Drawing only { in January
Robertson, W. R.	Va.	1850	55	Def.	.. . .	.. . .	.. . .	Corp., Serg., Lieut., Cav. Corp.	b. 2d Lieut., 2d Drag.	
Rogers, Charles G.	Va.	1850	31	12	11	9	11	Lance Corp., Serg., Lt.	b. 2d Lieut., Eng.	
Ruger, Thomas H.	Wis.	1850	3	4	2	4	3			

Sawtelle, C. G.	Me. 1850	38	39	33	38	..	b. 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.	Demerit { Next class Resigned 1854 In January
Scott, John T.	Va. 1850	67	..	..	..	..	..
Scott, William P.	Md. 1850	28	Def.	..	..	..	..
Shepperd, Samuel T.	N. C. 1850	22	29	36	35	..	b. 2d Lieut., 2d Inf.	
Sherburne, John P.	N. H. 1849	..	..	28	Def.	..	..
Smalley, Henry A.	Vt. 1850	43	38	26	26	..	..
Smead, Abner	Ga. 1850	48	33	17	24	..	b. 2d Lieut., 1st Art.	
Smead, John R.	Large 1850	23	18	16	21	..	b. 2d Lieut., 4th Art.	
Smith, Charles K.	Minn. 1850	Def.	..	..	..	..	b. 2d Lieut., 2d Art.
Splaine, Peyton R.	La. 1850	Def.	46	Def.	..	..	..
Spratt, Joseph	N. Y. 1849	45	8	7	11	..	..
Stuart, J. E. B.	Va. 1850	8	8	7	13	..	b. 2d Lieut., Mtd. R.	
Thomas, Richard	Md. 1850	39	55	..	..	..	..
Townsend, E. F.	Wis. 1850	27	19	23	25	..	b. 2d Lieut., 3d Art.	
Treadwell, T. J.	N. H. 1850	7	5	5	7	..	b. 2d Lieut., Ordnance	
Turnbull, Charles N.	Large 1850	15	10	8	6	..	b. 2d Lieut., T. Eng.	
Villepigue, J. B.	S. C. 1850	12	16	20	22	..	b. 2d Lieut., 2d Drag.	
Wade, Levi L.	Tenn. 1850	33	36	37	29	..	Rejected, Med. Board	
Webb, Charles M.	Pa. 1850	Def.	..	..	..	..	..
Weed, Stephen H.	N. Y. 1850	6	21	35	32	..	b. 2d Lieut., 2d Art.	
Wells, Thomas W.	Mich. 1849	66	59	Def.	..	..	..
Widup, Cyrus F.	Ind. 1850	73	..	..	..	..	..
Wilson, George R.	Pa. 1850	72	57	39	Def.	..	..
Wood, Robert C., Jr.	Large 1850	14	20	45	III	..	b. 2d Lieut., Mtd. R.	
Wright, James	N. Y. 1849	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wright, Thomas F.	Large 1848	51	58	57	Def.	..	..
Wright, Thomas J.	Large 1850	13	26	13	13	..	b. 2d Lieut., 2d Drag.	
Totals, 102	27	3	74	63	58	43	45	3 graduates 1855

TABLE V — RECORD IN THE UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS

In all 27, of whom 14 graduated in 1854, 1 in 1855, 12 did not graduate, and 5 (italics) were killed in action.

Names and date when killed.	Regiment.	2d Lieutenant.	1st Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Colonel.	Brigadier General.	Major General.	Vacated commission.	VOLUNTEER BREVETS.		Remarks
											No.	Highest.	
Abbot, Henry L.	1st Conn. Artillery Brevet assigned	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 19, '63	..	..	Sept. 25, '65	2	Maj. Gen.	Siege Artillery Brigade Resigned
Annan, Alexander	128th N. Y. Infantry	Sept. 4, '62	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 1, '64	..	July 29, '63	..	..	..
Bingham, J. D.	103d N. Y. Infantry	Feb. 29, '64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 17, '65	..	..	..
Bliss, Z. R. ¹	Om. Volunteers	..	..	..	..	Jan. 1, '63	Aug. 2, '64	..	..	Jan. 1, '67	..	..	..
<i>Bronow, S. C.</i>	10th R. I. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	May 26, '62	..	..	Transferred	..	..	..
Sept. 22, 1863	7th R. I. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 21, '62	..	..	June 9, '65	..	..	..
Clay, Henry, Jr.	65th Ohio Infantry	Oct. 2, '61	..	Nov. 7, '61	Mar. 23, '63	..	..	..	..	Sept. 22, '63	..	..	Chickamauga
Crawford, R. C.	A. A. Gen. Vols.	..	..	Oct. 15, '61	..	Nov., '63?	..	..	..	June 5, '62	..	..	Died, Louisville
Crooks, William	1st Tenn. L. Artillery	..	..	Apr., '63?	..	..	Aug. 23, '62	..	..	1864?	..	..	Resigned
<i>Davis, B. F.</i>	6th Minn. Infantry	..	..	..	..	Aug. 19, '61	..	..	..	Oct. 28, '64	..	..	Resigned
Drum, W. F.	1st Cal. Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	June 25, '62	..	..	Nov. 1, '61	..	..	Beverly Ford
Greene, O. D. ¹	8th N. Y. Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 9, '63	..	..	2d Lieut., 2d Inf.
<i>Harrington, F. A.</i>	3d Ohio Infantry	Private	..	..	..	Apr. 1, '65	May 29, '65	..	..	July 31, '61	..	..	..
Jan. 1, 1863	5th N. Y. Infantry	..	..	..	..	Aug. 20, '62	..	..	..	Aug. 21, '65	..	..	..
Howard, O. O. ¹	A. A. Gen. Vols.	..	..	..	..	Aug. 10, '61	Apr. 16, '62	..	..	Dec. 31, '62	..	..	..
Hyde, Breed N.	27th Ill. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 1, '63	..	..	Stone River
Lazelle, H. M.	3d Maine Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	June 4, '61	Sept. 3, '61	Nov. 29, '62	Sept. 2, '61	..	..	Com. Fds. Bur. Invalided
Leech, William A.	General Officer	..	..	..	..	June 6, '61	Aug., '61	..	..	Jan. 1, '69	..	..	..
Morgan, M. R.	3d Vt. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 23, '63	..	..	Feb., '63	..	..	..
<i>O'Connor, F.</i>	16th N. Y. Cavalry	..	..	..	Apr. 25, '61	Feb. 19, '62	..	..	..	Oct. 19, '64	..	..	..
Aug. 28, 1862	17th Pa. Infantry	..	..	..	..	Nov. 8, '62	..	..	..	Aug. 2, '61	..	..	Brig. Gen.
Ruger, Thomas H.	99th Pa. Infantry	..	..	..	..	June 6, '65	..	..	..	Feb. 21, '65	2	..	..
..	Com. Sub. Volunteers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 5, '65	..	..	..
..	Ins. Sub. Dept.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dec. 29, '65	..	..	..
..	2d Wis. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 2, '61	..	..	Aug. 28, '62	..	..	..
..	3d Wis. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 28, '62	..	..	..
..	General Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 1, '64	1	Maj. Gen.	..

¹ Medals of honor were awarded to General Bliss on December 3, 1868, for distinguished gallantry at Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862; to General Greene on December 13, 1863, for distinguished gallantry at Antietam on September 17, 1862; and to General Howard on March 29, 1863, for distinguished bravery at Fair Oaks on June 1, 1862. The latter was among those named in the joint resolution of Congress, thanking the Army of the Potomac for its services in the battle of Gettysburg.

TABLE V — RECORD IN THE UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS (CONTINUED)

Names and date when killed.	Regiment.	2d Lieutenant.	1st Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Colonel.	Brigadier General.	Major General.	Vacated commission.	VOLUNTEER BREVETS.		Remarks.
											No.	Highest.	
Sawtelle, C. G. Sherburne, J. P. Smalley, H. A. Smead, John R. Spratt, Joseph <i>Head, Stephen H.</i> July 2, 1863 Wright, T. F.	Om. Volunteers	Aug. 20, '62	Oct. 4, '62	Invalided Gettysburg Also R. O. M. Transferred Appd. U. S. A.
	Om. Volunteers	..	..	..	..	Nov. 12, '62	..	..	..	Feb. 15, '64	..	..
	Om. Volunteers	..	..	..	..	May 27, '64	..	..	..	May 24, '65	..	..
	11th N. Y. Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	May 25, '65	..	..	Jan. 1, '67	..	..
	5th Vt. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 8, '64	..	..	Mar. 15, '65	..	..
	D. C. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 16, '61	..	..	Sept. 10, '62	..	..
	1st N. Y. L. Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 15, '61	..	..
	10th N. V. H. Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 4, '63	..	..
	General Officer	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 5, '63	..	..	Apr. 5, '64	..	..
	2d Cal. Cavalry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 2, '63	..	..
6th Cal. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 31, '63	..	..
2d Cal. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oct. 3, '64	..	..
		..	..	..	..	Nov. 23, '64	Jan. 6, '65	..	..	Apr. 16, '66	1	Brig. Gen.
Total number Senior in each grade		1 Brown	2 Wright	6 Smead	5 Leech	14 Hyde	14 Howard	4 Howard	1 Howard	Smead, J. R.	6	

TABLE VI — RECORD IN THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE (CONTINUED)

Names and date when killed.	Regiment.	Captain.	Major.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Colonel.	Brigadier General.	Major General.	Lieutenant General.	Remarks.
<i>Tender, William D.</i> July 18, 1863	Artillery, Prov. Army 3d N. C. Infantry 6th N. C. Infantry General Officer	1861	..	..	May 16, '61 Aug. 15, '61	..	..	..
<i>Randal, Horace</i> April 30, 1864	Cavalry, Texas General Officer	..	..	..	1861	June 3, '62	May 27, '63	..	Gettysburg, Pa. Commanding Brigade, '63
Robertson, W. R.	Not of record	..	1861?	1863?	..	April 8, '64	..	..	Jenkins Ferry, Ark.
Rogers, Charles G.	Staff	..	..	1861?	Sept. 1, '62	..	..	..
Smead, Abner	Infantry	..	..	May 10, '61	July 16, '61	..	..	..
<i>Stuart, J. E. B.</i> May 12, 1864	General Officer Not of record	..	..	..	..	Sept. 24, '61	July 25, '62	..	Yellow Tavern, Va.
Thomas, Richard Villepigue, J. B.	Artillery 36th Ga. Infantry General Officer Staff	1861	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilson, George R. Wood, Robert C.	Cavalry, Miss.	..	1861	1861?	1864?	..	..	..
Totals, 27 Fits on list		12 ?	9 ?	11 ?	16 ?	9 Stuart	6 Stuart	1 Lee, S. D.	







