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SOCIETY
OF THE ARMY OF THE
CUMBERLAND

31st

Thirty-First Reunion
Washington, D. C.
October 14, 15, 16, 1903

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY

CINCINNATI
THE ROBERT CLARKE COMPANY
1904



1778837



MAJ.-GEN. WM. P. CARLIN.



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- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1st — 1868. | February 6th and 7th, | Cincinnati, O. |
| 2d — 1868. | December 15th and 16th, | Chicago, Ill. |
| 3d — 1869. | December 15th and 16th, | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 4th — 1870. | November 24th and 25th, | Cleveland, O. |
| 5th — 1871. | November 15th and 16th, | Detroit, Mich. |
| 6th — 1872. | November 20th and 21st, | Dayton, O. |
| 7th — 1873. | September 17th and 18th, | Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| 8th — 1874. | September 16th and 17th, | Columbus, O. |
| 9th — 1875. | September 15th and 16th, | Utica, N. Y. |
| 10th — 1876. | July 6th and 7th, | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 11th — 1879. | November 19th and 20th, | Washington, D. C. ✓ |
| 12th — 1880. | September 22d and 23d, | Toledo, O. ✓ |
| 13th — 1881. | September 21st and 22d, | Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| 14th — 1882. | September 20th and 21st, | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| 15th — 1883. | October 24th and 25th, | Cincinnati, O. ✓ |
| 16th — 1884. | September 17th and 18th, | Rochester, N. Y. |
| 17th — 1885. | September 16th and 17th, | Grand Rapids, Mich. |
| 18th — 1887. | May 11th and 12th, | Washington, D. C. |
| 19th — 1888. | September 19th and 20th, | Chicago, Ill. |
| 20th — 1889. | September 18th and 19th, | Chattanooga, Tenn. ✓ |
| 21st — 1890. | September 17th and 18th, | Toledo, O. ✓ |
| 22d — 1891. | September 16th and 17th, | Columbus, O. ✓ |
| 23d — 1892. | September 15th and 16th, | Chickamauga, Ga. ✓ |
| 24th — 1893. | September 20th and 21st, | Cleveland, O. ✓ |
| 25th — 1895. | September 18th and 21st, | Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| 26th — 1896. | September 23d and 24th, | Rockford, Ill. |
| 27th — 1897. | September 22d, 23d, and 24th, | Columbus, O. ✓ |
| 28th — 1899. | September 26th and 27th, | Detroit, Mich. |
| 29th — 1900. | October 9th, 10th, and 11th, | Chattanooga, Tenn. |
| 30th — 1901. | October 8th and 9th, | Louisville, Ky. |
| 1902. | May 17th. Burial of GEN. ROSECRANS, | Washington, D. C. |
| 31st — 1903. | October 14th and 16th, | Washington, D. C. ✓ |

List of the members of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* who have delivered the Annual Address:

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st — 1868. | Cincinnati, O., | GENERAL R. W. JOHNSON. |
| 2d — 1868. | Chicago, Ill., | GENERAL CHARLES CRUFT. |
| 3d — 1869. | Indianapolis, Ind., | GENERAL J. S. NEGLEY. |
| 4th — 1870. | Cleveland, O., | GENERAL J. M. PALMER. |
| 4th — 1870. | Cleveland, O., | GENERAL J. A. GARFIELD. |
| 5th — 1871. | Detroit, Mich., | GENERAL H. A. BARNUM. |
| 6th — 1872. | Dayton, O., | GENERAL T. J. WOOD. |
| 7th — 1873. | Pittsburgh, Pa., | GENERAL DURBIN WARD. |
| 8th — 1874. | Columbus, O., | COLONEL STANLEY MATTHEWS. |
| 9th — 1875. | Utica, N. Y., | COLONEL GEORGE I. WATERMAN. |
| 10th — 1876. | Philadelphia, Pa., | COLONEL W. C. WILSON. |
| 11th — 1879. | Washington, D. C., | GENERAL A. G. MCCOOK. |
| 11th — 1879. | Washington, D. C., | COL. STANLEY MATTHEWS. |
| 12th — 1880. | Toledo, O., | GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRISON. |
| 13th — 1881. | Chattanooga, Tenn., | LIEUT. R. H. COCHRAN. |
| 14th — 1882. | Milwaukee, Wis., | GENERAL C. H. GROSVENOR. |
| 14th — 1882. | Milwaukee, Wis., | GENERAL J. D. COX. |
| 15th — 1883. | Cincinnati, O., | GENERAL S. D. ATKINS. |
| 16th — 1884. | Rochester, N. Y., | MAJOR W. H. LAMBERT. |
| 17th — 1885. | Grand Rapids, Mich., | GENERAL R. D. MUSSEY. |
| 18th — 1887. | Washington, D. C., | GEN. H. M. DUFFIELD. |
| 18th — 1887. | Washington, D. C., | GEN. J. WARREN KEIFER. |
| 19th — 1888. | Chicago, Ill., | COLONEL HENRY STONE. |
| 19th — 1888. | Chicago, Ill., | GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER. |
| 20th — 1889. | Chattanooga, Tenn., | COL. WM. MCMICHAEL. |
| 21st — 1890. | Toledo, O., | GENERAL GATES P. THURSTON. |
| 22d — 1891. | Columbus, O., | GENERAL T. C. WINKLER. |
| 23d — 1892. | Chickamauga, Ga., | GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON. |
| 24th — 1893. | Cleveland, O., | GENERAL J. S. FULLERTON. |
| 25th — 1895. | Chattanooga, Tenn., | GEN. C. T. MANDERSON. |
| 26th — 1896. | Rockford, Ill., | GENERAL D. S. STANLEY. |
| 27th — 1897. | Columbus, O., | GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON. |
| 28th — 1899. | Detroit, Mich., | CAPTAIN CHARLES E. BELKNAP. |
| 29th — 1900. | Chattanooga, Tenn., | GEN. JOSEPH W. BURKE. |
| 30th — 1901. | Louisville, Ky., | GEN. ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY. |
| 31st — 1903. | Washington, D. C., | GEN. GATES P. THURSTON. |

MARCH 12, 1904.

The Committee on Publication presents the Annual Volume of Proceedings. As the Society took part with those of the Tennessee, the Potomac, and the Ohio in the various ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Statue of General William T. Sherman, the volume has been somewhat delayed, owing to the necessary correspondence with many participants.

It is believed that the volume will be found of special interest, since it pertains to what, in all probability, will prove to be the last joint reunion of the four great army societies represented at the dedication.

H. V. BOYNTON,
GATES P. THRUSTON,
W. J. COLBURN,
J. W. STEELE,
Committee on Publication.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.



INTRODUCTORY.

WASHINGTON, *October 20, 1903.*

The Society at its Annual Meeting in Louisville in October, 1901, adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C., to take part in the dedication of the statue of GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, whenever it should be ready. Participation in this event was by invitation of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*.

It was then expected that the dedication would take place in 1902, but unavoidable delays, caused by the death of the artist, postponed the dedication till October 15, 1903.

The Society, in place of its Annual Reunion for 1902, met in Washington to attend the reburial of the remains of GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS, the Society having agreed, at its Louisville meeting, to transfer the remains from Los Angeles, Cal., to the Arlington National Cemetery. The preceding volume of the Society gives a full account of this most imposing event, in which the President and his Cabinet, both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, the regular forces of the Army and the Navy, all military societies of the capital, and a large concourse of Veterans of the Civil War took part. The family of GENERAL ROSECRANS also attended from Montana and California.

The Headquarters of the Society for the present Reunion were at the Shoreham Hotel. There were no local committees of arrangements, the Treasurer of the Society and its Corresponding Secretary making all preparations.

The proprietors of the Shoreham placed their large assembly hall at the service of the Society for its business meetings, and the trustees of the First Congregational Church, the largest and finest audience-room in the city, generously presented the Society with its use for the public exercises of the Reunion, free of expense.

The following notification of the Reunion was sent to the members of the Society:

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Officers of the Society. 1901-1902.

GEN. D. S. STANLEY, PRESIDENT (DECEASED).
GEN. H. V. BOYNTON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
MAJ. JOHN TWEEDALE, U. S. A., TREASURER.
COL. J. W. STEELE, RECORDING SECRETARY.
MAJ. CHAS. E. BELKNAP, HISTORIAN.

Executive Committee.

GEN. JAMES BARNETT, CHAIRMAN.
CAPT. J. W. FOLEY,
GEN. W. A. ROBINSON (DECEASED).
GEN. PAUL A. OLIVER,
MAJ. W. F. GOODSPEED,
GEN. J. G. PARKHURST,

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, EX OFFICIO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1903.*

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE
CUMBERLAND:

In accordance with the understanding at the last Annual Meeting, that the Society would participate with the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee* in the dedication of the statue of GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN in Washington, our next Reunion will be held in this city on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th of October next.

The Headquarters of the Society will be at the Shoreham Hotel, northwest corner of H and Fifteenth streets N. W., where members of the Society can be accommodated on the European plan at \$2 per day and upward, and on the American plan at \$4 per day and upward. It would be well for those desiring rooms to correspond with the hotel at as early a day as possible.

The first business meeting will be held at the Shoreham on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The annual public exercises

will occur on Wednesday evening. The orators are GENERAL GATES P. THRUSTON with Mr. ORLANDO A. SOMERS as alternate.

The dedication of the statue will take place the afternoon of October 15th. The arrangements will be made by the War Department, and the exercises will be under the auspices of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*, MAJOR-GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE, President. All of the Army about Washington, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard of the District will participate.

The *Society of the Army of the Potomac*, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, President, and the *Society of the Army of the Ohio*, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, President, will also be in attendance.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will make an address, and the members of the Cabinet and the principal officers of the government, civil and military, will attend.

The orator will be COLONEL D. B. HENDERSON, of Iowa, in behalf of the *Army of the Tennessee*, and brief remarks will follow from representatives of each of the attending Societies. The address from our Society will be by GENERAL CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

There will be a joint banquet of all the Societies on the evening of Friday, the 16th.

As this gathering will be the first Reunion of all the great Army Societies since the war, members will not fail to appreciate its character and the deep interest which will attach to such an assemblage. The nearest approach to it was the general Reunion at Chicago in 1868, but then the *Society of the Army of the Potomac* was not represented.

Members who expect to attend are requested to give immediate notice of their intention to MAJOR JOHN TWEEDALE, War Department, or to the Corresponding Secretary.

Particular attention is directed to the matter of railroad transportation :

The usual concession is made by nearly all the passenger associations north, south, and west, of a fare and one-third on the certificate plan, *i. e.*, full fare going and one-third returning to those who have paid seventy-five cents or upward for their going journey — provided 100 certificates are taken.

All are urgently requested to secure certificates, and to that end to apply at their respective ticket offices at least thirty minutes before the time of departure.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS: Beginning with October 12th, the railroads will grant a fare and one-third for the round trip. The return ticket is good to start October 20th, continuous trip by the same route. At the nearest important railroad station purchase a full fare ticket to Washington; announce to the agent that you are going to the unveiling of the national statue of GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, and ask him to give you a certificate. Fill in and sign this certificate, and on the first day of the meeting, or immediately upon arrival thereafter, hand it to the Recording Secretary to be certified by him and viséed by the agent of the railroads. When purchasing return ticket, present this viséed certificate to the ticket agent in Washington and pay one-third the regular fare back home.

After the special agent has left on the 16th, no certificate can be validated, and no refund of fare can be expected because of the failure to secure such certificates or to have them counter-signed.

If there are no certificates at your home station, the agent will tell you the nearest station at which they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket to the latter point and there take up a certificate and through ticket.

BE SURE TO ASK FOR CERTIFICATES, NO MATTER WHAT PART OF THE COUNTRY YOU START FROM.

By order of the Executive Committee.

H. V. BOYNTON,

Corresponding Secretary.

The following additional information was sent September 25th:

The Executive Committee earnestly urges our members to attend the forthcoming Reunion of our Society which is to be held in Washington on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of October. The Society is to participate with the *Societies of the Tennessee*, the *Ohio*, and the *Potomac* in the dedication of the national statue of GENERAL SHERMAN October 15th, and to attend a joint banquet of these Societies October 16th.

The banquet will be at the Arlington Hotel. Members of the Society can obtain tickets for themselves and their ladies at \$5 each. Those who expect to attend the banquet should notify the Corresponding Secretary by October 5th. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCHOFIELD will preside. Each Society will be toasted. FATHER SHERMAN and Mrs. LOGAN will respond for the *Army of the Tennessee*; MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE for the *Army of the Potomac*; GENERAL T. J. HENDERSON for the *Army of the Ohio*; and COLONEL JOHN J. McCOOK for the *Army of the Cumberland*.

The *Army of the Potomac* is endeavoring to arrange for a large reception to the other Army Societies for the night of the 15th. To such reception all of our members with their ladies are invited.

The program of our Society was given in our circular of September 3d, including hotel rates at the Shoreham, the headquarters of the Society, and instructions as to railroad rates of a fare and a third on the certificate plan. The public exercises of the Society, through the courtesy of the trustees, will be held in the First Congregational Church, corner of Tenth and G streets.

The most important business before the Society will be the election of a President in place of GENERAL STANLEY, deceased.

This will be the first joint gathering of the four great Army Societies since the war. It will undoubtedly be the last, and will be the final opportunity to meet in Remion with many of the

most distinguished soldiers of the war. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will make an address, and the leading officials of the Government civil and military, and the heads of the diplomatic corps, will be present.

Special attention is called to the last circular in respect to transportation. The Recording Secretary of the *Army of the Tennessee*, or his representative, will be at its headquarters (Arlington Hotel) on the morning of the 15th to indorse *all* certificates, and the agent of the railroads will be there for the same purpose.

Seats will be provided on the grand stand for each Society. There will be no parade of the Veterans.

BE SURE TO ASK FOR CERTIFICATES, NO MATTER WHAT PART OF THE COUNTRY YOU START FROM.

By order of the Executive Committee.

H. V. BOYNTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

PROGRAM OF CEREMONIES.

The official program for the SHERMAN statue unveiling, and the entertainment of the Veterans of the *Societies of the Armies of the Tennessee, Ohio, Cumberland, and Potomac*, the Medal of Honor Legion, and the Aztec Club, was as follows:

OCTOBER 13: Annual meeting of the Aztec Club at the Shoreham Hotel at 4 P. M. Annual banquet of the Aztec Club at the Shoreham, 7:30 P. M.

OCTOBER 14: Annual meeting of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* began at the Shoreham with a business meeting at 10 o'clock A. M.; the public meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening at the First Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G streets N. W.

Arrival of the Medal of Honor Legion from Gettysburg, Pa., in the evening.

OCTOBER 15: Annual meetings of the *Societies of the Armies of the Tennessee and Potomac*, and public exercises. Military and Naval parade formed at 1 o'clock. Unveiling of the SHERMAN statue, 2:30 o'clock.

Annual meeting of the *Army of the Ohio* at the Ebbitt House at 7 o'clock and reception tendered to LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCHOFIELD by this Society at the same hotel at 8 o'clock.

Reception of the members of the Army Societies, Aztec Club, Medal of Honor Legion, and officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, tendered by members of local committee of the *Society of the Army of the Potomac* at Rauscher's from 8:30 to 11 P. M.

OCTOBER 16: Evening — Joint banquet of the four Army Societies, the Medal of Honor Legion and the Aztec Club at the Arlington Hotel.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

[Proceedings Reported by Mrs. Benigna G. Kalb, Columbus, O.]

First Session.

Wednesday Morning, October 14, 10 o'clock.

In accordance with official announcement, the *Thirty-first* Annual Reunion of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* was held in the city of Washington, D. C., at the time specified, the initial session being convened in the assembly hall of the Shoreham Hotel, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, October 14, 1903.

COLONEL J. W. STEELE, Recording Secretary, was asked to preside temporarily.

COLONEL STEELE: *Gentlemen of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.*— I am requested to call the Society to order. Our by-laws provide for the opening of our exercises by prayer, and I will call upon REVEREND DR. WALLACE RADCLIFFE to perform this service.

DR. RADCLIFFE: Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou who art King of Nations, hast been to this Nation a pillar of fire: Thou has made this land a valley of visions, a place of beauty and delight. We thank Thee for all the way Thou hast led us. We thank Thee for the wonderful and blessed history of the past. We thank Thee for the wisdom and the courage of our people. We thank Thee especially for the memories which gather us together at this hour. Accept our thanksgiving that out of the blood and carnage of the past Thou hast laid the foundation for truth and righteousness for years to come. Bind us together in fellowship and gladsome memories that out of these may come inspiration and health and joy. Bless this

inheritance of the Nation; help us to be faithful thereto. Make us faithful to those who by their sacrifice and suffering have preserved us a great Nation.

Bless THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the President of this United States, and all those associated with him in authority. Spare useful lives and endow them with Thy Spirit that Thy name may be honored, that peace and prosperity may abide and our liberties be preserved, to the praise and glory of our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

COLONEL STEELE: Next in order is the selection of a temporary presiding officer.

GENERAL JAMES BARNETT was nominated by COLONEL G. C. KNIFFIN. The nomination was seconded, a motion to close the nominations immediately made and carried, and GENERAL BARNETT was unanimously chosen presiding officer for this meeting. He was greeted with hearty applause as he arose and came forward to take the Chair.

GENERAL BARNETT: I thank you for this recognition. We will immediately proceed with the business of the morning. I will ask for the report of the Treasurer. MAJOR TWEEDALE will make that report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JOHN TWEEDALE,

In Account with

THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

1901.	<i>Dr.</i>	
Oct. 8.	To balance in Treasury this date, reported at Louisville meeting	\$707 02
1903.		
Oct. 9.	To dues paid at and since the Louisville meeting	2,180 10
	Total	<u>\$2,887 12</u>

1901.		<i>Cr.</i>	
Oct.	22.	By H. V. Boynton, reimbursement incidental expenses, Louisville Reunion, postage, printing invitations, stenographer's railroad fare and hotel bill, etc. <i>Voucher No. 1</i>	\$62 51
	25.	By postage	5 00
Nov.	4.	By Benigna G. Kalb, report and transcript of Thirtieth Annual Reunion, October 8, 9, 1901. <i>Voucher No. 2</i>	92 30
Dec.	3.	By Gibson Brothers, printing circulars and envelopes. <i>Voucher No. 3</i>	7 15
		By The Maurice Joyce Engraving Co., one half-tone plate. <i>Voucher No. 4</i>	4 75
	14.	By The Maurice Joyce Engraving Co., one half-tone plate. <i>Voucher No. 5</i>	4 00
		By James Fitton, insurance on portraits. <i>Voucher No. 6</i>	9 75
1902.			
Jan.	4.	By The Robert Clarke Co., publishing Volume 30, Annual Proceedings of the Society. <i>Voucher No. 7</i>	677 50
		By The Robert Clarke Co., cost of shipping by express and freight on volumes of proceedings. <i>Voucher No. 8</i>	3 63
		By H. V. Boynton, clerical assistance in compiling Volume 30, Proceedings of the Society. <i>Voucher No. 9</i>	50 00
		By H. V. Boynton, reimbursement for expressage on photographs and telegrams. <i>Voucher No. 10</i>	5 79
	8.	By postage	5 00
	14.	By postage	5 00 ^c
March	25.	By Gibson Brothers, printing circulars and envelopes. <i>Voucher No. 10-a</i> ,	7 25
		By J. H. Small & Sons, florists, flowers for Gen. Stanley's funeral. <i>Voucher No. 11</i> ...	10 00
April	30.	By postage	10 00
May	19.	By Orr and Hine's Co., undertakers, services rendered in preparing remains of Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans for shipment. <i>Voucher No. 12</i>	25 00
		By W. R. Speare, undertakers, services in furnishing carriages for interment of Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans. <i>Voucher No. 13</i>	185 00

1902.		
May	21.	By Gibson Brothers, circulars relative to interment of Gen. Rosecerans. <i>Voucher No. 14</i>
		\$12 13
		By Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., St. Patrick's Church, for services of choir and organist at Gen. Rosecerans' interment. <i>Voucher No. 15</i>
		25 00
		By Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., St. Patrick's Church, personal services at Gen. Rosecerans' interment. <i>Voucher No. 15</i>
		25 00
	24.	By The Evening Star Co., for 310 copies Evening Star of Saturday, May 27, 1902, containing report of the Rosecerans' ceremonies. <i>Voucher No. 16</i>
		6 20
	27.	By The Robert Clarke Co., publishers, wrapping, postage and expressage on volumes of proceedings. <i>Voucher No. 17</i>
		76 83
Sept.	2.	By Hugh B. Rowland, clerical services from September 15, 1901, to September 15, 1902, in offices, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. <i>Voucher No. 18</i>
		30 00
Dec.	6.	By Lieut. August-Riemers, reimbursement for overpayment of dues
		5 00
	23.	By The Maurice Joyce Engraving Co., one half-tone for Rosecerans Memorial Volume. <i>Voucher No. 19</i>
		4 30
	24.	By The Parrish-Fitton Insurance Agency Co., insurance on portraits of Generals Rosecerans and Thomas, year ending December 19, 1903. <i>Voucher No. 20</i>
		9 75
	30.	By postage
		5 00
1903.		
March	17.	By The Robert Clarke Co., publishing Volume 31, Proceedings of the Society, Rosecerans' reburial ceremonies. <i>Voucher No. 21</i>
		510 00
		By H. V. Boynton, reimbursement for clerical assistance in compiling Volume 31, Proceedings of the Society, Rosecerans' reburial ceremonies. <i>Voucher No. 22</i>
		35 00
		By Gibson Brothers, printing circulars and envelopes. <i>Voucher No. 23</i>
		19 15
		By postage
		10 00
April	2.	By Hugh B. Rowland, reimbursement for purchase of photographs for Thirty-first Volume of Proceedings. <i>Voucher No. 24</i>
		6 50
	13.	By postage
		5 00

1903.			
June	1.	By The Robert Clarke Co., publishing Second Edition, Volume 31, Society Proceedings, Rosecrans' memorial volume, and distribution of volumes. <i>Voucher No. 25</i>	\$397 10
	12.	By The Robert Clarke Co., copies of portrait, wrapping, postage and expressage on volumes. <i>Voucher No. 26</i>	28 83
		By Gibson Brothers, letter paper headed. <i>Voucher No. 27</i>	2 65
Sept.	2.	By postage	10 00
	5.	By H. V. Boynton, for assistance in preparing the second print of Volume 31, reburial of General Rosecrans. <i>Voucher No. 28</i>	25 00
		By Hugh Rowland, for services rendered in the offices of the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, from September 15, 1902, to September 15, 1903, <i>Voucher No. 29</i>	30 00
	8.	By postage	15 00
		By Gibson Brothers, circulars and envelopes for reunion and Sherman statue exercises. <i>Voucher No. 30</i>	17 00
		Total	<u>\$2,480 07</u>
Oct.	9.	Debit	\$2,887 12
		Credit	2,480 07
		Balance	<u>\$407 05</u>

Dues paid by the following members at and since the Thirtieth Reunion, held at Louisville, Ky., October*8, 9, 1901:

For 1900 — Corbin, Henry C., Major-General.

For 1901 — Adams, H. H., Private.

Alger, Russell A., Major-General.

Anderson, D. M., Assistant Surgeon.

Anderson, Edward, Colonel.

Askew, Frank, Brevet Brigadier-General.

Aten, Henry J., Sergeant.

Atkins, Smith D., Brevet Major-General.

Atwood, Edwin B., Colonel.

Baird, A., Brevet Major-General, retired.

For 1901 — Balding, Thomas E., Brevet Major.
Baldwin, A. P., Captain.
Barnard, Job, Sergeant.
Barnett, James, Brevet Brigadier-General.
Bonnie, William O., Private.
Betts, Charles M., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Bingham, J. D., Brevet Brigadier-General, retired.
Bird, A. C.
Bishop, Edward F., Adjutant.
Bishop, John S., Colonel.
Bishop, Judson W., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Bissinger, Philip, Captain.
Blakeley, Archibald, Lieutenant-Colonel.
(Extra copies of Annual Address, \$15.)
Blakesley, A. M., Captain.
Boal, Charles T., Lieutenant.
Bond, Frank S., Major.
Boyd, Robert M., Private.
Boynton, H. V., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Bradish, Albert B., Captain.
Breckinridge, J. C., Major-General, retired.
Bremner, David F., Captain.
Brigham, Joseph H., Brevet Colonel.
Burkhalter, J. L., Captain.
Burnett, H. L., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Cable, C. A., Captain.
Cannon, Thomas J., Lieutenant.
Carlton, Caleb Henry, Brigadier-General, retired.
Carnahan, James R., Captain.
Carrington, Julius M., Lieutenant.
Cary, Eugene, Captain.
Chamberlain, H. S., Captain.
Clem, John L., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Coe, E. S., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Cohn, Henry S., Lieutenant.
Colburn, W. J., Brevet Major.
Cole, George E.
Conaway, John F., Lieutenant.
Conover, John, Colonel.
Corbin, Henry C., Major-General.
Cowin, W. C., Captain.
Cox, Samuel K., Captain.
Crane, William E., Captain.
Cudner, Albert M., Private.
Carlin, W. P., Brevet Major-General.
Dawdy, I. J., Adjutant.
Devol, George H., Adjutant.
Dickinson, Julian G., Adjutant.

-
- For 1901 — Duffield, Henry M., Brigadier-General.
 Dupré, Charles F., Sergeant.
 Ellis, Frank, Captain.
 Elwood, R. D., Captain.
 Elwood, James G., Captain.
 Ewers, Ezra P., Colonel, retired.
 Fake, Fred L.
 Farquhar, John M., Major.
 Fessenden, Francis, Major-General, retired.
 Fisher, Samuel H., Captain.
 Fitch, M. H., Lieutenant.
 Fitzhugh, Charles L., Brevet Brigadier-General.
 Foley, J. W., Captain.
 Foote, Allen R., Lieutenant.
 Foraker, Joseph B., Brevet Captain.
 Fordyce, Samuel W., Captain.
 Forsyth, James W., Major-General, retired.
 Gage, Henry H., Corporal.
 Gardner, J. W., Quartermaster-Sergeant.
 Garnsey, C. B., Sergeant.
 Garrigus, Milton, Captain.
 (Set of books, \$5.)
 Gifford, H. N., Captain.
 Gilbert, Charles C., Colonel, retired.
 Gilman, J. H., Lieutenant-Colonel, retired.
 Goodloe, Green Clay, Colonel.
 Goodman, Samuel, Brevet Colonel.
 Goodspeed, W. F., Major.
 Green, Robert P., Private.
 Greene, John P., Captain.
 Grosvenor, Charles H., Brevet Brigadier-General.
 Haffner, Christ, Private.
 Haight, Edward, Brevet Colonel.
 Hale, John H., Captain.
 Hall, Robert H., Brigadier-General.
 Hallenberg, G., Lieutenant.
 Hapeman, Douglas, Colonel.
 Harman, P. M., Captain.
 Heard, J. Theo., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Hedges, J. S., Brevet Major.
 Heinzmann, Frank, Sergeant.
 Himoc, Stephen O., Surgeon.
 Hinkley, L. D., Lieutenant.
 Hodges, Henry C., Colonel.
 Hodgkins, William H., Brevet Major.
 Holmes, J. T., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Hood, Calvin, Major.

For 1901 — Hopkins, George H., Sergeant.
Hough, Alfred L., Colonel, retired.
Howe, Silas, Major.
Hummell, Joseph, Surgeon's Steward, U. S. N.
Hunt, P. B., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Irwin, B. J. D., Colonel.
Jacob, R. T., Colonel.
James, F. B., Major.
Jones, Frank J., Brevet Major.
Jones, James Kilbourne, Lieutenant.
Keen, Joseph S.
Kell, William H., Major, retired.
Kelly, H. A., Lieutenant.
Kutzleb, Anton, Bugler, 9th Ohio Vols.
Lambert, Wm. H., Major.
Leeson, Richard L., Captain.
Litchfield, Henry G., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, retired.
Lockman, John T., Brevet Brigadier-General.
McAdams, Wm., Lieutenant.
McCaskey, William S., Colonel.
McCook, Anson G., Brevet Brigadier-General.
McCook, John J., Colonel.
McDowell, W. P., Major.
McKinney, Bernard, Private.
McMahon, Wm. R., Lieutenant.
Manderson, Charles F., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Mauzy, James H., Captain.
Meyer, E. S., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Mills, Anson, Brigadier-General, retired.
Milward, W. R., Colonel.
Mitchell, John L., Lieutenant.
Morgan, O. H., Captain.
Morgan, W. J., Captain.
Morrison, A. M., Surgeon.
Muller, Charles F., Captain.
Nelson, W. H., Private.
Nicholson, John P., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Noble, S. C., Private.
Oliver, Paul A., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Palmer, Wm. J., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Parkhurst, J. G., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Patten, George W., Major.
Patten, Z. C., Lieutenant.
Perkins, George T., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Phillips, A. W., Assistant Surgeon.
Phisterer, Frederick, Lieutenant.
Pierson, Stephen, Adjutant.

For 1901 — Porter, Horace, Brevet Brigadier-General.
Pratt, R. H., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Price, S. W., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Putnam, Douglas, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Randall, Charles H., Lieutenant.
Reimers, August, Lieutenant.
Ritchey, Wm. H., Captain.
Robbins, R. B., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Robinson, George I., Captain.
Robinson, G. S., Private.
Robinson, W. A., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Rockwell, Almon F., Lieutenant-Colonel, retired.
Ruhm, John, Lieutenant.
Rust, H. A., Major.
Schucider, George A., Sergeant.
Schofield, John M., Lieutenant-General, retired.
Shafter, W. R., Brigadier-General, retired.
Sharpe, David N., Adjutant.
Sherman, Frank T., Brigadier-General.
Sherratt, John H., Captain.
Scott, Launcelot L., Sergeant.
Sheridan, M. V., Brigadier-General, retired.
Siebert, John, Captain.
Silliman, E. C., Lieutenant.
Skimmer, George W., Captain.
Slocum, J. J., Colonel.
Smith, Frank G., Brigadier-General, retired.
Smith, Ira E., Corporal.
Smith, J. C., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Smith, N. M., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Smith, W. J., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Smith, Orland, Brevet Brigadier-General.
Somers, Orlando A., Private.
Spalding, E. G., Lieutenant.
Speed, John, Captain.
Speer, Alex. M., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Stanley, David S., Brevet Major-General, retired.
Steele, John W., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Stevenson, Alex. F., Brevet Colonel.
Stewart, M. N. M., Captain.
Sullivant, Lyne Starling, Major.
Swaine, Peter T., Colonel, retired.
Swigert, Charles P., Private.
Tammehill, C. O., Captain.
Taylor, J. G., Captain.
Taylor, John W., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thruston, G. P., Brevet Brigadier-General.

For 1901 — Town, F. L., Colonel.
Townsend, E. F., Colonel, retired.
Tweeddale, John, Major.
Waite, Norman, Major.
Ward, J. H., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Warner, D. B., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Warner, Willard, Brevet Major-General.
Whipple, W. D., Brevet Major-General, retired.
Whitchall, A. L., Private.
Wilder, John T., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Wilkin, Eli, Brevet Major.
Wills, A. W., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Wilson, James H., Major-General.
Wilson, William, Jr., Captain.
Winkler, F. C., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Wolcott, H. K., Major.
Wood, Bradford R., Brevet Major.
Wood, Thomas J., Brevet Major-General, retired.
Woods, J. T., Surgeon.
Worner, G. S., Brevet Brigadier-General.

For 1902 — Alger, Russell A., Brevet Major-General.
Anderson, Edward, Colonel.
Ashbaugh, H. V., Sergeant.
Aten, Henry J., Sergeant.
Atkins, Smith D., Brevet Major-General.
Baird, A., Brevet Major-General, retired.
Balding, Thomas E., Captain.
Baldwin, A. P., Captain.
Barnard, Job, Sergeant, Justice Supreme Court, D. C.
Barnett, James, Brevet Brigadier-General.
Bonnie, William O., Private.
Betts, Charles M., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Bingham, J. D., Colonel, retired.
Bird, A. C., Co. D, 22d Ill. Vols.
Bishop, Judson W., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Bissinger, Philip, Captain.
Blakesley, A. M., Captain.
Boal, Charles T., Lieutenant.
Bond, Frank S., Major.
Boynton, H. V., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Breckinridge, J. C., Major-General.
Bremmer, David F., Captain.
Brigham, Joseph H., Brevet Colonel.
Buckingham, F. A., Hospital Steward.
Burkhalter, J. L., Captain.

For 1902 — Burnett, H. L., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Belknap, Chas. E., Major.
Cable, C. A., Captain.
Cannon, Thomas J., Lieutenant.
Carlin, W. P., Brevet Major-General, retired.
Carlton, Thomas J., Lieutenant.
Carrington, Julius M., Lieutenant.
Carrington, Henry B., Brigadier-General.
Cary, Eugene, Captain.
Clem, John L., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Coe, E. S., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Colburn, W. J., Brevet Major.
Cole, George E., Private.
Conaway, John F., Lieutenant.
Conover, John, Colonel.
Cope, Alexis, Captain.
Corbin, Henry C., Major-General.
Cowin, W. C., Captain.
Cox, Samuel K., Captain.
Crane, William E., Captain.
Cudner, Albert M., Private.
Davis, Wirt, Colonel.
Dawdy, L. J., Adjutant.
Dickinson, Julian G., Adjutant.
Duffield, Henry M., Brigadier-General.
Elwood, R. D., Captain.
Elwood, James G., Captain.
Ewers, Ezra P., Colonel, retired.
Farquhar, John M., Major.
Fessenden, Francis, Brigadier-General.
Fisher, Samuel H., Captain.
Fitch, M. H., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Fitzhugh, Charles L., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Foley, J. W., Captain.
Foley, Timothy, Private, Co. C, 18th U. S. Infy.
Foraker, Joseph B., Brevet Captain.
Fordyce, Samuel W., Captain.
Fox, P. V., Brevet Colonel.
Gahagan, A. J., Lieutenant.
Garrigus, Milton, Captain.
Gilman, J. H., Lieutenant-Colonel, retired.
Goodloe, Green Clay, Colonel.
Goodman, Samuel, Brevet Colonel.
Goodspeed, W. F., Major.
Greene, W. P., Captain.
Greenwood, Mrs. E. D. (An. Vol.)

For 1902 — Grosvenor, Charles H., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Haffner, Christ, Co. I, 9th Ohio Vols.
Haight, Edward, Brevet Colonel.
Hale, John H., Captain.
Hallenburg, G., Lieutenant.
Hancock, E. A., Major.
Hapeman, Douglas, Colonel.
Harman, P. M., Captain.
Hear, J. Theo., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Hedges, J. S., Brevet Major.
Himoe, Stephen O., Surgeon.
Hinkley, L. D., Lieutenant.
Hodges, Henry C., Colonel.
Hodgkins, Wm. H., Brevet Major.
Holmes, J. T., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Hood, Calvin, Major.
Hopkins, George H., Sergeant.
Hough, Alfred L., Colonel, retired.
Howe, Silas, Major.
Huggins, E. L., Colonel.
Hummell, Joseph, Surgeon's Steward, U. S. N.
Hunt, P. B., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Jacob, R. T., Colonel.
James, F. B., Major.
Jones, Frank J., Brevet Major.
Jones, James Kilbourne, Lieutenant.
Jones, Sidney B., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Keen, Joseph S., Co. D, 13th Mich. Vols.
Kell, William H., Major, retired.
Kelly, H. A., Lieutenant.
Lambert, Wm. H., Brevet Major.
Leeson, Richard L., Captain.
Lockman, John T., Brevet Brigadier-General.
McAdams, Wm., Lieutenant.
McCaskey, William S., Colonel.
McCook, Anson G., Brevet Brigadier-General.
McCook, John J., Colonel.
McKibbin, Chambers, Co. D, 73d Pa. Vols.
Manderson, Charles F., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Mauzy, James H., Captain.
Meyer, E. S., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Mills, Anson, Brigadier-General, retired.
Milward, Will R., Colonel.
Mitchell, John L., Lieutenant.
Morgan, John C., Captain.
Morgan, O. H., Captain.
Morgan, W. A., Lieutenant.

For 1902 — Morgan, W. J., Captain.
Morrison, A. M., Surgeon.
Mott, George M., Corporal.
Muller, Charles F., Captain.
Murphy, William J., Lieutenant.
Neville, Richard, Corporal.
Nelson, W. H., Private, 69th Ohio Vols.
Nicholson, John P., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Noble, S. C., Private, 14th Mich. Vols.
Oliver, Paul A., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Osborn, Hartwell, Captain.
Palmer, Lowell Mason, Lieutenant.
Palmer, Wm. J., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Parkhurst, J. G., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Patten, George W., Major.
Patten, Z. C., Lieutenant.
Perkins, George T., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Peters, Matthew H., Brevet Major.
Phillips, A. W., Assistant Surgeon.
Phisterer, Frederick, Lieutenant.
Pierson, Stephen, Adjutant.
Putnam, Douglas, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Randall, Charles H., Lieutenant.
Ritchey, Wm. H., Captain.
Robinson, George I., Captain.
Robinson, G. S., Private, 115th Ill. Vols.
Schneider, George A., Sergeant.
Schofield, John M., Lieutenant-General.
Shallenberger, James E., Co. B, 94th Ohio Vols.
Sharpe, David N., Adjutant.
Sherman, Frank T., Brigadier-General.
Sherratt, John H., Captain.
Siebert, John, Captain.
Skinner, George W., Captain.
Slocum, J. J., Colonel.
Smith, Frank G., Brigadier-General, retired.
Smith, Ira E., Corporal.
Smith, J. C., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Smith, Orland, Brevet Brigadier-General.
Somers, Orlando A., Private, 39th Ind. Vols.
Spalding, E. G., Lieutenant.
Speed, John, Captain.
Speer, Alex. M., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Steele, John W., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Stewart, M. N. M., Captain.
Sullivant, Lyne Starling, Major.
Swain, Edgar D., Brevet Colonel.

For 1902 — Swaine, Peter T., Colonel, retired.
Taggart, Emmet F., Private, Co. I, 102d Ohio Vols.
Taylor, J. G., Captain.
Thruston, G. P., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Town, F. L., Colonel, retired.
Townsend, E. F., Colonel, retired.
Tweeddale, John, Major.
Waite, Norman, Major.
Ward, J. H., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Whitehall, A. L., Private, 9th Ind. Vols.
Wickersham, M. D., Colonel.
Wilder, John T., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Wills, A. W., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.
Wilson, James H., Major-General.
Wilson, Wm., Jr., Captain.
Winkler, F. C., Brevet Brigadier-General.
Wolcott, H. K., Major.
Wood, Bradford R., Brevet Major.
Wood, Thomas J., Brevet Major-General.
Wormer, G. S., Brevet Brigadier-General.

For 1903 — Anderson, Edward, Colonel.
Atkins, Smith D., Brevet Major-General.
Apgar, De Witt J., Major.
Boring, E. M., Lieutenant.
Carrington, Henry B., Brigadier-General.
Fisher, Samuel H., Captain.
Fitch, M. H., Lieutenant-Colonel.
Gahagan, A. J., Lieutenant.
Greenwood, Mrs. E. D. (An. Vol.)
Grosvenor, Daniel A., Co. C, 3d Ohio Vols.
Hodges, Henry C., Colonel.
Howe, Silas, Major.
Keen, Joseph S., Co. D, 13th Mich. Vols.
Liddell, O. B., Lieutenant.
McCook, John J., Colonel.
Robinson, George I., Captain.
Robinson, George (Rev.), Captain.
Rothenbush, Philip, Captain, 35th O. V. I.
Shallenberger, James E., Co. B, 94th Ohio Vols.
Siebert, John, Captain.
Wood, Bradford R., Brevet Major.

For 1904 — Gahagan, A. J., Lieutenant.
Howe, Silas, Major.
McCook, John J., Colonel.

For 1905 — Howe, Silas, Major.
 McCook, John J., Colonel.

For 1906 — Howe, Silas, Major.
 McCook, John J., Colonel.

Respectfully submitted,
 JOHN TWEEDALE,
Treasurer.

THE CHAIR: *Gentlemen of the Society* — What action will you take upon the report of the Treasurer?

GENERAL BOYNTON: This report was audited in the disbursing office of the War Department, but not by any officer of the Society outside of the executive officers here in Washington.

MAJOR WILLIAM R. LOWE: I move the report of the Treasurer be received and approved as read. [Adopted.]

THE CHAIR: The report is so approved. We will next listen to the report of the Corresponding Secretary.

GENERAL BOYNTON: I have no written report. The rather strenuous duties of the past two weeks has made it impossible for me to prepare a formal report.

As you will recollect, at Louisville it was agreed that we should meet whenever the *Army of the Tennessee* should be ready to dedicate the SHERMAN monument, which was expected to be within a year. Owing to the death of the artist, and other interfering circumstances, it was found impossible to hold the dedication ceremonies last year, and as we had waited for this, no Reunion of the Society was held during that year. However, last May we had what was virtually a Reunion of the Society, in the ROSECRANS reburial exercises.

As will be remembered, it was agreed at the Louisville meeting of the Society that we should undertake to bring the remains of GENERAL ROSECRANS from Los Angeles, California, and bury them at Arlington. That was done, and it was one of

the most imposing events which I remember in a life of thirty years in Washington.

Participating in the exercises were the President and his Cabinet. The Executive Departments, the Army, the Navy and the Judiciary were represented. The President made it a holiday for all employees of the departments who had served in the military or naval service of the United States in the Civil War. As many as 5,000 war veterans attended. Much to our satisfaction there was a large attendance also of Confederate soldiers.

The expenses were comparatively light. SENATOR DEPEW, an uncle by marriage of GENERAL ROSECRANS, transported the remains without cost to the Society, and Mr. W. R. Speare, the undertaker in this city, made no charge except for carriages.

The Army and Navy parade was the best I have ever seen anywhere, under command of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EUGENE D. DIMMICK, Second U. S. Cavalry, consisting of all the regular troops and the Marine Corps of the District. As I said in the beginning the whole affair was altogether the most impressive of the kind seen in Washington since the Grand Review.

We are now, as you know, in Washington as the guests of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*. Our Society, the *Society of the Army of the Potomac*, and the new Society organized chiefly from among our members or those eligible to membership in our Society, the *Army of the Ohio* under the Presidency of GENERAL SCHOFIELD, are all guests of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*, which is the directing Society for the dedication of the national monument to GENERAL SHERMAN.

When we met in Chattanooga our balance in the treasury was \$133. By the distribution of the surplus supply of books, and other measures undertaken by the officers of the Society, about 130 new members joined the Society, and at the close of the year there was a balance of something over \$700 in the

treasury. The Society has never aimed to have a fund beyond such as is necessary to pay for the publication of the annual volume and some incidental expenses pertaining to the Reunion.

Beginning at Chattanooga arrangements were begun looking toward the paying of all expenses of our Reunions by the Society. We paid some of the expenses at Louisville, though against the protest of the hospitable people of that city. For the meeting here the Society pays all of its expenses, so we have had no need of committees as most of the exercises consist of joint meetings with the *Army of the Tennessee* and the other visiting societies.

While there have been, as I understand, some collections made throughout the city for expenses connected with this dedication, so far as the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee* or the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* is concerned there has been no authority or necessity for such solicitation of funds, for both these societies pay the expenses of their Reunion here. I speak of this because there has been some criticism concerning this collecting of funds. Those assessed wondered why we should make collections for our exercises. Complaint was made by some ladies in one of the departments, who were assessed twenty-five cents apiece for something — they did not know what, and I did not know what.

The very disastrous fire of the Robert Clarke Co. destroyed all but about seventy-five copies of the ROSECRANS Reburial volume, these having been sent out the night before. The books were all ready for delivery and the lists were on the way, and if by good luck the fire had been delayed two days, most of that edition would have been distributed. By vote of the Executive Committee of the Society, it was immediately decided to reprint that volume. Having the plates and some other things which were not destroyed, the whole expense of this was about \$300. There are some little matters of insurance which are not yet settled. The surplus number of back volumes were de-

stroyed so that we now have nothing in possession except this ROSECRANS volume. We will have that for new members, as also the book to be published covering the dedication exercises, as well as our own Society meetings.

In regard to the distribution of volumes on hand, you will remember that at Chattanooga it was agreed to send such of these as we had in stock to members who should furnish a list of numbers needed to complete their sets. So that, unless some members omitted to look up their missing numbers, at least 400 members of the Society have full sets of the proceedings, which number thirty-one volumes with the ROSECRANS volume. In addition to this, sixty libraries in the country — Grand Army, Loyal Legion, the libraries of all the larger cities and some of the smaller ones have full sets. Those who have been members from the first know how complete those volumes are in the history of this Society; for it begins with THOMAS and his associates. One of these is living and presiding here to-day, GENERAL BARNETT. Others of those present are — GENERAL GROSVENOR, GENERAL BLAKELEY, GENERAL PARKHURST, GENERAL WILLARD WARNER, MAJOR FARQUHAR, and GENERAL "ANDY" BURT (if he will excuse the familiarity). And here is another, GENERAL HENRY C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General of the Army, looking as young as many years ago — and COLONEL KNIFFEN, and GENERAL PRICE. So you will see that not all have passed away. And there is GENERAL FRANK SMITH, who commanded a battery though then a boy of twenty years of age, and there is GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE on the last seat. There is not an officer in high command, from the days of THOMAS in the *Army of the Cumberland* — taking GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and other honored names which I might mention, which are known from one end of the land to the other — whose statements and letters do not appear in these thirty-one volumes. So you see how fortunate it was we had distributed these volumes so largely before this fire.

During the past year we have added fourteen or fifteen new members, and that number has been more than duplicated here this morning.

The Society is in a very prosperous condition. It pays its expenses, pays for the annual volume, and the members pay their dues promptly. There were very few in arrears last year, and those only because they were out of the country or were not reached by our circular. It is a flourishing and most enthusiastic Society, as it was a most enthusiastic, and cordial, and thoroughly united family during the war. If there ever was an army on the face of the earth which resembled an affectionate family it was, as you all know as well or better than I do, the *Army of the Cumberland* [applause], wherein there were no jealousies, no intrigues, and where if an officer had attempted to intrigue against GENERAL THOMAS or GENERAL ROSECRANS, or any of our commanding officers, I think the modern and much to be deprecated system of lynching might have had its origin in the *Army of the Cumberland!* [Applause and laughter.]

THE CHAIR: Comrades, I think we should, and I will in behalf of the Society thank the Corresponding Secretary for his very interesting remarks in regard to his report this morning.

Next in order will be the report of the Recording Secretary, which will be made by COLONEL JOHN W. STEELE.

COLONEL STEELE: Mr. Chairman, my report, as usual, is embodied in the printed volume of last year. It is not necessary to take more time to explain it. You will find it all in the volume.

THE CHAIR: The next in order, I believe, is the report of the Committee on Memoirs. CAPTAIN GARRIGUS, I believe, is one of that Committee present.

CAPTAIN GARRIGUS: I have no report to make. There has been no conference with the Chairman or other members, and no report that I know of has been prepared.

THE CHAIR: The report of the SHERIDAN Statue Committee will be made by GENERAL CORBIN this afternoon.

Next is the report of the Committee on Chickamauga Park, COLONEL ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY, Chairman.

COLONEL BLAKELEY: Mr. President, I have no written report, but can verbally report the Park in good condition. Improvements are progressing and it is becoming better every day. If a written report, an itemized report, were made of the improvements which have been projected and carried out, it would take some time to read it. I think the best suggestion I can make in regard to that is for every member of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* to go down once a year and see what has been done. You will not need any report after that. You can see what it is for yourself.

THE CHAIR: I suppose GENERAL BOYNTON could interest the meeting for a few minutes with information as to the work which is going on there, and the present condition of the Park, if it is the wish of the Society.

GENERAL PARKHURST: I think we ought to have a full statement from the President of the Commission, who is a member of our Society — GENERAL BOYNTON. Such a report from GENERAL BOYNTON would relieve the Committee appointed by the Society from the necessity of making one. I ask that GENERAL BOYNTON make a full statement.

GENERAL BOYNTON: I can tell you in a few words of the chief points of progress. You are thoroughly familiar with Chickamauga Park as it existed two years ago. We have since purchased 793 acres, taking in the Cloud Spring property, which had been utilized by the Government for the establishment of the finest cavalry post, a twelve-company post, which we have or are to have in the United States. The Government

is expending something over a million dollars upon a little more than a square mile of ground, in buildings and other accessories of that post.

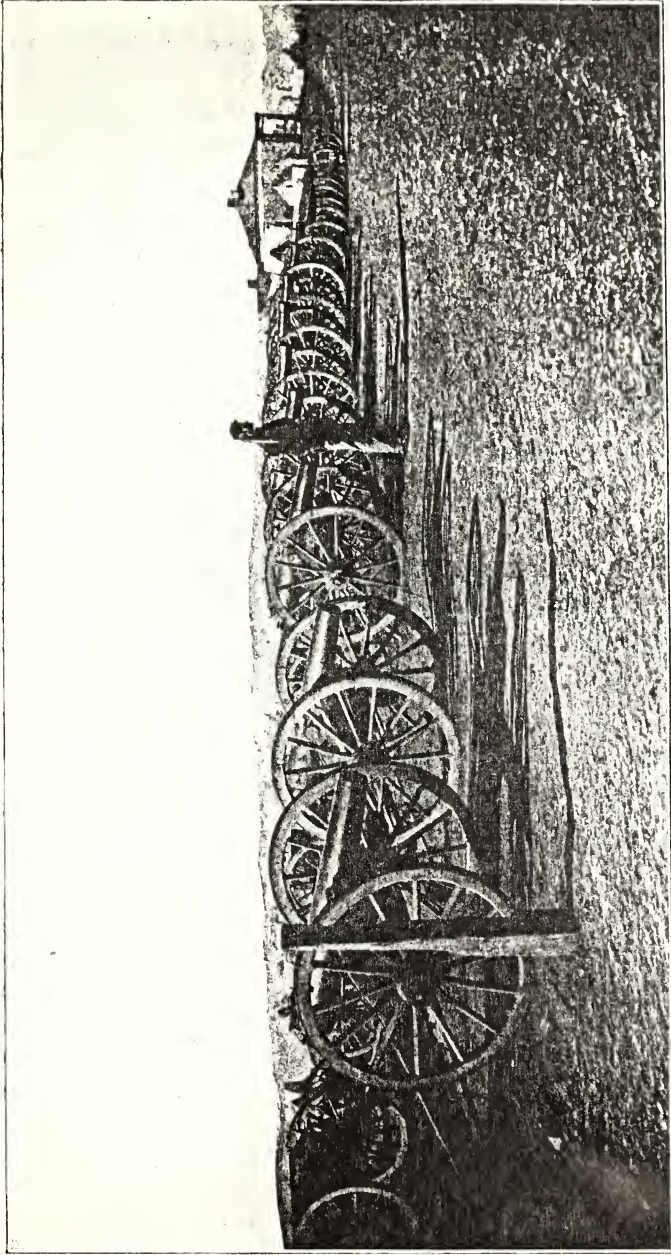
The Park contains, in round numbers, eleven square miles. As you know, it has been chosen by the Government for one of the manuevering grounds under the new statute by which the National Guard is called into association with the regular army for manuevers each year. The Government has already expended a million and a quarter dollars, and the States a half million more.

The improved roads are eighty miles in extent. The central driveway, which is on a fifty-foot right of way, is thirty miles long, extending from the north end of Missionary Ridge to Lafayette, Georgia. The approaches connected with it reach seven battlefields, viz., Brown's Ferry, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, those about the Tan Yards and Ringgold, and the operations which took place south of Crawfish Springs. Congress has never refused to appropriate what has been asked.

I see here the welcome face of GENERAL GROSVENOR. There is no man to whom the Society of the *Army of the Cumberland* is more indebted for services in Congress, for everything in the way of legislative action by means of which that great Park was first established, and by which it has been carried on, than GENERAL GROSVENOR. [Applause.] All of the legislation has been introduced and managed by him.

GENERAL PARKHURST: Allow me to interrupt — I propose three cheers for GROSVENOR! [These were given with a hearty good will.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: All legislation which Congress has passed, and it is voluminous, in the way of appropriations in the establishment of the Park, the Charter, so to speak, and amendments and all subsequent legislation, has been most effectually



QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S HEADQUARTERS AT CHATTANOOGA. GUNS CAPTURED AT MISSIONARY RIDGE.

and efficiently supported by GENERAL GROSVENOR. [Applause.]

Since we gathered at Chattanooga, the New York monument on Lookout Mountain, which is to be a hundred feet high and one of the most beautiful and most pretentious monuments to military endeavor in the United States is in process of erection.

The State of Ohio is placing one of the finest monuments of the Park on the crest of Missionary Ridge.

Iowa is erecting three State monuments, one on Lookout Mountain, one at Rossville Gap, and one at SHERMAN'S battle-field on the north end of Missionary Ridge.

The Legislature of the State of Texas passed a law providing for a monument, but the Governor, not from opposition to the movement, but because the State finances seemed to require it, vetoed the measure. Generally, the southern States, as fast as their finances will allow, are marking their lines to their satisfaction and ours; and in the course of a few years there will be no State in the Union that had troops on the Chickamauga field, which will not have its lines indicated by monuments. It is interesting to know that all the Confederate batteries which you faced in storming Missionary Ridge are again in position.

You will see how extensive is the work which the Government is carrying on at the Park, and this will be quite sufficient to indicate to you the general character of the work.

GENERAL GROSVENOR: Gentlemen, I do not desire by my silence to assume so much credit as has been given me by GENERAL BOYNTON.

GENERAL BOYNTON: You don't mean to say that I am unreliable!

GENERAL GROSVENOR: I want to say, Gentlemen, that the genius of invention and preparation of that legislation was the

work of GENERAL BOYNTON. [Applause.] The brute force is what may be properly ascribed to me. [Laughter and applause.]

COLONEL BLAKELEY: Mr. Chairman, following the report of GENERAL BOYNTON and the remarks of GENERAL GROSVENOR, though we gave the General a pretty loud cheer, I move you, Sir, to get it upon the records of this Society, that we pass a vote of thanks to GENERAL GROSVENOR for his extraordinary "brute force" employed in the management of our business in Congress and out of Congress—[applause and laughter]—and in all other ways which he with his accomplished genius and eloquence has been able to manage. [Applause.] [Carried unanimously.]

GENERAL PARKHURST: I do not wish to take back anything I said, but after what GENERAL GROSVENOR has said about GENERAL BOYNTON, I propose three cheers for GENERAL BOYNTON.

GENERAL BOYNTON: Gentlemen, I am much obliged.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL W. FORDYCE: It seems to me this is the proper occasion to make acknowledgment on the records of this Society of the great work which GENERAL BOYNTON has done. We are indebted to him more, I think, than to any single individual for bringing to the attention of the country the deeds of the *Army of the Cumberland*. [Great applause.] In addition to that, it is to his keen discrimination, his unerring sagacity, his untiring energy, without compensation, that this Society owes its good condition to-day. [Renewed applause.] I want this spread upon the records of this Society in the form of a motion. [Adopted.]

THE CHAIR: I have the pleasure of announcing that Dr. H. A. HARMAN, Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the

Republic, has just favored us with a call, and with your permission I will present him to the meeting.

DR. HARMAN: I am glad to meet so many of this honorable organization. I was a soldier in the *Army of the Cumberland*. I was one of the men who helped to divide the Confederacy and reunite the country; and I appreciate the fact that while our numbers are growing smaller, the result of our work is growing wider. When we hear the reports of the wealth of our country, the great advance in commercial interests, we appreciate what it is to have one country. Had it not been for us we would have had two countries, the doctrine of secession would have been established, and other divisions would have resulted in time. But instead of that, we have one great country, and the most prosperous and happy people on the globe.

Now, Gentlemen, I will not take your time further. I am glad to meet you and hope to see more of you during this meeting here. [Applause.]

THE CHAIR: We hope you will remain with us during our deliberations.

I will call the attention of the Society to the announcement of standing committees, which the Corresponding Secretary will read, and I think it will be desirable for the Chairmen of these Committees to announce before the adjournment of this session time and place of meeting of their Committees following the close of this session.

GENERAL BOYNTON: I am directed by the acting President to announce the preliminary Committees, such as are necessary to report this afternoon. Other Standing Committees will be named this afternoon when the President has prepared them.

Executive Committee.

GENERAL JAMES BARNETT, *Chairman*,
 GENERAL C. H. GROSVENOR,
 GENERAL J. G. PARKHURST,
 GENERAL H. C. CORBIN,
 GENERAL SMITH D. ATKINS,
 CAPTAIN J. W. FOLEY,
 PRIVATE ORLANDO A. SOMERS,
 MAJOR JOHN M. FARQUHAR,

with the officers of the Society who will be selected this afternoon.

Publication Committee.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, *Chairman*,
 GENERAL GATES P. THRUSTON,
 MAJOR W. J. COLBURN,
 COLONEL J. W. STEELE.

Nomination of Officers.

GENERAL GATES P. THRUSTON, *Chairman*,
 GENERAL S. W. PRICE,
 GENERAL JOHN T. LOCKMAN,
 COLONEL G. C. KNIFFIN,
 CAPTAIN MILTON GARRIGUS,
 CAPTAIN DAVID BREMNER.

The Committee on Time and Place, COLONEL W. D. WICKERSHAM, *Chairman*, will probably take into consideration the fact that we no longer wait for an invitation from any city or place, but decide upon that which seems most available. It probably ought to be the most central place, if any center can be established for the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, for our record shows that our membership is stretched from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the other

direction. Our Society, however, pays its own expenses, and it is not necessary to wait for an invitation, but proceed, as was the custom of the *Army of the Cumberland* in more active service, to go where it pleases.

Committee on Orator.

COLONEL J. H. BRIGHAM, *Chairman.*
COLONEL GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
CAPTAIN C. A. CABLE,
CAPTAIN R. D. ELWOOD,
DR. A. W. PHILLIPS.

In conference with the acting President, it has been decided to suggest that two new Committees be established. One is a Historical Committee, to which we will attempt to assign those best posted in the history of our Army, for the purpose of presenting at future Reunions such papers as that Committee in its wisdom may decide upon. Another, quite as important, is on membership, the purpose of which will be to devise ways and means to increase the membership of the Society. It increases now more rapidly than the death list, but it should increase much more rapidly. By the concurrent work of such a Committee it seems the Society might be still further strengthened in numbers. If some one will make a motion in accordance with these suggestions, we can ascertain the sense of the meeting thereon.

GENERAL THRUSTON: I move that such committees as suggested by the Corresponding Secretary be created. An Auditing Committee was added to those already mentioned, and the motion was adopted.

COLONEL STEELE: Mr. Chairman, I have been requested to make an announcement in regard to the return railroad tickets. Upon most roads members paid full fare to Washington

from their homes, with the understanding that upon a proper certificate a one-third rate would be made returning. It is necessary that these certificates which members received upon purchasing their tickets be delivered to the Secretary of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee* at the Arlington sometime to-morrow forenoon, and he has requested me to collect these certificates and turn them over to him at that time, so they may be properly viséed. He also informed me that I shall collect from each a quarter which I will also turn over to him.

GENERAL THRUSTON: Mr. Chairman, we would like to know what COLONEL STEELE wants that quarter for? [Laughter.]

COLONEL STEELE: I do not know what it is for.

The Chairmen of the Committee on Officers, Time and Place, and Orator, announced meetings of their Committees immediately following adjournment in rooms across the hall.

GENERAL BOYNTON: I am asked to announce the program of exercises, not only of our own meetings but of the joint meetings throughout the week. I have full printed programs which can be had here. I also have programs of our exercises this evening, which can also be obtained at this desk after adjournment. There will be nothing to-day aside from that, except a business meeting this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. For the evening's exercises the following have accepted invitations to speak, for this is not a bogus list gotten up to attract an audience. Of course GENERAL GATES P. THRUSTON is the orator of the evening. Then we have provided a bugler, an orchestra, an organ, a bass — baritone solo ———

MAJOR FARQUHAR: We would like to know what kind of freaks you have here — a bass-baritone solo! [Laughter.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: Immediately after the regular oration, our five-minute program will begin, and we secured some one who had "brass" enough to say to these distinguished gentlemen that they would be nailed down to five or six minutes apiece. Under these conditions, the following gentlemen have accepted: LIEUTENANT-GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY C. CORBIN, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON, MAJOR-GENERAL G. M. DODGE, President of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*, HON. DAVID B. HENDERSON, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, HON. JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD, SON OF GENERAL GARFIELD, and Deputy Commissioner with SECRETARY CORTELYOU, as you know. GENERAL SCHOFIELD has not yet arrived, but he has been communicated with, and if he does arrive in time I am sure he will be one of the speakers. GENERAL HOWARD is also expected here in time for participation this evening. That is the program at the First Congregational Church. The audience-room is a large one, and many of you will remember it as we held our meeting there at the time of the unveiling of the GARFIELD Monument.

COLONEL SPEED: Is there any particular part of the church in which the Society will be seated?

GENERAL BOYNTON: The members of the Society are to occupy seats on the platform, which will accommodate several hundred people. Some distinguished guests will also be seated there.

After this evening there are no exercises until to-morrow afternoon when the unveiling exercises will take place. The blue cards which have been given to members should be presented by 2 o'clock for seats on that part of the grand stand set apart for our Society. Members may go there individually or meet here and go in a body. The seats and tickets are all numbered, so that whether you do go individually or in a body you are sure of seats.

To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock there will be a reception to GENERAL SCHIOFIELD at the Ebbitt House, under the auspices of the *Society of the Army of the Ohio*, to which all the members of the various Societies are invited. Then there is to be a reception of the members of the four Army Societies, the Aztec Club, the Medal of Honor Legion, and officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, tendered by members of the local committee of the *Society of the Army of the Potomac* at Rauscher's from 8:30 to 11 p. m. There will be officers of the *Society of the Army of the Potomac* here at 7:30 to escort members, with their ladies of course, to this reception.

The banquet of the four Societies will take place on Friday night. Admission to that banquet will be limited to members of the Societies and Veterans of the Army, members of the Societies coming first. If then, the sale of tickets will allow of the presence of others, members of those armies outside of these Societies can obtain tickets. There are no invited guests with the exception of the President, his Cabinet, the three press associations, GENERAL MILES, and ADMIRAL DEWEY. The Banquet Committee and Committee of Arrangements from the four Societies felt obliged to so limit the number because no room could be obtained where more than five hundred could be seated. The *Army of the Tennessee* had over 250 applications from members who agreed to attend the banquet, leaving something less than 300 for the other societies. The *Army of the Potomac* expects a large application, because this region is near the theater of its organization and operations.

THE CHAIR: The committees which have been named will report this afternoon. Members who expect to take ladies with them to the exercises this evening are urged to go early that the ladies may be provided with good seats, a large attendance being expected. If there is no further business, I now declare the meeting adjourned.

Wednesday Afternoon, October 14, 1903.

The afternoon session was called to order by the acting President, GENERAL JAMES BARNETT.

THE CHAIR: We will first hear the reports of Committees. I will call for the report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers. Is that Committee ready to report?

GENERAL THRUSTON: The Committee is ready.

THE CHAIR: We will hear it then.

GENERAL THRUSTON: In presenting this report I will say that should delegations present from the various States prefer to name different Vice-Presidents from those named in this report, the Committee will be glad to make the change. In some cases the Committee did not feel sure whether the persons named are living, but did the best possible under the circumstances, and the list is subject to change. The other officers were selected unanimously and we will be glad to have your acceptance of the same.

TO THE SOCIETY:

Your Committee on Nominations respectfully submit their report, and recommend for election the following:

For President, GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON. [Applause, during which GENERAL BOYNTON tried in vain and repeatedly to protest.]

For Corresponding Secretary, MAJOR JOHN TWEEDALE. [Applause.] He will be at GENERAL BOYNTON'S elbow and they can run the office between them. [Laughter.]

For Recording Secretary — until he dies — COLONEL JOHN W. STEELE. [Applause.]

For Treasurer, GENERAL FRANK G. SMITH.

Historian, COLONEL G. C. KNIFFIN.

For Vice-Presidents:

Alabama, COLONEL M. D. WICKERSHAM.

California, COLONEL PETER T. SWAINE.

Colorado, COLONEL M. H. FITCH.
Connecticut, DR. A. W. PHILLIPS.
Delaware, GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON.
District of Columbia, GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.
Georgia, MAJOR GEORGE S. DAVIS.
Illinois, MAJOR MATTHEW H. PETERS.
Indiana, COLONEL C. E. BRIANT.
Iowa, COLONEL D. B. HENDERSON.
Kansas, CAPTAIN C. O. TANNEHILL.
Kentucky, CAPTAIN JOHN SPEED.
Maine, GENERAL FRANCIS FESSENDEN.
Maryland, COLONEL B. F. TAYLOR.
Massachusetts, COLONEL HORACE N. FISHER.
Michigan, GENERAL H. M. DUFFIELD.
Minnesota, GENERAL J. W. BISHOP.
Missouri, COLONEL JOHN CONOVER.
Nebraska, GENERAL C. F. MANDERSON.
New York, GENERAL ANSON G. MCCOOK.
Ohio, GENERAL THOMAS J. WOOD.
Pennsylvania, CAPTAIN R. D. ELWOOD.
Tennessee, MAJOR W. J. COLBURN.
Wisconsin, CAPTAIN GEORGE I. ROBINSON.

Very respectfully,

GATES P. THRUSTON, *Chairman,*

S. W. PRICE,

J. T. LOCKMAN,

G. C. KNIFFIN,

MILTON GARRIGUS,

DAVID F. BREMNER.

GENERAL THRUSTON: We nominate these gentlemen and
move their election.

GENERAL BOYNTON again endeavored to make himself heard, but was met by cries of "Sit down," "Out of order!"

GENERAL PARKHURST: GENERAL BOYNTON is out of order, Mr. Chairman. I move, Sir, that the report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers be accepted, and the unanimous election of every member reported by that Committee.

GENERAL BOYNTON remained on the floor while GENERAL PARKHURST was speaking, attempting to obtain recognition by the Chair.

[Cries of "Put the motion!" "BOYNTON'S out of order!"]

GENERAL PARKHURST'S motion was numerously seconded and the Chair called for a rising vote upon it, every member rising as GENERAL BOYNTON subsided into his chair.

THE CHAIR: All the members in the house are up.

GENERAL BOYNTON: I'm "up," too! [Laughter.]

The announcement of the unanimous election of the officers named was received with continued applause, cheering, mingled with laughter at GENERAL BOYNTON because of his unsuccessful efforts to stem the tide of action concerning himself, which he emphatically protested was a great mistake.

THE CHAIR: We will hear the report of the Committee on Time and Place of next meeting.

COLONEL WICKERSHAM: The Committee on Time and Place held a meeting immediately after recess was taken this morning and had a number of cities under consideration. We

were all mindful of the sentiment expressed at the meeting in Chattanooga where a resolution was offered for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the wisdom of making Chattanooga the permanent meeting place. It was fully considered, and there was a good deal of sentiment in favor of Chattanooga at this time. However, after full consideration, the Committee directed me to report as follows: For place of next meeting, Indianapolis, Indiana; time, Wednesday and Thursday of Chickamanga week.

Further, the Committee instructed me to move the acceptance of these recommendations. [Adopted.]

COLONEL WICKERSHAM: Mr. President, at the appropriate time, I will again offer the resolution which I offered in Chattanooga three years ago for the appointment of a special Committee to consider the wisdom of making Chattanooga, or vicinity, the permanent meeting place.

THE CHAIR: Next for consideration is the report of the Committee on Orator for next meeting. Will the Committee on Orator please report?

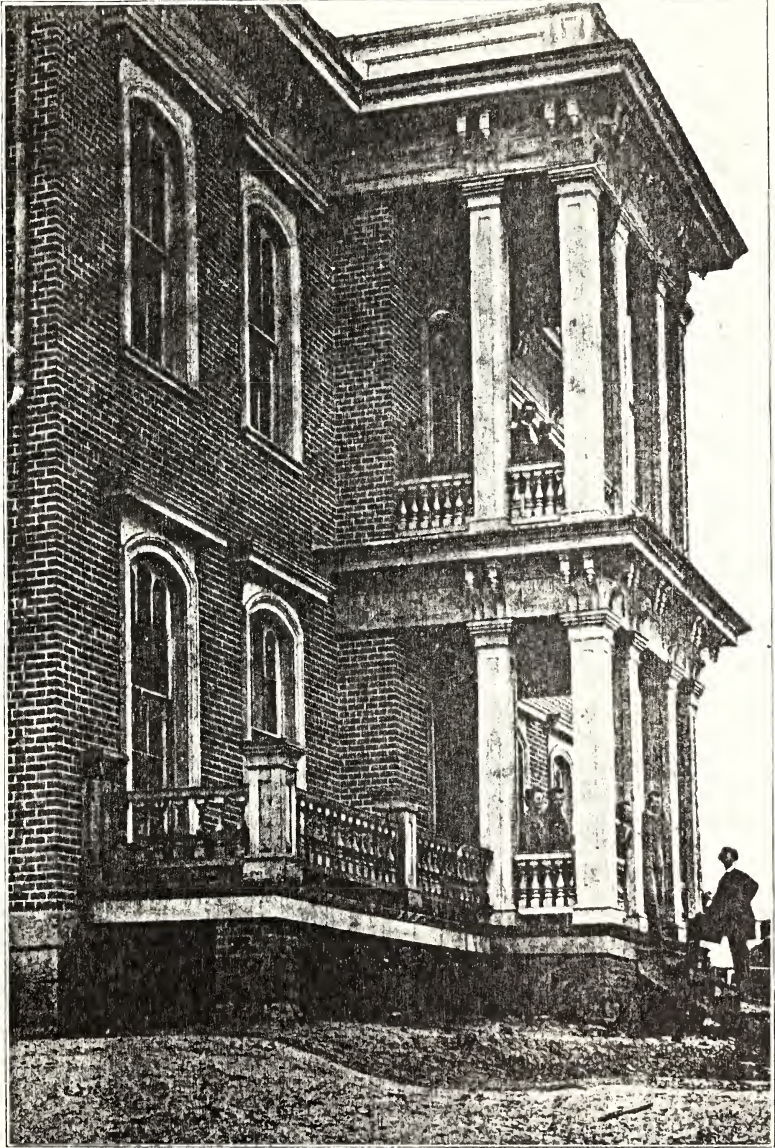
GENERAL BRIGHAM: Your Committee on Orator, consisting of COLONEL GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, CAPTAIN C. A. CABLE, CAPTAIN R. D. ELWOOD, DR. A. W. PHILLIPS, and myself, submit the following report unanimously adopted:

For Orator, ORLANDO A. SOMERS.

For Alternate, GENERAL CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

We move the adoption of the report.

GENERAL PARKHURST: Mr. President, I support the motion.



BRABSON HOUSE, OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, CHATTANOOGA, SEPT. 20, 1863,
HEADQUARTERS TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

MR. SOMERS: [As the Chair was proceeding to take the vote] *Sometimes* you ask if we are ready for the question. [Laughter.]

While I do not object to any Committee's work, I feel there is danger of making a mistake here. I think to belong to the *Army of the Cumberland* even as a private soldier is as high an honor as any man need aspire to. But to take a place among the list of illustrious speakers, who have heretofore addressed this Society, I feel is a little beyond my reach. Above all things, I have in my heart the general welfare of the *Army of the Cumberland*, and I would not have a mistake made in this matter for anything in the world. We do not want any mistake made. Of course, I could be sick —

GENERAL PARKHURST: Some of the Comrade's remarks are very proper — he is a modest fellow. [Laughter.] But the next meeting will be held in Indianapolis, and with the exception of some of us who belong to the Society, his speech will be addressed to Hoosiers, and they can stand it! [Laughter and applause.]

GENERAL BRIGHAM: We remembered that during the time we were serving in the field the private soldier filled rather an important place, and we felt that this important service ought to be recognized. We feel that it will be an honor for any general officer to serve as alternate, in case of sickness of the principal (which will not be permitted next year), to any private who served faithfully in the *Army of the Cumberland* during the war! [Applause, and cries of "Sure!" "Sure!"] [Report adopted.]

THE CHAIR: Next, I will call for the report of the SHERIDAN Statue Committee, of which GENERAL CORBIN is Chairman. Is he present? [No response.] We will pass this report

for the present as GENERAL CORBIN will undoubtedly be here soon.

GENERAL BARNETT attempted here to resign the Chair to GENERAL BOYNTON, but the latter insisted that GENERAL BARNETT should retain it.

THE CHAIR: I will ask the Corresponding Secretary to read the appointments which have been made upon certain Committees, which he will mention.

GENERAL BOYNTON: [Taking the floor determinedly.] Next in order are a few words which I propose to say *myself!*

GENERAL "ANDY" BURT: He's got his dance now! [Laughter and applause.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: First, under orders of the President *pro tempore* of this Society I will proceed to announce the following Committees appointed by his authority. [Laughter.]

Committee on Chickamauga Park.

GENERAL ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY, *Chairman*,
CAPTAIN Z. C. PATTEN,
MAJOR W. F. GOODSPEED,
MAJOR SILAS HOWE,
CAPTAIN MILTON GARRIGUS,
CAPTAIN D. F. BREMNER.

Auditing Committee.

COLONEL GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, *Chairman*,
GENERAL A. S. BURT,
GENERAL E. A. CARMAN.

Historical Committee.

GENERAL E. A. CARMAN, *Chairman*,
GENERAL GATES P. THRUSTON,
GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON,
GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
GENERAL A. S. BURT,
GENERAL JOHN T. LOCKMAN,

To which, the President instructs me to say, other members will be added when we get a full list of those present.

COLONEL KNIFFIN is a member of this Committee by virtue of his office as Historian.

Others will also be added to the Committee on Membership. It is desirable that the membership of this Committee should be distributed over the country, for the purpose of increasing the membership of the Society.

Committee on New Membership.

MAJOR W. F. GOODSPEED, *Chairman*,
MAJOR J. M. CARRINGTON,
MAJOR J. M. FARQUHAR.

On motion of COLONEL KNIFFIN, seconded by GENERAL THRUSTON, it was directed that the Vice-Presidents of the Society be added to this Committee on Membership.

GENERAL BOYNTON: Mr. Chairman, I want to know when it will be in order for me to say a few things? [Laughter, and cries of "Next year!"]

GENERAL PARKHURST: I want to make a suggestion. There is a duty for the President presiding here at this meeting to perform. According to this program for this evening's meeting, BOYNTON is to introduce our new President, and I don't

believe even *he* has "cheek" enough to stand up and introduce himself. [Laughter.]

GENERAL BURT: You don't know him!

GENERAL BRIGHAM: He has lived in Washington for some time!

GENERAL PARKHURST: I think it will be necessary for the Chairman to appoint some one to introduce the new President.

GENERAL BOYNTON: [Still standing and awaiting recognition.] Mr. Chairman, I suppose this is open for remarks? [Laughter.]

THE CHAIR: I take pleasure in appointing GENERAL PARKHURST for that duty. [Laughter and applause.]

GENERAL PARKHURST: I'm sorry I said anything. [Laughter.]

Amid cries of "Sit down!" "Sit down!" GENERAL BOYNTON takes his seat, to the great satisfaction and amusement of the members.

THE CHAIR: I see GENERAL CORBIN is now present, and his report will be in order, as we have heard from all the Committees except that on SHERIDAN Statue.

GENERAL CORBIN: Mr. President—

THE CHAIR: Come up here, General, where we can see you. [Laughter.]

GENERAL CORBIN: [Taking his place in front.] The Committee on SHERIDAN Statue is not yet ready to report. At

the instance of GENERAL BOYNTON I this morning sent a telegram to Mr. WARD, the sculptor, asking how far he has progressed with the design and all he has to say upon the subject; and I think it is only fair to the members of the Society and to Mr. WARD that we wait to get his reply before reporting. Will there be a meeting in the morning? I am going to the office now, and I expect to find an answer there. I know there has been considerable delay in this matter. Mr. WARD informed the Secretary of War and the Commission of which I am a member, that he had destroyed the first design as not being satisfactory.

GENERAL BOYNTON: Did he say anything about having been paid \$2,500 for that design, and then broken it up?

GENERAL CORBIN: Yes, he said so. He wrote me a private letter, and said he felt the embarrassment, and I think he feels quite willing to return the money if he fails to submit something entirely satisfactory. He is very ambitious and very desirous of completing the work; and in case he does the money paid will hold good.

I am sorry, Mr. President, that I cannot make a more satisfactory report, but such are the facts.

Subsequently GENERAL CORBIN presented the following telegram:

NEW YORK, *October 14, 1903.*

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General, War Department.

Have nearly completed study of horse, life size. Am just mounting on it figure of SHERIDAN. My health is better, and I expect to make good progress with the work in the next few months. The final model will be enlarged from the present size. Cannot at present fix date for completion of bronze.

J. Q. A. WARD.

THE CHAIR: I thank you, Sir. Now, Gentlemen, my very pleasant duty is completed —

GENERAL BOYNTON: No, sir! *No, sir!*

THE CHAIR: — except one of the most agreeable things I have had to do in my whole life, and that is to present to you your newly elected President, GENERAL BOYNTON. [Applause.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: Mr. President and Gentlemen of this Society: If I had not exerted myself to the limit of my ability to prevent this thing it would be more preposterous. Three or four gentlemen came to me last night suggesting my name after GENERAL PARKHURST and I had spent an hour in vainly trying to persuade GENERAL BARNETT that the interests of this Society demanded that he should serve it as President, and at the end of that hour we had been informed *flally* by him (the first experience of the kind in my life with an *Army of the Cumberland* man) that he would not serve if elected. Is there anything like that in the records of the *Army of the Cumberland* — a soldier saying he would *not* do what he might be elected or directed to do?

COLONEL STEELE: *Outrageous insubordination!* [Laughter and applause.]

— And to those gentlemen who then came to me suggesting my election, I said in *most emphatic terms* that the thing had not been in my mind, and that knowing what I do of the interests of the Society I did not consider it at all the thing to do, and I do not now consider it the thing to do.

You must not understand, Gentlemen — certainly you will not for one moment suppose, that I am not sensible, beyond any

words that I can summon to express, of the high honor involved in your action. Any one in this country, be he President or private soldier, or of any other rank between those two positions, who might be nominated or elected — nominated even, to say nothing of being elected — President of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, would be most highly honored! [Applause.]

Gentlemen, having been elected under these circumstances, and not having been allowed to protest in time, I will not say I will not serve the Society. I appreciate the honor, as I tell you, beyond any ability of mine to put my emotions in words, and under the circumstances I shall feel obliged to accept the position — [applause] — and the responsibility will be upon the people who put me into it! [Laughter and applause.]

MAJOR FARQUHAR: That's an easy load!

GENERAL BURT: We'll take it! We'll take it!

GENERAL BOYNTON: Yes [addressing COLONEL BURT], you are the chief offender! [Laughter.] If I should speak for an hour I could not express to you the feelings which this action has called up in my mind, and I will do my best. I do *not* think it is best for the Society — why, there are twenty men in the room of higher rank and standing in the *Army of the Cumberland*! [Cries of "No!" "No!"]

GENERAL PARKHURST: I ask the Chair to call BOYNTON to order — he's getting personal! [More laughter.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: I know more about it than any person in the room! While I thank you, if I had had a chance to protest *in time* [laughter], I am sure, that if we had ultimately failed with GENERAL BARNETT, one of two other candidates

might have been secured, and I was working earnestly and honestly for that.

Here GENERAL BARNETT again attempted to vacate the Chair, but GENERAL BOYNTON insisted that he should continue to preside until the end of the session.

THE CHAIR: We shall devote some time now to memorial service for comrades who have died during the past year, or since our last meeting. It is requested that the following named gentlemen shall speak for a few minutes. First, for GENERAL STANLEY, COLONEL S. W. FORDYCE. If he is present, we will like to hear from him.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND COMRADES:

Our meeting here to-day brings forcibly to all of us both pleasing and sad memories of the past. Pleasing, because of the fact that some of us still live to meet here and enjoy, for a brief time, each other's society. Sad, because of the thought that so few of the large numbers that went forth to battle for their country still survive.

They have gone as life's first pleasures;
They have faded in death away,
But those that are left are like bosom friends,
In the evening of our day.

It seems to me that on an occasion like this, one should be advised sufficiently in advance to collect his thoughts, look up records, etc., in order to speak with some accuracy. Only an hour or so ago, I was notified that I would be expected to say something on this occasion concerning our late President and comrade, GENERAL DAVID S. STANLEY. For me to get upon my feet and look my comrades in the face while I attempt to speak off-hand of him is about the most difficult thing I have ever had to do. The subject is one of so much interest and importance concerning the history of our Society that I would have

been glad to have gone more into detail concerning the life and times and the important part which our late President has played in the history of our country. I have only had time to pencil off a few words, and you will, therefore, have to accept them as the best I can offer under the circumstances. The lesson taught us in war was to obey, so that when told by a comrade that I must say something concerning the life and death of our late President, I can but make the effort.

I cannot even now recall the date of his birth, or the exact date of his death, but it was here in Washington about the middle of March, 1902, that in the presence of two of his daughters and myself, he quietly and peacefully passed away, and, two days later his remains were escorted by the military here in Washington to his last resting place in the beautiful grounds at the Soldiers' Home, where was fired over his grave the accustomed military farewell. Courageous in life, he faced death with equal courage. His last thoughts and words were for the welfare of those he left behind. Some years since he was retired as a brigadier-general and was assigned shortly afterward to take charge of the Soldiers' Home. After serving his allotted time there, he spent nearly a year in Europe, where he was stricken with that fatal malady, known as Bright's disease. Returning to his native land, he lingered here in this beautiful capital city for more than a year before the end came. Educated at West Point, and serving continuously in the army until he had reached the age limit for retirement, his was purely a soldier's life. In the war between the States, he was before its close, a major-general of volunteers, in command of the Fourth Corps of the *Army of the Cumberland*. His record in that Army, as well as before, is too well known to make special mention here. That after the death of dear old "Rosey," as we were wont to call him, GENERAL STANLEY was made President of our Society, shows how all of us appreciated him as a

soldier, and loved him as a comrade and friend. Those who served in his command loved to follow and obey him. His character for truth and courage has never been doubted. His methods were always forceful and direct. He had no patience with the coward, or the hesitating. His attachment to his soldiers and friends was of the strongest, and his dislikes for those who did not measure up to his high standard of excellence were equally as strong and intense. He has gone to that better land, and we miss his manly presence and soldierly bearing from among us here to-day. Peace to his ashes. He lived and died for the country that loved him and the country that he loved too; for the flag that floats over us, and the good he could do.

THE CHAIR: We will call upon GENERAL WILLARD WARNER to make some like expression as to GENERAL STANLEY.

GENERAL WARNER: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society, I do not intend to make any extended remarks, but I feel as though I could not let the occasion pass without laying a garland upon the grave of my friend, GENERAL STANLEY.

Possibly I knew GENERAL STANLEY longer than any one here. My acquaintance goes back to 1852. He and my brother-in-law, CHARLES R. WOODS, graduated in the same class at West Point. They came to Newark, Ohio, together, he as the guest of WOODS, to spend their vacation before being ordered into service. I came home in the same month (June '52) from California, having been a Forty-Niner, and we three young men spent three months together in the summer of '52 in gentle dalliance with the girls of Newark. In '56, he was my groomsman when I was married. He has been my guest at my house, and I have been his guest at his house. And through all these years, down to his death, I have ever known him as the honest, courageous, gallant man you all knew him to be. He

was a noble man, and a good soldier, and I am glad to give this expression of my friendship and love for him. [Applause.]

THE CHAIR: GENERAL GROSVENOR will speak of GENERAL ORLAND SMITH.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is due GENERAL ORLAND SMITH, to his memory, to his history, to his career, that a eulogy of greater perfection and more in detail than I shall be able to produce here should be accorded to him.

GENERAL ORLAND SMITH was born in Vermont in 1825, and died in Chicago on October 3, 1903. He was educated in the common schools and probably in an academy in the State of Vermont, and came to Ohio many years ago. I first knew him as far back as 1854, and had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him during all of the period between that date and his death. He came to Ohio associated with a firm engaged in building the line of railroad that passes through the section of country where I live. He was prominent and conspicuous in the prosecution of that enterprise. He continued to be connected with railroads, excepting during the time he served in the Army, until nearly the time of his death, going through various grades of position as receiver of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and finally holding a very high position with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was a man of the greatest possible detail. He never undertook anything that he did not proceed to understand it thoroughly and completely. He had been educated as a bookkeeper and was auditor of the accounts of the great railroad line with which he was connected, and put their system of bookkeeping into perfect efficiency.

He was genial, pleasant, always approachable, always polite and accommodating, and he was a man of more than ordinary ability. His acquirements were various. He was an able writer, and a forcible speaker. I remember hearing him make

a speech on the stump in one of our great Presidential campaigns that for accuracy of statement and perfection of logic I have seldom heard excelled.

He kept pace with the events of the times. Notwithstanding his great age, and the many infirmities which pursued him during the latter years of his life, he still maintained the greatest possible interest in all that was transpiring in the country, and was at all times up to date in the matter of passing events.

He was an exceedingly patriotic man. He believed in his country, and was willing to make sacrifices for his country. I think I could not now recall a man more intelligently and self-sacrificingly patriotic than he was.

He saw the storm-cloud of war coming and he appreciated the magnitude of the great struggle upon which we entered in 1861. It might be proper for me to say that GENERAL SMITH was married to Miss Peabody, and to that marriage two girls were born. One died at the age of two years and the second died during the war, at the age of nine years. The death of his children, and especially the death of the last one, made a profound impression upon the General, and weighed upon him heavily at the time and subsequently.

He served in the war from December, 1861, until February, 1864, when he resigned from the Army. He was mustered as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry at the date heretofore stated, and as colonel in January, 1862, and was promoted to brigadier-general by brevet, the date I am not quite certain of. At the time of the organization of the Seventy-Third Regiment, and for some years before, he had resided in Chillicothe, Ohio, and had a host of friends among her best people and the common people of the country. The regiment was popular with the people of Chillicothe clear through to the end of its service. It is familiar to you **all that** localities had what might very properly be called

pet regiments, and Chillicothe and Ross county and the Scioto Valley had no regiment that more nearly filled that description than did the Seventy-Third Ohio Infantry. It numbered among its officers a superintendent of the public schools, a probate judge of the county and other leading and distinguished citizens. The regiment during its service lost heavily in killed and wounded. It was pre-eminently a fighting regiment. It was under the command of COLONEL ORLAND SMITH for about one year, and then he went to the command of the Second Brigade of the Eleventh Army Corps. GENERAL SMITH was popular with his officers and popular with his men, and yet he never stooped to the conduct of the demagogue; he was a strict disciplinarian and made a model volunteer soldier.

He carried to the organization of his regiment and brigade much of the training which he had had in the organization of the forces of the railroad companies, with which he had been connected. Organization perfect, complete and in great detail were the strong points of early service as a soldier. In battle he was cool, brave and enthusiastic, but he never lost his head. He was never over-confident and never hesitated in the face of danger. He was recommended for promotion for gallantry in action by GENERALS HOOKER, HOWARD, SIGEL and others, but for some reasons he was not promoted beyond the rank that I have already referred to.

GENERAL SMITH had the great power of description, and his accounts of the battles in which he was engaged showed two things. First, his entire intelligent comprehension of what was going on around him, and second, his great power of description. He delivered an address at Burlington, Vermont, in 1896, when he was already an old man. It was at a meeting of the *Society of the Army of the Potomac*. He described in that address the part taken by him in the Lookout Valley battle, the battles around Chattanooga and the March to Knoxville.

He did all this with great modesty, and yet with great efficiency. The midnight battle fought by GENERAL SMITH'S brigade in October, 1863, secured for him the highest praise from his commanding officers. GENERAL GRANT visited the battle-ground the next day and characterized the bayonet charge made by GENERAL SMITH'S brigade as one of the most brilliant feats in arms of the whole war up to that time, and said that it reflected the greatest credit upon the commander of the brigade.

It is not my purpose to write a history of the campaigns, but rather to address myself to some description of GENERAL SMITH himself. He was a man of perfect character — I mean his character was as nearly perfect as a man, a citizen and a soldier as we get and find in our country. He was honored, respected and looked up to by men of all ranks and conditions in life. Everywhere, during the long years following the war, whenever he made his appearance upon any public occasion set apart for the soldiers, he was the center of the respect and honor paid by the soldier to the commander. He was faithful, intelligent, lovable. He was an active member in an organization which has annual meetings in the city of New York, known as the Society of the Eleventh Army Corps, and he always attended those meetings which were always held in December, in the cold weather of winter. He came the last time a year ago last winter, clear from his home in Chicago, traveling to New York and participating with his comrades in that reunion. Last winter, I believe, he failed to appear. He had been going down for quite a long time, and finally in the early days of October, he passed away.

He was a gentleman of high character, a soldier of unquestioned courage and efficiency, and a citizen that Ohio and the country may well be proud of.

He died in the city of Chicago, and his remains were brought to Columbus and buried in beautiful Greenlawn Cemetery. His memory will long linger among the people who knew

him. He will be remembered as a citizen soldier of high achievement, a citizen of untarnished character and a comrade, warm-hearted and devoted.

The Eleventh Army Corps and the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* has lost one of its most valued members, and we do ourselves honor when we drop a tear figuratively over the grave of our grand comrade.

GENERAL J. T. LOCKMAN: I would like to add one word. It is in honor of his action in Wauhatchie Valley that a hill there bears his name to-day. His fighting at that point was characterized by GENERAL THOMAS as the most brilliant of the war.

THE CHAIR: I will ask GENERAL BLAKELEY to speak of GENERAL W. A. ROBINSON.

GENERAL BLAKELEY: I have been called upon to speak of GENERAL ROBINSON. If I were called upon to speak of the death of my father, my brother, or my son, I could not feel more deeply impressed than to speak of my friend and comrade, GENERAL WILLIAM A. ROBINSON.

To know him was to love him. To know him as a soldier was to admire him. His bravery was established. To know him as a neighbor, husband, brother, father, was to be carried away with enthusiasm, for the lovely traits in that man's character.

GENERAL ROBINSON was raised upon a farm in Northwestern Pennsylvania, on the lake shore. There were eight brothers, of old Pennsylvania stock. He married his wife afterward in the same neighborhood. All the brothers came to Pittsburgh and went into business. They formed afterward the banking house of Robinson Brothers, one of the most successful private banking houses ever organized and conducted in that

city. You could go into that bank at almost any time of day and find old women, old maids, widows and orphans there seeking information in regard to the investment of the small or large funds which had been left them for support, and they knew they were in the hands of friends who would protect them. When GENERAL ROBINSON died, no one could lay a finger on anything wrong or equivocal or improper ever done by that firm or any member of it.

GENERAL ROBINSON went into service first in the Eastern Army. He came to us in Kentucky in the winter of 1861, or the spring of 1862. He went through with his regiment to the close of the war. He became lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and was finally brevetted brigadier-general for merit and gallant service on the field of battle. He was a thorough soldier—brave, strong, conscientious. He was captured at Chickamauga. He served over a year in rebel prisons, after which he came back and went on duty again, and finally ended his service under GENERAL SHERIDAN in Texas.

No soldier, no officer could lay his finger upon a defect in his character as a man or as a soldier.

He died suddenly at a sanitarium in Eastern Pennsylvania. Although I had been practically his life-long friend, I was away from my home when he died, and did not know of it until I arrived home late one Sunday night and found a communication stating that the funeral services had been held on the Saturday afternoon previous. The best I could do was to get on the train next morning and go with the mourners to the burial place on the shores of Lake Erie. Although he had not lived there for many years, I think I can safely say that there were fully a thousand of his old neighbors who followed him to his last resting place. I never saw greater sorrow shown by people who were simply neighbors, not relatives, than that exhibited by those who came there to see GENERAL ROBINSON'S

body laid to rest. It was a lovely afternoon, and as the sun sank in the western lake, they lowered him into his grave. [Quite overcome by his feelings, GENERAL BLAKELEY hesitated for some moments, and with voice quivering with emotion continued.]

MR. PRESIDENT, you knew him — I ought not to have undertaken to say anything on this subject, but I want to bear testimony to the grandeur of his character, private, public and in every relation of life. He was an honor to the human race, and it was an honor to be his friend.

THE CHAIR: Will GENERAL THRUSTON say something about GENERAL ALEXANDER McDOWELL McCOOK?

GENERAL GATES P. THRUSTON: No death could have occurred within the membership of our Society that brings with it a deeper sense of personal loss, or recalls to my mind more intimate army associations, than the death of GENERAL ALEXANDER McCOOK.

It was mainly through his kindness that I received my first promotion, and was able to serve in a larger and more congenial field of military duty.

As we know, GENERAL McCOOK belonged to that loyal and memorable family of "Fighting McCooks," so famous in the Civil War. He was an accomplished and thoroughly educated soldier, devoted to his profession. He was an able commander. He won distinction early in the war as an organizer of our Federal forces, and at Shiloh and Perryville, on the battlefield as a fighting general. His fine division was unfortunate on the first day of the battle of Stone's River, but I think the judgment of history will be that that disaster was one of those unforeseen happenings that sometimes fall to the lot of the ablest generalship. The right wing also suffered defeat at

Chickamauga, but it was not due to any lack of prowess or military judgment on his part.

The rapid changes upon that great battlefield separated his fine divisions and left him practically without a command at the crisis of the engagement.

The official records of the war will give him a most honorable place in history, and his old army associates will always remember him with warm affection.

He was a cheery host and companion at the campfire, and in the field, always hearty in his greetings. His songs frequently enlivened our headquarters. One of his favorites was a song of the Mexican war. I remember but a single verse of it that always impressed me, as the song of a soldier with the sentiment of a Christian:

“Some of us must lie beneath the Southern sod,
And some will go back o'er the sea, my boys;
But the hearts that are true to their country and God,
Will meet at the last reveille, my boys.”

GENERAL McCOOK was a knightly figure on the battlefield. He seemed to have no personal sense of fear, when duty called him into danger. He was always willing to lead.

Notwithstanding his occasional bluff manner, GENERAL McCOOK had at heart the warmest of natures, full of kindly impulses, and under a soldier's exterior, a deep sense of religious feeling.

It has been a source of much regret to me that I have been able to see little of him in these later years, but well I know that at his home and fireside he was at his best. As husband, father and friend he was greatly beloved.

THE CHAIR: We would like to hear a few words from MAJOR LOWE regarding GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, who recently died.

MAJOR W. R. LOWE: In the War of the Rebellion his services commenced while commanding his regiment, Thirty-

Eighth Illinois, in the fight at Fredericktown, Mo., October 21, 1861. When he, with his command, reached the battlefield the fighting had commenced, and, although he ranked the officer in command, he waived his rank and took his orders from the officer, COLONEL PLUMMER, whose command had commenced the battle. He commanded a brigade in the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Stone River, Tenn. In the later battle his brigade lost more men, killed and wounded, than both the other brigades of his division [1st, 20th A. C.] In the Tullahoma campaign and at the battle of Chickamauga, he commanded a brigade in the Twentieth Corps. After Chickamauga he was transferred to the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps. The only troops of the *Army of the Cumberland* sent up from Chattanooga to take part in the battle of Lookout Mountain was the brigade commanded by GENERAL CARLIN, which climbed the mountain and formed a junction with GENERAL HOOKER'S force in the vicinity of the Craven House just before dark, November 24th. The next day he led his brigade up the slopes of Missionary Ridge, and the next joined in the pursuit of BRAGG'S army as far as Ringgold, Ga. He remained in command of this brigade throughout the Atlanta campaign. During this campaign his division commander said of him: "I had known GENERAL W. P. CARLIN since we were boys together at West Point, where I was his senior by one year. His courage, skill and ability had been tested on other fields, and I confidently relied upon his cordial co-operation and support, and through all and over all I found him prompt to obey orders, and always ready for any service however dangerous or disagreeable. Wherever he was ordered he went without question, and when he led his gallant brigade into action, he did so intelligently and fearlessly." At the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, he commanded the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps, and led in this, the deciding battle of that long and bloody campaign. He remained in command of the

First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the March to the Sea and through the Carolinas, closing his fighting at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, where his division bore the brunt of the rebel attack, and suffered more than half (62 per cent.) of all the loss of the Fourteenth Army Corps in that battle.

LIEUTENANT EDWIN BORING asks recognition, and is given the floor.

LIEUTENANT BORING: What has been said here about the illustrious dead of the *Army of the Cumberland* has been so well said that I could add nothing thereto. But while listening to all these beautiful memorial talks, my mind goes back to the men who marched in the mud. I went into the service in '61 as orderly sergeant with COLONEL WICKERSHAM, and I tramped in the mud from the beginning to the end of the war, though I received my commission as lieutenant before the close of the struggle. As these remarks have been made this afternoon, there came to my mind a scrap of poetry which I picked up several years ago, and which touched me very deeply as I think it will any soldier who spent four years on the fighting line. It was entitled, "He Marched with the Boys," and ran like this:

"He wasn't no major ner kernel;
 But our pardner in trials an' joys.
 He'd spurn e'en the stars o' a general
 To march in the mud with the boys.

He wasn't no feather-bed soljer;
 In his metal was found no alloys;
 He'd never play off or shirked duty,
 But marched in the mud with the boys.

He might 'a been ailin', but staid there,
 At the front, notwithstandin' the noise;
 He never responded to 'sick call,'
 But marched in the mud with the boys.

An' when in that fight he got peppered,
As we bore him back out o' the noise,
He whispered, 'I'm goin', tell father
I marched in the mud with the boys.'

We planted him there in the valley,
Without preachin', or fiftin', or noise;
But writ 'neath his name on the shingle,
'He marched in the mud with the boys.'"

[Applause.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: I am requested by COLONEL PATRICK to ask those who are going to the reception to-morrow night to write their names on the cards which are to be left at the door, in order that a list may be had of those who attend. CAPTAIN HUSTON will come to this hotel to-morrow evening for the purpose of escorting members of the Society and their friends to the reception.

I have telegrams of regret from GENERAL MANDERSON, who is at Omaha, and CAPTAIN W. C. SQUIRES, from Seattle, deeply regretting their inability to be present with their comrades on this occasion.

Those desiring banquet tickets may obtain them here immediately after adjournment of this session. There are no dead-head tickets, but each member will pay \$5 for himself, and tickets for ladies will be the same. We will sit down promptly at 8 o'clock.

GENERAL PARKHURST: I think we usually perfect our business at this session, so as to leave nothing undone. There was one report made here this afternoon, the report of the Committee on Time and Place, by COLONEL WICKERSHAM, Chairman, on which no action was taken. I now move that report be accepted.

COLONEL WICKERSHAM: Mr. President, I think GENERAL PARKHURST refers to my statement that at the proper time I would make a motion for the appointment of a Committee to consider the proposition of making Chattanooga the permanent

meeting place; and I now rise to make that motion. I move, Mr. President, that a Committee of three, of which the President of the Society shall be one, be appointed by the Chair to report at the next annual meeting upon the wisdom of making Chattanooga, after 1904, the permanent meeting place of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, and one of the dates of each meeting the anniversary of the great battle of Chickamauga. [Motion seconded by GENERAL BURT and adopted.]

In reply to an inquiry, COLONEL WICKERSHAM stated that the intent of his motion was that the present presiding officer shall appoint the Committee.

On motion the Treasurer of the Society was authorized to pay \$100, or so much thereof as shall be found necessary, toward the general expenses of the Reunion.

THE CHAIR: I had thought, before coming here, that it would be fitting to have placed on the THOMAS monument, during the present exercises here, a suitable wreath; and I now suggest the matter in order to learn whether the Society thinks it the thing to do. Upon motion of GENERAL THRUSTON the matter of decoration of the THOMAS monument was referred to the local Committee with power to act.

The Chair announced the appointment of COLONEL WICKERSHAM and GENERAL WILLARD WARNER to act in conjunction with the President of the Society as a Committee to consider the selection of Chattanooga as a permanent meeting place, in accordance with COLONEL WICKERSHAM'S motion.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the earnest thanks of the Society are extended to the Trustees of the First Congregational Church for the use of their great auditorium and its splendid organ, so generously tendered for our Reunion, without expense to the Society.—Adjourned.

PUBLIC EXERCISES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The *Evening Star's* account of the public meeting of the Society gives an excellent idea of the gathering and the scene:

Under the most favorable auspices and before an audience composed of enthusiastic friends, the comrades of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* held their Thirty-First Annual Reunion at the First Congregational Church last night. The eulogies pronounced on this occasion were not confined to the armies of the Union, nor were the speakers only veterans of the War of the Rebellion. A distinguished officer of Great Britain told the old soldiers of his inspirations from the hard-fought fields of the great civil conflict, and a son of a former officer of the Army and a President of the United States, who has risen to high eminence in the Government of his country, told what he had learned from the stories of the battles in which his father had participated. The gathering that heard the eulogies and those who pronounced them included some of the most distinguished military men in the country, and their words were the words of experts. From start to finish the exercises proceeded with a vim, and at no time was there an uninteresting moment, for veteran or visitor.

The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Flags and bunting of all kinds were used to drape the walls and festoon the gallery rails. Above the choir loft in the center of the massive organ a huge portrait of GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS, loaned by QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL HUMPHREYS, was hung. On one side of it was draped the Headquarter's flag of the *Army of the Cumberland*, and on the other, the banner of the Cavalry Corps. A platform extending over several rows of

pews had been erected from the pulpit, and on this were seated the speakers and distinguished guests. GENERAL HENRY V. BOYNTON, the newly elected President of the Society, presided. About him on the platform were seated GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE, President of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*; MAJOR-GENERAL and MRS. HENRY C. CORBIN, U. S. A.; LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, President of the *Society of the Army of the Ohio*, and MRS. SCHOFIELD, MRS. GENERAL R. D. MUSSEY, GENERAL THOMAS M. VINCENT, HON. GEORGE C. GORHAM, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON, SIR KAY MUIR with GENERAL HAMILTON, GENERAL BARNETT, GENERAL CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, ADMIRAL WINFIELD SCOTT SCHILEY, BRIGADIER-GENERAL MICHAEL SHERIDAN, U. S. A.; GENERAL JOHN G. PARKHURST, HON. JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD, GENERAL WICKERSHAM, of Alabama; BRIGADIER-GENERAL ANDREW BURT, U. S. A.; JUDGE JOB BARNARD of the District Supreme Court; GENERAL JOSEPH H. BRIGHAM, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; REV. DR. WALLACE RADCLIFFE, REV. SAMUEL M. NEWMAN, D. D.; COLONEL HENRY A. CASTLE, GENERAL DAVID B. HENDERSON, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; COLONEL CHARLES M. BETTS, of Philadelphia; GENERAL GREEN B. RAUM, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A., President of the *Society of the Army of the Potomac*, and MAJOR-GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD, U. S. A., President of the Medal of Honor Legion.

In the seats reserved for the choir were the members of the Society to the number of a hundred or more, while in the body of the church was a vast audience of friends and comrades of other Societies and Military Associations, to the full capacity of the edifice. The galleries were filled, too, and a full orchestra from HALEY'S Band was there to render the musical numbers. Between the speeches toward the end of the program, bugle calls used in the Army were interspersed, the trumpet being

sounded by Trumpeter JOHN L. EDDY, of Troop II, Second United States Cavalry, from Fort Myer.

The exercises were opened with the sounding of "Assembly" by TRUMPETER EDDY after the playing of a medley of National airs by the orchestra. REV. DR. NEWMAN then offered a prayer and GENERAL JOHN G. PARKHURST introduced GENERAL BOYNTON as the President of the Society. On the program the introduction of the new President was assigned to GENERAL BOYNTON, who had no idea that he would be honored by his comrades. The program was, therefore, changed and he was himself introduced by GENERAL PARKHURST.

PROGRAM.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *October 14, 1903.*

Overture — National Airs *Tobani*

ORCHESTRA, under personal direction of W. A. HALEY.

Bugle Call — "The Assembly."

Prayer Rev. S. M. NEWMAN, D. D.
Presentation of New President of Society,

By Gen. H. V. BOYNTON.

Remarks PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY
Selection — "King Dodo" *Luders*

ORCHESTRA.

Oration Gen. GATES P. THRUSTON

Bass Solo — "The Recessional" *Kipling*
J. WALTER HUMPHREY.

Cornet Solo — "Violets" *Wright*

Reading — "The Advance Guard" (Written 1870) *John Hay*
Major JOHN TWEEDALE.

March — "Stars and Stripes Forever" *Sousa*
ORCHESTRA.

Bugle Call — "The General's March."

Remarks Lieutenant-General S. B. M. YOUNG

Bugle Call — "To the Standard."

Remarks Lieutenant-General JOHN M. SCHOFIELD

Bugle Call — "Reveille."

Remarks Major-General JOHN R. BROOKE

Bugle Call — "Tattoo."

Remarks Major-General HENRY C. CORBIN

Bugle Call — "The Charge."

Remarks Major-General JAMES H. WILSON
 Bugle Call — “To Arms.”
 Remarks Major-General G. M. DODGE
 Bugle Call — “Boots and Saddles.”
 Remarks Hon. DAVID B. HENDERSON
 Bugle Call — “Rally.”
 Remarks Hon. JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD
 Bugle Call —
 Remarks Major-General O. O. HOWARD
 “America” — By the entire audience with organ accompaniment by
 Dr. J. W. BISCHOFF, followed by “Auld Lang Syne.”
 Taps BUGLER, U. S. A.
 March — “American Beauty” *Haley*
 ORCHESTRA.
 (Bugle Calls by JOHN L. EDDY, Troop H, Second Cavalry, U. S. A.)

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

General G. C. KNIFFIN, <i>Chairman</i>	Colonel GREEN CLAY GOODLOE
General JOSEPH C. BRECKINRIDGE	Major JOHN TWEEDALE
General FRANK G. SMITH	Major JOHN M. CARSON
General E. A. CARMAN	Captain L. M. KELLEY

After the opening overture, “National Airs,” by HALEY’S Orchestra, and sounding of “The Assembly” by BUGLER JOHN L. EDDY, of the Second U. S. Cavalry, GENERAL BOYNTON arose and addressed the great audience which crowded every portion of the large auditorium, the members of the Society, with the speakers and other distinguished guests, occupying seats upon the platform.

GENERAL BOYNTON: The brave armies of the country, North and South, have often responded under less pleasurable and less comfortable circumstances than these to the sound of that bugle call. To-night the *Army of the Cumberland* answers “Present,” and, remembering our graves, we say, “*All present or accounted for.*”

The by-laws of our Society require that our meetings be opened by prayer to the God of Nations. DR. NEWMAN will lead the audience in prayer.

DR. S. M. NEWMAN: Let us pray. Ever blessed and precious Father — we thank Thee for the interest which Thou dost take in all associations which are the outgrowth of past struggles of the Nation, whereby is fostered the spirit of comradeship and patriotism, which grow up in companies of men. We thank Thee for Thy care over us in cherishing all such associations, and in binding us together more truly by means of them that we may learn better what life is, in company with each other, through the recalling of past deeds, and through the reminiscences which come out of the experiences of danger and struggle.

We ask, therefore, Thy blessing upon this gathering tonight; upon all who shall speak, and upon all who shall sit and listen and find their hearts burning with remembrance of days gone by. Make us better for coming here. Be with all who remain of those who assembled for duty in the past years of the struggle, and grant Thy grace that evermore we may look up to Thee for help.

Hear us in prayer! Bless and keep our steps through all life in this great Nation, which we call our Comtry, upon which let Thy blessing rest evermore, from our Chief Executive to the humblest citizen!

We ask it for Thy name and mercy's sake! Amen.

GENERAL BOYNTON: We have reached a point in the program, early in the evening, which I cannot execute, for when this program was written, and written by myself, nothing was farther from my thoughts than that I should be elected President of the Society. Consequently, I cannot well present the President, and another member of the Society has been delegated for that task. GENERAL PARKHURST of Michigan, a much older member of the Society than myself, and a much more efficient one on many fields of action, will perform that duty for the Society. [Laughter.]

GENERAL PARKHURST: Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen — This is a very honorable and a very pleasing duty that I have to perform.

We have, in the thirty-five or thirty-six years of our organization, had but four Presidents. They have been our great generals. The first was the greatest general, as I think, of the Civil War — GEORGE H. THOMAS! [Applause.] Then came that other brilliant general officer — “Old Rosy!” [Applause.] THOMAS held the position as long as he lived; ROSECRANS died President of this Society. But there was an interval when another gallant member of the *Army of the Cumberland* held the position, and that man was LITTLE PHIL SHERIDAN. [Applause.] Then came our grand cavalry commander, GENERAL STANLEY, who died in office. [Applause.]

Now, then, we have come to elect the fifth President of the organization in thirty-six years, and although this President that we have elected has not commanded the forces in the field that these other Presidents have commanded, he has done more to perpetuate the memory of the men who did this Army such great service than any man in our Society. [Applause.]

It is to the President that we have elected to-day that we are indebted for the accurate history and reports of our meetings, and the publication of our records, our books, our histories. We have, as members of the Society know (though I do not suppose others here understand it) a book, published each year in very elegant manner, giving the proceedings of each meeting which had been held during our entire history. It is well gotten up and is a credit and ornament to any library, public or private. It ought to be in every public library for the information of our children and future generations. There are now thirty-one of our history volumes.

That is what we have done to-day, and this the President we have elected — our friend, GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON [applause] whom there is no need of introducing to this Washing-

ton audience, where he is known better than any other man here. [Applause.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: GENERAL PARKHURST, my Comrades of the *Army of the Cumberland*, and Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington, I am sure you will sympathize with me after such remarks as those of GENERAL PARKHURST, naming me in the same breath with those great men, my predecessors. For the first time in my remembrance, the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* has been guilty of anti-climax. Heretofore it has chosen from great soldiers, and I would not have dared, or have had the face to have named those kings of our army, and to have admitted in this presence that I had been elected to succeed that military galaxy of great captains whom the country knows and honors and whom our Society loves and loved through all its years, and whose memory we worship — a most distinguished company of presidents worthy of such a Society! And I think you will certainly sympathize with me when you hear that up to midnight last night I was doing my best to secure the election of one of two or three other men — first GENERAL BARNETT and next GENERAL CORBIN — and about 4 o'clock this afternoon was astonished by the announcement that I had been selected for President of the Society. As I said to my comrades this afternoon, they are the responsible ones in this event and they must bear the responsibility for the manner in which this Society will be managed for one year to come.

[Turning to those upon the platform.] I have no words and can find no words, my comrades, to express the emotions which rise in my mind and heart as I think of what has come to me by your action to-day. Every one of you will know better than any in this audience can know — unless they have been through what you have been through, and what soldiers of all armies, not only north but south, have been through — you alone

can appreciate how I must feel to be brought suddenly to this position, in the face of such an audience as this, and in this Capital, where have been heard the efforts and eloquence of the strong men of every army that fought on either side of our struggle.

I cannot put into words the degree of thankfulness which I feel. You have my thanks: I can say no more. [Applause.]

[Addressing the audience.] It is now my great pleasure, as I know it is that of every soldier of the *Army of the Cumberland*, and I am sure it will be yours, after you have heard him, to introduce the orator of the evening, who will deliver the annual historical address for which our constitution provides. When you see GENERAL GATES P. THRUSTON, whom I am about to present, you will not believe that he was one of the founders of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, when the first badge was prepared in 1865. He has been ever since one of the most prominent, active and efficient members. Entering the army as a captain in the First Ohio Infantry, he soon rose to a prominent staff position, serving on the staff of GENERAL THOMAS; and when a man is stamped with that stamp, he is a coin which passes wherever the armies of either north or south are known. He served also on the staff of GENERAL ROSECRANS, and was associated intimately throughout many months with that distinguished corps commander, GENERAL ALEX. MCCOOK — whose death we deplore greatly to-night. Thus he was associated with that illustrious family of “Fighting McCooks.”

So I have great pleasure in presenting to this audience and to the members of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, who all know him and love him, GENERAL GATES P. THRUSTON of Nashville, Tenn.



BRIG.-GEN. GATES P. THRUSTON.

GENERAL G. P. THURSTON'S ADDRESS.

Our Society met in this beautiful city twenty-four years ago to dedicate the splendid monument erected to the memory of the last Commander of our army, the first President of our Society, a soldier true to the highest ideals of patriotism and heroism, GEORGE HENRY THOMAS of Virginia.

Sixteen years ago we came again to dedicate the memorial erected in honor of our friend and comrade, JAMES A. GARFIELD, illustrious as citizen, soldier, orator, statesman, ruler — a man in whom any army might well take pride.

In May, 1902, our comrades, with affectionate devotion, placed the remains of our well-beloved commander, GENERAL WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS, in their historic home at Arlington.

And now we come again in remembrance of our early commander, GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, the inspiring genius of many a successful campaign, to add our tribute of affection.

How many familiar faces we miss to-night! All the commanders of the *Army of the Cumberland*, ROBERT ANDERSON, SHERMAN, BUELL, ROSECRANS, THOMAS. Think of the list of names! All the Presidents of our Society, nearly all our corps and division commanders, and the great majority of our comrades have gone to their reward. Since our last meeting, we have lost the honored President of our Society, GENERAL DAVID S. STANLEY, and our able corps commander, our friend and cheery comrade, GENERAL ALEXANDER McDOWELL McCOOK. I shall always feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to the memory of GENERAL McCOOK that I cannot repay in words. Among other kindnesses he gave me my first promotion. Is there a family to whom the nation owes a greater obligation for its record in the Civil War than the loyal family of "Fighting McCooks."

Sorrows and losses come to us each year, but in our fast diminishing ranks the spirit and friendships of the survivors of the dear old *Army of the Cumberland* still bind us together in affectionate comradeship.

At the last meeting of our Society, in Louisville, our distinguished comrade, COLONEL ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY, in his address, presented a most comprehensive and brilliant analysis of the achievements of our Army. He measured the great breadth of its field of operations, the vast territory it brought under subjection to national authority, its successes in the first and later decisive battles of the war. He called to mind the fact that it occupied the center or place of honor in the great military line of operations, and that in its unity the *Army of the Cumberland* yielded but a single field to the enemy — the field of Chickamauga — yet it triumphed in the strategy of the campaign, and left to our adversaries only the shadow of victory.

The further we drift away from the events of the Civil War the more we are impressed by them. Time has ennobled our work, and in the retrospect we realize that we have indeed lived and acted in the heroic age of our national history.

The constitution of our Society provides that the subject of the annual address shall relate to the history of the *Army of the Cumberland*, but its great story has been so often told, and with such wealth of details, that I hesitate to enter upon it.

In this new era of universal devotion to the interests of our country, I am reluctant to revive the controversies of the past, or to recall the victories or defeats of the Civil War. There is a subject, however, that has not received the attention its importance merits from our military critics and writers at the north or south. I shall, therefore, take the liberty of considering briefly *The Numbers and Rosters of the Two Armies in the Civil War*.

The veterans of the war, Federal and Confederate, are commending our able Secretary of War for his efforts to obtain

the names, numbers and full enrollment of the soldiers of the Confederacy. These records are necessary to complete the official history of the war and to justly recognize the American soldiers of the south.

We have had very meager and indefinite figures by which to compare the numbers of enlistments and the magnitude of the two armies, Federal and Confederate, in the great conflict.

Unfavorable comparisons and contrasts are frequently suggested as to the number of soldiers engaged upon each side, but I believe when the official rolls and figures are placed upon the same basis and finally reported and compared, there will be no room for contrasting criticism as to the magnitude of the two armies, or as to the courage, the prowess, or generalship of the American soldiers from the north or the south.

Fortunately the names and full enrollment of the Union forces are complete. The official figures, embracing the entire rolls, the enlistments and re-enlistments for long and short terms of service, the one hundred-days men, three-months men, the ninety-days men, the veteran reserves, the home guards, the colored troops, amount to the large aggregate enrollment of 2,778,304 men. This large total reduced to a basis full-term enlistment for the war would probably cut down the aggregate numbers or enlistments to about 1,700,000 men.

The absence of systematic records of the Confederate forces, the loss or destruction of official papers during the evacuation of Richmond, and during the chaos of the reconstruction period, has left no definite summary or figures by which the total enrollment of the armies and detached forces of the Confederacy can be accurately estimated.

In 1869, soon after the Civil War, and during the era of prejudice that naturally succeeded, Dr. JOSEPH JONES, an ex-Confederate surgeon, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society at New Orleans, prepared a paper upon the "Confederate losses during the war."

In this paper he stated that "the available Confederate force capable of active service in the field did not during the entire war exceed 600,000 men." I quote from his brief paper. It contains no statistics or special grounds for his estimate of the number of forces. DR. JONES stated that his "calculation is given only as an approximation," but I quote it, as it has become historic.

The official papers of the Confederate War Department, including the incomplete army-rolls, had been captured at the close of the war and were stored in the War Department at Washington, and therefore I do not think DR. JONES' estimate from memory or unofficial data can be relied upon as accurate.

"Available force" is a very indefinite and confusing term. We would usually interpret it as the effective field force or fighting strength of an army. It does not generally constitute more than about 60 or 65 per cent. of the full army enrollment. There may have been a million enlistments on the original Confederate rolls during the four years of the war, including re-enlistments and transfers, and men on post or detached and temporary duty, or home guards, veteran or invalid soldiers guarding forts, or enlisted deserters (who are counted on the Federal rolls), and yet out of this whole number the available force capable of active service in the field may not have been over 600,000 soldiers. During the war the average effective strength of the Federal armies was 65 per cent. of its enrollment. In the same proportion, "an available force" of 600,000 Confederates would represent an enrollment of nearly a million men, or to be exact, 923,076. DR. JONES' approximate estimate was published in the Southern Historical Society papers, and later his figures were published in various forms throughout the south. Unfortunately his statement that the "available force in the field capable of active service amounted to 600,000 men" was quoted and requoted from time to time, until by

some strange process of evolution it was later regarded as an official statement of the entire enlisted forces of the Southern Army of all classes and duties, and is now quite generally accepted at the south as the aggregate of the enrolled forces of the Confederacy.

DR. JONES' 600,000 estimate is engraved upon enduring monuments in the south, commemorating the Confederacy, in contrast with the engraved figures of the large official Federal enrollment. They are printed in contrasting figures upon the certificates of membership in the Confederate societies. The southern orators usually repeat the contrasting numbers at meetings and dedications in honor of the Confederate soldier. They are printed in the southern school-books, and thus a misleading historical error in figures, as I believe, originally possibly a just "approximate calculation" of the available force of the Confederacy, has been repeated, until its original significance and meaning have been changed and forgotten, and this mainly from lack of the full Confederate rolls, and of definite information upon the subject, and, I may say, usually with no intention to misrepresent the facts.

It was not the special duty of any southern Governor or Confederate veteran to worry through the haystack of Confederate army-rolls to find the exact number of the total enlistments. The majority of the southern veterans are too busy with the earnest things of life to bother with the statistics of the Civil War and the camp fire, or bivouac regulars who, after the manner of our northern Grand Army posts, usually administer upon the military affairs of the Confederacy at the south, were quite content with DR. JONES' estimate of 600,000. Why should they not be? It is certainly small enough!

The main material is in the War Department at Washington. During the reconstruction days a new class of politicians had invaded some of the southern State capitol buildings and perhaps had lighted their pipes and kindled the fires with the

army-rolls. Occasionally some thoughtful Confederate has urged in the southern papers that the accepted estimate of Confederate forces was much too small, but the protests have made very little impression. No salary was waiting for the industrious historical pioneer who might investigate and work up a reliable summary of the rolls. It was in fact a convenient temptation to accept DR. JONES' "approximate calculation" as the true history and number of the entire enrollment. DR. JONES was a most excellent gentleman and an accomplished physician. I knew him personally. Six hundred thousand in round numbers sounded well. The very figures suggest the immortal 600 of Balaklava. They are enshrined in poetry and printed in eloquent prose; and thus these ancient figures of DR. JONES and this chronic and misleading historical error, as I believe it to be, have drifted down to our time without serious investigation or contradiction, and as I have stated, mainly from lack of exact and definite information, and usually with no intention to misrepresent the facts.

I desire to present a brief analysis of the figures representing the enrollments and actual strength of the two armies, Confederate and Federal, in the Civil War, and some reflections regarding them, with the view of correcting, to some extent at least, this widely spread misapprehension as to the 600,000 estimate, and to give a more just impression of the actual fighting strength upon each side. I trust I may be able to discuss the subject impartially and without partisan spirit. The truth, I am sure, will leave no ground for unfavorable comment or comparison as to the military record upon either side.

The time has come when the veterans of both armies desire to know the truth, the whole truth, unbiased by sentiment or prejudice. The sincere purposes, the patriotic aspirations and the honorable and indeed brilliant record of the Confederate soldier have long since been crystalized into history, and no pres-

entation of the facts can detract from the laurels he has won. His enduring courage and manhood through the years of the great conflict stand clear above the collapse at Appomattox and survived after the war in a citizenship of which any nation might be proud. His sons shared with our sons the new honors of the Spanish War in loyal devotion to our united country.

The heroism of the American soldiers on both sides of the great struggle will continue to challenge the admiration of the student of history as long as the story of war is told.

We will not be able to know the total enrollment of the soldiers of the Confederacy until Secretary Root's investigations are completed and the final reports are received from the southern States (and I may say, it may be years before final and satisfactory results are reached), but for some time past we have had approximate information and figures that I think readily establish the fact that the estimate of an "available force of 600,000 soldiers" does not represent much more than half of the enlistments, and re-enlistments, and transfers, and enrollments of Confederate soldiers during the four years of the war, which must have aggregated in numbers at least a million men.

It is, therefore, manifestly unjust to set up in contrasting figures the full official Federal enlistment on the one side and the "available force in the field" estimate of 1869 on the other side, as history or true history. They represent two entirely different standards of estimation that are confusing.

This method of calculation and criticism is a relic of the war and of the days when we were all partisans. It is one of the myths of that unhappy era that has outlived its day and generation. If practical, useful and truthful results are to be reached, the two full enrollments, or rosters of enlistments, Federal and Confederate, should be placed upon the same basis and compared or contrasted, and I am satisfied that neither side will suffer by this just method of comparison.

Upon making some investigation as to the approximate numbers of the Confederate enrollment, I find that the State of North Carolina sometime since printed the rolls of its Confederate soldiers, aggregating about 125,000 men. A more recent summary increases the number to 127,000. The State of Tennessee has long claimed and fairly established the fact that she sent 115,000 soldiers into the southern armies, besides her contribution to the Union forces. At the dedication of the battlefield of Chickamauga, GOVERNOR OATES of the State of Alabama, in his admirable address, reported that Alabama had furnished 100,000 soldiers to the Confederacy, a larger proportion than I have assigned to Tennessee. Mississippi, by a quite generally accepted computation, furnished 85,000.

By these estimates, the enlistments or enrollments of these four States aggregate 427,000 soldiers. Virginia, according to the official reports, sent twelve or fourteen more regiments into the war than North Carolina, or their equivalent in battalions and companies, and the State of Georgia a number of regiments more.

A proportionate increase in the enlistments in Virginia and Georgia would credit Virginia with an enrollment of about 150,000 and Georgia with about 125 to 130,000.

These six of the eleven seceding States, by this estimate, seem to have furnished over 700,000 Confederate soldiers, or enlistments to that number. The remaining five seceding States, including the large States of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, according to the census of 1860-61, giving the number of men of military age in these States, should have furnished over 300,000 soldiers, computing numbers in the same proportion. Add these numbers to the 700,000 and you have an approximate aggregate of over a million men, not counting the large number of soldiers (probably 90,000) furnished by the border States to the Confederacy.

Suppose we try another method of calculation. On the base of the imposing and beautiful Confederate monument erected at Austin, the capital city of Texas, the Confederate and Federal enlistments are engraved as follows:

“Number of men enlisted, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Confederate Armies } 700,000 \\ \text{Federal Armies } 2,859,132. \end{array} \right.”$

an increase of nearly 100,000 over the official Federal figures, and also of 100,000 over the usual Confederate estimates. Again, and below the above inscription on the same monument:

“Losses from all causes, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Confederate } 437,000 \\ \text{Federal } 485,216. \end{array} \right.”$

It will be observed that there is manifestly an error upon the face of this enduring record, presuming death losses may be intended. It seems impossible that there should be a loss of 437,000 Confederate soldiers out of so small an enlistment as 700,000, or a loss of over four-sevenths of the entire enrolled forces of the Confederacy.

Upon the examination of the census of 1890, twenty-five years after the Civil War, I find that at that time there were still living in the United States 432,020 Confederate soldiers, leaving out of the account the number of deaths that occurred during this long interval.

Now if we add to the number of surviving Confederate soldiers in 1890, the number of deaths during the war, as registered on the Texas monument, we have an aggregate of nearly 900,000 Confederates. Add to this number the deaths during the interval of twenty-five years, according to the approved American tables of death rates (144,000), and we will have over a million soldiers or enlistments.

Again, referring to the official census of 1890. If there were then surviving 432,000 Confederate soldiers, the American

life tables show that at the close of the war in 1865 there must have been 600,000 surviving Confederate soldiers after all the losses of the war are deducted. These were, of course, actual soldiers, not numbers of enlistments. (According to the life tables the numbers would be about 575,000, but the veterans of the war, owing to their disabilities, would show a slightly increased death rate, bringing the numbers up to at least 600,000.)

How much more accurate are the official figures of the census than the "approximate estimates" and misleading guesses of the local historians, sometimes so sensitive lest errors might creep into the historical records.

Let us take a third illustration. According to the census of 1860, the eleven seceding States (omitting Missouri and Kentucky) had more than a million white men eligible to military duty (1,069,000), that is, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; and as General Grant is said to have aptly remarked, during the war the Confederate authorities "Robbed the cradle and the grave" for soldiers between the ages of seventeen and fifty years or over, in their struggle to maintain the strength of their armies, thus increasing the number of available men to about 1,200,000! Owing to the south's large agricultural slave population, she was able to send to her armies, or to some class of military service, almost her entire white male population. Over 200,000 youths in these States arrived at the military age during the four years of the war. With this large number of available soldiers at her command, does it seem just or a compliment to the seceding States, to insist that only one-half of their white military population was willing to enlist in the southern cause?

Is it not more of a compliment to the courage and patriotism of these States, to recognize the fact, so often claimed by them, that nearly their entire white male population, including young and old, capable of bearing arms, arose to resist — what the south then regarded as invasion, and coercion, rather than

attempt to limit their total enlistments and re-enlistments to the small number of 600,000 or 700,000, about one-half of their available military population, omitting the large number of recruits from the border States, which much more than equalled the Federal enlistments in the seceding States.

The State of Ohio, with a population in 1860, of about one-third of the population of the seceding States, according to her official reports enlisted over 313,000 soldiers for long and short terms, to maintain the integrity of the Union. Indiana sent over 74 per cent. of her men of military age into the war, according to the census.

Can the eleven seceding States afford to admit, that Ohio and Indiana were more patriotic than the south, and that their sons enlisted in much larger proportion, than the men of the south, who were resisting the (so-called) invasion of their homes and firesides! I think not.

The theory of the total enrollment of only 600,000 or 700,000 men certainly does injustice to the south. It minimizes its patriotism. It does injustice to the north in presenting a contrast of figures, that has no real basis of fact. Can the south afford to exalt and idealize the courage of a limited number of its soldiers, at the expense of its patriotism? or what it regarded as loyalty to secession. If there were only 600,000 patriots on the army-rolls, there must have been 300,000 or 400,000 unpatriotic shirks hiding out in the woods somewhere. The theory of small numbers cuts both ways. It places the south in a dilemma.

It reminds me of the story of the old Federal at the north, who talked so much at the family fireside, about how he had fought and how many rebels he had killed in the war, that one day his little son said to him, "I say, Pa, did any body help you put down the Rebellion?"

When the Confederate rolls are finally summarized, I think

it will be found that there were other southern patriots, who took a hand in the big war, besides the alleged 600,000.

Mr. Blaine in his "Political History," states that the armies of the south numbered about 1,100,000 men. When the rosters of the regiments and detached forces of the Confederacy are complete, as called for by the Secretary of War — I think the aggregate will nearly reach Mr. BLAINE'S calculation. GENERAL AINSWORTH of the War Department has recently estimated their strength at about a million men, and SENATOR DANIELS of Virginia, at 800,000.

I have lived in the south nearly forty years. My ancestry is mainly southern, and I feel that I have a right to discuss this subject as a southerner, as well as from the standpoint of an *ex-Federal soldier*. I have, perhaps, become sensitive as to this contrast of figures, but to my mind, it gives so misleading an impression, that it should not be perpetuated and allowed to go down as history, to the new generations, north and south. The figures 27 or 2,800,000 and 600,000 have a kind of five to one flavor and significance, quite out of harmony with our Federal Army ideas of history. They in fact suggest the arithmetical proportions of that old ante-bellum myth, or fiction held by an occasional radical or hotblood of the south, "befo the wah" that one southern could take care of about five Yankees, a very misleading dogma, as it turned out.

The figures remind me of an incident of the unhappy and demoralizing days of reconstruction: Judge Rice, a prominent and well-known politician of Alabama, who had been a Democrat and a Confederate soldier, undertook to change front, and run for Congress, upon the Republican ticket.

When he delivered his first campaign speech, his old Democratic friends began to gey him with questions: "Say Jedge, didn't you urge our young men to jine the southern army? Didn't you say one southerner could whip five Yankees?"

“Well, perhaps I did,” the judge replied. “Didn’t you say, right here in Huntsville, that we could whip the damn Yankees with pop guns?” “Yes, I did,” the judge said, “But damn it, the Yankees wouldn’t fight us with pop guns. They wouldn’t fight us that way. The rascals came at us with powder and shot — circumstances changed.”

I have rarely met a southerner who claimed to be a “five to one hero” during my residence at the south. I think the species has long since become extinct.

We are all more or less influenced by our environment. I have had some things to learn at the south, and some to unlearn. My convictions as to the war, I may say, have stuck pretty close by me, but I would be recreant to the truth, to my home and friends at the south, if I had anything but kindness and compliments to report as to them. The old veterans of the southern army are among my best friends. They are the south’s best citizens — the peers of the best type of gentlemen to be found in any country, liberal, generous in sentiment and free from partisanship. They are looking to the present and the future, not complaining as to the past. The friendships, the mutual consideration and regard, of the soldiers at the south, Confederate and Federal, have been an important factor in allaying our political antagonism and reviving the spirit of nationality throughout the south. No section of our great Republic has to-day more interest or pride in its unity and its destiny than the south.

Turning to my subject again, and to the large official Federal enrollment, we find that the number of soldiers credited to the national armies usually gives a misleading impression, owing to the very completeness of the official record.

The large aggregate of 2,778,000 in round numbers, must

be carefully analyzed and sifted to give a just estimate of the available force, or of the fighting strength of the Union armies.

These figures include the entire enrollments or enlistments of all classes, single, double and treble during the four years of the war.

As I have stated, they include all local and temporary enlistments. For instance: The First Ohio Infantry with which I entered the service enlisted three times. First in 1861 "for three months," again in 1861 "for three years," and in 1864 "till the end of the war." Thus this large regiment is counted three times in the general enlistment. One hundred and thirty-six regiments enlisted two or three times during the war, and are counted two or three times on the rolls. Three hundred regiments entered upon the rolls served upon the border or in the rear, and never got into action or saw a battle. Nearly 400,000 enlistments were for one year; 88,000 for nine months; 108,000 for three months; over 86,000 for 100 days. Nearly 300,000 of the men enrolled enlisted just before the close of the war, too late to participate in its active campaigns or engagements.

One hundred and eighty-six thousand enlistments of colored troops were carried upon the rolls. Owing to various causes, the names of the same soldiers often appear upon the general roll four or five times. Every transfer added a new name to the rolls.

These illustrations enable us to realize how misleading are the large figures and numbers usually credited to the national armies. They give an exaggerated impression of the actual forces. If every enlistment, re-enlistment and transfer of soldiers made in the southern armies during the four years of war was counted upon their rolls, it would certainly nearly double any estimate of their available force in the field.

Mr. Fox, who has published the most complete statistics

of the Federal forces in the Civil War, states that, "it is doubtful if there were 2,000,000 individuals actually in service during the war," on the Federal side, that is, for all long and short terms of service.

The official report of the Provost Marshal General shows the combined strength of the Federal armies at different periods during the war (deducting absentees) in round numbers as follows:

On July 1, 1861, the combined armies numbered . . .	183,000
January 1, 1862	527,000
January 1, 1863	698,000
January 1, 1864	611,000
March 31, 1865	657,000

This was "the available force capable of active service in the field," to use DR. JONES' expression regarding the Confederate forces. More than half of them were practically rear guards. As you see, the numbers do not run up into the millions. They include the entire Union forces — at the front, in the rear, in reserve, guarding cities, bridges, railways, block houses and stores, and the front of the army line, I may say, extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains.

The armies of the Confederacy were of necessity much less in numbers. They had probably not one-half the strength of the forces engaged upon the Federal side — perhaps less than one-half, but at the front, at the points of actual contact, and conflict, in the great battles, owing to their interior lines, railways and defensive advantages, the south as we know full well was able to bring equal, or nearly equal, forces into action; sometimes, in fact, superior numbers.

The stupendous and appalling duty, or task, that confronted the armies of the Union required a vastly superior force; a task that might well have caused the patriotic people

of the north and border States to hesitate in dismay. An army of invasion and aggression, under the conditions of modern warfare, has to meet and overcome tremendous odds, as compared with the demands upon an army of defense. This general rule as to offensive and defensive warfare has been well recognized ever since the time when Leonidas and his little band of Spartans held back the hosts of the Persian Army in the narrow pass of Thermopylae.

In the American Revolution, our small Colonial forces —

“The Old Continentals,
With their ragged regimentals.”

held the disciplined armies of England at bay for six or seven years. When the British ventured to leave their ships, and the cities of the Atlantic Coast, and march into the interior, their campaigns of invasion soon ended at Saratoga, Kings Mountain, and Yorktown.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, with a handful of Tennesseans and Kentuckians, occupying a strong defensive position below New Orleans, in a single battle, well nigh destroyed PACKINGHAM'S large army of British veterans.

The difficulties of an army of invasion were remarkably illustrated in the recent war in South Africa. Superiority in numbers to the extent of ten or twenty, or even thirty to one, did not seem to bring success to British arms.

Great Britain sent over 445,000 soldiers, according to recent official reports, to fight an armed force of perhaps 30,000 or 40,000 Boers. We know the English, Scotch Highlanders, the Irish, the Canadians and Australians made good soldiers. The resources of the British were apparently without limit — yet this “wretched little population of Boers,” as Lord Salisbury calls them, defied the power and prowess of the whole British Empire for two or three years, and the final result was only humiliation and partial success.

Our friends, GENERAL JOHN MORGAN and GENERAL BASIL DUKE, undertook a little by-play in the way of a campaign of invasion, north of the Ohio River. They were as gallant and dashing a pair of soldiers as ever led a charge. They struck terror into the hearts of the home guards for a time, but their campaign soon degenerated into a kind of cavalry stampede, that was finally rounded up at Columbus, Ohio.

When ROBERT E. LEE, the great and lovable General of the Confederacy, crossed Mason and Dixon's line, and marshaled his splendid army upon the hills near Gettysburg, only a few miles north of Maryland, how rapidly his difficulties multiplied. The *Army of the Potomac* had but recently suffered repeated disasters upon Virginia soil. GENERAL MEADE had been in command only three days, but when his army became an army of defense, upon the loyal hills of Pennsylvania, GENERAL LEE's army of invasion was soon compelled to retire behind the protecting line of the Potomac River.

Ah! the love of home is an inspiring sentiment. It gets close to the heart. It nerves the arm of the defenders to strike hard

"For our altars and our fires,
God and our native land."

If an army of invasion (so-called) from the south could have fought its way northward, and threatened or attacked the cities and homes of New England or Michigan, they would have struck the same desperate courage with which the south met the so-called army of invasion from the north, at Shiloh and Atlanta. GENERAL LEE had to meet this new spirit of defense, when he crossed the line and ventured to invade the north.

These illustrations show how impossible it is to measure the honors or to fix the standard of courage or manhood on either side of a great conflict like our Civil War. The dispro-

portion in numbers lays no foundation for unfavorable comparison or contrasting criticism. There are other controlling factors that must be taken into account, if the question of superiority is to be considered, or a judicial decision reached as to which were the best types of physical prowess and manhood in the Civil War.

The territory of the seceding States (omitting Missouri and Kentucky) comprised over 800,000 square miles, an area as great or greater than the combined territory of Great Britain (including Ireland) France, Germany and Italy. It had a white population of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 Americans of almost pure Anglo-Saxon strain. It is the land of the Scotch-Irish men, the Puritan of the south, tough in fibre of brain and body, the land of the descendants of the old-time Virginia aristocracy; of the South Carolina Hotspurs, a class of American born and bred to rule or fight.

Great distances had to be fought over, high mountains scaled, deep rivers crossed, vast stores transported, and the whole area in rear defended. What greater example of courage and manhood has history, ancient or modern, furnished, than was shown by our national armies in marching 500 miles down into the very heart of the Confederacy — scaling the high mountains, crossing the deep rivers, pushing through forest and field into the territory of 6,000,000 Americans of our own blood, the home of more than a million Confederate soldiers, and what is more — staying there, winning great victories there, and finally maintaining and restoring the supreme authority of the National Government over this vast southern section and population. There is no rule of numbers that can measure such success. The very achievement defies comparison or criticism.

When our beloved and great-hearted PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN stated that he was proud to belong to the same race as the southern soldiers who marched with GENERAL PICKETT

up the slopes of Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg—he paid a beautiful and well-merited tribute to the almost matchless soldiers of GENERAL LEE, but what veteran of the *Army of the Cumberland* was not reminded by the remark, that the slopes of Mission Ridge at Chattanooga were even steeper than the famed heights of Gettysburg!

In the cruel drama of war, what more splendid example of enduring courage does history recall than was shown when ROSECRANS' Army changed front and stayed the storm of disaster at Murfreesboro, turning defeat into victory; or when glorious old "PAP THOMAS," with half our *Army of the Cumberland*, held at bay from noon till night the entire army of BRAGG and LONGSTREET, far off upon the hills of Northern Georgia at Chickamauga, nearly 400 miles south of our base of supplies.

No, my comrades and fellow-citizens, there is no standard by which we can compare the soldiers of the north and the soldiers of the south in the great war, that does not reflect honor upon both. It was a war between Americans, Anglo-Saxons in the main, of the same general ancestry and of the same inherited characteristics.

The best lesson of the Civil War and one that every section of our great Republic should remember teaches us that there are no geographical limits to American manhood. It cannot be sectionalized. All opinions to the contrary must be regarded as the offspring of mere partisanship and provincialism. They do not rise to the true standard of the broad spirit of Americanism. As one of our distinguished Confederates, ex-GOVERNOR PORTER of Tennessee, stated at the dedication of our Tennessee monuments, Confederate and Federal at Chickamauga, "If the combatants had not already learned it, they learned it upon this field, that educated Americans, of every section of the American Union, were alike brave in action, and that advantages won by either resulted from the character of their leadership."

In the conflicts and struggles between the Puritan and the Cavalier and their descendants, many victories have been won and lost, but the question as to "Who is the master" is still unsettled. In the words of the poet of Scotland,

There are, "hills beyond Pentland and firths beyond Forth,
Be there Lords in the Lowlands, there are chiefs in the north."

As ADMIRAL SCHLEY said of Santiago, "There's glory enough to go round," yes, and to spare. I am glad we have this splendid sailor with us to-night. Every soldier of the *Army of the Cumberland* will cheer this generous sentiment.

We won the honors of success in the Civil War, and we know full well that we can never hope to have a share in any other duty, or achievement, so useful, so honorable or so memorable, but the Federal soldier must be cold and ungenerous, indeed, whether his home be at the north or south, if he fails to pay the tribute of respect and admiration to the soldiers of the Confederacy, who matched deeds with us through four long years, who with a narrower and mistaken loyalty, as we think, but with like sincerity, courage and devotion, and under greater trials and sacrifices, fought a losing fight, clear through to the bitter end of the great tragedy; who lost all save the jewel of an honorable record, and yet, with enduring manhood, arose from defeat, and with equal courage and devotion turned their bronzed faces to the future, a future full of golden promise, and set about to build up anew, and recreate their homes and country.

And have they not, they, and their sons and daughters, amid constant trials and embarrassments, recreated and rebuilt the south and brought that promise into fruition? Has not the south arisen from the ashes of war and waste into a splendid prosperity? Activities and energies, born of necessity and poverty, have stimulated every avenue of commerce, and developed her latent forces, until the south of to-day is rivaling the indus-

trial and commercial prosperity of the north. Neither tradition nor partisanship can stay her progress.

The new south has no interest apart from her sisters of the north and west, and what is more, she is inspired with the same spirit of nationality and loyalty to every interest that affects our common country. Her patriotism is as broad as the Republic.

NOTE.—Since delivering my address, my attention has been called to a Confederate official report, made to the Confederate War Department in January, 1864, that gives more direct and definite information upon this subject than I was able to present in Washington.

In Serial No. 129, page 95, of the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies, in the War Department at Washington, there is an official report of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BLAKE, "Superintendent of Special Registration," made to the Bureau of Conscription of the Confederate War Department at Richmond, Va., in January, 1864.

The report contains a detailed statement of the number of troops furnished to the Confederate armies, by the six States in his department of duty, to wit: the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. It gives the number of volunteers and conscripts, and the number of exemptions owing to physical disabilities, in each of these States, and points out methods by which the Confederate forces could be increased.

In his final summary, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BLAKE reports that these six States in his department had furnished 566,456 soldiers to the Confederate armies up to January 1, 1864.

If the remaining five Confederate States, including Tennessee, furnished soldiers to the Confederate armies in like pro-

portion (according to the census of their military population in 1860-61), they must have furnished 416,176 soldiers.

By this just method of calculation, we are able to show, approximately, that the eleven Confederate States sent to the armies of the Confederacy, up to January 1, 1864, 982,632 men. The enlistments and conscripts during the last fifteen months of the war must have increased this number to much more than a million men.

Add to this number the recruits obtained from the border States (from 90,000 to 95,000 men), and you have about 1,100,000 soldiers, thus reaching practically the same result we arrived at by the three methods of calculation presented in my address.

In the "History of the American People," recently published, Dr. WOODROW WILSON, the eminent author, a Southerner, states the number of Federal soldiers in the Civil War as follows: "In the north, four men out of every nine of the military population had enlisted for a service of three years in the field; in all 1,700,000 out of a military population of 4,600,000." [Vol. IV, page 267.]

And again (page 267), he gives the numbers in the Confederates armies as follows: "The total military population of the south (the seceding States) was but 1,065,000. Nine hundred thousand of these she drew into her armies for at least three years of service," and "before the war ended, mere half-grown boys and men grown old were included in the muster." The Confederate soldiers from the border States were not included in Dr. WOODROW'S statement.

G. P. T.

GENERAL THRUSTON'S address was listened to with the closest attention by the audience and at its close he was greeted by loud and prolonged applause.



MAJ. JOHN TWEEDALE.

GENERAL BOYNTON: The audience will now listen to a bass solo, "The Recessional" — that splendid contribution following that wonderful, world-wide tribute to QUEEN VICTORIA on the occasion of her Jubilee — rendered by MR. J. WALTER HUMPHREY.

This fine selection, with organ accompaniment, was splendidly sung by MR. HUMPHREY, the assembly attesting its enjoyment of the same by vigorous applause.

Following this number came a cornet solo, "Violets."

GENERAL BOYNTON: Next on the program comes a reading by MAJOR JOHN TWEEDALE, the newly elected Corresponding Secretary of the Society — "The Advance Guard," a poem written by SECRETARY HAY in the early '70's for a military occasion. Unless my judgment is thoroughly at fault, when this audience has heard it, it will conclude that SECRETARY HAY is not only what the world knows him to be, a scholar and statesman, but a poet as well. [Applause.]

MAJOR TWEEDALE: The General has made the speech I intended to make. [Laughter.] The poem I am about to read was written for a Reunion of the *Society of the Army of the James* in the 70's.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

In the dream of the northern poets,
 The brave who in battle die,
 Fight on in a shadowy phalanx
 In the field of the upper sky;
 And as we read the sounding rhyme,
 The reverent fancy hears
 The ghostly ring of the viewless swords
 And the clash of the spectral spears.

We think with imperious questionings
 Of the brothers we have lost,
 And we strive to track in death's mystery
 The flight of each valiant ghost.

The northern myth comes back to us,
 And we feel, through our sorrow's night,
 That those young souls are striving still
 Somewhere for the truth and light.

It was not their time for rest and sleep;
 Their hearts beat high and strong;
 In their fresh veins the blood of youth
 Was singing its hot sweet song.
 The open Heaven bent over them,
 'Mid flowers their lithe feet trod,
 Their lives lay vivid in light, and blest
 By the smiles of women and God.

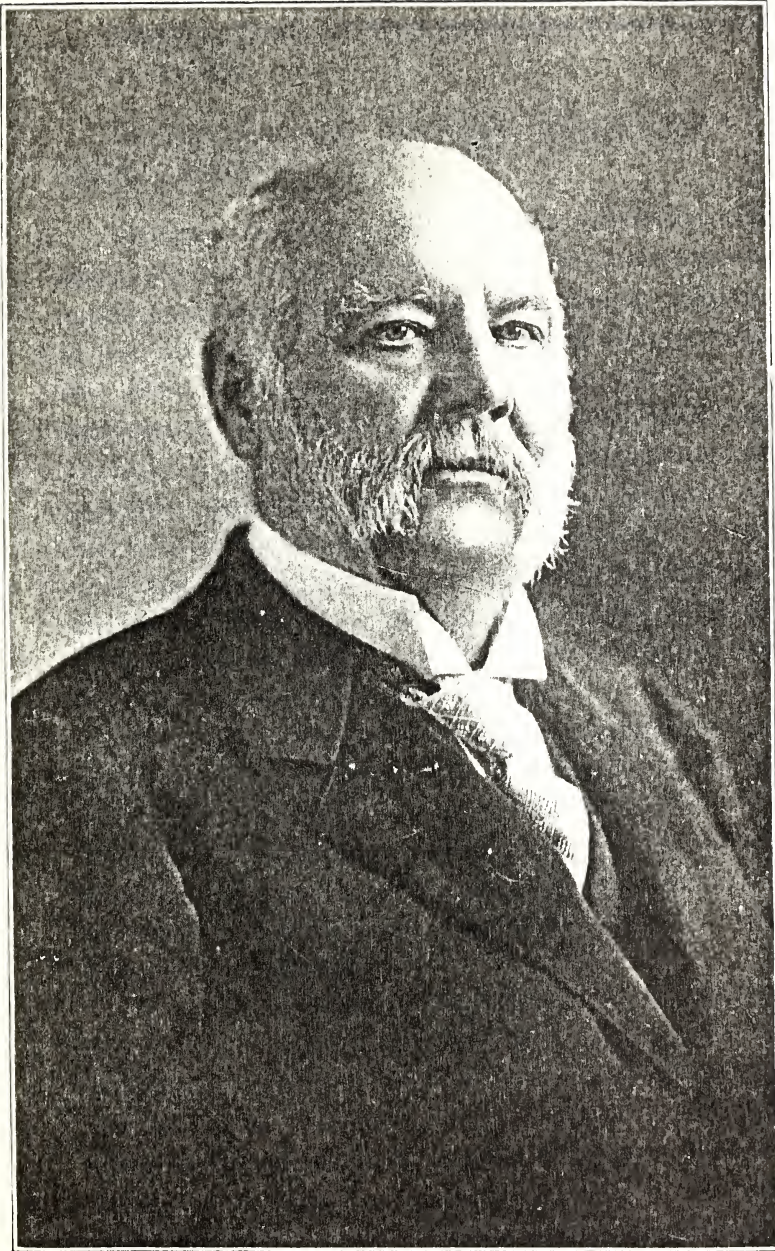
Again they come! Again I hear
 The tread of that goodly band;
 I know the flash of Ellsworth's eye
 And the grasp of his hard, warm hand;
 And Putnam, and Shaw, of the lion-heart,
 And a glance like a Boston girl's,
 And I see the light of Heaven which lay
 On Ulric Dahlgren's curls.

There is no power in the gloom of hell
 To quench those spirits' fire;
 There is no power in the bliss of Heaven
 To bid them not aspire;
 But somewhere in the eternal plan
 That strength, that life survive,
 And like the files on Lookout's crest,
 Above death's clouds they strive.

A chosen corps, they are marching on
 In a wider field than ours;
 Those bright battalions still fulfill
 The scheme of the heavenly powers;
 And high brave thoughts come down to us,
 The echoes of that far flight,
 Like the flash of a distant picket's gun
 Through the shade of the severing night.

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

[Applause.]



LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

Selection, March —“ Stars and Stripes Forever,” rendered by the orchestra.

GENERAL BOYNTON: The Bugler will please sound “ The General’s March ” ?

GENERAL BOYNTON: It gives me a satisfaction which I cannot put in words to have the pleasure of standing before this audience and introducing GENERAL SCHOFIELD. [Applause.] It was my pleasure to serve under him; it was my delight to live at his headquarters for many months. He came to the command of our division in the *Army of the Cumberland*, the Division of GENERAL THOMAS — a lot of volunteers with our prejudices against the regulars — and when he came we were just as sorry as we possibly could be — we were worse than sorry, because a regular had been assigned to our division. But after a few weeks of training such as we received from him, when he was called to a wider field of action, we were all mourners, we were far more than sorry.

It is my delight to present him to this audience — he needs no introduction anywhere in this country, or wherever soldiers or civilians know the history of our war. From the very depth of my heart I say again, it gives me pleasure — for the loves and worships of soldiers are something no one can understand except soldiers — and so I present LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD. [Applause.]

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCHOFIELD: My Comrades of the *Army of the Cumberland*.— You have come together here in Washington, with your brethren of the *Army of the Potomac*, and those of the *Tennessee* and of the *Ohio*, to pay fitting honor to the memory of one of the greatest of the great chieftains who led the Union armies to victory! [Applause.] It reminds us of the circumstances under which in time of the actual conflict you yourselves came together with your comrades of other

armies to pay fitting respect to the Rebel armies that happened to be in front of you! —[laughter] when they demanded, in fact, more of that kind of attention than either one of you could well pay. [Laughter.] It has been the fortune of the *Army of the Cumberland* and the *Army of the Ohio* to serve together in such manner more frequently, perhaps, than any others. At all events they did serve together much of the time during the last campaigns of the war. They were side by side during a large part of SHERMAN'S campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Then, leaving him to march to the sea with a part of his great army, they came together again at Franklin and at Nashville to give to the rebellion its final death-blow in that part of the country. And it is a matter of especial pride and satisfaction to us all to-day to remember (turning to GENERAL DODGE) that the *Tennessee* was there also. We had from the far west in time for the emergency a splendid corps of the *Army of the Tennessee* under A. J. SMITH. [Applause.] So in that great final campaign the three great western armies participated, by representatives, if not by all of either, in dealing the death blow to the Confederacy over all that vast territory west of the Allegheny Mountains. I say death blow — yes, and it was that death of rebellion that ultimately made us, north and south, brothers again. Anything less would have contained the seeds of future conflict. We all have, therefore, the proud satisfaction of uniting, not only with each other, comrades of the Civil War, but with our former enemies, in doing honor to the great men of the Union Army; and with all my heart I am willing to do equal honor to the great men who led the Confederate armies, and can truly say to-day we are all united and happy. [Applause.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: The Bugler will please sound
“Tattoo.”



MAJ.-GEN. HENRY C. CORBIN.

GENERAL BOYNTON: I have another great pleasure in introducing to this audience, rather *presenting* to this audience, one of my candidates for President of this Society, the man who might have been elected but for his having promoted my election, and then you would have been much better officered, and much better entertained. I refer to MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY C. CORBIN, an officer of most excellent record in the *Army of the Cumberland* throughout the Civil War — one of the giants of that wonderful mobilization of a quarter of a million of men in the War with Spain. I speak of what I know from inside knowledge when I say that he was, with SECRETARY ALGER, one of the giants of that mobilization, and has now been properly promoted to the command of the most important military division in the United States, and in this those of us, his friends of the *Army of the Cumberland*, most cordially rejoice. [Applause.]

GEN. CORBIN: MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES:

Your President has been good enough to mention my name in connection with the great office of President of this Society. I thank him for the compliment and want to say, and in no uncertain words, that in this instance, at least, I had my way, and the selection of President by the Society is what I hoped for and worked for, and if to do over again, and I had a hundred votes to cast and there were a hundred ballots, I should cast them all and every time for the distinguished gentleman we to-day unanimously elected. Under the presidency of GENERAL BOYNTON I feel confident that the Society has yet many years of usefulness. We are too prone to look backward — while the present has much for us to do — work of only little less importance than we did in the campaigns in which we took part. It is our duty to make all that is good better in society and government, our schools and the press. No class of people have greater influence for good than the surviving soldiers of the

Civil War. This is true both of the soldiers of the Union as well as those of the Confederacy. The tattoo just sounded tells our time of life. Let it not mean rest so much as the time to harvest well the labors of our lives, and leave them for the guidance of those about us, as well as those coming after us.

But it was no part of my thought to make an address further than to thank you for your cordial reception, and to say that I divide my time with a distinguished gentleman whom we have as an honored guest. Last year while in England I was presented to the nobility of the Mother Country, and now I have the pleasure of presenting this distinguished English soldier to the nobility of America — the survivors of the Armies of the Union — the men who offered their lives that the country might live; and now Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my very great pleasure to present to you — that gallant soldier and gentleman — SIR IAN HAMILTON, a Lieutenant-General of the English Army, and Quartermaster-General of the Forces.

GENERAL HAMILTON'S appearance was the signal for enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

GENERAL HAMILTON: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.— I thank you with all my heart for the reception you have given to these far too kind remarks by GENERAL CORBIN. I think under this unexpected circumstance of having to address so great an audience on the spur of the moment that my only possible chance is to be very sincere and very brief.

What I would say to you is this. On hearing just now that grand Recessional poem of Kipling's so feelingly sung, my mind carried me back to a very different scene and climate. Under a South African sky there were 10,000 British soldiers singing that Recessional to the tune of "Pilgrims of the Night," at the great thanksgiving service for peace, which was organized by Lord Kitchener. "Lest we forget" was sung with all their



LIEUT.-COL. SIR IAN S. M. HAMILTON, K. C. B.
Quartermaster-General to the Forces.

heart and soul. I don't think we Britishers will forget. I know we made very many mistakes, but we mean to take them humbly, and we mean to do better next time. [Laughter and applause.] You can depend upon one thing — that "TOMMY ATKINS" is all right! [Applause.] And that heart of his is as sound as a bell, and, Ladies and Gentlemen of America, you may take it from me as an absolute fact, that it beats in warmest sympathy with you! [Applause.] Whoever else may have failed, TOMMY ATKINS most certainly did not, and I am glad to be able to assure his kinsmen here assembled that his patience, endurance, cheerfulness and courage were a standby to his officers from start to finish.

I see here, too, that there is no fear you will forget. In the few days I have been in America, I have been to Gettysburg and Antietam and seen the beautiful memorials you have erected to your heroic dead and now, greatest privilege of all, perhaps, I stand here to speak to you.

Everything seems to show me that in a land where my crude English idea had pictured the people as principally engaged in making dollars [laughter and applause] they are, on the contrary, filled with sentiment and romance, and with an intense desire to uphold all those grand military traditions which make a nation strong and united by the memories of suffering, and by that mutual admiration which was awakened by the faithfulness and tenacity of each side to its ideal. [Applause.]

I would only advance this thought: I feel it personally a peculiar privilege to stand here on such an occasion. I feel moved standing in this place to pay a hitherto unacknowledged debt of gratitude. My memory goes back to the days of my childhood, when, a small boy, too young to know or understand anything of the rights or wrongs of your great war, I was thrilled by the names of SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, GRANT, STONE-

WALL JACKSON and LEE. A closer knowledge of the characters of those men, and of the manner in which they met and overcame difficulties, has only deepened and intensified that half-conscious but wholly enthusiastic impression. These names have, in fact, had an indescribable effect on me and have certainly had a great deal to do with turning me to a soldier's life. [Applause.]

I would only add that, having now seen the veterans of the *Army of the Cumberland*, I feel that, though the days I have to spend in America are all too few, I must spend some of them in going to Chattanooga and Chickamauga, where I shall see with my own eyes one scene, at least, of the exploits of this veteran assemblage. [Prolonged applause.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: The *Army of the Cumberland* is honored to-night by the presence of the leading factor and director in all the exercises of this dedication week, GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE, President of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*. He was commander of one of the most famous corps of that Army, the Sixteenth, and he was the nearest man, so far as my knowledge extends, to GRANT and SHERMAN throughout the war, nearer to our Presidents than a great majority of our statesmen here in Washington, a soldier of whose character I will give you a single example which occurs to me. Being ordered on one occasion to march upon an expedition offering considerable difficulty, and having no rations for men or horses, he marched promptly upon receipt of the order, executed faithfully and successfully the movement in which he was ordered to take part, and at the close of it his whole command, men and horses, had been without rations of any kind for thirty hours! — GENERAL DODGE.

GENERAL DODGE: Mr. President and Comrades of the *Army of the Cumberland*.—It was a most gracious act on the

part of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* to accept the invitation of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee* to hold its annual Reunion here upon this date to take part in the unveiling of the monument to your once Commander and second Commander of the *Army of the Tennessee*; and I wish not only to thank you for myself but to extend to you and the other armies who accepted that invitation, the *Armies of the Potomac* and the *Ohio*, the grateful thanks of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*, and assure you that they greatly appreciate the consideration you have given them.

It fell to my lot to serve about six months in the *Army and Department of the Cumberland*, probably in a more difficult position than any other of your officers. I was within that command, subject for all my supplies to its staff officers, they having no command over me, and I having no command over them. If you can place a command in a more difficult position than that without creating great friction, you will do better than most officers have done.

In the march of the *Army of the Tennessee* to Chattanooga, my command brought up the rear. We were not fast enough to reach Chattanooga, so GENERAL GRANT halted us on the line of the Nashville & Decatur Railway with orders to rebuild it. We had no rations then, and SHERMAN when he left us there said, "The quicker you build the railroad to Nashville, the quicker you will get something to eat." [Laughter.] That made the boys start in with double licks, and I must say they built that railroad in a very creditable time. And I also wish to say that all the officers of the *Army of the Cumberland*, seeing our situation, made it very pleasant for us, went out of their way to aid us, and your old Commander, GENERAL THOMAS, gave orders to give us a free hand and a wide sweep. [Laughter.] When we went on the Atlanta campaign, the first two or three weeks, you know, were busy ones; but as soon as we halted to

bring up rations — I think near Kingston — GENERAL THOMAS came over to my headquarters and said many kindly things of my command, of the time we worked in his department, and the work we had done, and all during that campaign he showed his friendship for us, and you can all appreciate what that was to a young officer. Thus began a friendship which lasted through our lives. Later on, in the great campaign of Nashville and Franklin, we had the opportunity to partially repay his kindness. At that time I was in command of the Department of Missouri, and was requested to send to him all the troops we could spare. I sent to him two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps under GENERAL ANDREW J. SMITH — that superb soldier — and even sent one command not fully organized, and the Secretary of War had to wire GENERAL THOMAS to send it back after the battle to the Department to be organized. When GENERAL THOMAS, after the war, went to his new command on the Pacific Coast, he called at my home in Council Bluffs and stayed two days with me, and there again he thanked me for what we had done. So there is not only a bond between the *Army of the Cumberland* and the *Army of the Tennessee*, but also between our commander and your commander, GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Your late President, GENERAL STANLEY, was an old and dear friend. We traveled many thousands of miles together. He was a very companionable man. In 1900 when I had to go to Europe and landed in Paris, GENERAL PORTER, the Ambassador, met me on the day of my arrival there and told me that STANLEY was very sick, and he said, "DODGE, you must go down and see him, and send him home." You all know what a difficult mission that was. I hardly knew how to approach him. I went, and when I saw him I was so amazed at his looks that I said right out boldly to him — "Why, STANLEY, you must get aboard a ship and go home immediately!" He looked

at me in great astonishment and finally said: "DODGE, I have been thinking this and now that you say I must do it, I will." On the next ship he sailed to this country, and when I came back I was astonished to find him so much better; and I thank God he laid down his life among his family, friends and comrades.

Now, Comrades of the *Army of the Cumberland*, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to meet and greet you. [Applause.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: The Bugler will please sound "Boots and Saddles."

GENERAL BOYNTON: The *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* in all the long years of its existence has never elected but one honorary member. You have heard the fable of the lioness with but one cub, who, when some of the lower orders of animals were sneering at it, said: "One, yes, but a lion!" So is he — a lion in action, a lion everywhere; on the battlefield, as every member of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* and every soldier acquainted with the western campaigns knows; a leader subsequently, as the nation knows, in all matters of national politics. [Applause.] And we feel it an honor to-night to have him present here to respond on this occasion — HONORABLE DAVID B. HENDERSON. [Great applause.]

GENERAL HENDERSON: Mr. President — Where in thunder did you get that thundering voice? [Laughter and applause.]

GENERAL BOYNTON [laughing]: *Vox et præterea nihil.*

GENERAL HENDERSON: I don't want you to talk any of your Indian gibberish to me, but I am delighted to be able to say to GENERAL BOYNTON MR. PRESIDENT! [Applause.]

When I came through Baltimore, a little late, as usual [laughter], I got hold of an *Evening Star*, and when I read of your election (addressing GENERAL BOYNTON) I could not help singing "Star of the Evening, beautiful, beautiful Star!" [General merriment.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: You didn't feel as badly as I did. [Increased merriment.]

GENERAL HENDERSON: *The Society of the Army of the Cumberland* has done itself a great honor in electing this distinguished journalist, distinguished army historian and distinguished soldier to be Commander. [Applause.]

I regret that the vacancy was made by the death of GENERAL STANLEY which brought about this result.

But, gentlemen of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, I have a duty to perform to-night, and in five minutes, for when GENERAL BOYNTON wrote to me in New York the other day that I was the only honorary member of this Society and a vice-president, too, I think —

GENERAL BOYNTON: From Iowa.

GENERAL HENDERSON: From Iowa (you piled it on thick) and that I must be present to-night. I said to myself the first thing I will do will be to thank the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* for electing me an honorary member. [Applause.] I remember the time was one of your annual meetings. I was then having a fight with the surgeons, a life and death struggle, over an old army wound, and somehow it got into the heads of these boys of the *Cumberland Army* to thus elect me an honorary member, and the news came over the wires with lightning wings telling me of the action of your Society, and signed by GENERAL BOYNTON. Gentlemen, that helped me to win the battle of life! [Applause.] To feel that these old comrades were

thinking of me and stretching out the strong hand of comradeship to save my life! [Applause.] Grateful am I, and this is the first opportunity that I have had to express orally that gratitude.

I remember one time I was packing my bag to go to an "old Reunion" of the comrades. A lady in whom I have implicit confidence and to whom my love is eternally pledged, said to me — she speaks to me rather familiarly [laughter] — says she, "David, what in the world do you fellows have to talk about at your army meetings? I should think you would run out!" [Laughter.]

I looked around at her with a sickly smile of commiseration upon my benign countenance. I said, "My dear" — you may judge something of my relationship to the lady — "we don't go to talk; we just go there to meet together and to *feel*." [Applause and laughter.] She understood it then.

The war had not touched her directly, but indirectly she saw a good deal of it. *To feel!* I tell you you have got to be through the fires of war to understand my simple answer to that lady. We went there to look into each other's eyes, to sing the old songs, to count the vacant chairs. It may seem easy, but these Reunions are not controlled and guided by your Presidents — God Almighty in Heaven runs these gatherings of the earth!

This Society has planted its banner on the outer wall. The *Society of the Army of the Cumberland* springs from fighting men. Go to the circle where the THOMAS statue stands and look at that rugged, slow, cautious, sledge-hammer of God, the statue built by the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland!* Ah, gentlemen, you have been writing history with your wonderful armies! You have been writing imperishable history on the pages of the Republic! And no man more cautious than THOMAS, no man who moved slower than THOMAS, no man who struck to death more than THOMAS, represents this Society! [Rousing applause.]

May the time never come when these Reunions will cease. You hear nothing from our lips to reprimand those who fought against us. We were fighting for the *union of all*, and still that is our field. No man can listen to any soldier who fought for the Union without feeling that he was trying to unite all and bring our hearts together. If there is any here who does not appreciate the real purposes of the ex-soldier of the Union army, he wholly misinterprets the meaning of these gatherings. We fought *not to sever: we fought to unite!* And that unity, while such Societies as this are holding gatherings among us, will be ever preserved. [Applause.] God grant that all the meetings of this Society and of the other three which are now assembled in Washington, our great capital, may ever have as their motto "*The Union, one and inseparable!*" [Great applause.]

Now, my friends, this is a pretty good five-minute speech. BOYXTON nailed me down to that and I'll not disgrace this Bonny Chieftain by overpassing the time.

GENERAL BOYXTON: Go ahead; I am with you heart and soul!

GENERAL HENDERSON (turning to those on the platform); And here is dear old SCHOFIELD. In looking round to see the pretty girls, I skipped his lovely wife and struck Schofield. I think SCHOFIELD was an all around fighter — isn't that so, Mrs. Schofield? — and he never won so great a battle as when he captured an Iowa girl. [Applause.] Upon reading the other day about the North Carolina campaign — I'll tell you that to-morrow; I'm not going to give away my unveiling speech to-night; but one thing I will say: When GENERAL SHERMAN was making that great campaign he outlined a plan whereby he was going to unify the armies under his command. They were to meet at Goldsboro on a certain date, and he hoped if GENERAL SCHOFIELD came to time, as he knew he would, and did,



HON. JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD.

that his army of 60,000 would be swollen to 80,000. And at the time and place stated GENERAL SCHIOFIELD showed up with his 20,000 men — and the cause of the Confederacy was wound up soon afterward.

Ah, what pleasure to see some of the old chieftains with us! They have been borne away as if melted by the burning sun of Heaven. Where are GRANT, SHERIDAN, some of the old leaders now? Why BOYNTON's *a hell of a fellow now!* [Laughter and great applause.] (Resuming the scanning of those seated back of him and noting GENERAL CORBIN.) Now we have got to train under the General Commanding the Department of the East! We would rule him out of the ring if it wasn't for his beautiful wife, who never fails us. [Laughter and applause, during which the speaker's eye lights upon GENERAL DODGE.] *My dear old boy*, I'm glad to see you! "*Trias juncta est una*" — I don't know but that should be "*unum*," I have lost my Latin lately — but what a comfort it is to see these old chieftains here! *By jove! Here's old GROSVENOR, too!* We ought to adjourn for a love feast and take the girls in, too.

I beg pardon for exceeding the five minutes and I am going to quit now. [Applause and cries of "go on!"]

Bugle Call — "The Rally," sounded by BUGLER EDDY.

GENERAL BOYNTON: GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD was a distinguished officer of the *Army of the Cumberland*, first as a commander of troops, and a brilliant commander, and afterward chief of staff to our distinguished commander, ROSECRANS. He was a lovable, popular, excellent staff officer. There was no more popular officer in the *Army of the Cumberland*, and we followed him with pride throughout his brilliant political career up to his elevation to the Presidency, in which we took especial delight and pride, and we mourned over his untimely death as soldiers and comrades only can mourn. All

that is so vividly in our minds that it seems almost impossible to realize that long years have since passed, and it startles us to find that a son of his has since grown to manhood, been prominent in the politics of his State, is now prominent in the new Department of Commerce in this city of Washington. And it gives us great pleasure to know that he is with us here to-night and to call upon him for a few remarks to the comrades of his father. [Applause.]

HON. JAMES R. GARFIELD: *Mr. President, Members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.*—It gives me a great deal of pleasure, Mr. President, to accept your invitation, particularly because of the circumstances under which you gave it. I regret that I myself cannot be called “comrade” of your splendid association. It has been known to me from my boyhood days by the names of its leaders, its battles, and from following its line of march—that long circle through the south and east and up again to the north—until I feel almost I might be called a “comrade.” These Reunions which I have attended often remind me that we of the younger generation have much to learn, much to bear in heart of the words and deeds of those gone before us, and much which those with us may teach us by word of mouth of things they have done.

I am reminded of one little bit of Tennyson’s—

“But, oh, for the touch of a vanished hand,
For the sound of the voice that is still!”

Mr. President, as has been suggested here to-night, the war was nothing unless we take to heart the great lessons it taught. The deeds of that great epoch, the struggle, the acts of patriotism, the high and lofty courage of individuals, the splendid achievements—all that is nothing unless we of this generation take its lesson to our hearts and make our lives comport with the lives of our forefathers. Every generation has its own



MAJ.-GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE.

problems, its own defeats and its own successes. You men of '61 unified the nation. You had your struggles to bring together the warring factions of north and south, and how splendidly you did it.

We of this generation must turn our energies along peaceful paths. We have to bring together individuals and factions at war in our own country; and, Mr. President, if we carry out the ideas you taught us, we can bring understanding and harmony out of existing industrial conditions to-day as you brought them out of the political conditions of '61 to '65. [Applause.]

At this juncture MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, accompanied by GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, came upon the platform and were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

GENERAL BOYNTON: We began to feel very much disappointed because of the absence of two of our distinguished speakers. When I was just about to call for something which would lead on to adjournment I was delighted to see MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE and MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD walking up the aisle. It gives me immense satisfaction to present GENERAL BROOKE to the audience — he needs no introduction. It was my great, great pleasure and satisfaction to observe him, to be with him, to receive his courtesy, at last to serve under him during that marvelous mobilization which he conducted on the field of Chickamauga. And I have only one thing to say to the veterans of the *Army of the Cumberland*, and that will express all I could say if I should talk an hour: that in those two months' association with him he came to stand in my mind, and to represent to me, and to remind me constantly of our greatest hero, GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS! [Applause.]

GENERAL BROOKE: [Renewed applause as he steps to the front.] Mr. President, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen.—

After such an introduction it is hard for me to open my mouth.
[Laughter.]

GENERAL BOYNTON is a very good friend of mine. He stood at my shoulder during some very strenuous days when some 70,000 or 80,000 of the sons of you old fellows who fought there, representing almost every State in this Union, came to Chickamunga to prepare themselves for bloody war. After a time we got them into uniforms, put arms in their hands, and the moment they got guns they wanted to go out and fight. It reminded me so much of their fathers nearly forty years before. You recollect it all, don't you? [Answers of "Yes!"] As soon as you got a gun, you were ready to fight! But after four years of that fighting we knew we were not quite ready as soon as we got a gun in our hands. Those facts and that knowledge were before me.

Though I had left the volunteer army and gone home to settle down after my period of service, to my astonishment one morning on opening my mail I found an appointment in the regular service from the President of the United States. I thought at first, without examining it, some "smart Aleck" in one of the administrative bureaus had found some deficiency in my accounts, and as I had a clearance from all the departments I thought he might whistle for the rest. But as I finished my business mail I thought I would look at the paper and see what it was about — whether I had lost three or four guns, or five or six bayonets, or was short some ammunition (was short of ammunition very often) — but instead I found this commission as lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. That staggered me, for I had given up all idea of continuing a soldier. I had gone home to make a little home for my wife and baby. The seed was planted, however, and by permission of GENERAL GRANT I was left at home for one year to close up my affairs. At the end of that time I hadn't succeeded in closing them up to

my satisfaction at all, but I went off into the wild west — and it was *wild* in those days. The great “Army of the Republic” had not yet settled it all, though there were some pioneers who had led men in war there to point the way to them. It was all very well, but after a while I began to feel at home, just as I did when after two or three battles in the *Army of the Potomac* I began to feel that I could command a regiment as well as my neighbor. Just as I began to feel that way they put me out as an itinerant brigade commander. I plead, begged to be let go home to my regiment, but was not allowed to do so.

Here I am, older than I look [laughter], but I don’t feel as old as I look, either. I came here to-night entirely because my dear old friend BOYNTON wanted me to come. I left my own *Army of the Potomac* way over here somewhere [pointing].

GENERAL DODGE: Think you can find them? [Laughter.]

GENERAL BROOKE: Yes — they had a big turnout; not as big as this, because they didn’t have a BOYNTON to round them up [laughter and applause]; but they are a good set of fellows, those *Army of the Potomac* fellows! The more you see of them, you gentlemen of the *Cumberland*, the more you will like them. They have got big hearts, open hands, and *when they did fight, “the devil was to pay, and no pitch hot!”* [Applause.]

I know you will have something much more interesting from others, but I can’t help saying this: that in the course of my life it became my duty to study one of the great campaigns of the *Army of the Cumberland*. In the study of that campaign I became convinced that your GENERAL ROSECRANS was an excellent, almost inimitable, Commander. [Applause.] While mobilizing those young men of 1898, at Chickamauga, I naturally studied that battlefield closely, and with the aid of my friend BOYNTON,

I learned all about it; and so far as the strategy which ousted BRAGG from Chattanooga is concerned, we have rarely heard anything equal to it in modern history. [Applause.] Those brave fellows were not whipped any more than we were at Chancellorsville. The *Army of the Potomac* never knew what was the reason we didn't follow LEE into Richmond from Chancellorsville. They never would be convinced that we could not have done it, but we went to the other side of the river all the same [laughter], and it was mighty hard "sleddin'" to get there, too! Mud was deep, rain falling heavily, and — well, we got there and settled down for some months. Then came a campaign which is written in history as one of the great campaigns of the world, and in which was fought that great battle in the east, which equalled the one in the west, and which gave to our country on the Fourth of July, '63, the knowledge that our country was one and indivisible, a Great Nation, which to-day we feel is the *greatest nation in the world!* [Applause.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD needs no introduction to an audience in Washington, or any other place where military valor is known. We welcome him here to-night, and are glad he is present to close these proceedings for us.

GENERAL HOWARD: Comrades of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, Ladies and Gentlemen.— I have not had the privilege of meeting often with the *Army of the Cumberland*, and I am glad to do it. When I came here to-night I was greatly surprised to find such a gathering — so many people and at this time of night. I've just come down from Gettysburg, and did not get into the city until nine o'clock, and I'm not like these other gentlemen — I've not had anything yet to eat or drink. [Laughter.]

GENERAL HOWARD: I do not intend, however, to go to bed until I do get something to eat and drink.



MAJ.-GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

GENERAL HENDERSON: We'll risk you! [Laughter.]

GENERAL HOWARD: I was thinking while I sat there what one could say at this late hour. My introduction to the *Army of the Cumberland* was peculiar. The men from that army came down the river, the great Tennessee River, in boats — those who have seen it at Chattanooga will understand — they came down to Brown's Ferry, sprang ashore, and captured some Confederates. We, who met them, were sent up through the mountains and we had a glorious, noisy welcome from the top of Lookout Mountain. We thought the soldiers in sight were Confederates at first, and got a little nearer and saw the old flag; saw the completeness of their uniforms, and a little nearer heard them shout, and then a little nearer heard the words, "You have opened up our bread line!" They looked as if they needed it. They were not like these men here to-night, well replenished — every time they felt hungry they tightened their belts, or ate a little corn which the mules were kind enough to give them. We went into camp (Geary at Wauhatchee), and STEVENSON looking at GEARY with his white wagons around him thought he would capture him in the night, and he tried it, and the men had a baptism there in the dark in a good night fight. I never was before that in anything like it. I have been in some night contests, but none like that. I crept along by the Moccasin range, and found GENERAL GEORGE S. GREEN, his face torn by a bullet — it went in this side and came out the other [illustrating]. He was very young then at sixty-three — he was still young at ninety-seven! He graduated at West Point twenty-three years before I was born.

That was my introduction to the *Army of the Cumberland*. GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS was in command then at Chattanooga. Of all the men I served with, he was my beau ideal of a general. Perhaps I might detain you to tell you why. At West Point, things were rather hard on me when I went there.

I had been a senior at college, and I had a silk hat on; I had to get it off; and I had to put my heels together, and they drilled me toughly; one young corporal said, "Why don't you behave more like a man, and not so much like a monkey?" When I got fairly into the Army I went against such things. I wrote an article in favor of paternalism, and against martinetism. You know GEORGE H. THOMAS had learned that; he had mastered that paternal system. We had a short word attached to him — we called him "Pap." Translated, it was "father." He was, indeed, a father to his men [applause.] He wanted everything complete and ready; and when it was ready no enemy could stand before him. He was large-hearted, large-minded. I remember after SCHOFIELD came from Franklin, he stayed there at Nashville a good while, and everybody was impatient to strike the blow at once; but GENERAL THOMAS was in command. They were all impatient at the delay. But, remember, *he was going to be ready*; he was going to wait until all things were ready; until the ice was ready. And when things were ready, and the ice was ready — he moved forward — and have you heard of Hood's Army since? [Applause.]

Bugle Call — "The Charge" — sounded.

GENERAL BOYNTON: Before calling upon the last speaker, and asking the audience to join in singing "America" and "Auld Lang Syne," assisted by all our music, and Dr. J. W. BISCHOFF at the organ, I wish to express my personal regard and delight, my deep satisfaction, at the presence of one whom the *Army of the Cumberland* (though all landsmen, except when loaded into pontoon boats on occasion), delights to honor — ADMIRAL SCHLEY. [Applause.]

ADMIRAL SCHLEY rose in his place on the platform and bowed his acknowledgment, but in response to repeated calls



ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.

and continued applause was obliged to come to the front and address the audience.

GENERAL BOYNTON: Admiral, we are all landsmen, but we want to hear from you.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY: Mr. President and Comrades of the *Army of the Cumberland*, and my very dear friends.—GENERAL BOYNTON, in asking me to come here to-night, promised me faithfully that I was not to say a word.

COLONEL HENDERSON: He's the greatest liar living! [Laughter.]

GENERAL BOYNTON: On occasions, yes. [Increased merriment.]

ADMIRAL SCHLEY: The result of it is he has placed me very much in the position of my friend and your friend, MR. TRAVERS, when he undertook to buy a ticket from Philadelphia to New York. You remember, he stuttered a great deal. He stood in that line which you all recall at the depots in the large cities, and as he had reached the ticket agent, he said to him, "Please give me a t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t-t" — The ticket agent said to him, "Oh, my friend, take your place in the rear; I have no time to find out what you want. You may know when you come up again." MR. TRAVERS never kicked at all, but took his place in the rear of the line, and when he came up again to the ticket agent, who recognized him and said, "I suppose you know what you want now?" MR. TRAVERS answered, "Oh, yes; I want to g-g-go b-b-b-b-by freight." [Laughter and applause.] The ticket agent, a good deal surprised said, "What in thunder do you want to go by freight for?" "Simply b-b-b-b-b-because I can't ex-ex-ex-ex-p-p-p-press myself!" replied MR. TRAVERS. [Great applause and laughter.]

My dear friends and dear old comrades, to be serious, the idea which impresses me to-night more than all else is that sense of loyal duty which inspired your devotion to country in its imperiled moments from '61 to '65. It is the spirit manifested by you which should inspire all young men and women in this land to-day as worthy of their imitation! A civic virtue of priceless value. *Duty* well done anywhere and in any calling, as you did yours in the supremest moment of the Nation's peril, will in its time and turn, like yours, receive that guerdon of glory and applause which ought to fill your hearts to-day! The statue to be unveiled to-morrow of your great chieftain, if it means any one thing more than another, means the consecration of a life to that sense of duty which knew no fear of death. [Applause.] A life that is all the more dear to us from the fact that it typifies a standard of worth that is emphasized in the splendid career which his comrades and countrymen have determined to perpetuate in imperishable bronze, that it may remain with us always. No greater honor, no greater glory, can come to any man in his time and generation — baptized in fire and refined in the crucible of war as was this great Chieftain! No moral need be pointed, but I want to assure the younger generation to-day that there is no profitable future in the life of any young man or young woman in this country, who is unmindful of the fact that loyalty to home, devotion to country, honor and honesty of purpose in all dealings, are the basic principles of good citizenship and the primordial law of usefulness in its widest and fullest sense in anything everywhere!

I had not intended to make this much of a speech; but I wish to say that I join with others in welcoming you to the Capital your valor saved, and whose beauty and importance have been enhanced by your return to the duties of patriotic citizenship after the war had ended! May God bless you with many years, and the fullest happiness always, Comrades. [Applause.]

“Three cheers for SCILLEY” were proposed and given with a hearty will.

GENERAL BOYNTON: Thanking this audience for long and patient attention, I ask them to join with the organ and other musical accompaniments in singing two verses of “America,” and “Auld Lang Syne.”

With the singing of these selections, the meeting adjourned.

THE DEDICATION.

WASHINGTON, *October 15, 1903.*

The dedication of the statue to GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN took place according to the following program :

Ceremonies to commence at 2:30 P. M., October 15, 1903.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE, President of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*, will preside.

Prayer by REVEREND D. J. STAFFORD, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

Reading of brief history and description of the statue by the Presiding Officer.

Unveiling of the statue by WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN THORNDIKE, GENERAL SHERMAN'S grandson.

[At the moment of the unveiling, a general salute will be fired by the Fourth Field Battery, U. S. Artillery, and the Marine Band will play the Star Spangled Banner.]

Address by the President of the United States.

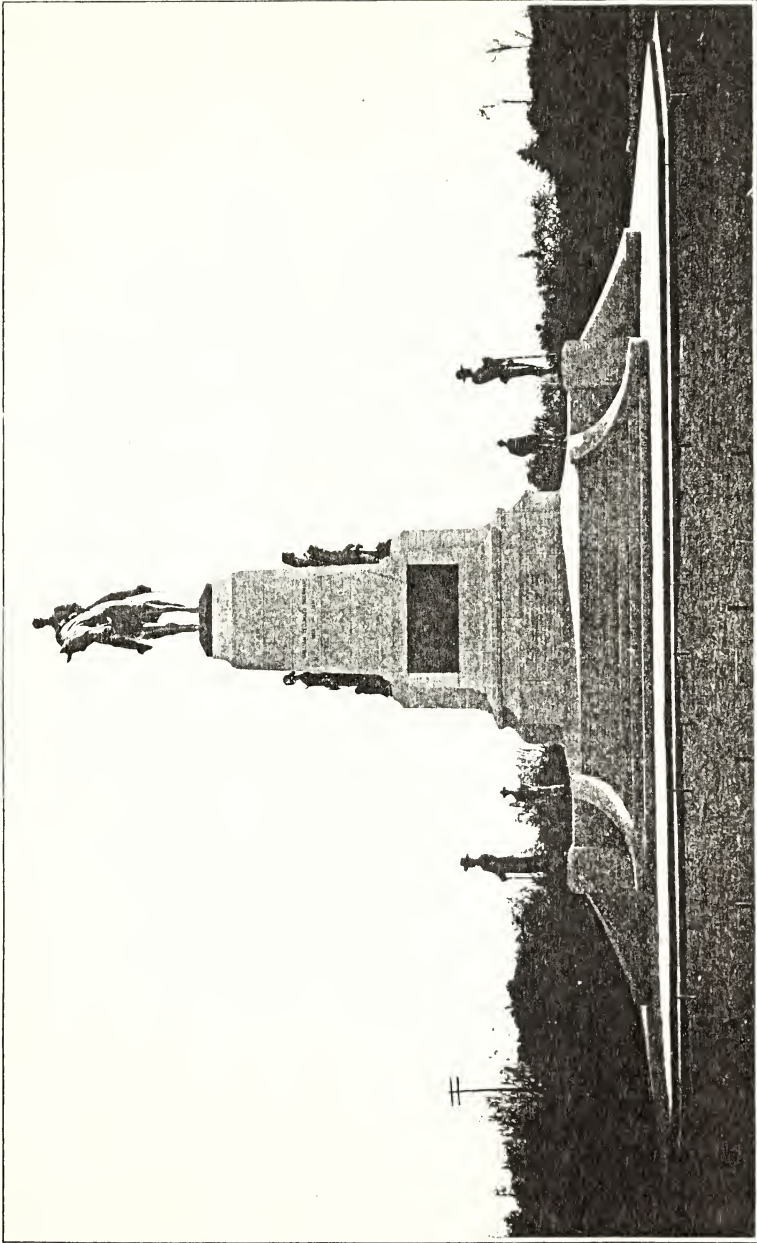
Oration by COLONEL D. B. HENDERSON, of the *Army of the Tennessee*.

Address by MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES, of the *Army of the Potomac*.

Address by GENERAL CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, of the *Army of the Cumberland*.

Address by GENERAL THOMAS T. HENDERSON, of the *Army of the Ohio*.

Benediction by BISHOP HENRY Y. SATTERLEE, Bishop of Washington.



THE STEERMAN STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The preparations for the unveiling were complete and ample to accommodate the great gathering of the veterans of four armies, the Congress, the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government, the Diplomatic Corps, and a host of citizens. Stands to seat thousands surrounded three sides of the statue, and these and the monument were most tastefully and elaborately decorated. The arrangements, which were of the most elaborate character, were in charge of COLONEL T. W. SYMONDS, of the Engineer Corps, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and the architect of his office, Mr. FREDERICK D. OWEN, the latter being also Chairman of the Committee for the unveiling ceremonies.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE called the assembly to order, and in turn presented each speaker. He asked REVEREND FATHER D. J. STAFFORD of St. Patrick's Church to pronounce the invocation.

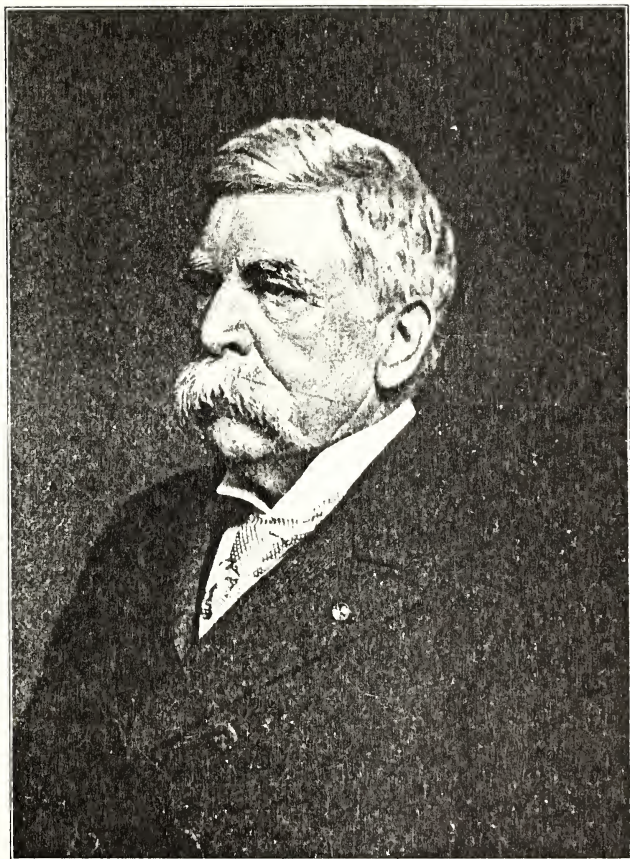
THE INVOCATION.

"Almighty and Everlasting God, Father of all nations, look down upon us and bless us! Upon this happy day we lift our hearts to Thee in gratitude. We thank Thee for the unparalleled progress of more than an hundred years, by which Thou hast distinguished us among the nations of the earth. We thank Thee for our glorious history, our boundless resources, our riches, our treasures, our great liberty. We thank Thee that in the hour of trial Thou didst raise up able leaders for Thy people — leaders who by courage, ability and sacrifice saved the nation. Give us the grace to perpetuate the memory of great men, not only in monuments of stone and brass, but still more in our hearts, by the emulation of their example and the imitation of their virtues. By them Thou didst save the Union, the Union one and indissoluble, and by Thy protection — invincible forever. Give us the grace, oh, God! above all to know Thee and love Thee."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL DODGE.

I will give a brief description of the statue. At the time of the death of GENERAL SHERMAN he was President of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*. That Society immediately resolved to erect in Washington a suitable memorial to its great Commander, and, with the aid of Congress, has given you this splendid, life-like work of art.

Immediately after the great review of all the armies in Washington, GENERAL SHERMAN went to his home in St. Louis. At that time I was in command of that department, and in describing this review to me GENERAL SHERMAN said that he had witnessed the march of that magnificent and splendidly equipped *Army of the Potomac*, and felt a great desire that his Army should make as creditable an appearance. After the review of the first day he returned to his command across the Potomac and called around him his commanding officers and told them what he had witnessed, urging upon them the necessity of their making known to their commands the necessity for them to brush up and put forth their best efforts in conduct and marching the next day. He said as he rode at the head of his column up Pennsylvania Avenue, when he reached the rise near the Treasury Department he turned and looked down the avenue and saw his old Army coming, with their old spirit, energy and swing, and was satisfied they would do their best; and he believed it was the happiest and most satisfactory moment of his life. The crowd seemed to appreciate his thoughts, and welcomed him with a great ovation. The sculptor, CARL ROHL-SMITH, has endeavored to present GENERAL SHERMAN in bronze as he appeared at that moment, and you can all appreciate how ably and satisfactorily he has accomplished his work.



MAJ.-GEN. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

The two allegorical figures represent "War" and "Peace," the effects of which probably no general officer more emphatically enforced than GENERAL SHERMAN.

The bas-reliefs represent on the north front the March to the Sea, on the east front SHERMAN at Chattanooga attacking BRAGG's right, on the south front the battle of Atlanta on July 22d, the greatest battle of that campaign, and on the west front SHERMAN as many of us saw him, at midnight, walking before the campfire, with hands clasped behind him, in deep thought, while everything around was sleeping. This is so characteristic that all who served under SHERMAN will appreciate it. He once said to me that we little knew how many anxious hours he passed in pacing in front of his tent in thought and planning while we were quietly sleeping.

The medallions represent the army and corps commanders of the *Army of the Tennessee* who served under SHERMAN. They are McPHERSON and HOWARD, LOGAN and BLAIR, SMITH and GRIERSON, RANSOM and DODGE.

The four arms of the service, engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry, are each represented by a soldier as he appeared in a campaign.

The mosaic walk surrounding the monument has in it the names of the principal battles in which GENERAL SHERMAN was engaged.

It was a great misfortune that the sculptor, CARL ROHL-SMITH, died with his work only half completed, but it was a very fortunate circumstance that his wife, Mrs. SARA ROHL-SMITH, who is present to-day, could take up his work where he left it and carry it to so successful a completion, and on behalf of the Commission and of the Societies of the four great armies here present, and I know of all others who have seen this great work of art, I wish to extend to her our hearty thanks and appreciation of the great success she has achieved in the efficient

and satisfactory manner in which this National statue has been completed. The Commission has arranged to have placed at this moment upon the tomb of CARL ROHL-SMITH in Copenhagen, Denmark, a proper floral design to his honor and memory, and in testimony of its appreciation of his great work.

GENERAL DODGE then announced the President, who, as he rose, received a tremendous ovation.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

To-day we meet together to do honor to the memory of one of the great men whom, in the hour of her agony, our Nation brought forth for her preservation. The Civil War was not only in the importance of the issues at stake, and of the outcome the greatest of modern times, but it was also, taking into account its duration, the severity of the fighting and the size of the armies engaged, the greatest since the close of the Napoleonic struggles. Among the generals who rose to high position as leaders of the various armies in the field are many who will be remembered in our history as long as this history itself is remembered. SHERIDAN, the incarnation of fiery energy and prowess; THOMAS, farsighted, cool-headed, whose steadfast courage burned ever highest in the supreme moment of the crisis; McCLELLAN, with his extraordinary gift for organization; MEADE, victor in one of the decisive battles of all time; HANCOCK, type of the true fighting man among the regulars; LOGAN, type of the true fighting man among the volunteers — the names of these and of many others will endure so long as our people hold sacred the memory of the fight for Union and for liberty. High among these chiefs rise the figures of GRANT and of GRANT'S great lieutenant, SHERMAN, whose statue here in the National capital is to-day to be unveiled. It is not necessary here to go over the long roll of SHERMAN'S mighty feats. They are written large throughout the history of the Civil War. Our



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

memories would be poor, indeed, if we did not recall them now, as we look along Pennsylvania Avenue and think of the great triumphal march which surged down its length when, at the close of the war, the victorious armies of the east and of the west met here in the capital of the Nation they had saved.

There is a peculiar fitness in commemorating the great deeds of the soldiers who preserved this Nation, by suitable monuments at the National capital. I trust we shall soon have a proper statue of ABRAHAM LINCOLN [applause], to whom more than to any other one man this Nation owes its salvation. Meanwhile, on behalf of the people of the Nation, I wish to congratulate all of you who have been instrumental in securing the erection of this statue to GENERAL SHERMAN.

The living can best show their respect for the memory of the great dead by the way in which they take to heart and act upon the lessons taught by the lives which made these dead men great. Our homage to-day to the memory of SHERMAN comes from the depths of our being. We would be unworthy citizens did we not feel profound gratitude toward him, and those like him and under him, who, when the country called in her dire need, sprang forward with such gallant eagerness to answer that call. Their blood and their toil, their endurance and patriotism, have made us and all who come after us forever their debtors. They left us not merely a reunited country, but a country incalculably greater because of its rich heritage in the deeds which thus left it reunited. As a Nation we are the greater, not only for the valor and devotion to duty displayed by the men in blue, who won in the great struggle for the Union, but also for the valor and the loyalty toward what they regarded as right of the men in gray; for this war, thrice fortunate above all other recent wars in its outcome, left to all of us the right of brotherhood alike with valiant victor and valiant vanquished. [Applause.]

Moreover, our homage must not only find expression on our lips; it must also show itself forth in our deeds. It is a

great and glorious thing for a Nation to be stirred to present triumph by the splendid memories of triumphs in the past. But it is a shameful thing for a Nation, if these memories stir it only to empty boastings, to a pride that does not shrink from present abasement, to that self-satisfaction which accepts the high resolve and unbending effort of the father as an excuse for effortless ease or wrongly directed effort in the son. We of the present, if we are true to the past, must show by our lives that we have learned aright the lessons taught by the men who did the mighty deeds of the past. We must have in us the spirit which made the men of the Civil War what they were; the spirit which produced leaders such as SHERMAN; the spirit which gave to the average soldier the grim tenacity and resourcefulness that made the armies of GRANT and SHERMAN as formidable fighting machines as this world has ever seen. [Applause.] We need their ruggedness of body, their keen and vigorous minds, and, above all, their dominant quality of forceful character. Their lives teach us in our own lives to strive after not the thing which is merely pleasant, but the thing which it is our duty to do. The life of duty, not the life of mere ease or mere pleasure — that is the kind of life which makes the great man as it makes the great nation.

We cannot afford to lose the virtues which made the men of '61 to '65 great in war. No man is warranted in feeling pride in the deeds of the Army and Navy of the past if he does not back up the Army and the Navy of the present. If we are farsighted in our patriotism, there will be no let-up in the work of building, and of keeping at the highest point of efficiency a navy suited to the part the United States must hereafter play in the world, and of making and keeping our small Regular Army, which in the event of a great war can never be anything but the nucleus around which our volunteer armies must form themselves, the best army of its size to be found among the nations. [Applause.]

So much for our duties in keeping unstained the honor-roll our fathers made in war. It is of even more instant need that we should show their spirit of patriotism in the affairs of peace. The duties of peace are with us always; those of war are but occasional; and with a nation as with a man, the worthiness of life depends upon the way in which the everyday duties are done. The home duties are the vital duties. The nation is nothing but the aggregate of the families within its border; and if the average man is not hard-working, just and fearless in his dealings with those about him, then our average of public life will in the end be low; for the stream can rise no higher than its source. But in addition we need to remember that a peculiar responsibility rests upon the man in public life. We meet in the capital of the Nation, in the city which owes its existence to the fact that it is the seat of the National Government. It is well for us in this place, and at this time, to remember that exactly as there are certain homely qualities the lack of which will prevent the most brilliant man alive from being a useful soldier to his country, so there are certain homely qualities for the lack of which in the public servant no shrewdness or ability can atone. The greatest leaders, whether in war or in peace, must of course show a peculiar quality of genius; but the most redoubtable armies that have ever existed have been redoubtable because the average soldier, the average officer, possessed to a high degree such comparatively simple qualities as loyalty, courage and hardihood. [Applause.] And so the most successful governments are those in which the average public servant possesses that variant of loyalty which we call patriotism, together with common sense and honesty.

We can as little afford to tolerate a dishonest man in the public service as a coward in the army. [Applause.] The murderer takes a single life; the corruptionist in public life, whether

he be bribe giver or bribe taker, strikes at the heart of the commonwealth. In every public service, as in every army, there will be wrongdoers, there will occur misdeeds. This cannot be avoided; but vigilant watch must be kept, and as soon as discovered the wrongdoing must be stopped and the wrongdoers punished. Remember that in popular government we must rely on the people themselves, alike for the punishment and the reformation. Those upon whom our institutions cast the initial duty of bringing malefactors to the bar of justice must be diligent in its discharge; yet in the last resort the success of their efforts to purge the public service of corruption must depend upon the attitude of the courts and of the juries drawn from the people. Leadership is of avail only so far as there is wise and resolute public sentiment behind it.

In the long run, then, it depends upon us ourselves, upon us, the people as a whole, whether this Government is or is not to stand in the future as it has stood in the past; and my faith that it will show no falling off is based upon my faith in the character of our average citizenship. The one supreme duty is to try to keep this average high. To this end it is well to keep alive the memory of those men who are fit to serve as examples of what is loftiest and best in American citizenship. Such a man was GENERAL SHERMAN. To very few in any generation is it given to render such services as he rendered; but each of us in his degree can try to show something of those qualities of character upon which, in their sum, the high worth of SHERMAN rested — his courage, his kindness, his clean and simple living, his sturdy good sense, his manliness and tenderness in the intimate relations of life, and finally, his inflexible rectitude of soul and his loyalty to all that in this free Republic is hallowed and symbolized by the National flag. [Cheers and applause.]

After the President came EX-SPEAKER D. B. HENDERSON, the orator of the day.



COL. DAVID B. HENDERSON.

GENERAL HENDERSON'S ORATION.

God is a nation maker. A nation! What is it? Or, rather, what is it not?

There is not room on the bosom of our generous land to place the pedestals of the monuments we might erect — it takes so many things to make a nation. It takes wealth of soul, wealth of soil and wealth of character. It takes an army of thinkers, with great, brave leaders. It takes men and women; those who can rest in a grave and those who can rest in bronze. It takes mountain ranges, oceans and springs. It takes the WASHINGTON monument, Bunker Hill and the unmarked graves of the Republic.

We could not be a great nation without the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution and the songs of WHITTIER and LONGFELLOW. Our sighs are part of it; so are our dying groans. WASHINGTON and ARNOLD, LINCOLN and DAVIS, GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN were builders; but so were JOHN BROWN and the drummer boy of Shiloh.

Where can you place monuments to laughter, to sighs, to the flames of burning thought and to all the joys and sorrows that follow in the wake of war? Let me see you build monuments to the perfumes of our fields and gardens. Where will you place the foundations of the fine sculpture to keep in memory and in marble or bronze the shouts and prayers, the loves, the tears and the immortal glories of the Emancipation Proclamation?

We cannot omit BOOTH, GUYTON, CZOLGOSZ and the other horrid, damnable manifestations of national growth. But we can build monuments to our dear immortal dead, and this we are doing, and the Nation grows.

GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, in equestrian statue, is before us. With uncovered head he stands where he

stood at the *Grand Review*. He was followed by the men who had on many a bloody field followed him in the face of death. Hear him, as he looks at the surging line coming from the Capitol:

“When I reached the Treasury Building, and looked back, the sight was simply magnificent. The column was compact and the glittering muskets looked like a solid mass of steel, moving with the regularity of a pendulum.”

At this point the great sculptor, CARL ROSSL-SMITH, caught the inspiration of the moment and fashioned him in bronze for all time.

It does not represent SHERMAN in battle. It is SHERMAN amid the well-won glories of peace. It is SHERMAN the peacemaker, receiving the thrilling, rapturous applause of the bronzed peacemakers of a saved republic.

Statues come from great deeds, or great events, or great affections. The statues of the world are silent historians.

SHERMAN first drew his sword at the battle of Bull Run, and never sheathed it until the sword of the rebellion was in pieces at his feet.

The language of this statue tells what he fought for — peace.

To recount his battles is to give a history of the Civil War. On this occasion that will be impossible.

He never drew his sword without drawing blood and making permanent history.

His “March to the Sea” is generally regarded as his greatest campaign, but this is an error. It was a brilliant campaign — the world has so rated it — but it did not come up to the genius and grandeur of the campaign immediately following it, when he carried practically the same army from Savannah to North Carolina, an average distance of 450 miles. That was the greatest work of SHERMAN’s life.

But let us consider for a moment what PRESIDENT LINCOLN said of the Atlanta campaign:

“EXECUTIVE MANSION,
“WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1864.*

“The National thanks are tendered by the President to MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges and other military operations that have signalized the campaign must render it famous in the annals of war and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the Nation.

“ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
“President of the United States.”

And later note what MR. LINCOLN said of the “March to the Sea,” and capture of Savannah:

“EXECUTIVE MANSION,
“WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 21, 1864.*

“MY DEAR GENERAL SHERMAN: Many, many thanks for your Christmas gift—the capture of Savannah. When you were about leaving Atlanta for the Atlantic Coast, I was anxious, if not fearful, but, feeling that you were the better judge, and remembering ‘nothing risked, nothing gained,’ I did not interfere. Now, the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours; for I believe none of us went further than to acquiesce, and taking the work of GENERAL THOMAS into account, as it should be taken, it is indeed a great success. Not only does it afford the obvious and important military advantages, but, in showing to the world that your army could be divided, put-

ting the stronger part to an important new service, and yet leaving enough to vanquish the old opposing force of the whole, Hood's army, it brings those who sat in darkness to see a great light. But what next? I suppose it will be safer that I leave GENERAL GRANT and yourself to decide.

“A. LINCOLN.”

This letter of MR. LINCOLN's demonstrates that the March to the Sea was the sole conception of GENERAL SHERMAN.

The President asked “What next?” SHERMAN lost no time in answering. As soon as he could reload his wagons he started from Savannah to attack GENERAL JOHNSTON in the Carolinas. Here SHERMAN ran the risk of a combination between LEE and JOHNSTON's armies — absolutely the only way to save the Confederate cause.

SHERMAN, it may be said, violated a well-established principle of war by taking the exterior lines and leaving to LEE and JOHNSTON the interior ones. SHERMAN had to depend almost entirely upon the country for his provisions. Undoubtedly a concentration would have been ordered by LEE, but by that time he had learned to fear GRANT, and he dreaded to run the risk of taking any considerable portion of his own army to send to JOHNSTON. Thus he let slip the only possible chance of saving the Confederate cause. On this point GENERAL SHERMAN has said, speaking of GENERAL LEE:

“His sphere of action was, however, local. He never rose to the grand problem which involved a continent and future generations. His Virginia was to him the world. Though familiar with the geography of the interior of the great continent he stood like a stone wall to defend Virginia against the ‘Huns and Goths’ of the north, and he did it like a valiant knight as he was. He stood at the front porch battling with the flames whilst the kitchen and house were burning, sure in the

end to consume the whole. Only twice, at Antietam and Gettysburg, did he venture outside on the 'offensive defensive.' In the first instance he knew personally his antagonist and that a large fraction of his force would be held in reserve; in the last he assumed the bold 'offensive,' was badly beaten by MEADE, and was forced to retreat back to Virginia. As an aggressive soldier LEE was not a success, and in war that is the true and proper test. 'Nothing succeeds like success.' In defending Virginia and Richmond he did all a man could, but to him Virginia seemed the 'Confederacy,' and he stayed there while the northern armies at the west were gaining the Mississippi, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Georgia, South and North Carolina, yea, the Roanoke, after which his military acumen taught him that further tarrying in Richmond was absolute suicide."

His son, P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN, under date of November 3, 1902, wrote to me as follows:

"I told GENERAL DODGE that my father had always said that the extreme daring of that march had never been appreciated, and that GENERAL LEE had committed a grave error in letting him get through without making a concerted attempt to crush his army."

* * * * *

"The responsibilities and risks of that winter march through the Carolinas, with the possibility of having LEE and JOHNSTON combined, appearing any day in his front, were something enormous and not now understood."

In this connection let us note what one of GENERAL SHERMAN'S corps commanders, in his annual address to the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*, said in regard to the campaign in the Carolinas. He speaks of it as "that bold movement from Savannah to Goldsboro, which is considered by the best critics as one of the boldest and best planned campaigns of history,

one in which every chance was taken, and every opportunity given the enemy to concentrate upon an inferior force."

Here is what GENERAL SHERMAN himself said, in a résumé of his campaigns:

"You cannot attain great success in war without great risks. I admit we violated many of the old established rules of war by cutting loose from our base and exposing 60,000 lives. I had faith in the army I commanded; that faith was well founded. Then came the last movement, which I do contend involved more labor and risk than anything which I have done, or ever expect to do again."

* * * * *

"So we went to Goldsboro, and then I hastened to see Mr. LINCOLN and GRANT for the last time. We talked the matter over and agreed perfectly. GRANT was moving then. I had been fifty odd marching days on light rations. My men were shoeless and without pants, and needed clothing and rest. I hurried back to Goldsboro, and dispatched everything with as great rapidity as I could, and on the very day I appointed I started in pursuit of JOHNSTON, let him be where he might."

Before commencing the North Carolina campaign GENERAL SHERMAN had planned for a convergence of all of his troops at Goldsboro, North Carolina. This would give him something over 80,000 men in one army, after GENERAL SCHOFIELD joined him from Nashville.

GENERAL LEE having failed to detach any of his Virginia troops to the aid of GENERAL JOHNSTON, the latter was soon forced to surrender, after some sharp fighting, before a junction of SHERMAN'S forces was effected, which, quickly following upon the surrender of LEE, practically terminated the war.

GENERAL SHERMAN has said of this North Carolina campaign as follows:

"When I reached Goldsboro, made junction with SCHOFIELD, and moved forward to Raleigh, I was willing to en-

counter the entire Confederate Army; but the Confederate armies — LEE'S in Richmond, and JOHNSTON'S in my front, held the interior lines and could choose the initiative. Few military critics who have treated of the Civil War in America have ever comprehended the importance of the movement of my Army northward from Savannah to Goldsboro, or of the transfer of SCHOFIELD from Nashville to co-operate with me in North Carolina. This march was like the thrust of a sword through the heart of a human body, each mile of which swept aside all opposition, consumed the very food on which the Army depended for life, and demonstrated a power in the National Government which was irresistible."

To give some idea of the fighting I quote again from the General:

"At Rivers Bridge GENERALS MOWER and GILES A. SMITH led their heads of column through the swamp, the water being up to their shoulders, crossed over to the pine lands, turned upon the brigade which defended the passage and routed it in utter disorder."

Again the General says:

"I honestly believe that the grand march of the western Army from Atlanta to Savannah and from Savannah to Raleigh was an important factor in the final result of the thrilling victory at Appomattox and the glorious triumph of the Union cause."

In summing up the Carolina campaign GENERAL SHERMAN says:

"Thus was concluded one of the longest and most important marches ever made by an organized army in a civilized country. The distance from Savannah to Goldsboro is 425 miles, and the route traversed embraced five large navigable rivers — namely, the Edisto, Broad, Catawba, Pedee and Cape Fear — at each of which a comparatively small force well

handled could have made the passage most difficult, if not impossible."

Referring to the combination of forces at Goldsboro he says:

"Here our combinations were such that GENERAL SCHOFIELD entered Goldsboro from Newbern; GENERAL TERRY, with pontoons laid and a brigade, crossed the Neuse river entrenched, and we whipped JOSEPH JOHNSTON all the same day."

It is interesting to note as an evidence of the power of human endurance that the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Army Corps on the march to the sea and thence to the Carolinas marched an average of about 710 miles.

I now quote the expressive words of our Presiding Officer, GENERAL DODGE, to show his appreciation of the campaign in the Carolinas:

"The patience, the firmness, the resolution with which he pursued his difficult campaign against JOHNSTON from Chattanooga to Atlanta constitute one of the finest achievements in history. The boldness of conception, the ingenuity of the plan, the accepting of desperate chances, in giving LEE an opportunity to crush him in his campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro, will forever give SHERMAN prestige as a bold, fearless, strategic commander. Upon that campaign alone I am willing to stake SHERMAN'S reputation for all time."

I have deemed it my duty to go somewhat extensively into the campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro, as SHERMAN'S achievements in this part of the war have never been fully told, or fully appreciated.

It is difficult, even now, with the statue of this great military chieftain being unveiled in our Nation's capital, in the presence of our Nation's Chief Executive, and with so many of our Nation's war-scarred heroes with us, to avoid the telling influence of that heroic, thrilling song, "Marching Through Georgia."

Passing from his great campaigns, let us consider the man,
WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

ELBERT HUBBARD, the art critic, says: "Small men are provincial, mediocre men are cosmopolitan, but great souls are universal." GENERAL SHERMAN'S soul was great — was universal. Although a great military genius, his soul was clothed in simplicity. Subordination was the rule of his military life. Here I give his own words, and no one can give a single document to contradict them:

"I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an order; though many and many a time have I risked my life, health and reputation in obeying orders or even hints, and executing plans and purposes not to my liking."

How many of you recall the fact that after GENERAL SHERMAN commanded a department in Kentucky he was sent to command BENTON Barracks at St. Louis? It was simply part of a post. From there he was sent to Paducah. When GRANT started up the Tennessee for the Donelson campaign GENERAL SHERMAN had dropped from the command of an army to that of a post, and later a division.

In February, 1862, he wrote to GRANT:

"I should like to hear from you, and will do anything in my power to hurry forward to you reinforcements and supplies, and if I could be of any service would gladly come without making any question of rank with you and GENERAL SMITH, whose commissions are under the same date."

On the same day he wrote again:

"Command me in any way; I feel anxious about you, as I know the great facilities they (the enemy) have for concentration by means of rivers and railroads, but have faith in you."

And this faith of SHERMAN in GRANT, and I may say of GRANT in SHERMAN, never weakened for a single moment, and they fought like brothers from the beginning to the glorious ending stimulated by the sole motive of saving their country.

He was strong in his utterances, we must admit, but it was because he felt so intensely for the safety of his country. Writing on December 21, 1863, from Nashville, he said to LINCOLN:

“To secure the safety of the Mississippi River I would slay millions.”

This was not uttered because he was bloodthirsty, for he was not. But he felt that at any cost the country must be saved.

Again, writing to GENERAL HALLECK, he said:

“Received commission as brigadier-general in regular army; prefer to command the Fifteenth Army Corps, but will accept any command GENERAL GRANT desires.”

And mark his letter of July 30, 1863, to GENERAL PARKE:

“When you see BURNSIDE, give him my love, and tell him for me that we are arrayed against all the enemies of law and government — that we fire upon secessionists of the south, the autocrats of the north, and the anarchists everywhere. Our Government must govern and not be ruled by an agitator of the hour.”

He executed all orders given to him, and he expected the execution of all orders given by him.

He held deep in his heart the old *Army of the Tennessee*, but he loved devotedly, loyally, every officer and every soldier of the whole Union Army.

He came of good stock.

He tasted poverty in his childhood.

His life was full of activity — intense activity.

Conscientious, honest work was the rule of his life.

His death touched us all gently, heroically, but when he had gone we felt that we had lost WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. Lost, it is true, but still now and evermore a remaining and deathless part of the great Civil War.

He was the truest type of a comrade. To him "comrade" was a "holy name."

He was President of the *Society of the Army of the Tennessee*. How tenderly we loved him. What an interest he took in all the work of the Society.

He held the respect and love of the Army.

He held the respect and love of the people. There was a tenderness about him that endeared him to all. But, more than this, there was a frank, rugged honesty in the man that bound all hearts to him. He was not afraid of battle. Why? Because he was fighting for his country and not for his own glory.

Could the living and the dead of the Civil War unite in one voice they would say of SHERMAN: "He was a great man; he was a great soldier; he was a pure patriot."

May this statue ever stand in our capital as a monument to American courage; as a monument to military education; as a monument to Americanism, combining the citizen and the soldier; as an inspiration to the ambitious young American; as a proof that the heroes of the Revolution and their deeds will never be forgotten or neglected by their descendants.

Let it ever stand as a peace monument for all of our people, and, therefore, it must stand as the monument of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

The historian cannot record all of the deeds of SHERMAN. The sculptor is fettered at his task. The painter's colors cannot reveal the whole man. The poet can only sing a little of the story of his life. The story of GENERAL SHERMAN'S life is above oratory. It is beyond art. The hearts of his countrymen alone can tell the story.

There is an heroic patriotism in his farewell address to his Army. This much, in closing, I must give:

"How far the operations of this Army contributed to the final overthrow of the Confederacy and the peace which now

dawns upon us, must be judged by others, not by us; but that you have done all that men could do has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies and navies of the United States."

* * * * *

"Your General now bids you farewell, with the full belief that, as in war, you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens."

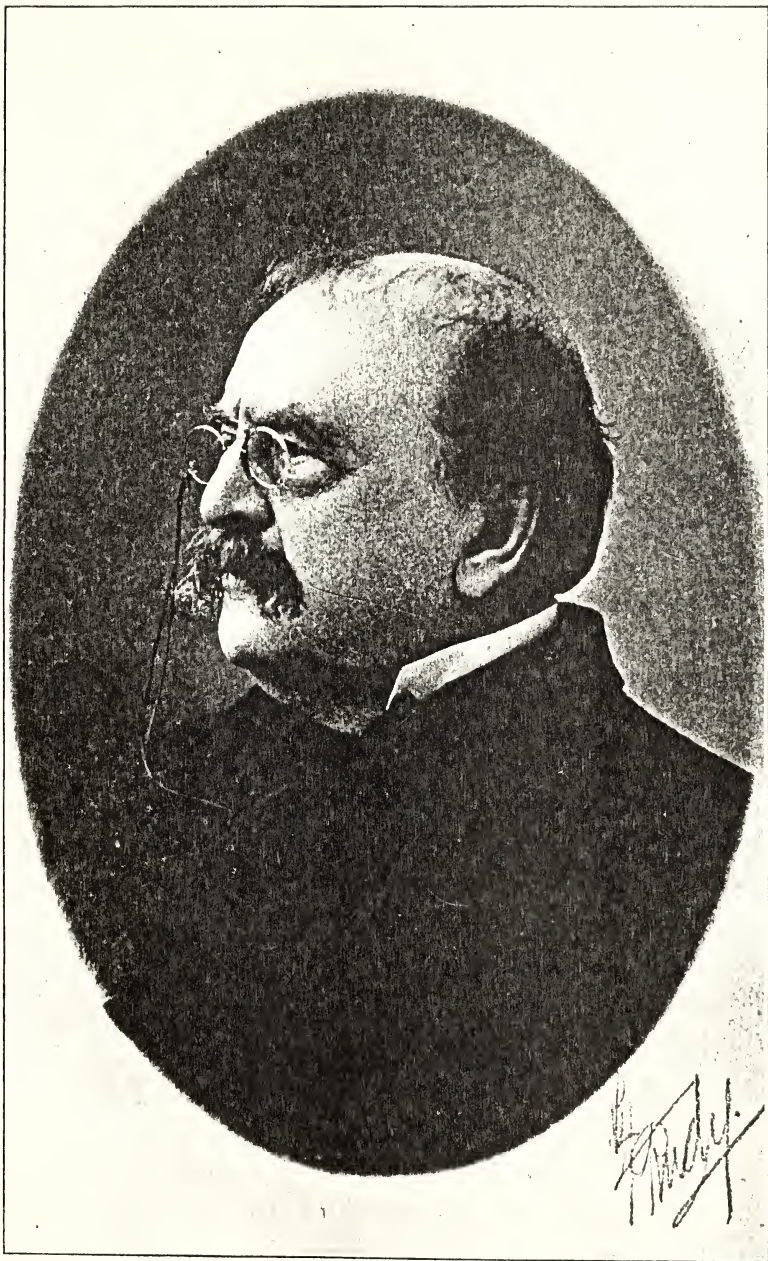
GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES followed, as the representative of the *Society of the Army of the Potomac*.

GENERAL SICKLES.

The Army of the Potomac, which I have the honor to represent here to-day, contributed something to the fame of GENERAL SHERMAN. We gave to SHERMAN our HOOKER, SLOCUM and HOWARD, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, afterward consolidated into the Twentieth Army Corps, thus creating a tie of kinship between the great armies of the east and west. No warmer appreciation of SHERMAN'S genius and achievements was heard, even in the ranks of the armies he commanded, than was voiced in the *Army of the Potomac*.

It was the task of the *Army of the Potomac* to defend this capital, and to destroy and capture the superb army of LEE, which so often menaced Washington. It was SHERMAN'S mission with the *Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio*, to drain the life-blood of the Confederacy by the conquest of Georgia and the Carolinas, in his marvellous campaign of '64-'65.

SHERMAN fills a conspicuous page in the history of great commanders. He will always hold high rank in the estimation



MAJ.-GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

of Americans, as one of our foremost heroes. He is grouped with SHERIDAN and THOMAS among the chief lieutenants of GRANT. No matter what military critics may say as to which of these accomplished leaders pre-eminence is to be given, most of us will agree that in the popular regard SHERMAN has always stood next to GRANT.

SHERMAN's last years were spent in the city of New York, where we were neighbors and friends. Born in Ohio, he was quickly adopted by our people as one of their own. He died in 1891. His funeral ceremonies in the great metropolis brought together a mourning multitude, such as had never been witnessed in our streets, except in the obsequies of LINCOLN and GRANT. Not one of the mourners was more impressed by a profound sense of the National bereavement than GENERAL "JOE" JOHNSTON, of the Confederate Army, SHERMAN's brilliant adversary in his greatest campaign. We have a statue of SHERMAN at the entrance to our Central Park in New York, which testifies our admiration of his character as a citizen and of his distinction as a soldier.

SHERMAN might have filled the highest office in the Government, if he had not declared that if nominated President he would not accept, and if elected he would refuse to serve. He left the honors of the political arena to his distinguished brother, whose ambition he would neither assist nor hinder. He refused to stay in Washington as a figure head in the office of Commander of the Army, and established his headquarters in St. Louis; and SHERMAN was right. He was Commander of the Army from March, 1869, to November, 1883, and retired from active service in February of the following year.

No one who comes to Washington need be told that we are a martial people. The capital is adorned by many memorials of our great captains. These monuments will remind future

generations of the wars that signalized the first century of our National life. They will recall to those who come after us the magnitude and glory of the struggle for the preservation of the Union — the unmeasured sufferings and sacrifices of our defenders — the vast multitudes that rallied to the flag after Sumter — the armed hosts that vanished like morning mists, after the surrender of LEE, and the capture of DAVIS — the sleepless energy of STANTON, our illustrious War Secretary, who organized our armies — the victories of Antietam and Gettysburg, of Vicksburg, Atlanta and Appomattox — and above all, our descendants will be forever reminded by these statues of the epoch and the name of LINCOLN — a name honored by all nations and evermore consecrated in the affections of the American people as the savior of the Republic.

GENERAL CHARLES H. GROSVENOR followed, representing the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*:

GENERAL GROSVENOR.

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES: From the day when WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN achieved greatness and secured immortality as a soldier until the day of his death, he stood in the eyes and estimation of the world as one of the great figures which emerged from the obscurity of peace into the effulgent glory of war. But when death, the great destroyer, swept him off the stage of action he became the subject of almost universal eulogy. Comments in criticism, almost universally favorable and complimentary of his character and achievements, were spoken in every language known to the human race, and in our own language eulogy had long ago been exhausted. Turn as you will, study as you may, and think as you can, and the world would pronounce you a genius if you, by any result of study or accident of the hour, said something new of SHERMAN.



BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

There was no phase of his character striking or commonplace, lovable or unlovable, great or small (if he had a small characteristic) that has not been discussed elaborately and minutely. He has been the subject of friendly criticism and of occasional depreciation. The subject of his character and the history of his achievements are exhausted subjects, and yet we come here to-day representatives of four great Army Societies, and representatives of a mighty sentiment in the United States, to do honor to the memory of SHERMAN. It may be well said that nothing that we do here to-day will add to his fame. No expression of opinion that we may make will either add to or detract from the world's judgment of SHERMAN. The verdict of impartial history has been written, and judgment has been rendered upon it, and no expression of opinion that can be made at this late day will in the smallest degree modify public judgment.

He stands in history as one of the foremost soldiers of the nineteenth century. I do not put him in comparison with any of the soldiers of our Civil War. I am not here as the representative of an army society to institute comparisons in any possible way, or by implication, or by any suggestion that might possibly be made; but what I do say is that, taking the history of other nations and other wars and beginning at the dawn of the nineteenth century and coming down through all the wars and studying the character and achievements of all the soldiers, there is no one character so faultless, no one character so brilliant, no one character so great in the elements of soldierly greatness as appertains by common consent to the name and career and genius of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

He was born in Ohio, in the grand old city of Lancaster, a city that has given birth to many great men whom I might name. He went forth, a young man, to the Military Academy,

with hope and ambition to do honor to his native city, his native county, and his native State, and to his father and mother and his friends and neighbors, and he achieved the purpose of his ambition — he won out in the great struggle for supremacy.

If I should enter upon the task of reviewing SHERMAN'S campaigns and pointing out the genius manifested in this and the excellence comprehended in that and the high qualities developed in all of them, I should be but treading upon oft-trodden ground. Description has been beggared, detail has been exhausted and eulogy ended.

One or two special characteristics may be here properly referred to. He was the first man apparently who appreciated the magnitude of the struggle that we entered upon in 1861. He seemed to understand the situation better than any of his contemporaries. He was in a position to see and know and judge. He had been for a considerable time in the south and understood the bitter determination of the southern people to destroy the Union and set up another government. He knew exactly how completely the great mind of the south was united on this question. He understood how, for more than a generation, the south had been organizing public opinion, preparing for the dread encounter; and he knew that the people of the south were a unit in action, and that they would destroy this Government, and that in doing so, if necessary, they would sacrifice everything they held dear on earth. He knew the character of that people. He knew that when they made the declaration which they did make it meant the expenditure of effort, exactly as it did mean, as it developed, and SHERMAN stated his opinion. He spoke then as he always spoke all his lifetime — openly, manfully, above-board — and he judged and so said, and so sent it abroad, that there ought to be 200,000

men raised as early as the summer of 1861 for the campaign in Kentucky and the southwest alone; and so startling was his proposition, so unthought of by the great leaders of thought and opinion in the United States, that it was announced without qualification, without any hesitation, without a thought that it might be erroneous, that SHERMAN was crazy. I remember the circumstances very well when he was stripped of his command of the then *Army of the Ohio*, with headquarters at Louisville, and the command was turned over to that excellent soldier and true patriot, in my judgment, DON CARLOS BUELL. I remember when the two Generals came to Elizabethtown, where the troops to which I belonged were stationed, and I remember, as SHERMAN passed around and pointed out to BUELL this regiment and that regiment, this brigade and that brigade — I remember how the faces of the men and officers bore traces of deep sympathy and commiseration that so promising a soldier as SHERMAN should have so suddenly lost his mind and become incapable; and he went back to the rear, and BUELL took his place. He never complained; he never grumbled; he never deprecated the order. He was a soldier, every inch of him, and whatever ambition he may have had, and it was great, and whatever hope of preferment he may have had, and he certainly was buoyed up by it when he entered the service, he never yielded to the usual wail of a disappointed man; but he waited and took the position which would be offered to him in the future, if at all, and soon showed to the world, not only that he was the accomplished soldier that he was, but the accomplished statesman that he was, and that in the face of the predictions of SEWARD and the three months' enlistments and all the infinite catalogue of mistakes, that his judgment was without fault, that it was wise and efficient.

He very soon acquired the confidence of GRANT and LINCOLN. They very soon discovered that the circumstantial evidence which pointed in the absurd moment of ill-directed judgment to insanity was the indicia of a clear mind and a just and wise appreciation of the whole situation, and SHERMAN began to grow — how well and how rapidly, description and comment have been exhausted in telling.

The March to the Sea and the appearance of SHERMAN in North Carolina was one of the most brilliant movements in modern warfare, and compared with the strategy of more recent wars there is no comparison and language fails to draw an estimate of the difference in comparison.

I do not know in whose brain the original conception of the March to the Sea and the swinging up the coast toward Virginia had its inception, but it is generally understood to have been originated by SHERMAN himself; and certainly the plan of its execution, the details of its preparation, and the execution itself with all its magnificence of strategy were the work of SHERMAN, and when he led his victorious army through the streets of Washington and was received with enthusiasm on every hand; when he received the thanks of Congress and the approval of the President, there was no man on this continent, friend or foe, who doubted or belittled the genius of SHERMAN.

SHERMAN was not a great success in inactivity. He was great when there was something to be done, and he was efficient when he was doing it. His genius could plan campaigns, and his care, gallantry and dash could execute them; but he did not exactly fit into the groove of peace. He was restless; he was nervous; he wanted to be active. He did not believe that a man at sixty-four years of age was necessarily unfitted for active military duty, and had a great war come with a significant nation before SHERMAN died, he would have clamored at

the Executive office for a chance to do something. He spoke out boldly against the organization of our Army, and pointed out the inefficiency of our system, and he set an example which, while it may not have been the highest demonstration of obedience to orders and acquiescence in system, was a most suggestive movement when the General of the Army practically threw up his office and left Washington because of the incongruity of the system under which he was called upon to serve. No harm could come to the country by reason of it, because the office of General of the Army in time of peace had long ago been understood by intelligent men to hold a figurehead without value.

A row began away back in the days of WILKINSON, in the War of 1812, and continued right along down, and if there is anything that the Army of to-day ought to be congratulated upon it is that the theory of SHERMAN and men who thought like him, a theory that has been in existence in the minds of men for eighty-five years, has at last been adopted and the Constitution of the United States has finally been recognized as the supreme law of the land in the matter of the government, control and command of the United States Army. Hitherto it had been a sort of neck-and-neck race between the President the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, and the General of the Army "commanding," a most absurd and incongruous relation. You could not repeal the Constitution by a military order, and somehow it kept standing there, and it was an obstacle sometimes to ambition and sometimes to peace and good order. Sometimes its existence created friction. Sometimes it was said that the enforcement of the Constitution was oppressive. Sometimes the Executive failed to assume the full powers and duties conferred by the Constitution, and SHERMAN pointed out all these incongruities and absurdities, and made perfectly

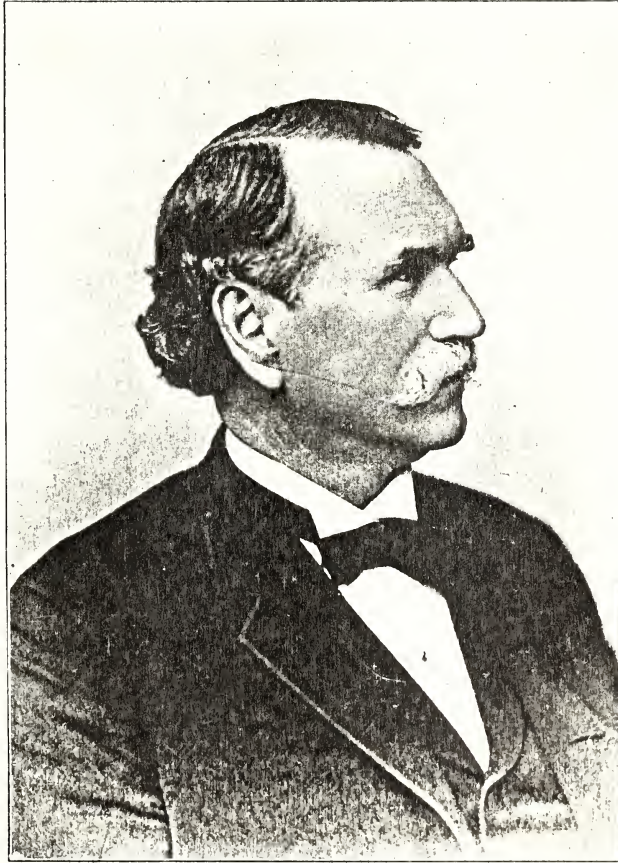
clear to the intelligence of the United States that our system was fundamentally wrong, and it is a matter of high congratulation to-day that in the hands of the present Executive the first real enforcement and execution of the Constitution is being found. Thanks to Congress for the change.

So it is well that these four military societies, comprising those who remain on earth following the great war, should come here jointly, all as one society, to do honor to the great Commander. He commanded an *Army of Ohio* before the *Army of the Tennessee* or the *Cumberland* or the *Potomac* had an existence. He commanded the *Army of the Tennessee* immediately following the departure of GRANT. He commanded the *Army of the Cumberland* in connection with the other armies and embracing in the grand column a portion of the *Army of the Potomac* on the great campaign to Atlanta, and the famous March to the Sea.

His genius is not the property of any of these armies, but all of them. His renown is the common heritage of us all. His fame will go forward to future generations as the fame of a great American soldier, not confined by the limits of any society, but expanding and growing and glorious as the honor of an American soldier ever shall be.

The closing address was by GENERAL THOMAS J. HENDERSON, representing the *Society of the Army of the Ohio*.

GENERAL HENDERSON: It is a great pleasure, as well as a great honor, to me to be called upon by my old and beloved Commander, GENERAL SCHOFIELD, and by my comrades of the *Society of the Army of the Ohio*, to stand here to-day, in this august presence, and on this great, historic occasion, and speak a few words in their behalf. And yet in the brief time allowed me in which to speak what can I say worthy of the occasion and



BRIG.-GEN. T. J. HENDERSON.

worthy of the great soldier and great Commander of the grand *Army of the West*, in whose honor, and to whose memory, this beautiful equestrian statue has been erected?

Shall I speak of SHERMAN and of his glorious deeds? It will consume most, if not all the time I am to occupy on this occasion to even name the great campaigns and the great marches he made; the great battles he fought and the victories he won, which have made his name and his fame more imperishable and enduring than is the bronze of which this beautiful statue has been formed and fashioned into his own image.

The name of SHERMAN and the memory of his illustrious military service will live forever in the hearts and affections of all who served under his command, and of every lover of this proud Republic which his valor, his patriotism and his great generalship contributed so much to preserve and perpetuate for us and for the generations which are to follow after us.

Shall I speak of the grand *Army of the West*, which SHERMAN commanded, and of its glorious service? It was a great army, and it would require volumes to tell the story of its great deeds and glorious achievements in defending and maintaining the union of States and in preserving this great Government of the people, established by our fathers. The record of its marches, its battles and its glorious triumphs will ever adorn the brightest pages of our country's history. If the lesson of its bravery, its loyalty and its patriotic devotion to the flag of our country shall be properly impressed upon the minds and hearts of the generations which shall come after us, and be followed by them, then this proud Republic, this mighty Nation, will endure to the end of time. And I know this is the earnest wish and desire of all assembled here to-day, and of every survivor of all the great armies which fought to maintain the

Union, and for the honor and glory of the free government bequeathed to us by our patriotic, liberty-loving fathers.

In thus referring, as I have done, to the grand *Army of the West* and its illustrious service, I do not wish it to be understood that I have either forgotten or underestimated the glorious service of that other grand Army in the war for the Union — the grand *Army of the Potomac*. That magnificent Army, under the command of McCLELLAN, of BURNSIDE, of HOOKER, of MEADE, and finally of GRANT, the greatest of all our great Commanders, was by its position the defender at all times of the National capital, the loss of which at any time might have been the loss of the cause for which we fought. But the *Army of the Potomac* fought many of the greatest battles of the war, and won many of the most glorious victories, culminating in the occupation of Richmond, the Confederate capital; the surrender of LEE's army at Appomattox, and the glorious termination of the war for the Union, the greatest war ever waged by mankind for freedom and free government.

All honor and all glory to the grand *Army of the Potomac!* It did its work nobly, and it did it well. But on this occasion it seems more appropriate to speak of SHERMAN and of his great army, and of their service. And while I neither forget nor underestimate the distinguished service of the grand *Army of the Potomac*, I do not want that army to forget or underestimate the equally distinguished service of the grand *Army of the West*, composed as it was of the *Army of the Tennessee*, the *Army of the Cumberland*, and the *Army of the Ohio* — under command of that great soldier and hero whom we honor to-day, WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. The grand *Army of the West*, in the Atlanta campaign, the greatest campaign, I think, of the war for the Union, if not of all wars, fought its way, day by day, week by week and month by month, for more than three

months, from Buzzard Roost and Tunnel Hill to Atlanta, and on to Jonesboro and Lovejoy, some portion of the Army under fire of the enemy every day, and sometimes at night; and then it took possession of Atlanta and Decatur. It pursued HOOD when he recrossed the Chattahoochee with his army, with the purpose of cutting SHERMAN'S communications and capturing his supplies, with so much vigor and force that HOOD was unable to accomplish his purpose and was driven off into northwestern Alabama. Our corps of this grand army, GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S, was then sent back to support the Fourth Corps, under STANLEY, and to help that grand old hero, GENERAL THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," take care of HOOD and his army; and SCHOFIELD and STANLEY, with their commands, under GENERAL THOMAS, when HOOD crossed the Tennessee, resisted his advance upon Nashville, with great bravery and gallantry; fought the battles of Franklin and Nashville, two of the great and most decisive battles of the war; put HOOD'S army to rout and substantially destroyed it, and ended the war in the west.

In the meantime, SHERMAN and the rest of the grand *Army of the West* was making that famous March from Atlanta to the Sea and up through the Carolinas, fighting at Bentonville, as I believe, the last battle of the war for the Union. And so, my comrades of the grand *Army of the Potomac*, the grand *Army of the West* had prepared the way for your great work, and by their brilliant movements and heroic action made it possible for the *Army of the Potomac* to occupy Richmond and demand the surrender of LEE'S army. And I say, all honor and all glory to the grand *Army of the West*, and to SHERMAN, its great Commander.

... Comrades of the grand *Army of the West*, let me ask you, Do you remember the last review SHERMAN made of his great

Army at Raleigh, N. C. ? I remember it well as one of the most interesting events of my life. The war was well over. There was a sweet sense of peace in the air, as well as in the hearts of the soldiers of the entire Army, and everybody was happy ; I know I was happy ; and how well I remember SHERMAN as he reviewed his veteran Army, corps by corps and army by army, until the Twentieth and last corps to be reviewed, as I remember, was reviewed by the immortal GRANT ! What a review that was, and when it was over what a shout went up from the vast multitude of officers and men who had come together to witness it ! It was a shout of triumph and of great joy. I never saw SHERMAN look so tall before as he did when his veteran Army was marching by in review. His face was radiant with joy, the joy which comes from the consciousness of duty nobly done and well performed. I never felt in all my life a deeper love of country, nor did I ever have a stronger faith in the future greatness and glory of our country and the perpetuation of our great free Government than I did when witnessing that review of SHERMAN'S great Army.

I am proud, if I may be permitted to say so, of the fact that I was an humble soldier of the grand *Army of the West*, and that I served under SHERMAN. I am proud also that I served in the *Army of the Ohio* from its organization until the end of its distinguished service. I might have been equally as proud to have served in the *Army of the Tennessee* or in the *Army of the Cumberland*, both splendid armies — but no prouder. I am proud also to have served under the command of that great soldier and brave Commander, GENERAL SCHOFIELD, of whom GENERAL SHERMAN said at one time, in speaking of him and his service, "Where he was, there was security." He was a great soldier, and the *Army of the Ohio* has a right to be proud of its service under his command. I am glad to see him here to-day in such good health, participating in the dedi-

cation of this statue to SHERMAN, whom I know he loved and honored, as we all do so much. God bless him and spare him for many years to come, to enjoy the distinction and the happiness he so well deserves.

In a notable speech made by GENERAL SHERMAN at the first annual Reunion of the *Army of the Cumberland* he spoke these commendable words: "I claim to be of the *Army of the Ohio*, of the *Army of the Cumberland*, of the *Army of the Tennessee*. I care not in which you throw me for fame, my title there is heritage enough for me, but bound together, all in one, the grand *Army of the West*, 'the Commander' is a title of which I am proud indeed;" and having that title, this beautiful statue has been erected and dedicated to his memory; and I trust it will stand here, in the capital of the Nation he contributed so much to save, for all time to come to honor and to perpetuate his great name and fame.

The parade was confined to the regular forces, Army and Navy, stationed about Washington, and the National Guard of the District, all under the command of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG. No finer military display has been seen in the capital of recent years.

The week was crowded with interest. The banquet of the Aztec Society on Monday night, October 13th, brought together an unusual number of Mexican war veterans. The Medal of Honor Legion was largely represented. The *Society of the Army of the Potomac* was entertained on Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Church. Wednesday evening all the societies united in a call on LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, the reception being under the auspices of the *Society of the Army of the Ohio*. Following this, all the societies, with the ladies of the members, marched to a reception given to all by the local

Committees of the *Society of the Army of the Potomac*. The column of march was three blocks long and attracted great attention. The reception was in a hall splendidly decorated, nearly all the flags in Washington in the possession of the Government being loaned for the purpose by GENERAL HUMPHREY, the Quartermaster-General, who also ordered a great number from the depot at Frankford Arsenal.

THE JOINT BANQUET.

The Reunions of the week ended with a banquet of the four Societies, at the Arlington Hotel, the evening of October 16th. It was mainly confined to members of the Societies and their ladies, as no banquet hall could be secured where more than 500 guests could be seated. It was a remarkable gathering, the first since the war where the four great Army Societies had met together on such an occasion. A large number of the most noted participants in the war were present. It closed what was in every respect the most interesting and impressive event that Washington has witnessed since the Grand Review.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCHOFIELD presided. The speakers were GENERAL SCHOFIELD, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, *for the Army of the Potomac*; COLONEL JOHN J. MCCOOK, *for the Army of the Cumberland*; MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN and FATHER "TOM" SHERMAN, *for the Army of the Tennessee*; CAPTAIN JOHN McELROY, *for the Army of the Ohio*. MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, as the Commander of the *Army of the Tennessee*, and GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, *for the Grand Army of the Republic*.

With the singing of the National hymn, the first, and undoubtedly the last, Reunion of the four great Army Societies came to an end.

In Memoriam

ROBERT ANDERSON

Born

June 14, 1805

Died

October 26, 1871

Aged

66 years, 4 months, 12 days

In Memoriam

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

Born

February 8, 1820

Died

February 14, 1891

Aged

71 years, 6 days

In Memoriam

GEORGE HENRY THOMAS

Born

July 31, 1816

Died

March 28, 1870

Aged

53 years, 7 months, 28 days

In Memoriam

WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS

Born

September 6, 1819

Died

March 11, 1898

Aged

78 years, 6 months, 5 days

In Memoriam

DON CARLOS BUELL

Born

March 23, 1818

Died

November 19, 1898

Aged

80 years, 7 months, 28 days

In Memoriam

PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN

Born

March 6, 1831

Died

August 5, 1888

Aged

57 years, 4 months, 29 days

In Memoriam

DAVID SLOAN STANLEY

Born

June 1, 1828

Died

March 13, 1902

Aged

73 years, 9 months, 12 days

In Memoriam.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM PASSMORE CARLIN.

CARLIN.—Died near Livingston, Mont., October 4, 1903, WILLIAM PASSMORE CARLIN, Major-General U. S. V.

GENERAL CARLIN was born on his father's farm, nine miles northwest of Carrollton, Ill., November 23, 1829. His father was WILLIAM CARLIN, the younger brother of GOVERNOR THOMAS CARLIN. His mother, MARY GOODE CARLIN, a member of the large family of Goode, natives of Virginia. GENERAL CARLIN, at the age of sixteen, was appointed a cadet at West Point by PRESIDENT FRANKLIN PIERCE, on the request of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Graduating with his class in 1850, he was appointed a second lieutenant of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, taking active part in the campaigns against the Indians in Minnesota in 1851-2 and '53. Later he was in the campaigns against the Sioux on the plains, and participated in the campaign under COLONEL ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON against the Mormons and Indians in 1858. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was captain of the Sixth Infantry, on special service as recruiting officer at Buffalo, N. Y.; while so serving, many of the prominent citizens of Buffalo called upon him to drill them in military tactics, among the number being GROVER CLEVELAND. Early in the war GENERAL CARLIN tendered his services to GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES, who promptly appointed him colonel of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, which soon joined GENERAL FREMONT. His first battle was October 31, 1861, at Frederickstown, Mo., where JEFF C. THOMPSON'S forces were defeated. After a campaign in Arkansas

he joined the forces in front of Corinth. His regiment was engaged at Perryville. At Murfreesboro he commanded a brigade in JEFF C. DAVIS' division, losing 627 in killed and wounded. He participated with great credit in the desperate battle of Chickamanga. For Murfreesboro he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, and major-general for Chickamanga. At Chattanooga his was the only brigade sent up Lookout mountain from the east to reinforce HOOKER at the Craven house. He took brilliant part in the storming of Missionary Ridge. He commanded a division in SHERMAN'S army on the "March to the Sea," being engaged in the last battle of the war at Bentonville, N. C., in which his division bore a most conspicuous part, largely sustaining the brunt of the first day's engagement.

After the war he commanded various posts, and was retired for age when in command of the Department of Vancouver.

He was a quiet, affable gentleman, a determined and brilliant soldier, popular alike with his troops and his superior officers, an enthusiastic member of our Society, and throughout his service and in every battle a leading contributor to its splendid history. He was buried at Carrollton, Ill. There was an immense attendance, the leading State officials being present and the veterans of the surrounding region.

COLONEL WILLIAM PALMER CHANDLER.

CHANDLER.—Died at Danville, Ill., June 13, 1898. COLONEL WILLIAM PALMER CHANDLER, aged 78 years.

COLONEL CHANDLER was born October 27, 1820, in Boswien, N. H. He had an excellent common-school education and always continued a student. He was a civil engineer in

early life, and was largely connected with railroad building, first in New England, next in New York, and then in Illinois.

When the war broke out he gave up most promising enterprises, raised a regiment, the Thirty-fifth Illinois, and became its lieutenant-colonel. It was first sent to Missouri, and was engaged at Pea Ridge. It joined the *Army of the Ohio* with JEFF C. DAVIS, and was thereafter in all the campaigns and battles of the *Army of the Cumberland*. COLONEL CHANDLER commanded his regiment throughout as lieutenant-colonel with distinguished ability. The Thirty-fifth had a brilliant record. Of his service his adjutant writes: "He participated in every march, battle or skirmish in which the regiment took part. At the battle of Pea Ridge — the first one in which the regiment was engaged — after the Colonel was wounded he assumed command and was captured and held prisoner a short time, but was soon returned to duty and thereafter commanded the regiment in every battle in which it participated — Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, New Hope, Kenesaw and the Atlanta campaign to Atlanta, commanding his brigade a portion of the time during the battle of Stone's River.

"At Mission Ridge, after his color guard had all been either disabled or killed, and the final struggle came, he caught up the colors and led the regiment over the works into the enemy's entrenchments. When the Colonel, G. A. SMITH, left the service the regiment had become so decimated as not to permit the muster in of a colonel, and so he continued to command the regiment as lieutenant-colonel, but brought home with him a colonel's commission, never being able, however, to be mustered as such. COLONEL CHANDLER was everywhere recognized as a meritorious officer, brave, but not rash, cool and clear-headed, careful and prudent, and led his men in the thickest of the fight. Few men have been held in higher esteem by the men they commanded than was he."

At the close of the war he returned to Danville, where he engaged in the coal, grain and railroad business and in improving lands and lots he had acquired. In July, 1878, he was appointed by PRESIDENT HAYES Surveyor-General of Idaho, which position he held from July of that year to November, 1885, when he returned to Danville.

He was an enthusiastic member of his military societies and an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Danville. From that church he was buried, the whole community paying tribute to the memory of a faithful soldier and an honored and influential citizen.

LIEUTENANT HENRY SIEGMUND COHN.

COHN.—Died March 18, 1903, at Louisville, Ky., LIEUTENANT HENRY SIEGMUND COHN.

LIEUTENANT COHN was a very enthusiastic and active member of our Society. The following excellent paper upon his life is from the records of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion:

“HENRY S. COHN was essentially a self-made man, educating himself while making his way through life, for at the early age of eleven years he was engaged as a cabin boy on a sailing vessel from his native port to America, where he made many voyages, deciding finally to cast his lot in the new country, at sixteen years of age. Making a short stay in New York, he came to Cincinnati where he found employment in the office of the *Volks Freund*.

“At the outbreak of the war he volunteered as a drummer boy in the First Ohio Infantry, from which he was mustered out in August, 1861, but re-enlisted in the Fifth West Virginia Infantry. The enlistment having been terminated, in a few months he again went into the service, early in 1862, in the

One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Infantry. At the battle of Hartsville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1862, when only eighteen years of age, being orderly sergeant of his company, he took command when his superior officers were killed or wounded, but his term was short, as the entire brigade was captured that day. After a brief experience as a prisoner, he was released on parole. Having been wounded at Hartsville, he was, on his exchange and return to the field, promoted to second lieutenant, but his wound compelled him to resign in a short time.

“ On his return to Cincinnati, he again served in the employment of the *Volk's Freund*; married, and expected to resume his old situation and remain in that city, but he started to Nashville to take employment there and stopped at Louisville for a few days, where he met accidentally the proprietor of the *Louisville Anzeiger*, the leading German newspaper of that city. He became a compositor and remained on the paper the rest of his life, rising from the case to the position of manager and one of its principal owners.

“ His patriotism was intense at all times, and he early joined the Grand Army of the Republic, in which, until a few years since, he took an active part. At the meeting in Louisville in September, 1895, he was Chairman of the Committee on Parade and Review, when it was a subject of general remark that the Grand Parade had never been better managed.

“ Though devoted to the best interests of the city, he never sought political preferment, yet at the time of his death he had been some months a prominent member of the Board of Aldermen.

“ He was a member of the *Society of the Army of the Cumberland*, also of the Loyal Legion, highly prizing his membership in the latter. In a recent visit to Germany, he wore his rosette or insignia at all times, finding it gained him attention or favors from the people or soldiers with whom he came in contact.

“Having been an aide-de-camp to two of the Governors of Kentucky, his familiars addressed him as “Colonel,” and he bore himself with a military carriage.

“He never lost his skill on the drum, on which he was always pleased to show his friends how he could still beat the sheepskin.

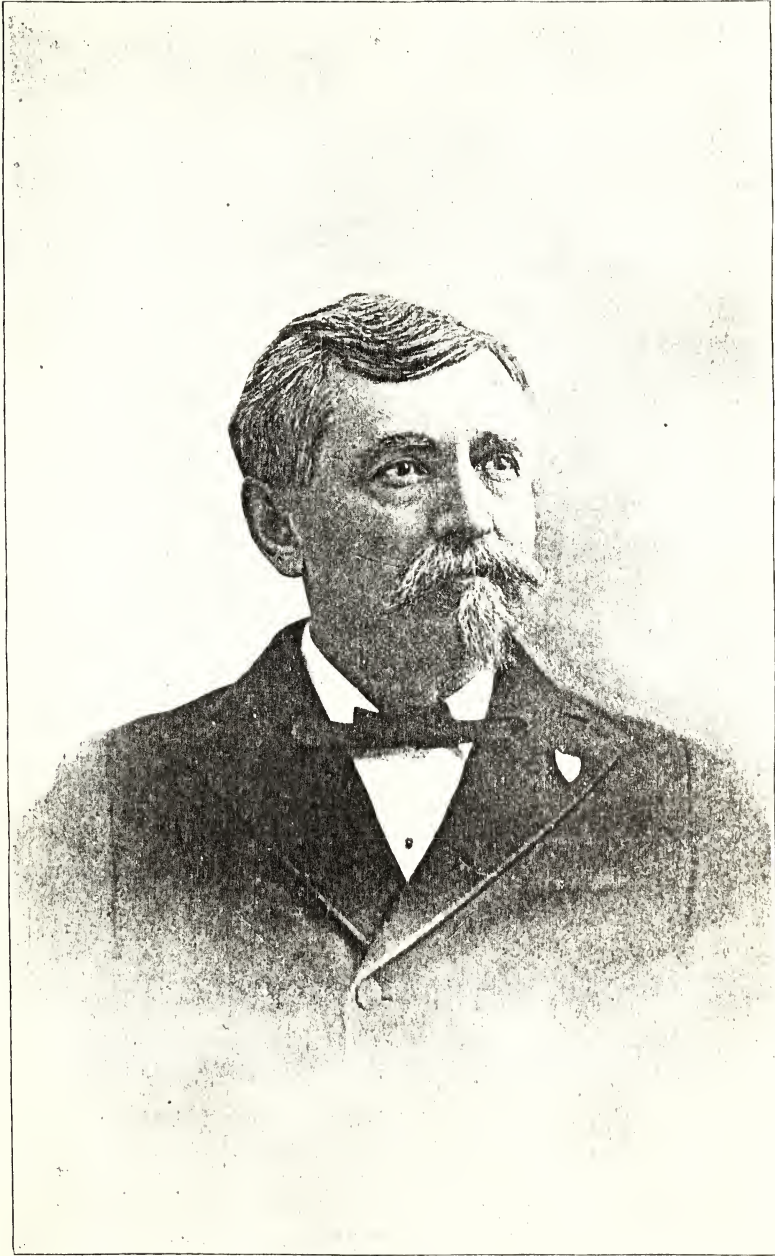
“He was proudest of his military service and of the army in which he served. Personally popular he took a prominent place among the German portion of the citizens of Louisville, and was recognized as being ready to participate in anything that was to benefit the city at large. Prominent citizens of all classes attended his funeral to manifest in some small degree their sorrow at his death.”

CAPTAIN EDWARD FERGUSON.

FERGUSON.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., September 18, 1901, CAPTAIN EDWARD FERGUSON, in his 58th year.

He was born in Oswego, N. Y., January 9, 1843, and was a direct descendant of one of the oldest clans in Scotland. He entered the service April 17, 1861, as private of Company A, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged August 21, 1861, at Milwaukee, Wis., because of expiration of his term of three months' service. He at once re-enlisted for three years in the reorganized First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed first sergeant, Company A; commissioned second lieutenant, Company C, October 7, 1862, to date from September 4, 1862; finally discharged, June 17, 1864, on account of physical disability from wounds received at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862.

The Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion thus closed its tribute to his memory.



LIEUT. FRANK HEINZMAN, 9TH OHIO INFANTRY.

To the service of his country he gave the strength of his early manhood, with unclouded understanding and patriotic purpose. In the duties of his rank or station he was ever resourceful, and every task to which he was called was promptly and efficiently performed, to his own honor and for the glory of the cause for which he so grievously suffered. Tender-hearted and sympathetic he was, and yet endowed with exceptional personal courage.

After the war, in his business relations as a public officer, and in positions of trust and responsibility, he was a devoted and careful administrator, and unflinching integrity and rectitude pervaded his every thought and action. In his home and social relations he was unassuming, kind and open-handed, and with all, a sincere Christian, an unsullied gentleman, a loyal friend and a forbearing enemy.

His life history has been made in the sight of this Commandery, and of him it may be truly said that it exemplifies the highest standard of self-sacrifice and loving kindness, the most sublime patience and endurance in ever present bodily suffering.

“ Good night, sweet prince, and flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.”

LIEUTENANT FRANK HEINZMANN.

HEINZMANN.—Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1902. LIEUTENANT FRANK HEINZMANN, Ninth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, aged 63 years.

LIEUTENANT HEINZMANN enlisted as a private in Company F, Ninth Ohio (German Turner Regiment), May 17, 1861. He participated in the West Virginia battles and skirmishes of Rich Mountain, Carnifex Ferry, New River and Fayetteville. In the reorganization for three years' service he was made

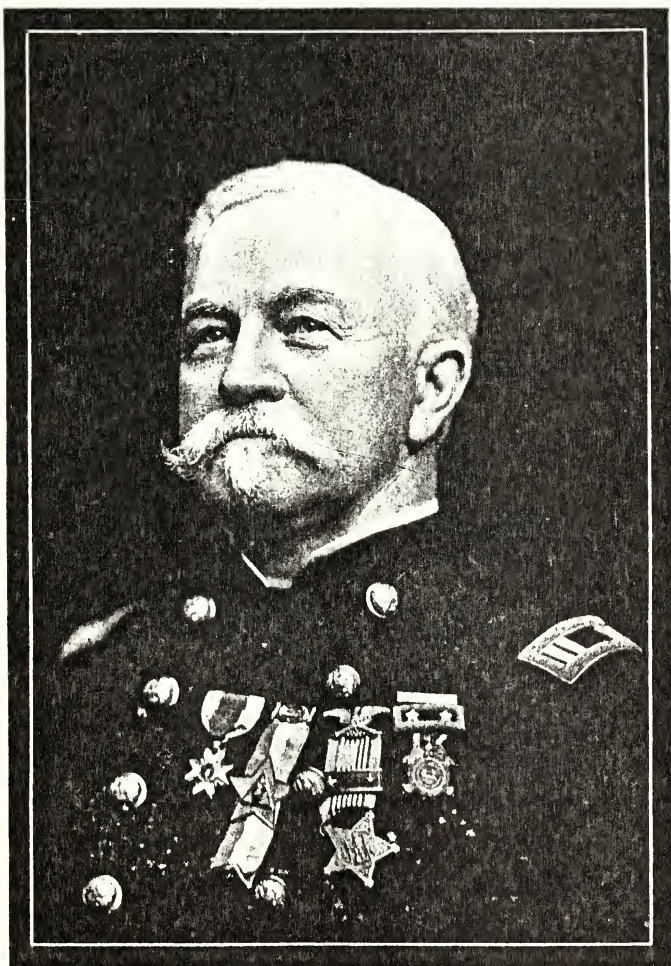
corporal, November 4th. He was sergeant, July 24, 1862; first sergeant, July 30, 1863, and lieutenant, November 22, 1863, for gallantry in action at Chickamauga. In that engagement he was badly wounded in one of the most brilliant charges of the battle. He had previously borne excellent part in the battles of Mill Springs, siege of Corinth and Perryville. Later he was in the battles of Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Kingston and Cassville. He was honorably discharged, June 7, 1864.

He was a prominent, active and most popular member of the Ninth Ohio Association, and was its President in 1896. He was twice elected Colonel of the Union Veteran Legion. He was devoted to the *Army of the Cumberland*, and its fame and the memories of its heroes entered into his life. He made his family familiar with that army's battlefields and its leaders. He named one son after GENERAL THOMAS, another after GENERAL ROBERT L. MCCOOK, and a grandson after GENERAL THOMAS. When he died, a splendid soldier and a patriotic citizen went to his rest.

COLONEL HENRY G. LITCHFIELD.

LITCHFIELD.—Died in New York city, January 26, 1902, COLONEL HENRY G. LITCHFIELD, aged 65 years.

As a young man in Chicago, he had early joined a military company, and made himself expert in tactics. When the war broke out he was offered the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment organized by HON. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, but instead enlisted as a private in the regular army. Though offered a discharge, and urged to accept the proposition of COLONEL FARNSWORTH, he preferred to remain a private in the regulars. He rose rapidly. Three days after his enlistment he was made first sergeant. In a year he was the inspector of the regular brigade



CAPT. JAMES C. MICHIE.

in the Fourteenth Corps. He was brevetted for gallantry at Chickamauga, and served with distinction at Missionary Ridge, and in all the battles of the *Army of the Cumberland* in the Atlanta campaign. He was inspector-general of the Fourteenth Corps, at the close of the March to the Sea; was in the campaign through the Carolinas, and the battles of Averasboro and Bentonville, N. C., and had part in the Grand Review at Washington.

His whole war career was brilliant and his services in promoting valuable military legislation after the war were of great and lasting importance.

In his death, our Society, and his large circle of friends, have suffered a loss which is keenly felt.

CAPTAIN JAMES CARY MICHIE.

MICHIE.—Died at the National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, October 20, 1901, CAPTAIN JAMES CARY MICHIE, aged 60 years.

At the time of his death he was commissary of subsistence and superintendent of the post fund at the Home. He was a most efficient officer and had long been influential in the management of this great institution for disabled volunteers. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, September 29, 1841, and was brought to America when two years old. The records of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion thus present his military service:

He enlisted in Company H, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as sergeant of Company H, August 15, 1862, to serve three years; was promoted to captain in the First U. S. Volunteers, November 24, 1864, and mustered out of service November 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN MICHIE participated in the following battles: Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Shepherd's Run, Knoxville, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Ringgold, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Cheatham's Hill, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro. In November, 1864, he was ordered to report to GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, and participated in all the battles around Richmond, Va.; in December, 1864, was ordered to Forts Sully and Rice, Dakota. He was captured at Tunnel Hill, Ga., but escaped; wounded three times at Kenesaw Mountain; wounded at Peach Tree Creek and taken prisoner, but escaped; received an arrow wound in a fight with the Indians at Fort Rice, Dakota.

CAPTAIN MICHIE had a large circle of admiring friends, and his social nature made him very popular with the Companions of the Loyal Legion. We all have missed his hailing call, and his death is deeply felt by his companions.

Companion MICHIE joined the Loyal Legion, November 7, 1883, being No. 94 of the Ohio Commandery. He was elected Registrar May 2, 1888, and served continuously to May 2, 1894. He was elected Senior Vice-Commander May 5, 1897.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAMUEL SIMMONS.

SIMMONS.—Died at St. Louis, October 19, 1901, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SAMUEL SIMMONS, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., aged 76 years.

COLONEL SIMMONS graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1847. He first taught school in Shelbyville, Ky., and later in Canton, Miss. Removing to St. Louis, he became a law student in the office of GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR. He was active with the latter in all the early days of the struggle to keep



LIEUT.-COL. SAMUEL SIMMONS.

Missouri in the Union, and on the outbreak of the war, he at once entered the three months' service, and was made commissary of subsistence. In this capacity he was with LYON in Missouri, with GRANT at Donelson and Shiloh, with ROSECRANS at Corinth, Iuka, Stone's River, the Tullahoma and Chickamauga, and Chattanooga campaigns, and in each of these movements and battles he rendered notable service.

The following extracts are from an extended and most fitting memorial paper issued by the Missouri Commander of the Loyal Legion:

The advance on Chattanooga took place under circumstances which imposed unusual burdens on the commissary department, but COLONEL SIMMONS discharged the onerous duties thus devolved upon him as the head of that department in a manner which elicited the highest praise from his commanding general. By his foresight and energy and without express orders to that effect, he established a large depot of supplies at Bridgeport, a short distance below Chattanooga on the Tennessee river, which proved to be of the greatest importance during the siege of Chattanooga, which followed the battle of Chickamauga. The Colonel pointed out to the writer of this memorial the exact location of this depot, about a year before his death, and also mentioned with pardonable pride the great gratification which GENERAL ROSECRANS expressed when he found that such a large depot of supplies had been established at that point. COLONEL SIMMONS' foresight, energy and careful attention to the details of any business, public or private, which was intrusted to his charge, rendered him a very efficient staff officer in charge of such a department as the commissary department. One story concerning the Colonel, which is quite characteristic of the man, is well authenticated and worthy of being repeated. When GENERAL SHERMAN, with his command, was in the vicinity of Chattanooga, the Colonel, as it seems, had taken personal charge of a wagon train containing supplies which were greatly needed

at the front. The Colonel was urging the train forward to the best of his ability, but the roads were exceedingly bad and almost impassable. GENERAL SHERMAN had always been very strict with his officers in regard to camp equipments, and had frequently boasted in the Colonel's hearing that all of his equipments and baggage were carried in one wagon. As the Colonel was making every effort to hasten this train of commissary supplies along, four wagons overtook them, which, as the teamsters said, belonged to GENERAL SHERMAN'S headquarters. The Colonel said, "That can't be so, the General only has *one* wagon." He allowed one wagon to pass, stopped the other three and used their mules to help on the other wagons belonging to his train. When GENERAL SHERMAN came along, as he did shortly afterward, he was very angry and took the Colonel to task for stopping his headquarter's wagons. The Colonel answered, "General, it is impossible that I should have stopped *four* of your wagons because I have often heard you say that you had but *one*." The General rode on without further comment.

After the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and the operations resulting in the relief of Chattanooga, COLONEL SIMMONS resigned his commission, his health having become somewhat impaired by three years of most responsible and arduous service. His resignation took effect on January 31, 1864. Returning to St. Louis, after resigning his commission, he gave attention to his business interests, which had been entirely neglected while in the public service and for some time previously. From that time forward he was more or less actively engaged in important business pursuits until the day of his death. During that period many important trusts were committed to his charge, all of which were discharged with scrupulous fidelity and unvarying loyalty to the best interests of his principals.

In the discharge of his private as well as his public duties, COLONEL SIMMONS was always actuated by a high conviction of duty and strong sense of what was right and just.

Your committee feel that they cannot close this memorial more appropriately than by quoting the language of one who knew COLONEL SIMMONS better and more intimately, perhaps, than any one else, and who speaks of him in these words: "The Colonel's whole life was so unostentatious and he was so reticent in regard to his own good deeds that the record of the great majority of them will die with him. He was one of those noble souls who do their duty simply because it is their duty, without hope of reward or fear of punishment, and it was his highest ambition simply to do right as he understood it."

COLONEL JOHN W. TAYLOR.

TAYLOR.—Died at Montclair, N. J., August 8th, COLONEL JOHN W. TAYLOR, in his eighty-sixth year.

COLONEL TAYLOR was born in Saratoga county February 22, 1817. Promptly at the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted, and his commission was one of the first issued by PRESIDENT LINCOLN in the quartermaster's department. He was ordered to Missouri, and as captain served on the staff of GENERAL POPE. Later he was on the staff of GENERAL ROSECRANS as chief quartermaster of the *Army of the Cumberland*. In supplying the needs of troops, he showed a greater desire to get clothing and the like for them than he did to observe the red tape traditions of the army. Some of his associates warned him that he would get in trouble with the authorities at Washington, but he merely replied that the soldiers had to be clothed and cared for, and any informality would have to be straightened out later.

In 1863, on account of ill health, he left the army, coming to New York. Later he made his home in Decorah, Iowa, returning about twelve years ago. He removed to Montclair in 1900.

COLONEL TAYLOR was a man of the highest civic ideals. When so weak that every step was an effort to him, he insisted on going to the primaries to vote, declaring that this was a duty which every citizen should perform, whether there was a contest or not. The burial was at Rockford, Ill.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM DENISON WHIPPLE.

WHIPPLE.—Died at New York city, April 1, 1902, from a brief attack of pneumonia, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM DENISON WHIPPLE, aged 76 years.

No death could more vividly recall to the minds of our members that galaxy of strong men about GENERAL THOMAS than that of his chief of staff.

This account of his services follows the memorial paper of the association of graduates at West Point.

GENERAL WHIPPLE was born in Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., August 2, 1826. He was graduated from West Point in the class of 1851, and assigned to the Third U. S. Infantry. He served on the plains until 1860, when his regiment was ordered to Texas. The following year it was ordered out of the State under the Twiggs agreement, GENERAL WHIPPLE being appointed quartermaster to conduct the shipment of troops. The ship upon which his own command was to sail was captured the night before the day the troops were to go aboard.

GENERAL WHIPPLE immediately chartered two schooners, put stores and water on board, prepared cabooses for cooking, got the troops aboard, and started them for sea with a steamer



MAJ.-GEN. W. D. WHIPPLE.

to tow them over the bar, but the officer in command delayed for twenty-four hours in the lower bay. This delay was fatal, for before he could get to sea, his command was captured by a rebel force under VAN DORN and paroled. The command finally reached Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, where they landed and remained out of the war until exchanged.

GENERAL WHIPPLE was arrested by the same force, and, refusing to be paroled, was confined to his room at the hotel under guard. He finally succeeded in escaping from Indianola to New Orleans, thence north (traveling incognito of course) from New Orleans to Grand Junction, Tenn., in company with a rebel regiment en route to Richmond. He occupied a seat behind the colonel, and in conversation with him, that officer kindly gave him much valuable information on military matters. He then went to Washington, where he turned over to the quartermaster-general the balance of funds for which he was accountable, and which he had prevented from falling into the hands of the rebels by keeping in a place other than his safe. Having arranged this matter, he joined his company, which, with other troops, had been brought to Washington to defend the Capital.

After reaching Washington he was appointed in the adjutant-general's department. He was with HUNTER's division at Bull Run and had his horse killed under him. After service with GENERALS DIX, WOOD and SCIENCK he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and put in command at Philadelphia to enforce the draft. Under his full preparations rioting was prevented. He next was ordered to enforce the draft in the coal region, where he came into sharp but successful conflict with the Molly Maguires. From this service he was ordered, after the battle of Chickamauga, to GENERAL ROSECRANS at Chattanooga. He arrived after GENERAL THOMAS had relieved GENERAL ROSECRANS, and became his chief of staff. He held

this relation to GENERAL THOMAS and the *Army of the Cumberland* through all the subsequent campaigns of that army, including the battles of Chattanooga, the Atlanta and the Nashville campaigns.

After the close of the war GENERAL WHIPPLE'S service was in the adjutant-general's department of the army, and he served steadily on the staff of GENERALS THOMAS, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, HANCOCK, SCHOFIELD and HOWARD. On December 16, 1854, he married CAROLINE MARY COOKE, daughter of DAVID COOKE, of Philadelphia and Norristown, Pa. Two children survive, MARION WHIPPLE DEERING of Evanston, Ill., and HERBERT S. WHIPPLE, captain Third United States Cavalry. He died April 1, 1902, in New York city, of pneumonia, after an illness of only four days.

In character GENERAL WHIPPLE was gay, courteous, brave, gallant and kind. "Always humane and cultivated, though firm as an iron bar," CHARLES G. LELAND says of him in his "Memoirs." And he goes on to relate how GENERAL WHIPPLE remarked one evening, after the Federal occupation of Nashville, that he wanted a house for his family, who would soon arrive, but could not find one, for they were all occupied. "This one remark shows the man," says LELAND, "I wonder how long GENERAL BUTLER would have hesitated to move anybody?" Nashville had very recently been taken by Federal forces under GENERAL THOMAS, who had "put it under charge of GENERAL WHIPPLE, who was in fact the ruling or administrative man of the southwest just then."

Kindness, consideration for others, patience and good will were marked traits that endeared him alike to friends and companions. Especially was he beloved by the young, being always sympathetic and deeply interested in their sports and welfare.

Those who served under him found GENERAL WHIPPLE as kind as he was strict, and honored the qualities that secured

for them at all times and under all circumstances the most absolute justice. An old comrade said feelingly, "He was the only man I ever envied; he was such a good officer."

The church services in New York were simple and impressive, and the military funeral in Washington majestic and imposing. On a bright and beautiful day the burial took place in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., where rest many of the nation's beloved dead.

ORDERS AND SPECIFICATIONS
OF THE
BADGE OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND
ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, TENN., *June 19, 1865.*

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 41.

At a meeting of the officers and enlisted men of the *Army of the Cumberland*, serving in this vicinity, held at the headquarters of the artillery command of the Fourth Army Corps, on Saturday, June 10th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of a badge to signalize and perpetuate the history of the *Army of the Cumberland*, it was unanimously agreed to adopt such a badge, and the following officers were appointed a committee to report a design for the same:

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. L. DONALDSON, chief quartermaster Department of the Cumberland; BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. OPDYCKE, commanding brigade Fourth Corps; BREVET COLONEL W. H. GREENWOOD, assistant inspector-general, Fourth Corps; LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. L. FOULKE, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; CAPTAIN R. H. LITSON, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were then adopted:

WHEREAS, Many of the soldiers of the *Army of the Cumberland* are about to abandon the profession of arms, and again mingle in the peaceful pursuits of home —

Resolved, That, in parting with each other, we do so with mingled feelings of sorrow, sadness and pride; sorrow, because friends, bound together by ties formed on many battlefields, must part; sadness, at turning our backs upon the thousands of fresh made graves of our brave comrades; and pride, because it has been our good fortune to be numbered among the members of the *Army of the Cumberland*, and to have each done his part in proving to the world that republics have the ability to maintain and perpetuate themselves.

Resolved, That in parting, we do, as we have many times done in the face of the enemy, renew our pledges of unending fidelity to each other; and that, in whatever position in life we may happen to be, we will never permit our affections to be estranged from those who continue to fight our battles, but that we will sustain and defend them at all times and in all proper places.

Resolved, That the following named persons, and none others, are authorized to wear the badge of the *Army of the Cumberland*:

I. All soldiers of that army now in service and in good standing.

II. All soldiers who formerly belonged to that army, and have received honorable discharges from the same.

Resolved, That any soldier of the *Army of the Cumberland* who is now entitled to wear the badge of the army, who may hereafter be dishonorably dismissed the service, shall, by such discharge, forfeit the right to wear such badge.

Resolved, That we exhort all members of the *Army of the Cumberland* to discountenance any attempt on the part of any

unauthorized persons to abrogate to themselves honor to which they are not entitled, by wearing our badge.

The badge committee then invited all to send in designs, and announced that the committee would be open to receive them until 9 A. M., Wednesday, June 14th.

The badge described in the accompanying specifications having, since that date, been selected by the committee, the same is adopted, and is hereby announced as the badge of the *Army of the Cumberland*.

By command of MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BADGE OF THE ARMY OF
THE CUMBERLAND.

1. STAR — Five-pointed. Suspended, point upward. Frosted, gold or silver, with polished edge, one-twenty-fourth of an inch wide. Points of star blunt or very slightly rounded. Radius of circle of outer points, nine-tenths of an inch; of inner points, four and a half-tenths of an inch.

2. TRIANGLE — In center of star point upward. Frosted, gold or silver, with polished edge one-twenty-fourth of an inch wide, elevated above star one-thirty-second of an inch; or engraved, if wearer chooses. Triangle of such size as to leave space around it in frosted part of the star.

3. ACOIN — In center of triangle. Polished, gold or silver, with frosted cap and polished stem, *in alto relievo*, or engraved. Acorn of such size as to leave space around it in frosted part of triangle. Enameled natural color, if the wearer chooses.

4. RIBBON — SILK — Red, white and blue — three-quarters of an inch wide, one and one-fourth inches long.

5. PIN — Concave, oval, five-tenths of an inch long, two and a half-tenths of an inch wide. Frosted, gold or silver, with polished edge raised. Laurel wreath surrounding oval, which is supported on both sides by pillars. Oval to be one-sixteenth of an inch above wreath, with "*Army of the Cumberland*" engraved thereon. Entire oval between pillars, seven and a half-tenths of an inch long.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
AND
LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this association shall be the "SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND," and said Society shall include every officer and soldier who has at any time served with honor in that army.

Honorary members may be elected from those officers who have become distinguished in any of the armies of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the fortunes and achievements of the *Army of the Cumberland*; to preserve that unanimity of loyal sentiment, and that kind and cordial feeling which has been an eminent characteristic of this army, and the main element of the power and success of its efforts in behalf of the cause of the Union. The history and glory of the officers and soldiers belonging to this army, who have fallen either on the field of battle or otherwise, in the line of their duty, shall be a permanent and sacred trust to this Society, and every effort shall be made to collect and preserve the proper memorials of their services, to inscribe their names upon the roll of honor, and transmit their fame to posterity. It shall also be the object and bounden duty of this Society to relieve, as far as possible, the families of such deceased officers and soldiers, when in indigent circumstances, either by the voluntary contribution of the members, or in such other manner as they

may determine, when the cases are brought to their attention. This provision shall also hereafter apply to the suffering families of those members of the Society who may, in the future, be called hence, and the welfare of the soldier's widow and orphan shall forever be a holy trust in the hands of his surviving comrades.

ARTICLE III.

For the purpose of effecting these objects, the Society shall be organized by the annual election of a President, and a Vice-President from each state having soldiers in the *Army of the Cumberland* (to be nominated by members from the several states), a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer.

The Society shall meet once in every year; the time and place of the next meeting to be selected by ballot at each meeting. All members of the Society who are prevented, by any cause, from personally attending are expected to notify the Corresponding Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their brethren of the Society.

Having a fraternal feeling for, and honoring the glorious efforts of our brothers in arms belonging to other armies, who have shared with us the service of saving our Government, the President and either of the Vice-Presidents shall be authorized to invite the attendance of any officer of the United States armies at any of our annual meetings.

BY-LAWS.

I. All meetings of this Society shall be opened by prayer to Almighty God by a former Chaplain of the army, or by a minister of the gospel, to be selected for the occasion by the President of the Society.

II. Every officer and soldier desiring to become a member of this Society shall, upon signing the Constitution, pay to the Treasurer the sum of five dollars as an initiation fee, and thereafter the like sum of five dollars per annum, as yearly dues; and shall thereupon be entitled to a copy of the Proceedings of the Society, when published, free of charge.

III. Any member who shall be in arrears for dues for a period of two years shall have his name dropped from the rolls.

IV. All moneys paid out by the Treasurer shall be upon the written order of the Recording Secretary, approved by the written consent of the President; and at each annual meeting of the Society, the Treasurer shall make a full report of his receipts and disbursements.

V. When the place of the next annual meeting of this Society shall be decided upon, the President shall appoint an Executive Committee of three (3) members, resident at such place or contiguous thereto, whose duty it shall be to make all needful preparations and arrangements for such meeting.

VI. That prior to the final adjournment of the Society, at such annual meeting thereof, the President shall appoint a committee of three members, residents of the city in which

such meeting shall be, and not officers of the Society, as a committee on bills and claims, and to such committee all claims against the Society, of whatever character, should be referred for investigation and allowance before being paid.

VII. No member of the Society shall speak more than once on any question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the Society first obtained.

VIII. At each annual meeting there shall be selected, in such manner as the Society shall determine, from the members of the Society, a person to deliver an address upon the history of the *Army of the Cumberland*, and the objects of the Society, at the next annual meeting.

IX. *Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law* shall be authority for the government and regulation of all meetings of this Society.

DEATHS SINCE LOUISVILLE REUNION.

Andrews, M. M., Capt. 185th Vol. Inf.

Askew, Frank, Col. 15th Ohio Volunteers, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Capron, Albert M., Capt. 14th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

Carlin, W. P., Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Ret., Bvt. Maj. Gen.

Cohn, Henry S., Lieut. 106th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Doolittle, Chas. C., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Ferguson, Edward, Lieut. 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Gardner, J. W., Q. M. Sergt. Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Artillery.

Gilbert, Chas. C., Col. U. S. A. Ret.

Heinzmann, Frank, Lieut. Co. F, 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Hobson, E. H., Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Howe, Geo. W., Lieut. 1st Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

Jackson, H. W., Bvt. Lieut. Col. and A. D. C. U. S. V.

Kellogg, S. C., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

Knapp, Alex. A., Capt. 40th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Litchfield, Henry G., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A. Ret.

Long, Eli, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

McCrellis, James B., Pvt. Co. F, 16th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

McDowell, W. P., Maj. and Asst. Adj. Gen. U. S. V.

Nelson, W. H., Pvt. 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Nourse, Benjamin F., Pvt. Chicago Board of Trade Battery.

Robinson, W. A., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Rockwell, Almon F., Lieut. Col. U. S. A. Ret.

Simmons, Samuel, Lieut. Col. and Com. Sub. U. S. V.

Simpson, John H., Capt. 4th Michigan Volunteer Cavalry.

Smith, N. M., Bvt. Lieut. Col. 19th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

Smith, Orland, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Stanley, David S., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Ret.

Taylor, John W., Lieut. Col. and Q. M. U. S. V.

Whipple, W. D., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Ret.

Wilkin, Eli, Bvt. Maj. 31st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Wormer, G. S., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

RESIGNED.

Slocum, J. J., Col. U. S. V.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

- Anderson, N. L., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Anderson, Robert, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Andrew, W. W., Capt. 21st Indiana Volunteer Battery.
Andrews, M. M., Capt. 185th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Askew, Frank, Col. 15th Ohio Vols. Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
- Banning, H. B., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Bannister, D., Bvt. Col., Paymaster U. S. V.
Barnum, H. A., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Barrell, Henry C., Surgeon 38th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Bartholomew, W. H., Maj. 34th U. S. Infantry.
Bates, Caleb, Maj. and A. D. C., U. S. V.
Beardsley, Geo. A., Maj. 13th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.
Beatty, Samuel, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Bestow, Marcus P., Bvt. Col., A. A. G., U. S. V.
Bickham, Wm. D., Maj. and A. D. C., U. S. V.
Bigelow, H. W., Capt. 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Bird, Ira H., Quartermaster 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Blackmer, Collins, Bvt. Capt., U. S. A.
Bogue, Roswell G., Surgeon 19th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Boone, Thomas C., Col. 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Boughton, Horace, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. V.
Boyd, James S., Lieut. Col., 51st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Brackett, Albert G., Col. U. S. A.
Brannan, John M., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Bristow, Benjamin H., Col. 8th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.
Brooke, Hunter, Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. V.

Brown, Calvin W., Lieut. 2d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
Brown, D. D. S., Maj. and Paymaster U. S. V.
Brumley, J. D., Surgeon U. S. V.
Buckingham, E., Capt. 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Buell, D. C., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Buell, Geo. P., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Bunts, William C., Capt. 125th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Burke, J. W., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Burns, Robert, Lieut. Col. 4th Michigan Volunteer Cavalry.
Burroughs, George, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.
Butterfield, Daniel, Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Campbell, J. A., A. A. G., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Capron, Albert M., Capt. 14th Ill. Vol. Cav.
Carlin, David B., Lieut. 18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Carlin, W. P., Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Bvt. Maj. Gen.
Carson, J. J., Captain 3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
Case, C. R., Capt. 36th Indiana V. I., Signal Officer U. S. V.
Chalfant, David, Capt. 51st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Chandler, Wm. P., Lieut. Col. 35th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Christy, R. C., Chaplain 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Inf.
Clancy, C. W., Col. 52d Ohio Vol. Infantry.
Clarkson, Floyd, Bvt. Lieut. Col. 12th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry.
Clendenin, Wm., Surgeon U. S. V.
Cochran, R. H., Lieut. 15th Ohio Infnty., Judge Advocate.
Coffinbury, W. L., Capt. 1st Mich. Volunteer Engineers.
Cohn, Henry S., Lieut. 106th Ohio Vol. Inf.
Collins, H. E., Lieut. Col. 2d Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.
Conger, A. L., Lieut. 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Conrad, Joseph, Col. U. S. A.
Cooke, Warren W., Capt. 182d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Crittenden, T. L., Col. U. S. A., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Croxtton, John T., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Cruft, Charles, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Curtis, James, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

Davidson, Robert B., Lieut. 35th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

David, Charles W., Lieut. Col. 51st Illinois Volunteer Inf.

Davis, Hasbrouck, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Davis, Jeff C., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Deane, C. H., Bvt. Lieut. Col., A. Q. M., U. S. V.

Dickerson, C. J., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Donaldson, J. L., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Doolittle, Chas. C., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Dornbusch, Henry, Capt. 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Doughty, W. N., Capt. 37th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Drouillard, J. P., Capt. U. S. A.

Drury, Lu H., Maj. 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery.

Du Barry, H. B., Bvt. Maj. U. S. V.

Ducat, Arthur C., Bvt. Brig. Gen., A. I. G., U. S. V.

Earnshaw, J., Capt. U. S. V.

Earnshaw, Wm., Chaplain U. S. V.

Elliott, W. L., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Evans, J. D., Maj. 39th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Ewing, George W., Acting Ordnance Sergeant U. S. V.

Faulkner, J. K., Col. 7th Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.

Fearing, B. D., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Ferguson, Edward, Lieut. 1st Wis. Vol. Inf.

Fife, Joel A., Lieut. 75th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Fisher, John Herbert, Capt. and A. D. C.

Fisher, J. A., Capt. 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Fowler, David E., Bvt. Lieut. Col., Com. of Sub., U. S. V.

Frankeberger, J. C., Lieut. Col. 188th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Frizell, Joseph W., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

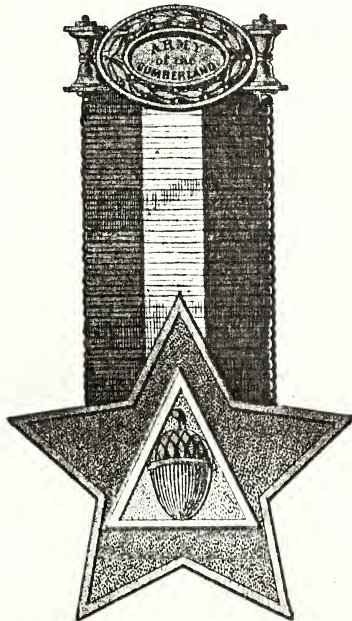
Frost, J. C., 1st Lieut. 18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Fullerton, J. S., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Gano, C. L., Lieut. Col. 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Gardner, Hezekiah, Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.
Gardner, J. W., Q. M. Sergt. Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Arty.
Garfield, James A., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Gibson, William H., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Gilbert, Chas. C., Col. U. S. A. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Gist, Geo. W., Capt. 17th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
Gleason, Newell, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Glenn, Geo. E., Col. and Paymaster U. S. A.
Glover, Amos, Capt. 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Goddard, Calvin, Lieut. Col., Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. V.
Goodloe, William Cassius, Capt., Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. V.
Goodman, H. E., Bvt. Col. and Surgeon U. S. V.
Granger, Gordon, Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Granger, R. S., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Grant, U. S., Gen. U. S. A.
Greenwood, W. H., Lieut. Col., Asst. Insp. Gen. U. S. V.
Grimshaw, James W., Lieut. 19th Ohio Volunteer Battery.
Gross, Ferdinand H., Bvt. Col., Med. Director 14th A. C.
Gross, Samuel W., Surgeon U. S. V.
Guelker, Henry W., Co. I, 32d Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Guthrie, John B., Capt. U. S. A.
Hambright, Henry A., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Hambbeck, Lewis, Capt. 27th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Hannon, W., Capt. 124th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Hansbrouck, Wm. L., Asst. Surg. 23d Kentucky Volunteer Inf.
Harding, A. C., Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Harris, L. A., Col. 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Harris, W. H., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.
Harrison, Benjamin, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

- Harrison, Thomas J., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Hart, Samuel S., Capt. 13th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
Hatry, A. G., Lieut. Col. 183d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Hazen, W. B., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Head, S. H., Captain and Quartermaster U. S. V.
Healy, Joshua, Col. 151st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Heinzmann, Frank, Lieut. Co. F, 9th Ohio Vol. Inf.
Herron, Joseph, Private 98th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Hoagland, C. N., Surgeon 71st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Hobbs, A. M., Capt. 36th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Hobson, E. H., Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Hollingsworth, E. W., Lieut. Col. 19th Ohio Volunteer Inf.
Hooker, Joseph, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Hopkins, R. E., Maj. 149th New York Volunteer Infantry.
Houk, L. C., Col. 3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
Howe, Geo. W., Lieut. 1st Ohio Vol. Light Arty.
Howland, Henry, Col. Quartermaster's Department.
Huber, J. F., Bvt. Maj. and Commissary of Sub. U. S. V.
Hugher, J. F., Capt. and Commissary of Sub., Bvt. Maj.
Hunter, Morton C., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Hunter, Robert, Capt. 74th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Isett, Jacob H., Sergeant 15th Pennsylvania Vol. Cav.
Isom, John F., Capt. 25th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Jackson, H. W., Bvt. Lieut. Col. and A. D. C. U. S. V.
Kaldenbaugh, Henry, Capt. 51st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Kellogg, Sanford C., Bvt. Lieut. Col. Ret.
Kilgour, W. M., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Kimball, Nathan, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Kinney, Wm. H., Lieut. 89th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Kitchell, Edward S., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Knapp, Alex A., Capt. 40th Ohio Vol. Inftry.

Lacey, Anderson P., Capt. 98th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
La Motte, Robert S., Col. 13th U. S. Infantry.
Lane, P. P., Col. 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Lawton, H. W., Lieut. Col. and Insp. Gen. U. S. A.
Le Favour, Heber, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Leonard, G. P., Capt. 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Levering, John, Bvt. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. V.
Litchfield, Henry G., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A. Ret.
Lloyd, Isaac, Lieut. 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.
Lonabaugh, John E., Co. G, 15th Pennsylvania Vol. Cav.
Loomis, C. O., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Loomis, John Mason, Col. U. S. V.
Long, Eli, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Lowrie, James A., Maj. and Assistant Adjutant Gen. U. S. V.
Ludlow, Israel, Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.
Lyster, William J., Col. U. S. A.
Lytle, William H., Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

McClurg, A. C., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
McCreery, Wm. B., Col. 21st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
McCrellis, James B., Pvt. Co. F, 16th Ill. Vol. Inf.
McCrory, Wm., Bvt. Capt. 7th Co. Ohio Vol. Sharpshooters.
McDowell, W. P., Maj. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. V.
McGinnis, James T., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.
McGroarty, S. J., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
McKibben, Joseph, Col. and A. D. C. U. S. V.
McMichael, Wm., Bvt. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. V.
McNett, Andrew J., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
McVean, D. C., Maj. 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
Mallory, W. L., Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. V.
Mannon, Thomas H., Maj. 45th Kentucky Vol. Inf.
Margedant, Wm. C., Capt. Topographical Engineers, U. S. V.
Martin, John A., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

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OF THE**



ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

- Marsh, Jason, Col. 74th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Mason, E. D., Bvt. Col. and Asst. Adj. Gen. U. S. V.
Matthews, Stanley, Col. 51st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Maxwell, O. C., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Mendenhall, John, Col. U. S. A.
Meredith, Sol., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Merrill, William E., Col. 1st U. S. V. V. Engineers, Lieut.
Col. Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
Michie, James C., Capt. 1st U. S. Veteran Infantry.
Miller, John F., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Milward, H. K., Col. 18th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
Mindil, George W., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Mitchell, John G., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Mitchell, Joseph R., Bvt. Lieut. Col. 78th Ohio Vol. Inf.
Montagnier, Jules J., Capt. 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Moody, Granville, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Moore, O. F., Col. 33d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Moore, Albert, Lieut. Col. 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Morgan, James D., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Morrison, Walter, Capt. 9th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.
Morton, Quinn, Lieut. Col. 23d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
Mosenmeier, B., Asst. Surgeon 33d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Muscroft, C. S., Surgeon 10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Mussey, R. D., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Mussey, W. H., Lieut. Col. and Medical Inspector U. S. V.
Myers, L. D., Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. V.
- Negley, James S., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Nelson, J. A., Private 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Nelson, W. H., Pvt. 69 Ohio Vol. Infy.
Noah, Jacob J., Capt. 2d Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.
Nodine, R. A., Col. 25th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Nourse, Benjamin F., Pvt. Chicago Board of Trade Batty.

Opdycke, Emerson, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Paine, C. N., Capt. 21st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Passel, George W., Private 37th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Passenger, W. H., Private 1st Michigan Volunteer Engineers.

Patton, J. T., Capt. 93d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Pickands, James, Col. 124th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Poe, O. M., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Pohlmann, Morris, Capt. 9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Porter, Wm. L., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

Post, Philip S., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Price, Curtis E., Surgeon 12th Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry.

Ramsey, R. H., Bvt. Col. and A. A. G. U. S. V.

Ransom, H. C., Bvt. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Raymond, Samuel B., Lieut. Col. 51st Illinois Vol. Infantry.

Read, J. C., Col. and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. V.

Remick, R. A., Lieut. 23d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Retilley, W. L., Lieut. 51st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Reynolds, J. J., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Richardson, W. B., Bvt. Maj. 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Rickert, Thomas H., Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M.

Robinson, J. S., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Robinson, W. A., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Rockwell, Almon F., Lieut. Col. U. S. A. Ret.

Rogers, S. T., Lieut. 8th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Roper, George S., Bvt. Col. U. S. V.

Rosecrans, Wm. S., Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Russell, A. O., Maj. 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Saunborn, William, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Sanford, J. E., Private 38th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Schneider, Ed. F., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

Schunmaker, Michael, Col. 13th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
Scott, John, Capt. 25th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Scott, W. T., Col. 3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
Seoville, E. A., Lieut. Col. 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Sellock, John E., Adj. 87th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Sexton, Geo. P., Corporal 88th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Sheridan, P. H., Gen. U. S. A.
Sherman, W. T., Gen. U. S. A.
Shipnes, O. C. T., Col. 15th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
Sidell, William H., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Simmons, Samuel, Lieut. Col. and Com. of Sub. U. S. V.
Simpson, John H., Capt. 4th Mich. Vol. Cav.
Sinclair, Wm. H., Bvt. Col. and A. A. G. U. S. V.
Slocum, Henry W., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Smith, N. M., Bvt. Lieut. Col. 19th Pa. Vol. Cav.
Smith, Orland, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Standart, William E., Capt. 1st Ohio Volunteer Light Arty.
Stanley, David S., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Ret.
Starkweather, John C., Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Steedman, James B., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Stokes, James H., Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Stone, Henry, Bvt. Col. and A. A. G. U. S. V.
Stoughton, W. L., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Streight, A. D., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Studabaker, Peter, Capt. 101st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Sturges, E. P., Bvt. Maj. 1st Ohio Volunteer Battery.
Swain, D. G., Brig. Gen. Judge Advocate General, U. S. A.
Sweet, B. J., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Sweet, John E., Col. 151st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Symes, G. G., Col. 44th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
Taylor, Anthony, Capt. 15th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.
Taylor, John W., Lieut. Col. and Q. M. U. S. V.
Taylor, M. C., Col. 15th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas, George H., Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Thornburgh, J. M., Col. 4th Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry.
Toll, Charles H., Bvt. Maj. Com. of Sub. U. S. V.
Torrence, Joseph T., Private 105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Tower, Z. B., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
Townsend, Frederick, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Townsend, H. H. W., Col. 9th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
Tripp, Hagerman, Lieut. Col. 6th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Tyndale, Hector, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Underwood, A. B., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.

Vail, N. J., Maj. 14th U. S. C. I., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Van Aernam, Henry, Surg. 154th New York Volunteer Inf.
Van Derveer, Ferdinand, Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Van Dickey, M., Lieut. 94th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Van Doren, John A., Private 21st Indiana Volunteer Battery.
Van Horne, Thomas B., Chaplain U. S. A.
Varney, R. W., Asst. Surgeon 21st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Wagner, George D., Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Walcott, Charles C., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Walworth, Nathan H., Col. 42d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Ward, Augustus, Bvt. Maj. 17th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Ward, Durbin, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Warnock, James, Capt. 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Wharton, G. C., Lieut. Col. 10th Kentucky Volunteer Inf.
Wheeler, J. P., Asst. Surg. 24th Wisconsin Volunteer Inf.
Whipple, W. D., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Ret.
Whitaker, Walter C., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
White, C. C., Lieut. 64th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
White, Julius, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Whitman, E. B., Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. V.
Whittlesey, H. M., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.

- Wilkin, Eli, Bvt. Maj. 31st Ohio Vol. Infty.
Willard, H. H., Private 4th Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.
Willard, John P., Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Paymaster U. S. A.
Williams, A. S., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Willich, A., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Willis, Clark, Maj. 51st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Wilson, W., Capt. 124th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Wilson, W. C., Col. 40th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Wilson, W. W., Maj. 79th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Wilstach, C. F., Q. M. 10th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Wing, Charles T., Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. V.
Wormer, G. S., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Wright, L. A., Sergeant 65th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
- Young, Thomas L., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
- Zahm, Lewis, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V.
Zollinger, C. A., Col. 129th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

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Recording Secretary.

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Treasurer.

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Historian.

COLONEL G. C. KNIFFIN.

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District of Columbia, GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.
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Illinois, MAJOR MATTHEW H. PETERS.
Indiana, COLONEL C. E. BRIANT.
Iowa, GENERAL D. B. HENDERSON.
Kansas, CAPTAIN C. O. TANNHILL.
Kentucky, CAPTAIN JOHN SPEED.
Maine, GENERAL FRANCIS FESSENDEN.
Maryland, COLONEL B. F. TAYLOR.
Massachusetts, COLONEL HORACE N. FISHER.
Michigan, GENERAL H. M. DUFFIELD.
Minnesota, GENERAL J. W. BISHOP.
Missouri, COLONEL JOHN CONOVER.
Nebraska, GENERAL C. F. MANDERSON.
New York, GENERAL ANSON G. MCCOOK.
Ohio, GENERAL THOMAS J. WOOD.
Pennsylvania, CAPTAIN R. D. ELWOOD.
Tennessee, MAJOR W. J. COLBURN.
Wisconsin, CAPTAIN GEORGE I. ROBINSON.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

HONORARY.

Henderson, David B., Colonel, Dubuque, Iowa

Adams, H. H., Private Co. G, 125th Ohio Vol. Inf., 177
Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Alger, Russell A., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V., Detroit, Mich.

Anderson, D. M., Asst. Surgeon U. S. V., Venetia, Pa.

Anderson, Edward, Col. 12th Indiana Vol. Cav., 18 Gaffe St.,
Quincy, Mass.

Apger, De Witt J., Capt. 143d N. Y. Vol. Inf., Bvt. Maj. N. Y.
Vols., 729 20th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ashbaugh, H. V., Sergeant Co. I, 78th Pennsylvania Vol.
Inf., Leechburg, Pa.

Aten, Henry J., Sergeant 85th Illinois Vol. Inf., Hiawatha,
Kan.

Atkins, Smith D., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V., Freeport, Ill.

Atwood, Edwin B., Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Ret.

Bachtell, Samuel, Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. V., Columbus, O.

Baird, A., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., retired.

Balding, Thomas E., Capt. 24th Wisconsin Vol. Inf., Bvt.
Maj. U. S. V., N. W. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwau-
kee, Wis.

Baldwin, A. P., Capt. 6th Ohio Vol. Batt'y, 269 Locust St.,
Akron, O.

Barnard, Job, Sergeant 73d Indiana Vol. Inf., Supreme
Court, D. C., Washington, D. C.

-
- Barlow, J. W., Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired, 43 Federal St., New London, Conn.
- Barnett, James, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., The Worthington Co., Cleveland, O.
- Barth, Martin, Military Telegraph Corps, Gallatin, Tenn.
- Belknap, Charles E., Maj. 21st Michigan Vol. Inf., The Belknap Wagon Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Bonnie, Wm. O., Private Co. B, 9th Ohio Vol. Inf., 139 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.
- Betts, Charles M., Lieut. Col. 15th Pennsylvania Vol. Cav., Pier 48 North Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Bingham, J. D., Col. U. S. A., retired, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Bird, A. C., Co. D., 22d Illinois Vol. Inf., Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Bisbee, W. H., Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired, 1133 24th St., Washington, D. C.
- Bishop, Edward F., Adjutant 89th Illinois Vol. Inf., P. O. Box 443, Denver, Col.
- Bishop, John S., Col. 108th U. S. C. Inf., Capt. U. S. A., retired, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Bishop, Judson W., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., St. Paul Trust Co., Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
- Bissinger, Philip, Capt. 79th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., 42 N. 8th St., Reading, Pa.
- Blakeley, Archibald, Lieut. Col. 78th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., Bakewell Law Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Blakesley, A. M., Capt. 74th Illinois Vol. Inf., 3212 Lexington Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- Bluin, Jacob, Private Co. B, 1st Ohio Light Art., Cleveland, O.
- Boal, Charles T., Lieut. 88th Illinois Vol. Inf., Room 222, No. 95 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

- Bond, Frank S., Maj. and Aide-de-Camp U. S. V., 186 Pequot Ave., New London, Conn.
- Bone, James H., Capt. 35th Ohio Vol. Inf., Huntsville, Ala.
- Boring, E. McC., 1st Lieut. 79th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., 931 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Boyd, Robert M., Private 24th Wisconsin Vol. Inf., Room 3½ Baker Block, Racine, Wis.
- Boynton, H. V., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., War Dept., Washington, D. C.
- Bradish, Albert B., Capt. 21st Wis. Vol. Inf., Ottawa, Ill.
- Bradley, L. P., Col. U. S. A., retired, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Tacoma, Wash.
- Breckinridge, J. C., Maj. Gen. U. S. A., retired, Washington, D. C.
- Bremmer, David F., Capt. 19th Illinois Vol. Inf., 5001 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Briant, C. C., Col. 88th Indiana Vol. Inf., 141 East State St., Huntington, Ind.
- Brigham, Joseph H., Lieut. Col. 69th Ohio Vol. Inf., Bvt. Col. U. S. V., Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.
- Buckingham, F. A., Hospital Steward 2d Minn. Vol. Inf., 508 Chestnut St., Rockford, Ill.
- Burkhalter, J. L., Capt. 86th Illinois Vol. Inf., 659 W. South St., Galesburg, Ill.
- Burnett, H. L., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., New York, N. Y.
- Burt, Andrew S., Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired.
- Butler, John G., Col., Ordnance Department U. S. A.
- Cable, C. A., Capt. 18th Ohio Vol. Inf., Merchants & Miners' Bank, Nelsonville, O.
- Cannon, Thomas J., Lieut. 6th Kentucky Vol. Inf., 401 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

-
- Carlton, Caleb Henry, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired, Washington, D. C.
- Carlton, Thomas J., Lieut. 22d Indiana Vol. Inf., Plainfield, Ind.
- Carman, E. A., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Washington, D. C.
- Carnahan, James R., Capt. 86th Indiana Vol. Inf., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Carrington, Henry B., Col. U. S. A. retired, Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Hyde Park, Mass.
- Carrington, Julius M., Lieut. 10th Michigan Vol. Inf., 25 Vestry St., Cleveland, O.
- Cary, Eugene, Capt. 1st Wisconsin Vol. Inf., 335 Rialto Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- Caulfield, Patrick H., Corpl. 4th O. V. Cav., 1220 Loudon Ave., Cincinnati, O.
- Chamberlain, H. S., Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. V., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Chamberlain, Orville T., Capt. 74th Indiana Vol. Inf., 111 E. Franklin St., Elkhart, Ind.
- Chamberlin, Wm. H., Private 36th Illinois Vol. Inf., Pittsfield, Mass.
- Cleary, Peter J. A., Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired.
- Clem, John L., Col., Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
- Coffman, D. M., Private 7th Ohio Vol. Cav., Lt. Col. 3d Tenn. Vol. Inf., Rockwood, Tenn.
- Coe, E. S., Lieut. Col. 196th Ohio Vol. Inf., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- Colburn, W. J., Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. V., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Cole, George E., Private 10th Michigan Vol. Inf., 86 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- Conant, John S., 2d Lieut. 25th Mich. Vol. Inf., Detroit, Mich.
- Conaway, John F., 1st Lieut. 15th Pennsylvania Vol. Cav., 1913 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

- Conover, John, Col. 8th Kansas Vol. Inf., 5th & Wyandotte Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
- Cope, Alexis, Capt. 15th Ohio Vol. Inf., Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
- Corbin, Henry C., Maj. Gen. and Adj. Gen. U. S. A., commanding Dept. of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y.
- Cowin, W. C., Capt. 1st Ohio Vol. Inf., 350 Erie St., Cleveland, O.
- Cox, Samuel K., Capt. 17th Kentucky Vol. Inf., Hartford, Ky.
- Crane, A. B., Lieut. Col. 85th Indiana Vol. Inf., 46 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
- Crane, William E., Capt. 4th Ohio Vol. Cavalry, P. O. Drawer No. 815, Cincinnati, O.
- Crowder, O. H., Lieut. 17th Indiana Vol. Inf., Sullivan, Ind.
- Cudner, Albert M., Private 74th Illinois Vol. Inf., Adj. 42d U. S. C. Inf., 524 W. 23d St., New York, N. Y.
- Cummings, Henry H., Capt. 105th Ohio Vol. Inf., Tidouite, Pa.
- Davis, Wirt, Colonel U. S. A., retired.
- Dawdy, L. J., Adj. 86th Illinois Vol. Inf., Peoria, Ill.
- Dean, Henry S., Lieut. Col. 22d Mich. Vol. Inf., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Devol, Geo. H., Adj. 38th Ind. Vol. Inf., 122 E. Main St., New Albany, Ind.
- Dickinson, Julian G., Adj. 4th Michigan Vol. Cav., 34 Newberry St., Detroit, Mich.
- Donaldson, J. C., Capt. 38th Ohio Vol. Inf., Columbus, O. (U. S. Senate Library, Washington, D. C.)
- Donahower, Jeremiah Chester, Capt. 2d Minn. Vol. Inf., 624 St. Peter St., St. Paul, Minn.
- Dowling, P. H., Capt. 111th Ohio Vol. Inf., 311 Erie St., Toledo, O.
- Dreifus, Arthur, Private 9th Ohio Vol. Inf., Room 310, Temple Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

-
- Duffield, Henry M., Adj. 9th Mich. Vol. Inf., Detroit, Mich.
Durand, Calvin, Sergeant Chicago Board of Trade Battery,
22 N. Union St., Chicago, Ill.
Dupre, Chas. F., Serg. Co. H, 4th Kentucky Vol. Cav., Louis-
ville, Ky.
- Ebi, Monroe, 1st Lieut. 19th Ohio Vol. Inf., Cor. Front &
Gaines Sts., Davenport, Iowa.
Ellis, Frank, Capt. 84th Indiana Vol. Inf., Muncie, Ind.
Elwood, R. D., Capt. 963 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Pa.
Elwood, James G., Capt. 100th Illinois Vol. Inf., Joliet, Ill.
Ewers, Ezra P., Colonel U. S. A., retired.
- Fake, Fred L., Quartermaster 89th Ill. Vol. Inf., 110 Dearborn
St., Chicago, Ill.
Farnum, H. C., Port Huron, Mich.
Farquhar, John M., Maj. 89th Illinois Vol. Inf., 34 St. James
Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Fessenden, Francis, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired, Maj. Gen.
U. S. V., Portland, Me.
Fisher, Horace N., Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. Gen. U. S. V.,
60 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
Fisher, Samuel H., Capt. Co. A., McLaughlin's Squadron, 1330
S. 14th St., Denver, Colo.
Fitch, M. H., Lieut. Col. 21st Wisconsin Vol. Inf., Pueblo, Colo.
Fitzhugh, Charles L., Col. 6th New York Cav., Bvt. Brig. Gen.
U. S. V., Allegheny, Pa.
Foering, J. O., Bvt. Capt. 28th Pennsylvania Inf., 58 Bourse
Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Foley, J. W., Captain 181st Ohio Vol. Inf., 637 W. Front St.,
Cincinnati, O.
Foley, Timothy, Pvt. Co. C, 18th U. S. Inf., 310 Elm St., Dun-
kirk, N. Y.

Foote, Allen R., Lieut. 21st Michigan Vol. Inf., Tacoma Park,
D. C.

Foraker, Joseph B., Bvt. Capt. 89th Ohio Vol. Inf., Cincinnati,
O. (U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.)

Fordyce, Samuel W., Capt. 1st Ohio Vol. Cav., Chemical Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Forgey, J. S., Co. B, 10th Indiana Vol. Inf., Ottawa, Kan.

Forsyth, James W., Maj. Gen. U. S. A., retired, Columbus, O.

Fox, P. V., Bvt. Col. 1st U. S. V. V. Engineers, 214 House-
man Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Free, John W., Maj. 31st Ohio Vol. Inf., New Lexington, O.

Freeman, Henry V., Capt. 12th U. S. C. I., Judge Superior
Court, Cook Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gage, Henry H., Corporal 96th Illinois Vol. Inf., 27 Borden
Block, Chicago, Ill.

Gahagan, A. J., Lieut. 1st Tennessee Vol. Cav., Chattanooga,
Tenn.

Garnsey, C. B., Sergeant 100th Illinois Vol. Inf., 329 Jef-
ferson St., Joliet, Ill.

Garrigus, Milton, Capt. 39th Indiana Vol. Inf., 100 E. Taylor
St., Kokomo, Ind.

Gentsch, Charles, Q. Master 51st Ohio Vol. Inf., 302 Franklin
Ave., Cleveland, O.

Giauque, Florian, Sergeant 102d Ohio Vol. Inf., S. W. Cor.
4th & Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Gifford, H. N., Capt. 2d Ohio Heavy Arty., Louisville, Ky.

Gildersleeve, Henry A., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. V., Court House,
Chambers St., New York, N. Y.

Gillespie, Charles B., Capt. 78th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., Free-
port, Pa.

Gilman, J. H., Lieut. Col. U. S. A., retired, New York, N. Y.

Gilpin, L. L., Corporal 51st Ohio Vol. Inf., Portland, Ind.

-
- Goodloe, Green Clay, Lieut. 23d Kentucky Vol. Inf., Col. U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.
- Goodman, Samuel, Bvt. Col. 28th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., 619 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Goodspeed, W. F., Maj. 1st Ohio Vol. Light Arty., Columbus, O.
- Goodwin, Leander, Co. D, 68th Ind. Vols., Curtisville, Ind.
- Green, Robert P., Pvt., Co. F, 18th U. S. Inf., 686 Champion Ave., Columbus, O.
- Greene, John P., Capt. and A. A. G. U. S. V., Broad St. Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Grosvenor, Charles H., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V. (House of Rep., Washington, D. C.), Athens, O.
- Grosvenor, Dan. A., Co. C, 3d O. V. Inf., House of Rep., Washington, D. C.
- Haffner, Christ., Private, Co. I, 9th Ohio Vol. Inf., 3111 Cole-
rain St., Cincinnati, O.
- Haight, Edward, Bvt. Col. 16th U. S. Inf., 45 Broadway, New
York, N. Y.
- Hale, John H., Capt. 13th Mich. Vol. Inf., Waukon, Iowa.
- Hall, Robert H., Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
- Hallenberg, G., Lieut. 1st Ohio Vol. Inf., National Military
Home, Ohio.
- Hancock, E. A., Maj. 9th Pennsylvania Vol. Cav., The Bourse,
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Hapeman, Douglas, Col. 104th Illinois Vol. Inf., Ottawa, Ill.
- Harlan, John M., Col. 10th Kentucky Vol. Inf., Washington,
D. C.
- Harman, P. M., Capt. 93d Ohio Vol. Inf., 32 N. Main St.,
Dayton, O.
- Harrison, C. E., Capt. 89th Ohio Vol. Inf., 1097 Neal Ave.,
Columbus, O.
- Heard, J. Theo., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. V., Medical Director
4th Army Corps, 20 Louisburg Square, Boston, Mass.

- Hedges, J. S., Bvt. Maj. 4th U. S. Cav., 157 Park Ave. W.,
Mansfield, O.
- Hessler, E. M., Hospital Steward, 1st Ohio Vol. Arty., Cleve-
land, O.
- High, Edwin W., Lieut. 68th Ind. Vols., Brookville, Ind.
- Himoe, Stephen O., Surgeon 15th Wisconsin Vol. Inf., 507 New
Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- Hinkley, L. D., 1st Lieut. 10th Wisconsin Vol. Inf., "The
Althouse-Wheeler Company," Waupun, Wis.
- Hodges, Henry C., Col. U. S. A., retired, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Hodgkins, Wm. H., Bvt. Maj. 36th Massachusetts Vol. Inf.,
Somerville, Mass.
- Holmes, J. T., Bvt. Lieut. Col. 52d Ohio Vol. Inf., The Nat'l
Bank Bldg., Columbus, O.
- Hood, Calvin, Maj. 11th Michigan Vol. Inf., Emporia Nat'l
Bank, Emporia, Kan.
- Hopkins, George H., Sergeant 17th Michigan Vol. Inf., De-
troit, Mich.
- Hough, Alfred L., Col. U. S. A., retired.
- Howe, Silas, 1st Lieut. 18th Kentucky Vol. Inf. and Maj. 55th
Kentucky Vol. Inf., 14 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.
- Huggins, E. L., Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired.
- Hummell, Joseph, Surgeon's Steward U. S. N., Cincinnati, O.
- Hunt, P. B., Lieut. Col. 4th Kentucky Vol. Inf., Dallas, Tex.
- Irwin, B. J. D., Col. and Asst. Surg. Gen. U. S. A., retired.
- Jacob, R. T., Col. 9th Kentucky Vol. Inf., 2404 3d St., Louis-
ville, Ky.
- James, F. B., Maj. 52d Ohio Vol. Inf., P. O. Box No. 525,
Cincinnati, O.
- Jocelyn, Stephen P., Colonel 14th U. S. Inf.
- Jones, Frank J., Bvt. Maj. and Aide-de-Camp, U. S. V., Fos-
dick Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

-
- Jones, James Kilbourne, Lieut. 24th Ohio Inf., 334 E. Front St., Columbus, O.
- Jones, Sidney B., Lieut. Col. 42d Kentucky Vol. Inf., 232 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
- Keen, Joseph S., Co. D, 13th Michigan Vol. Inf., 81 Forrest Ave., West Detroit, Mich.
- Kell, Wm. H., Maj. U. S. A., retired, Washington, D. C.
- Kelly, H. A., Lieut. 8th Tennessee Vol. Cav., P. O. Dept., Washington, D. C.
- Kelly, R. M., Col. 4th Kentucky Vol. Inf., Louisville, Ky.
- Kelley, Leverett M., Capt. 36th Ill. Inf., Pension Office, Washington, D. C.
- Kimball, Nelson F., Sergeant 125th Illinois Vol. Inf., Weiser, Idaho.
- Kitchen, Samuel, Asst. Surgeon U. S. V., East Saginaw, Mich.
- Kniffin, G. C., Lieut. Col. and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., Tacoma Park, D. C.
- Kreidler, E. A., Capt. 1st Mo. Inf., General Land Office, Washington, D. C.
- Kutzleb, Anton, Bugler Co. B., 9th Ohio Vol. Inf., Louisville, Ky.
- Lafferty, Nelson B., Sergeant 1st Ohio Vol. Heavy Artillery, Hillsboro, O.
- Lambert, Wm. H., Bvt. Maj. 33d New Jersey Vol. Inf., Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Lang, John C., Private 100th Illinois Vol. Inf., 313 Van Buren St., Joliet, Ill.
- Lawler, Thomas G., Col. 3d Illinois Vol. Inf., Rockford, Ill.
- Leeson, Richard L., Capt. 68th Indiana Vol. Inf., Bvt. Col., Elwood, Ind.
- Liddell, Oliver B., 1st Lieut. Co. E, 68th Ind. Vol. Inf., 13-15 Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Colo.

- Lincoln, Charles P., Capt. 19th Michigan Vol. Inf., Magill Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- Lockman, John T., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., 88 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.
- Lowe, W. R., Maj. 19th U. S. Inf., 1033 21st St., Washington, D. C.
- Lybrand, Archibald, Capt. 73d Indiana Vol. Inf., Delaware, O.
- McAdams, Wm., Lieut. 59th Illinois Vol. Inf., Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill.
- McCaskey, William S., Col. 20th U. S. Inf.
- McCook, Anson G., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., 303 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- McCook, John J., Bvt. Col. U. S. V., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- McKibbin, Chambers, Co. D, 73d Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., Pittsburg, Pa.
- McKinney, Bernard, Private Co. D., 10th Ohio Vol. Inf., Arthur, Tenn.
- McMahon, Wm. R., 1st Lieut., Co. E., 58th Indiana Vol. Inf., Huntingburg, Ind.
- MacKenzie, Wm. A., Co. B., 78th Illinois Vol. Inf., 388 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Manderson, Charles F., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Burlington & Mo. R. R., Omaha, Neb.
- Mansfield, I. Franc. Bvt. Capt. and A. A. Q. M. U. S. V., Cannelton, Pa.
- Marston, Herain P., Capt. Co. B., 33d Mass. Vol., 638 6th St. N. E., Washington, D. C.
- Mauzy, James H., Capt. 68th Indiana Vol. Inf., Rushville Nat'l Bank, Rushville, Ind.
- Mayberry, W. W., Lieut. 15th Pennsylvania Vol. Cav., 36 Charlotte St., Charleston, S. C.
- Mays, Thomas C., Sgt. 65th O. Vol., 210 8th St. S. E., Washington, D. C.

- Meyer, E. S., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Cleveland, O.
- Mills, Anson, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired, 2 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.
- Milward, Will R., Col. 21st Kentucky Vol. Inf., No. 9 E. Short St., Lexington, Ky.
- Mitchell, John L., 1st Lieut. 24th Wisconsin Vol. Inf., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Mizner, Henry R., Col. U. S. A., retired, and Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., 61 Pitcher St., Detroit, Mich.
- Morey, J. E., Co. H., 93d Ohio Vol. Inf., Hamilton, O.
- Morgan, John Caleb, Capt. Co. B, 1st O. H. Arty., No. 1549 9th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Morgan, O. H., Capt. 7th Indiana Vol. Batt'y, Chicago Varnish Co., 35 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- Morgan, W. A., Lieut. 23d Kentucky Vol. Inf., "Chase County Leader," Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
- Morgan, W. J., Capt. 41st Ohio Vol. Inf., Wood & St. Clair Sts., Cleveland, O.
- Morrison, A. M., Surgeon 23d Kentucky Vol. Inf., Goshen, Ky.
- Mott, George M., Corporal Co. E, 9th Michigan Vol. Inf., 208 J St., Sacramento, Cal.
- Muller, Charles F., Capt. 29th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., 72 Ave. d'Jena, Paris, France.
- Murphy, Wm. J., Lieut. 1st Illinois Vol. Light Art., Phoenix Trust Co., Phoenix, Ariz.
- Munger, Wm. A., Capt. Co. G., 100th Illinois Vol. Inf., Hannibal, Mo.
- Nelson, W. H., Capt. 5th Tennessee Vol. Cav., Backwoods, Tenn.
- Neville, Richard, Corpl. Co. E, 41st O. Vol. Inf., 92 Malcolm St., Cleveland, O.

- Nicholas, Wm., Capt. 51st Ohio Vol. Inf., Columbus, O.
- Nicholson, John P., Bvt. Lieut. Col. 28th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Noble, S. C., Private 14th Michigan Vol. Inf., Room 5, Pioneer Bldg., Columbus, O.
- Norrington, Henry H., Serg. Batt'y A, 1st Michigan Vol. Light Arty., West Bay City, Mich.
- Norwood, C. W., Q. Master Serg. 21st Kentucky Vol. Inf., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Oliver, Paul A., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Forest Roads Fern Lodge, Luzerne Co., Oliver's Mills, Pa.
- Osborn, Hartwell, Capt. 55th Ohio Vol. Inf., 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
- Otto, John, 1st Lieut. 11th Indiana Vol. Art., Auburn, Ind.
- Palmer, Lowell Mason, 1st Lieut. Ohio Vol. Light Arty., 184 Front St., New York, N. Y.
- Palmer, Wm. J., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- Parkhurst, J. G., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Coldwater, Mich.
- Patten, George W., Capt. 73d Illinois Vol. Inf. and Bvt. Maj. U. S. V., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Patten, Z. C., Lieut. 149th New York Vol. Inf., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Peckham, Silas C., Private Chicago Board of Trade Batt'y, Petersburg, N. Y.
- Perkins, George T., Lieut. Col. 105th Ohio Vol. Inf., Second Nat'l Bank, Akron, O.
- Perry, Henry F., Capt. 38th Indiana Vol. Inf., Bloomington, Ind.
- Peters, Matthew H., Bvt. Maj. 74th Ohio Vol. Inf., Watseka, Ill.

-
- Pettit, W. H., Lieut. 4th Indiana Vol. Batt'y, Atlanta, Idaho.
- Phillips, A. W., Asst. Surgeon 149th New York Vol. Inf., 322
Caroline St., Derby, Conn.
- Phisterer, Frederick, Lieut. 18th U. S. Inf., Col. and Asst.
Adj. Gen. N. Y. N. G., Albany, N. Y.
- Pierson, Stephen, Adj. and Bvt. Major, 33d New Jersey Vol.
Inf., 70 South St., Morristown, N. J.
- Pittman, Samuel E., Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. V., Cor. Sieb &
Wight St., Detroit, Mich.
- Porter, Horace, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., New York, N. Y.
- Pratt, R. H., Col. 15th U. S. Cavalry.
- Price, S. W., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., 27 T. St. N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Pugh, Wm. H., Lieut. 17th Ohio Vol. Inf., 404 Spruce St.,
Washington, D. C.
- Putman, David, Col. 152d Ohio Vol. Inf., Greenville, Darke
County, O.
- Putnam, Douglas, Lieut. Col. 92d Ohio Vol. Inf., Ashland Coal
& Iron Company, Ashland, Ky.
- Ranney, George E., Surgeon 2d Michigan Vol. Cav., Lansing,
Mich.
- Randall, Charles H., Lieut. 1st Ohio Light Arty., 1075 E.
Madison Ave., Cleveland, O.
- Reed, A. H., Lieut. 2d Minnesota Vol. Inf., Glencoe, Minn.
- Reed, Henry A., Major U. S. Artillery.
- Reimers, August, 1st Lieut. 15th Missouri Vol. Inf., 215 E.
2nd St., Davenport, Iowa.
- Reppert, W. E., Corp. 15th Pennsylvania Vol. Cav., 207 N.
High St., Columbus, O.
- Richards, E. S., Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. V.,
2008 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
- Ritchey, Wm. H., Capt. Co. M, 11th Ky. Vol. Cav., 1009
Story Ave., Louisville, Ky.

- Robbins, R. B., Bvt. Lieut. Col. 4th Michigan Vol. Cav., 25 Broad St., Adrian, Mich.
- Robinson, George I., Capt. Chicago Board of Trade Battery, 215 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Robinson, G. S., Private 115th Illinois Vol. Inf., Sioux City, Iowa.
- Robinson, Geo., Rev., Chaplain U. S. A., 1st Lieut. 123d N. Y. V., Bvt. Capt. U. S. V., Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.
- Rothenbush, Philip, Capt. Co. I, 35th Ohio Vol. Inf., 110 High St., Hamilton, O.
- Ruhm, John, Lieut. 14th U. S. C. Inf., 28 Steger Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
- Rust, H. A., Maj. 27th Illinois Vol. Inf., The Quadrangle Club, 58th St. and Lexington Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Saunders, J. F., Lieut. 35th O. V. I., Gen. Land Office, Washington, D. C.
- Schenck, Alexander D., Lieut. Col. of Artillery, U. S. A.
- Schneider, George A., 1st Sergeant Co. C, 9th Ohio Vol. Inf., 116 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.
- Schofield, John M., Lieut. Gen. U. S. A., retired.
- Scott, Launcelot L., Sergeant 18th Ohio Vol. Inf., Nelsonville, O.
- Scott, Thomas W., Bvt. Maj. 98th Illinois Vol. Inf., First Nat'l Bank, Fairfield, Ill.
- Shafter, W. R., Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired, and Maj. Gen. U. S. V., San Francisco, Cal.
- Sharpe, David N., Adj. 15th Kentucky Vol. Inf., Shelbyville, Ky.
- Shellenberger, James C., Musician, Co. B, 94th Ohio Vol. Inf., Fort Ringgold, Texas.
- Shepherd, W. P., Nelsonville, O.
- Sherman, Frank T., Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Green Spring Place, Waukegan, Ill.

- Sherratt, John H., Capt. 42d U. S. C. Inf., Second Nat'l Bank,
Rockford, Ill.
- Sheridan, M. V., Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired.
- Siebert, John, Capt. 13th Ohio Vol. Inf., care of The M. C.
Lilley Co., Columbus, O.
- Silliman, E. C., Lieut. 86th Illinois Vol. Inf., Chenoa, Ill.
- Skinner, George W., Capt. 77th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., Sol-
diers' Orphans' Industrial School, Scotland, Pa.
- Slade, Samuel, Capt. 51st Ohio Vol. Inf., Port Washington, O.
- Smith, Charles O., Private Co. G., 102d Ohio Vol. Inf., Sterling
White Lead Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Smith, Frank G., Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired.
- Smith, Ira E., Corp. 3d Wisconsin Vol. Light Artillery, Dart-
ford, Wis.
- Smith, J. C., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., 65 Liberty St., Chicago,
Ill.
- Smith, W. J., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., 466 Randolph St.,
Memphis, Tenn.
- Somers, Orlando A., Private 39th Indiana Vol. Inf., Kokomo,
Ind.
- Spalding, E. G., Lieut. 22d Michigan Vol. Inf., Port Huron,
Mich.
- Speed, John, Capt. and A. A. G., 3d Division, 20th Corps,
Taylorsville, Ky.
- Speer, Alex M., Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Surgeon, U. S. V., Pitts-
burg, Pa.
- Stanton, Campbell, Sergeant Co. D, 77th Pennsylvania Vol.
Inf., P. O. Box 266, Allegheny, Pa.
- Starkweather, Perry, Private 9th Michigan Vol. Inf., 634
Bryant Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.
- Steele, John W., Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Aide-de-Camp U. S. V.,
Oberlin, O.

Stevenson, Alex. F., Bvt. Col. 42d Illinois Vol. Inf., Suite 60,
Portland Block, 109 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Stewart, M. N. M., Capt. 100th Illinois Vol. Inf., care of First
Nat'l Bank, Wilmington, Ill.

Sullivant, Lyne Starling, Maj. 113th Ohio Vol. Inf., The Hock-
ing Valley Railway Co., Columbus, O.

Swain, Edgar D., Bvt. Col. 42d Illinois Vol. Inf., Batavia, Ill.

Swaine, Peter T., Col. U. S. A., retired, Los Nietos, Cal.

Swigert, Charles P., Private Co. H, 42d Illinois Vol. Inf.,
Memorial Hall, Michigan Ave. & Randolph St., Chi-
cago, Ill.

Taggart, Emmet F., Private Co. I, 102d Ohio Vol. Inf., 100
Christy St., Akron, O.

Tannehill, C. O., Capt. 65th Ohio Vol. Inf., Englewood, Kan.

Tarwater, James F., Private Co. E, 9th Tennessee Vol. Cav.,
Rockwood, Tenn.

Taylor, J. G., Capt. and Aide-de-Camp U. S. V., Eagle White
Lead Co., Cincinnati, O.

Thruston, G. P., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Nashville, Tenn.

Town, F. L., Col. Medical Department U. S. A., retired.

Townsend, E. F., Col. U. S. A., retired, Washington, D. C.

Trowbridge, L. S., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V., 80 Griswold St.,
Detroit, Mich.

Tuttle, Russell M., Bvt. Capt. 107th New York Vol. Inf.,
"Morning & Weekly Times," Hornellsville, N. Y.

Tweddale, John, Maj. U. S. A., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

Ullun, Andrew W., Corporal Co. B., 18th Ohio Vol. Inf.,
Athens, O.

Waite, Norman, Maj. 189th Ohio Vol. Inf., 52 Boylston St.
(Allston), Boston, Mass.

-
- Walton, Thomas J., Q. Master 19th Ohio Vol. Inf., Mercantile Block, Broadway, Salem, O.
- Ward, J. H., Lieut. Col. 27th Kentucky Vol. Inf., 34 Kenyon Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
- Warner, D. B., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., London, O
- Warner, Willard, Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. V., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Warnock, W. R., Maj. 95th Ohio Vol. Inf., Urbana, O.
- Warren, W. R., Serg. Maj. 6th Indiana Vol. Inf., Western Supply Co., Forbush, Iowa.
- Warren, Charles S., Private 132d Illinois Vol. Inf., Bow Silver Club, Butte, Mont.
- Weir, Levi Candee, U. S. Mil. Tel. Corps, 59 Broadway, New York City.
- Welch, Geo. W., Lieut. 90th Ohio Vol. Inf., Lancaster, O.
- Welch, Johnson M., Maj. 18th Ohio Vol. Inf., Athens, O.
- Welton, Frank G., Co. B, 42d Illinois Vol. Inf., Cambridge, Ill.
- Whitehall, A. L., Private 9th Indiana Vol. Inf., 727 W. 61st St., Chicago, Ill.
- Wickersham, M. D., Col. and Quartermaster U. S. V., Mobile, Ala.
- Wilder, John T., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Knoxville, Tenn.
- Wilbur, Almerick W., Capt. Batt'y A, 1st. Michigan Light Art., 68 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.
- Williams, Henry M., 11th Indiana Vol. Batt'y, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- Wills, A. W., Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Asst. Q. Master U. S. V., Nashville, Tenn.
- Wilson, James H., Maj. Gen. U. S. V., Wilmington, Del.
- Wilson, Wm., Jr., Capt. 33d New Jersey Vol. Inf., 65 S. 2d Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
- Wing, Lucien M., Capt. 19th Michigan Vol. Inf., Coldwater, Mich.

Winkler, F. C., Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. V., 131 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Wolcott, H. K., Maj. 42d Illinois Vol. Inf., Newton Wagon Co., Batavia, Ill.

Wood, Bradford R., Capt. 44th New York Vol. Inf., Bvt. Maj. U. S. V., 127 Lancaster St., Albany N. Y.

Wood, Thomas J., Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., retired, Dayton, O.

Woods, J. T., Surgeon 99th Ohio Vol. Inf., 459 P St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

