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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
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DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY AND NAVY.



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PREFACE.

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IT has been the purpose of the publisher in issuing the present volume to present in an appropriately attractive form a record, accompanied by portraits, of the more important events in the lives of a few of the men in the Army and Navy of the United States who have contributed largely to the history of the country in the last half century. While some of the persons whose names are embraced in the volume did not rise to their highest distinction in the military service, that distinction has been largely due to the training there received, and they have ever shown their affection and interest in the service by using their influence and means when the occasion arose in support of the flag. Notably conspicuous among such names are those of B. F. Stevens, of Boston, Col. John Jacob Astor, of New York, and Howard A. Stevenson, of Philadelphia. To the older officers of the service it will certainly be a pleasure to see in this volume the faces of such heroes as Stevens, Lee, Rodgers, Jouett, and many others whose gallantry and devotion to duty have made their names household words throughout the land.





THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

President of the United States.

Was born in New York City, Oct. 27, 1858, the son of Theodore Roosevelt, merchant and philanthropist. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1880, and after a visit to Europe, he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt; he soon entered politics, and was elected to the Assembly at Albany, in which he served three terms. In the third legislature to which he was chosen the Republicans had a majority, and he was candidate for the speakership. He was regarded as rather too independent, however, and did not get the position. In the Republican Convention of 1884, Mr. Roosevelt favored the nomination of Senator Edmunds for the Presidency, but when Blaine obtained the nomination he entered actively into the campaign for the nominee of his party. In the same year he purchased a ranch in the Northwest, and for several years he studied the remote West thoroughly, giving the benefit of his knowledge to the world in two books, "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" and "The Winning of the West." In 1886, the Republicans nominated Mr. Roosevelt for Mayor of New York, being opposed by Henry George, the single tax champion, and Abram S. Hewitt, the regular Democratic nominee. Mr. Roosevelt made a vigorous fight, but Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic candidate, was successful. Mr. Roosevelt therefore remained in private life, but continued to take an active interest in public affairs,

and especially in reform of the civil service. He advocated the deliverance of the Federal service, and also that of State and City, from the "spoils system." In this Mr. Roosevelt met with much opposition, but President Harrison appointed him in 1899 to the important place of United States Civil Service Commissioner, in which position he did his duty earnestly, irrespective of whom he pleased or displeased. When a Republican Mayor, William L. Strong, was elected Mayor of New York, the latter requested Mr. Roosevelt to become the head of the Police Board. He accepted the charge, and proceeded vigorously to compel his subordinates to do their duty and enforce the laws. He took the position that laws, while on the statute books, ought to be made effective, and that the executive authority had no right to repudiate a law simply because it was unpopular. April 6, 1897, Mr. Roosevelt gave up his place in the Police Department to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Here he worked with his usual energy, and to admirable effect, in putting the navy in excellent condition for the war with Spain which followed the blowing up of the *Maine*; much, if not most, of the preparatory work which helped to make the American fleet invincible at Manila and Santiago is credited to Mr. Roosevelt, and he selected George Dewey for the command of the Asiatic Squadron. He, however, chafed in Washington; when war was declared he accordingly tendered his resignation as Assistant Secretary; with President McKinley's intimate friend, Dr. Leonard Wood, an army surgeon, he organized the body of men known as the "Rough Riders," gathering recruits for the regiment from among his friends of the

ranches and the Western cowboys. Surgeon Wood, on account of his superior tactical knowledge, took command of the regiment, with Mr. Roosevelt second in command. He participated with his regiment in the fighting in front of Santiago, and displayed conspicuous bravery in leading his troops. At the close of the war he returned with his regiment to Montauk Point, where he was mustered out of the service. In the following year he was nominated for and elected to the office of Governor of New York. He proved a sagacious and conservative Governor, acting in everything with deliberation and discretion. Mr. Roosevelt aspired to a second term as Governor, but was induced to permit the use of his name for the Vice-Presidency in the Republican National Convention of 1900. As Vice-President, Mr. Roosevelt continued to merit the esteem and confidence of the American people. His conduct during the last days of President McKinley showed that he keenly shared the nation's grief over the assassination. From the moment that President Roosevelt was apprised of the fact that his great predecessor had departed this world, his conduct has been such as to win more and more for him the goodwill and esteem of the American people, as shown by his election to the Presidency in November, 1904, for the term beginning March 4, 1905, by a tremendous popular vote, he having a majority of 2,542,062 over Parker, and a plurality of 1,730,966 over all the candidates, while his majority of the electoral vote was 196 over Parker.

Lieutenant General ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

United States Army.

Was born in Ohio in 1842, and entered the service of his country as a private of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, at the age of nineteen, and has been conspicuous in her service ever since. Before the end of the first year of the war he was made a sergeant, and served in a number of minor actions, as well as in the battle of Fredericksburg, and also took part in Stoneman's raid in 1863, when he was appointed a second lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry. He was twice severely wounded, was present at the battle of Gettysburg and at most of the important actions of Sheridan's raid and the affairs which led up to Appomattox, and received two brevets during that war. Just before the end of the Civil War he was promoted to first lieutenant and two years later to captain.

After the Civil War his life was still in the field, being brevetted for gallantry for an engagement with Comanche Indians in 1868, and serving in the Miles campaign against Cheyenne Indians in 1874-75, in the campaign against White Mountain Indians in 1881, and in an engagement with White Mountain Indians in 1882 (where he was commended in department orders and again brevetted), and finally in Crook's campaign into Mexico in 1883. In 1888 he was promoted to major and in 1897 to lieutenant colonel.

He has served in all the grades of rank, even in the staff positions of regimental adjutant and quarter-



LIEUTENANT GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.
UNITED STATES ARMY.

master, and has risen from the lowest to the highest, always efficient in every position he has occupied, and winning the confidence and praise of his superiors.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and in July, 1898 a major general of volunteers. His work at Santiago again won him glorious tributes from all sides, especially from the army.

After the close of the Spanish War, General Chaffee was promoted to colonel in the regular army. Meanwhile he had been again brigadier general of volunteers, but was promoted to major general of volunteers in 1900 and placed in command of the China expedition for the relief of the ministers in Peking, where he did excellent service. For the next two years he was in the Philippines, accomplishing to the satisfaction of the Administration, the War Department and the Army all that was required of him, with honor and credit.

He was appointed a brigadier general in the regular service and later a major general and is now Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, with Headquarters at Washington.

Rear Admiral ALBERT S. BARKER,

United States Navy.

Was born in Massachusetts. Appointed from that State, October 25, 1859; at Naval Academy, 1859-61; in steam frigate *Mississippi*, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1861-63; bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Chalmette batteries, and capture of New Orleans, 1862; in attack on and attempted passage of Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, where the *Mississippi* was destroyed, after which he joined the steam sloop *Monongahela*, and took part in the siege of Port Hudson, in the fight below Donaldsonville and guerrilla fighting generally, until the river was clear. Promoted to ensign, February 22, 1862; detached from *Monongahela*, August 9, 1863, and ordered home in the *Brooklyn*; detached August 26, 1863; steam frigate *Niagara*, special service, September 29, 1863, to February 22, 1864. Commissioned as lieutenant, February 22, 1864; flagship *Lancaster*, May 1, 1864; as flag lieutenant; transferred to flagship *Powhatan*, July, 1866, while *Lancaster* was being repaired; witnessed the bombardment of the batteries at Callao by the Spanish fleet under Admiral Nunez. Commissioned as lieutenant commander, July 25, 1866; returned home in *Lancaster*; detached, March 18, 1867; flagship *Guerriere* and *Quinnebaug*, S. A. Station, May 21, 1867, to July, 1869; monitor *Terror*, November 25, 1869, to November 26, 1870; *Wachusett*, European Station, to June 1, 1871, to June 25, 1873; Torpedo Station,



REAR ADMIRAL ALBERT S. BARKER
UNITED STATES NAVY

September 1, 1873, to July 13, 1874; while there fired shells with dynamite from 24-pound howitzers, using the ordinary powder cartridge, being the first one to fire dynamite in shells on this continent, as far as known; temporary duty as executive of Intrepid, July 13, 1874, to September 15, 1874; Naval Academy, September 15, 1874, to February 20, 1876, when was ordered to command the Palos, Asiatic Station; remained on her one year, when received orders to return home for examination for promotion, but was detained at Yokohama, Japan, to take command of the U. S. S. Alert, and while in that vessel cruised among the islands in the vicinity of New Guinea and Dampier Straits, in search of a supposed shipwrecked crew; skirted and examined many islands, found the object of search and returned to China via Amboyna, Ternate and the Philippine Islands; reached home, October, 1877. Commissioned as commander, March 28, 1877; Torpedo Station, summer of 1878; lighthouse inspector Eighth District, November, 1878, to January 1, 1881; commanding monitor Montauk, July 24, 1882, to December 3, 1882, when was ordered to command the Enterprise. While on this vessel ran a line of deep-sea soundings around the world, the casts being taken at intervals of about 100 miles. The line between New Zealand and Magellan Straits was made between latitude 47 deg. and 50 deg. south. On the way out, visited South Africa, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Comoro, and the Seychille Islands; reached the Straits of Sunda six days after the great eruption of Krakatoa, when the accompanying tidal wave swept into the sea the large town of Anjer and all other settlements in the vicinity; rendered such

assistance to the Dutch authorities as was possible; was present at Pagoda Anchorage, Min River, China, when the French fleet under Vice-Admiral Courbet sunk the Chinese men-of-war, destroyed the arsenal, and demolished the forts on each side of the river, 1885; returned home by way of Australia and New Zealand; detached from *Enterprise*, April 1, 1886; lighthouse inspector, Second District, October 1, 1886, to November 15, 1889; Bureau Navigation, January 1, 1890. Commanded U. S. S. *Philadelphia* July 6, 1892, to August, 1894, Captain Navy Yard, Mare Island, February 11, 1895, to March, 1897; command U. S. S. *Oregon*, March 20, 1897, to January 17, 1898; special duty, Navy Department, February to May 20, 1898; member of Army and Navy Board and War Board; commanded protected cruiser *Newark* from May 21 to August 6, 1898; was present off Santiago de Cuba July 1 and 2, participating in the bombardment on the latter date; commanded the *Oregon* from August 6, 1898, to May 29, 1899; commanded Special Service Squadron for the Pacific, consisting of battleships *Oregon* and *Iowa*, supply steamer *Celtic*, distilling steamer *Iris*, colliers *Scinda*, *Cassius*, *Aberenda*, *Sterling* and *Justin*; squadron separated off the Galapagos Islands, the *Oregon* and *Iris* continuing on to Manila. Commander-in-chief of Asiatic Station from May 20 to June 20, 1899, relieving Admiral Dewey and making the *Baltimore* the flagship after the 29th of May; assisted army in driving insurgents from the district between Manila and Cavite, the chief resistance being at Zapote River; upon arrival of Admiral Watson, June 20, was detached. Promoted to Rear-Admiral October 10, 1899; commandant Navy Yard and

Station, Norfolk, from October 5, 1899, to July 16, 1900; commandant Navy Yard and Station, New York, from July 17, 1900, to April, 1903; commanding the North Atlantic Fleet from April, 1903, to date of his retirement in March, 1905.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Colonel in the Spanish-American War and capitalist.

Was born at the family estate of Ferncliff, Rhinebeck, N. Y., on July 13, 1864. He is the son of William Astor, grandson of William B. Astor, and great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Astor family in America, and is the inheritor of his father's great estate. He received his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Harvard University. He subsequently followed the example of his father in making an extended European tour, and on his return to the U. S., travelled extensively in Cuba and Mexico and made several expeditions to the Rocky Mountain region, following the line of the Northern Pacific R. R. On his return to New York he became concerned in the management of the extensive Astor estate, which includes a vast and highly valuable amount of real estate in New York City, the Astors being the leading property holders in the American metropolis. Colonel Astor's inherited share in this estate is a very large one, and his time, when not engaged in other duties, is fully occupied in the care of it. He is also a director in many banks and trust companies, his duties in connection with which absorb much of his time.

The military career of Colonel Astor began in 1895, when he was appointed, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Morton. On the outbreak of the war with Spain, he manifested his patriotic spirit by presenting a complete and fully



JOHN JACOB ASTOR
COLONEL IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND CAPITALIST

equipped and manned battery of artillery to the national government. Shortly after the beginning of the war, on May 9, 1898, he was commissioned Inspector General, with the rank of Lt. Col. U. S. A., and with orders to report to Major General J. C. Breckenridge and to accompany him on an inspection of the camps of Chickamanga Park, Huntsville, Tampa, Key West, and other localities. Subsequently he was detached and ordered to report to Major General W. R. Shafter, at Tampa, Fla., for duty on his staff and to accompany the army of invasion in Cuba. After the landing of the Army in Cuba, he took part in the operations of the Fifth Army Corps, being actively engaged with it in the stirring events of the battle, siege and surrender of Santiago de Cuba. After the surrender of the Spanish forces, he was chosen by Major General Shafter, commanding the Army of Invasion, to deliver the official terms of capitulation to the Secretary of War, and proceeded to Washington in the performance of this duty. He received his discharge from the army in September, 1898, and was recommended by General Shafter, in his report to the Secretary of War, to be brevetted Colonel for "faithful and meritorious services."

Since the close of the war Colonel Astor has resided in New York, engaged in the business duties above mentioned, among which should be included the erection in 1897 of the Astoria Hotel. This splendid structure immediately adjoins the large Waldorf Hotel, previously built by his cousin, William Waldorf Astor, the two hotels having since been under one management and constituting the Waldorf-Astoria, one of the largest and costliest

hotels in the world, and in great measure the centre of hotel life in New York. More recently Colonel Astor has built, at great cost, another fine hotel, the St. Regis, opened to the public in 1904.

Colonel Astor's time is by no means all taken up by business and social duties. His mind turns strongly to invention, and his ability in this direction is testified to by a number of useful devices upon which patents have been issued to him, one of these, a pneumatic machine to remove wornout material from roads before new stone is laid down, was exhibited by him in 1893 at the Chicago World's Fair, and was awarded a first prize. It acts by means of an air-blast, which blows off the pulverized stone after it has been crushed. It is a device that is likely to prove of great utility in the macadamizing of country roads, and has been highly commended by the *Scientific American*. Another invention, decidedly more ambitious in character, but certainly of doubtful utility, is one designed to induce rain. Its purpose is to move large volumes of surface air by a suitable mechanical device, and convey it to the upper atmosphere through a conduit. The idea underlying the device is, that by moving a volume of warm moist air to the colder upper regions and preventing its mingling with the atmosphere while ascending it will discharge its moisture as rain. The practical application of this idea has not yet been realized, Colonel Astor having contented himself with proposing the theory instead of constructing the mechanical means for its utilization. Whether it will be effective can only be told by a practical demonstration, and the difficulty and costliness of that would doubtless prove very great.

An invention which seems far more likely to be of utility is that of a practical turbine engine. On this he has taken out American and foreign patents, but with creditable generosity has presented the entire device to the public. In addition to his mechanical inventions, Colonel Astor has entered the field of authorship, and has shown a marked literary ability in his book entitled "A Journey in Other Worlds, a romance of the Future." The story is an ideal conception of the inhabitants of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, and is a curious and interesting piece of fiction, with a plot handled in a very original manner.

As may be perceived from the above statement, Colonel Astor's time has been somewhat actively and usefully employed. Aside from his business, literary and mechanical labors, he has long been an ardent lover of sports and outdoor recreation and is an active member of many country clubs. He is especially interested in automobiling, in which he takes a great delight; being very expert in driving his cars, through his thorough and practical knowledge of their mechanism and construction. Cruising on his large steam yacht Nourmahal is another form of outdoor enjoyment of which he is very fond.

In 1891 Colonel Astor married Miss Ava L. Willing, of Philadelphia, a descendant of a prominent Pennsylvania family, whose ancestors came to America with William Penn, and who still hold much of the original family property. This marriage united two of the leading Knickerbocker and Quaker family stocks. There are two children, a son, William Vincent Astor, born 1892, and a daughter.

His club membership, above spoken of, includes the Metropolitan, Union, Knickerbocker, Brook, New York Yacht, Riding, Racquet and Tennis, Country and Tuxedo Clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars, etc. His city residence is at No. 840 Fifth Avenue, New York; his country home at his birthplace of Ferncliff, Rhinebeck, N. Y. His business office, occupied by his secretary, is at No. 23 West 26th Street, New York.





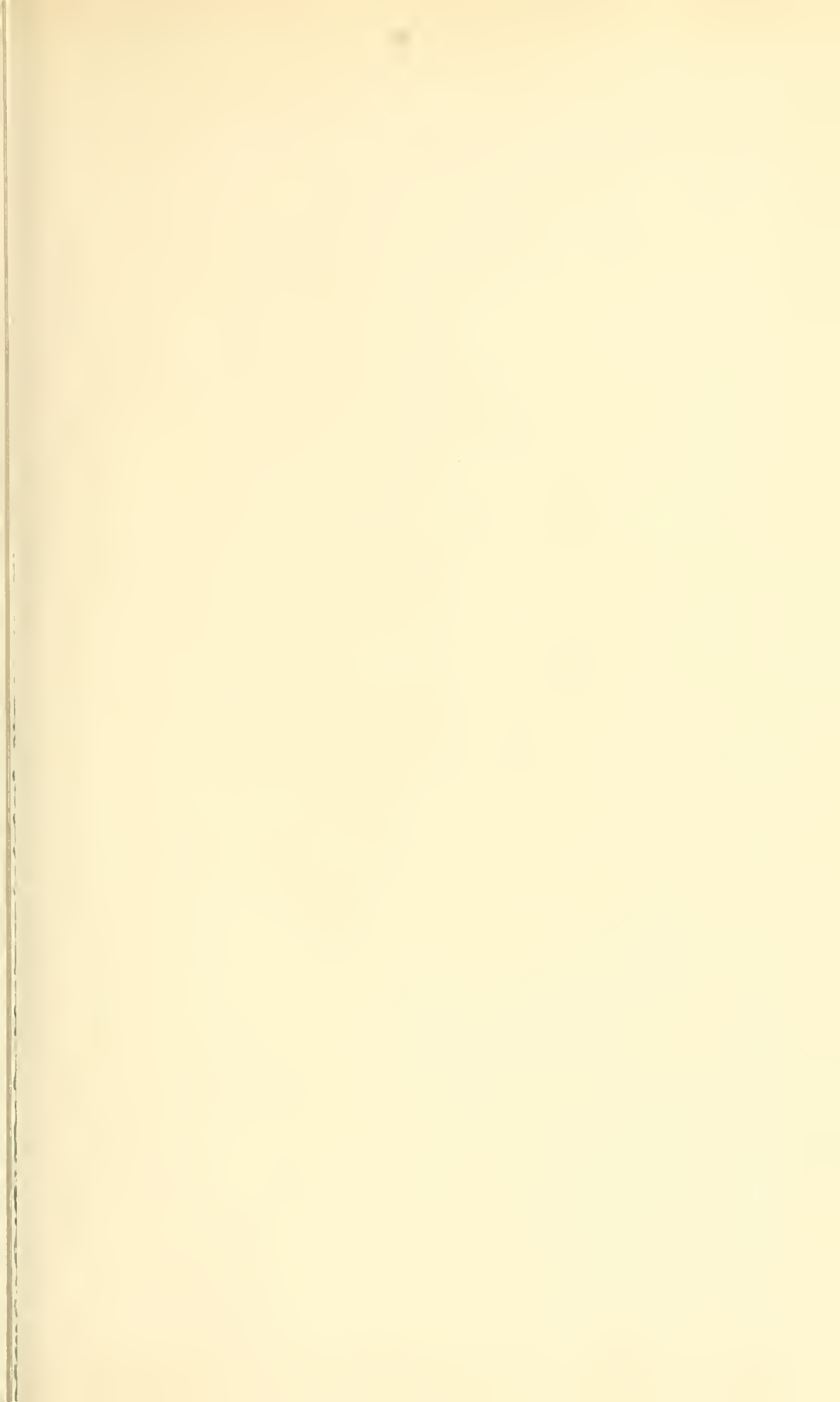
REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS HOLDUP STEVENS.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Rear Admiral THOMAS HOLDUP STEVENS.

United States Navy.

Was born in Connecticut, son of Commodore Thomas Holdup Stevens. Appointed midshipman from Connecticut in 1836, and in 1849 became a lieutenant; was ordered to the command of the Ottawa early in 1862. In this vessel took part in the action of the squadron at Port Royal, capture of Forts Walpu and Beauregard, battle of Port Royal Ferry, and the different engagements with Tatnall's fleet. For many months after was commander of the Ottawa in the waters of Florida. Received commission as commander in July, 1862, and commanded the Maratanza during the battle of Malvern Hill. In command of Monitor for a short time; next commanded Sonoma in the West India Squadron and captured several blockade runners. In command of the monitor Patapsco, and on September 8, 1863, commanded the boat assault on Fort Sumter. Next commanded the Oneida, and in August, 1864, took command of the Winnebago, in which he took part in the battle of Mobile Bay and the capture of the Tennessee and her consorts. Resumed command of the Oneida and remained in command of the Texas division of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, participating in the final operations of the war, and returned north in the Oneida in August, 1865. Received stirring testimonials in regard to his conduct from every superior officer under whom he served, including Rear Admirals Dupont, Wilkes, John Rodgers, Dahlgren,

Rowan, Farragut and Le Roy. Commanded frigate Guerriere after the war, then the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and then the Pacific Squadron. Retired May 21, 1881. Died May 15, 1896.





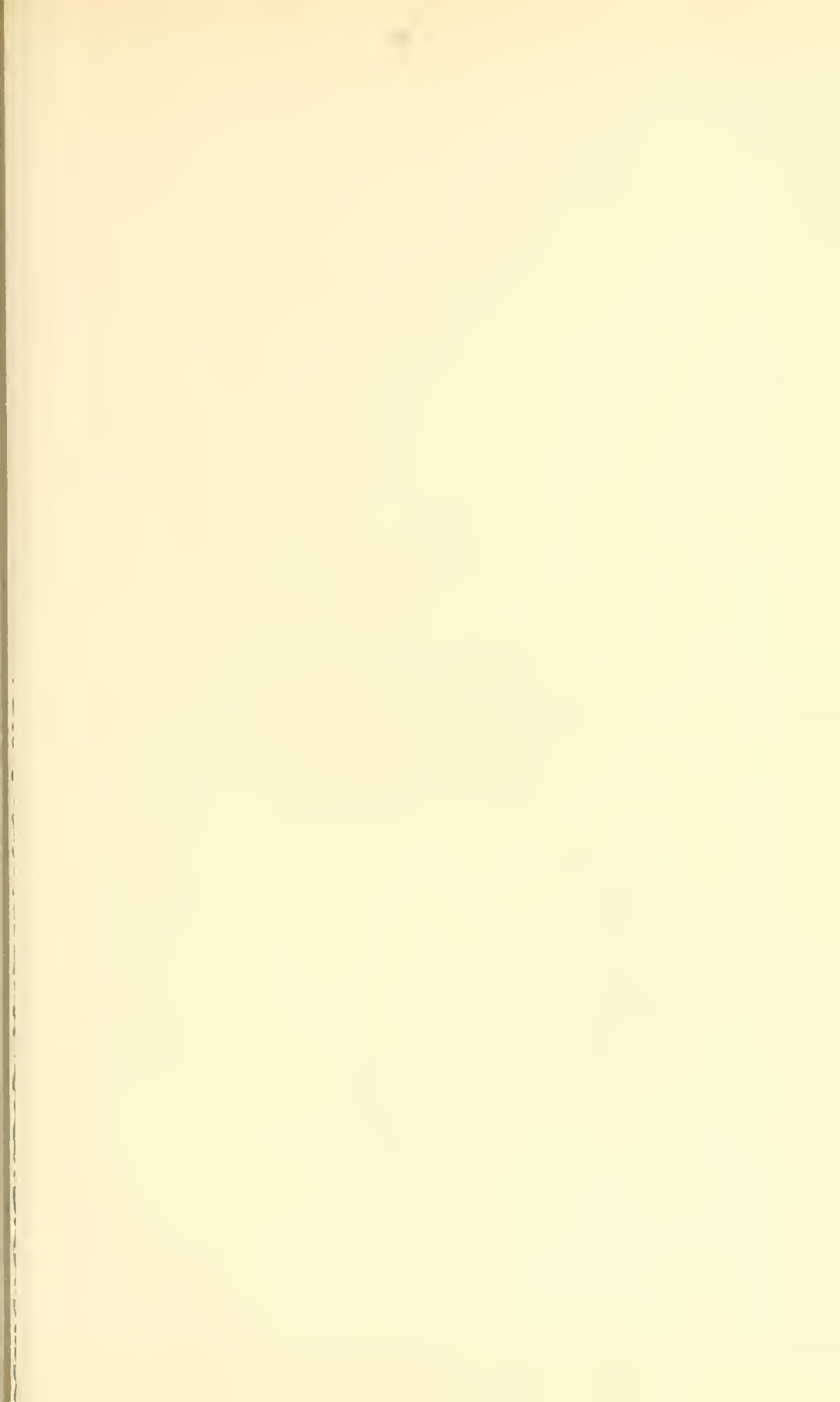
COMMODORE THOMAS HOLDUP STEVENS.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Commodore THOMAS HOLDUP STEVENS.

United States Navy.

Was born in Charleston, S. C., February 22, 1795. Lost parents, whose name was Holdup, in early life, and was adopted by a citizen of Charleston who procured for him a midshipman's warrant in 1809. Volunteered for service on the Lakes in the beginning of the war of 1812, and was assigned to duty under Capt. Samuel Angus on the Niagara frontier. Was one of the leaders that captured the enemy's artillery in a night attack opposite Black Rock, Morgan's Run. Was one of a scaling party that dislodged the British grenadiers by burning their barracks at Fort Erie, and although wounded in the right hand, remained after the naval force had retreated, and with two other midshipmen and five seamen spiked the enemy's guns and recrossed Niagara River at a great risk in a leaky canoe; was made lieutenant for his bravery in this action on July 24, 1813. Commanded the sloop Trippe in the battle of Lake Erie and fought against the rear of the enemy's line, passing ahead of the Tigress and Porcupine and firing at the Queen Charlotte until she struck her colors, and, with Stephen Champlin, chasing and bringing back two of the enemy's vessels when they tried to escape. For these achievements was given a silver medal by Congress, and the citizens of Charleston presented him with a sword. In 1814 was ordered to command the frigate Java on a cruise to the Mediterranean. In 1815 changed his name to Stevens, which was that

of his early benefactor. In 1819-20 attached to the frigate *Constellation*. Performed valuable service in suppressing piracy in the West Indies. Promoted to master commandant March 3, 1825. His last command was the *Ontario* sloop of the Mediterranean squadron in 1830-32. Was made captain, at that time the highest rank in the service, on January 27, 1836. In command of the station and navy yard at Washington until his sudden death on January 22, 1841.





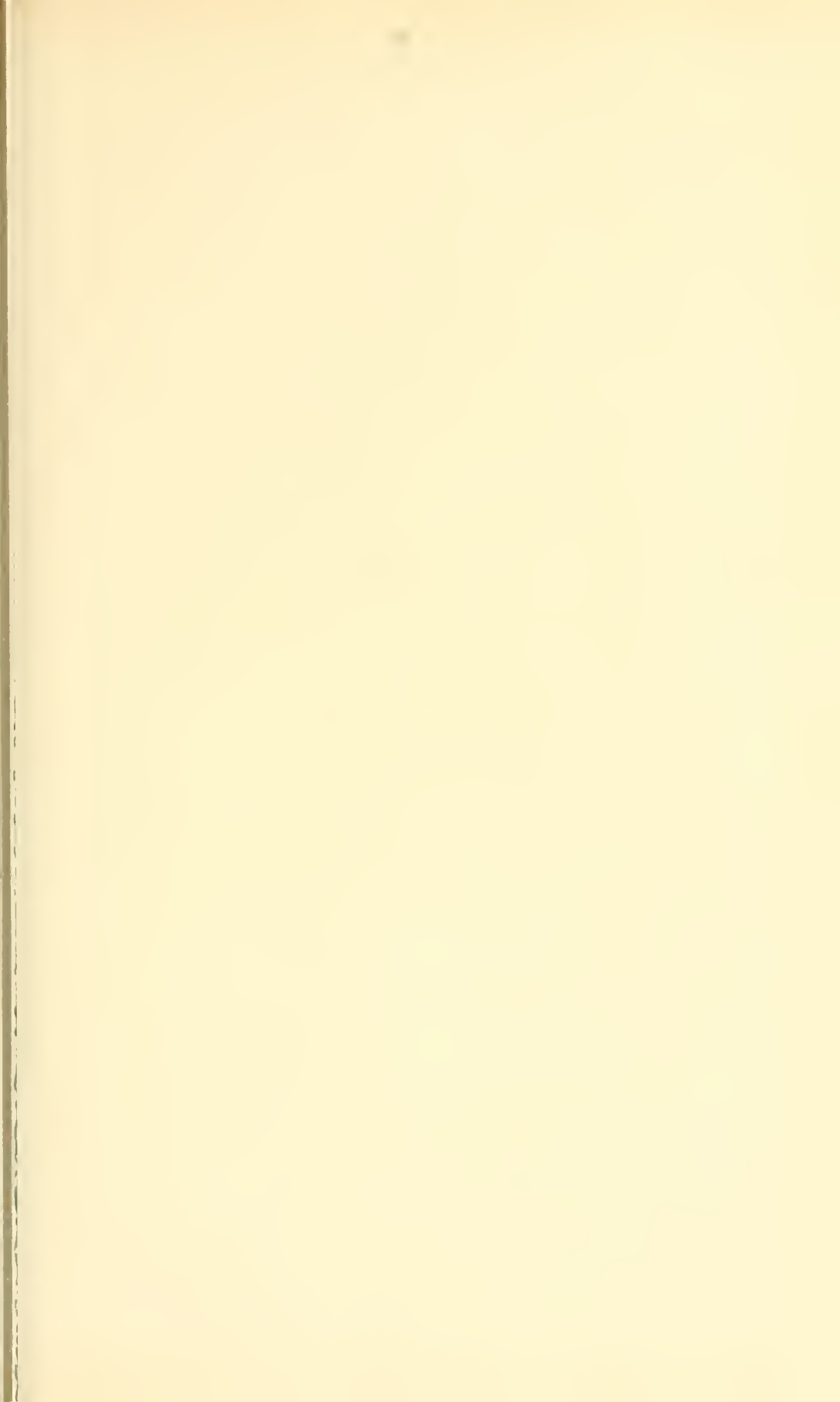
REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Rear Admiral C. R. P. RODGERS.

United States Navy.

Was born November 14, 1819, in Brooklyn, N.Y. Was appointed midshipman from Connecticut October 5, 1833. Attached to frigate Brandywine and sloop Vincennes, Pacific Station, 1834-36. Navy yard, New York, 1837. Sloop Fairfield and brig Dolphin, Brazil Squadron, 1837-39. Promoted to passed midshipman July 8, 1839. Schooner Flirt, coast of Florida, 1839-40, and in command of schooner Phoenix, 1841-42, being actively employed in the Seminole War during those three years. Sloop Saratoga, coast of the United States, 1842-43. Commissioned as lieutenant September 4, 1844. Served in Mediterranean Squadron in frigate Cumberland, 1843-45, and in store ship Lexington, 1845. Coast survey, 1846. Frigate Potomac and sloop Albany, blockading Mexican coast, 1847. Present and in the trenches at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and at the capture of Tuspan and Tabasco. Coast survey, 1848-49. Frigate Congress, Brazil Squadron, 1850-51. Frigate Constitution, coast of Africa, 1852-55. Coast survey, commanding steamer Bibb and schooner Gallatin, 1856-57. Steam frigate Wabash, of the Mediterranean Squadron, 1858-59. Commandant of midshipmen at Naval Academy, 1860-61. Commissioned commander October 15, 1861. Served in frigate Wabash, as captain, 1861-63. Was in command of the Wabash at the battle of Port Royal, November, 1861. Commanded steam sloop Iroquois,

1863-65, on special service. Commissioned captain July 25, 1866; at the navy yard at Norfolk, 1865-67. In command of Franklin, Mediterranean Squadron, 1868-70. Special service in Europe, 1871. Chief of bureau of yards and docks, 1871-74. Commissioned rear admiral June 14, 1874. Superintendent at the Naval Academy, 1874-78. In command of the Pacific Squadron, 1878-80. Superintendent Naval Academy, 1881. Retired in 1881. Died in 1892.





REAR ADMIRAL JAMES E. JOUETT.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Rear Admiral JAMES E. JOUETT.

United States Navy.

Was born in Kentucky, February 27, 1828. Appointed from Kentucky September 10, 1841. Commissioned passed midshipman August 10, 1847; master, September 14, 1855; lieutenant, September 15, 1855; lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862; commander, July 25, 1866; captain, January 6, 1874; commodore, January 11, 1883; rear admiral, February 19, 1886. Rear Admiral Jouett entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman September 10, 1841, and passed through the successive grades of the service to the outbreak of the late war, when, on the night of November 17, 1861, holding then the position of a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and serving on board the United States frigate *Santee*; made himself conspicuous for gallantry in conducting a hazardous boat expedition against the Confederate vessel of war *Royal Yacht*, off Galveston, Texas, and in capturing and destroying said vessel, in which encounter he received a severe pike wound in the arm and side, and for which hazardous and important service he was recommended by his immediate commanding officer, Captain Henry Eagle, for a command suitable to his rank; he was complimented in general orders by Flag Officer William W. McKean, commanding the squadron, and ordered by the secretary of the navy, who officially expressed the department's appreciation of his "daring and successful exploit," to proceed to Washington, so that he might "be given

a command worthy of his gallantry." Later, when commanding the United States gunboat *Metacomet* in the fight in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, he promptly pursued and captured the Confederate war steamer *Selma* after a desperate conflict, and also rendered other gallant service during that fight, for which he was commended to the secretary of the navy by Admiral David G. Farragut, commander-in-chief, who reported that "Lieutenant Commander Jouett's promptness and coolness throughout the fight merited high praise, received his warmest commendation, and was worthy of his reputation." For the gallantry displayed on that occasion Commander James E. Jouett was recommended by a board of officers, of which Admiral Farragut was president, appointed in 1865, "to consider the claims of officers of the navy for advancement for heroic conduct in battle," to be promoted thirty numbers; but for some reasons the advancement was never made. Lieutenant Jouett subsequently commanded the *Montgomery* and *R. R. Cuyler*, and was actively engaged in blockade duty. His next command was the side wheel wooden steamer *Metacomet*, which participated in the fight in Mobile Bay, and was lashed to the side of Rear Admiral Farragut's flagship, the *Hartford*, and passed the forts with her. It was in this fight, August 5, 1864, that Captain (then lieutenant commander) Jouett was again eminent and conspicuous in battle. Rear Admiral Farragut says in his report: "Finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the *Metacomet* to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, the *Selma*, she succeeded in capturing. Captain Jouett was after her in a moment, and in an hour's

time he had her as his prize. . . . Lieutenant Commander Jouett's conduct during the whole affair commands my warmest commendation. The Morgan and Gaines succeeded in escaping under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan, which would have been prevented had the other gunboats been as prompt in their movements as the Metacomet." Again he reports: "Our little consort, the Metacomet, was under my immediate eye during the whole of the action up to the moment I ordered her to cast off in pursuit of the Selma. The coolness and promptness of Lieutenant Commander Jouett, throughout, merit high praise, his whole conduct was worthy of his reputation." Admiral Jouett died in 1902.

Rear Admiral GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

United States Navy.

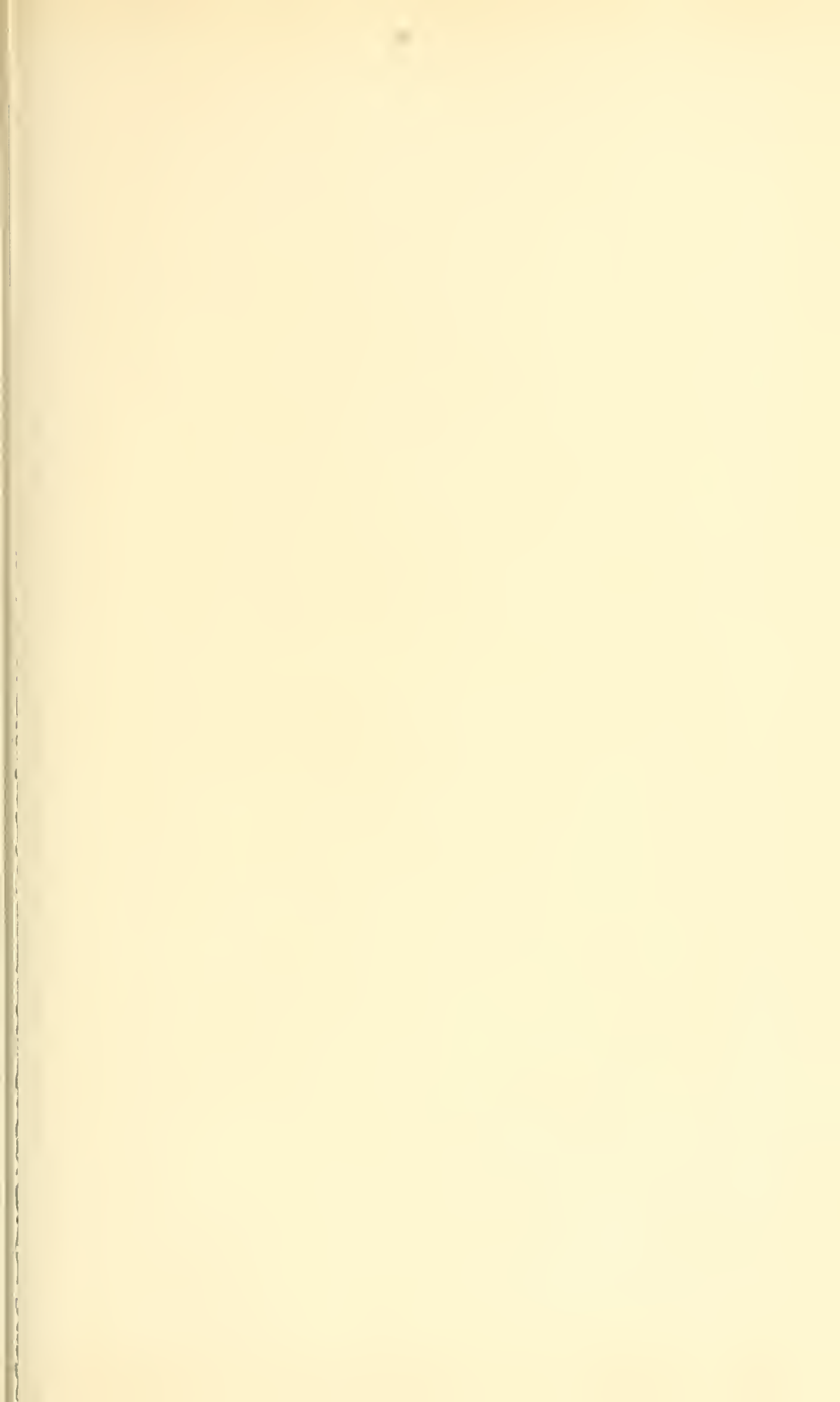
It is rare to find high professional ability and the capacity to attend scrupulously to office work and details combined in the same individual with the daring spirit and dauntless courage which lead to gallant deeds in the face of the most distressing conditions under which men can be placed. The "sound body" enabled the "sound mind" to do such things as Melville has accomplished, for his life has been one of strange and stirring adventure. Although his name will ever be associated with the Jeannette Expedition, he was a volunteer for two other well-known similar ventures to the far north, each of which accomplished its mission, "*tuto, cito, jucunde*,"—owing, in great measure, to the knowledge which he had of the things to be provided,—a complete outfit being the necessary adjunct of success in undertakings of this nature. De Long, in his journals, bears full testimony to his cheerful and steady co-operation during that trying drift through entirely unknown seas. When the supreme moment came, and with their own resources cut down to the lowest amount, the party had to make for an unknown shore, over a vast extent of ice and water, Melville was equal to the occasion. He commanded one of the three boats engaged in the retreat, and accomplished the feat of bringing that whale-boat's crew out alive,—while the others perished, either in the icy waters of the Arctic or the equally inhospitable waste about the Lena delta. Most men would have thought that they had done



REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE W. MELVILLE.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

enough ; but, after a few days of rest to recuperate his forces, he again took his life in his hands and led a party which discovered, far down in that lonely wintry waste, the bodies of De Long, Dr. Ambler and their ill-starred companions. One boat, he rightly judged, had been lost during a night of storm, as they were approaching the land. In searching for the other boat's crew "he fought his perilous and painful way, mile by mile, through the rigors of perpetual winter and floating archipelagoes of ice along the Arctic coast for over five hundred miles, surviving the privations which had been fatal to so many, and persevered until his search was rewarded by the recovery of all the records of the Jeannette Expedition." In the face of obstacles presented by the worst season, he penetrated to the mouth of the Lena in his search, and left no doubt that the unfortunate crew of the third boat had not succeeded in reaching the shore. As it was, he contributed to the geography of the world a new and important chart of that region. It was under his charge that the rude but massive tomb was built which sheltered the poor remains of the lost, "and the rites of Christian burial were performed over these martyrs to science and humanity, where perpetual winter had embalmed them." They were, however, subsequently exhumed by order of the United States Government and brought home, to be laid among the dust of their kin, with impressive ceremonies. The Russian Government offered every assistance to the officers who accomplished this pious mission, while our own Government conferred substantial rewards upon those who had aided Melville in his extremity. For his Arctic services Engineer Melville afterwards received

special promotion, with the approbation of the whole navy and of the country at large. Engineer-in-Chief Melville was born in New York, of Scottish lineage, on January 10, 1841, and his education was acquired in the public schools, the school of the Christian Brothers and the Brooklyn Polytechnic School. He entered the navy at the outbreak of the Civil War, and served well and faithfully, both during that trying period and afterwards,—when peace came,—on our own coast, in the West Indies, in Brazil and on the East India Station, besides duty at navy yards. He was everywhere a favorite on account of his cheerful, modest and unostentatious deportment, as well as for the zeal, bravery and endurance which he showed on all occasions which were calculated to bring forth those qualities,—and there are not few, even in the ordinary course of service. Melville was made engineer-in-chief of the navy, and chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in August, 1877, and in January, 1892, was recommissioned in the same office, with the entire approbation of the whole navy, as well as that of the great industrial establishments with which he necessarily comes in contact in conducting a vast business. As an instance of his ability to accomplish unusual feats, and his capacity for extraordinary effort, we may mention the fact that in the summer of 1887 he himself prepared the general designs of the machinery of five vessels of the new navy. January, 1896, reappointed for the third term as chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and again for the fourth time in 1900. He was retired in 1903, but his interest in political matters is as keen and his judgment as good as when he was in the very prime of life.





REAR ADMIRAL ARTHUR BURTIS.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Rear Admiral ARTHUR BURTIS.

United States Navy.

Was born in New York, and appointed assistant paymaster from that State by Mr. Lincoln in 1862; his grandfather, Arthur Burtis, was an Alderman of the City of New York from 1813 to 1819; his great-grandfather and great great-grandfather both served in the Revolutionary War. His father was the Rev. Arthur Burtis, D. D., an eminent clergyman of Buffalo, N. Y. Young Burtis' first orders were to duty under Admiral Farragut in the Sagamore, but on the way there in the supply steamer Rhode Island he contracted yellow fever and was sent north; upon recovering was ordered to the Connecticut, employed in convoying the California steamers through the Caribbean Sea: the Connecticut was next on the blockade, capturing four noted blockade-runners; also caused the destruction of four more, in the course of which duty she was engaged with Fort Fisher. From 1864 to 1866 Paymaster Burtis was attached to the Muscoota, of the Gulf Squadron; while in the Muscoota he was promoted to paymaster, May 4, 1866; from 1867 to 1869 he was stationed at League Island; from 1870 to 1873 was attached to the Brooklyn, which ship brought the body of Admiral Farragut from Portsmouth, N. H., to New York, and then went for a cruise in European waters—part of the three years' cruise on the Brooklyn he was the fleet paymaster of the European fleet. Upon his return home, after service at the Bureau of Provisions and

Clothing, Navy Department, 1873, he became inspector of provisions and clothing at the navy yard, Philadelphia, from 1874 to 1877; most of the time he had the additional duty of paymaster of the receiving-ship *St. Louis*. In 1878 he was a member of the Board of Examiners; again ordered to League Island, and after about a year's service there went to the practice-ship *Constellation* for her summer cruise with the cadets of the Naval Academy. After this he was for some time on special duty at navy pay office, New York; from 1883 to 1886 he was attached to the *Galena*, of the North Atlantic Squadron; the *Galena* was at Aspinwall in the spring of 1885; during the rebellion on the Isthmus, and when that city was burned, the officers and crew of the ship prevented much destruction of property and loss of life; the *Galena* also seized at St. Andrew's Island the filibustering steamer *City of Mexico*, in February, 1886. From June, 1886, to May, 1889, was the paymaster of the navy yard, New York; he next went to the Vermont, receiving-ship at New York, and in January, 1890, was ordered as fleet paymaster of the Pacific Squadron in the flagship *Charleston*. The *Charleston* brought King Kalakau from the Sandwich Islands to California, and took his remains back to Honolulu in January, 1891; from the *Charleston* he was transferred to the flagship *San Francisco*, March 31, 1891; the *San Francisco* was in Chili during the revolution in 1891, and in Valparaiso when Balmaceda's army was defeated and the Congressional forces captured that city, August 28, 1891; he was promoted to pay inspector, September 21, 1891; was detached from the flagship *San Francisco*, January 30,

1892; Pay Inspector Navy Yard, New York, December, 1892-1900; and he was member Board of Inspection and Survey, January, 1896-97; U. S. S. New York, fleet paymaster, 1897, North Atlantic Station. The New York was at Tortugas when the Maine was destroyed in Havana, February 15, 1898; captured the Spanish steamer Pedro, April 22, 1898, and later several other prizes; action with the Matanzas batteries, April 27, 1898; engagements, San Juan, Porto Rico, May 12, 1898; engagements, Santiago de Cuba, June 6, 1898; action, Santiago, June 16, 1898; action, Aguadores, Cuba, July 1, 1898; action, Santiago, July 2, 1898; action with Cervera's fleet, July 3, 1898; promoted to pay director, May 5, 1898; detached from the New York, July 3, 1899; in charge of Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass., December 30, 1899-1902; Navy Pay Office, New York, 1902; retired, November 21, 1902, with rank of rear admiral; received the honorary degree of A. M. from Hobart College; member of the St. Nicholas Society of New York, the Holland Society of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Kappa Alpha Society, the St. Nicholas Club of New York, the Union Club of New York, and the Council of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His home is now at Buffalo, N. Y.

Brigadier-General GEORGE CROGHAN REID.

United States Marine Corps.

Was born in Lorain, Lorain County, Ohio, December 15, 1840. Studied before entering service at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, 1860-1863. Appointed second-lieutenant, U. S. M. C., July 2, 1846; aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General, Commandant, U. S. M. C., April 20, 1867. Promoted first lieutenant, August 29, 1869. Graduated Law Department, Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and admitted to the bar, June, 1873. Promoted captain, April 2, 1884; adjutant and inspector U. S. M. C., with the rank of major, May 2, 1894; colonel, March 3, 1899. Served 1864-66, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; 1866-67, at sea, U. S. S. Monongahela; 1867-76, aide-de-camp, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; February, 1877, to November, 1879, at sea, U. S. S. Trenton and U. S. S. Marion; December, 1879, to May, 1882, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; May, 1882, to October, 1884, at sea, U. S. S. Vandalia and U. S. S. Galena; November, 1884, to November, 1887, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and with Naval Expedition on Isthmus of Panama; November, 1887, to April, 1889, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; April, 1889, to July, 1892, at sea, U. S. S. Chicago; November 1, 1892, ordered to command Marines, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; January 10, 1892, appointed a member of Board to revise U. S. Navy regulations; August 21, 1892, appointed member of Small Arms Board; October 28, 1893, to 1896, mem-



BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE CROGHAN REID.
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

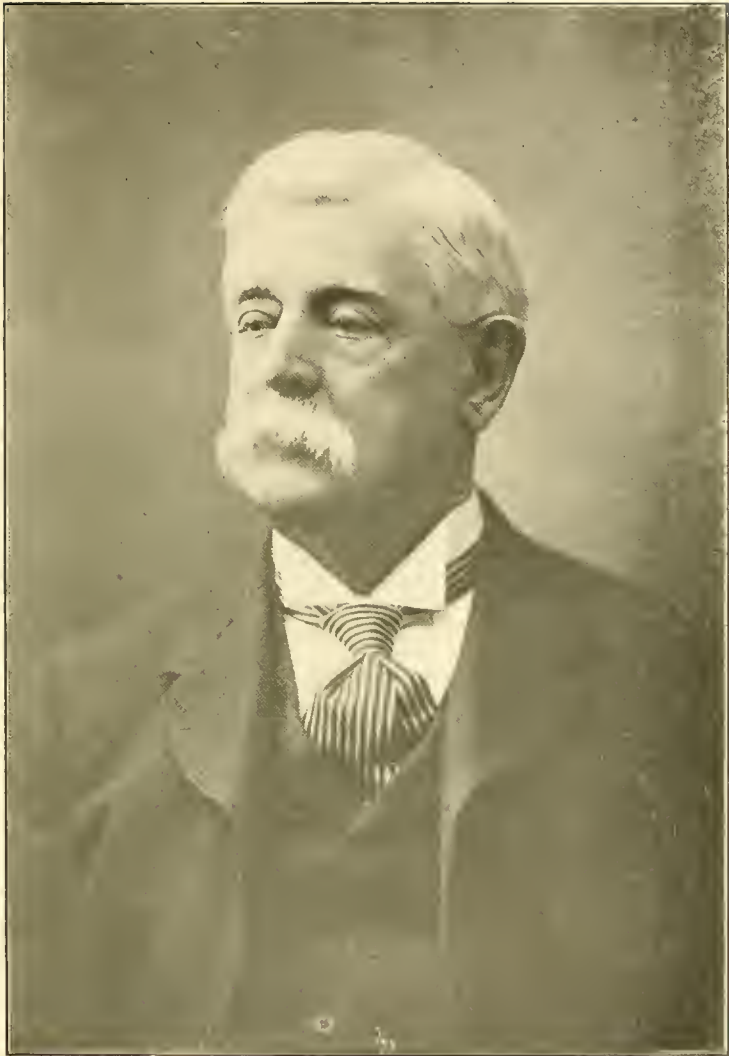
ber of Naval Board of Inspection and Survey; January 12, 1901, to October 23, 1902, member of Naval Board of Awards; March 29, 1900, appointed member of Naval General Board; May 2, 1894, to date, Washington, D. C., as Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. Marine Corps, and Member Naval General Board.

Colonel Reid comes of a military lineage that includes such names as Schuyler, Demmison, Gillmore, and Whipple, and it was but natural that from his entry into the service he should manifest an earnest interest in the progress and welfare of his Corps. His office combines the duties of both Adjutant General and Inspector General. He has been an earnest supporter of his chief in every effort to promote the interests of the Marine Corps; and to his zealous and faithful performance of the duties of his office is due, in considerable measure, the present efficient status of this organization. Retired in year 1905, with rank of Brigadier-General.

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.

Benjamin F. Stevens has been identified with life insurance for more than half a century, and for the greater part of that time he has held high official positions; and, although now past four score, he may be found at his desk daily discharging the important duties of President of the New England Life Insurance Company. Few men in any walk of life can show a longer or more continuous record of active business life. Mr. Stevens was born in Boston, March 6, 1824. His ancestors were of Pilgrim stock, he being a direct descendant of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. Warren's granddaughter married Anthony Sprague of Hingham, who was a famous Indian fighter, and from whom was descended Samuel Sprague, who was one of the famous "tea party" of Boston, and who also served with conspicuous bravery under Washington at Trenton and all during that momentous period of the Revolution. Samuel Sprague was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was a prominent resident of Boston for nearly a century, he having died when at the advanced age of more than ninety years.

Mr. Stevens' business career began at the early age of fourteen, at which time he entered the employ of a Boston commission house, remaining with this concern for several years, and acquiring those thorough business habits which were to give him so much prominence in later years. In 1843, desiring to see something of the world beyond his native land, he



BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.

accepted the position of Captain's clerk on the frigate Constitution, so famous in the history of the United States Navy, and on this vessel, during his three years' cruise, visited many parts of the world. Upon his return to the United States he entered the service of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company as its Secretary. By a close and intelligent application to his duties he soon mastered the details of the business, and in a comparatively brief period had rendered his services of such value to the Company that he was selected for the position of Vice-President. This office he filled with great success for several years, when he was made President of the Company, a position which he has occupied continuously to the present time. Mr. Stevens is an authoritative writer on the subject of life insurance, but has not confined his literary efforts to this subject. He has contributed quite liberally on the subjects of Colonial and New England history, and kindred topics. He has also traveled quite extensively, visiting Europe on several occasions, and his travels through the United States and the West Indies have made him familiar with all the principal live features and characteristics of this continent. During all this period he has never flagged in his devotion to the interests of the Company of which he is the head, and in this connection it has been said of him by another: "To him the interests of the New England Life and its many policy holders have ever been first, and in the furtherance of those interests he has given the best years of his life, while the spirit of loyalty permeating the office of the Company has made Mr. Stevens' task a pleasant one."

Major RICHARD S. COLLUM.

United States Marine Corps.

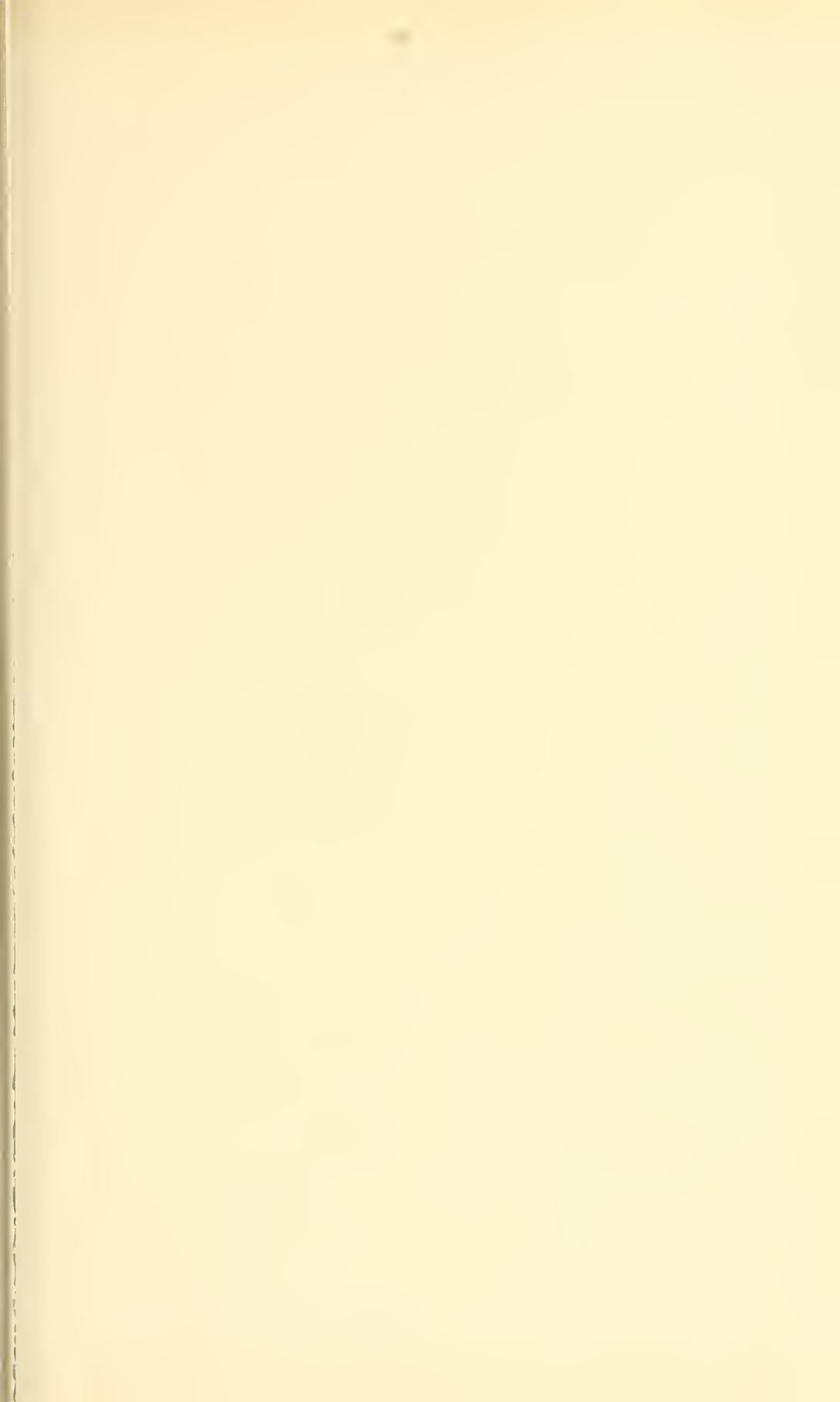
Was born in Indiana, and appointed from that State an acting midshipman in the Navy, September 20, 1854, and resigned May 7, 1857. After the Rebellion broke out he was commissioned second lieutenant, September 7, 1861, and assigned to the frigate *St. Lawrence*, where he served until May 30, 1863. During that period he served in the South Atlantic Squadron, at St. Simons, Ga.; Port Royal, South Carolina; was in engagement with Sewell's Point Battery and Confederate ram *Merrimac*, Potomac River; bombardment of Sewell's Point and capture of Norfolk, Va.; East Gulf Squadron and three boat expedition on the Florida coast and Indian River. He was commissioned first lieutenant, December 30, 1862, and while on leave in July, 1863, volunteered his services to Governor Morton, of Indiana, during the raid of the Confederate General Morgan, and was placed in command of a battalion of provisional troops at Cairo and Mound City, Ill.; was on duty with Mississippi Squadron, August, 1863, to August, 1864, and during that period engaged in several expeditions into Kentucky, in pursuit of guerillas; was a member of a commission appointed by Admiral Porter to investigate charges against certain active rebel sympathizers at Louisville, Ky. On the frigate *New Ironsides*, August, 1864, to April, 1865, and was in the two attacks on Fort Fisher; was at Navy Yard, Washington, April,



MAJOR RICHARD S. COLLUM.
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

1865, to November, 1867, and in temporary command at the barracks during the confinement at the yard of Paine and his associate conspirators; in command of Marine Barracks, Mound City, Ill., November, 1867, to December, 1868; U. S. S. Richmond, Mediterranean Squadron, January, 1869, to November, 1871; Naval Academy, January, 1872. Commissioned captain, March 13, 1872; Marine Barracks, Boston, April, 1872, to January, 1875; commanded detachment of marines at the great fire in Boston, November, 1872, and successfully guarded the removal of the treasure from the Sub-Treasury to the Custom House on that occasion; headquarters, February, 1875, to June, 1875; fleet marine officer of the Asiatic Station, and by special appointment of the Navy Department, judge advocate of the fleet; flagship Tennessee, June, 1875, to July, 1878; member of the Board of Inspection, August, 1878, to November, 1881; Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., December, 1881, to April, 1885; expedition to Panama, April and May, 1885. On the night of the withdrawal of our forces from the city of Panama, and the occupation of our original lines, representations were made to the commanding officers, "that the insurgents were much excited, that drunkenness prevailed to an alarming extent, and that a violation of the armistice was in contemplation." At 10 P. M. Captain Collum was ordered to enter the city alone, and endeavor to ascertain the truth of the report; this duty was successfully performed. Commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster, May 4, 1885; in charge of the Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1885, to February, 1890; Headquarters of Ma-

rine Corps, February, 1890, to October, 1891; assistant quartermaster's office, Philadelphia, October, 1891, to 1897. He retired with the rank of major, June, 1897. He died at his home in West Philadelphia, Pa., January 3, 1905. He had been in bad health for a long time, and more than a year ago was compelled to resign as commandant of the State Soldiers' Home, at Erie, because he was physically unable to perform the duties of the office. Major Collum was a member of the Loyal Legion, Naval Order, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, United Service Club and he was a past commander of George G. Meade Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and three sons. Major Collum was the author of "The History of the United States Marine Corps."





COLONEL WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH.

Colonel WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH.

Was born in Rochester, N. Y., August 11, 1836, removed with his father's family to Boston in 1848, and in 1854 established his residence in New York City, where he has since remained. Born in a family largely devoted to literary pursuits, he was at the age of nineteen proprietor of a weekly publication, and at twenty-four was at the head of the *New York Sun*, which then had a circulation exceeding sixty thousand. He withdrew from this paper in 1861 and was traveling in Europe at the outbreak of the Civil War. Returning from Europe he joined the Army of the Potomac as a volunteer aide, on the staff of the late General Silas Casey, U. S. A., and continued with him during the siege of Yorktown and through the General's subsequent career on the Peninsula, participating in the battles of Williamsburg and that of Fair Oaks, where Colonel Church was wounded. At the earliest opportunity General Casey appointed him to a vacancy on his staff, giving him the position of acting inspecting and mustering officer of provisional brigades with rank of captain. He subsequently received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. In the establishment of the *Army and Navy Journal* he was associated with his brother, Mr. Francis P. Church, and together they established the *Galaxy Magazine*, which continued for ten years, from 1868 to 1878, and then merged with the *Atlantic Monthly* of Boston. Aside from

his work on the two periodicals he has controlled, Colonel Church is well known in literary circles through his "Life of Ulysses S. Grant," published by Putnam's, 1899; his contributions to the *Century Magazine*, *Scribner's Magazine*, and other publications; and by his "Life of John Ericsson," who was, during his life, a frequent contributor to the *Army and Navy Journal*. This was published by Scribner's in 1891.

Colonel Church was one of the twelve charter members of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He has been junior and senior vice-commander of the New York Commandery. He is a member of the Century Club and Union League Club of New York, the Army and Navy Clubs of New York and Washington, a member of the Authors' Club and the Barnard Club, a "fellow in perpetuity" of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a trustee of the Zoological Society of New York.

The position and character of Colonel Church may be best indicated by the tributes paid to him at a dinner which his friends and admirers gave in his honor last winter at Delmonico's, New York. The occasion for this dinner was the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the *Army and Navy Journal*, which has been under Colonel Church's charge from the beginning. General Francis V. Greene presided, and speeches were made by him, by Colonel Church, Major-General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N., Mayor Seth Low of New York, Mr. Charles R. Miller, editor of the *New York Times*, and Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, in

the order named. Letters of congratulation were read from President Roosevelt, John Hay, Secretary of State, Elihu Root, Secretary of War, W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, Major-General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, and many others. Those seated at the head table with the guest of the evening were: Hon. Seth Low, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Secretary of the Interior, Judge J. C. Gray, of the New York Court of Appeals, Major-General A. R. Chaffee, U. S. A., Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U. S. N., General Grenville M. Dodge, Rear Admiral G. W. Melville, U. S. N., Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U. S. N., Hon. Andrew H. Green, Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Colonel Daniel Appleton, N. G. N. Y., Richard Watson Gilder, Charles R. Miller, Francis P. Church and Willard Church.

Captain J. W. MILLER.

Was born in Morristown, N. J., June 1, 1847; son of Honorable J. W. Miller, United States Senator from that State. Entered the Naval Academy September, 1863; graduated June, 1867. Lived the ordinary routine life of junior officer until 1872, serving on the European, Pacific and West Indian stations; was appointed to special service in connection with the Nicaragua Inter-Oceanic Canal Survey in 1872; surveyed portion of the Western Divide, and had charge of the hydrographic work on the San Juan River. He returned to Nicaragua in the autumn of 1873 as secretary to the commission appointed by the United States Government to determine which was the best route for a ship canal across the Isthmus; after completing this work he was engaged in Washington in writing the report on the Nicaragua Canal.

In 1875 he was ordered to the European squadron and served in the Mediterranean on board the Franklin. During the winter of 1877 and 1878 he was on board the Vandalia when General Grant visited the Levant in the course of his celebrated trip around the world. Having completed his three years of sea service in European waters, Mr. Miller was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy as instructor of ordnance and gunnery, where he remained until 1881, when he was ordered once more to sea, and made his last cruise in the U. S. S. Jamestown as her navigator from San



CAPTAIN J. W. MILLER.

Francisco to New York, when that vessel came to the Atlantic under sail. This was probably the last sailing man-of-war that went around Cape Horn. After returning from this voyage he left the Navy and went to Kansas, where he became identified with railroad interests, and was made vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad. He remained with this and other corporations in the West until May, 1886, when he was tendered and accepted the position of general manager of the Providence & Stonington Steamship Company, and of the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad. In May, 1889, he was elected president of the Providence & Stonington Steamship Company. He is also president of the Nicaragua Company and the Newport and Wickford Railroad & Steamboat Company, and has other marine and railroad interests. Mr. Miller took an active part in the development of the Naval Militia of this State; was the first commander of the New York Naval Battalion at its organization in 1891, and is now captain of the Naval Militia of the State. He entered the Navy in 1898, during the Spanish-American War, as lieutenant-commander, and had command of the Third District, Auxiliary Naval Force. In 1894 he was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce Committee on Docks, and for several years has been on the Committee on Schoolship St. Mary's. He is a member of the following clubs: The University, on the council of which club he served for many years; of the Century and Seawanhaka; one of the council of the Naval Alumni Association of New

York; vice-commander of the Naval Order of the United States, and a member of the Societies of Foreign Wars, and of the Spanish-American War; also member of several charitable organizations, and served on several committees for the reception of foreign visitors, including that to the Princess Eulalie and Prince Henry.





BRIGADIER-GENERAL JUDSON D. BINGHAM.
UNITED STATES ARMY.

Brigadier-General JUDSON D. BINGHAM.

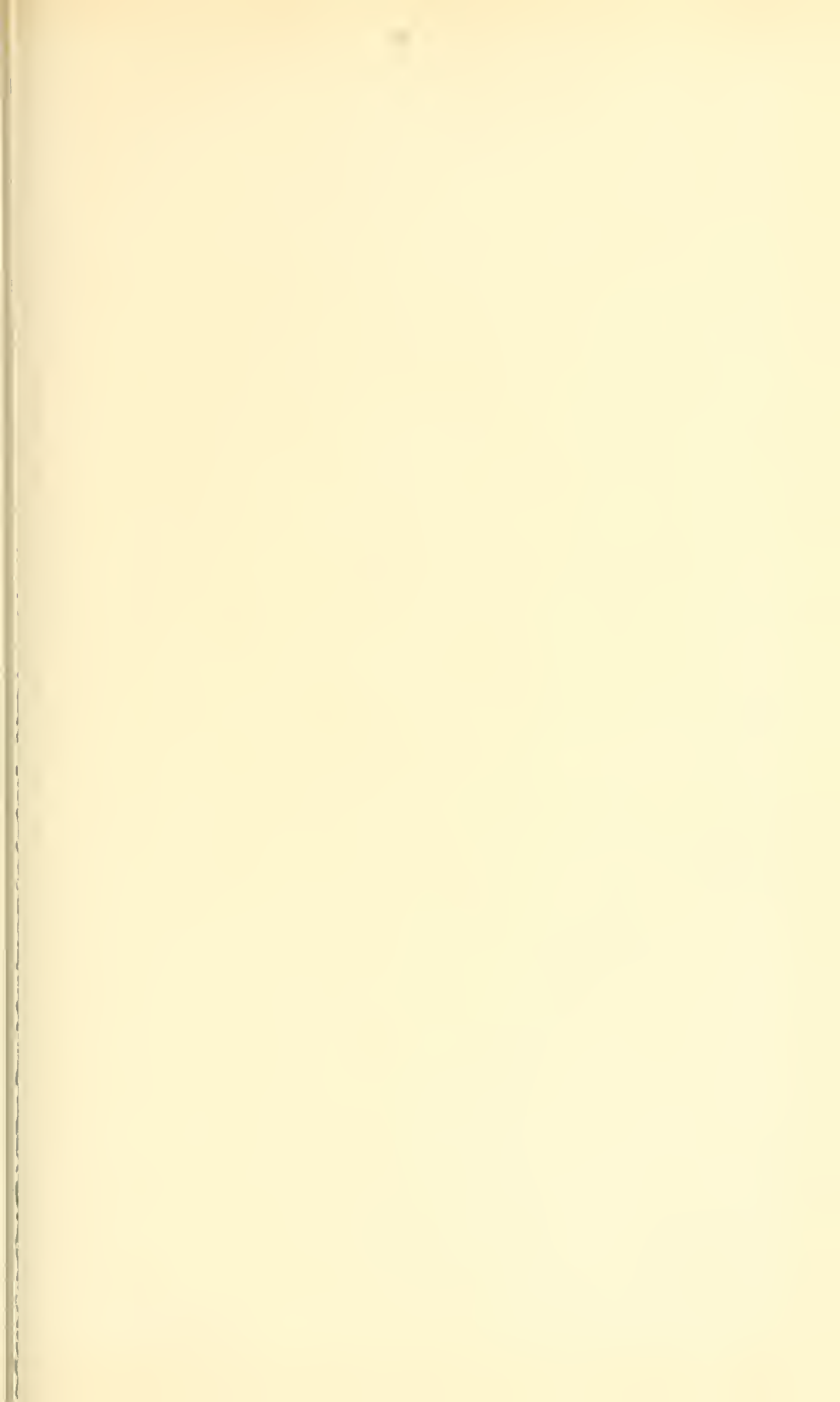
United States Army.

Was born in Massena, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 16, 1831; in 1850 appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana, on the recommendation of Hon. A. J. Harlan, Representative in Congress from that District; served as cadet at the Military Academy from July 1, 1850, to June 30, 1854; promoted to Second Lieutenant, Second United States Artillery, July 1, 1854; served as Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1854, to August 28, 1854; served in garrison at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, November and December, 1854, and at Barrancas Barracks, Fla., from January, 1855, to March 22, 1856; promoted to First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, March 12, 1856; on duty in U. S. Coast Survey Service from March 22, 1856, to June 12, 1857; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va. (Artillery School of Practice), 1857 to 1860; on expedition to Harper's Ferry, Va., to suppress John Brown's raid, 1859; on frontier duty at Fort Ridgely, Minn., from May, 1860, to April, 1861, and on expedition to the Yellow Medicine, Minn., in summer of 1860; in garrison at Fort McHenry, Md., May and June, 1861; appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, May 13, 1861; served during the Rebellion of the seceding States; in charge of trains and supplies of General

Banks' Command, in the field, in Maryland, from August, 1861, to February 12, 1862, and in charge of Quartermaster's depot, at Nashville, Tenn., from March, 1862, to March, 1863; served as Chief Quartermaster of the Seventeenth Army Corps (Lieutenant Colonel ex-officio) from January 1, 1863, to April 23, 1863, when General Grant appointed him Chief Quartermaster of the Department and Army of Tennessee; he continued on duty in the field as Chief Quartermaster of that Army from that date during the time it was commanded by Generals Grant, Sherman and McPherson, up to the date the latter was killed in battle, and subsequently by Generals Logan and Howard, to the end of the siege of Atlanta, Ga., August 25, 1864; was present as Chief Quartermaster of the Seventeenth Army Corps at Lake Providence and Milliken's Bend, La., April 9 to 23, 1863; was present as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., from April 23 to July 4, 1863; was present at the surrender of the city and during its occupation from July 4 to October, 1863; was at Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., and at Bridgeport and Scottsboro, Ala., until last of December, 1863; joined General Sherman at Cairo, Ill., January 1, 1864, and under his direction arranged for transporting troops from Memphis to Vicksburg for the expedition to Meridian, Miss.; as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee accompanied General Sherman on the march with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps from Vicksburg to Meridian and return, February and March, 1864; was present as Chief Quartermaster at headquarters Army of the Tennessee,

Huntsville, Ala., March to June, 1864; and in the invasion of Georgia, including siege of Atlanta, June to August 25, 1864; was appointed Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department (Colonel ex-officio), August 2, 1864, and served as such from August 25, 1864, to December 31, 1866, being engaged in making investigations at Boston, Mass.; New York City, Elmira, Syracuse, and Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville and Camp Nelson, Ky.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; and Fort Riley, Kans.; on duty in the Quartermaster General's office, Washington, D. C., at various times from September, 1864, to December, 1865; from December, 1865, to January, 1867, was on duty with General Sherman at St. Louis, Mo., as Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department; was on duty as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Lakes, at Detroit, Mich., from January 8, 1867, to March 31, 1870; in February, March and April, 1869, made inspections at Forts Richardson, Griffin, Concho, Stockton, Davis, McKavitt and San Antonio, Tex.; served as Assistant in the office of the Quartermaster General at Washington, D. C., from April 4, 1870, to October, 1879, and in charge of the Bureau from October 25, 1873, to January 19, 1874, and from January 28 to February 20, 1875; served as Commissioner to audit Kansas War Accounts, under Act of Congress approved February 2, 1871, from March 8 to April 5, 1871; served as Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., from October, 1879, to November, 1883; served as Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Pacific and Department of California, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from No-

vember, 1883, to about May 30, 1886; served as Chief Quartermaster, Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1886, to December, 1894; promotions, to Quartermaster with the rank of Major, July 29, 1866; to Deputy Quartermaster General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1875; to Assistant Quartermaster General with the rank of Colonel, July 2, 1883; brevets, Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war; Brigadier-General, April 9, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the field during the war; retired from active service, May 16, 1895; member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; of the Army of the Cumberland; of the Army of the Tennessee; Commander of the Society of Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States since its organization, April 23, 1896; companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and as ex-Senior Vice-Commander of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, a member of the Commandery-in-Chief; member of Manhattan Club of New York; of Union League of Philadelphia, and Osceola Club of Pensacola, Fla.; also member of Association of Graduates of United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Member of the National Geographic Society, and member of the Fortnightly Club of Philadelphia, Pa.





REAR ADMIRAL SAMUEL PHILIPS LEE.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Rear Admiral SAMUEL PHILIPS LEE.

United States Navy.

Was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, February 13, 1812. Entered the navy in 1825, and was commissioned lieutenant in 1837, commander in 1855, captain in 1862, commodore in 1866, and rear admiral in 1870. In 1861 in command of the war sloop Oneida in the attack on Fort Jackson and Fort Sir Philip, and in various battles on the Mississippi River. Ordered to command the North Atlantic blockading squadron in 1862. Assigned to the Mississippi squadron in 1864, and in December of that year when General John B. Hood was advancing upon Nashville, and the safety of the National troops under General George H. Thomas largely depended on the prompt arrival of reinforcements and supplies, he kept the Cumberland River open, as it was the only channel of communication. Was president of the board to examine volunteer officers for admission into the regular navy in 1866-67. In 1867 commanded the North Atlantic fleet. Placed on retired list February 13, 1873. Published "The Cruise of the Dolphin" in 1854. Died June 5, 1897.

Brigadier-General JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER.

Was born in New York City, March 9, 1821, and is descended from distinguished Colonial ancestry, the de Peyster family settling in New Amsterdam about 1650, and being prominent in the early history of the Colony; his mother was daughter of the Honorable John Watts, the last Royal Recorder of New York. Through his maternal line General de Peyster became the last Patroon or "Lord of the Soil" of the Lower Claverack Manor, embracing an extensive estate around the City of Hudson, and through his paternal line he still holds over 1,000 acres in Dutchess County, N. Y., which has been in his family for seven generations. In both lines of descent General de Peyster can claim military ancestry, and from early boyhood his inclination toward the military career was strong, and this inclination was fostered and encouraged by his cousin, Philip Kearny, afterwards a Major-General in the Union Army. In 1834, when thirteen years of age, he traveled in Europe, devoting his time there to an earnest study of the science of war, as developed in France, Italy and Algiers, in which he not only read military treatises, but studied maps, plans and reports, acquiring several foreign languages that he might read these in the original. While still a boy he prepared beautiful war maps, and was remarkably familiar with the field of military operations about the head of the Adriatic. His industry in those pursuits was untiring, while his highly



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER.

retentive memory enabled him to gather a vast mass of facts, which he digested with logical acuteness, using them as the basis of his many valuable treatises on military affairs. His studies were long directed to this subject, and he became in a true sense self-educated in military lore.

His entrance into active life was signalized by membership in the New York Volunteer Fire Department. He joined this as a youth, and was so active and enthusiastic in his devotion to its strenuous duties, that he brought on an affection of the heart from which he has ever since suffered. His experience in the service made him one of the earliest advocates of a Paid Fire Department, and he also earnestly recommended a police force organized on a system of military discipline. His own entrance upon a military career was in 1844, when he became a staff officer in the State militia, and in 1845 was commissioned Colonel of the 11th Regiment, New York State Militia. Under a military law enacted in 1851 Colonel de Peyster was appointed Brigadier-General by Governor Hunt, being the first officer of this rank appointed by the Governor of New York. In the same year the young Brigadier, though an invalid, was sent to Europe as special military agent for New York, commissioned to report on the organization of the militia and municipal military organization in foreign lands. His report, published as a Senate document, was of great service in the organization of the State troops, and in the subsequent exigencies of the Civil War. Governor Hunt gave testimony to its value by presenting him with a gold medal, with a very flattering inscription, and the officers of his bri-

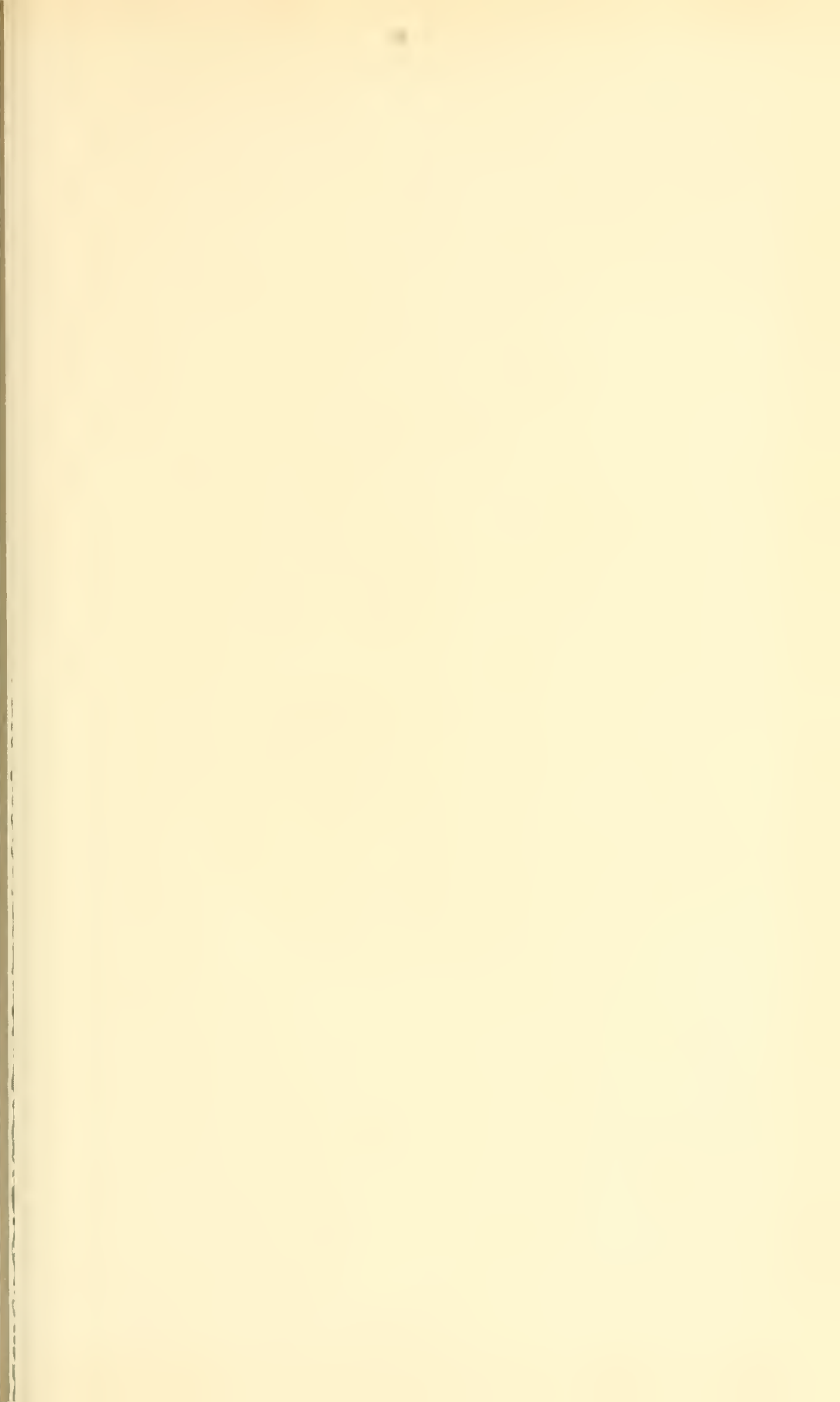
gade presented him with another for his services in elevating and discipling this body.

In 1855 General de Peyster was appointed Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor Clark, but he found the department so fully under the control of political influences that reform was hopeless. After a vigorous but unavailable effort to improve matters he resigned the office, convinced that his education as a soldier was not of the kind necessary to deal with politicians. In the succeeding years broken health and the frequent hemorrhages from which he suffered kept him out of active life, but in 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he hastened to offer his services to President Lincoln with three regiments. As the call for 75,000 troops had been filled, the President declined to receive any more troops, but was ready to consider the General's offer of his personal services. After the General's return to New York, the hemorrhages to which he had long been subject became so severe and weakening as to render him unfit for active duties, yet, despite this, he made a subsequent offer of a brigade of two regiments to the Government. At this time, however, no more troops or generals were wanted, there being a feeling that the war would soon end. This feeling General de Peyster did not share, but predicted a great and protracted struggle. He was the first to advocate the use of colored troops, a subject on which he published many critical articles during the war. His delicate state of health forbade his entering the war at a later date, but he was keenly observant of its wants and wrote discriminating articles upon them. In 1866 he was appointed Brevet Major-Gen-

eral of the N. Y. National Guard, and on this occasion flattering testimonials of his great military knowledge and the value of his advice and influence during the Civil War were given by Generals Humphreys, Pleasanton, Grant, Hooker, Rosecrans and others. In addition to his writing on subjects connected with the Civil War, General de Peyster has written voluminously on military science and on historical subjects in general. During the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 he wrote a long article indicating the result and the decisive field, and during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 he made prophecies of coming events which were fulfilled to the letter, including the surrender at Sedan. Among his many valuable literary productions are a series of papers in which he advocated what might be termed making the skirmish line the Line of Battle. The first of these, entitled "New American Tactics," was translated for a French scientific military magazine, was reduced to a system of tactics by a French officer, and is now in practice throughout the world. He was also two years in advance of United States Ordnance officers in urging the adoption of the Louis Napoleon 12-pounder cannon, which was the most effective piece of artillery employed during the Civil War.

In addition to his military and literary services, General de Peyster has shown his public spirit and sentiment of liberality in many gifts and benefactions to public institutions, including libraries on special subjects to a number of educational and library associations, and works of art of much cost and value to the Cities of New York and Hudson. He donated to Hudson a grand bronze statue of St. Win-

ifred, which is placed in the promenade overlooking the Hudson River. A bronze statue of heroic size of his famous ancestor, Colonel Abraham de Peyster, donated by him, is the chief ornament of Bowling Green Square, New York, and a similar fine statue of his grandfather, Hon. John Watts, Jr., last Royal Recorder of the City of New York, stands in Trinity churchyard. The Leake and Watts Orphan House, built from money donated by his grandfather, has been added to by General de Peyster, who has also donated for its support \$200,000 worth of property. He has in addition built a home for consumptives, and a home and hospital for invalid children; furnished a home for girls in Dutchess County, New York, and has built a training school, donating to it 300 acres of land. At Madaling, Dutchess County, is a Methodist church erected by him, and a Memorial chapel at Nebraska City; and at Matchitoches, La., Trinity Episcopal Church was restored by him. These are the chief, not the whole, of the General's donations. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Columbia College in 1872; LL. D. by Nebraska College in 1870; Litt. D. 1892, and LL. D. 1896, and Ph. D. by Franklin and Marshall College, and he has been made a member of several European learned societies. General de Peyster retains an ancestral home in New York City, property belonging to his great-grandfather, John Watts, but resides chiefly in his beautiful country seat, named "Rose Hill," after the spacious and elegant home of his great-great-great-grandfather (which was beautifully situated in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, Scotland), near Tivoli post office and station, on the Hudson.





MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACARTHUR.
UNITED STATES ARMY.

Major-General ARTHUR MACARTHUR.

United States Army.

Of all human events, wars bring the greatest surprises. This is as true of the building up or tearing down of men's reputations as of results and events. In the United States, no man entering the military service can possibly prognosticate where he will come out at the conclusion of any war, if he survives. But there are men marked by nature, of whom, those who have made their characters a study, can with confidence predict with ease great results. Of such men, General Arthur MacArthur stands easily among the first. It has been the author's good fortune not only to have slightly known him, but to know more of his family and his character than usual, since both are originally from the same State—Wisconsin.

During the great Civil War, the author—then a lad of eight years—remembers well the distinct events of that war, as heralded by telegraph and newspapers. Filled with a vast and deep interest in the Wisconsin troops,—the magnificent soldiers of whom General Sherman said a single regiment was equal to a brigade of any other State—it is no wonder that his greater interest should center on those younger soldiers of the Badger State who early made great records for themselves. And bright and glorious as General MacArthur's career has been since then, yet nothing can surpass the brilliancy of the

events of the young soldier's life while adjutant, major and lieutenant-colonel of a Wisconsin regiment from 1862 to the close of the great war.

In August, 1862, the 24th Wisconsin Infantry was organized and mustered into the United States service. Its adjutant was Arthur MacArthur, then only seventeen years of age. Leaving the State early in September, the regiment soon found itself under the command of Brigadier-General Sheridan, and on October 8 young MacArthur had his first taste of "service under fire," at the battle of Chaplin Hills. A short time after, the colonel of the regiment being sick, and the lieutenant-colonel having resigned, the command of the regiment devolved on its major, and at the battle of Stone River it was led by the major and young MacArthur. But it was the following year that the people of Wisconsin thrilled with pride over the career of the young officer when they heard of his coolness and daring at Missionary Ridge. In the severe fighting that took place during the ascent officers and men fell in numbers, some from bullets, but more from exhaustion. Among the latter was the color-bearer of the regiment, but the colors were at once seized by MacArthur, who bore them, at the same time encouraging the men to follow him up the ridge.

In 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, MacArthur acted as lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, having in January of that year been promoted to the majority.

In all the marches and fights of the regiment it is related that even veterans of several wars were astounded at the wonderful coolness under fire of Colonel MacArthur. To-day that is one of his main

characteristics, and many a retired soldier and officer from the Philippines have I heard speak of this trait of their general, and of the confidence it gave them when, during the first fighting that occurred in 1899, our raw soldiers were considerably worked up.

The battle of Franklin is laid down by military strategists as a study of military art. It was the fortune of the 24th Wisconsin to bear a share in this hard-fought battle, and it was the conspicuous coolness and energy of its lieutenant-colonel that brought it from the fight covered with such glory that Major-General Stanley, commanding the Fourth Corps, stated as follows: "I will not absolutely say the 24th Wisconsin saved the battle of Franklin, but I can testify from the evidence of my own eyes that they had a great deal to do with saving it. At the very moment all seemed to be lost, the routing of the rebels and the retaking of our batteries, at the moment the rebels were about to turn our own guns on us, was a most important crisis in that battle. In this feat the regiment was gallantly and well led by your boy-colonel, Arthur MacArthur." At this battle General McArthur was wounded.

On the 18th of May, 1865, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 24th Wisconsin regiment, and in June following was mustered out with that rank.

Entering at the age of seventeen, he graduated from the great war with the rank of regimental commander, the youngest man holding that rank in the armies of the United States. His age was then twenty.

For gallant and meritorious services at Perryville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge and Dandridge,

he was brevetted a lieutenant-colonel, and for gallant and meritorious services at Franklin and during the Atlanta campaign he was brevetted a colonel, but for "coolness and conspicuous bravery in action, in seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment and planting them on the captured works on the crest of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863," he was awarded a Medal of Honor.

His further history is so well known that only a brief summing up is necessary. Appointed a second lieutenant in 1866 in the 17th U. S. Infantry, and a first lieutenant on the day following, he became a captain of the 36th Infantry in July of the same year, but in 1870 was transferred to the famous 13th Infantry—General Sherman's old regiment. In this he served through the various Indian campaigns the regiment was called on to take part in, and in the Southern States, till he was made an assistant adjutant-general in July, 1889, with the rank of major. Promoted a lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general in 1896—at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War—he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, and went to the Philippines with the first expedition. In August, 1898, he was promoted a major-general of volunteers, and in January, 1900, a brigadier-general of the regular service. On February 5, 1901, he became a major-general of the United States Army, and as his retiring age is still some years off (1909), he will, in all probability, in due course, become a lieutenant-general commanding the army.

General MacArthur is best known to the people of the United States as the commander-in-chief of the

forces in the Philippines the past year and a half, while so much fighting of a guerrilla nature has been going on. His success as a civil and military administrator is attested by the confidence placed in him by the President and the late President, the War Department, and the higher civil functionaries of the Government, but to the people of Wisconsin he is better known, and always will be, as the "Boy-Colonel."

The artist always pictures the soldier and daring man as an heroic and dashing man. General MacArthur in conversation and conduct, whether in his office, on the field of battle or in the parlor, is cool, collected, and exceedingly deliberative, giving one the impression of a judicial cast of mind rather than a military one. A man with exceptional intelligence, great intellectuality, a great student, he is the beau ideal of the modern soldier; cool, never impulsive, courteous, and with an expression of such strength of countenance that confidence is immediately inspired by all who meet him.

ROLAND GIDEON CURTIN, M. D.

Was born at Bellefonte on October 29, 1839. He is the son of Dr. Constance Curtin, of Dysart, County Clare, Ireland, who died in April, 1842. His mother was Mary Ann Kinne, who was lineally descended from Thomas Welles, the third Governor of Connecticut. Dr. Curtin received his early education in the Bellefonte public schools. At sixteen he entered the Scientific Department of Williston Academy, at East Hampton, Mass., from which he graduated in 1859. He then, for some time, engaged in the iron business in Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed United States Naval Storekeeper at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. After the war he entered the Department of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1866. After serving a term of eighteen months as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, and three months as resident in the Insane Department of the same institution, he spent some time in visiting the hospitals of Great Britain and the Continent. Returning to America, he was appointed United States Geologist under Professor F. V. Hayden. Dr. Curtin was Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at the Wagner Free Institute, 1871-1873; assistant physician to the Philadelphia Lying-In Charity, 1871-1882; Chief of the Medical Dispensary of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania for ten years; assistant to the Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1879-1887; Lecturer on



ROLAND GIDEON CURTIN, M. D.

Physical Diagnosis and physician to the University Hospital since 1887; physician to the Throat and Chest Department of the Howard Hospital, 1876-1882; visiting physician to the Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, for seven years; visiting physician to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1887; member of the Medical Staff of the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) since 1880; consulting physician to the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, St. Timothy's Hospital, and the Douglass Memorial Hospital. He was President of the Alumni Association of the Auxiliary Department of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alumni of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania; First President of the Alumni Association of Philadelphia Graduates of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania; President of the Medical Board of the Philadelphia Hospital since 1890; President of the Association of Hospital Surgeons and Physicians of Philadelphia; honorary Vice-President of the Section on Climatology and Demography of the International Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; honorary President of the Medico-Climatology Division of the World's Congress; Auxiliary to the World's Columbian Exposition, and delivered the address of welcome to the foreign delegates, Chicago, 1893; President of the Grand Chapter of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity; Assistant Medical Director of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876; member of the Committee of Arrangements of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; member of the First and Second Pan-American Medical Congresses, Washington, D. C., 1893, and the

City of Mexico, 1896; delegate from the American Medical Association to the British Medical Association, London, 1895. Dr. Curtin is a Fellow of the College of Physicians, member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, Pathological Society, American Medical Association, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Climatological Association (Vice-President, 1886-1887; President, 1872-1893), and a member of its Council for many years; associate member of the Institute of Art, Science and Letters; member of the American Social Science Association; Past Master of the Masonic Fraternity: Knight Templar; member of the Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; member of the Fairmont Park Association, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, New England Society, Grand Army of the Republic, Pennsylvania Forestry Association, and a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, and the honorary degree of A. M. by Lafayette College in 1883. On March 21, 1882, he married Julia Robinson, a daughter of the late Edwin Taylor, of Hartford, Conn. President of the Alumni Society of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1903-1904; Commander of Philadelphia Naval Veterans, 1903-1904; Vice-President of Medical Club of Philadelphia, 1903-1904.



COLONEL SELDEN ALLEN DAY.
UNITED STATES ARMY.

Colonel SELDEN ALLEN DAY.

United States Army.

Colonel Day's military career began when he raised a company of volunteers in Ohio at the first call for troops in 1861. Owing to the excess of troops enrolled under this call his company could not be mustered and was disbanded. Captain Day then enlisted as private in Company C, Seventh Ohio Infantry, June 20, 1861, and participated in the campaign in West Virginia that year. After the action of Cross Lanes, August 26, where his regiment suffered heavy loss, he was made corporal. In the winter of 1861-62 he was at Loop Creek, Paw-Paw, Romney, etc.

He was promoted sergeant and recommended for a commission for gallantry at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862, under General Shields, where he was wounded, but remained at the front, and in a charge of his brigade was one of the first over the stone wall forming part of the defense of the enemy, and was one of a small party following Major Casement of the Seventh Ohio into a battery and capturing the guns. At the close of the fight, with the aid of a comrade, he captured and brought in a staff officer of General Jackson.

In the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862, Sergeant Day bore an active part, and, though again wounded, formed one of the rear-guard in the retreat after the battle, for which he was highly commended by General Carroll, who commanded in that fight.

At the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, where his regiment suffered terribly, Sergeant Day, though at one time "between two fires," escaped unhurt, and at the close of the action was in command of the remnant of three companies.

As a result of the fatigue and hardships of the campaign of 1862, he was for some months in hospital at Frederick, Maryland, where, having formerly studied medicine, while convalescing he performed efficient service, assisting in the care of the sick and wounded. Being given the option of a discharge for disability or a transfer to the regular army as hospital steward, he elected to be transferred in order that he might remain in the service of his country, and was ordered to Baltimore for duty. In the summer of 1863, when that city was threatened, Steward Day, under the Mayor, was instrumental in organizing and drilling for special service companies made up of members of the Union League and convalescents in the hospital.

Upon recovering his health he applied for field service and was appointed second lieutenant Fifth Artillery, and in the spring of 1864 was ordered to the front. He joined Battery A in the Battle of Cold Harbor and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry in that action. He served continuously in the field until the close of the war; entered Richmond with Battery F, Fifth Artillery, April 3, 1865, and was brevetted captain for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

He was detailed in charge of cholera quarantine at Craney Island, Virginia, and afterward to command Battery F, Fifth Artillery, at Richmond, Vir-

ginia, 1866, in which year he was promoted first lieutenant. He was made president of Board of Registration and Elections, and military commissioner in Virginia under the Reconstruction Acts in 1867-68. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1874, and from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, 1880. He was recorder of Board on Magazine Guns, 1881-82; promoted captain Fifth Artillery, 1886, and commanded Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, March to June, 1887.

He traveled in Europe in 1888; was ordered to the Pacific Coast in 1890, and commanded Fort Mason, San Francisco, California, for four years.

Colonel Day, then captain, was mentioned with others in the general order from headquarters of the army in 1897 for gallantry displayed in the rescue of seventeen people from a sinking steamer in a storm at Fort Canby, Washington, February 28, 1896. The next year he spent traveling in the Orient.

Colonel Day's record in the war with Spain was also notably brilliant. At the opening of the war he became major of the Fifth Artillery, and while in command at Galveston, Texas, was ordered to Tampa, Florida. From there he took out the siege train and reported to the commanding general of the army then in Cuba. With his train he went from Cuba to Porto Rico, being with a part of his command, acting as infantry, in one of the first boats to land at Guanica, July 25, 1898, and taking a prominent part in the capture of the town. Three days later, his command furnishing the guard for "headquarters of the army in the field," he went with it to Ponce Playa, where

he ran up a ship's flag on the custom house, that being the first United States flag ever hoisted over a public building in Porto Rico. After the promulgation of the peace protocol, he, as commandant of the artillery, took over the forts and armament, hoisted the flag over El Morro Castle at San Juan and fired the national salute on the day of final occupation, October 18, 1898.

Colonel Day's unflagging efforts for the advancement of the profession to which he has given his whole life are also matters of record. It is believed that one of his inventions, a projectile of peculiar construction, will undoubtedly some day be adopted when further relief from excessive pressure in heavy guns becomes imperative through the development of smokeless powder. The "dum-dum," or soft-pointed bullet for small arms, was invented by Colonel Day, and patented by him in all prominent countries except the United States. He has been frequently employed by the Government as well as by the City of New York and others in scientific work, for which his qualifications as a physician and surgeon, an expert rifle shot, and his knowledge of explosives specially fit him.

While serving on the island of Porto Rico as commander of artillery and ordnance officer, he took an active interest in the development and Americanizing of our new possessions in that part of the world; experimenting in agriculture and stock raising, thus anticipating the efforts of the Government in that line.

When the first battalion of the Porto Rican regiment was authorized Colonel Day took an active in-

terest in its organization, believing the service to be the best possible school in patriotism for the natives.

After a long term of duty in the tropics Colonel Day was ordered home and placed in command at Fort Williams, Portland, Maine.

Later other officers of high rank, veterans of the Civil War, retired. The country owes them a deep debt of gratitude.

Rear Admiral WILLIAM THOMAS SAMPSON.

United States Navy.

Was born in Palmyra, N. Y., on February 9, 1840. Entered the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1857, and was graduated in 1861; was promoted to Master in 1861, and to Lieutenant in 1862; served throughout the Civil War in the Blockading Fleet, and was on board the monitor Patapsco when she was destroyed by a submarine mine in Charleston Harbor, in 1865. Commissioned Lieutenant-Commander in 1866, and Commander in 1874, his first command being the U. S. S. Alert, and later the Swatara. Was several times stationed at the Naval Academy as instructor or head of department, and from 1886 to 1890 was Superintendent of that institution. Was in charge of the Naval Observatory in Washington from 1882 to 1884; a member of the International Prime Meridian and Time Conference in 1894; in charge of the U. S. Torpedo Station, 1884 to 1886; a member of the Board of Fortifications and other Defences, 1885 to 1886; and a delegate from the United States to the International Maritime Conference, 1887. Was promoted to Captain in 1889, and assigned to command of the U. S. S. San Francisco in 1890. Was in charge of the Washington Navy Yard and Gun Foundry, 1892-3; and from 1893 to 1897 was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at the Navy Department; and was assigned to the command of the Iowa in 1897. He was President of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the



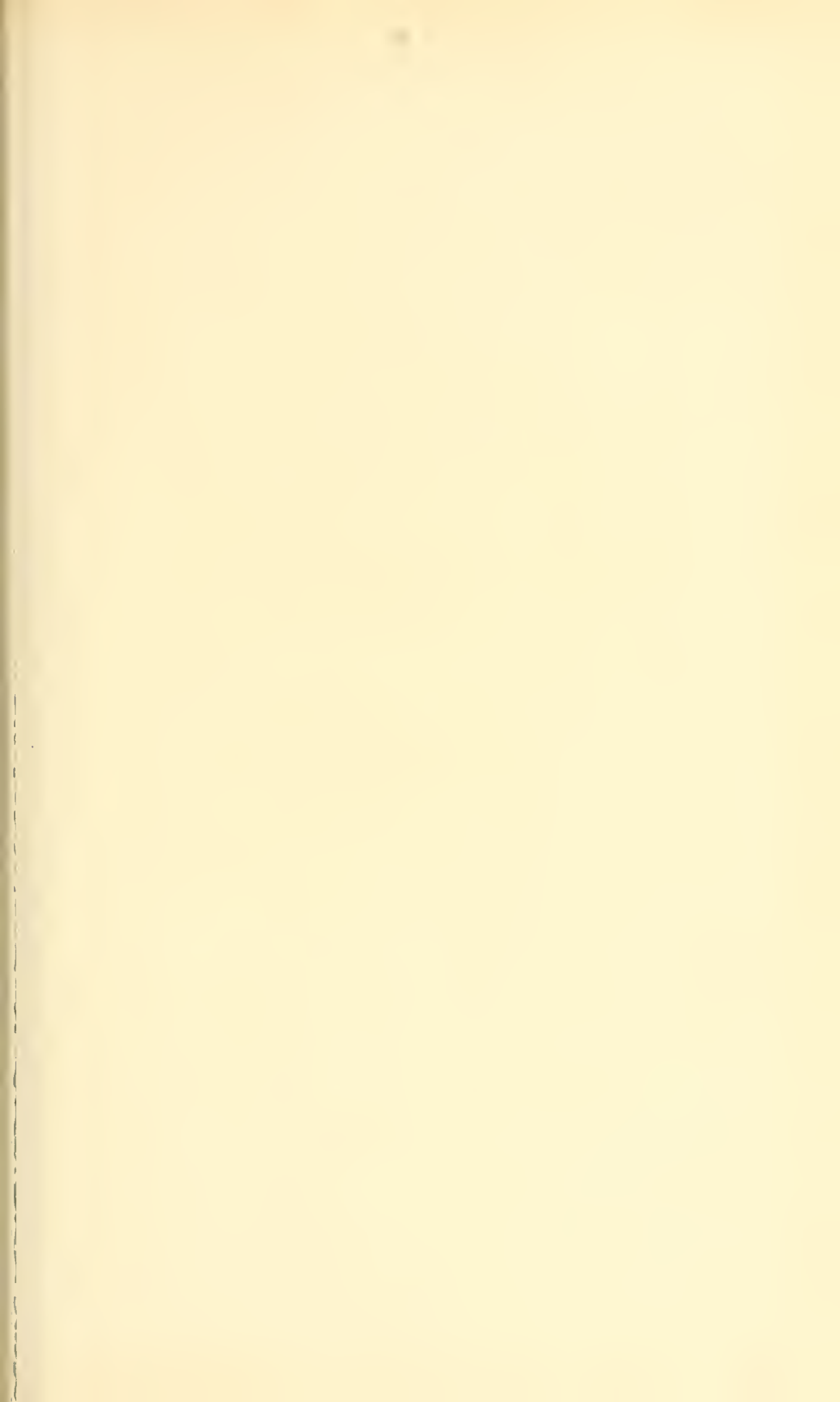
REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM THOMAS SAMPSON.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

destruction of the U. S. S. Maine in Havana Harbor. While still a Captain, was appointed to the command of the North Atlantic Station, a month before the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, and on the day the blockade of Cuba was declared was assigned the acting rank of Rear Admiral. Had supreme command of the naval forces operating against Spanish ships and territory in American waters. His command numbered over 125 vessels—the strongest fleet ever organized for hostile purposes. This fleet blockaded the Spanish possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico, captured many Spanish merchant vessels and other blockade runners, destroyed several minor Spanish men-of-war, cut the cables connecting the Spanish West Indian possessions, bombarded several coast fortifications; inaugurated and maintained the blockade of Santiago, which insured, and eventually accomplished, the defeat of the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, and completed the destruction of the Spanish sea power in the Western Hemisphere. This fleet was also material in the operations attending the siege and capture of Santiago town and province. After the battle of Santiago, was designated to command the fleet ordered to devastate the coast of Spain, which was on the point of sailing when Spain sued for peace. In September, 1898, was appointed one of the three Commissioners to Cuba; returned in December, and resumed command of the North Atlantic fleet. Was commissioned Commodore, July, 1898, and Rear Admiral, March, 1899. In October, 1899, was, at his own request, detached from command of the fleet, and ordered as Commandant of the Navy Yard at Boston, which was the last duty he per-

formed. He died May 6, 1902, soon after being relieved from command of the Boston station.

Admiral Sampson received many tokens of the esteem and admiration of his countrymen after the war, and not the least among these being the bestowal of the degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard in 1899, and a handsome honor sword, the gift of the State of New Jersey, presented by Governor Voorhees in Trenton, October 25, 1899.

Admiral Sampson was married in 1863 to Miss Margaret Sexton Aldrich, and again in 1882 to Miss Elizabeth Susan Burling. His children are Mrs. Roy C. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. W. T. Cluverins, Mrs. H. H. Scott, and Ralph and Harold Sampson.





REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES STANHOPE COTTON.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Rear Admiral CHARLES STANHOPE COTTON.

United States Navy.

Was born February 15, 1843, at Milwaukee, Wis. Appointed Acting Midshipman at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from First District of Wisconsin, September 23, 1858; May 10, 1861, detached from the Naval Academy, and detailed for active duty; June 7 to August 15, 1861, served on board frigate St. Lawrence; on July 28 she captured the Confederate privateer Petrel; August 15 to November 19, duty in Philadelphia in connection with the trial of prisoners captured on board the Petrel; November 19, 1861, to February 24, 1863, served on board frigate Minnesota, flagship N. A. Blockading Squadron; participated in action between Merrimac and Monitor and the fleet in Hampton Roads, on March 8 and 9, 1862. Promoted to Ensign, November 11, 1862; February 24 to July 13, 1863, attached to steamsloop Iroquois, off Wilmington, N. C.; March 8, 1864, to August 10, 1865, attached to steamsloop Oneida, W. G. B. Squadron, except a few weeks of service on board the Hartford and the Kineo. Promoted to Lieutenant, February 22, 1864; August 5 to 23, 1864, served on board Oneida during the battle of Mobile Bay, and subsequent operations to surrender of Fort Morgan; November 13, 1865, to May 3, 1869, attached to steamsloop Shenandoah, in the East Indies and China. Promoted to Lieutenant-Commander, July 25, 1866; from September 30, 1869, to July 29, 1870, duty at Naval Academy; Oc-

tober 1 to December 23, 1870, duty at Navy Yard, Kittery; January 5 to April 24, 1871, attached to frigate *Tennessee*, San Domingo Expedition; April 24, 1871, to February 16, 1874, attached to steamsloop *Ticonderoga*, as Executive, on the Brazil Station; May 1, 1874, to June 1, 1876, duty at Navy Yard, Kittery; June 1 to September 9, 1876, Torpedo Instruction at Newport; September 15 to October 4, 1876, Executive of receiving-ship *Worcester*, Norfolk; October, 1876. to July, 1880, on duty at New York Navy Yard. Promoted to Commander, April 25, 1877; commanding U. S. S. *Monocacy*, Asiatic Station, September, 1880, to September, 1883, except a period of six weeks, during which commanded the U. S. S. *Alert*, on that station, June-July, 1881; Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., from January, 1884, to October, 1887; Inspector Fifteenth Lighthouse District, from October, 1887, to December, 1890; commanding *Mohican*, April, 1891, to May, 1892; in command of Behring Sea Patrol Squadron from June to October, 1891. Promoted to Captain, May 28, 1892; commanding receiving-ship *Independence*, May, 1892, to August 15, 1894; commanding U. S. flagship *Philadelphia*, Pacific Station, from August 24, 1894, to September 1, 1897; temporary duty, Washington Navy Yard, from January 17, 1898, to April 22, 1898; commanding auxiliary cruiser *Harvard* from April 25 to September 2, 1898.

The first duty upon which the *Harvard* was employed was scouting, in company with the U. S. auxiliary cruiser *St. Louis*, to the eastward of the Windward Islands, watching for the approach of the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera. The *Harvard*

arrived at the Island of Martinique, West Indies, on the forenoon of May 11, 1898, a few hours in advance of that squadron from the Cape Verde Islands, and the cablegram from the Harvard reporting the arrival there of Admiral Cervera, with the four cruisers and the three torpedo-destroyers under his command, was the first official information of that important event to reach the Navy Department.

After the destruction of Cervera's squadron, off Santiago, July 3, 1898, the Harvard rescued from the shore, where they had landed near their burning ships, the surviving officers and men, nearly 700 in number, of the Spanish cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, whom, with some 300 more Spanish prisoners, mostly from the Vizcaya, she carried to Portsmouth, N. H., and to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Captain of the Yard, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., from October 3, 1898, to April 19, 1899; commanding receiving-ship Independence, Mare Island, Cal., from April 19, 1899, to March 23, 1900; promoted Rear Admiral, March 27, 1900; President Retiring Board, Washington, D. C., from March 26 to July 14, 1900; Commandant Navy Yard and Station, Norfolk, Va., from July 16, 1900, to 1903. Commanding European squadron to date of his retirement in 1904.

Rear Admiral N. MAYO DYER.

United States Navy.

Was born in Provincetown, Mass. At an early age he entered the merchant service, in which he was engaged from 1854 to 1859. He then became employed by a mercantile firm, in whose service he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. His natural preference being for the naval branch of the service, he sought and obtained a transfer, and on May 2, 1862, entered upon his first active duty in the Volunteer branch of the Navy, as Acting Master at the Boston Navy Yard. His next duty was in the West Gulf Squadron, where he early earned distinction for his gallantry and the intelligent discharge of his duties, in recognition of which he was, on May 18, 1863, promoted to the grade of Acting Ensign, and appointed to the command of the *Eugenie*, a vessel engaged in the duty of blockading the harbor of Mobile and in dispatch service. On January 12, 1864, he was advanced to the grade of Acting Master, "in consideration of gallant and faithful service," as stated by the Secretary in the order accompanying his promotion. In July, 1864, he obtained a two months' leave of absence, but upon his arrival at New Orleans, en route for the North, he learned of the probable early attack upon the harbor and forts of Mobile, and immediately relinquished the privileges of his leave and, returning to the squadron off Mobile, at the earliest opportunity,



REAR ADMIRAL N. MAYO DYER.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

preferred a request to the commanding officer of the fleet to be assigned to active duty. His request was complied with, and he was placed in command of the *Metacomet*, on July 19, 1864, a vessel which was destined to take a prominent part as the consort of Admiral Farragut's flagship, the *Hartford*, in the passage of the forts and the capture of the rebel fleet. In this event it was his good fortune to receive in person the surrender of the Confederate vessel *Selina*. Upon the fall of Fort Morgan he availed himself of his leave, at the expiration of which he was attached to Admiral Farragut's flagship, the *Hartford*, remaining on duty on that vessel until its return north, in December, 1864, when he was assigned to the command of the *Rodolph*, with which vessel he co-operated with the forces under General Grauzer in their operations against the Mobile from Pascagoula, rendering important service in this connection in Mississippi Sound and the Pascagoula River. In the subsequent advance upon Mobile, in the spring of 1865, he had the misfortune on April 1 to lose his vessel by contact with a torpedo in Blalaly River, after he had rendered conspicuous service in the general attack. On the 22d of the same month he received his commission as Acting Lieutenant, and upon the surrender of the rebel fleet under Commodore Farragut, in the Tombigbee River, May 10, 1865, Lieutenant Dyer was selected to command, successively, two of the surrendered vessels, the *Black Diamond* and the *Morgan*. In June following he was temporarily in command of the *Elk*, and in July was given the more important vessel, the *Stockdale*, with which vessel he was ordered to proceed to Mississippi Sound, to afford

protection to the people along the shore and to cultivate the most possible friendly relations with those lately in rebellion. In September, 1865, the *Stockdale* having been directed to be placed out of commission, Lieutenant Dyer was transferred to the *Malaska*, at Apalachicola, but the following month was detached from this vessel and ordered to command the *Glasgow* at Pensacola. In April, 1866, he was detached from the *Glasgow*, and ordered to report to the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, where he remained on special duty until May, 1868. Having been mustered out of the Volunteer service, he was commissioned as Lieutenant in the regular navy, on March 12, 1868, and in July, was ordered to the *Dacotah* in the South Pacific squadron, joining at Valparaiso, August 27. On December 18, 1868, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Commander. The *Dacotah* having been ordered to San Francisco, upon her arrival there Lieutenant Dyer was ordered to the command of the *Cyane*, with which vessel he proceeded to Sitka, Alaska, on special duty, running there until March, 1870, when he was ordered to join the *Pensacola* at San Francisco, but remained on duty on that vessel but a short time, when he was detached to the *Ossipee*, which proceeded in July on a short cruise to Lower California and the Mexican Coast. It was while the *Ossipee* was proceeding north from the Mexican Coast that they encountered a hurricane which left a rough and troubled sea. During the subsistence of the gale, and while the vessel was making sail, a man fell overboard from the maintop-sail yard, the halyards having carried him away from the yard while he was engaged in hoisting the top-

sail. In his descent the man struck in the main chains, was knocked senseless, and, falling into the sea, was soon rapidly drifting astern. Lieutenant Dyer was taking an observation on the poop-deck, when he observed the accident. Immediately turning a bowline in the end of a boat fall, he jumped into the sea and succeeded in reaching the man and sustaining him until both were rescued by a boat's crew. For this act of heroism he was publicly thanked by the commander of the fleet, Commodore W. R. Taylor, and in addition was awarded a medal. In September, 1870, he was ordered to the South Pacific Station, from which Station he was detached and ordered home, August 22, 1871. He was attached to the Boston Yard from November 7, 1871, to September 1, 1873, and for the two succeeding months was on duty at the Torpedo School, Newport, R. I. On November 24 he was ordered to command the torpedo boat *Mayflower* at Norfolk, for duty on the North Atlantic Station. From the *Mayflower* he was transferred to the command of the *Pinta*. In February, 1876, he was detached from the *Pinta* and ordered to the *New Hampshire* as executive officer, the vessel then being fitted out for the permanent flagship at Port Royal, S. C. In December, 1876, he was detached from the *New Hampshire* and ordered to equipment duty at the Boston, remaining until 1879. He was attached to the receiving-ship *Wabash*, 1879-81, and to the *Tennessee*, 1881-83. He was advanced to the grade of Commander in April, 1883, and ordered to duty in connection with the Light House Board, remaining on that duty until 1887, when he was ordered to the command of the *Marion* on the Asiatic

Station, 1887-90. He was then placed on waiting orders for several years, his next active duty being at the Naval War College, Coasters' Harbor Island, R. I. After serving another brief period as Light House Inspector, he was in July, 1897, commissioned as Captain and ordered to the command of the protected cruiser Philadelphia, the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, and stationed at Honolulu. In October, 1897, he was transferred to the command of the protected cruiser Baltimore, and in March, 1898, he was sent to the Asiatic Station with ordnance supplies for Dewey's fleet, the timely arrival of which contributed so materially to the famous victory of Manila Bay. Commander Dyer participated in the glorious naval battle, and remained on duty at Manila until March, 1899, when he was invalided home. He was retired from active service on February 19, 1901.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUCIUS HENRY WARREN.
UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Brigadier General LUCIUS HENRY WARREN.

United States Volunteers.

Was born in Charlestown, Mass., October 6, 1838, being a son of Judge George Washington Warren of Boston. The family is of distinguished ancestry, tracing its descent in the sixth generation from John Warren, a descendant of the Earl of Warren, who came to America with Sir Richard Saltonstall in Winthrop's fleet, and settled in Watertown, Mass. General Warren's mother was Lucy Rogers, who was a daughter of Jonathan Newell, M. D., of Stowe, England, a descendant of the martyr, John Rogers. On October 1, 1868, General Warren was married to Jane Maria Hollingsworth, daughter of Amos Hollingsworth, of Milton, Mass. He entered Princeton College at the age of twenty, and was graduated from that institution in 1860, with high honors, and it was from Princeton that he received the degree of A. M. in 1865, Harvard having conferred upon him the degree of LL. B., in 1862. Having taken the law course, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1862. General Warren entered the Volunteer service July 30, 1862, enlisting as a private in the Thirty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. His zeal and efficiency as a soldier soon won him preferment, and in August following his enlistment he received a commission as Second Lieutenant. In December of the same year he was promoted to First Lieutenant for bravery in action at Fredericksburg. While holding this commission he participated in

many important battles and skirmishes, among them that of Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, being in command of his company in the last-named event. It was ever a source of regret with him that he was confined to the hospital during the period of Lee's second incursion into Pennsylvania, and he thus was prevented from participating in the most important battle of the war. He was in the winter of 1863-64 engaged on duty as Judge Advocate, but returned to duty with his regiment in time to participate in the siege of Petersburg, during which he displayed great heroism in the various skirmishes and minor actions in which he participated, and in two of which he was wounded. He was in command of his regiment during a great portion of this period, and often of the brigade, having received rapid promotion. He was active in the engagements which immediately preceded the fall of Richmond, and was in command of the first colored troops to enter that city after the evacuation. It was soon after the conclusion of hostilities that the Government proceeded to take decisive measures to expel the French Army under Maximilian from Mexico, and General Warren was with the troops which were sent to the frontier preparatory to carrying this decision into effect. While on this duty he was for a time in command at Brazos and the district of Indianola, Texas. In July, 1867, while in command at the post of New Iberia, La., he was severely wounded while suppressing a mutiny. In January, 1868, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Robert C. Buchanan, commanding the Department of Louisiana and Texas, and subsequently became Acting As-

sistant Adjutant General on his staff, a position he held during the remaining reconstruction period. He resigned from the army on October 15, 1879, and soon after began the practice of law at the Philadelphia bar, and was actively engaged in his profession until 1886, when he retired from the bar, and since has resided for the most part in Europe. The military career of General Warren was a notable one, and his many acts of bravery were recognized by his superiors, and frequently rewarded by promotion. After having reached the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was mustered out of the Volunteer service and entered the regular army, his first commission being that of First Lieutenant, and he was assigned to duty with the Thirty-ninth United States Infantry. For gallantry in front of Petersburg he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, and for gallant and meritorious services during the war he was brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army.

Brigadier General W. F. DRAPER.

Was born in Lowell, Mass., on the 9th of April, 1842. His father, George Draper, was a man of remarkable strength of character, energy and intellect, leaving a record of usefulness excelled by few of his contemporaries. General Draper is descended from Revolutionary stock, one of his ancestors, Abijah Draper, of Dedham, having been a soldier in the war for Independence. He received his primary education in the public schools, and early began his preparation for entering Harvard College. His efforts in this direction were, however, frequently interrupted by his being compelled to resort to means for his livelihood, his skill as a machinist causing his services to be readily employed. His aspirations for a collegiate education were destined to receive a serious check by the breaking out of the Civil War. Catching the spirit of patriotism which swept through the country at this crucial period in the history of the country, he enlisted on the 9th of August, 1861, in a volunteer company which his father, George Draper, had been largely instrumental in raising. Subsequently this company was incorporated with the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and the son was chosen as its Second Lieutenant. His first important duty was in connection with General Burnside's Expedition to North Carolina, during which he became Signal Officer on the General's staff, and participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, New Berne and Fort Macon. During this service he was promoted to the grade of



BRIGADIER GENERAL W. F. DRAPER.

First Lieutenant, and in August, 1862, he was commissioned Captain and transferred to the Thirty-Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, joining his new command just after the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862. This victory of McClellan's immediately preceded the more important battle of Antietam, in which Captain Draper took an active part. He was also present at the battle of Fredericksburg, being, a short time after that disastrous campaign, transferred on special duty at Newport News, Virginia. His regiment having been transferred to the West, it was for a time engaged in the arduous duty of pursuing Morgan's Cavalry, a predatory organization which had been inflicting unusual damage on the Federal lines. In the discharge of this duty the regiment rendered most effective service, and was in June, 1863, sent to reinforce General Grant's Army at Vicksburg, participating in the siege and capture of that Confederate stronghold, and in the subsequent march to Jackson and the fighting in that locality. From the severity of this active campaigning the regiment was reduced from six hundred and fifty in June to one hundred and ninety-eight in September. In August, 1863, the regiment returned to Kentucky, marching through Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee. The siege of Knoxville and the battles of Blue Springs, Campbell's Station and Strawberry Plains were fought in rapid succession, Major Draper being in command of the regiment after the 10th of October, Colonel Goodell having been wounded.

In the spring of 1864 the regiment was sent to Annapolis, Maryland, and, after being partially re-

cruited, joined the Army of the Potomac, under General Grant. On the sixth of May, in the battle of the Wilderness, while leading his regiment in a charge over a Confederate rifle pit, he was shot through the body and left on the field. After the position had been successively captured and recaptured, he was finally rescued and sent to a hospital in Washington. He received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel from this date, and served as Colonel of his regiment until the close of the war.

After partially recovering from his wounds he joined his regiment in front of Petersburg, and was in command of a brigade during the severe engagement at the Weldon Railroad. A month later his division was engaged in the actions at Poplar Grove Church and Pegsaw's Farm, suffering heavy losses and becoming separated from the rest of the command. Colonel Draper's regiment was the only one of the brigade that came out of these actions with its organization complete, bringing off its colors with those of several other regiments. On this occasion Colonel Draper received a slight wound, which, however, did not disable him. On the 12th of October, his term of service having expired, and his wounds being of a troublesome character, he accepted his discharge and returned home, having received the brevet of Colonel and Brigadier General for "gallant service during the war."

Both regiments with which Colonel Draper was connected were characterized as "fighting regiments," the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts losing seventy per cent. of its number in killed and wounded in one engagement, that of Cold Harbor, while the Thirty-

sixth Massachusetts, in the campaign beginning with the Wilderness, had every field and line officer except one and seventy-five per cent. of the enlisted men killed or wounded.

Soon after the close of the war General Draper became engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery, in which he attained great success, and he is now at the head of the firm of George Draper & Sons, being besides President or Director in numerous manufacturing, railroad or insurance companies. He is a mechanical expert and an inventor, with a record of over fifty patents. He is a well known writer on economics, and was for one year President of the Home Market Club.

General Draper served for three years on the staff of Governor Long, and made a strong fight for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1888. He was subsequently elected to Congress from the Eleventh Massachusetts Congressional District.

Commander ZERA L. TANNER.

United States Navy.

Was born in Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York, and entered the Navy as Acting Ensign in August, 1862. His first service was on board the *Midnight*, one of the vessels attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He remained on this duty until September, 1864, when he received his promotion to the grade of Acting Master, and was transferred to the *Rhode Island*, a vessel engaged on special duty in connection with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He remained on this duty until 1865, when he was assigned to the *Vermont*, stationed at the New York Navy Yard as a receiving-ship, remaining on this duty until 1866. During this year it was determined by the Navy Department to test the sea-going powers of the *Miantonomoh* type, and that monitor was accordingly dispatched to the Mediterranean. As a measure of precaution the vessel was accompanied by a seaworthy ship, and accordingly the U. S. S. *Augusta* was selected. It was the good fortune of Acting Master Tanner to be selected as one of the officers to accompany that memorable voyage, during which the unique type of fighting craft which had sprung from the Civil War attracted the attention and admiration of the naval experts of the European powers. On his return to America in 1867, he remained on temporary duty for a short period, and then was ordered to the *Onward*, on the Asiatic Station, where he continued on duty



COMMANDER ZERA L. TANNER.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

for several years. On March 12, 1868, he was transferred from the volunteer to the regular service, receiving the commission of Ensign, his promotion to the grade of Master coming in December of the same year. Having been ordered home from the Asiatic Station in 1870, he was for the second time attached to the receiving-ship Vermont at the New York Navy Yard. His promotion to the grade of Lieutenant occurred on March 21, 1870. His next duty was on the Narragansett, a vessel engaged in surveying the Pacific Coast. He remained on this service till 1873, when he was ordered to duty as recruiting officer at Buffalo. After serving for a period at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1874, he obtained from the Department an extended leave of absence, and entered the merchant service as a commanding officer. His first duty in this line was as the Commander of the Pacific mail steamship Colon, 1874-75, and his next as Commander of the City of Peking, 1876-78, these vessels being engaged in the Oriental trade. Lieutenant Tanner proved himself during this period to be thoroughly equipped for the arduous and responsible duties of a commanding officer, and by his unvarying courtesy rendered himself popular with the officers of the company and its patrons. In 1876 he was ordered on active duty by the Department, and was assigned to the Hydrographic Office at Washington, where he remained until 1879, when he was ordered to the command of the Speedwell. In 1880 he was assigned to special duty in command of the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk, and remained on that duty until 1882, when he was transferred to the steamer Albatross, engaged in the same field. On

February 22, 1883, he received his commission as Lieutenant-Commander, his next promotion coming ten years later, February 7, 1893, when he was promoted to his final grade, that of Commander. Commander Tanner's duties during the closing years of his service were closely confined to the Fish Commission and Hydrographic Office, his services in these departments being exceptionally valuable. He was placed on the retired list December 5, 1897.



RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON.
LATE NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, UNITED STATES NAVY.

RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON.

Late Naval Constructor, United States Navy.

Was born in Greensboro, Ala., August 17, 1870. At the age of twelve years he entered the Southern University, where he remained for three years. On May 21, 1885, having received the appointment of Cadet at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, he entered that Institution, and was graduated with high honors in 1889. During his career at the Academy he gained distinction as a close student, and it was no surprise that he elected to enter one of the higher branches of the service, that of Naval Constructor. He received his appointment as Assistant Naval Constructor on July 1, 1891, and was promoted to the grade of Constructor on June 23, 1898, and as such was on active duty with the North Atlantic Squadron at the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, on board the flagship New York. It was during this period that his superior skill and ability were brought to the attention of his superior officers, and he rendered efficient service at the bombardment of Matanzas and in the expedition against San Juan, Porto Rico. When the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and was blockaded by the combined fleets of Admirals Sampson and Schley, it was determined by the commanding officer to attempt to effectually stop the egress of the fleet from the harbor by placing obstructions in the channel. With this purpose in view the collier Merrimac was

selected, and Constructor Hobson, having tendered his services, was selected by Admiral Sampson to carry into effect this perilous enterprise. Selecting a crew of eight men from the hundreds who were eager to share with Hobson the danger and the glory of the expedition, on the night of June 2, 1898, he entered the harbor with the vessel. No sooner had he approached the spot designated for the sinking of the Merrimac than its presence was discovered by the enemy, and immediately a concentrated fire from the fortifications at the mouth of the harbor ensued, by which the work of placing the obstruction in mid-channel was so seriously interfered with as to render the enterprise only partially successful. Captain Hobson and his crew, having attached themselves to a life raft which had been provided for the emergency, were picked up by the Spaniards and made prisoners. This act of heroism on the part of Hobson and his companions thrilled every community throughout the land with patriotic enthusiasm, scarcely any event of the war having attracted more wide-spread attention and approval. After the Spanish fleet was destroyed in its attempt to escape from the harbor, it was determined by the authorities to endeavor to float some of the vessels, with a view to their reconstruction. To this arduous task Captain Hobson was assigned, but the destruction of the ships had been so thoroughly accomplished, that but one of them was raised, the Maria Teresa, which was subsequently lost in an attempt to tow her to an American harbor. At the close of the war Captain Hobson was sent to Hong Kong to supervise the reconstruction of three Span-

ish gunboats which had been partially destroyed at the battle of Manila, a duty which he performed with entire satisfaction to the authorities at Washington. He was, at the conclusion of this duty, placed in charge of the construction department of the Navy Yard at Cavité, P. I. He returned to the United States in 1902, and was for a brief period Superintendent of naval construction at the Crescent shipyards, Elizabeth, N. J. At this period Captain Hobson desired to be placed on the retired list, and made formal application to the Secretary of the Navy for such retirement. The Secretary, however, took the view that this officer's services were too valuable to the country to be thus dispensed with, and denied the application. Captain Hobson subsequently made an effort to secure his retirement by a special act of Congress, but was not successful, and in February, 1903, he formally tendered his resignation and it was accepted. Almost immediately following his resignation he entered the political field, becoming a candidate for Congress from his native State. In the prosecution of this laudable ambition he entered into an active and thorough campaign of his district, and developed oratorical and forensic powers of a high and convincing order. In his numerous speeches he strongly advocated the importance of the increase of the naval power of the Government, as he had previously done in lectures and addresses in various parts of the country, and he has made it quite evident that that would be his predominating theme should he succeed in entering the legislative halls of his country. In his recent effort, however, he was unfortunate in having

opposed to him a veteran in politics with a popularity scarcely surpassed by any other man in his district, and he was unable to secure a majority of the delegates, and his political ambition has been temporarily checked. He has, however, announced his determination not to abandon the field, and it may be safely predicted that his ambition in this direction will be eventually crowned with success.



MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.
LATE UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

Late United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Held for many years a leading position in the political affairs of the nation. He was born in the village of Dillsburg, York County, Penn., September 30, 1833, his father being a Presbyterian clergyman. Young Quay early evinced an ardent desire for a thorough education, and, after passing through the various grades of the public schools, he took a course at Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated at the age of seventeen. His family having removed to Pittsburg, he began the study of law in the office of Judge Sterrett, which, however, he intermitted by a visit to the Southwest, where he spent a year or two in teaching and lecturing. Returning home he resumed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, at the age of twenty-one. In 1855 he was appointed to the office of Prothonotary of Beaver County, to fill a vacancy, and the same year he was regularly elected to the office, and again in 1859.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the ranks of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves as a Private, but was soon commissioned a Lieutenant. Coming under the eye of Governor Curtin, that functionary soon discovered the marked ability possessed by the young officer, and appointed him to the responsible position, Commissary General of the State Troops, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He discharged the duties of this responsible office

with great satisfaction during the entire period of the organization of the troops of the State, and when they were mustered into the service of the Government, Governor Curtin made him his Private Secretary. After serving a year in this capacity, rendering valuable aid to the Governor in connection with the military organizations, in August, 1862, he entered the service of the Government as Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. After several months of active service with the Army of the Potomac, he was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever, which so impaired his health as to compel him to leave the service. He, however, recovered sufficiently to take an active part as a volunteer officer in the battle of Fredericksburg, and displayed such gallantry that he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. He again entered the service of his State, first as Military State Agent at Washington, and afterward as Military Secretary to the Governor. Returning to his home in 1864, he entered the field of politics, and was elected to the Legislature, in which position he served several terms. In 1868 he was chosen Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1869 he established the Beaver Radical, which under his able management soon gained a prominent and influential position among the political organs of the party. He took an active part in the campaign which terminated in the election of Governor Hartranft, and was appointed Secretary of State, a position which he held from 1872 to 1878, and subsequently from 1879 to 1882. In the interval of these two terms as Secretary of State he held the position of Recorder of the City of Philadelphia.

The prominence which Mr. Quay had attained in the councils of his party led to his nomination in 1887 for the office of State Treasurer, and he was elected by an unprecedented majority. Soon after the expiration of his term as Treasurer was chosen United States Senator, a position which he held almost continuously until his death in 1904. During all of this period Senator Quay's power and influence in the councils of his party were strongly felt, and his domination of the political actions of the Republicans of his own State was absolute, though frequent efforts were made to deprive him of this power. Soon after his election to the Senate he was made Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and later Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization, in which latter position he had charge of the party canvass which led to the election of General Harrison to the Presidency. In the National Convention of 1896 he was placed in nomination for the office of President, receiving the solid vote of the delegates from his own State, and the votes of quite a number of delegates from other States. In his Senatorial capacity he seldom took part in the debates, but was recognized as one of the ablest and most indefatigable workers in the upper branch of the National Legislature in preparing and promoting in the various committees of which he was a member the work of that body. In 1899 there came a brief hiatus in his legislative career, a faction of his party in the Legislature opposing and temporarily defeating his re-election. At this period the charge of misappropriation of funds while he was Recorder of Philadelphia was made, but upon trial was not substantiated.

The Legislature having reached its adjournment without the election of a Senator to succeed Senator Quay, he was appointed by Governor Stone to fill the vacancy. This appointment failed, on technical grounds, to receive the approval of the Senate. The Senatorial question became an issue in the following State campaign, with the result that at the meeting of the Legislature Senator Quay was re-elected by a handsome majority, showing that he still held control of the party organization in the State. This control, though for a brief period weakened, was never otherwise seriously opposed or disputed from the time when he was elected to the Senate until the time of his death, which occurred on May 28, 1904. Although he was for a long period stigmatized with the opprobrious name of a political "boss," no one was ever able to attach to his name, in public or private life, anything reflecting upon his honor or integrity.



BRIGADIER GENERAL CAMILLO C. C. CARR.
UNITED STATES ARMY.

Brigadier General CAMILLO C. C. CARR.

United States Army.

Was born March 3, 1842, at Harrisburg, Rockingham County, Va. His career in the Army began when he enlisted in the First United States Cavalry, August 15, 1862, being then twenty years old. He rapidly passed through the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, and Regimental Sergeant Major, and was given his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry, October 31, 1863. He got another step in 1864, and received his Captaincy April 8, 1869. Owing to the unfortunate system of promotion of those days, he did not get his majority until the 7th of February, 1891, when he went to the Eighth Cavalry. After seven years in this grade he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry in 1898, and arrived at his present grade January 23, 1900.

He has been brevetted three times: first, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va. (Wilderness), where he was wounded. He received the brevet rank of First Lieutenant, May 6, 1864. He was brevetted Captain, September 19, 1864, for gallant conduct at the battle of Winchester, and again he showed his bravery, winning the brevet rank of Major for gallant services against the Indians, 1877. During the Civil War he served continuously with the Cavalier Corps, Army of the Potomac, and as a First Lieutenant commanded six troops of the First United States Cav-

alry in all the battles of General Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, and although wounded at Cedar Creek, he did not leave the regiment. After the war his service was in the Indian country, near the Pacific Coast, from 1866 to 1884, first in Arizona, afterwards taking part in Crook's Campaign in 1873, and after outbreaks in 1881 and 1882, again in the Nez Perces Campaign in 1877, and the Bannock Campaign of 1878.

Colonel Carr has also been active in the theoretical work of the Army, being Assistant Instructor, Department of Cavalry, at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, from 1885 to 1891, when he became head of the Department, which post he held until 1894, when ordered to the Department of the Columbia as Assistant Adjutant General.

In 1898 Colonel Carr first went to Huntsville, Ala., in command of the Eighth Cavalry, and remained there until he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, taking command of the regiment and going with it to Porto Rico, where he commanded the greater part of the western end of the Island for about seventeen months, with headquarters at Mayaguez.

Upon receiving his promotion as Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, he left Porto Rico, and after a short leave he joined his regiment in the Philippines, returning in command August, 1901.

Colonel Carr was placed in command of the Cavalry and Field Artillery School of Application, September 11, 1901, where he is now on duty. Promoted Brigadier General, August 17, 1903.



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS MARION DRAKE.

Brigadier General FRANCIS MARION DRAKE.

Was born in Rushville, Illinois, December 30, 1830. He was the second son of John Adams Drake and Harriet Jane (O'Neal) Drake, natives of Nash County, North Carolina.

General Drake was of English descent, and traced his family back to a brother of Sir Francis Drake. He was also a descendant of the illustrious Adams family. His father's family located in Iowa in 1837, and General Drake resided in that State during his life.

He received a good business education, and led an active, successful business life. During the excitement that followed the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains twice with ox-trains, taking with him a drove of cattle each time. He was a "born leader of men," as shown by the fact that the first time he crossed the plains—though but twenty years old—he was made Captain of the train.

On the first trip, his command of men was attacked by three hundred Pawnee Indians at the Crossing of Shell Creek in Nebraska. He defeated them, inflicting a severe loss. His own men escaped without injury except to one, who was slightly wounded. As he was returning home from his second visit to California, the Yankee Blade, on which he sailed, was wrecked off Point Aquilla in the Pacific Ocean. The ill-fated steamer was completely wrecked, and over eight hundred of the passengers lost their lives.

This occurred September 30, 1854. He, with other survivors, was picked up from a barren rock five days later.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he enlisted and was commissioned Captain of a company which was organized, and entered Colonel Edwards' Independent Iowa Regiment. Soon after joining this regiment he was elected Major. On assuming command he was informed that the Confederates were rapidly massing in northern Missouri. He determined to strike at once, and sent a messenger to his superior officer announcing his decision. He set out immediately and the enemy fled before him. He served in this command during the critical times of 1861, and saw the forces under General Patton driven from the northern part of Missouri.

He was then assigned to the command of St. Joseph, Mo. He held this position at the time of Mulligan's surrender to Price at Lexington. Price, flushed with victory, pressed on toward St. Joseph. Major Drake had but a meagre force to resist him. The city contained many Southern sympathizers, ready to report every movement.

Drake decided that strategy and vigorous action were the only things that would save him. With nightfall he began to march and countermarch his troops through the city. The early morning light showed the rear guard marching from the city. The morning paper came out with heavy headlines, "Drake heavily reinforced during the night. Advancing to attack Price."

The word was hurriedly carried to Price. In the meantime Major Drake, at the head of three hundred

Kansas Jayhawkers, his only mounted force, rode rapidly forward, and attacked Price's advance guard with impetuosity. The enemy broke before them and Price ordered a general retreat.

When the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry was organized he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and his name stands conspicuous in the military history of the three years' hard, efficient service which placed that regiment among the distinguished Iowa regiments.

Colonel Drake took a prominent part in the campaign of Steele from Little Rock to reinforce Banks in Louisiana in 1864. His gallant defense at Elkins Ford on the Little Missouri River was highly commended by his superior officers. With a detachment of five hundred men he held his ground, although hotly engaged for several hours, with Marmaduke's entire division numbering three thousand strong. Soon after this engagement he was placed in command of a brigade.

On the 25th of April, 1864, at the bloody battle of Mark's Mills, with a command of less than fifteen hundred men, he fought the combined cavalry forces of Kirby Smith, commanded by General Fagan. During this engagement he was severely wounded in the left thigh and fell into the hands of the enemy. The wound was pronounced mortal. The upper end of the thigh bone was fractured by a Belgian ball weighing one and one-half ounces. The ball was cut into several pieces by the sharp edges of bone. The pieces of the ball were removed from different parts of the body, except one drachm of lead, which was buried in the bone at the point where it struck, and remained until his death.

The genial disposition and personal magnetism that surrounded him with warm personal friends served him well in this strait.

Before the Civil War he had been engaged in the mercantile business. His business called him frequently to St. Louis to purchase goods. Among the merchants of St. Louis was General Fagan, and he and Drake came to be friends.

When General Fagan recognized in the wounded Colonel his former friend, he was anxious to do anything possible for his comfort. It was thought that Drake's wound must necessarily prove fatal and he was not held as a prisoner of war.

A few days later the Federals occupied the country, and Colonel Drake was taken to Little Rock. His condition was serious and he was sent to his home. After confinement in bed for almost six months, his wounds were sufficiently improved, and he rejoined his command at Little Rock. This was in October of 1864, and he was still unable to walk except by aid of crutches.

He was soon after recommended for promotion by the field and general officers. "On account of special gallantry and hard and efficient service," was brevetted Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, and assigned to duty commensurate with his rank. He relieved General Thayer at St. Charles; later commanded a brigade in the division of General Shaler and the post at Duval's Bluff, Arkansas. He was mustered out of service in September of 1865.

After the war, General Drake engaged in the practice of law for about six years. During his practice of law he won for himself an extended reputation as a criminal lawyer.

For almost thirty years he was engaged in the railroad and banking business. During this time he projected and built five railroads. He was President of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa and the Albia & Centerville Railroad Companies. For years he was a Director in the Keokuk & Western Railway.

He organized the Centerville National Bank and was its President up to the time of his death.

On the 10th of July, 1895, General Drake received the nomination by the Republican party, and at the following November election was elected Governor of the State of Iowa by an overwhelming majority.

He was President of the Board of Trustees of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa—a University which bears his name as its founder and most liberal benefactor.

The exceptional generosity of his nature is shown by the fact that although his own University was the "apple of his eye," not a college nor a school in the great State of Iowa solicited aid from him without receiving a munificent contribution. He contributed generously to churches and missionary societies of every name and creed.

His name stood for liberality in the various branches of work carried on in the Christian church, with which he stood prominently identified.

In the spirit of public enterprise and improvement in his Town, County and State, he was a leader, and one of the most liberal contributors. He was kind-hearted, and a true friend to the poor and afflicted.

Prior to his death he erected and presented to his

home town, the city of Centerville, Iowa, the Drake Free Public Library Building, at a cost of \$35,000.

General Drake was married December 24, 1855, to Mary Jane Lord, deceased June 22, 1883. To them was born seven children, six of whom are now living.

The surviving members of the family are Frank Ellsworth, John Adams, Milla D. Shonts, Jennie D. Sawyers, Eva D. Goss, and Mary Drake Sturdivant.

He died at his home in Centerville, Iowa, November 20, 1903, leaving a widespread sense of loss, which was evidenced by the attendance at his funeral of people from all the various walks of life—the rich, the poor, the old and the young, dignitaries of the City, County, State and Nation—all there to say a last farewell to their friend.

His enduring monument is the memory he has left in the hearts of his fellowmen, and an honored name that will stand through generations.



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER FREDERICK I. NAILE.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Lientenant Commander FREDERICK I. NAILE.

United States Navy.

Was born in Pennsylvania, October 11, 1841, and entered the Navy October 27, 1859. He remained at the Naval Academy until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when he was assigned to duty on the first class frigate St. Lawrence. This vessel was stationed off Charleston, and her resemblance, with her ports closed, to a merchant vessel caused the Captain of the Petrel, a small privateering Confederate craft of a few hundred tons, to undertake a supposedly easy capture. A shot from the privateer flying through the rigging of the St. Lawrence brought a response from the latter which sent the daring little Confederate craft to the bottom. This insignificant action was the first naval conflict of the war, and was the baptismal fire of many obscure officers who were in the few succeeding years to become heroes in a memorable war. After serving for many months on the St. Lawrence, Midshipman Naile was transferred to the steamsloop of war Oneida, which was stationed in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, off New Orleans, Galveston, etc. The Oneida took a conspicuous part in the capture of New Orleans, rendering efficient service in the attack on and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and Chalmette batteries. Subsequently the Oneida participated in the bombardment of the defenses around Vicksburg, in the course of which the vessel twice passed the batteries. During this period Midshipman Naile per-

formed the duties of Lieutenant, and was highly commended by his superior officers for his gallant and efficient conduct. On February 24, 1863, he was promoted to the grade of Ensign, and transferred to the frigate Sabine, which vessel was assigned to the duty of searching for the Confederate cruiser Alabama. He was also for a time attached to the Mississippi Squadron, rendering exceptionally valuable service as a Signal Officer. He participated in the Red River expedition, and in the expedition which operated on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers in the attack on and defeat of the Confederate forces under General Hood. Having received his promotion to the grade of Lieutenant, he was given his first command, the first being the Black Hawk, and later the Tempest. As a commanding officer he displayed exceptional executive ability, and rendered effective service. After the close of the war he was, in 1866, given command of the steamer Chattanooga, having received his commission as Lieutenant Commander on July 25, 1866. His subsequent commands were the steamer Lenape, of the Atlantic Squadron, 1866-67, and the steamer Penobscot, of the same Squadron, in 1868-69. He was on duty as Assistant Signal Officer in Washington in 1869 and 1870. Commander Naile's services during the War of the Rebellion and since were characterized by unusual zeal and ability, and as a testimonial to his bravery he was twice wounded in action. On January 18, 1871, he was placed on the retired list on account of "physical disability caused by exposure on duty."



BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH P. FARLEY.
UNITED STATES ARMY.

Brigadier General JOSEPH P. FARLEY.

United States Army.

Was born March 2, 1839. His military career began at the West Point Military Academy, July 1, 1857, to which institution he was appointed a Cadet at large by the President. He was graduated June 24, 1861, and on the same date appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery. His first active duty was as an Aide on the staff of the commanding General in the defenses of Washington, July to October, 1861, and with Battery A of his regiment. On October 24, 1861, he was transferred to the Ordnance Corps, and was on duty at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, from November 1, 1861, to June 10, 1863. During this period he also acted as Assistant Inspector at the South Boston and other gun factories. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of Ordnance, March 3, 1863, and his skill in this branch of the service led to his selection as one of the officers to conduct the operations against Charleston, S. C. During that memorable siege he frequently rendered valuable service in command of artillery batteries, volunteering out of the line of his duty, and being specially commended in general orders for his zeal, ability, example and gallant conduct. His services in this regard were notably conspicuous in the descent upon Morris Island, July 10, 1863, and the bombardment of Fort Wayne, July 18 following. Lieutenant Farley was transferred to the charge of

the Ordnance Depot at Hilton Head, S. C., July 23, 1863, and remained on this duty until February 16, 1864. From February 23 to August 27, 1864, he was Assistant Ordnance Officer at the Allegheny Arsenal, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and from September 4 of the same year until March 12, 1865, he was in command of the Ordnance Depot at City Point, Virginia. The importance of this position will be realized when it is understood that from this depot was furnished all the ordnance supplies to the armies operating around Richmond and Petersburg. For the conspicuous ability with which he discharged his onerous duties at this post, he was brevetted a Captain, March 13, 1865, receiving his regular promotion to that grade April 6, 1866.

Upon the termination of hostilities he received the appointment of Principal Assistant Professor of Drawing at the Military Academy, remaining there until July 1, 1866, when he was assigned to duty as Assistant Ordnance Officer at the Washington Arsenal. From the conclusion of his services at this arsenal, October 20, 1868, to April 16, 1883, he was on duty for various periods at all the arsenals of the country.

March 26, 1876, Captain Farley was advanced to the grade of Major, and at the same time he was made a member of the Statutory Board (appointed by the President) to select a magazine gun for the United States service. Following this duty came in their order the following duties: President of the Board for the examination of Officers for transfer to the Ordnance Department; commanding and constructing the United States Powder Depot at Dover, New

Jersey; member of the Board to examine Ordnance Officers for promotion; member of Statutory Board for the testing of rifled cannon; member of the Ordnance Board stationed at New York Arsenal; Inspector of ordnance material and of pneumatic dynamite guns, and construction of batteries for the same at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, Fort Schuyler, New York, and at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts; in command of Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania; member of Statutory Board on magazine arms; member of Board on details for construction of magazine rifles and carbines; commanding Allegheny Arsenal, Pennsylvania; at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, organizing leather work on equipments at the Allegheny Arsenal; Inspector of ordnance material at the foundries and factories at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; command of Watervliet Arsenal, New York. On July 7, 1898, he was promoted to the grade of Colonel, and was President of the Board for the test of rifled cannon from June 20, 1899, to February 17, 1903, and also President of the Board for the examination of Ordnance Officers for promotion from January 24, 1901, to January 1, 1903. He was made a Brigadier General on February 17, 1903, and retired on his own application February 18, 1903, after forty-six years' service, within twelve days of statutory age limit.

Brigadier General William Crozier, under date of February 18, 1898, said: "In transmitting the information of your retirement from the service which has so long benefited by your activity therein, the Chief of Ordnance desires to express his sense of the high example which your service has afforded to all

the officers of the Department who have had the opportunity of observing it, and to testify his satisfaction at the appreciation which has been shown thereof in the new dignity which has been worthily conferred upon you upon the approach of the statutory date of your retirement."

Few officers in the service have received higher testimonials than the following: Major General T. Seymour, in speaking of General Farley's services during the war, said: "He was one of the most active, intelligent and useful of my assistants and advisers; was always ready for any labor, however toilsome and disagreeable, and assuredly the duty of the Artillerist and Ordnance Officer on Folly and Morris Island during that eventful summer was exceedingly trying. He was patient and persevering under unusual difficulties; he was, in fact, one of the comparatively few of whom when charged with the accomplishment of any special duty, I was absolutely sure it would be conducted skillfully to its desired end." Referring to a commendatory letter from General Grant, General Seymour said: "My own commendations are of little value in comparison, but they are the expressions of a profound appreciation of all that can confer honor and distinction upon one of the most worthy young officers I knew during the war." The following are the words addressed to Lieutenant Farley by General Grant from the headquarters of the Army at Washington, November 22, 1865: "I take pleasure in testifying to your efficiency as an Ordnance Officer while serving in the Armies operating against Richmond. During the time you were in charge of the extensive and very important Ordnance

Depot at City Point, Va., your duties were performed to my perfect satisfaction, and, as far as my official and personal knowledge extend, to the perfect satisfaction of the Armies you supplied."

General Farley is descended from good military stock, his grandfather, Captain John Farley, having served in the Artillery Corps from 1812 to 1821, and his father, Captain John Farley, having been a member of the First Regiment of United States Artillery.

General Farley has been a prolific writer on military subjects, among his contributions being: "West Point in the Early Sixties;" articles in the United Service Institution Journal, entitled "Small Arms and Ammunition," "Facts Relating to High Explosives and Smokeless Powders," "Chemistry of Explosives" (brief of Monroe's lectures), "Era of Iron-clad Warfare and Protracted Defense of Fort Sumter," and "Field Artillery," a historical résumé. To the United Service Journal he contributed: "West Point—Her Sins," "Discipline—Readiness," "Sport on the Skirmish Line." He is also the author of various professional papers published by the War Department, including a full history of the construction of the sixteen-inch breech loading rifle.

Colonel TATTNALL PAULDING.

A century and more ago the name of Paulding became famous in American history through the capture by John Paulding and two companions of Major André, of the British Army, on his way from West Point to New York, after his interview with the traitor, Benedict Arnold. It is a matter of history how Major André failed in his attempt to bribe his staunchly patriotic captors, and how he was tried, convicted and executed as a spy. His son rose to distinction as Rear-Admiral Paulding, of the United States Navy. Colonel Tattual Paulding, the son of the latter, is a native of the State of New York, where he was born in the year 1840.

In April, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, when about twenty-one years of age, Mr. Paulding enlisted in the ranks of the Seventh Regiment of New York, and went with it into active service. He remained with that regiment only until May 14 following, when he received the appointment of Lieutenant in the Sixth United States regular cavalry, with which command he served through the war, participating in the various memorable battles of the Army of the Potomac. On the third day of the hotly-contested battle of Gettysburg, he was made prisoner by the enemy, and passed nine months of bitter experience in Libby Prison, at Richmond. Upon his liberation he rejoined his regiment, and continued in active service until July, 1866, when he resigned,



COLONEL TATTNALL PAULDING.

having in the meantime been promoted through the various grades up to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, for gallant services.

After leaving the Army, Colonel Paulding located in the city of Philadelphia—his father being at that time Governor of the Naval Home in that city—and entered upon the study of the law, which he soon relinquished in order to undertake more active business. In 1870 he commenced the fire insurance business as an agent and broker, becoming a member of the firm of Carstairs & Paulding, then well-known fire underwriters in Philadelphia. This firm subsequently became Carstairs, Paulding & Beckwith. In 1871 he became the Philadelphia agent and representative of the Commercial Union, of England, which then first extended its business to this city, and subsequently of the London & Lancashire Company, of Liverpool, and other offices of high standing at home and abroad. In all these companies Mr. Paulding enjoyed the fullest confidence of the home officers, and worked efficiently in the development of their business. He was a particularly successful underwriter in the various fields assigned to his guidance by his companies, his success arising alike from his practical experience and from his close study of the principles of the business, which made him thoroughly familiar with its theory; in a word, he took pride in his profession, and worked therein with earnest energy and intelligence.

It was doubtless this devotion to, and his evident mastery of, the science of his chosen profession, as well as his sterling character and recognized ability, that attracted to Colonel Paulding the attention of

the directors of the old Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, when in 1889-90 a radical change was contemplated, not only in the name, but in the old-time methods of business of that institution, and a competent person was sought to carry the proposed changes to a definite completion, and place the Delaware on an equality with its *confreres* of the city in which it dwelt. Colonel Paulding was selected as the man who could pilot the company safely through its troubles, and the presidency was tendered to and accepted by him. He at once entered upon the onerous duties imposed by the high position occupied by him, and the confidence of the directors has been fully warranted by their president's devotion to the interests confided to his keeping.



CAPTAIN RICHARD WAINWRIGHT.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Captain RICHARD WAINWRIGHT.

United States Navy.

Well-known as the executive officer of the ill-fated *Maine*, was born at Washington, D. C., in 1849, the son of Commander Richard Wainwright, who died on the *Mississippi* in 1862 while in command of Farragut's flagship, the *Hartford*. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis on the 28th of September, 1864, and graduated in 1868, his first service being as midshipman on the *Jamestown*, of the Pacific fleet, in 1868-69. In the latter year he was promoted to the grade of ensign, and in 1870 was on duty in the Hydrographic Office at Washington. Promoted to master in 1870, he was ordered to the *Colorado*, the flagship of the Asiatic fleet, remaining on duty at this station till 1872. His next promotion came in 1873, when he was commissioned lieutenant, and returned to the Hydrographic Office, where he was busily occupied till 1874. In 1875 he was placed in command of the *Arago*, engaged in the coast survey, and after three years of this important service was sent again to the Pacific as flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson, then in command of the Asiatic station.

Lieutenant Wainwright was recalled home in 1881, and was occupied on special duty in the Bureau of Navigation till 1884, when he was ordered to the *Tennessee*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, and in 1885 became secretary to Rear-Admiral J. E. Jouett,

commanding this Squadron. His subsequent duties were with the *Galena*, of the North Atlantic Squadron, 1886-87; on the Steel Inspection Service, 1887-88; at the Naval Academy, 1888-90; in special service in the *Alert*, 1890-93, and in the Hydrographic Office from October, 1893, to 1896. During this period, in September, 1894, he was commissioned lieutenant-commander; from 1896 to 1897, he was the chief intelligence officer; and in December, 1897, became executive officer of the battleship *Maine*, then under the command of Captain Sigsbee.

Wainwright's service in the *Maine* was an exciting one. The United States and Spain were at that time in controversy concerning the horrors of Spanish rule in Cuba, and as the safety of American residents in Havana seemed imperilled by the riotous spirit of the inhabitants, the *Maine* was ordered from Key West to Havana harbor in the last week of January, 1898. The visit was ostensibly a friendly one, but the Spaniards of Havana looked on their ironclad visitor with doubt and hostility, and on the evening of February 15, while the men were in their quarters and the captain and executive officers in their cabins, the ship was blown up by a frightful explosion, that rent the vessel asunder and killed most of the crew. Captain Sigsbee and Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, with nearly all the other officers, escaped.

The succeeding events are so well-known as scarcely to need telling. Indignation in the United States was intense and the feeling strongly warlike. A Court of Inquiry was convened in which Wainwright was concerned, and a decision rendered that the *Maine* had been destroyed by an explosion from

the outside, presumably by a submarine mine. War was now inevitable, and Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright took part in it as commander of the Gloucester, to which he was appointed in May. The Gloucester was a steam yacht which had been converted for the war into a gunboat, and formed a minor part of Admiral Sampson's fleet during the blockade of Santiago, in which its gallant commander was naturally eager for an opportunity to avenge the Maine.

The opportunity came on that notable 3d of July, 1898, when Admiral Cervera's Squadron of four fine cruisers and two torpedo boats came dashing from Santiago harbor and made a wild break for freedom. The little Gloucester apparently was unfit to take part in the conflict that followed, but the gallant Wainwright was not of this opinion. After the cruisers came the two torpedo-boat-destroyers, and at these the Gloucester was boldly driven, reckless of the death-dealing weapons they bore. So driving was the attack, so crushing the fire which Wainwright poured upon them, that both boats quickly went to the bottom carrying with them more than a hundred of their men. This bold work completed, Wainwright turned the prow of the Gloucester down the coast, and was the first to reach the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, Admiral Cervera's flagship, shortly after the hot fire of its pursuers had driven it ashore. In this way it happened that the commander of the little Gloucester had the honor to accept the surrender of the Spanish Admiral. As the crest-fallen Spaniard stepped on board the Gloucester, Wainwright cordially saluted him and grasped his hand, saying: "I congratulate you, Admiral Cervera, upon as gallant a fight as was

ever made upon the sea." He then placed his cabin at the service of Cervera and his officers, supplied him with much-needed clothing, and bade his surgeon dress the wounds of those who were hurt. In this humane way was the Maine revenged.

After this stirring event, which practically ended the naval history of the war, Wainwright continued in command of the Gloucester till November 1, when he was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, of which he was appointed superintendent, March 15, 1900, remaining in this post till 1902. He was promoted to the rank of commander, March 3, 1899, and of captain, August 10, 1903. Since 1902 he has been in command of the cruiser Newark.



BREVET MAJOR JOSEPH ASHBROOK.
UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Brevet Major JOSEPH ASHBROOK.

United States Volunteers.

Was born in Philadelphia in 1840, and on August 4, 1862, enlisted as a Sergeant in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry. This regiment was soon hurried to the front for the defence of Washington, was attached to the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and in less than a month had suffered heavily in an action at Shepherdstown, Virginia, September 20, 1862, where Sergeant Ashbrook was desperately wounded. Rejoining his regiment before he had fully recovered from his wounds, he served in the Chancellorsville Campaign, but was invalided in consequence, and ordered to the Baltimore Hospital. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, to date from March 26, 1863, he again rejoined his regiment, and served in the Mine Run Campaign. On June 6, 1864, he was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant, and on November 8, 1864, to that of Captain, participating in all of the engagements incident to Grant's approach on Richmond and the siege of Petersburg. He served on the staff of General Bartlett, commanding the Third Brigade, and subsequently as Ordnance Officer on the staff of General Griffin, commanding the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, and in this capacity was detailed to receive the arms and ammunition surrendered by the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House in April, 1865. He was brevetted Major

United States Volunteers, July 6, 1864. "for gallant and distinguished services at the battles of the Wilderness and Bethesda Church, and during the present campaign before Richmond, Virginia."

Entering the Army a mere boy, Major Ashbrook not only won distinction by his bravery and efficiency, but gained to a very unusual extent the esteem and confidence of the officers and men of his regiment as a man of high principle and unswerving devotion to duty. Singularly modest and retiring in his disposition, he nevertheless made his influence felt upon the *morale* of his regiment by his example of devotion to his ideal of the soldier. He was equally efficient when leading his men under fire and when called on during a critical part of a campaign to act as Ordnance Officer of the Fifth Corps.

He is Manager of the Insurance Department of the Provident Life & Trust Company, one of the foremost financial institutions of Philadelphia, having connected himself with the company shortly after the close of the war. Regarded as one of the ablest of American life underwriters, he has throughout the country the reputation of standing for all that is honest and best in his profession.



BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN P. S. GOBIN.
UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Brevet Brigadier-General JOHN P. S. GOBIN.

United States Volunteers.

Named for his grandfather, Rev. John Peter Shindel, was born January 26, 1837, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania. On the paternal side he descended from good old Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Charles Gobin, being Captain in one of the Berks County Associated Battalions during the struggle for Independence, serving in the Jersey Campaign, and in the summer of 1780 on active duty on the frontiers of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Edward Gobin, was a soldier in the War of 1812-14. General John P. S. Gobin received an academic education, learned the art of printing, and was admitted to the Northumberland County bar in 1858. When the Civil War threatened, before the firing upon Sumter, he tendered his services to Governor Curtin, was accepted, and on returning to Sunbury commenced the organization of what eventually was Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania, being commissioned First Lieutenant. His company participated in the first fight at Falling Waters, and volunteered to remain in the service at the request of General Patterson. After the expiration of the three months' campaign he reorganized the company, and September 2, 1861, was mustered in as Captain of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment. This command first served in Smith's Division of the Army of the Potomac, but in January, 1862, was ordered to Florida, and the regi-

ment garrisoned Fort Taylor on the Island of Key West, and Fort Jefferson at the Dry Tortugas. Subsequently it went on an expedition up St. John's River, seizing Jacksonville and the fort at St. John's Bluff. It may be here mentioned that the Forty-seventh captured the Governor Milton, a war steamer, near Palatka—the only steamer taken by Infantry during the Rebellion. In the summer of 1862 the regiment was sent to Hilton Head, S. C., to assist in the attack on the approaches to Charleston, and participated in the battle of Pocotaligo. In the report of Brigadier-General Brannan, commanding the Department of the South, referring to Captain Gobin and others by name, in connection with that action, occurs the following: "I have great pleasure, on the recommendation of their respective commanders, in bringing to the favorable consideration of the Department the following officers and men who rendered themselves specially worthy of notice by their bravery and praiseworthy conduct during the entire expedition, and the engagements attending it." It returned to Key West, and again to Hilton Head to assist in the operations in that locality. Returned to Key West in the summer of 1863. In the autumn of the foregoing year the Forty-seventh was the first regiment which re-enlisted under the so-called Veteran order. Subsequently the command participated in Red River Expedition. At the battle of Pleasant Hill, Captain Gobin was especially commended for bravery by General J. W. McMillan, who recommended him to Governor Curtin for promotion. For services rendered in that campaign he was detailed by General Banks to conduct all the prisoners captured on the Expedi-

tion to New Orleans. In July, 1864, the regiment came North, and joined General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Promoted to the majority, Major Gobin participated in that famous campaign and the battle of Cedar Creek. Major-General McMillan, commanding the First Division of that Corps, wrote Governor Curtin, commending Colonel Gobin's conduct. In 1865 Hancock's Veteran Corps was organized, and the Forty-seventh was assigned to it, Major Gobin having been promoted November 4, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel, and January 3, 1865, Colonel of the regiment. When the spring campaign opened, Colonel Gobin, having been brevetted Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865, was placed in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, of the Nineteenth Army Corps, co-operating with Grant, heading for Lynchburg, where he received news of Lee's surrender, and the force returned. On the day of the assassination of President Lincoln they were ordered to Washington, and a picket, or rather skirmish-line, was thrown around the entire city. The Forty-seventh participated in the grand review, and after it was over the regiment was again sent South. Ordered at first to Savannah, subsequently to Charleston, General Gobin was placed in command of that city, and at the same time made Provost Judge. All the courts having been suspended, he was the only judicial officer in that city during the reconstruction period, and the regiment was finally discharged January 9, 1866. Returning home, General Gobin resumed the practice of the law at Lebanon. He is now Brigadier-General of the N. G. of Pennsylvania, a member of the G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, Grand

Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and a prominent member of the State Senate.

In the war with Spain he served as Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers; was elected in 1898 Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania. During the coal strike in 1902 he commanded the Pennsylvania National Guard. He was Commander-in-Chief G. A. R. from 1897 to 1898.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEVI BIRD DUFF,
UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel LEVI BIRD DUFF.

United States Volunteers.

Was born near Sausburg, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, 13th September, 1837, of Pennsylvania parents. His father, Samuel Duff, was born at Perkiomen Bridge, Montgomery County, and his mother, Catherine Eckeberger, in Huntingdon.

He was educated at Eldersridge Academy and Allegheny College, graduating from the latter in June, 1857. He studied law in Pittsburg and was admitted to the bar in April, 1860. May 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and was mustered into the United States service at Washington, July 26, 1861, as Corporal. The regiment was engaged at Dranesville, December 20, 1861, and the Commanding General Ord recommended a number of officers and privates "for reward for gallant conduct" in the engagement, among whom was Corporal Duff.

February 6, 1862, Mr. Duff was appointed Captain of Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, then in Heintzelman's Division of the Army of the Potomac, subsequently the First Division of the Third Army Corps. Captain Duff had command of his company during the siege of Yorktown and at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines), where he was severely wounded in the right chest by a musket ball which passed through his right lung.

On recovering from his wound he rejoined his

regiment at Harrison's Landing, August 16, 1862. The Division was ordered to join General Pope, and when General Jackson captured Manassas Junction, Captain Duff with his company was guarding the railroad at Catlett's Station. He joined General Hooker in the pursuit of Jackson, and was engaged at Kettle Run, August 25, 1862. He rejoined his own regiment and was engaged at Bull Run, August 29 and 30, and at Chantilly, September 1, where General Kearney, commanding Division, was killed. During the Antietam Campaign the Division lay in front of Washington, but joined the Army on the march to the Rappahannock. Captain Duff commanded his company during this march and at the battle of Fredericksburg, 13th December, 1862.

In March, 1863, he was appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps. He served on the staff at Chancellorsville, and General Birney, commanding Division, said he was "proud of the conduct displayed by Captain Duff on that field of battle."

May 4, 1863, he was promoted to Major of his regiment, and May 11 he was appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Third Division, Third Corps; and June 26 appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the First Division, Third Corps. He served on the staff at Gettysburg and in the Campaign to the Rappahannock, including the affair at Manassas Gap, July 24, 1863.

In November, 1863, he was placed in command of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which he commanded in the Mine Run Campaign, and until December 21.

April 9, 1864, he was appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the First Division, Third Corps, then the Third Division of the Second Corps. He served on the staff at the Wilderness, and was then, at his own request, returned to his regiment. He commanded his own regiment and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was added to his own for field service, from May 8 until June 18, and was engaged at Po River, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, and the first assaults on Petersburg. June 18, in an assault on Petersburg, commonly called by the soldiers the "Hare-House slaughter," he was wounded, with loss of his right leg.

May 18, 1864, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. October 25, being disabled for field duty, he was, at his own request, discharged from the service. He returned to Pittsburg and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1865 he was elected District Attorney of Allegheny County, and held the office three years.

In a letter dated August 31, 1864, General Birney, Commander of the Tenth Corps, says, "It gives me pleasure to state that I have always regarded Major Duff as one of the best soldiers and most efficient officers in my former command, the Third Division, Second Army Corps."

Colonel Duff was married July 21, 1862, to Harriet H. Nixon, who died July 13, 1877. He was again married January 16, 1882, to Agnes F. Kaufman. Two sons, children of the first wife—Samuel Eckerberger and Hezekiah Nixon—are living. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Major General LEONARD WOOD.

United States Army.

Was born at Winchester, New Hampshire, October 9, 1860. His father was Dr. Charles Jewett Wood, a man of brilliant attainments, sturdy individuality and great physical energy. In 1880 Leonard Wood entered the Harvard Medical School, where he completed his course in medicine. In 1885, in a class of fifty-nine, he passed second in a competitive examination for admission as a surgeon in the Army. As there were no vacancies at that time, he accepted a contract position, which he held until he was commissioned, January 5, 1886.

President Roosevelt, who knows General Wood as well, perhaps, as any one, said recently of him: "No soldier could outwalk him, could live with greater indifference on hard or scanty fare, could endure hardships better or do better without sleep." The remarkable fortitude and indomitable courage of the man have been shown many times, but perhaps never more plainly than during that famous Indian Campaign of 1885, which ended in the capture of Geronimo, the famous Apache chief. Of thirty picked frontiersmen who started out in July, 1885, only fourteen lasted to the end, and only two of these were officers—one of the latter being Wood. For his gallantry during this Campaign he was recommended to Congress for a medal of honor, which he later received. In 1887 Wood went to Los Angeles as one of the staff surgeons—a reward for his gallant ser-



MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.
UNITED STATES ARMY.

vices in Mexico. In 1888 he served with the Tenth Cavalry during the Kid outbreak in New Mexico, and later was engaged in the work of heliographic survey of Arizona. He married in 1890 Louise A. Condit Smith, a niece of U. S. Justice Field. General Wood was ordered to duty in Washington in 1895, and became a frequent visitor to President Cleveland and family. When the administration changed and President McKinley came into power, Dr. Bates of the Navy was, until his death, attending physician at the White House. In the fall of 1897 Wood received a summons from the President, and from that time forward he was the regular medical adviser to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, as he was already attendant on General Alger, the Secretary of War.

In the spring of 1898 came the talk of war with Spain. Both Wood and Roosevelt were fired at once with the prospect. Wood's keenest ambition had always been to get into the line of the Army and see active service. He was a tried and experienced soldier, a man of acknowledged judgment and personal force. The President believed in him and in Roosevelt; they were, indeed, his personal friends. he called them the "war party," and when Wood came in of a morning he would ask, "Have you and Theodore declared war yet?" It was inevitable that they should go into the fight. They first planned to raise regiments in their respective States, Roosevelt in New York and Wood in Massachusetts. This, however, was likely to be attended by much red tape and not a little delay—things that neither of the men could brook. It was perfectly natural, therefore, that they should seize upon the idea of a regiment such as

the Rough Riders—an idea suggested by Senator Warren. Wood had himself been a rough rider; he knew intimately every phase of the service, and he felt that it was the dash and boldness of attack of an Indian Campaign that would avail most in the jungles of Cuba. Roosevelt was offered the colonelcy, with authority to recruit such a regiment, but declined it, and said that he would accept the lieutenant-colonelcy if Wood was appointed colonel. The Secretary of War approved, and Wood was commissioned to raise the regiment. General Alger, indeed, gave Wood a desk in the corner of his office. "Now, don't let me hear from you again," he said, "until your regiment is raised."

It is unnecessary here to repeat the familiar story of the Rough Riders. Within twenty-one days from the time permission was given to begin the recruiting, the famous regiment was ready to march. And not the least of the task which confronted Wood and Roosevelt was the selection of 1,200 rough riders from 23,000 applicants, from every part of the Union. Never before had there been such a record in military organization.

In the battle of Las Guasimas Wood was the same steady, low-voiced man that he was in the drawing-rooms of Washington, absolutely fearless in a hail of bullets, now calling up a nervous captain and asking him to repeat his orders, now walking along the line, up and down, where every soldier was hugging the ground, and now calmly cautioning his men: "Don't swear, men; shoot."

Two months from the day on which Wood received his commission as Colonel of the Rough

Riders, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers (July 8, 1898), and eleven days later he was Governor of the city of Santiago. His appointment as Governor came naturally to him; he was the man of all others who had made an extraordinary record in the field, and he was one of the few men who were as vigorous, physically, at the end of that terrible tropical campaign as at the beginning. He went at the task of rehabilitating the stricken city with cool judgment, unconquerable energy, and a real joy of the task.

General Wood comes early to his fame. He is now only forty-one years old. At the beginning of May, 1898, he was an Army Surgeon with the rank of Captain. Two months later he was commanding a brigade at San Juan, and his name was known in every hamlet in the United States. Before the year was out he had risen to the rank of Major General, and he held what was then one of the most important foreign commands in the gift of the Government. Because of this quick promotion he has been called a man of opportunity; but he is rather the man always ready for the opportunity. Within eight months after he received his Army commission, back in the middle '80's, he had earned a Congressional medal for gallant and hazardous service, and he was then only a Contract Surgeon, green from the schools. And it was not mere chance that made him Colonel of the Rough Riders and led his regiment first of all the troops into the jungle at Las Guasimas.

Personally, General Wood gives the impression of being a large man, although he lacks at least an inch of being six feet tall. He is what an athlete

would call "well put up"—powerful of shoulders and arms, with a large head and short neck. He stoops slightly, and steps with a long, swift stride, rolling somewhat, seamanlike, in his walk. His face is one of great strength—large featured, calm, studious, and now lean and bronzed from serving in the tropics. He rarely smiles, and ordinarily has very little to say, and that in a low, even voice; and yet, when in the mood, he tells a story with great spirit and with a certain fine directness. He enjoys keenly a quiet social gathering; but a function in which he must appear as the guest of honor is an undisguised terror to him. He dresses always, whether in khaki or in Army blue, with trim neatness, and he makes a strikingly powerful figure in the saddle.

At forty-one General Wood is in the prime of a vigorous manhood and at the beginning of a notable career.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL HARRISON GRAY OTIS.
UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Brigadier-General HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

United States Volunteers.

Is the son of Stephen and Sarah Otis, who were pioneer citizens of Ohio, and was born near Marietta, February 10, 1837. In the year 1800 his father, at the age of sixteen, emigrated to the far West from Vermont, and settled in the "Ohio Company's Purchase" at Marietta, then just emerging from the condition of a frontier "blockhouse" post. His mother was a native of Nova Scotia, and emigrated with her parents from Boston early in the century, settling in the Muskingum Valley. His paternal grandfather was a patriot soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a pensioner.

The Otis stock has produced James Otis, famous as a Revolutionary patriot and orator, and Harrison Gray Otis, once a Senator of the United States from Massachusetts.

The subject of this sketch received only a "log-school-house" education up to the age of fourteen, when he became a printer's apprentice. He worked at this trade in various places, and at the commencement of the War of the Rebellion was a compositor in the office of the *Louisville Journal*, under the noted Editor, George D. Prentice. While here he was elected a delegate from Kentucky to the Republican National Convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities, young Otis returned to Ohio, enrolled himself for the war as a Private in the Twelfth Regiment of Ohio Vol-

unteers (Colonel John W. Lowe), at Camp Demuison, June 25, 1861. He was mustered June 29, 1861, and took the field with his regiment July 6, 1861, under Brigadier-General J. D. Cox, on the Western Virginia Campaign. He was promoted to First Sergeant, March 1, 1862; to Second Lieutenant, November 12, 1862; to First Lieutenant, May 30, 1863, and to Captain, July 1, 1864. He was transferred on the latter date to the Twenty-third Ohio Veteran Volunteers (Colonel R. B. Hayes), and assigned to Company H. In 1865 he was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel, upon the unsolicited recommendation of his commanding officer, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," he having participated in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, in the campaigns, respectively, of the Kanawha Division, Eighth Army Corps; the Army of West Virginia, Mountain Department; the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and the Army of the Shenandoah, and taken part in the following actions: Scarey Creek, Virginia, July 17, 1861; Carnifex Ferry, September 10, 1861; Bull Run Bridge, August 27, 1862; Frederick, September 12, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862 (wounded); Blue Sulphur Springs, September, 1863; Boyer's Ferry, November, 1863; Meadow Bluff, December 14, 1863; Princeton, May, 1864; Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, May 10, 1864; Quaker Church (Lynchburg), June 17-18, 1864; Cabelltown, July 20, 1864; Kernstown, July 24, 1864 (severely wounded). He served in 1864-65 on several courts-martial and military commissions. In the winter of 1864-65 he was assigned, as Senior Cap-

tain present for duty, to the command of his regiment at Cumberland, Maryland. He was mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, August 1, 1865. Pensioned. Length of service, forty-nine months.

In 1867 he was tendered the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Army, but never entered the regular service. In the same year he served as Official Reporter of the Ohio House of Representatives. He then located in Washington, where he acted successively as Government Official, as Correspondent and Editor. He removed with his family to California in 1876. He was tendered the Collectorship of the Port of San Diego in 1878, and the Consulates at the Samoan Islands and Tien-Tsin, China. In none of these positions, however, did he serve. He served as Chief Government Agent at the Seal Islands of Alaska from 1879 to 1882.

Leaving this position, he purchased in 1882 an interest in the *Los Angeles Daily Times* and *Weekly Mirror*, and is now the Editor of those papers, and President of the Times-Mirror Company. Mrs. Otis, who is a leading member of the *Times'* staff, was Miss Eliza A. Wetherby. She married Mr. Otis at Lowell, Ohio, September 11, 1859. They have three daughters living: Mrs. Lilian Otis McPherron, of Redlands; Miss Marian Otis, Secretary of the Times-Mirror Company, and Mrs. Mabel Otis Booth, of Berkeley, Cal. In twenty years the *Times* has grown from very small beginnings to be one of the important daily newspapers of the Southwest. In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, General Otis served as Brigadier-General.

Major JAMES EVELYN PILCHER.

Was born in Adrian, Michigan, March 18, 1857, to the Rev. Elijah Holmes Pilcher, S. T. D., LL. D., and his wife, Phebe Maria Fiske. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Ann Arbor and Detroit, and was graduated in arts from the University of Michigan in 1879. Having by extra work completed the studies preparatory to the baccalaureate degree early in the winter of that year, he entered the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, New York, in time to save a year's medical school attendance, and was thus able to take his medical degree at that institution in 1880.

While still an undergraduate young Pilcher became Curator of the Anatomical and Surgical Society, then an active organization in Brooklyn, and was one of the founders of the "Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society," a monthly journal published during the year 1880 by that organization, and later transformed into the "Annals of Anatomy and Surgery," published by a corporation of which he was Secretary, and one of the Editors of the journal. After a successful career of four years the "Annals of Anatomy and Surgery" was discontinued, largely because of the withdrawal of Dr. Pilcher from its management.

In 1883 the young doctor appeared before the Army Examining Board, then in session in New York, consisting of General Joseph B. Brown and Majors Bennett A. Clements and John H. Janeway,



MAJOR JAMES EVELYN PILCHER.



and became an approved candidate for appointment to the Medical Department of the Army. In June, 1883, under a contract as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, Dr. Pilcher proceeded to the Department of Dakota, and took station at Fort Abraham Lincoln, proceeding in the autumn of the same year to Camp Poplar River, Montana—being meanwhile in February, 1884, commissioned as Assistant Surgeon—whence he was transferred in 1884 to Fort Custer, Montana. In 1887 he proceeded to Fort Monroe, Virginia, but was almost immediately relieved from duty there and assigned to station at Fort Wood, New York, with quarters upon Governor's Island, where he also had charge of the hospital during the ensuing two years, and attained his Captaincy. In the latter part of 1889 he took station at Fort Clark, Texas, returning the following fall to Governor's Island, where he remained during the winter and spring of 1890 and 1891, after which he repaired to Fort Ringgold, Texas. In 1893-95 he was stationed at Fort Niagara, New York. From 1895 to 1897 he was at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, after a six months' sick leave passed principally in Europe. Thence he proceeded to Fort Crook, Nebraska, where he served during the winter of 1897 and 1898, most of the time also having charge of the office of the Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Platte in Omaha.

On the first call for troops for the Spanish-American War, he accompanied the Twenty-second United States Infantry, first to Mobile, Alabama, and thence to Tampa, Florida. Here his regimental hospital attracted the attention of the Chief Surgeon of

the forces who selected him to act first as Sanitary Inspector of the camps at Tampa, and later as Chief Surgeon of the volunteer troops, then collecting at Jacksonville under the command of General Henry W. Lawton, and which were later formed into the Seventh Army Corps, under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee. Upon the arrival of the Corps staff, Captain Pilcher, who had meanwhile been commissioned as Major and Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, was detailed as Chief Surgeon of the Second Division of the Corps. About this time he became impressed with the especial importance of the Supply Department, particularly in connection with volunteer medical officers who were not accustomed to Army methods, and upon his request, while still retained as Executive Officer of the Chief Surgeon's office, he was also detailed as Medical Supply Officer of the Corps. This duty he executed with singular ability and energy, filling all demands for remedial agents promptly and generously and hesitating at no responsibility or labor in the accomplishment of that end. When the Seventh Corps was about to proceed to Cuba he was detailed to take charge of the Medical Supply Department upon the hospital ship Missouri, with a view to purveying for the troops about to be stationed on the Island of Cuba. This order was changed, however, before embarkation to one directing him to establish a permanent medical supply depot in the City of Savannah. Here an enormous quantity of supplies were accumulated and issued by him, until early in 1899 the tremendous strain to which he had been subjected during the war manifested itself in a severe illness, which necessitated a

sick leave and his ultimate retirement for disability in October, 1900, with the grade of Captain.

Major Pilcher has always been a tireless worker along the lines of his profession, and has won a widespread reputation in the military, medical, literary world. During his first five years' service he prepared translations of (1) the *Anathomia* of Mundinus, a work written in mediæval Latin, which for several hundred years was the great anatomical authority of the world, but which had never before been translated into English; (2) the *Petit Chirurgie* of Pierre Franco, an ancient surgical authority written in the French of the Middle Ages and never before put into English; (3) the *Anatomic Topographique* of Tillaux, a large book of over a thousand pages in modern French. This work, which was done for its own sake, and without intention of publication, was recognized by the Illinois Wesleyan University with the honorary degree of Ph. D.

In 1886 he prepared and delivered, at Fort Custer, a series of lectures upon First Aid, which were repeated in 1887 and 1888 at Governor's Island. These lectures formed the basis of his book upon "First Aid in Illness and Injury," which, since its publication in 1893, has had the remarkable history of nine editions in America and one in Great Britain. He also devoted much attention to the training of the then newly organized Hospital Corps, and devised a system of bearer drill which was issued from the press in 1888, and was the first manual of Hospital Corps drill to be published in the United States. While at Governor's Island in 1887-89, he edited for his brother, the responsible Editor, the "Annals of

Surgery," a monthly magazine which had succeeded to the "Annals of Anatomy and Surgery," and which has since developed into the chief surgical authority of the world. At this time he also became a member of the editorial staff of the New York "Christian Advocate," having in charge the health department of that journal, which he continued to direct until the failure of his health in 1894.

In 1896 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and in the following year was elected Secretary and Editor, producing the volume of Proceedings for that year, and serving until 1899. After an intermission of two years he was, in 1901, elected permanent Secretary and Editor of the Association of Military Surgeons, and in August of that year issued the first number of the "Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States," which, first as a quarterly and later as a monthly magazine, has been an instrument of the greatest importance in the development of military medicine and surgery in the United States. During his tenure of office the Association of Military Surgeons grew from a small body of some three hundred members to a large organization of over a thousand, with recognition by foreign nations in all parts of the world.

In addition to Major Pilcher's strictly professional work, he has taken much interest in all that relates to literature and history. While but a boy he established and edited "The Capitol"—a monthly paper issued in the interests of the students of the Detroit High School, then housed in the former capitol of Michigan—and in this and other publications

evinced a strong and early literary turn of mind. In 1889 he made a card index of the Library of the Military Service Institution, and in 1900 he supervised the preparation of a similar index to the Pennsylvania State Library. His work for the State of Pennsylvania resulted also in the superb Fourth Series of "Pennsylvania Archives," which he edited for his friend, Dr. George Edward Reed, and which was published in twelve octavo volumes averaging a thousand pages each. In 1902 he prepared a monograph on the "Seal and Arms of Pennsylvania," which was published by the State, and which is the only complete and authoritative discussion of the subject in existence, embodying the results of an enormous amount of original research and investigation. Another historical work of importance is his "Life and Labors of Elijah Holmes Pilcher," published in New York in 1892, and he has in course of active preparation a book upon the Pilcher Family in England and America.

During the years 1903-1905 he published a series of biographical sketches of the Surgeon Generals of the United States Army, the first attempt to cover this historical ground. The series was illustrated with a complete set of portraits, obtained after prolonged and careful research, and included biographical sketches of the Surgeon Generals of the Confederate Army, and of the two Secretaries of War who had served as Army medical officers. These were all collected into a single brochure, and published under the caption of "The Surgeon Generals of the United States Army" in 1905.

Major Pilcher has been a voluminous contributor

to periodical literature. In addition to numerous signed articles, a very large amount of anonymous editorial work from his pen has appeared in the various publications with which he has been associated. Among the signed contributions may be mentioned: "A New Field of Honor," published in Scribner's Magazine, with illustrations; numerous articles upon the "Transportation of the Disabled," published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, the Reference Handbook of Medical Science, the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, the Public Service Review, and other journals; a series of articles on "Military Physical Training," and a paper upon the "Uniform of the West Point Cadet;" monographs relating to the history of anatomy and surgery, including the "Annals and Achievements of American Surgery," "Chanliac and Mondeville," "A Glimpse of Sixteenth Century Surgery," and "Mundinus and the Anatomy of the Middle Ages." In addition to his book on "First Aid in Illness and Injury," he also has written many journal articles upon the subject, which have been published in the several military and medical journals and society transactions.

His services as a teacher of the subjects to which his studies have been devoted have been in frequent demand. In 1889 he was detailed by the War Department to instruct the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard. In 1896 he was elected Professor of Military Surgery in the Ohio Medical University, where he delivered several courses of lectures, and upon his change of station was honored by election as Emeritus Professor of Military Surgery. During the same years he taught military sanitation

in Starling Medical College. In 1897 he was elected Professor of Military Surgery in the Medical Department of Creighton University, a position which he held until his departure for duty in the field in connection with the Spanish-American War. Upon his retirement from active service his services were sought by Dickinson College, in which he held the chair of anatomy and embryology in 1900, and that of economics and sociology in 1901-1903. He also has been Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Dickinson School of Law since 1900.

He is an Honorary Member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Chi fraternities, and in 1902 was honored by Allegheny College with the degree of L. H. D.

Major Pilcher has a not inconsiderable reputation as a public speaker, and has had a rather extensive experience upon the platform. His lectures upon "The Man, the Woman and the Child," the "Building of a Nation," "Arms and the Man," "Unto the Third and Fourth Generation," "Stepping Stones to Success," etc., have met with a wide acceptance and general approval.

He has been quick to avail himself of the opportunities for improvement and advancement afforded by contact with his associates, and in addition to his relation with the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of which he is permanent Secretary and Editor, he is a member of the Military Service Institution of the United States, and of the Army and Navy Club of Washington; he is a compatriot of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a veteran companion of the Military Order of

Foreign Wars; a member of the American Medical Association and the American Medical Editors' Association; an Honorary Member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cumberland Valley Medical Society, and the Old Northwest Genealogical Society; a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine and an Honorary Fellow of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons. He is also connected with a number of social and beneficiary organizations, among which may be mentioned the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

Personally Major Pilcher is rather below the medium height and of a full habit. He is broad and liberal in his attitude toward public and private affairs. While embarrassed somewhat by the infirmity for which he was retired, he is nevertheless enabled by judicious conservation of his strength to accomplish a great deal of work in his chosen field, and his career may be regarded as still in its early stages.



COLONEL ABRAM B. LAWRENCE.

Colonel ABRAM B. LAWRENCE.

Was born of New England parentage in Warsaw, N. Y., May 18, 1834. He enjoyed high school advantages and was well advanced in his studies, when, at the age of twelve, he was placed in a book store in Warsaw, and at nineteen accepted a responsible position as accountant and cashier in a large publishing house in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Niagara Falls, N. Y., and became proprietor of a drug and medicine business, which he sold in 1858, returned to Warsaw to care for his widowed mother, and for a short time engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the meantime projecting the "Warsaw Gas Light Works," which, co-operating with others, he built in 1859 and successfully operated, also carrying on a foundry and machine building business until the Civil War broke out, when he quitted all to enter the Union Army, having been selected by the Senatorial District Committee as Quartermaster to represent Wyoming County in the organization of the Thirtieth Senatorial District Regiment, afterwards designated the 130th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, which was subsequently transferred to cavalry, and known as the First New York Dragoons, and which under General Sheridan became famous.

In 1862 he was placed on detached service in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department, Peck's Division, Seventh Army Corps. Subsequently he was assigned to duty in Sheridan's Cavalry Corps as

Quartermaster of the regular cavalry brigade, etc., promoted to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., and assigned to duty at headquarters Eighteenth Army Corps, of which he was soon made Chief Quartermaster, and in recognition of his services promoted to the rank of Major in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., serving thus with the Tenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fifth Corps. Upon the reorganization and consolidation of troops of the Ninth, Tenth, and Eighteenth Corps, and constituting the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, he was assigned by President Lincoln to the duty of Chief Quartermaster in it and raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. During the memorable campaign which ended with the surrender of General Lee, he was appointed by General Grant Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James, with which the General made his headquarters at that time. Colonel Lawrence's services in connection with this Army were particularly distinguished, and he was, in recognition of these services, assigned by order of General Grant "to receive the surrender and make disposition of the property of the Army of Northern Virginia, and to act as Chief Quartermaster of the United States forces at Appomattox Court House, Virginia." These duties completed, he removed the Army property to Richmond, remained there on duty during the muster-out of troops and disposition of the surplus Army property.

In the fall of 1865 he was assigned to duty in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains by order of Secretary Stanton, and rendered efficient service there. In 1866, upon application for muster-out, he returned

to Warsaw, N. Y., where he received an honorable discharge with brevet commissions "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." Soon after Colonel Lawrence engaged with Buffalo capitalists in developing extensive slate interests in the Province of Quebec. Disposing of his interests in this enterprise after a few years of remunerative operations, he returned to Buffalo, N. Y., and engaged successfully in the lumber and planing-mill business. Yielding to promising inducements and also to care for his aged mother residing there, he returned to Warsaw, where he engaged in the furniture trade. In 1876, upon the organization of the Letchworth Rifles, he was commissioned and served six years as Commandant. He is identified among the organizers of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, and its Recording Secretary for ten successive years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for several years was Commander of Gibbs Post, of Warsaw, New York, which he organized among many others in the State; and has been a Vice-Department Commander of New York; several years a member of the Council of Administration, and repeatedly a delegate to the National encampments. Is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; an honorary member of the Military Service Institution of the United States and other similar organizations; a bright member of the Masonic fraternity and of the higher grades of Masonry. Among other public-spirited duties, he successfully conducted the affairs of the Wyoming County Agricultural Society for five successive years as President, assisted in the organization of the State Society, and for four years served as its President.

Lient. GRANVILLE ROLAND FORTESCUE.

United States Army.

Was born in New York and received his early education at various schools in this State and at Tooting College, London, England. Afterwards attended the Berkeley School, this city, and the Andover Academy, Mass., and later Georgetown University and the University of Pennsylvania. He left the latter University in 1897 to go to Cuba on a filibustering expedition. In 1898 he joined the "Rough Riders," and served through the Cuban campaign. At the close of the Spanish-American War he went West and spent some time on a ranch. In 1899 he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Twenty-sixth Infantry, U. S. V., and was with his regiment in the Philippines for two years. After the Twenty-sixth Infantry was mustered out, the President appointed him a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, and he was assigned to the Fourth Cavalry and stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was promoted in 1903, and detailed to the Department of Public Building Grounds at Washington, D. C., and also as Military Aide at the White House. In March, 1894, he obtained leave of absence and spent six months in the Far East watching operations in the Russo-Japanese War as a semi-official attaché with the Japs. He returned in the autumn to Washing-



LIEUTENANT GRANVILLE ROLAND FORTESCUE.
UNITED STATES ARMY.

ton to resume his duties there. Lieutenant Fortescue has written a number of articles relating to his profession, notably an article on "The Friars," which appeared in "The United Service Magazine" in 1902, and attracted much attention.

HOWARD A. STEVENSON.

Son of Hon. Samuel Stevenson, was born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1842, and was educated in the schools of that city. In 1859 he entered the wholesale drug house of Ziegler & Smith, attending the College of Pharmacy in the evening until he had a thorough knowledge of the pharmaceutical profession. The outbreak of the Civil War brought his connection with this house to an end. He had early shown a predilection for military service, becoming an active member of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and subsequently the Treasurer of his company. After the outbreak of the war he enlisted, and assisted Colonel Fry in recruiting his cavalry regiment, his recruiting station being in Independence Square. While thus engaged he received instructions from the Surgeon-General of the Naval Department to report at Washington for examination, with a view to appointment in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy. Passing the examination successfully, he was ordered to report for duty on the United States steamer State of Georgia, and remained on her till the end of the war.

On returning to civil life, he entered the wholesale drug house of A. F. Hazard & Co., with whom he remained about three years. In 1870 he succeeded them in business, in partnership with Lewis U. Bean, the firm name being Bean & Stevenson. The business thus purchased had been established in 1822,



HOWARD A. STEVENSON.

and was the oldest and perhaps the best of its kind in the city. The location of the new firm was at 113 Arch Street. In 1873 Bean & Stevenson bought out the stock of the long-established firm of Wetherill & Brother, wholesale drug dealers, at 47 and 49 North Second Street, and removed to that locality. Wetherill & Brother had been principally engaged in the South American trade, and their business, added to that previously possessed by the firm, gave it the most important drug trade in the city. During this period Mr. Stevenson had become a member and director of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, in whose affairs he took an active interest. In 1878 he retired from mercantile life, and became connected with the street railway system, a connection which still continues.

Having purchased an interest in the Green & Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company, he was elected a Director of that corporation in January, 1879, and in July of that year was made its President. This office he held till the railway was leased, in 1881, by the People's Passenger Railway Company. He was offered the Vice-Presidency of the consolidated companies, but declined, and became interested in the Lombard & South Streets and the West End Railways, being Director of the former for six and of the latter for two years. He resigned these offices some time after the consolidation of the two roads, and gave his attention again to the People's Passenger Railway, of which he was elected a Director on January 16, 1885, to succeed Charles J. Harrali. In February he was elected a Director of the Germantown Passenger Railway Company. On December 9,

1890, he was elected President of the People's Passenger Railway of Philadelphia, which position he held till April 15, 1892, when he resigned. During his term of Presidency he strongly advocated the use of electricity as the motive power for moving the cars of the company. His resignation of office called forth the following unanimous vote of thanks for his faithful service from the Board of Directors:

Resolved: That a vote of thanks of this Board be tendered the retiring President, Mr. Howard A. Stevenson, for the earnest, indefatigable, and loyal service he has rendered the People's Passenger Railway Company. He has always been ready to surrender every personal consideration for the interests of the company, and his identification with it has resulted to its advantage and prosperity. It is with deep regret we yield to his determination to sever his official relation to the company, the established success of which he has been so instrumental in securing."

In 1887 Mr. Stevenson was made a member of the Board of Directors of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, and in 1889 of the Real Estate Title Insurance & Trust Company, both of which positions he still retains. He is a member of the George G. Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, and of various social organizations, a life member of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, and a member of the Germantown Cricket Club.



COMMANDER R. M. G. BROWN.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Commander R. M. G. BROWN.

United States Navy.

Is a native of Virginia, and was appointed to a cadetship in the Navy from that State in 1864, graduating with high honors in 1868, being No. 3 in a class of eighty members. His first service afloat was on board the *Saranac*, in the North Pacific Squadron, and he also served on the same station on board the *Lackawanna* and the *Pensacola*. He received his promotion to the grade of Ensign in 1869, and to that of Master in 1870. In the latter year he was ordered to duty on the China station, where he served for three years on board the *Alaska*. During this period he took part in the Korean expedition, and was placed in command of the force which was landed for the purpose of enforcing the demands for indemnity preferred by the United States Government. For the efficient manner in which he discharged this important duty he was specially mentioned in the official report. His next duty was on board the *New Hampshire* at Norfolk, he having in the meantime received his commission as Lieutenant. He served on the *New Hampshire* until 1874, when he was ordered to the Torpedo School at Newport, R. I. In October of the same year he was ordered to the *Dispatch* as executive officer. His next duty was on the West India station, where he served on board the *Swatara* until March, 1877, when he was placed on duty at the Naval Academy as Instructor of Navigation and Surveying. Congress having appropriated a liberal sum of money for the construction of a new type of

naval war vessel under the personal direction of Admiral Porter, and in accordance with plans and specifications devised by him, Lieutenant Brown was, in March, 1877, ordered to the New York Yard to assist in carrying out the details of the construction of the vessel. Although the experiment to which Admiral Porter had devoted so much time and energy was never brought to a successful completion, the work accomplished by Lieutenant Brown while on duty on board the Alarm (the name which had been selected for the embryo destroyer), received the highest commendation from the Navy Department. In August, 1881, he was detached from the Alarm, and ordered to the Lancaster on the European station. It was while on duty on this station that he received injuries in the line of duty which necessitated his being invalided home and placed on special duty. In May, 1884, he was assigned to duty on board the Lackawanna, on the South Pacific station. It was while on this station that Lieutenant Brown made his report on the impracticability of the Panama route for a ship canal. This report received wide attention, and was considered by many leading navigators and scientists as a convincing argument against the practicability of this route. On his return to the United States he was placed on duty at the Norfolk Yard as navigating officer, where he remained till October, 1887, when he joined the flagship Trenton, in the same capacity, the vessel's destination being the Pacific station. It was while on this voyage that Lieutenant Brown's skill in navigating the Trenton through the Straits of Magellan and Smyth's Sound received special commendation from the commanding

officer. It was subsequently, during the memorable hurricane at Samoa, that he found his greatest opportunity for the exhibition of his skill as a navigating officer. Captain Farquhar, the Commander of the Trenton, in his report, which was approved by Admiral Kimberley, said: "Lieutenant R. M. Brown, the Navigator, was by my side the whole time, and to his excellent judgment, one time at least, the ship was cleared of a reef." The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to a high official, in commenting on the event, said: "Every effort was made to control the vessel's movements . . . and it was the opinion of her commanding officer that it was through the excellent judgment of Lieutenant Brown, the navigating officer, that the ship cleared the reef and the four hundred and fifty lives on board were saved." A novel device was adopted by Lieutenant Brown on this occasion for weathering the ship. The sails having been blown out of the vessel, or being ineffective, the Lieutenant caused the ship's crew to man the rigging, thus making a living sail which proved sufficiently effective to enable the vessel to weather the reef. This novel expedient was favorably commented upon as showing the cool judgment of an officer in an exigency of the most trying character.

Lieutenant Brown was ordered to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General on October 1, 1889, where he remained for a year and a half. In the early part of 1891 he was given the responsible position of executive and disbursing officer of the Intercontinental Railway Commission. This was a most important Commission, having in view the construction of a system of railways by which the traffic

and travel of the two Continents might be brought into closer relations. It was largely promoted by the late James G. Blaine, and in the formation of the Commission Mr. A. J. Cassatt, the great railroad magnate, was placed at its head, and prominent in its membership were the names of such men as the Hon. H. G. Davis, of West Virginia, late candidate for Vice-President, and the Hon. Richard C. Kerns, of Missouri. A preliminary survey was carried out under the auspices of the Commission, extending from Mexico to Bolivia, much valuable information being obtained, especially in Ecuador and on the upper waters of the Amazon in Peru. Lieutenant Brown remained on active duty with the Commission until 1898, when the final volume, the seventh, of the report was published. His services during this period were recognized both by the Government and the Commission as of the highest value. On April 27, 1893, he received his promotion to the grade of Commander. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, Commander Brown was one of the first officers to apply for active duty, and he was immediately ordered to the Norfolk Yard, where he rendered valuable service during the entire period of the war, in various capacities, but principally in connection with the equipment department.



CAPTAIN A ROSS HOUSTON.
UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Captain A. ROSS HOUSTON.

United States Volunteers.

Was born in Middletown, Orange County, New York, March 20, 1847, his parents being Anthony Houston and Mary Ross, whose ancestors were of the early families of the county, of Scotch and Irish descent, and having had representatives in the military service in the Wars of the Revolution and 1812. Captain Houston received his early education under private tuition and at the Walkill Academy in Middletown, New York.

He entered the Army at the age of sixteen, at which time he was preparing to accept an appointment as Cadet at the Naval Academy of the United States. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fourth Regiment of Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, in September, 1863, and ordered to report at New Orleans, Louisiana. A brigade of engineer troops was then being organized in the Department of the Gulf for operations with the Armies of the South and West, and the officers were selected for fitness in engineer service on fortifications and in the field. The brigade, consisting of five regiments, was equipped and instructed as engineer troops, and did good service as such until the close of the war. February 25, 1864, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and was assigned to duty as Aide-de-Camp at the headquarters of the Engineer Brigade, New Orleans, Louisiana, while the organization was being completed. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp at the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, General Banks command-

ing, in March, 1864, and served during the Red River, Louisiana, campaign, being in the engagements and battles of Natchitoches, March 20; Crump's Hill, April 2; Compte, April 4; Wilson's Farm, April 7; Sabine Cross-Roads, April 8; Pleasant Hill, April 9; Monete's Bluff, Cane River, April 23; Alexandria, April 26; Governor Moore's Plantation, May 2; Dunn's Bayou, May 5; and Mansura, May 14 and 16.

Being young, alert, and a good horseman, his duties were continuous and severe during the whole campaign; while escaping himself the bullets of the enemy, two horses were shot under him in the terrific battles of Sabine Cross-Roads and Pleasant Hill, and another horse killed when the headquarters were stampeded by the enemy firing on them from trees and elevations across the river below Alexandria. Captain Houston was picked up for dead, being badly injured by being dragged by his wounded horse and trodden on by the cavalry escort. In this campaign Captain Houston received special commendation for his ride, after the battle at Monete's Bluff, outside the lines of the Army, through country occupied by the enemy, to Alexandria, to notify General Grover of the safety and approach of the retreating Army, and of the early relief of General Grover's forces from attacks already begun.

In 1865 Captain Houston served at the headquarters of General E. R. S. Canby, during the campaign against Mobile, in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Blakely, March 26 to April 9, and the surrender of Mobile, April 11.

He was retained in service after the close of the

war by special order of the Secretary of War. In the winter of 1865-66 he was on duty as Provost-Marshal, and Freedmen's Bureau Agent in charge of the parishes of Iberville and West Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Here, as the only representative of the Government and of law in these two rich parishes, this young officer, but eighteen years of age, arranged the questions of restoration of plantations—the largest in the South—to their owners, providing for the labor and protection of the freedmen, and controlled all questions concerning the people and property, so as to soon restore order and quiet.

In November, 1865, he was appointed Captain of Independent Company of Pontoniers (white), Department of the Gulf.

In 1866 Captain Houston was offered an appointment as Cadet at the Military Academy, and also a commission in the regular service, which were declined.

After his war service was over he entered the employment of the Engineer Department, United States Army, and has remained continuously engaged in this Department up to the present time, serving on the New England Coast and on works connected with the Great Lakes and rivers of the Northwest, living at Newport, Rhode Island, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Captain Houston is a Companion of the Loyal Legion of the United States, through the Commandery of Wisconsin, and has served as member of Council, Chancellor, and Junior Vice-Commander, and as Recorder from May, 1889, until the present time.

Major-General HENRY WARE LAWTON.

United States Volunteers.

Was born at Toledo, Ohio, on March 17, 1843. Entered Methodist Episcopal College at Fort Wayne, Ind., but left in 1861 to enlist in a company which became a part of the Ninth Indiana Volunteers, serving as First Sergeant, and seeing active service in West Virginia; mustered out at Fort Wayne, July 29; three weeks later commissioned Lieutenant, and joined the Army of the Ohio in Kentucky; participated in battles at Shiloh and Chickamauga; promoted Captain, May 17, 1862. August 3, 1864, while serving as Captain of Company A, led a charge of skirmishes against the enemy's rifle pits in Atlanta, Ga., capturing them and repelling two desperate efforts to retake them; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, November 15; displayed great bravery at Nashville and Franklin, and March 3, 1865, was made Brevet-Colonel for gallant conduct; honorably mustered out, November 25. He then studied law at Fort Wayne, Ind., and later entered Harvard Law School, but on July 28, 1866, was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Forty-first Infantry (colored) of the regular Army; made First Lieutenant, July 31, 1867; transferred to the Twenty-fourth United States Cavalry, November 11, 1869; to the Fourth United States Cavalry, January 1, 1871; promoted to Captain, March 20, 1879, and at that time was serving in Arizona and New Mexico. In 1886, after a march of



MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY WARE LAWTON.
UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.



1,300 miles over the Sierra Madre Mountains into Mexico, defeated Geronimo and his band of Apaches, and brought peace to Arizona and New Mexico; in recognition of this promoted to Major and Inspector General, September 17, 1888; February 12, 1889, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, May 4, 1898; and assigned to command the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps under General Shafter, July 1; appointed Major-General of Volunteers July 11, 1898; chosen to lead the advance on Santiago, and about this time was made Colonel in the regular Army; on the surrender of Santiago was appointed Military Governor of the city and province; returned to the United States in October, 1898, and was placed in command of the Fourth Army Corps at Huntsville, Ala.; in December assigned to service in the Philippines, and January 19, 1899, left San Francisco with 1,307 men of the Fourth Infantry; on his arrival at Manila relieved General Anderson, in command of the regulars; captured Santa Cruza, a Filipino stronghold, on April 10, and San Rafael and San Isidro on May 15; June 1 placed in command of the defences of Manila, and drove Aguinaldo before him; December 19, 1899, was shot while attacking the town of San Mateo, Luzon. At the time he was killed his commission as Brigadier-General in the regular Army was ready to go to the Senate for confirmation.

Surgeon General WALKER WYMAN.

Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Is now fifty-six years of age, having been born in St. Louis, August 14, 1848. He received his early education at the City University, whence he proceeded to Amherst College where he received the degree of A. B. in 1870, and later the degree of A. M. The St. Louis Medical College was the scene of his professional preparation, conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon him in 1873, a preparation which was further developed by two years' work in the hospitals of St. Louis.

Soon after this Dr. Wyman entered upon his life work proper by accepting an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service. He received promotion to the rank of Surgeon in 1877, and served successively at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore and New York, after which he was summoned to the headquarters of his Corps at Washington, where he served continually until he succeeded to the command of it. During this time he had charge of the publication of sanitary reports and statistics, and produced many important works pertaining to this subject. The Purveying Department was also under his direction and by him brought to a high degree of excellence. His main duty, however, and the work to which, in the latter part of the period previous to his appointment as Surgeon General in 1891, his time was exclusively devoted, was the supervision



SURGEON GENERAL WALKER WYMAN.
PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE



of the Quarantine Department of the Marine Hospital Service.

General Wyman has evinced especial interest during his entire career in the humanitarian side of his work, having devoted especial attention to the physical conditions affecting seamen of the merchant marine. He brought before the public the cruelties inflicted upon the crews of oyster vessels in Chesapeake Bay, and established hospitals for the treatment of their sick and injured. He secured an act for the relief of deck hands on western rivers. He established even before his appointment as Surgeon General a Hygienic Laboratory which has since developed into one of the most important sanitary institutions of the country, resulting in many investigations of the highest importance to public health.

Surgeon General PRESLEY MARION RIXEY.

United States Navy.

The inevitable change consequent upon the progress of time brought to the head of the Naval Medical Department one of its most distinguished and capable officers in the person of Rear Admiral Presley Marion Rixey, who was appointed Surgeon General on the 10th of February, 1902. Admiral Rixey was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, on the 14th of July, 1852, and received his early education at schools in Culpeper and Warrenton. His family identified itself with the Confederate cause during the Civil War, which brought financial ruin upon its members in company with so large a proportion of our old southern families. Undaunted by difficulties, however, he sought and achieved an education, both general and professional, receiving the doctorate in medicine from the University of Virginia in 1873. He then undertook to extend his practical acquaintance with his profession by attendance upon clinics and hospitals in Philadelphia during the remainder of the year, presenting himself before the Naval Examining Board early in 1874 as a candidate for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Navy.

He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the Navy on the 28th of January, 1874, and set out upon that long period of service which has just been crowned with the highest honors attainable in his corps. He was first assigned to duty on the receiving ship Sabine, but soon transferred to the Con-



SURGEON GENERAL PRESLEY MARION RIXEY.
UNITED STATES NAVY.



gress, then on the European station, and later at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, where she represented the Navy. He was detached in 1876 and ordered to the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, where he remained until he passed his examination for promotion to the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeon in 1877. He then took station at the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard as Attending Surgeon, where he served until assigned to a three years' tour of special duty on the Tallapoosa in 1879. He was on the flagship Lancaster from 1884 to 1887 on the European and South Atlantic stations, and on the Dolphin from 1893 to 1896. During the Spanish War he applied for active sea duty, but his services were deemed so essential in Washington that he could be spared only to make a brief voyage to Cuba on the ambulance ship Solace. The twelve years of service not enumerated above were passed on special duty as Attending Surgeon at Washington. In 1888 he was promoted to the grade of Surgeon, and in 1900 to that of Medical Inspector.

During his long service in Washington he has been honored with the confidence of many of the most prominent men of the country, and for the last eight years has been Physician to the Executive Mansion. It was in especial recognition of the value of his distinguished services in the latter capacity that President McKinley promised him the Surgeon-Generality of the Navy when the next vacancy should occur, a promise which President Roosevelt fulfilled. In connection with his duty at the Executive Mansion, it became necessary for him to accompany the President upon all journeys taken by the Chief Exec-

utive, and thus it happened that he was in Buffalo when President McKinley was assassinated. He had been detailed by the President to accompany Mrs. McKinley to the Milburn House, whilst he received the people, so that he was not immediately at hand when the President was shot, but was promptly summoned, so that he was present and assisted with the operation, and took official charge of the case. Here he displayed in the highest degree those qualities which evidenced not only professional acquirements of an extensive range, but executive ability and diplomatic faculties of a remarkable character. The skill and devotion which he displayed in the management of the case of the President, and the almost equally exacting case of the President's invalid wife, won for him the admiration and affection of the entire country.

Admiral Rixey is a member of the American Medical Association, and a member by invitation of the Washington (D. C.) Medical Society. He has been an active member of the Association of Military Surgeons since 1895.

On the occasion of an explosion on the Spanish Caravel, Santa Maria, in the harbor of New York in 1893, he rendered prompt and generous assistance to the officers and crew of the vessel, a courtesy which the King of Spain, Alfonso XIII, recognized by decorating him with the Order of Naval Merit.

The accession of Admiral Rixey augurs good fortune for the Naval Service, and particularly for the Medical Department, which is sure to be developed and advanced by the sagacity, tact and ability which has characterized all the official acts of his successful career.



MAJOR WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.

Major WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.

Was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1842, his parents removing during his early youth to Philadelphia. He received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and was graduated from the high school of that city in 1859 as the valedictorian of his class. Shortly before the commencement of the Civil War he began the study of law, but his spirit of patriotism led him to abandon his chosen profession for the time being and to enter the military service, which he did, by enlisting as a Private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, August 18, 1862, his first service being in Pennsylvania and Maryland during Lee's first invasion. He participated in the battle of Antietam, which occurred on the 17th of September, 1862. At the close of this campaign his regiment was transferred to Louisville, Kentucky, where, on November 24, 1862, he was honorably mustered out, and commissioned as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers, forming a part of the Ninth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, in which his regiment bore a conspicuous part. On July 13, 1863, Lieutenant Lambert was mustered out, and immediately re-entered the service as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, which regiment was assigned to the Eleventh

Corps of the Army of the Potomac in September of the same year. This corps, with the Twelfth, was soon afterward transferred to the West under General Hooker, partaking in the memorable battles around Chattanooga, in one of which Lieutenant Lambert had his horse killed under him, and subsequently in the campaign for the relief of the force under General Burnside at Knoxville.

On January 6, 1864, Lieutenant Lambert received his commission as Captain, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier General Geary, commanding the Second Division of the Twentieth Army Corps—the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps having been consolidated as the Twelfth under General Hooker—and he was soon afterward assigned to the responsible position of Inspector General on the same officer's staff.

Captain Lambert took an active part in the Atlanta campaign under General Sherman, and in a severe engagement at Pine Hill had his horse killed under him. He was with his division throughout Sherman's famous march to the sea, and in the immediately subsequent campaign from Goldsborough to Raleigh, North Carolina, terminating in the surrender of the Confederate force under General Joseph E. Johnston. He accompanied his division in its northward march, and participated in the grand review at Washington that celebrated the close of the war. Upon the disbandment of General Sherman's Army, he decided to remain in active service, and was assigned to the staff of General Wilcox, commanding the District of Washington, remaining on that duty until July 17, 1865, when he was honorably mustered

out of the service, having received the brevet of Major, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the war." He was also awarded a medal of honor "for distinguished services during the War of the Rebellion."

Upon the conclusion of Major Lambert's active military duties he immediately entered upon an active business career with the General Agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York at Philadelphia. Through his energy and close attention to the interests of the company he was admitted to a partnership in the management of the Agency in 1872, and in 1887 was made General Manager.

Major Lambert has always retained his military ardor, and is prominently identified with several military organizations. He is a member of Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania, and of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he was Junior Vice-Commander in 1887-88. He is a member of the Union League, the Art, Penn and United Service Clubs, and is Treasurer of the Mercantile Library Association. In 1872 he delivered the Memorial Day address before Post No. 2 of the Grand Army of the Republic of Philadelphia, and his address was so favorably commented upon that his services have since been frequently in demand for similar occasions and at military reunions. Among the more notable of his productions in this line are that on "The American Navy," at the Grant Camp Fire in the Philadelphia Academy of Music in 1879; that at the unveiling of the monument in the National Cemetery at Antietam in 1880; the eulogy on Gen-

eral Meade before the Department of Pennsylvania Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1880; the memorial oration at the Arlington, Virginia, National Cemetery in 1883; the annual oration before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in 1884, his theme being on that occasion Major General George H. Thomas, and the eulogy on General Hancock at Gettysburg, on Memorial Day in 1886.

Major Lambert has always been held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens, and has been intrusted with important trusts. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the Board having in charge the public charities of Philadelphia, and in September of the same year he was made President of the Department, a position of honor and of great responsibility in the wide exercise of a true philanthropy.



COLONEL DAVID BREMER HENDERSON.

Colonel DAVID BREMER HENDERSON.

As a brave soldier, an able political leader, and a learned advocate, has attained a prominence in the annals of his country reached by comparatively few. Born in Scotland, March 14, 1840, he came with his parents to this country at the early age of six years. The family located in Illinois for three years, and in 1849 removed to Iowa. Young Henderson worked on his father's farm, near Dubuque, attending the public schools, and preparing himself for the course in the Upper Iowa University with which he completed his education. He had already chosen the profession of the law while at the University, but his entry in this career was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War. In September, 1861, a few months after he had passed his twenty-first year, he enlisted as a Private in Company C of the Twelfth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. His zeal and intelligence in the discharge of his duties soon brought him under the favorable notice of his superiors, and he was made First Lieutenant of his company. He served with distinction at the battle of Fort Donelson, under General Grant, and was severely wounded in the assault, February 14, 1862. For his conspicuous gallantry in this action he was promoted to the grade of Captain. He returned to his command in time to participate in the battle of Corinth in October of the same year, in which engagement he was so seriously wounded as to cause the loss of a leg. In consequence of the severity of this wound he was honorably mustered out of the service in February, 1863, and in May following was appointed Commis-

sioner of the Board of Enrollment for the Third District of Iowa. This position he held until June, 1864, when he again entered the military service, having been commissioned as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. He served with this regiment until the close of the war. Having made his preliminary studies of the law while at the University, he completed his course in the law office of Bissell & Shiras of Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1865. A short time subsequent to his admission he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Iowa, filling the position until June, 1869, when he resigned, and entered the law firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson. He was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern Division of the District of Iowa, which office he held for two years, resigning in 1871. His prominence as a political leader at this period became assured, and his successful leadership was attested by his selection as Chairman of the Republican delegation in three successive National conventions. He was elected to Congress from the Third Iowa Congressional District in 1883, and represented the District from the Forty-eighth to the Fifty-eighth Congress without interruption. He served as Speaker of the House during the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses. He was renominated in 1892, but declined further service in the Lower House. General Henderson's retirement from active political life was strongly opposed by many of the prominent members of the party who had predicted still higher political preferment. General Henderson resumed the practice of his profession in Dubuque, where he is meeting with the success that is commensurate with his great abilities.



COMMANDER CHARLES E. COLAHAN.
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Commander CHARLES E. COLAHAN.

United States Navy.

Was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State in 1865. He served his country faithfully and well from the date of his appointment to the time of his death in 1904. During his long career in the Navy it may truly be said of him that he never evaded duty no matter how disagreeable. He was actively employed during his entire period of service in most conspicuous duties, being Executive Officer of the Detroit during the war with Spain, and as Commandant of Cadets at the Naval Academy from 1900 to 1904.

It has been the lot of few men to have made and kept so many friends. Known throughout the Navy by young and old, to the young officer he was the beau ideal of what a Naval officer should be. He displayed in his life that high sense of duty and loyalty which, combined with courtesy and consideration for others, ever resulted in the best work enthusiastically performed. To the older members of the service he was a loved friend on whom, in official and in private life, the fullest dependence was placed.

In him the Navy had a devoted servant whose aim from youth up was to advance its interest and to add to its efficiency. He left a memory of priceless value to his country and to his service.

Rear Admiral THOMAS H. STEVENS.

Was born in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Son of the late Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, and grandson of Thomas Holdup Stevens. Appointed to Naval Academy, 1863, by President Lincoln, from among sons of officers; graduated, 1868; 1868-9, Pacific Fleet, steamer *Resaca*, Mexican and Lower California coasts; *Mohican*, on scientific expedition to Siberia for observation of total eclipse of sun, August, 1869. Promoted to Ensign, July 22, 1869; Michigan and Colorado, 1869-70. Promoted to Master, 1870; on duty in Pacific Squadron, 1870-3, flagship *Ossipee* and sloop *Cyane*; while attached to latter ship, participated in survey of Isthmus of Tehuantepec for construction of Interoceanic Canal; temporarily attached to *Jamestown*; flagship *Pensacola*, 1872-3, in South Pacific; May, 1873, commanded a company of "blue jackets" during the temporary occupation of Panama by armed forces from *Pensacola* and *Tuscarora*, for protection of American interests in time of a rebellion; latter part of 1873, duty at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; November, 1873, Navigator of torpedo-boat *Mayflower*, at time of Spanish-American complications. Commissioned as Lieutenant, January 23, 1874; flagship *Franklin*, European Station, 1874-6; *Marion*, same Station, October, 1876, to April, 1877; Executive Officer, receiving-ship *Passaic*, 1878; Torpedo Station, Newport; 1879-80, flagship *Richmond*, Asiatic Station; 1881, Fleet Signal Officer, Pacific Station;



REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS H. STEVENS.



1882, duty at Navy Department (War Records); same year, Miantonomoh and Galena; 1884-6, Asiatic Station; Ranger, Pacific Station (Behring Sea), November, 1891, to June, 1893; Yorktown, Behring Sea and Asiatic Station, May, 1894, to July, 1895. Lieutenant-Commander, February 2, 1896; Cincinnati, North Atlantic and European Stations, May, 1896, to August, 1897; Norfolk Navy Yard, September, 1897, Philadelphia, July, 1898. Promoted Commander, March 29, 1899, and to Captain in 1904; Navy Yard, Norfolk, November 2, 1899; commanding Manila, July 16, 1900, where he remained on duty until February 11, 1905, when at his own request he was retired with the rank of Rear Admiral. As Executive Officer of the flagship Philadelphia, he commanded the Naval battalion and Hawaiian National Guard on the occasion of the substitution of the United States for the Hawaiian flags, a singular coincidence, as he was at the time the only native of Honolulu who was a commissioned officer of the United States Navy.

During the war in the Philippines he commanded the gunboat Manila for eighteen months, only relinquishing his command at the instance of a Medical Board of Survey.

After service at the Mare Island and Puget Sound Navy Yards—Captain of the Yard at the latter—he attended the course at the Naval War College—summer of 1903—and was then ordered as Captain of the Yard at the Pensacola Navy Yard, Warrington, Fla.

Major General JOHN A. DIX.

United States Volunteers.

Was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 24, 1798; died in New York City, April 21, 1879. In December, 1812, he was appointed Cadet, and, going to Baltimore, aided his father, Major Timothy Dix, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, and also studied at St. Mary's College. He was made Ensign in 1813, and accompanied his regiment, taking part in the operations on the Canadian frontier. Subsequently he served in the Twenty-first Infantry at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, where he became Second Lieutenant in March, 1814, and in August was transferred to the Third Artillery, and stationed at Fortress Monroe; but continuous ill health led him to resign his commission in the Army July 29, 1828, after attaining the rank of Captain.

He then began the practice of law. From 1845 till 1849 he was United States Senator from New York, and in 1861 served as President Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury. At the beginning of the Civil War he took an active part, and he organized and sent to the front seventeen regiments, and was appointed one of the four Major Generals to command the New York State forces. In June following he was commissioned Major General, and ordered to Washington by General Scott to command the Arlington and Alexandria Department. Afterwards was sent to Baltimore to command the Maryland De-



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. DIX.
UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS



partment, and by his energetic and judicious measures that State was prevented from going over to the Confederate cause. In May, 1862, he was sent from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe, and in the summer of 1863, after the trouble connected with the draft riots, he was transferred to New York as Commander of the Department of the East, which place he held until the close of the war. In 1872 he was elected Governor of the State of New York. He was a man of very large reading and thorough culture, spoke several languages fluently, and was distinguished for proficiency in classical studies, and for ability and elegance as an orator.

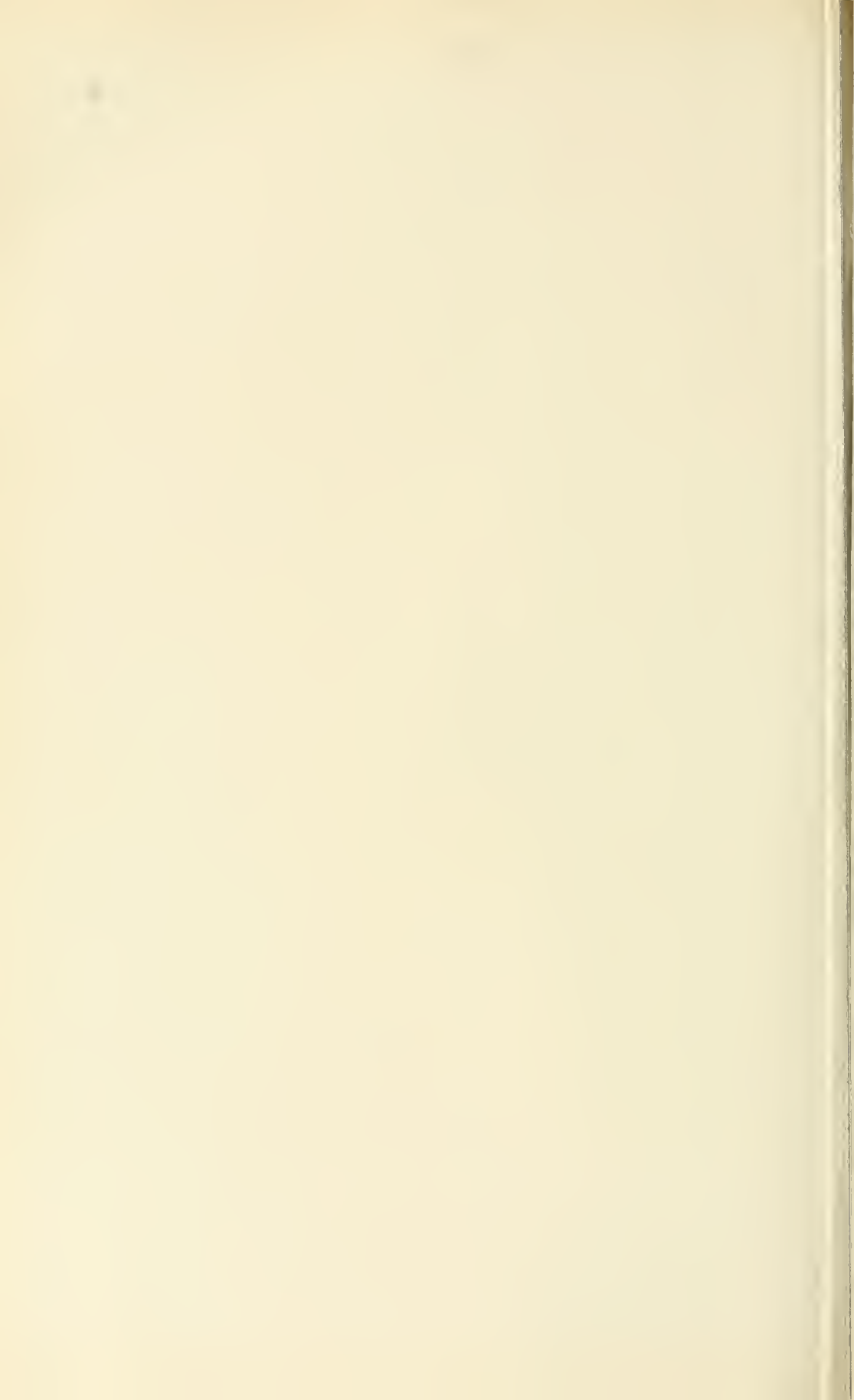
Medical Director GEORGE PECK.

United States Navy.

Was born at Orange, New Jersey; graduated at College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, March 6, 1847; received June 27, 1857, honorary degree of A. M. from College of New Jersey; examined by Board of Naval Medical Officers, and found qualified for appointment, January 3, 1851. Commissioned Assistant Surgeon, February 25, 1851; ordered to the *Cyane*, Home Squadron, August 23, 1851; cruised in the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea and West Indies; crossed the Isthmus of Panama before the construction of the railroad; assisted the survivors of Strain's Expedition to Darien; journeyed to the Pacific, via the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua to San Juan del Sur; carried dispatches to the United States Minister at Leon, and visited the principal cities and towns of Nicaragua; participated in the bombardment of San Juan del Norte; detached from the *Cyane*, September 1, 1854; ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, New York, September 13, 1854; detached, October 15, 1855; examined and recommended for promotion, April 10, 1856; ordered to frigate *St. Lawrence*, Brazil Station, September 20, 1856; joined the Paraguay Expedition; detached from the *St. Lawrence*, May 11, 1859; ordered to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, New York, July 2, 1859; detached and ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Seminole*, Brazil Station, March 9, 1860. Commis-



MEDICAL DIRECTOR GEORGE PECK.
UNITED STATES NAVY.



sioned Surgeon, May 30, 1861; returned to the United States in the *Seminole*, and joined the North Atlantic Blockading Fleet; served on the Potomac River during the attempted blockade by rebel batteries, and took part in the capture of Port Royal, Fernandina and Norfolk, and the batteries at Sewell's Point; witnessed the burning of the rebel ram *Merrimac*; detached from the *Seminole*, July 9, 1862; ordered to the *Marine Rendezvous*, New York, August 18, 1862; detached, September 24, 1864, and ordered to the *Dictator*, North Atlantic Blockading Fleet; detached, September 2, 1865, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*, convoy of the *Monadnock*, via Strait of Magellan, to San Francisco; en route witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso and Callao by the Spaniards; volunteered to aid in care of the wounded after the action at Callao, and assisted the medical officer in charge aboard the *Villa de Madrid*, of the Spanish Fleet; visited the Peruvian Hospital ashore, and tendered service to the medical officer in charge; detached, June 28, 1866, and accompanied Commodore John Rodgers from San Francisco to the Atlantic Coast before the completion of the railway, escorted by a squadron of United States Cavalry; ordered to Navy Yard, New York, April 1, 1867; detached, May 20, 1869, and ordered to the frigate *Sabine*, May 25, 1869; received aboard from the Naval Academy, the graduated class of midshipmen, and sailed on a practice-cruise to Europe and Brazil; detached, July 28, 1870; ordered to the Navy Yard, New York, September 15, 1870. Commissioned Medical Inspector, May 28, 1871; detached, May 11, 1872, and ordered to the North Atlantic Fleet; reported on

board the flagship Worcester, at Key West, for duty as Surgeon of the Fleet; detached, December 26, 1873; ordered as member of the Retiring Board and for examination of officers for promotion, Washington, February 25, 1874; detached April 10, 1877, and appointed member of Naval Medical Examining Board, December 1, 1877; ordered to examination for promotion, January 14, 1878. Commissioned Medical Director, of the grade of Captain, from January 7, 1878; detached and ordered, April 30, 1879, as member of Retiring Board and President of Medical Examining Board; detached, and ordered as President of Board of Physical Examination of officers for promotion, September 3, 1879; detached, February 29, 1880, and ordered as member of Naval Medical Examining Board, Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1880; ordered Medical Director of Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California, July 2, 1880; detached October 8, 1883, and on leave; ordered as member of Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, December 15, 1883, and detached, June 3, 1885, and on waiting orders; ordered as member of Court of Inquiry, Washington, June 20, 1884; court dissolved, December 31, 1884; ordered as delegate from Medical Department of the Navy to annual meeting of American Medical Association, April 9, 1884, Washington, and April 23, 1885, at New Orleans; ordered as delegate to represent the Medical Department of the Navy at the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, August 28, 1887; ordered as member of the Examining Board, Navy Department, Washington, November 5, 1887, and detached, July 9, 1888; and from length of service, in conformity with Chapter III,

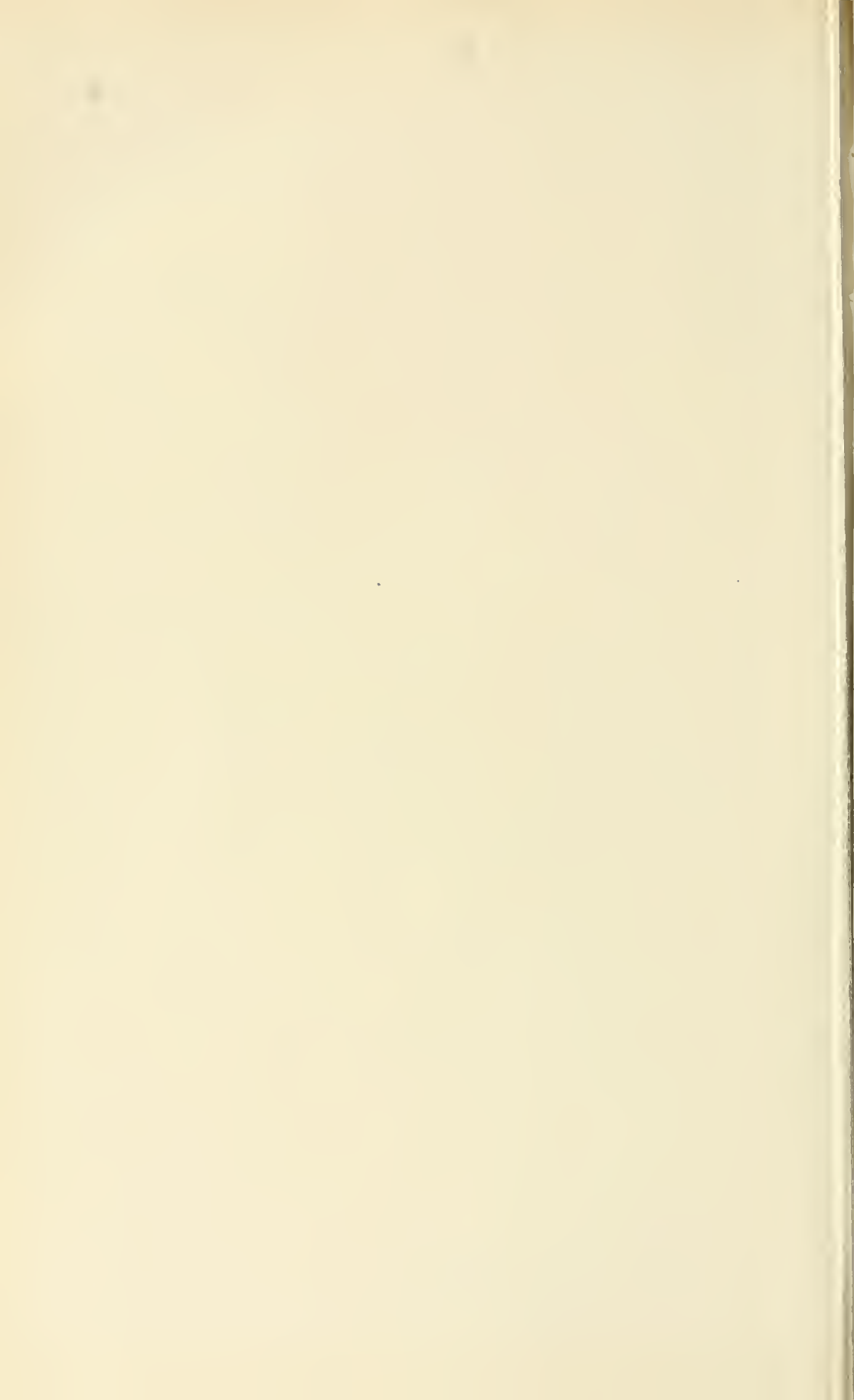
Section 1444, Revised Statutes of the United States, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy. Member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, American Public Health Association, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, New Jersey Historical Society, Washington Headquarters Association, Morristown, New Jersey, and Sons of the American Revolution, Society of New Jersey.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALFRED CROMELIEN.

Was born at Philadelphia, February 15, 1840; son of George Cromelien, and grandson of David I. Cromelien, prominent old time Philadelphia merchants; educated at the school of Dr. John W. Fairles, Philadelphia. Married, first, 1864, to Edith, daughter of the late Henry Cohen; by whom survive three daughters. Secondly, 1898, to Anna Smyth, daughter of the late Francis Sherrett, St. Lucie, Barbados, B. W. I. Entered upon military service, Company I, Unattached Infantry, P. S. M. (Captain Chapman Biddle), April, 1861. Battery A, First Regiment Artillery, Philadelphia, H. G. (reorganized from above command). In camp, July, 1861. Engaged recruiting Company of Cavalry to November 29, 1861. Appointed Second Lieutenant, November 30, and commissioned to rank as Second Lieutenant, December 2, 1861. Joined his regiment, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A., at Camp Griffin, Virginia, December 2, 1861 (Army of the Potomac, Major General George B. McClellan). Engaged in skirmish near Flint Hill, Va., December, 1861. Employed on outpost duty and scouting to February 6, 1862. On Expedition to Flint Hill and Hunter's Mills. Engaged in skirmish near Germantown, Va. In command of advanced guard, charging and dispersing party of the enemy. Taking prisoners, horses and wagon containing military stores, February 7, 1862. Favorably mentioned in the official report of the offi-



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALFRED CROMELIEN.



cer commanding the Expedition, February 8, 1862. On Expedition to Flint Hill and Vienna, Va., February 22, 1862. Regiment unattached and in camp near Alexandria, Va., March 14, 1862, having been employed on continuous and arduous duty since November, 1861. Regiment assigned to duty with the Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, March 24, 1862, and ordered to the Virginia Peninsula (to rejoin the Army of the Potomac), May 8, 1862. Engaged in scouting on the Peninsula, May and June. Employed in scouting in rear of the Army of the Potomac during change of base from the Pamunkey and York Rivers to the James, and during its return from the Peninsular Campaign, June 25 to August 17, 1862. Regiment stationed near Williamsburg, Va. Commissioned First Lieutenant, August 18, 1862. Engaged in action at Williamsburg, Va.; slightly wounded, and captured September 9, 1862. Released (Special Cartel), September, 1862. Mustered as Second Lieutenant, to date March 1, 1862. Amended by "Remuster No. 392,015," to date January 8, 1862; as First Lieutenant, to date August 27, 1862. With his regiment, and engaged in scouting to six, nine and twelve mile ordinaries—Olive Branch Church—Centreville, and towards the Chickahominy, October and November, 1862. On reconnoissance from Yorktown into Gloucester (Matthews, Middlesex), King and Queen Counties, Va., under command of Brigadier General Henry M. Naglee (by whose order placed in command of his Troop C, and by whom commended), December 11-15, 1863. With his regiment and in command of Squadron (Troops C and F), on scout to Burnt Ordinary, Va., January, 1863.

Employed in scouting, January, February and March. Engaged in action near Williamsburg, Va., April 11, 1863. Officer of the Day (in command of camp; effective force present for duty, 24 men). Regiment at the front (Fort Magruder) to repel attack of the enemy. Camp attacked in the rear and burned by Battalion of the enemy's Infantry, which had left main column of attacking force at Williamsburg, and succeeded in reaching rear by a forced flank march. Held enemy in check for nearly an hour. Dispatched his orderly to the front with report and request for reinforcement. Enemy about this time withdrew to the cover of the woods in his rear and flank, having been foiled in his main object—attack on rear of regiment. Again dispatched report. Small detachment sent with an officer who transmitted order from the commanding officer of the regiment to Lieutenant Cromelien to take four men! and reconnoitre the woods. In carrying out said order, surrounded by a greatly superior force of the enemy, and after the wounding of one of his small party, made prisoner of war, April 11, 1863. Confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. Paroled May 6, and exchanged May 16, 1863. Detailed for staff duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp, May 23, 1863 (for services on April 11, 1863). Headquarters (First) Advance Brigade (First Division, Fourth Army Corps on the Virginia Peninsula), stationed at Fort Magruder, Colonel R. M. West commanding. Granted twenty days (sick) leave of absence from January 1, but on learning of projected Expedition up the Peninsula towards Richmond, declined, and returned same to headquarters. On Expedition up the Virginia Peninsula, June and

July. Demonstration against Richmond, July 1 and 2. Engaged near Bottom's Bridge, Va., July 2, 1863. Favorably mentioned in special orders from Brigade Headquarters, August 11, 1863. Brigade relieved, and regiments and battalions composing same assigned to other commands, August 15, 1863. With his regiment and employed on scouting and outpost duty to September 1, under orders of Brigadier General I. J. Wistar, by whom favorably noticed. Regiment ordered to Norfolk, Va., September 8, 1863 (Dept. Va. and N. C. Headquarters, Fort Monroe, Major General John G. Foster). Resigned on account of physical disability occasioned by exposure on continued arduous service whilst unfit for duty since June 1. Resignation accepted and honorably discharged, September 23, 1863.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, November 5, 1875, in N. G. of Pa., First Brigade (First Division), Headquarters at Philadelphia (I) Brigadier General H. P. Muirhead, (II) Colonel R. Dale Benson, commanding. Served as Aide-de-Camp to May 10, 1876. Major and Brigade Inspector, May 10, 1876. First Brigade (First Division). Headquarters at Philadelphia, Brigadier General Robert Morton Brinton, commanding. Served as Brigade Inspector to March 14, 1877. Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, March 14, 1877, First Division. Headquarters at Philadelphia, Major General Robert Morton Brinton, commanding. At Jefferson, New Hampshire, in July, when learning of the railroad riots in Pennsylvania, and ordering out of the troops, immediately reported for duty at headquarters of the First Division at Pittsburg, Pa. On the

reopening of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, with the Advanced Guard on the night march through the disaffected districts of Avondale, Plymouth and Kingston, August 2, 1877. At Jefferson, N. H., August 11. Resigned at Jefferson, N. H., August 20. Favorably mentioned, September, 1877, in the official report on the operations of the First Division, for efficient service during the disturbances in Pennsylvania, July, 1877. Honorably discharged, September 5, 1877.



DAVID M. GREENE.

DAVID M. GREENE.

Consulting Engineer; Director, 1879-1891, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, August 29, 1851; Assistant Engineer Erie Canal Enlargement and on railroads, 1852-1855; Professor Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1855-1861; Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., May 23, 1861; Second Assistant Engineer, October 28, 1862; First Assistant Engineer, January 1, 1865; resigned, September 16, 1869; Assistant Professor U. S. Naval Academy, 1862-1865; Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. Navy, Navy Department, Washington, 1865-1868; private practice, 1869-1874; Division Engineer, Eastern Division, Erie Canal, 1874; Deputy State Engineer, N. Y., 1874-1878; elected Director Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, September, 1878; resigned, 1891; member American Society of Civil Engineers, Society Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, American Society Naval Engineers, New England Society of Naval Engineers, Society of Founders and Patriots, Sons of American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., Naval Order of the U. S.

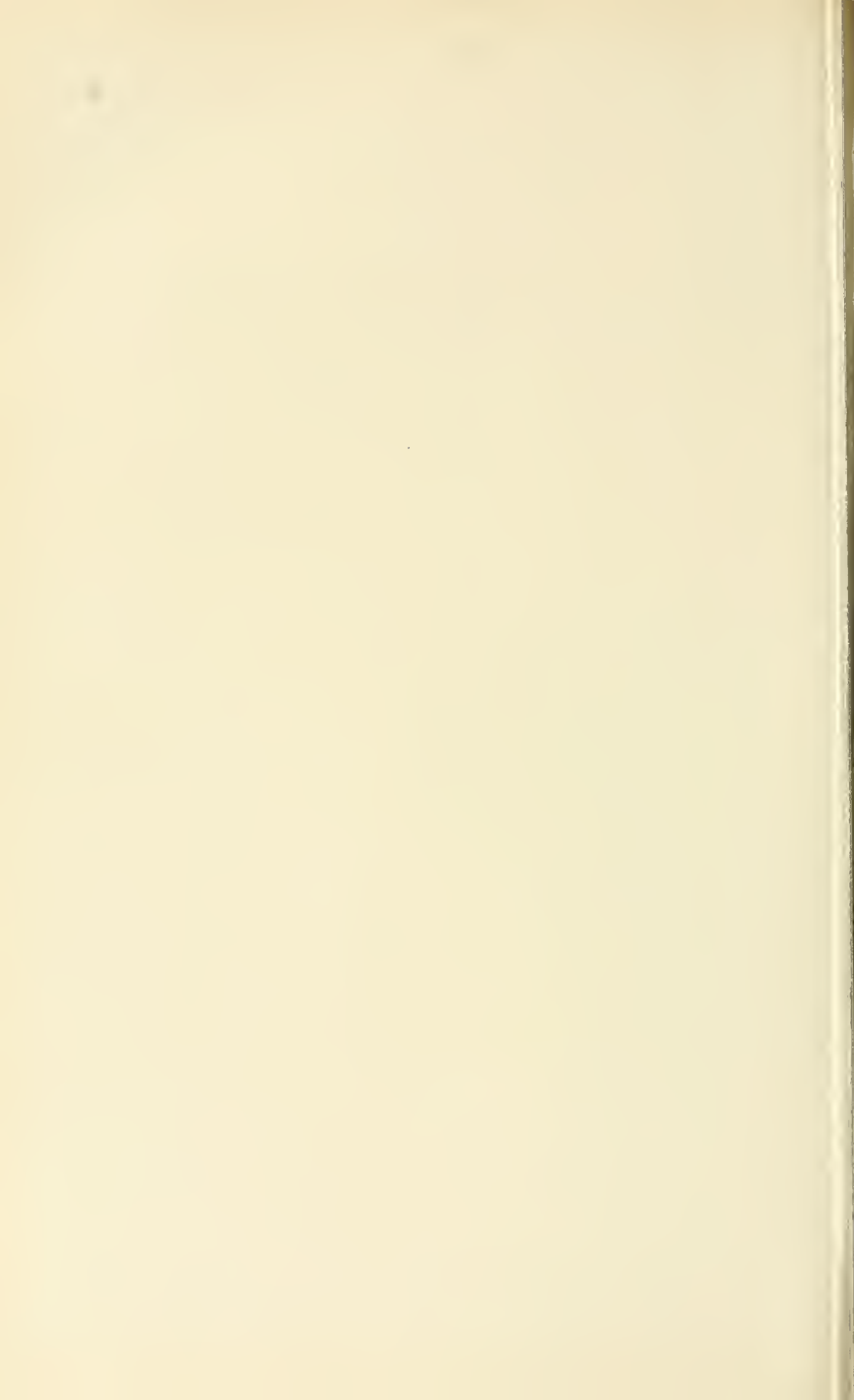
Brigadier General ROBERT L. MEADE.

United States Marine Corps.

Was born in District of Columbia. Appointed from Tennessee. Commissioned as Second Lieutenant, June 14, 1862; Marine Barracks, Gosport, 1862; Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, 1862-3; had command of a company of Marines on duty in the city of New York during the eight days' riot in that city in July, 1863; S. A. Blockading Squadron, 1863; taken prisoner, September 7, 1863, in the night attack on Fort Sumter; brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services. Commissioned as First Lieutenant, April 2, 1864; Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, 1864-5; steam-sloop Shenandoah, Asiatic Squadron, 1865-9; Navy Yard, Philadelphia, 1869-72; Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, 1873; Michigan, on the Lakes, 1873-4; Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, 1875-8. Commissioned as Captain, 1876; Fleet Marine Officer, S. A. Station, 1877-9; Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, 1879-82; Marine Barracks, Boston, 1883-5; Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, 1885; Marine Barracks, Pensacola, 1885; expedition to Panama, April and May, 1885; Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, 1886-7; Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., 1887-8; Richmond, S. A. Station, 1888-90; commanding Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, 1890-2. Commissioned Major, September 6, 1892; Marine Barracks, Navy



BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT L. MEADE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.



Yard, League Island, Pa., 1892; Marine Barracks, Boston, 1894 to 1897; Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, December, 1897, to 1898; April, 1898, U. S. S. New York, June, 1898; Marine Barracks, New York, 1900 to 1902. Commissioned Colonel, March 3, 1899; retired, December 26, 1903; Brigadier General, 1905.

Rear Admiral JAMES RUFUS TRYON.

United States Navy (retired).

Was born in Coxsackie, N. Y., September 24, 1837. Was graduated from Union College, 1858, Ph. D., in 1891; LL. D., 1895. Appointed Assistant Surgeon, September 22, 1863; West Gulf Squadron, 1863-5; after the fight at Mobile Bay had the wounded under his charge at Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.; Naval Hospital, Boston, 1865-6; detailed to make a special report for the Department of the wounded treated there during the war; Assistant Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1866-70. Promoted to Passed Assistant Surgeon, 1866; to Surgeon, 1873; Asiatic Station, 1870-3; had charge, during that time, of the temporary Smallpox Hospital at Yokohama, during the epidemic of that disease in 1871, and also appointed by Rear Admiral John Rodgers, then in command of the Station, to superintend the building of the present United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan; special duty, New York, and yellow fever epidemic, Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., 1873-6; N. A. Station, 1876-9; special duty, New York, 1879-82; Alaska, Pacific Station, South Pacific Coast and Sandwich Islands, 1882-3; member Examining Board, Philadelphia, 1883-4; delegate International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, 1884; afterwards Quinnebang, European Station and African Coast, until 1887; Marine Rendezvous, New York, 1888; special duty and member



REAR ADMIRAL JAMES RUFUS TRYON.
UNITED STATES NAVY (RETIRED).



of Medical Examining Board, New York, 1888-91; received the honorary degree of Ph. D., Union College, 1891; LL. D., 1895. Promoted Medical Inspector, September 22, 1891; 1891-3, flagship Chicago, N. A. Station; duty at Montevideo, Uruguay, and La Guayra, Venezuela. Received the decoration of the "Busto del Libertador," for services rendered the wounded of both parties at Macuto during the revolution in Venezuela. Promoted to Surgeon General United States Navy, with the rank of Commodore, and Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, May 10, 1893-7. Promoted to Medical Director, January, 1897; General Inspector of Hospitals, October, 1897; delegate International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Madrid, Spain, 1898. Retired September 24, 1899, with rank of Rear Admiral.

Medical Inspector AARON S. OBERLY.

United States Navy.

Was born in Pennsylvania, April 7, 1837. Appointed an Assistant Surgeon from Connecticut, July 1, 1861, and commissioned July 30, 1861; attached to receiving-ship Ohio, Boston, and to frigate Sabine, 1861; gunboat Kineo, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1862-3; present during the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, 1862; at the passage of the batteries at Port Hudson by Farragut's Fleet, March 14, 1863; engagement with batteries at Grand Gulf, Donaldsonville, battle of Baton Rouge, and siege of Port Hudson, 1862-3; at the request of the Medical Director, on duty with the Army during the siege of Port Hudson, and, owing to want of Army surgeons, assisted also in caring for the Union and Confederate wounded after the attack on Fort Butler, 1863; Naval Academy, 1863-4, including summer cruise of the Macedonian; steamer Santiago de Cuba, 1864-5; present during both bombardments on Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and January, 1865; Naval Hospital, New York, and steamer Rhode Island, 1865; Navy Yard, New York, 1866. Commissioned as Surgeon, June 19, 1866; Naval Station, Mound City, Illinois, 1866-8; steam sloop Narragansett, West Indies, 1869; sloop Portsmouth, South Atlantic Squadron, 1870-1; receiving-ship and Navy Yard at Boston, 1871-3; iron-clad Dictator, North Atlantic Fleet, 1874-5; Navy



MEDICAL INSPECTOR AARON S. OBERLY
UNITED STATES NAVY.



Yard and Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, 1875-9; Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., 1879-80; U. S. S. Powhatan, North Atlantic Station, 1880-1; U. S. S. Richmond, and as Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic Station, 1881-4. Commissioned as Medical Inspector March 4, 1884; U. S. Navy Yard and Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., 1884-8; U. S. S. Richmond, 1888. Retired, January, 1889, from causes incident to exposure on Asiatic Station, 1881-4.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. R. SMEDBERG.

United States Army.

Was born at 22 Beach Street, in New York City, on the 19th of March, 1839. Son of Charles Gustavus Smedberg and Isabella Renwick, his wife; grandson of William Renwick and Jane Jaffray, his wife. He entered the Columbia College, New York, in 1853, graduating in June, 1857. Enlisted in Company F of the New York Seventh Regiment July, 1858, remaining with it until 1860, when he was honorably discharged on account of removal to City of Washington, D. C., where he resided until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in the United States service on the 15th of April, 1861, under the President's first call for volunteers, as Private in the National Rifles, Company A, Third Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers. Was promoted Corporal; served in the Potomac and Patterson Campaigns, and was honorably discharged July 4, 1861, at Harper's Ferry, to accept the commission as First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth United States Infantry, with rank from May 14, 1861. He joined the regiment at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and assisted in the organization of the First Battalion; moved with it to Perryville, Md., in October, 1861, during which period he was Adjutant of the Battalion; promoted Captain Fourteenth United States Infantry, October 25, 1861; he organized his company at Perryville, Md., and in March, 1862, with it joined Sykes'



MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL W. R. SMEDBERG.
UNITED STATES ARMY.

Division of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, D. C., and soon afterwards proceeded to Fortress Monroe with the division of regular infantry. With his regiment he participated in the siege of Yorktown, march up the Peninsula, battle of Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862, retreat to the James River, and engagements at White Oak Swamp, the Charles City Cross-roads, and also the battle of Malvern Hill. Retreating from the Peninsula he took part in the second battle of Bull Run and battles of South Mountain and Antietam; also Fredericksburg. Owing to sickness he was not present with his regiment at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, but joined it at the time of the draft riots in New York, and again proceeded to the field and took part in the Campaign of Mine Run. He was appointed Division Inspector, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, by General Charles Griffin in April, 1864, and took part in the battle of the Wilderness during which he was wounded by a shell carrying off his right foot, causing amputation of the leg below the knee. Recruiting service in New York City and mustering and disbursing service in Washington, D. C., until August, 1865, when he joined his regiment at Hart Island, New York, and in October, 1865, proceeded to San Francisco with it. December, 1865, appointed Inspector-General of the Department of California on the staff of General Irvin McDowell. May 26, 1866, Aide-de-Camp of the military division of the Pacific on the staff of Major-General H. W. Halleck, and afterwards Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General George H. Thomas, and Aide-de-Camp to Major John M. Schofield until December,

1870, when he was retired from active service with the rank of Captain, mounted. After retirement he entered into the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and afterwards of that of C. Adolph Low & Co., until 1881, when he entered upon the business of fire insurance, in which he has continued ever since. Colonel Smedberg became a member of the National Guard of California in September, 1874, when he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and Division Inspector on the staff of Major-General D. W. C. Thompson. January 19, 1876, he was appointed Brigade-Inspector on the staff of Brigadier-General John McComb, Second Brigade, N. G. C. October, 1876, elected Colonel of the Second Infantry, N. G. C., and successively re-elected in 1880 and 1884, resigning as Colonel of the Second Artillery, N. G. C., October 1885. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, in February, 1885, and was elected Department Commander of California, G. A. R., February 19, 1886. Upon the organization of the Commandery of California, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S., May, 1871, he was elected Recorder, and has been re-elected every year since, and is now in his thirty-fifth year of service as Recorder.



COLONEL WILLIAM D'ALTON MANN.

Colonel WILLIAM D'ALTON MANN.

Soldier, Inventor and Editor; born Sandusky, O., September 27, 1839; was educated as a Civil Engineer. At the outbreak of the Civil War entered the Army as Captain of the First Michigan Cavalry. In 1862 he organized the First Mounted Rifles, afterwards known as the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. Immediately following, at urgent request of the Governor, organized and commanded in the field the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. Received patents for valuable accoutrements for troops. After the war settled in Mobile, Ala., and engaged in the manufacture of cotton seed oil and railroad construction, and was the proprietor of the Mobile "Register." In January, 1872, patented the boudoir car, and spent the next ten years in Europe introducing it there. He returned in 1883, settled in New York City, and established the Mann Boudoir Car Company. Afterwards sold out to the Pullman Car Company. Became Owner and Editor of "Town Topics" in 1891. In 1900 founded "The Smart Set" Magazine. Is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion

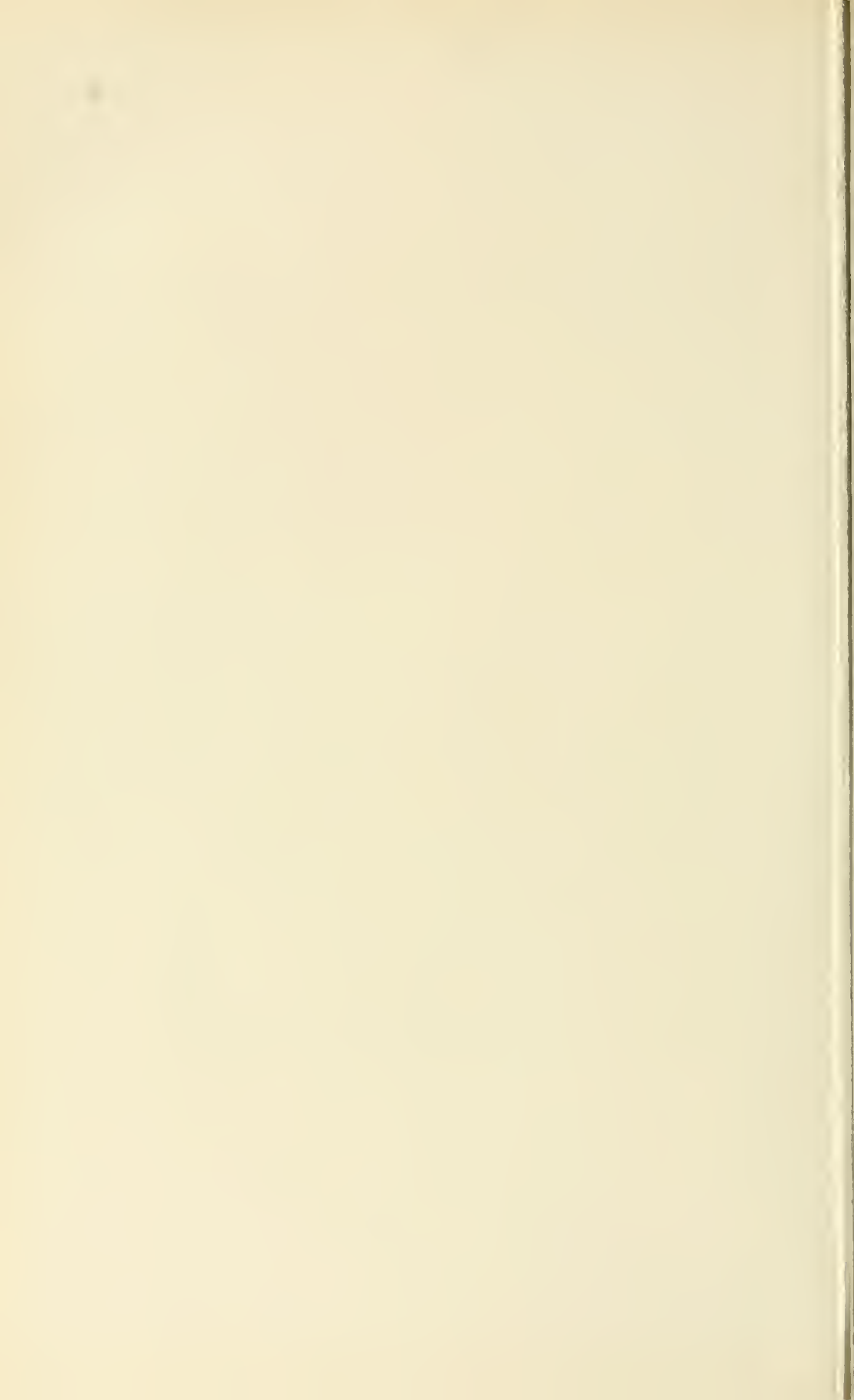
Commander BRADLEY ALLEN FISKE.

United States Navy.

Was born at Lyons, N. Y., June 13, 1854. Appointed to United States Naval Academy, September 21, 1870. Was graduated, second in class, May 30, 1874. Served in U. S. S. *Saratoga*, *Constellation*, *Pensacola*, *Plymouth*, *Powhatan*, *Minnesota*, *Brooklyn*, *Atlanta*, *Yorktown*, *Petrel*, *Monadnock* and *Massachusetts*. In 1877, invented his detaching apparatus for lowering boats in a seaway, which is still in use in many ships. In 1883 wrote "Electricity and Electrical Engineering," which is still (1905) selling, in its tenth edition. In 1884 was member of the First International Congress of Electricians. In 1889 invented the Naval telescope sight. It is rare that any invention has received such general condemnation as this received. It was declared not only impracticable, but incorrect in principle. Lieutenant Fiske succeeded, however, in convincing Commander Folger, the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance that it was a great invention, and in having it put on board the U. S. S. *Yorktown* for trial. But when Lieutenant Fiske was ordered to the ship a year later, he found it had not been unpacked, and that all the officers, especially the Captain, deemed it too foolish to waste time on. After the inventor's persistent requests, however, the Captain finally permitted him to test it, but he became still more convinced of its worthlessness by the tests, reported



COMMANDER BRADLEY ALLEN FISKE.
UNITED STATES NAVY.



against it officially, and refused to allow any more ammunition to be used to test it. The Chief of Bureau of Ordnance then gave orders that its test be continued nevertheless; and in Unalaska Lieutenant Fiske, in 1892, succeeded in making such an unparalleled record with it, that its value was demonstrated beyond doubt. As no one else seemed disposed to report on it, however, he had to make the official report on it himself, and the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance accepted it, and began to consider seriously the adoption of the system in the Navy. In May, 1894, Lieutenant Fiske made a still more extraordinary record with his invention, and proved so conclusively that it abolished the principal error in Naval gunnery, that the Department shortly after adopted it for the service. This invention is now in use in all the principal Navies of the world, as the "Text Book of Ordnance and Gunnery," used at the United States Naval Academy, says: "The Naval telescope sight is an improvement of such importance as to be ranked with the change from smooth bore to rifled cannon." In 1892 Lieutenant Fiske invented the stadimeter, a portable little optical instrument, by means of which the distance of a ship can be quickly measured, if the height of her mast be known. This instrument is supplied to all the ships of our Navy. In 1894 Lieutenant Fiske was ordered by the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance to investigate the applicability of electricity to turning the turrets of battleships. After trying several plans, he reported that the Ward Leonard System was the most promising. After two years of testing various ways of applying this system, it was finally adapted perfectly to the

work, the culminating invention for adapting it being made and patented by Lieutenant Fiske. In spite of the strenuous opposition of the Bureau of Construction, Lieutenant Fiske's recommendation that it be tested in competition with that Bureau's steam system on board a ship at sea was finally adopted, and the result of the test was an overwhelming victory for the electric system. This system, with no important change of any kind, has been put into all the battleships and armored cruisers constructed since that time, and marks a distinct advance in the application of science to Naval needs. In 1896 Lieutenant Fiske invented the electric warning whistle, by means of which the alarm is given in the various compartments below, when the water-tight doors are to be closed. This invention has been installed in practically all our warships constructed since that time. In 1896 Lieutenant Fiske invented the Naval electric semaphore. This was installed in the flagship New York of the North Atlantic Fleet, and the inventor was immediately sent to Asia. The apparatus was shortly afterwards condemned, and put out of the ship. When Lieutenant-Commander Fiske returned in 1900, he had another semaphore apparatus constructed, like the one in the New York, except that it was operated by mechanical means. He preferred the electrical means himself, but had to yield to the prejudice in the Navy against electrical things. This apparatus has now been installed in several of the battleships, and it has provided a means of day signalling far better than any used before, but its performance has been altogether eclipsed by the electric semaphore, like the one in the New

York, which Commander Fiske put into the Kearsarge in 1904, and by means of which the unparalleled record of forty-five displays per minute has been achieved. In 1901 Lieutenant-Commander Fiske invented the Naval telescope and mount, which renders it easy to use powerful telescopes on shipboard. In 1904 Commander Fiske invented the turret range-finder, an optical instrument by means of which an observer can measure the distance of the enemy while himself protected inside the turret.

Although devoting himself largely to the solving of Naval problems by means of mechanism, Commander Fiske has been most fortunate in experiences of the military kind. In 1892 he was in Valparaiso in the Yorktown during the critical times following the Baltimore incident, and in 1894 he was in Rio, in Admiral Benham's flagship, when the Fleet was cleared for action, and enforced neutral rights. At the battle of Manila Bay he was Navigator of the Petrel. With the permission of the Captain he arranged an observing station aloft, and there he stationed himself, above the smoke, with his stadimeter, and kept the Captain continually informed of the distance of the enemy, and of all that was going on. His view of the battle was probably the clearest that any one got that day, and it was described by him in the November "Century" that followed. In the afternoon, after it was seen that the Spanish ships had ceased to fire, the Petrel was ordered by Dewey to go close in to the Cavité Arsenal, and Lieutenant Fiske was sent ashore to the Arsenal by the Captain. He found the Arsenal full of thousands of Spanish soldiers and sailors, and he spent a

most interesting afternoon there, with half a dozen men of the Petrel, and finally towed off a lot of Spanish tugs and launches. He was reported to the Department by the Captain for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle" for his work that day.

Lieutenant Fiske was Navigator of the Petrel at the capture of Manila City. He was also Navigator of the monitor Monadnock during the first four months of the Filipino insurrection, when the Monadnock's light draught and heavy battery enabled her to support the flank of our Army in its operations on the east side of Manila Bay. During this time, besides minor engagements, he took part in the bombardments of Panañaque and Malabon. As Executive Officer of the Yorktown, he took part in the bombardment of San Fernando.

Commander Fiske was member of the Naval Wireless Telegraph Board in 1904-5. He received the Elliott Cresson gold medal from the Franklin Institute in 1893, and the gold medal for the prize essay by the United States Naval Institute in 1905. He is the author of many papers on electrical and Naval subjects, of which his series of articles in "THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE," "Recollections of Manila," received the most attention.



PAYMASTER THOMAS SKELTON HARRISON,
UNITED STATES NAVY.

Paymaster THOMAS SKELTON HARRISON.

United States Navy.

Manufacturer; was born in Philadelphia in 1840; grandson of John Harrison, who founded the house of Harrison Brothers & Co. He began his business life in the employment of Harrison & Newhall, sugar refiners, and during the Civil War served as Paymaster in the United States Navy from July, 1861, to August, 1864, taking part in all the operations along the Atlantic and Florida coasts. He is said to have been the only man in the service besides the Count of Paris who did not draw his pay, he presenting this, amounting to \$5,400, to the War Library and Museum of the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania. After leaving the Navy he became a member of the firm of Harrison Brothers & Co., manufacturers of white lead, paints and chemicals, from which he retired June, 1902. For many years he was President of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, which included over 1,300 establishments, with a total capital of \$150,000,000. He was very active in the preparations for the Centennial Exposition, and was Chairman of important committees. He was a member of the Political Reform Committee of One Hundred, of the Committee of Fifty, and a warm supporter of the Bullitt bill for a reformed municipal administration. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him Diplomatic Agent and Consul General of the United States at Cairo, Egypt. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Union League, and various clubs.

Surgeon HENRY C. ECKSTEIN.

United States Navy.

Was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, for duty aboard U. S. Army Hospital transports, June 20, 1862; on duty aboard Army Hospital transport Daniel Webster No. 2, which was employed in conveying the sick and wounded to hospitals at Fortress Monroe, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Appointed Assistant Surgeon of Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 2, 1862; afterwards honorably discharged, and commissioned Assistant Surgeon in U. S. Navy, December 24, 1862; U. S. Naval Hospital and Laboratory, January to March, 1863; frigate Sabine, special service, March to July, 1863; monitor Passaic, July, 1863, to January, 1864; while on Passaic was in following battles: Attack on Forts Wagner, Gregg, Sumter, and Moultrie; frigate New Ironsides, February, 1864, to June, 1864; monitor Nahant, June to July, 1864; monitor Montauk, July, 1864; combined Army and Naval Expedition up the Stone River; the monitors Passaic, Montauk, and Nahant were frequently on advance and reserve picket near Forts Sumter and Moultrie; Wissahickon, S. A. Squadron, July, 1864, to August, 1864; Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, August, 1864, to March, 1865; General Lyon, Mississippi Squadron, March, 1865, to August, 1865; Memphis (supply ship), September to November, 1865; receiving-ship Princeton, November, 1865, to February, 1866; re-



SURGEON HENRY C. ECKSTEIN.
UNITED STATES NAVY.



signed, January 31, 1866, and appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, February 1, 1866; bark Purveyor, employed in conveying Naval supplies to storehouse at St. Paul de Loanda, South Africa, special service, March to October, 1866; Huron, Kansas and Pawnee, S. A. Station, January, 1867, to July, 1869; during the war between Brazil and Paraguay the U. S. S. Kansas ascended the Parana and Paraguay River as far as Ascencion, the capital of Paraguay; Guard, Darien Expedition, November, 1870, to July, 1871; Naval Hospital, Mare Island, November, 1871; Narragansett, Pacific Station, December, 1871, to April, 1873; visited the Hawaiian, Phœnix, Gilbert, Marshall and Samoan Islands, and Sydney, Australia; the commanding officer obtained damages for the destruction of missionary property in Gilbert Islands; Marine Rendezvous, Richmond, May to September, 1873; recruiting duty, Baltimore, November, 1873, to January, 1874; receiving-ship St. Louis, September to October, 1874; Shawmut, N. A. Station, December, 1874, to January, 1877; Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, April, 1877, to December, 1879; Alliance, N. A. Station, January, 1880, to November, 1882; Jeannette Search Expedition, June to November, 1881; steamed north to the ice pack, north of Spitzbergen in 80 deg. 16 min. north latitude—the furthest point north ever reached by a man-of-war; left the coast of Spitzbergen September 25; Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, January, 1883, to January, 1884; receiving-ship St. Louis, January, 1884, to March, 1886; Adams, Pacific Station, May, 1886, to March, 1889; at Apia, Samoa, during war between two factions of natives; on duty at hospital on shore near

the English Consulate; Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia, May, 1889-92; examined and promoted to Passed Assistant Surgeon, November 17, 1873. Commissioned Surgeon, March 14, 1883; during the war with Spain, from June 13, 1898, to January 3, 1899, on duty at the Post Office Building, Philadelphia, examining physically Acting Assistant Engineers, and physically and professionally Acting Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries. Retired, May 10, 1893.



HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL, D. D.

HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL, D. D.

Clergyman, author and editor; was born in Stonington, Conn., June 8, 1830; son of Gurdon and Sarah Ann Trumbull. He was educated at Stonington Academy and Williston Seminary, receiving the degrees of A. M. from Yale and D. D. from Lafayette and University of New York. Married, 1854, Alice Cogswell Gallaudet, who died in 1891. Moved to Hartford in 1851, and was engaged in the railroad business until 1858; missionary Connecticut State Sunday School Association, 1858-62, and shortly afterward ordained Congressional minister. He was chaplain of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment, 1862-65; was in several Confederate prisons. New England Secretary of American Sunday School Union, 1865-75. Author of "The Knightly Soldier," 1865; "A Model Superintendent," 1880; "Kadish-Barnea," 1883; "Teaching and Teachers," 1884; "The Blood Covenant," 1885; "The Threshold Covenant," 1888; "Principles and Practice," 1889; "Hints on Child Training," 1890; "Friendship the Master of Passion," 1891; "A Lie Never Justifiable," 1893; "Studies in Oriental Social Life," 1894; "Prayer: Its Nature and Scope," 1896; "In Tribulation," 1896; "Teachers' Meetings," 1896; "War Memories of an Army Chaplain," 1898; "The Covenant of Salt," 1899; "Illustrative Answers to Prayer," 1900; "Individual Work for Individuals," 1901; "Old Time Student Volunteers," 1902. Editor of the *Sunday School Times* since 1875. Died December 8, 1903.

DAVID ISAACS.

Owner and director of the Prospect House, Niagara Falls; is a native of New York City; enlisted at the age of thirteen, and during the war served in the Union Army as a Bugler in the Fifth N. Y. Cavalry; began his business career with the Erie Railway at Niagara Falls; a few years later was placed in charge of the company's general ticket office in Buffalo, N. Y.; resigned this position and shortly afterwards opened the Prospect House at Niagara Falls on the Canadian side; when the Prospect House on the Canadian side was taken by the Government for the Niagara Falls Park in 1887, Mr. Isaacs built a new hotel on the American side, still retaining the name of Prospect House; is President and General Manager of the Cataract and International Hotels Co., and Proprietor of the Imperial and Porter Hotels, all at Niagara Falls; was Railroad Contractor, having built several miles of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in the Rocky Mountains, and many miles of the Grand Trunk Railway in Muskoka; ex-President of the First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; is Correspondent for several prominent newspapers; President of the N. Y. Hotel Association; Director of the Board of Colonial and Foreign Governors of the Hotel and Restaurant Protective Society of England; member of the Adirondack Shooting Club, North Channel Shooting Club, Toronto Shooting Club, Long Point, Canada; Winni-



DAVID ISAACS.



peg Gun Club, Manitoba; member of Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine, and Knights of Pythias; is also a member of the Buffalo Volunteer Firemen's Association, having served seven years as an active member and Trustee of Eagle Hose No. 2, which was considered the crack company in the efficient Buffalo Fire Department, and during that time won from this company a gold badge of merit; is Past Junior Vice-Commander Department of New York, G. A. R., with rank of General; is a Companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; ex-President of the Fifth N. Y. Veteran Volunteer Cavalry Association, and honorable member of the Veterans' Association of the Forty-second Separate Company, N. G., N. Y.; Fire Commissioner and ex-Harbor Commissioner of Niagara Falls.

CHARLES E. CADWALADER.

Physician, soldier, philanthropist; was born in Philadelphia, November 5, 1839; son of the late Judge Cadwalader; descended from ancestors identified with the principal public interests and movements throughout the history of Pennsylvania; like his progenitors he has been one of its most public spirited citizens. He is a graduate of the Departments of Arts and Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, and has had a very active part in the promotion of its interests and in the elevation of the standard of medical education, taking a principal part in the procurement of the State Board of Medical Examiners and Licensers. The Civil War breaking out at the time of his graduation interrupted the practice of his profession for a number of years. Enlisting in 1861, in the First City Troop, whose services had been accepted by the United States Government, he remained in that branch of the service by accepting a commission in Colonel Rush's Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, until transferred by General Hooker as one of his aides on the latter's assignment to the command of the Army of the Potomac. He continued thereafter to serve with the General Staff of the Army, General Meade having also appointed him one of his aides on succeeding General Hooker in the command. These officers entertained a high opinion of Colonel Cadwalader's services, Colonel Rush promoting him six files to a



CHARLES E. CADWALADER.



Captaincy during the Peninsular Campaign. He about the same time received an appointment as Major in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, which he declined, not wishing to leave his regiment. General Hooker in his recommendation for his brevet as Major mentions him as "especially distinguished for his gallantry and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and the cavalry fight at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863," adding that "he served with marked zeal and devotion." General Meade in his recommendation for his brevet as Lieutenant-Colonel, said, "I cannot speak too strongly of the activity, zeal and energy displayed by Captain Cadwalader during his services under me," and recommended that he be brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel "for distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Gettysburg and in subsequent operations, including the Campaign from the Rapidan to the James in 1864 and the siege of Petersburg." After the war he resumed the practice of medicine, and is widely known for his philanthropic activities therewith, and in various public and political connections. Member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the Cincinnati, College of Physicians, and various clubs.

Brigadier General DANIEL W. BENHAM.

United States Army.

Was born in Scipio, Seneca County, Ohio, December 23, 1837. He is a direct descendant of John Bingham, who landed at Dorchester, Massachusetts, from England, in 1630. This ancestor was one of the founders of the City of New Haven, Connecticut. At an early age young Benham removed to Tiffin, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and received his education in the public schools. He entered the employ of the United States Express Company, of which his father was the local agent, and rapidly mastered the details of the business. In 1855 he accepted an advanced position with the same company at Sandusky, Ohio, and soon afterward he was still further advanced by the company and transferred to the Cincinnati office, where he remained for six years, resigning to enlist, April 20, 1861, as a Private in Company B, Sixth Ohio Volunteers, the regiment having been raised in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. He was honorably discharged August 21, having served one month beyond the period of his enlistment. During this period he devoted himself assiduously to the acquirement of the duties of a soldier, and his thorough mastery of the details were of great value to him in his after military career. On October 24, 1861, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the regular Army, and was assigned to the Eighteenth United States Infantry.



BRIGADIER GENERAL DANIEL W BENHAM.
UNITED STATES ARMY.



His thorough business education had qualified him eminently for the duties of an executive officer, and he was early assigned to duty as a staff officer. He was engaged in the Campaign in Kentucky under General Thomas, 1861-2; the battle of Pittsburg Landing, 1862, under General Buell, and the siege of Corinth and the pursuit of General Bragg, under the same officer in the same campaign. In the latter part of 1862 and the early months of 1863, he was with General Rosecrans in his Memphis and Chattanooga Campaigns, and in the pursuit of the Confederates after the battle of Mission Ridge. He served under General Sherman in his famous march from "Atlanta to the Sea," participating in all of the engagements of that historic campaign, and accompanying that Army in its triumphal march through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, terminating in the grand review in May, 1865.

For his conspicuous gallantry and successful defense from capture of a battalion train at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, Lieutenant Benham was brevetted a Captain, and for his bravery in carrying the body of a wounded officer to a place of safety under fire, he was brevetted a Major. His promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant was made on February 19, 1862, and he received his commission as Captain on February 8, 1865.

Soon after the close of the war Captain Benham was assigned to duty on the Western frontier in the suppression of Indian hostilities, in which department he rendered conspicuous service, frequently receiving the commendation of his superior officers.

For his valuable services in administering the aid tendered by the Government to the sufferers by the Mississippi flood in 1882, he received a highly congratulatory order from Lieutenant General Sheridan. He was on the staff of General Brooke, at Omaha, Nebraska, as Inspector of Small Arms Practice for five years, and was specially commended by the commanding officer for the "marked efficiency with which he performed his important duties." At the conclusion of these duties he was assigned to duty as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh United States Infantry at Fort Logan, Colorado, and in 1898 was commissioned as Colonel of the same regiment. At the breaking out of hostilities with Spain he proceeded with his regiment to Chickamauga, Georgia, and thence to Tampa, Florida, where he embarked for Cuba. In a forced march to support General Wheeler's attack on the Spaniards, the officers being without horses, Colonel Benham was prostrated by the intense heat, a disability which caused his retirement from active duty on July 23, 1898. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, April 23, 1904. Few officers in the service have seen more continuous active duty than General Benham, and none have been accorded higher praise for conspicuous bravery in action and faithful and intelligent discharge of duty at all times.



COLONEL SAMUEL B. DICK.

Colonel SAMUEL B. DICK.

Was born in Meadville, Pa., on October 26, 1836, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was the third son of General John Dick, a member of Congress, and one of the First Associate Judges of Crawford County, Pa. He attended the district schools and Allegheny College, at Meadville, until he went into the banking business with his father. At the commencement of the Civil War he organized the Meadville Volunteers; participated in the battle of Drainsville, Va., 1861, and was wounded; 1862, in the seven days' fight before Richmond and the Second Bull Run; also South Mountain and Antietam; 1863, was Colonel of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, and marched with them into Western Virginia. He was engaged in the oil business in its infancy; was elected to Congress in 1878. A Mason as far back as 1857, he has filled every grade of official position up to Grand Master of the State; reorganized bankrupt Shenango and Allegheny and West Pennsylvania and Shenango connecting railroads, and extended the line finally to the Carnegie Steel Works, near Pittsburg. Since his retirement from the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, he is largely interested in the Colorado & Northwestern Railroad, and is President of the Company; President Pennsylvania Mining and Milling Company of Colorado; President Clinton Mining Company of Colorado; President Meadville Malleable Iron Works, Phoenix Iron Works, and Meadville Gas Company.

General WAGER SWAYNE.

Was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 10, 1834. His father, Judge Noah H. Swayne, was placed on the Supreme Court Bench by President Lincoln, that being the first appointment made by Mr. Lincoln. General Swayne's early education was received in the public schools. He entered Yale College in the class of 1855, but at the end of his sophomore year was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever, which compelled him to relinquish his studies for a year, a considerable portion of which was spent in Europe. Upon his return he resumed his studies at Yale, and was graduated in the class of 1856. In the same class are found many other prominent names, including those of Chauncey M. Depew, Judge David J. Brewer and Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court. It was largely through the advice of General Swayne that these two distinguished jurists were elevated to the Supreme Court Bench. Upon the completion of his course at Yale, young Swayne entered the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1859. Returning to Columbus he entered upon the practice of his profession, and had already met with marked success when his career as a lawyer was for a time interrupted by President Lincoln's call for troops to defend the integrity of the Union. He did not hesitate to respond to that call, and entered zealously into the organization of the Forty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, in which he was commissioned Major, and of which J. L. Kirby Smith was chosen Colonel.



GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE.

Major Swayne was, upon the mustering in of the regiment, promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and the Forty-third was assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Army of the Mississippi under General Pope, and took part in the attacks on and capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10. It was at New Madrid that Colonel Swayne took command of the regiment and made a daring and successful reconnoissance around that Confederate stronghold, a movement which contributed largely toward its subsequent capture. After the battle of Shiloh the regiment took part in the fifty days' gradual approach to Corinth, participating in three important engagements, and in the final battle which resulted in the capture of that important position. Colonel Smith having been assigned to the command of a brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne was in command of the regiment during this entire period, and also during the subsequent battle of Iuka. At the second battle of Corinth, Colonel Smith, again in command of the regiment, was mortally wounded while repelling a desperate assault by the Confederates, and the command of the regiment fell to Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne. Under a withering fire he charged the enemy, and was credited with having saved from capture Forts William and Robinette. For this heroic action the Colonel and his command were highly commended in general orders by General Stauley, commanding the division, and Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne was made Colonel of the regiment.

Colonel Swayne took an active part in the operations in Tennessee under General O. O. Howard, leading up to the Atlanta Campaign. After the cap-

ture of Savannah the advance through the Carolinas began, and it was soon after Colonel Swayne with his command had crossed the Savannah River that he lost a leg by the explosion of a shell in the engagement that followed. He was taken to Savannah, and thence by steamer to New York, where he remained during the period of his convalescence. On June 26, 1865, he was made a Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, and in July following he was appointed Assistant Commissioner for Alabama of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, an office which he filled in a manner to receive the highest approval of General Howard. On March 27, 1867, General Swayne was brevetted a Brigadier-General in the United States Army for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and he was retired July 1, 1870. After leaving the service General Swayne went to Toledo, Ohio, where he took up the practice of law, and soon secured a prominent position at the bar. His marked ability in the management of the legal interests of several large corporations led to his subsequent removal to New York, where he was for a time associated with Judge John F. Dillon. He was elected Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in 1889, and was re-elected for four successive terms. He held commanding positions in the metropolis as a leader in public matters, in which he maintained a high standard throughout his career. As scholar, soldier, lawyer, and, beyond all, as a Christian gentleman, he endeared himself to all, and in all the walks of life he was a credit and honor to his country. His death occurred on December 18, 1892.



EDWIN NORTH BENSON.

EDWIN NORTH BENSON.

For many years Mr. Benson has had the proud distinction of being one of Philadelphia's foremost citizens. Possessed of a large fortune, and imbued with a public spirit of generous proportions, the promotion of the material interests of his native city has been his constant care, and his private benefactions have been of a most generous character. His social standing has always been of the highest order, and his great popularity among his fellow-citizens has been frequently attested by their efforts to have him enter the field of politics. He has, however, invariably declined the acceptance of a political office, contenting himself with the highest distinction which can come to a Philadelphian, the Presidency of the Union League Club of that City, a position which he held for four successive years. His career as a soldier was creditable in the highest degree. Although his social position and wealth gave assurance of his ability to enter the service as a commissioned officer, he chose the position of private soldier, and entered the ranks of the Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, from which organization he was himself mustered out, September 26, 1862. He entered the service a second time, his next enlistment being with the Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in whose ranks he served during the period of General Lee's second invasion. His high example of patriotic effort had a marked influence upon young men of similar fortune and station. Mr. Benson is a Director in many large financial institutions, and is a foremost citizen of the City and State.

General THOMAS EWING, A. M., LL.D.

Was born August 7, 1829, in Lancaster, Ohio. He was a son of Senator Thomas Ewing, the famous lawyer and statesman. His mother, through whom he was related to James Gillespie Blaine, was Maria Wills Boyle, a granddaughter of Neal Gillespie, who emigrated from County Donegal, Ireland, and became a man of eminence in western Pennsylvania in the latter part of the last century. At nineteen Mr. Ewing was a Private Secretary to President Taylor. In 1852 he entered Brown University, where he was popular with faculty and students. From Brown University he went to Cincinnati and entered the law office of the Honorable Henry Stanbery, and the Cincinnati Law School. In 1855 he began practice in Cincinnati. On January 18, 1856, Mr. Ewing was married to Miss Ellen Ewing Cox, daughter of the Rev. William Cox of Piqua, Ohio, a minister of the Presbyterian Church distinguished for zeal and eloquence. Though Mr. Ewing was reared a Catholic, he did not accept the doctrine of infallibility. By mental constitution he was unable to limit Christianity to any denomination, but he believed in Jesus Christ as his divine Master and Saviour. Early in 1857 he removed with his family to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he formed a partnership with his brother, Hugh Boyle Ewing, for the practice of law. Later the firm included William Tecumseh Sherman, who was married to his elder sister, Ellen Boyle Ewing, and Daniel McCook. In the Civil War, three



GENERAL THOMAS EWING, A.M., LL.D.

members of the firm attained the rank of Brigadier General, and the fourth became the great hero of Atlanta and the march to the sea. During the famous struggle which resulted in the admission of Kansas as a free State, Mr. Ewing rendered services to freedom of much historic interest.

When, in January, 1861, Kansas was admitted under a free Constitution, Mr. Ewing, then but thirty-one years of age, was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He served less than two years, but established a high reputation as a jurist. With him "the law stood for justice and the judge for righteousness." In September, 1862, he resigned the chief-justiceship to enter the Union Army, and recruited the Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected Colonel. For gallant conduct at Prairie Grove, one of the fiercest battles of the war, he was commissioned a Brigadier General on March 13, 1863, by special order of President Lincoln. He was assigned to the "District of the Border," comprising the State of Kansas and the western portion of Missouri—a "hornet's nest of a district," as he called it. This command, for which his acquaintance and influence especially fitted him, he held from June, 1863, to February, 1864. While in command of this district, on August 25, 1863, he issued an order known as "Order No. 11," directing the depopulation of large portions of four border counties of western Missouri. By the order the loyal inhabitants were required to remove to the military posts, the disloyal to remove out of the counties. It was a severe measure, but the only way of surmounting the difficulties to be overcome. These counties,

after having suffered much from Kansas Redlegs under Jennison and other predatory leaders, whom General Ewing suppressed with a strong hand, had become the base of operations of about a thousand Missouri guerrillas, under Quantrill, who incessantly raided southern Kansas.

After General Ewing had thus removed the spies and purveyors from "the hills of the robbers," Quantrill, unable to continue the vendetta, led the guerrillas south. Under General Ewing's firm administration re-settlement of the country soon began, and the Border War, which had raged for eight years, was ended forever. General Ewing conducted one campaign where he displayed military ability sufficient, had the operations been larger, to give him rank as a great commander. In September, 1864, the distinguished Confederate Lieutenant-General, Sterling Price, a Brigadier-General in the Mexican War, once Governor of Missouri, and a man of great political influence in the State, crossed the Arkansas River with 20,000 men, and marched on St. Louis. By capturing that city he hoped to bring Missouri into the Confederacy, thus securing a great base of supplies, and possibly so discrediting the administration as to prevent the re-election of President Lincoln in November. General Rosecrans was in command of the Department of the Missouri, and General Ewing of the district of southeast Missouri. The Federal troops were scattered in small detachments at important towns, and could not be concentrated in numbers sufficient to defeat General Price's large Army. The only chance of averting the immense loss of prestige and resources which the surrender of

St. Louis would involve was to check General Price until the city could be reinforced with troops brought from other States, by holding fast to Fort Davidson, a small work with capacity of about a thousand men, situated in a low valley ninety miles south of St. Louis at the village of Pilot Knob, so-called from a nearby hill. In this fort were large quantities of ordnance, and commissary's and quartermaster's supplies, which General Price sorely needed. General Rosecrans, at the urgent request of General Ewing, sent him to Fort Davidson. He reached there on the morning of Monday, September 26, instructed to hold the fort against any detachment, but to evacuate should General Price's main army move against it. He found the main army approaching; but the advantage of delaying the enemy if only for two or three days was so great, that, as he says in his report, he "resolved to stand fast and take the chances." He held Shut-in Gap, four miles below the fort, throughout the 26th, and then fell back to a gap about one thousand yards from the fort, between Shepherd's Mountain and Pilot Knob. Early Tuesday morning his troops were ejected from this gap, the enemy following and moving down the hillside in strong force. The guns at the fort drove them back with heavy loss. The gap was retaken, again lost, and again the artillery drove the enemy from the hillsides. But in the afternoon they swarmed into the valley in such numbers that General Ewing had to draw in his entire command. The enemy made one splendid assault upon the fort, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. General Price, thinking he had the little garrison, as General Ewing afterward

said, "like a nut in a cracker," mounted guns on the surrounding hills preparatory to shelling the fort next day. About midnight General Ewing evacuated. He slipped through the enemy's lines along a road opened, as has since transpired, by the strategy of a Union woman of the neighborhood, who having by an invitation to a barbecue tolled off the Confederate Colonel Dobbins and his hungry command, sent word that the Potosi road was unguarded. The fort was blown up soon after the troops withdrew. Then began a life or death retreat toward a fortified camp at Rolla, one hundred miles away. The command was pursued by overwhelming cavalry forces, and embarrassed by refugees, men, women and children, who were in almost constant panic; but before it was overtaken it reached a ridge with precipitous sides, where the pursuers could not head it off, along which it retreated. Its rear was protected by veterans of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry. In thirty-six hours it reached Leesburg, sixty-five miles from Pilot Knob, where it had to leave the ridge, and was soon completely surrounded. By hard fighting a fortified position was reached. The command was so exhausted that further retreat was impossible. The enemy made several assaults on Friday, and appearing in large force on Saturday they reconnoitered General Ewing's position. Apparently concluding that to carry it by assault would be too costly, they drew off, and on October 2 the band of heroes marched into Rolla. General Ewing's total loss did not exceed three hundred and fifty men, while the enemy's loss exceeded one thousand five hundred men at Fort Davidson alone. General Price was delayed a week,

during which St. Louis was reinforced. The attack was abandoned, and the invading army was driven from Missouri without capturing an important town. General Ewing was made a Brevet Major General for meritorious conduct at Pilot Knob. He resigned on February 23, 1865, at the close of the war in the West. In the spring of 1865 he removed to the City of Washington, where he enjoyed for six years a large and lucrative practice. In 1870 he removed to Lancaster, with ample means acquired in his profession, and embarked in the work of developing the Hocking Valley. He was largely instrumental in the construction of the Ohio Central Railway. But the panic of 1873 robbed him of all pecuniary return from his efforts, and cast upon him a vast indebtedness, which he could easily have avoided, but which he struggled to repay during the remaining quarter century of his life. In 1879 General Ewing was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, but was defeated after a brilliant campaign which attracted the attention of the nation, it being recognized that success would place him in the front rank of presidential possibilities. Intensely democratic, he aimed to serve the whole people, and had the courage of his convictions; and the Democracy of Ohio honored him with a devotion such as has been enjoyed by few men. In 1881 he retired from Congress and from politics. Removing to Youkers, New York, in 1882, he practiced law in New York City. He was for many years in partnership with the Honorable Milton I. Southard, formerly of Ohio, who had represented the Zanesville District in Congress. In 1893 he organized the firm of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing,

in order to join with him his sons, Thomas and Hampton Denman Ewing. In 1895 he was Attorney to the Department of Buildings of New York City.

General Ewing was a founder of the Ohio Society of New York in 1886, and its President until 1889. He loved the people of Ohio, and hoped to return to live in Lancaster, at or near which city lived, with their families, his brothers, General Hugh Boyle and Judge Philemon Beecher Ewing, his sister, Mrs. C. F. Steele, his eldest son, William Cox Ewing, and elder daughter, Mrs. Edwin S. Martin. General Ewing was struck down by a cable car in New York on January 20, 1896. He was taken to his apartment where he was living with his wife and younger daughter Beall. He died on the morning of January 21, without recovering consciousness. He was buried at Youkers on the Friday following. His wife and all his children survive him. In his everyday life he was pure and unselfish. Though full of high ambition, he was hopeful and cheerful under adversity and disappointment. In manner he was dignified and simple; in conversation ready and interesting, full of humor and amiability. Always generous and approachable, he had hosts of friends. No one appealed to him in vain. "His hand gave help, his heart compassion." He was an affectionate son and brother, a loving father, a devoted husband.



COLONEL JOHN L. CLEM.
UNITED STATES ARMY.

Colonel JOHN L. CLEM.

United States Army.

Was born in Newark, Ohio, in 1851. He was but ten years of age when the war between the States began, and at that early age he evinced a military ardor that would not be suppressed. Time and time again he tried to enlist as a drummer boy, but he was as often rejected on account of his extreme youth. Finally his efforts were rewarded in May, 1863, when he had hardly passed his twelfth year, by securing an enlistment in the Twenty-second Michigan Volunteers as Musician and hence Sergeant. With a proud step he marched at the head of that famous fighting organization, never leaving his position even in the hottest of its engagements. It was at Shiloh that the Confederates gave him their warmest reception, and his drum was literally "shot full of holes." His gallant conduct on this as on other occasions won him the proud title of "the Drummer Boy of Shiloh," a title by which he will always be known in the history of the great Rebellion, and which has been woven into verse and drama. At Chickamauga he threw away his drum, and, seizing the musket of a fallen comrade, entered the ranks with the ardor and enthusiasm of a veteran. Being called upon by a Confederate soldier to surrender, he not only refused to entertain the summary proposition, but succeeded in placing his would-be captor *hors du combat*.

Sergeant Clem was mustered out of the service in September, 1864, and returned to his home in Ohio, where he spent several years in attending school, and in acquiring an education that his military ardor had led him to neglect. In recognition of his distinguished services during the war, President Grant in 1870 appointed him to a place in the artillery training school at Fort Monroe, and on December 1, 1871, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Infantry. On October 5, 1874, he was appointed a First Lieutenant, and on May 4, 1882, he was promoted to the grade of Captain, and assigned to duty in the Quartermaster's Department. He has been connected with that branch of the service ever since. He received his commission as Major while on duty in Atlanta, Ga., on May 16, 1895, and as Lieutenant-Colonel on February 2, 1901.

Colonel Clem is the youngest veteran in the United States Army, and with a service of nearly four years in the Civil War, which terminated forty years ago, he is now only fifty-three years of age. If he lives until 1915 he will, as the last officer on the active list of the Army who saw service in the Civil War, go upon the retired list, the last of the "Old Guard."



BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES FORNEY.
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS (RETIRED).

Brigadier General JAMES FORNEY.

United States Marine Corps (retired).

Was born in Pennsylvania; commissioned Second Lieutenant, March 1, 1861; flagship Roanoke, Atlantic Squadron, 1861; First Lieutenant, September, 1861; October, 1861, commanding the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; November, 1861, commanding Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.; steam sloop Brooklyn, West Gulf Squadron, 1861-2, and part of 1863; participated in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the city of New Orleans; official reports of that time state that Lieutenant James Forney, commanding Marines, had two guns assigned him, and, with his men, fought most gallantly. He was brevetted a Captain for gallant and meritorious service at the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862; he was sent ashore by Admiral Farragut at New Orleans, with the guards of the Brooklyn and the Verona to raise the flag over the Custom House; he held this building in the midst of a howling mob, and at sunset hauled down our flag, bringing the Confederate flag off to the ship and handing it over to Captain Craven; while attached to the West Gulf Squadron he was in the battles of Chalmette, Port Hudson and Grand Gulf, first and second attacks on Vicksburg, Donaldsonville, Bayou Sara, Galveston, Texas, February 24, 1863; at Brazos de Santiago cut out and captured four vessels laden with valuable drugs from

under the rebel batteries. Commissioned Captain, April 23, 1864; July, 1864, commanded troops, both regular and volunteer, at Havre de Grace, Md. In this connection, General French reports as follows: "Received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, for meritorious services in defeating a rebel raid at Gunpowder River in July, 1864; flagship Hartford, Fleet Marine Officer, Asiatic Squadron, 1865-8; while attached to the Hartford, commanded Marines in the attack on the island of Formosa, and was brevetted a Major for gallant and meritorious services in the action, June 13, 1867; October 11, 1870, commanded the Marines in the colored riots at Philadelphia, in enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment, being the first vote of the colored people." In 1869 commanded the troops while aiding the revenue officers in breaking up the whiskey distilleries in the city of Philadelphia; from June 10, 1872, and part of 1873, in Europe, on special duty; September, 1873, United States frigate Minnesota; from December, 1874, to 1876, Fleet Marine Officer, North Pacific Squadron; August, 1876, commanding Marines, League Island; February 11, 1877-8, commanding Marines, Norfolk, Va.; during summer of 1877, commanded Second Battalion of Marines during the labor riots; on his return he and his command were complimented in general orders by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy and General Hancock; in 1879, was graduated at Torpedo School, Newport, R. I.; in 1879-81, commanded Recruiting Rendezvous at Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1883 commanded Marines for a short time on receiving ship Colorado. February 24, 1884, commissioned Major. In 1885-7 commanded

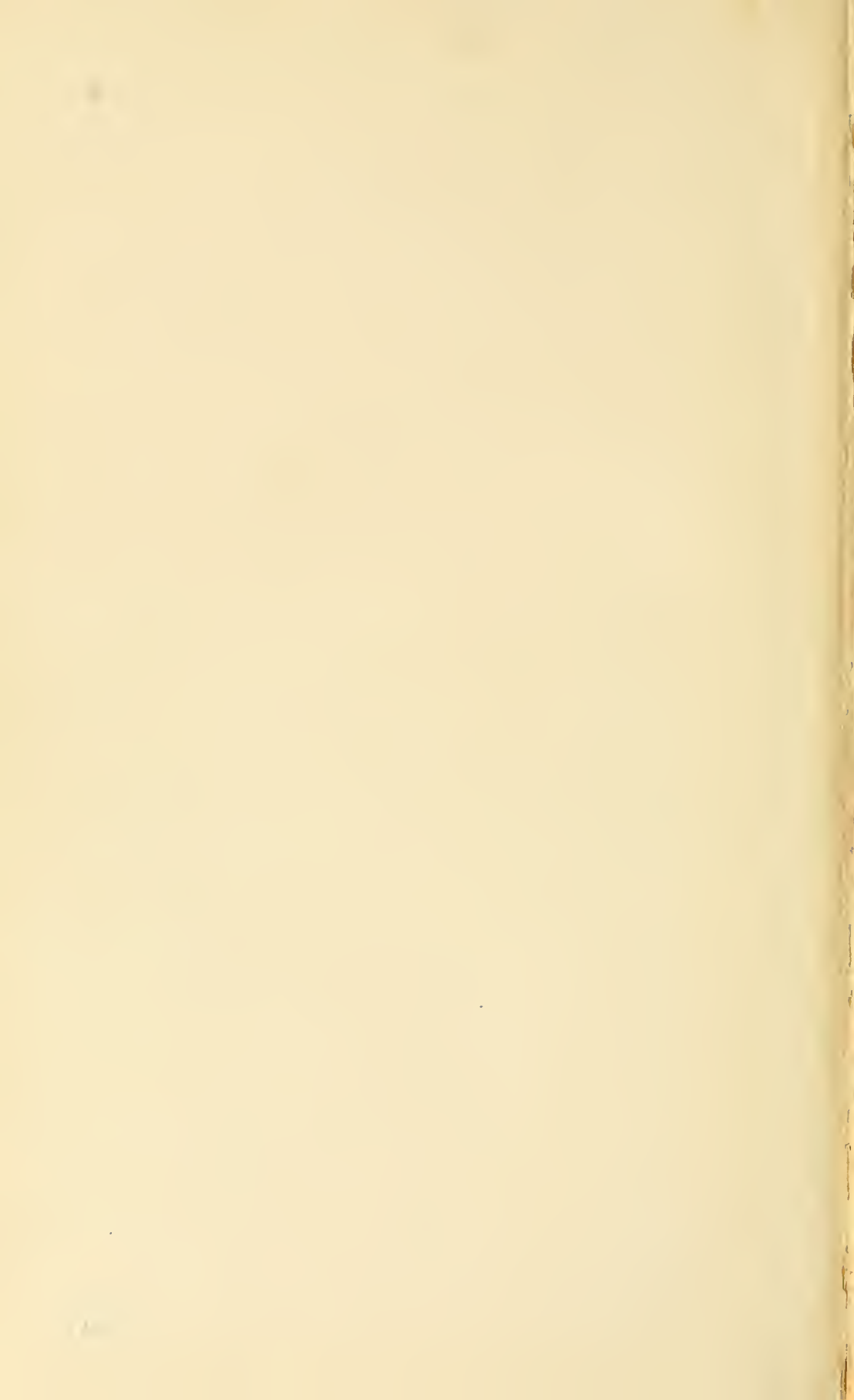
Marines at Norfolk, Va.; part of 1887-8 commanded Marines at League Island, Philadelphia; commanded Marines at Mare Island Navy Yard, June, 1888, to November, 1892. Commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, January 30, 1891. Commissioned Colonel, July 11, 1892; Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, November 1892-6; commanding Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., in 1896-7; commanding Marine Barracks, League Island, Philadelphia, 1897, to June, 1898. During the Spanish-American War Colonel Forney had command of the Spanish camp, consisting of 1,700 prisoners from Admiral Cervera's fleet, including the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, N. H.; in command of the First Brigade of United States Marines in the Philippine Islands, from 1901 to 1902; in charge of the Recruiting Service, District of Massachusetts, October, 1903, to 1904. Promoted to Brigadier General, June 3, 1904. Retired June 3, 1904.

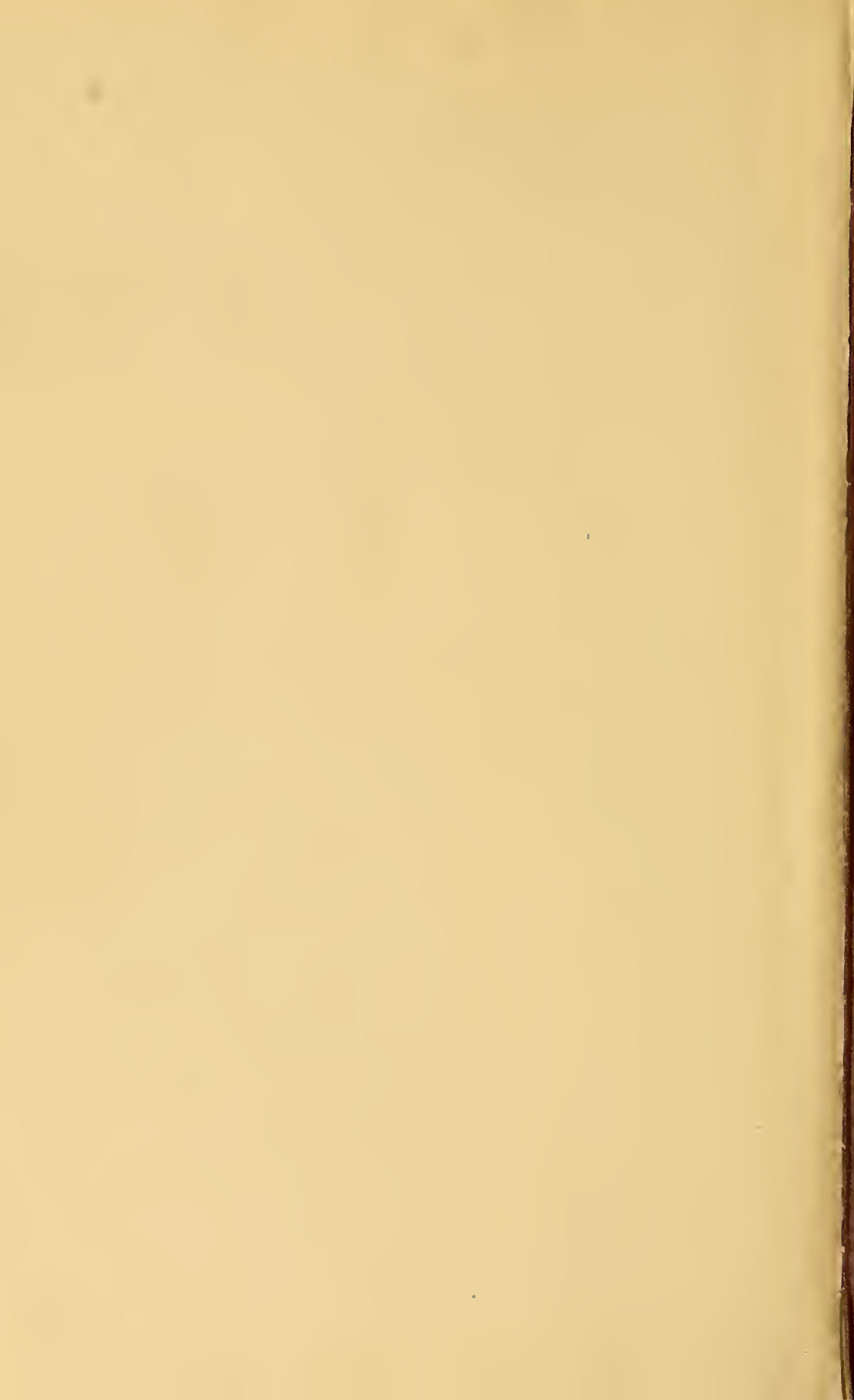
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