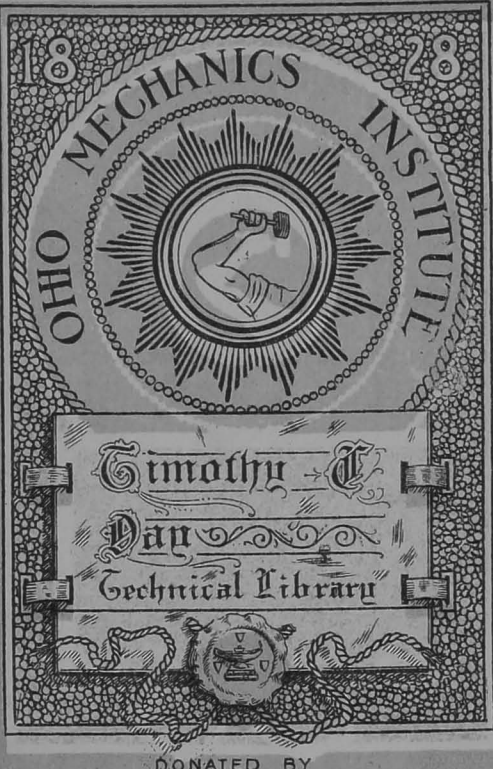


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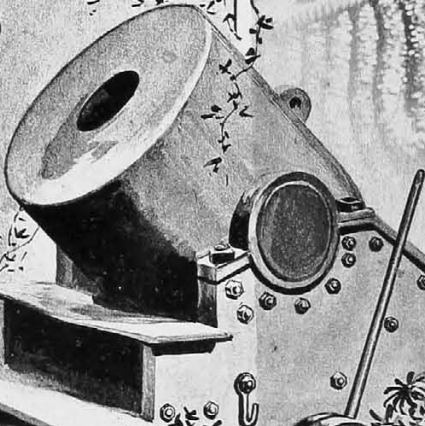
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

TWENTY

FOURTH

RE-UNION

92



SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

J.D. Green
1892

BRIMMER & KALB. ST. LOUIS MO.

*From Maj. L. M. Wood
with compliments of
Franklin Allen*

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY

OF THE

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

AT THE

TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING,

HELD AT

ST. LOUIS, MO.

November 16th and 17th, 1892.

CINCINNATI:

Press of F. W. Freeman, 16 West Pearl Street.

1893.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 31, 1893.

The Recording Secretary has taken the responsibility in publishing this report, of issuing it in permanent form. His reasons for this are: First, economy—the cost of binding yearly volumes being more than covered by the saving of expense of stereotyping and reprinting. Second, the book in this form will be preserved, while in the usual pamphlet form it is soon thrown aside and lost.

He hopes that his action in this matter will meet with the approval of the Society.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1892.

President,

General G. M. DODGE.

Vice-Presidents,

General A. L. CHETLAIN,
Colonel D. B. HENDERSON,
Colonel OSCAR L. JACKSON,
Major CHARLES HIPPI,
Colonel WILLIAM B. KEELER,
Captain A. L. OGG,
Captain VESPASIAN WARNER,
Major F. P. MUHLENBERG,
General A. C. DUCAT,
Major LEO RASSIEUR,
Captain J. D. FEGAN,
Captain W. R. HODGES.

Corresponding Secretary,

General ANDREW HICKENLOOPER.

Treasurer,

General M. F. FORCE.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel CORNELIUS CADLE.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The Association shall be known as "THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE," and shall include every officer who has served with honor in that Army.

Honorary members may be elected from those who have served with honor and distinction in any of the armies of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Society shall be to keep alive and preserve that kindly and cordial feeling which has been one of the characteristics of this Army during its career in the service, and which has given it such harmony of action, and contributed, in no small degree, to its glorious achievements in our country's cause.

The fame and glory of all the officers belonging to this Army, who have fallen either on the field of battle, or in their line of duty, shall be a sacred trust to this Society, which shall cause proper memorials of their services to be collected and preserved, and thus transmit their names with honor to posterity.

The families of all such officers who shall be in indigent circumstances will have a claim upon the generosity of the Society, and will be relieved by the voluntary contributions of its members whenever brought to their attention. In like manner, the fame and suffering families of those officers who may hereafter be stricken down by death shall be a trust in the hands of their survivors.

ARTICLE III.

For the purpose of accomplishing these objects, the Society shall be organized by the annual election of a President and Vice-Presidents. The Vice-Presidents to be chosen, one from each Army Corps of the old Army of the Tennessee, and a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary.

The Society shall meet once in every year, and those officers who, for any cause, are unable to attend its meeting, will be expected to write to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and impart such information in regard to themselves as they may desire, and which may be of interest to their brother officers. Honoring the glorious achievements of our brothers-in-arms belonging to other armies, whose services have contributed, in an equal degree, in the re-establishment of our Government, and desiring to draw closer to them in the bonds of social feeling, the President, or either of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, shall be authorized to invite the attendance of any officer of the United States Army at any of our annual meetings.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

FIRST. That the first sentence of the third article of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

“The Society shall be organized by the annual election of a President and six Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer.”

SECOND. That article third of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

“The number of Vice-Presidents shall be twelve, instead of one from each Corps of the Army of the Tennessee.”

THIRD. “That each member may, subject to the approval of the President and a majority vote of the Society, at any annual meeting, designate by last will and testament, or otherwise, in writing, the relative to whom his membership shall descend, and in default of such designation, the same shall, subject to the same approval and vote, descend to his eldest son, and such membership, so descending, shall carry with it all the rights, privileges and obligations of original membership. That in case such deceased member has no son eligible to membership, and has made no designation, then his widow, if she so desire, shall be considered an honorary member, and as such shall receive our care, consideration and respect, and shall be entitled to receive notices of proposed meetings, and reports of proceedings.”

FOURTH. “That honorary members may be elected from those who served with honor and distinction in the Navy of the United States.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

All persons applying previous to, on, or after the annual meeting in eighteen hundred and seventy (1870), for enrollment, shall pay a membership fee of ten dollars (\$10), that the annual dues shall continue to be one dollar (\$1), and persons applying for membership shall pay back dues; that all fees and dues are payable to the Recording Secretary, and all money received by him on account of the Society shall be transferred to the Treasurer, and that all money received as fees shall by the Treasurer be added to the Permanent Fund.

ARTICLE II.

Money for ordinary expenses of the Society may be expended by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the President. All other expenditures only in pursuance of a vote of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

The Treasurer will make a report to the annual meeting of all receipts and expenditures with vouchers.

The Recording Secretary shall report to the annual meeting all money received by him, and all transferred by him to the Treasurer.

The Corresponding Secretary shall report to every meeting all correspondence of general interest.

ARTICLE IV.

All questions and resolutions shall be decided by a majority of the members present. But amendments proposed to the Constitution shall be acted upon only at the annual meeting subsequent to the one at which they may be proposed, unless the postponement be dispensed with by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE V.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the journal of the previous meeting.
2. Appointment of committees on business and for nomination of officers.
3. Receiving reports.
4. Current business.
5. Election of officers.
6. Adjournment.

ARTICLE VI.

If the Society shall, at any meeting, omit to designate the time and place of the next meeting, the President shall, by due public notice, fix the time and place.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever any member of the Society is reported to the Corresponding Secretary to have disqualified himself for membership, by reason of dishonorable or vicious conduct, he shall be reported to the President of the Society, who thereupon shall order a court of not less than three members of the Society to investigate the facts and report to the next meeting for the action of the Society in the case.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

FIRST. That article fourth of the By-Laws be amended so as to read:

“All questions and resolutions, except amendments to the Constitution, shall be decided by a majority of the members present. But amendments proposed to the Constitution shall be acted upon only at the meeting subsequent to the one at which they may be proposed, and shall require a vote of two-thirds of all members present.”

SECOND. That any arrears of dues of deceased members may be paid by a relative or friend of a member so as to restore the record of a deceased member, same as provided for restoring the record of a living member who may be in arrears of dues.

THIRD. All persons applying on or after the annual meeting of 1889 for enrollment, shall pay a membership fee of ten dollars; that the annual dues shall continue to be one dollar, and that persons applying for membership shall not be required to pay back dues, nor shall they be entitled to receive reports of meetings held previous to 1889, without paying cost of same.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, July 4th, 1872:

Resolved, That members of the Society may become life-members on the payment into the treasury of the sum of thirty-five dollars, providing any fee which has been paid by them previous to this time be credited against this life-membership fee. After such life-membership is secured by any member, he shall be relieved from paying the annual dues as provided by the By-Laws.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in Springfield, Ill., October 15th, 1874:

Resolved, That any member who shall be in default of payment of any part of his membership fee at our next annual meeting, or any member who shall be in arrears of dues at any time after our next annual meeting, to the amount of five dollars, shall have his name dropped from the published list of members; any member being so dropped, shall have his name restored at any time, when full payment of arrears for fees and dues have been made.



COLONEL LEWIS MULFORD DAYTON.

EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF COLONEL L. M. DAYTON.

ITEM II.

I will and bequeath to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee the sum of five thousand dollars, the same to be invested and held in trust by the President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, the income thereof to be used by them in behalf of the Society in such manner as they may deem best.

PREFACE.

The Corresponding Secretary issued the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS
SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. }
CINCINNATI, *September 16, 1892.*

To Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

The Twenty-fourth Annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday and Thursday, November 16th and 17th, 1892.

The Annual Address will be delivered by General J. M. Rusk.

All arrangements for the meeting will be entrusted to the following

LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Colonel Nelson Cole, Chairman.

General D. C. Coleman,	Major Chas. E. Pearce,
Lieutenant Chas. H. Gleason,	Captain Jno. C. Parker,
Colonel Jno. B. Gandolfo,	Captain Leo. Rassieur,
Colonel Jas. F. How,	General A. J. Smith,
Captain Jno. B. Barlow.	Captain Chas. G. Warner,
Lieutenant Lloyd G. Harris,	Captain W. R. Hodges, Secretary.

This Committee will perfect their own local organization, and give due and timely notice of the details of their arrangements. Officers who have at any time served with credit in either the Army or Department of the Tennessee are entitled to membership, and are earnestly requested to attend. Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to participate. The wives and daughters of members and invited guests are, by resolution of the Society, entitled to seats at the banquet.

G. M. DODGE,
President.

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary,
Cincinnati, O.

The Local Committee issued the following notices and programme:

HEADQUARTERS LOCAL COMMITTEE, }
ST. LOUIS, *October 12, 1892.* }

The twenty-fourth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at St. Louis, Wednesday and Thursday, November 16th and 17th, 1892.

The following are the local committees :

Preface.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Colonel Nelson Cole, Chairman.

Major Charles Christensen, Vice-Chairman.

Capt. Jno. B. Harlow, Finance.	Gen. A. J. Smith, Reception.
Col. J. F. How, Toasts.	Col. D. C. Coleman, Printing.
Capt. Leo. Rassieur, Entertainment.	Major Chas. E. Pearce, Banquet.
Capt. Chas. G. Warner, Transportation.	Lieut. Chas. H. Gleason, Invitations.
Col. Jno. B. Gandolfo, Hotels and Halls.	Capt. Jno. C. Parker, Decoration.
Lieut. Lloyd G. Harris, Music.	Col. Geo. D. Reynolds, Badges.
Capt. W. R. Hodges, Secretary.	

FINANCE.

Capt. John B. Harlow, Chairman.

Capt. Julius Pitzman,	Major Horatio D. Wood,	Charles E. Barney,
Major James G. Butler,	Col. Thomas Wright,	Col. M. C. Wetmore,
Capt. E. H. Peugnet,	G. M. Wright,	Wm. G. Hills,
E. S. Rowse,	A. Bevis,	Major J. H. Steger,
Chas. G. Stiefel,		James L. Blair.

RECEPTION.

Gen. A. J. Smith, Chairman.

Capt. Wm. E. Ware,	Capt. Chas. Stiesmeier,	Col. D. C. Coleman.
Gen. John D. Stevenson,	Col. D. P. Dyer,	Capt. Daniel Dillon,
Major James G. Butler.	Gen. John E. Phelps,	Lt. Com. M.S. Stuyvesant,
Capt. John C. Parker,	Maj. T. A. Meysenburg,	Hon. E. O. Stannard,
Major James Bannerman,	Capt. S. M. Kennard,	Major Frank Gaiennie,
Geo. Burnet,	Hon. C. P. Walbridge,	Major B. D. Lee,
Gen. B. G. Farrar,	Capt. S. D. Thompson,	C. F. Wennecker,
M. L. Holman,	Dr. Emil. Pretorius,	Hon. E. S. Rowse,
Major W. S. Pope,	Jerome Hill,	A. E. Cook.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Capt. Leo Rassieur; Chairman.

Col. T. B. Rodgers,	Col. D. P. Dyer,	Major H. L. Morrill,
Dr. Jos. Spiegelhalter,	Chas. Niedringhaus,	Chas. F. Vogel,
F. M. Sterrett,	Louis Grund,	E. W. Duncan.

TRANSPORTATION.

Capt. Chas. G. Warner, Chairman,

Capt. S. W. Fordyce,	Major H. L. Morrill,	H. C. Townsend,
France Chandler,	Capt. O. C. Lademann,	Gen. John McFall,
Major R. M. McDowell,	Major Dwight Tredway.	

TOASTS.

Col. James F. How, Chairman.

Col. James O. Broadhead,	Col. Wells H. Blodgett,	Major A. M. Thayer,
	Lieut. Truman A. Post.	

Preface.

II

HOTELS AND HALLS.

Col. Jno. B. Gandolfo, Chairman.

Maj. Charles Christensen,	Col. J. W. Phillips,	Lieut. F. L. Ridgely,
Col. F. W. Schaurte,	Lieut. E. K. Holton,	Col. Geo. Schuster,
Major C. C. Rainwater,	Capt. T. D. Kimball,	Capt. Wm. Bain,
Capt. T. H. Griffin,	Hon. Seth W. Cobb,	Geo. B. Thompson.

INVITATION.

Lieut. Charles H. Gleason, Chairman.

Capt. Julius Pitzman,	Capt. Wm. E. Ware,	Lieut. M. A. Doyle,
Col. J. O. Churchill,	Col. David Murphy,	Lieut. Alvah Mansur,
Lieut. L. B. Ripley,	Major H. M. Pollard,	Lieut. M. Ravold,
Capt. F. R. Rice,	Col. T. Wright,	James L. Blair,
Col. Ira Boutell.	Capt. J. R. Crandall.	

MUSIC.

Lieut. Lloyd G. Harris, Chairman.

Gen. S. B. M. Young,	Lt. Com. M. S. Stuyvesant,	Lieut. Albert Merrell,
E. A. Becker,	Lieut. Lewis Lipman,	Col. E. D. Meier,
Capt. L. Methudy,	Chas. H. Galloway.	

DECORATION.

Capt. John C. Parker, Chairman.

Gen. S. B. M. Young,	Major L. Cass Forsyth,	Lieut. W. A. Nicholson,
Capt. F. Raymond, Jr.	Capt. E. H. Peugnet,	J. H. Chassaing,
L. F. Campbell,	Carl Moller,	Col. R. A. Phelan,
	Lieut. F. S. Foltz.	

PRINTING.

Col. D. C. Coleman, Chairman.

Gen. S. P. Simpson,	Capt. Geo. W. Bailey,	Lieut. J. B. Wilde,
Lieut. Jno. F. Cluley,	Capt. Smith P. Galt,	Dr. T. S. Hawley,
Lieut. S. W. Kniffin,	Capt. M. W. Taylor,	Capt. Nelson Young,
	J. W. Evenden.	

BANQUET.

Major Charles E. Pearce, Chairman.

Major Chas. Christensen,	Col. Jno. B. Gandolfo,	Col. J. F. How,
Lieut. F. L. Ridgely,	Capt. W. R. Hodges.	

BADGES.

Col. Geo. D. Reynolds, Chairman.

Capt. Jno. Schenk.	Col. Robert Buchanan.	Col. W. S. Pope.
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The headquarters of the Society will be at the Lindell Hotel, where arrangements have been made for the accommodation of all members and guests who in due season notify the Local Committee of their intention to be present.

Preface.

Officers who have at any time served with credit in either the Army or Department of the Tennessee are entitled to membership and are earnestly requested to attend.

Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to participate. The wives and daughters of members and invited guests are, by resolution of the Society entitled to seats at the banquet.

A circular relating to railroad rates is enclosed herewith.

Address,

CAPT. W. R. HODGES,
Secretary Executive Committee,
21 Laclède Building.

HEADQUARTERS
SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
LINDELL HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, *November 16, 1892.* }

The headquarters of the Society will be the parlor of the Lindell Hotel, where members on arrival are requested to call and register their names, pay their dues and procure tickets to the banquet.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1892.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the members will repair to the Ladies' Ordinary of the Lindell Hotel, where the business meeting will be held.

At 2:30 P. M. members will take a Wabash train, kindly tendered for the purpose, and make a detour of the city, stopping at Calvary Cemetery to visit the grave of General Sherman.

At 7:30 the Society will move to the Germania Theatre, corner of 14th street and Lucas Place.

GERMANIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1892.

Music, by U. S. Cavalry Depot Band.

Bugle Call, "The Assembly," by the Trumpeters.

Prayer, by Rev. Thomas E. Sherman.

One verse of "America," "Tenting To-night," Veteran Glee Club.

Address of Welcome," by His Excellency, David B. Francis, Governor of Missouri.

"Sherman's March to the Sea," Veteran Glee Club.

Response, by General G. M. Dodge, President of the Society.

"The Star Spangled Banner, Veteran Glee Club.

The Annual Oration, by Major-General John M. Schofield, U. S. A.

"The Red, White and Blue," Veteran Glee Club.

Retreat, by the Trumpeters.

Music, by the Cavalry Depot Band.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1892.

At 10 o'clock A. M. adjourned meeting of the Society at the Lindell Hotel.

At 3 o'clock P. M. Major-General Schofield will review the Cadet Corps of Washington University from the Art Museum, 19th street and Lucas Place.

Members of the Society and their ladies are invited to be present and witness the review. The review to be followed by a reception in the Art Museum, in which the members of the Society and ladies accompanying are requested to participate.

The Society and invited guests will assemble at the Lindell Hotel at 7:30 P. M. for the banquet.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING
OF THE
Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Society was called to order by the President, General G. M. Dodge, in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, at ten o'clock A. M. on November 16th, 1892.

The President addressed the Society as follows:

COMRADES:

It gives me great pleasure to see so many of you present, in good health and evident prosperity. This is the twenty-fourth annual meeting. Since your last meeting it has been my duty to travel from the Pacific Coast to Russia and return; and in all the countries that I have visited some man, some soldier, or some part of the Army of the Tennessee has come to me and bid me welcome. I have received these greetings in Norway, Sweden, Russia and nearly all the remainder of Europe. I have received similar greetings in the United States; and all have said that they had a great desire to again meet their old comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, and they have asked me to bear their greetings to this Society, which I now do.

The first order of business is the reading of the journal of the last meeting.

Colonel Pearson moved that as the journal had been published and sent to the members, the reading be dispensed with, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Colonel Jacobson, the President appointed the following committees:

To nominate officers for the ensuing year:

Colonel E. C. Dawes, Colonel James F. How, Captain James A. Sexton, Captain A. T. Andreas, Captain Christain Riebsame.

On orator:

General C. C. Walcutt, Major Wm. E. Ware, Colonel W. M. Vogelson, Captain Frank P. Muhlenburg, Captain R. M. Campbell.

On place of next meeting:

Captain W. R. Hodges, Colonel E. Jonas, Dr. S. C. Plummer, Colonel J. B. Bell, Captain Dickerson.

The next order of business being the reports of officers, the Corresponding Secretary, General Hickenlooper, submitted his report, which, on motion, was ordered received and approved, placed on file and printed with the proceedings.

The report is as follows:

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., *November 16, 1892.*

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN:—As Corresponding Secretary I have the honor to report the continued performance of the usual official duties of this position, also to report the deaths of the following named members of our Society:

Lieutenant Davie Clough,	West Superior,	December 18, 1891
Colonel J. M. Reid,	Keokuk, Iowa,	April 22, 1892
General R. P. Buckland,	Fremont, O.,	May 27, 1892
Major P. H. McCauley,	Des Moines, Iowa,	July 2, 1892
General John Pope,	Sandusky, O.,	September 23, 1892
Colonel Daniel Weber,	Cincinnati, O.,	October 7, 1892
General J. M. Tuttle,	Casa Granda, Arz.,	October 24, 1892

Biographical sketches of these deceased members have been prepared, and will be published with the proceedings of this meeting.

May I be permitted to once more urge upon our members the preparation and transmittal of data which will enable the Corresponding Secretary to promptly and accurately compile brief sketches of their lives and services, without which, this duty is an exceedingly difficult, and in some cases an impossible one.

Letters from absent members and invited guests are herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary.

TELEGRAMS.

CLEVELAND, O., *November 16, 1892.*

President Reunion Army of the Tennessee:

The session of the United States Circuit Court here prevents me from being in St. Louis. My salutation and best wishes to all members.

M. D. LEGGETT.

DETROIT, MICH., *November 16, 1892.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Army of Tennessee:

Up to yesterday expected to be with you, but at last moment found it impossible, much to my regret.

R. A. ALGER.

LITTLE ROCK, *November 16, 1892.*

GENERAL GRANVILLE M. DODGE, *President.*

Care Secretary Reunion Army of Tennessee:

Unexpectedly deprived pleasure being at reunion. Am not forgetting comrades, nor willing to be forgotten by them. May joys attend reunion.

LOGAN H. ROOTS.

DULUTH, MINN., *November 16, 1892.*

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER,

Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

Regret that I cannot be present at this meeting. Hope those more fortunate may have a good time, and that another year I can be with them. With cheers for the living and tears for the dead.

GEO. E. WELLES.

CHICAGO, *November 17, 1892.*

COLONEL JAMES F. HOW,

Care General R. N. Pearson:

Impossible to be present, owing to sickness of my wife.

N. R. PEARSON.

NEW YORK, *November 16, 1892.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,

Secretary Society Army of Tennessee:

Impossible to be with you. Love to one and all.

ADD WARE.

LETTERS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1892.* }

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,
St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—On behalf of the President, I desire to express his thanks for the courtesy of the invitation extended to him by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and his best wishes for the success of the reunion.

Yours very truly,

E. W. HALFORD,
Private Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON. }

Secretary Foster regrets that pressing official duties will prevent his acceptance of the invitation of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to attend its twenty-fourth annual reunion in St. Louis, on the 16th and 17th proximo.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, *October 27, 1892.* }

Secretary Elkins regrets that on account of official and other engagements he is unable to accept the kind invitation of the Army of the Tennessee to be present on the occasion of its twenty-fourth reunion in St. Louis, Missouri, November 16th and 17th next.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *November 4, 1892.* }

The Secretary of the Navy regrets that it will be impossible for him to accept the very courteous invitation of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to be present at its twenty-fourth annual reunion on Wednesday and Thursday, November 16th and 17th, 1892.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1892.* }

The Secretary of the Treasury regrets that his official engagements will prevent his acceptance of the courteous invitation of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to attend its twenty-fourth annual reunion on Wednesday and Thursday, November 16th and 17th.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *October 27, 1892.* }

DEAR SIR:—The invitation of your committee to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in St. Louis, on November 16th and 17th next, has been received.

While it would give me great pleasure to be present at the reunion, I regret that circumstances are such that it will be impossible for me to do so.

Very truly yours,

R. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 27, 1892.* }

LIEUTENANT C. H. GLEASON,

*Chairman Local Committee, Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your cordial invitation to be present at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in St. Louis, November 16th and 17th proximo. Please accept my sincere thanks for your courtesy, and be assured that it would give me great pleasure to attend the reunion; but it is more than likely that my official duties here will make it impracticable for me to gratify my personal inclinations in this matter.

Again thanking you for your kindness, and with best wishes for the success of the reunion and the prosperity of the Society, I remain,

Very truly yours,

L. A. GRANT.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
VIENNA, *October 20, 1892.* }

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Society Army Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I hasten to thank you for your cordial telegraphic invitation, which I have received, to attend the reunion of the "Society of the Army of the Tennessee," at St. Louis, on the 16th and 17th of next month, November, which I regret I can not accept.

It was my intention to spend my two months leave of absence this year in the United States, and one of the greatest pleasures I had in anticipation was to be with you and the other members of the Army of the Tennessee, at this reunion; but circumstances have decreed that I shall not go to America this year, so I can only be with you in heart and thoughts on the 16th and 17th of November.

Owing to President Harrison's kindness I am placed here, in the center of a most historical vicinity, and not far from my own house in Vienna is the ground upon which the Turks were defeated by the "Allies," and which marks the highest point of the carrying of the Crescent of Suleiman, "The Magnificent," into Christendom. Frequently I am asked to shoot upon the now tranquil battlefield of "Wagram" and "Aspen;" last week I visited a friend whose home is near the battlefield of "Austerlitz;" within a stone's throw of my own home is the "Palace of Belvedere," built and once occupied by Eugene

of Savoy, who, with Marlborough, wrecked the legions of the French Louis of Blenheim. Are not these scenes to arouse sentiment and thought in one who has been so fortunate as to have known and been associated with the "Army of the Tennessee," and cause his mind to revert from these battlefields of Austria to the glorious fields of "Donaldson," "Vicksburg" and "Chattanooga?"

It would have been an especial pleasure for me to have been able to join with the members of the "Army of the Tennessee" in their reunion at St. Louis, as that is the locality in which my dear father's life was partly passed; there in St. Louis he met, wooed and won my mother as his bride; there three of his children were born, and there some of his most happy, as well as some of his least prosperous days were passed. St. Louis is consequently full of associations connected with him, whom the intrepid bravery of the Army of the Tennessee placed at the head of the armies of our country, and it would have been a great honor and pleasure for his son to have met again there that same noble Army and to have recalled the days, when he was living, whose body now rests at "Riverside," but whose soul has joined those of his other comrades who in the life beyond receive their just reward for the saving of our great nation.

With warmest regards for all the members of our Association, and thanking you very much for your kind thought of me in sending the invitation, I remain, my dear General Dodge,

Sincerely and faithfully yours,

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., *October 14, 1892.* }

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
No. 1 Broadway, City:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your kind invitation to be present in St. Louis November next, is received. I am sorry to say I shall be unable to accept, as I sail for Spain the latter part of this week, and I do not expect to return before December. I am very much rushed at the present time making arrangements preparatory to leaving.

All honor always to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and great tenderness to the departed comrades.

Very truly yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, U. S. Army.

WINCHESTER, MASS., *October 3, 1892.*

DEAR COLONEL HOW:—I returned home to find your letter of the 19th and telegram of the 30th, and hasten to thank you for your great kindness.

I can see no hope of my going to St. Louis on the 16th of next month. It is a little too far for me in my present state of health, and I can hardly ever

expect to see the Mississippi river again. I hope, however, to be buried on its banks in the State of Iowa, and that is as much as I can look forward to regarding the acceptance of your very kind invitation.

With kindest regard to your wife, and best wishes for both,

Sincerely, your friend,

JOHN M. CORSE.

TO COLONEL JAS. F. HOW,
St. Louis, Mo.

TACOMA, WASH., *November 9, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman &c., St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret exceedingly that I shall be unable to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in your city on the 16th and 17th insts.

With hearty, fraternal greetings, and best wishes to all who are fortunate enough to attend the reunion, I am,

Faithfully yours,

JOHN W. SPRAGUE.

CHICAGO, *November 12, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman of Committee on Invitation, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Being sorely afflicted with rheumatism and neuralgia, I cannot say positively that I will attend the twenty-fourth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in your city on the 16th and 17th inst. I can only say that I will get there if possible.

Yours truly,

JNO. E. SMITH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. }
WASHINGTON, *November 10, 1892.* }

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman, &c., &c., 21 Laclède Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—It is with extreme regret that I find myself unable to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in St. Louis the 16th and 17th instants, to which you have so cordially invited me. Official duties, together with my participation in the recent campaign, have called me away so much that I find my annual report pressing and demanding my attention as Congress is about to meet. I make this explicit, because I would not have any of my old associates of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee think that I have become, in the least degree, indifferent to its interests or uninterested in its proceedings. The contrary is the truth; for my attachment to the Society becomes greater year by year.

Proceedings of the Society

I am proud of my membership, and, when my time is more at my command, I shall endeavor to show, by my future attendance, that my words now spoken are not merely formal.

With the best wishes for the success of your meeting and the prosperity of our association,

Most respectfully and loyally yours,

JOHN W. NOBLE.

WILMINGTON, DEL., *November 6, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your invitation to attend the reunion of the Society of the Tennessee at St. Louis on the 16th and 17th of November, and deeply regret to say that my duties as chairman of the Delaware Republican State Central Committee have so absorbed my attention for the last three months as to compel the complete neglect of my private affairs. As soon as the election is over, I must take them up again, and their demands are likely to be so pressing as to make it impossible for me to be with you at St. Louis.

I wish you all a most memorable and pleasant time; memorable in the celebration of comrade Harrison's re-election to the Presidency, and pleasant in the companionship and delightful memories of other days.

With a comrade's greeting to all, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES H. WILSON.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *November 5, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,
Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR:—Your cordial invitation to me to be present at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in St. Louis on the 16th and 17th instants, has been received. It revives wonderful memories, and makes vivid and clear many faces, events and scenes that had almost faded from view. Thirty years have now passed since I first met some of the officers whose names appear on your committee on invitations. It frequently occurred in 1862 with me, and I suppose with other officers, to consider and dream of the appearance of our operations and those times to people who should be living a quarter of a century later, and it is a source of delight, when we look back to those days, to see that our operations and achievements lose nothing of their importance or their brilliancy by lapse of time. The efforts and the achievements of the Army of the Tennessee seem grander and more magnificent than they did on the evenings of the days in which that army wrought, and I trust that this will continue to be so as long as mankind are interested in the annals of the past.

It is not my expectation to be present at this reunion. Traveling is not as agreeable to me as it was in the days of the war. But I have never been sick

at all, and if St. Louis was about to be attacked by a rebel force, I have no doubt but that I could get there as promptly as in 1864 I got upon the flank and front of the advancing force. But I am still in active professional life. It is not convenient for me to leave, and I must be content with an expression of my friendship for the old officers, and a cordial shake of the hand in imagination only.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
1st Brigade, 7th Division, Army of the Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
CHICAGO, ILL., *November 2, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,
Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in St. Louis on the 16th and 17th inst., and regret that I will be unable to be present.

Yours very respectfully,

J. D. BINGHAM,
U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 30, 1892.*

MR. CHARLES H. GLEASON,

*Chairman Local Committee Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
St. Louis, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR:—Acknowledging with thanks the kind invitation of your committee, I sincerely regret my inability to be present and participate in the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at St. Louis on November 16th and 17th, 1892.

Truly yours,

R. MACFEELY,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Retired.

LANCASTER, KY., *November 9, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitation, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret that circumstances beyond my control will prevent my attending the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis on the 16th and 17th inst. Please remember me to all my old comrades, and especially to General A. J. Smith.

Wishing you all success and a pleasant meeting, I am,

Yours truly,

W. J. LANDRAM,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL,
CHICAGO, ILL., *November 18, 1892.* }

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary S. A. T., Cincinnati, O.:

The receipt of your telegram, expressive of the sympathy of the members of our Society, so revived me that I ordered an advance on the enemy all along the lines, and, by the blessing of God, I hope to record another victory for the old Army of the Tennessee.

O. C. TOWNE.

CARBONDALE, ILLS., *November 15, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitation, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I regret very much to have to write and say it will be impossible for me to accept your invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of our Society. I was so unfortunate on the 24th of October as to get my left leg broken in a runaway of my carriage team. My doctors say I will not be able to leave my bed before December 1.

Wishing all companions, who are so fortunate as to attend, a pleasant reunion,

I am, yours truly,

SAM. T. BRUSH.

NEW YORK, *November 5, 1892.*

DEAR SIR:—Your invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in St. Louis on the 16th and 17th instants, is received. It is with unfeigned regret that, owing to a pressure of literary engagements of an urgent character, I am compelled to forego the pleasure of being present and meeting with many old comrades, with whom I served at the siege of Vicksburg and elsewhere in the West.

Very truly yours,

JAS. GRANT WILSON.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 7, 1892.*

Very sorry I cannot attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of our great and gallant Army of the Tennessee, in whose dictionary cannot be found the words defeat and retreat. Remember me to comrade M. A. Doyle.

GEORGE P. IHRIE,

Army of the Tennessee.

*Late of General U. S. Grant's Western War Staff,
A. D. C. and Inspector-General.*

COLONEL CADLE,

DES MOINES, IA., November 16, 1892.

Secretary Society Army of Tennessee:

DEAR COMRADE:—Up to last moment, calculated and determined to be there at St. Louis. It is ordered otherwise to my great regret. I send joyful greetings for all.

Truly and sincerely yours,

R. V. ANKENY.

QUINCY, ILLS., November 15, 1892.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR COLONEL:—I had anticipated much pleasure at the reunion this year, for St. Louis always does the "royal thing;" but professional engagements prevent my coming. I trust you will all have a jolly time.

Very truly yours,

E. B. HAMILTON.

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 12, 1892.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman, etc., St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—Until now I have anticipated the pleasure of being with you at the approaching anniversary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. But the time has been long since the great events which you commemorate, and in my eightieth year, with impaired strength, I am content to join in spirit only, in reviving the grand memories which live in the history of the Army of the Tennessee.

Give veneration and honors to the unnumbered dead, and invoke God's blessing on the living few. Wishing a happy reunion, I remain,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN,

Brevet Major General.

FARGO, SOUTH DAKOTA.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman Society of the Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your invitation to the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

I regret exceedingly to be compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting with you. I had calculated upon it, and believed that nothing would stand in the way of our going, but I find that business engagements will take me from home early in January, and that it will be impracticable for me to be absent in the interim. I have just seen Major Edwards, who tells me that he now expects to be on hand at the appointed time. I envy him the supreme enjoyment incident to the occasion.

Remember me with warm affection to all of our old comrades, and say to

them that there is no honor that I have ever enjoyed, or will enjoy in the future, so highly prized by me as my membership and association with that grand old army whose first commander was Grant, and whose last commander was Logan.

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. A. MORTON.

CINCINNATI, O., *November 5, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman, 21 Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR LIEUTENANT:—As the years roll by our reunions grow more and more enjoyable, and absence from them causes deeper regret. I am sure no one is willingly absent. I am sure I would be with you, if I could. But I cannot, and so must give you my best wishes for the comfort and prosperity of every soldier of the Union.

Yours truly,

AND. C. KEMPER.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 5, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman, etc., St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and in reply to say that much as I should enjoy meeting again with my late companions in arms, I regret exceedingly that pressing business engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of being present with you, except in spirit, on that occasion.

Yours very truly,

ROBT. W. HEALY,

Late Brevet-Brigadier-General, U. S. V.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 12, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Headquarters Society of Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I have no heart to attend the meeting. Do not think I could enjoy such a reunion at the present writing. Therefore, am obliged to notify you that I cannot attend.

Yours truly,

J. P. RUMSEY.

FORT DODGE, *November 9, 1892.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR SIR:—I have your letter of September 16th notifying me of the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee on the 16th and 17th November, 1892, at

St. Louis, Mo. It would gratify me to be able to be with you, as the older I grow the more precious is the memory of the comrades who marched and fought in the Army of the Tennessee. I regret that engagements, which I cannot avoid or postpone, will prevent me from coming. Wishing every comrade health and happiness, I am,

Yours truly,

C. C. CARPENTER.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., *November 15, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitations:

DEAR COMRADE:—Regrets are not welcome to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, but here goes. I had made, as I supposed, arrangements conclusive to be with you at the twenty-fourth reunion of our Society in your city, always giving such warm, wholesome welcome to all associations of "old soldiers," but business, which I knew not of until yesterday, forbids this expected pleasure.

That I will be with you in spirit is an unnecessary saying. To all affectionately in remembrance,

JOHN O. PULLEN,

20th Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 4, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman, etc., Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at St. Louis, November 16th, 17th and 18th. I regret that other engagements will prevent my being present on this occasion.

Yours truly,

GEO. H. HEAFFORD.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 3, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

*Chairman Local Committee Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
St. Louis, Mo.:*

DEAR COMRADE:—I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend the coming reunion of the Society in St. Louis, and regret very much that I will be unable to accept. I have no doubt you will have a splendid time as always in your city. Kindly remember me to our comrades.

Sincerely yours,

D. H. GILE.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 3, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitations, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—Your kind invitation to the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is at hand. It will be impossible for me to attend, which I very much regret.

Yours truly,

BENJ. F. MONROE.

RICHMOND, IND., *October 29, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—Your very kind invitation to my husband, General T. W. Bennett, to be present at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, November 17th, at St. Louis, Mo., was duly received by him and highly appreciated. He has been confined to his house with serious illness since July, and is still unable to leave home, which he greatly regrets, as he would, if well, be in attendance at the reunion to meet once more the gallant comrades of the Army of the Tennessee.

Yours respectfully,

ANNA M. BENNETT.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 29, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitation, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I very much regret my inability to be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on the 16th prox., and thanking you for the courteous invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

ANDREW A. BLAIR.

COLUMBUS, O., *October 28, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitation, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis, November 16th and 17th.

Much to my regret, the state of my health makes it probable that I shall not be able to be present at the reunion.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES KILBOURNE.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., *November 1, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

*Chairman Local Committee Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
St. Louis, Mo.:*

DEAR COMRADE:—I am in receipt of your invitation to the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in your city November 16th and 17th. Please accept my thanks for same.

I regret that I will have to forego the great pleasure. With best regards to all of the comrades present, I am,

Yours very truly,

M. A. HIGLEY.

CHICAGO, ILLS., *November 2, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman, etc., St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I can not be present at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in your city on the 16th and 17th insts. and can only express my wish that all who may be present will have a very enjoyable time.

Yours very truly,

J. S. REYNOLDS.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, }
SALINA, KANSAS, *November 10, 1892.* }

DEAR GLEASON:—As I am requested to state whether I will be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, on the 16th and 17th insts.

I would state that were the matter left wholly with myself I would say a yes as large as this page, but as I am the creature of circumstances I can only say, if it be within the scope of possibility, I will be there; therefore include me in the districts to be heard from.

I am military commandant of this institution, and have, I presume, made myself so necessary to its welfare, that my absence might create (in the eyes of the principal, if not among the cadets,) a panic, but I'll be there if my persuasive talents (which are well developed) can get me there. If I should be so unfortunate as not to be able to leave, my spirit with all good wishes will be with you.

Yours fraternally,

C. H. WARRENS,
Captain U. S. A. retired, Major U. S. Volunteers.

AURORA, ILL., *November 14, 1892.*

CAPTAIN W. R. HODGES,

Secretary Executive Committee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your circular letter giving notice of the reunion of the surviving members of the grand old Army of the Tennessee, to take place on November 16th and 17th.

The Army of the Tennessee
That never knew defeat,
Whose watchword—ever onward
Whose war cry—no retreat.

For several months myself and wife have looked forward to this twenty-fourth reunion, anticipating much pleasure in attending and meeting with our old friends and comrades of this and other army organizations, but at the last moment must send our regrets.

If not there in person, our hearts will be with you.

Please convey our best wishes to your committee and to all the members present.

Yours very truly,

C. H. SMITH.

ST. MARYS, O., *November 14, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitation, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION:—I find that it will be impossible for me to attend our next reunion at your city, on the 16th and 17th instants, which I regret very much. My best wishes are with you all.

Yours very truly,

LOUIS E. LAMBERT,
Late Captain Co. G., 37th O. V. V. I.

DENVER, COL., *November 11, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitation:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your invitation to be present at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

Another cycle of time has rolled around, and it finds me in the distressing plight of being unable to break the chains that bind me down to business, and once again I am compelled to write regrets at not being able to meet with, and grasp the hands of, my many old time friends of the Army of the Tennessee.

I have just read the interesting, eloquent and grand oration delivered by General Hickenlooper at the last meeting of the Society. It recalls to my

memory many interesting reminiscences in the history of that army, in which, though I bore a minor part, I feel justly proud of having served under its illustrious commander. With kind greetings to all, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. A. PERKINS.

DES MOINES, IOWA, *November 10, 1892.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I have delayed responding to your invitation to the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in your city, 16th and 17th instants, till now, with the hope that my health would permit the journey, but am very reluctantly compelled to give it up. I looked forward to that meeting with anticipations of a good time, knowing so well the hearty hospitality of your St. Louis gentlemen in charge, but regret that I must forego the pleasure.

Very truly yours,

HOYT SHERMAN.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,
Chairman.

NEW CASTLE, PA., *November 12, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,
Chairman:

MY DEAR LIEUTENANT:—I thank you and the committee of which you are chairman, for your cordial invitation to be present at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, November 16th and 17th, 1892.

It would give me great pleasure to accept and attend, but it is a long ride from my home to St. Louis; my business engagements are such I cannot spare the time this year, and I have concluded I must forego the pleasure of this meeting. I do assure you I would like to attend, and that I am not losing interest in the Society. On the contrary, I think some action ought to be taken by those who do belong to increase the membership, to bring in those who have never met with us in our reunions. It is true the number of those who were our comrades in the field has been greatly reduced, but there are many good soldiers, who ought to meet with us that do not. Cannot something be done to bring them in. I hope you will have the usual happy time.

Yours very truly,

OSCAR L. JACKSON,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI. }
CHICAGO, ILL., *November 2, 1892.* }

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,
Chairman Committee on Invitation, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your invitation to attend the twenty-fourth an-

nual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at St. Louis, Mo., on the 16th and 17th inst, I regret that my official duties at these headquarters will prevent my joining the companions on that occasion. With cordial wishes for a most agreeable reunion, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

B. J. R. IRWIN,

Colonel and Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

NEW YORK, *November 11, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES GLEASON,

Chairman Local Committee, etc., St Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your invitation to be present at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which takes place in your city on November 16th and 17th. I thank you for the same, and regret exceedingly that it is out of my power to be with you on that occasion. I wish each and all of my old comrades the happiest of happy times at said meeting. I have always enjoyed these reunions whenever it was in my power to be present, and each time resolved that I should never be absent from another; but business cares and responsibilities arrive that can not be put aside, and the pleasure of meeting the old comrades has to be omitted, as on the present occasion.

There have been many changes in our Society since the death of our old commander, General Sherman, and many have passed away from this world since that time. It is, therefore, all the more reason why those who remain should love the old Society and participate in these meetings whenever it is possible. I should like, above all things, to meet with you in St. Louis, for, as a member of Ransom brigade, during the siege of Vicksburg, I participated in the charges and battles of the 7th, 6th and 8th Missouri, who were alongside of us, and got mixed in with us in assailing the works of the enemy. I also knew many of the officers of these regiments personally. To all of these, and to each and every member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, I wish to be kindly remembered, and with the greatest affection for my old comrades, and praying that God will bless you all, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN CRANE,

Adjutant 17th Wisconsin Infantry.

3d Div., 17th A. C.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 15, 1892.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary A. T.:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I had hoped very much to meet with my brothers of the old Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis this year, but, to my great disappointment, find myself unable to do so except by enforcing a severe loss

upon many others on whose business my presence here is demanded. The work of our courts is so far behind that a sense of public duty compels me, in this respect, to "keep pegging away" at the work, as Mr. Lincoln said about the Rebellion. I trust you may have the usual enjoyment, and that we may have you and all the members of the Society with us at the time of the great Columbian Exposition next year.

Very sincerely yours,

RICHARD S. TUTHILL.

FOND DU LAC, WIS., *October 26, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,
Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I regret that a term of court, which will be in session at the time of the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, will prevent my attendance.

Yours truly,

N. S. GIBSON.

KOKOMO, IND., *November 16, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT GLEASON:

DEAR SIR:—I thought I would be able to be present at the meeting of our Society, but cannot get away. With best wishes, and hoping for a pleasant reunion, I am,

Yours very truly,

CHAS. W SMITH.

MEDIA, PA., *November 4, 1892.*

CAPTAIN W. E. WARE:

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I received this morning an invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, on the 16th and 17th instants.

I know of nothing that would afford me so much pleasure as to be with you on that occasion. I look back with a great deal of satisfaction to the last meeting of the Army of the Tennessee that I attended at Cincinnati, which made impressions not to be forgotten in this life. The great Sherman was there, and looked as though he would be at many another fraternal gathering, but fate rules otherwise.

I do not see my way clear to leave home to attend the meeting. My duties as acting postmaster require my whole attention, especially so as the month draws to a close, as we will establish free delivery on December 1st.

Remember me kindly to all my old comrades.

Your friend,

EDGAR T. MILLER.

15th Iowa.

*Proceedings of the Society*DAYTON, OHIO, *November 10, 1892.*LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,
Chairman Local Committee:

DEAR SIR:—With regret I write that it is impossible for me to be present at our twenty-fourth annual reunion. Hope the meeting will be, as usual, full of enjoyment and a pleasant business session.

Yours truly,

LOUIS KELLER.

LIMA, OHIO, *November 9, 1892.*LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,
Chairman Committee on Invitations:

I deeply regret that it will be impossible for me to be present at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in your city, on the 16th and 17th instants. Our court convenes on the fourteenth, and my presence here is absolutely necessary.

Thanking you for the invitation, and wishing you a very pleasant time, I am,
Very truly,

H. S. PROPHET,
*Captain Company H., O. V.*STANTON, MICH., *November 8, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

DEAR SIR:—Acknowledging the receipt of your invitation to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on the 16th and 17th inst., I am compelled to say that I will not be able to be with the companions on that occasion.

Yours fraternally,

T. N. STEVENS.

MENOMINEE, MICH., *November 5, 1892.*LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—It is with sincere regret that I am compelled to decline acceptance of your invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Hoping this will be as happy a one as they always have been, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

CAPTAIN HARLAN PAGE.

ST. PAUL, *November 5, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman Local Committee on Invitations Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis

November 16th and 17th. Permit me to thank you and the committee for the kind invitation extended. I regret very much that I cannot be present owing to business engagements. Hoping the Society may have a pleasant reunion, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. L. GRAY.

CHARITON, IOWA, *November 4, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR COMRADE:—I sincerely regret that business will prevent my being present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis. It would be a great pleasure to me to meet with our Society once more at the home of the heroic Lyon. Hoping the reunion will be a very pleasant one, I am,

Most truly yours,

W. H. GIBBON,

Late Surgeon 15th Iowa Infantry.

DENVER, COLO., *November 10, 1892.*

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION:—It is with the feeling of deepest disappointment that I am compelled to send my regrets and forego the pleasure of meeting with the Army of the Tennessee at its twenty-fourth reunion on the 16th and 17th instants.

With hearty and fraternal greetings, and best wishes for the success of the reunion, I remain,

Very truly yours,

S. T. SMITH.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman, etc.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., *November 7, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman:

COMRADE:—Circumstances, over which I have no control, will prevent me from meeting with you this year.

I trust your reunion will prove fully as large in numbers and equally as enthusiastic as those of former years.

Hoping that your meeting may be equal to your most sanguine expectations,

I am, yours truly,

DATUS E. COON,

*Late Colonel 2d Iowa Veteran Volunteer Cavalry,
and Brevet Brigadier-General.*

CHICAGO, *November 4, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitations, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—In response to your kind invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in your city on the 16th and 17th November, I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to be present, but I shall join with you in spirit, and hope you may have a large gathering and a profitable time. With great respect,

Faithfully yours,

F. P. FISHER.

LAMOILLE, ILL., *October 28, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

St. Louis:

COMRADE:—I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend the twenty-fourth reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis on the 16th and 17th of November next. It would give me pleasure to accept were it not for business engagements that will prevent. As the years roll swiftly by, I am more and more convinced of the importance of continuing these annual reunions; and, too, there is a feeling of sadness comes over us at the thought of our departed comrades.

Wishing all a happy reunion, I am,

Yours very truly,

R. B. FRARY.

DAYTON, O., *November 2, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the grand old Army of the Tennessee, November 16th and 17th.

Greatly to my regret, I shall not be able to attend on account of business and other engagements.

Hoping you may have a glorious meeting, I am,

Very truly yours,

JNO. N. BELL.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *November 12, 1892.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,

Corresponding Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR COMRADE:—Your circular notice of September 16th, 1892, of twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was duly received, and I am hoping to be with them at St. Louis, on 16th

inst.; but my health being in a precarious condition, I can only decide on any future movements as they come to hand. Yet I am longing to again meet my old comrades of many marches and battles, consequently no small thing shall deter me from this occasion. With kindest greetings to yourself and all others, I remain,

Yours, ever,

R. C. CROWELL.

CINCINNATI, O., *November 11, 1892.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,

Recording Secretary Society Army Tennessee:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I sincerely regret my inability to meet with you in St. Louis, on the 16th inst., at our twenty-fourth annual reunion. I realize the fact that in the course of nature, but few more such opportunities are likely to be accorded us, and that they should not be neglected.

Hoping for a successful meeting and the pleasure always attendant, I am,

Ever sincerely yours,

W. R. THRALL,

Late Surgeon 27th O. V. I.

LEADVILLE, COL., *November 4, 1892.*

COLONEL C. CADLE:

DEAR SIR:—I concluded to write you a few lines and enclose my annual \$2 00, for fear I should not see you at St. Louis, though I wrote the committee I would attend. I have been unwell of late. I am getting old (seventy-three), and feel that I am failing; so if I am not there, do not attribute my absence to indifference.

Fraternally yours,

C. C. KELLOGG.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 8, 1892.*

COLONEL C. CADLE:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Since I saw you I have had a round of grippe, followed by pneumonia and pleurisy—twice had my feet in the hole, but they managed to pull me out. Am not yet entirely recovered, and am unable to go to St. Louis, as I would so much like to do. Hope you will have a good time.

Yours truly,

A. C. WATERHOUSE.

FLUSHING, O., *November 16, 1892.*

DEAR COLONEL:—I regret exceedingly that I am unable to leave home to attend the annual meeting of Society at St. Louis.

Hoping that you will have a grand, good meeting, I am,

Fraternally yours,

EZRA McCONNELL.

COLONEL C. CADLE,

St. Louis, Mo.

LIMA, O., *November 7, 1892.*

CAPTAIN CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitation, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, on the 16th and 17th insts.

I had planned to attend the St. Louis reunion without fail; but, owing to the lateness of the dates and the weather, the business I am engaged in will not permit of my absence at that time.

Wishing you a royal good time, I am,

Very truly yours,

OWEN FRANCIS.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS, *November 15, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee Invitation, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—Until very recently, I had hoped to be able to attend the reunion of your Society, to take place on November 16th and 17th, but now, much to my regret, find that business engagements will prevent my attendance.

Thanking you very much for your kindness, and regretting very much my inability to accept your invitation, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES W. FORSYTH,

Colonel 7th Cavalry.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *November 15, 1892.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,

Recording Secretary Society Army of the Tennessee, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—Being unable, much to my regret, to attend the reunion, I enclose the annual fee, which please put where it will do the most good.

Very respectfully,

M. BRAYMAN,

Brevet-Major-General.

DECATUR, ILL., *November 16, 1892.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE:

DEAR COLONEL:—I regret very much I can't be with you to-day, but the fates have ordered it otherwise. Remember me to those who have attended the meeting.

Ever, your friend,

GEO. R. STEELE.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 3, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,
St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I regret very much that I cannot be present at the next reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. The demands of my business keep me at home.

Very truly,

JOHN C. NEELY.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, *November 4, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,
Chairman, etc., St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, your invitation to attend the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, on the 16th and 17th instants.

I want to be with you on that occasion if I can so arrange my affairs at the time, and will advise you definitely a little later.

Yours truly,

MENDAL CHURCHILL,
*Late Colonel 27th Ohio Volunteer Infantry,
and Brevet-Brigadier-General.*

CRESTON, IOWA, *November 13, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHAS. H. GLEASON,
Chairman, etc., St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I sincerely regret my inability to be with you at our twenty-fourth annual reunion Army of the Tennessee. Official duties forbid my doing so.

My kind remembrances to all comrades. Hoping the meeting will be successful and pleasant as usual, I am,

Yours truly,

A. WILLISON,
Late Major 103d Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

QUINCY, ILL., *November 15, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT C. H. GLEASON,
Chairman Committee on Invitations, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR LIEUTENANT:—At the last moment I am prevented by professional engagements from keeping my promise to be at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. I regret exceedingly that I cannot be there.

Yours truly,

E. B. HAMILTON.

TACOMA, WASH., *November 10, 1892.*

MY DEAR COMRADE:—I am sorry I cannot be present at the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

I send you all my kindly greeting, and invite you to hold your next meeting at this city.

Yours truly,

W. W. CALKINS.

LIEUTENANT GLEASON.

ELKTON, VA., *November 13, 1892.*

LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. GLEASON,

Chairman Committee on Invitations, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR:—I regret exceedingly that my health will not permit me to be present at the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. I am now in my seventieth year, and feel just a little old. Kind regards to my comrades in arms. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

F. C. NICHOLS,

*Late Major 25th Missouri Volunteer Infantry,
and 1st Missouri Regiment Vol.*

The Recording Secretary presented the following report, which, on motion of Major Crowell, was approved and ordered printed with the proceedings:

RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *November 15, 1892.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

SIR:—I have the honor to state that I have collected, since my last report,

On account of the Permanent Fund,	. . .	\$280 00	
“ “ “ “ General Fund,	. . .	575 00	\$855 00

And this amount I have transferred to the Treasurer.

On account of interest on the investment of the amount left to the Society by Colonel Dayton, I have received \$71.25, being one quarter's interest at six per cent., less five per cent. commission charged by the Trust Company, which I have also transferred to the Treasurer.

My report of the last meeting has been distributed among the members.

Some progress has been made in correcting the six reports for consolidation, and they can probably be issued before the next meeting.

CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary.

The Treasurer, General M. F. Force, submitted the following report, which, on motion of General Warner, was accepted, approved and ordered printed with the proceedings:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, }
 TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
November 15, 1892. }

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: -I have the honor to submit the following report:

PERMANENT FUND.

There was on hand at last report \$12,000 of U. S. registered 4 per cent. bonds, and in cash,	\$1,166 82	
Received interest on bonds,	480 00	
Received from Colonel C. Cadle, Recording Secretary,	280 00	
	<u> </u>	\$1,926 82

There has been no expenditure of this fund.

GENERAL FUND.

There was nothing in this fund at last report.		
Received from Colonel C. Cadle, Recording Sec., in cash,	\$423 75	
And in receipted bills, paid by him,	151 25	
	<u> </u>	\$575 00
Paid by giving credit to Colonel Cadle, who paid the bills:		
Printing letter heads,	\$ 4 75	
Salary of Recording Secy's clerk, 1890 and '91,	50 00	
Postage Stamps,	3 50	
Stenographic report of last meeting,	50 00	
Desk and chair for headquarters in Cincinnati,	43 00	
	<u> </u>	\$151 25
Printing circular notices of meetings, and postage on them for the years 1889, 1890, 1891,	65 41	
Stationery and postage for office use for Cor- responding Secretary for same period,	5 00	
Telegrams sent by order of last meeting,	4 05	
Box rent in Safe Deposit in Cincinnati,	5 00	
	<u> </u>	\$230 71
Balance,		344 29
		<u> </u>
		\$575 00

There is now in the Permanent Fund, \$12,000 of U. S.
 registered four per cent. bonds, and cash, . . . \$1,926 82
 In the General Fund, cash, 344 29

DAYTON TRUST FUND.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Received from the executor of the will of Col.
 L. M. Dayton, \$5000 00
 Invested in the Central Trust & Safe Deposit
 Company, ——— \$5000,00

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Received interest on the investment, \$71 25
 Being interest, \$75 00
 Less commission, 3 75

 \$71 25

This fund has now \$5000 invested and \$71.25 cash.

Colonel Dayton's will contained the following clause:—"I will and bequeath to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the sum of five thousand dollars, the same to be invested and held in trust by the President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, the income thereof to be used by them in behalf of the Society, in such manner as they may deem best."

I received the five thousand dollars from the executor through Colonel Cadle, Recording Secretary, on the 5th December, 1891, and deposited it with other funds of the Society in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, and at once notified my co-trustees. There was at first some diversity of opinion as to the investment to be made; and as one was in Alabama, one in New York, one in Cincinnati and one in Northern Ohio, it necessarily required some time before an agreement was reached by correspondence. Then a written authority to the Treasurer to make the investment made the rounds of the trustees to be signed by all. Finally, on the 10th of May, the written authority being received, I sent my check for \$5000 to the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Co. of Cincinnati, in a letter of which the following is a copy:

TREASURERS OFFICE, }
 May 10th, 1892 }

LEVI C. GOODALE,

President of Central Trust and Safe Deposit Co.:

DEAR SIR:—Partly owing to the widely separated residence of the four trustees, and partly to the fact that Colonel Cadle, by mischance, failed to mail a letter, supposing he had mailed it, a long time has elapsed since your last letter was received. I now enclose a check for \$5000, for the investment.

The fund was left by Colonel Dayton by a clause in his will as follows:—"I will and bequeath to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the sum of

five thousand dollars, the same to be invested and held in trust by the President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, the income thereof to be used by them in behalf of the Society in such manner as they may deem best."

General G. M. Dodge is now President, Colonel Cornelius Cadle is Recording Secretary, General Andrew Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary and M. F. Force, Treasurer. The purpose is to make a permanent investment, but power to withdraw upon reasonable notice must be retained. Investment to be made in the name of the above named officers and their successors in said successive offices, as trustees of the Dayton Fund of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, dividends to be paid to the Recording Secretary for the time being; the principal, or any part of it to be withdrawn only by the concurrent order of the four trustees for the time being. The Treasurer will be custodian of the certificate given by the Trust Co.

I enclose my authority for making the investment for your inspection, which you will please return.

Respectfully yours,

M. F. FORCE,

Treasurer, Society Army of the Tennessee.

I received the following letter attached to a copy of my letter:

CINCINNATI, *May 11, 1892.*

Received of General M. F. Force, Treasurer of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, check on Third National Bank of Cincinnati, for five thousand dollars, (\$5000) to the order of The Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company, to be by it invested and held on the terms and trust stated in the letter dated 10th May, 1892, a copy of which is hereto attached; said fund being known as the "Dayton Fund," of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

THE CENTRAL TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

[SEAL]

RICHARD DYMOND,

President.

The objection to investing the fund in government securities like the other fund of the Society, was, that the \$5000 would purchase only \$4300 of the bonds, and at their maturity we would receive only \$4300 for them, impairing to that extent the principal which the trustees are required to keep intact.

The stock-holders of the Central Trust and Safe Deposit Company are representative of the best people in Cincinnati. The company is authorized by law to act as guardian and administrator and trustee, to make investment of trust funds or take care of trust estates. It invests funds entrusted to it, and charges five per cent. of the resulting income for its care and responsibility.

As the Society determined or intimated, at the last meeting, that the Society will become extinct with the last surviving original member, and that the Permanent Fund must be consumed so as to disappear at the same time, and crumbling will begin as soon as bills, which must now be due, shall be presented, I present some memoranda, showing the history of the fund.

When the constitution was settled at the meeting in 1866, it was determined to make the Society perpetual, letting membership descend by inheritance, and, as no permanent society has succeeded without some endowment, it was resolved to create a permanent fund, and admission fees were given to constitute such fund. At the first meeting, the entire permanent fund, \$340.00, was appropriated, together with general fund of \$80.00, to payment of expenses of the meeting.

In my report to the meeting in Chicago in 1868, I said:

“It was determined, on the organization of the Society, to create a Permanent Fund, the interest of which would be enough to meet the incidental expenses, other than supper, of the annual meetings. For this purpose at least \$10,000.00 should be raised. We cannot always look to generous citizens to meet these expenses for us. Enthusiasm is a sentiment of too high pressure to be permanent.”

I reported that I had taken the responsibility of investing this fund in a government bond as soon as money enough had been received. When interest on the bond was received, that was added to the fund, and so it grew.

In those days \$10,000.00 would give an income of \$600.00. Now it requires \$15,000.00 of government bonds to do so.

This fund has not yet been specifically used to pay expenses of a meeting, but it has several times bridged over a chasm in our finances.

19th November, 1869, the \$340.00, contributed to the General Fund in 1866, was restored to the Permanent Fund. In October, 1877, the Permanent Fund contributed \$2008.92 towards the payment for printing and binding the first two consolidated volumes of reports.

September, 1885, it contributed \$830.14 to complete payment for the next two consolidated volumes.

August, 1887, it contributed \$357.35 to complete payment for printing the annual report.

In September, 1889, it transferred to the General Fund \$166.35, and September, 1891, \$245.00 to make up a deficiency in that fund.

M. F. FORCE,
Treasurer

Major Charles E. Pearce:—Mr. President, as chairman of the banquet committee, I would like to say that the committee, in the arrangement of the dining room, endeavored to follow the arrangement made at Chicago last year, of having the seats numbered and coupons issued. We have been unable to do that, but we think the members and their friends will be able to select their locations so that all will be satisfied.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the members of the local committee, called together for the purpose of this meeting, have, among other things, devised a little souvenir, of no special intrinsic merit as a work of art, and

of no special intrinsic value, but simply calculated to excite a pleasant memory on the part of you all, of the days that have gone, and of that grand army of which you formed an integral part, and which so long stood as a rock of defense against the inroads of rebeldom to the Ohio valley, and at the same time ceaselessly operated as a wedge to split treason in twain; that great army commanded successively by the imperturbable, silent, patient, and ever aggressive Grant, who passed a considerable portion of his more humble life in this city of St. Louis; by that magnificent soldier, whose name will live as long as military annals live, General Sherman, whose mortal remains now sleep in our midst, and who was for many years an honored citizen of our city of St. Louis; by that beau ideal of the American soldier whose life went out before Atlanta, and whose face is like the perfume of the sweet smelling rose to every true American, the gallant McPherson; by that magnificent soldier, that great representative of the volunteer force of our country, the heroic Logan; and then by that other glorious hero, who still remains with us to adorn the profession of arms, the gallant Howard; and led in its integral parts, its subdivisions of corps and divisions and regiments, by so many of the heroes of this war, whose fame will be the heritage of the nation, the Army of the Tennessee, which never failed from first to last to reach the objective point of its campaign, which never was defeated, and never was satisfied until it received, at Bentonville, the surrender of Johnson's army and the close of the great drama of war; and I am authorized by the committee to present this souvenir to you.

Gentlemen, you belonged to this magnificent force, and what a memory it is to you. We of other parts of the country, some of us from the Potomac, some of us from the James, and others from the other great armies of the nation, can almost envy you the pleasure which you must feel in the reminiscences that come in meetings like this. It is for the purpose of bringing to you a pleasant recollection of those days that the committee presents you this souvenir, which we hope you will carry with you to adorn your future meetings.

As Major Pearce concluded, he unfurled a beautifully painted banner representing the badge of the society.

The President:—On behalf of the Society of the Army of the

Tennessee, permit me to say that we appreciate the thoughtfulness and generosity of the committee, and on behalf of the Society I accept the souvenir with grateful thanks.

Colonel Cole announced that carriages would be in attendance at two o'clock for the purpose of conveying those of the members who desire to go in that way, to visit General Sherman's grave; others to go by train.

The following applications for membership in the Society were presented, and the same having been approved by the President and received the unanimous vote of the Society, the applicants were declared duly elected to membership:

John McLean Hazen, the oldest son of General William B. Hazen; Charles Ewing, the oldest son of General Charles Ewing, deceased; E. O. C. Ord, First Lieutenant United States Army, son of Major-General E. O. C. Ord, deceased; Charles M. McCook, son of General Edwin S. McCook, deceased; George Buckland, son of General R. P. Buckland, deceased; Horton Pope, son of General John Pope, deceased.

Colonel James F. How, Treasurer of the Committee on the monument to General Sherman, presented the following report:

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society, to raise a fund for the erection of a statue of General Sherman, in Washington, respectfully report as follows:

The committee organized by the election of General G. M. Dodge, President, Colonel C. Cadle, Secretary, and Colonel James F. How, Treasurer. Circulars were at once sent to every member of the Society, asking for a subscription to the fund; and also to the Commanders in Chief of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion, and to the Presidents of other military societies, asking for assistance from the members of their organizations. And on our solicitation, committees were also appointed in different states to solicit from the citizens their aid in the enterprise. Your committee feeling, as indicated in the resolutions under which they were appointed, that while it was proper that the movement should be inaugurated by this Society, of which General Sherman was so long the President, and which represents the army which he commanded during the greater part of the war, that still, his position before his retirement, as commander of the entire army, and his services to the country at large justified us in asking assistance from his friends and admirers wherever and to whatever organization they belong. It is our understanding that it is not, and never was, the expectation that the statue would be erected by the Society, but as considerable work was required to carry on the movement, it seemed more appropriate for us to undertake this labor, and that at the proper time all aid rendered from any source would be duly recognized.

After the first call upon the members of the Society, two additional circulars were issued to those who had not responded to the previous appeal. Congress was also called upon to assist the enterprise, and, as a result, a bill was passed and approved by the President, donating a site for the statue in Washington, and fifty thousand dollars for the erection of the pedestal, etc.

The result of all these efforts may be summed up as follows:

Appropriated by Congress,	\$50,000 00
Received from members of the Society, not including amounts subscribed by members who made their donations through the Commanderies of the Loyal Legion to which they belong,	2,253 85
Received from the Iowa Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, including subscriptions by its members who are members of this Society, and who made their sole subscriptions through the Commandery,	300 00
Received from the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, including subscriptions by its members who are members of this Society, and who made their sole subscriptions through the Commandery,	691 00
Received from the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, including subscriptions by its members who are members of this Society, and who made their sole subscriptions through the Commandery,	154 00
Received from the Nebraska Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion,	100 00
Received from the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion,	215 00
Received from the Washington and Oregon Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, including subscriptions by its members who are members of this Society, and who made their sole subscriptions through the Commandery,	185 50
Received from John A. Logan Post, G. A. R.,	25 00
Received from Frank P. Blair Post, G. A. R.,	100 00
Received from the survivors of the 13th Regiment, (Sherman's old Regiment) which amount was raised by the special and energetic efforts of Captain F. P. Muhlenberg,	110 50
Received from the citizens of Detroit, Michigan, in response to the appeal of a local committee, headed by Colonel F. J. Hecker,	2,500 00
Received from the citizens of Washington, D. C., in response to the zealous efforts of Hon. Frank Hatton,	1,875 00
	<hr/>
	\$58,509 85
Less cost of printing and mailing circulars	24 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$58,485 85

The prompt action of Congress in passing the bill referred to, was largely due to the earnest work and attention given to the matter by General John W. Noble, and General D. B. Henderson. Our very grateful acknowledgements are also due to Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, Member of Congress from Kentucky, for the great assistance rendered by him in the matter. The law, as passed, reads as follows:

An act for preparation of a site and erection of a pedestal for statue of late General William T. Sherman, and appropriating the sum of fifty thousand dollars therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late General William T. Sherman in the city of Washington; said site to be selected by, and said pedestal to be erected under the supervision of the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General commanding the army, and any part of the sum hereby appropriated not needed for preparation of site and the erection of a pedestal may be used and expended in the completion of said statue of the late General William T. Sherman.

Approved, July 5, 1892.

In conclusion we attach hereto the names of the members of the Society who have thus far aided us with their subscriptions. There still remains two hundred and thirty from whom we are yet to hear, and we trust that from the additional subscriptions we hope to receive from them and the aid that will yet be extended to us by additional commanderies of the Loyal Legion, by the Grand Army and from other sources, that there will be a rapid and substantial increase of the sum above reported, to such an amount as will enable the erection of the statue worthy of our leader and of the great work he accomplished.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES F. HOW,
Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE
WHO HAVE SUBSCRIBED TO THE FUND FOR A
STATUE TO GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

Andrus, Captain W. D. E., Rockford, Ill.
Avery, Colonel Wm. (Ill. L. L.), Woodstock, Ill.
Atkins, General S. D., Freeport, Ill.
Adams, Lieutenant H. C., Indianapolis, Ind.
Barnes, Colonel J. W., Memphis, Mo.
Brumbach, Colonel Jefferson, Kansas City, Mo.
Buckland, General R. P., Fremont, Ohio.
Blakeslee, Captain E., Ironton, Wis.
Burns, Captain Wm. S., Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y.

Bennett, Captain J. L., Chicago, Ill.
Blair, Andrew A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bell, Captain Jno. N., Dayton, Ohio.
Brush, Lieutenant Sam'l T., Carterville, Ill.
Banks, Captain J. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Black, General Jno. C., Chicago, Ill.
Bixby, Captain A. S., Danville, Ill.
Barto, Captain A., St. Cloud, Minn.
Barrett, Major S. E., Chicago, Ill.
Bingham, General J. D. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
Borland, Lieutenant M. W. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
Barlow, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W., U. S. A., El Paso, Tex.
Cadle, Colonel C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Campbell, Captain R. M., Peoria, Ill.
Cole, Colonel Nelson, St. Louis, Mo.
Coon, Brevet Brigadier-General Datus E., San Diego, Cal.
Chase, Captain R. J., Sioux City, Iowa.
Carpenter, Colonel C. C., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
Coleman, Colonel D. C., St. Louis, Mo.
Corse, General Jno. M., Winchester, Mass.
Cherry, Captain E. V., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Crane, Lieutenant John, New York, N. Y.
Castle, Captain H. A., St. Paul, Minn.
Churchill, General Mendal, Zanesville, Ohio.
Callender, Captain B. M., Chicago, Ill.
Dawes, Colonel E. C., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dement, Lieutenant H. D., Joliet, Ill.
Dodge, General G. M., New York, N. Y.
Dyer, Major C. H. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
Dyer, Colonel D. P., St. Louis, Mo.
Dunlap, Lieutenant J. R., Mound Prairie, Ind.
Evans, Captain Jno. A., Frayzesburg, Ohio.
Emerson, Colonel G. W., Chicago, Ill.
Everest, Captain J. G. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
Force, General M. F., Sandusky, Ohio.
Frary, Captain R. B., Lamoille, Ill.
Frick, Captain C. A., Burlington, Iowa.
Fisher, Lieutenant F. P., Chicago, Ill.
Fisk, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C., Denver, Col.
Fegan, Captain J. D., Clinton, Iowa.
Frederick, General C. H., Omaha, Neb.
Fabrique, Major A. H., Wichita, Kansas.
Flynn, Major Patrick, Rockford, Ill.
Francis, Captain Owen, Lima, Ohio.
Fisher, Colonel C. W., Denver, Col.
Fallows, Rev. Samuel, Chicago, Ill.
Gresham, General W. Q., Chicago, Ill.

Gibson, Surgeon W. H., Chariton, Iowa.
 Gandolfo, Colonel John B., St. Louis, Mo.
 Gladding, Lieutenant Charles, Lincoln, Placer Co., Cal.
 Godfrey, Colonel G. L., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Grant, Colonel F. D., Vienna, Austria.
 Gilman, Colonel L. O. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
 Hitchcock, Major P. M., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Hurd, Captain E. O., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Harding, Lieutenant A. J., Chicago, Ill.
 Hipp, Major Charles, St. Marys, Ohio.
 How, Colonel Jas. F., St. Louis, Mo.
 Hamilton, General S., New York.
 Hamilton, Lieutenant E. B., Quincy, Ill.
 Hartshorn, Surgeon D. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Howard, General O. O., Governor's Island, N. Y.
 Higley, Captain M. A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Hedley, Captain F. Y., Bunker Hill, Ill.
 Hickenlooper, General A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Henderson, Colonel D. B., Dubuque, Iowa.
 Hitt, Lieutenant Jno. W., Kansas City, Mo.
 Heafford, Major Geo. H. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
 Hodges, Captain W. R. (Mo. L. L.), St. Louis, Mo.
 Hildt, Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. H., Canal Dover, Ohio.
 Irwin, Colonel B. J. D., Chicago, Ill.
 Jacobson, Colonel A., Chicago, Ill.
 Jonas, Colonel E., White Castle, La.
 Jenkins, Colonel W. A. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
 Kueffner, Brigadier-General W. C., Belleville, Ill.
 Kellogg, Colonel C. C., Leadville, Col.
 Knee, Colonel S. G., Colesburg, Iowa.
 Kilbourne, Colonel James, Columbus, Ohio.
 Keller, Captain L., Dayton, Ohio.
 Krughoff, Major L., Nashville, Ill.
 Leach, Captain W. B., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Lambert, Captain L. E., St. Marys, Ohio.
 Letton, Lieutenant Theo. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Lademan, Captain O. C., St. Louis, Mo.
 Loomis, Colonel Jno. M. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
 Lanstrum, Captain C. E., Galesburg, Ill.
 Muhlenburg, Major F. P., Galesburg, Mich.
 Mulvane, Lieutenant D. A., Topeka, Kansas.
 McNulta, General John, Bloomington, Ill.
 Magdeburg, Captain F. H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Menken, Captain J. S., Memphis, Mo.
 McLure, Colonel Jno. D., Peoria, Ill.
 McArthur, Colonel Jas. N., Buffalo, N. Y.
 McAuley, Captain J. T., Chicago, Ill.

MacMurray, Captain J. C., Binghamton, N. Y.
Madigan, Lieutenant M. F., Cleveland, Ohio.
Marshall, General Wm. R., St. Paul, Minn.
McArthur, General John, Chicago, Ill.
Mahon, Major Sam'l, Ottumwa, Iowa.
McGrath, Captain M. J., Chicago, Ill.
Mann, Lieutenant R. H., Chester, Ill.
McClaghry, Major R. W., Chicago, Ill.
Morrill, Major H. L., St. Louis, Mo.
McConnell, Captain Ezra, Flushing, Ohio.
Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel E. D., Chicago, Ill.
Mason, Major Geo. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
McGrath, Captain M. J. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
Mead, Lieutenant W. G. (Ill. L. L.) Chicago, Ill.
Mason, Captain R. H., Chicago, Ill.
Noble, General J. W., Washington, D. C.
Nichols, Major F. C., Harrisburg, Pa.
Nutt, Captain E. E., Sidney, Ohio.
Nuckolls, Lieutenant Ezra, Eldora, Iowa.
Neely, Captain J. C. (Ill. L. L.) Chicago, Ill.
Oates, Lieutenant James, Cincinnati, Ark.
Oglesby, General R. J., Elkhart, Ill.
Porter, Lieutenant Jas. W., Chicago, Ill.
Paddock, Major Geo. L., Chicago, Ill.
Paddock, Major J. W., Omaha, Neb.
Plummer, Dr. S. C., Rock Island, Ill.
Putney, Lieutenant F. H., Waukesha, Wis.
Prophet, Captain H. S., Lima, Ohio.
Pope, General John, St. Louis, Mo.
Pope, Major W. S. (Mo. L. L.) St. Louis, Mo.
Pitzman, Captain Julius, St. Louis, Mo.
Partridge, Captain C. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pratt, Lieutenant C. L., Minneapolis, Minn.
Ross, General L. F., Iowa City, Iowa.
Reece, Lieutenant A. N., Chicago, Ill.
Rohr, Surgeon G. W., Rockford, Ill.
Roots, Colonel L. H., Little Rock, Ark.
Ruff, Captain W. A., Chicago, Ill.
Riebsame, Captain C., Bloomington, Ill.
Ravold, M., St. Louis, Mo.
Rapp, Lieutenant Isaac, Carbondale, Ill.
Rumsey, Captain I. P., Chicago, Ill.
Rumsey, Captain J. W., Seattle, Wash.
Raynor, Colonel W. H., Toledo, Ohio.
Rogers, Captain T. S., (Ill. L. L.), Red Oak, Iowa.
Sanborn, General J. W., St. Paul, Minn.
Stilwell, Lieutenant L., Erie, Kansas.

Smith, Captain S. T., Denver, Col.
 Smith, Captain Chas. W., Kokomo, Ind.
 Sexton, Captain Jas. A., Chicago, Ill.,
 Smith, Captain J. Alex., Jacksonville, Ill.
 Sabine, Surgeon A., Garden City, Kansas.
 Seay, Colonel A. J., Guthrie, Oklahoma.
 Sherman, Major Hoyt, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Stevens, Captain T. N., Stanton, Mich.
 Sherman, Lieutenant H. S., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Skilton, John D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Smith, Lieutenant Chas. H., Aurora, Ill.
 Smith, Major C. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Spiegelhalter, Dr. Jos., St. Louis, Mo.
 Schenk, Captain John, St. Louis, Mo.
 Smith, Colonel Milo, Marshalltown, Iowa.
 Stiesmeier, Captain Chas., St. Louis, Mo.
 Spaulding, Lieutenant E. B., Sioux City, Iowa.
 Schuster, Captain Geo., St. Louis, Mo.
 Swords, Major H. L., Washington, D. C.
 Smith, General Jno. E., (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
 Stibbs, General J. H. (Ill. L. L.), Chicago, Ill.
 Sylvis, Captain G. W., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Sprague, General J. W. (Wash. L. L.) Tacoma, Wash.
 Steele, Major G. R., Decatur, Ill.
 Taggart, Colonel G. I., Savannah, Ga.
 Thrall, Dr. W. R., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Tripp, Captain S. S., Peoria, Ill.
 Vogleson, Colonel Wm. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Williamson, Lieutenant A. W., Rock Island, Ill.
 Ware, Captain Addison, New York, N. Y.
 Wilson, Major T. P., St. Paul, Minn.
 Worley, Lieutenant I. C., Lewistown, Ill.
 Wardner, Surgeon H., La Porte, Ind.
 Wilson, Lieutenant F. C., Chicago, Ill.
 Willison, Major A., Creston, Iowa.
 Welker, Colonel Fred., San Francisco, Cal.
 Winslow, General E. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ware, Captain Wm. E., St. Louis, Mo.
 Warner, General Willard, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Woodhull, General Max., Washington, D. C.
 Warrens, Captain C. H., Corvallis, Oregon.
 Warner, Colonel C. G., St. Louis, Mo.
 Wilson, General Jas. G., New York.
 Williamson, General J. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Waterhouse, Colonel A. C., Chicago, Ill.
 Williams, Captain W. S., Canton, Ohio.
 Zickerick, Captain Wm., Ripon, Wis.

NOT MEMBERS.

Fitzgerald, Christopher, Rivèrdale, Cal.
Kidder, Major H. M., Chicago, Ill.
McKinney, F., Marble Falls, Texas.
Rehwinkel, F., Bridgeport, Conn.
Riddell, J. M., Blocton, Ala.
Van Osdel, Captain J. M., Chicago, Ill.
Turner,——Gardiner, Oregon.

Colonel How:—These two subscriptions, made by the G. A. R. Posts in St. Louis, are the only ones yet received from that order.

Lieutenant Matteson:—I wish to add the subscription of Post 5, George H. Thomas, of the Department of Illinois—one hundred and fifty dollars.

The President:—You have heard the report of the committee. What is your pleasure in relation to it?

General Warner:—I move that it be received, and the thanks of the Society extended to the members of the committee.

Captain Sexton:—And the committee continued?

General Warner:—Yes; that the committee be continued.

The motion prevailed.

Announcement was made of the subscription of General A. V. Rice, of Ohio—\$25.00.

Colonel How:—At the last meeting of the Society, a resolution was passed, authorizing a donation of not exceeding five hundred dollars, in aid of the local committees preparing for the entertainment of the Society in different cities. The local committee here, acting on that idea, concluded that the Society meant that we should raise as little money outside as possible, and that the whole five hundred dollars was to be given the committee. Our cloth has been cut accordingly. I would like to have that appropriation made.

On motion of Colonel Jacobson, the sum of \$500.00 was appropriated for the use of the local committee.

Captain Hodges presented the following invitation, which, on motion of Captain Sexton, was accepted with thanks.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, }
 ST. LOUIS, *November 11, 1892.* }

To the Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

SIR:—On behalf of the Board of Directors and the Faculty of Washington University, I wish to extend to the members of your organization, and to their ladies, an invitation to be present and witness the review of the Corps of Cadets of this university by General J. M. Schofield, Thursday, November 17th, at 3 o'clock, at the Art Museum, corner of Lucas Place and Nineteenth street.

The review will be followed by a reception in the Art Museum, at which the members of your organization, with the ladies accompanying them, are requested to be present.

Very respectfully,

W. S. CHAPLIN,
Chancellor.

Also the following invitation, which, on motion of Lieutenant Matteson, was referred to the local committee to arrange for a time when such of the members as chose to go might visit the establishment:

ST. LOUIS, *November 16, 1892.*

MAJOR LEO RASSIEUR,

Chairman of the Committee of Entertainment, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, City:

DEAR SIR:—It would afford us much pleasure to have the honor of receiving the members of the Army of the Tennessee, and we hereby tender them an invitation, through you, to visit our establishment to-morrow afternoon, or any other time that suits their convenience best.

Anticipating that the gentlemen will honor us with their visit in a body, we remain,

Yours respectfully,
 ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION,
Per E. S. CLAUSS.

Also the following, which, on motion of General Pearson, was referred in the same manner as the preceding one:

ST. LOUIS, *November 16, 1892.*

CAPTAIN W. R. HODGES,

City:

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to offer to the members of the Army of the Tennessee, as a token of respect, and for the benefit of those who avoid stronger liquids, a case of American Lithia Water, which I consider the most palatable water offered to the connoisseurs.

Respectfully yours,

ENNO SANDER.

MEMORIAL
OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

55

The President:—If there is no further current business, we will listen to the paper to be presented by Colonel W. M. Vogleson.

Colonel Vogleson's paper, which was read, at his request, by General Hickenlooper, was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY
OF THE TENNESSEE:

Having been detailed by our President to write an article on the Commissary Department in the War, with his permission I have chosen to designate the subject, "The Subsistence Department," that being the legal designation. There was an article issued by the department called "Commissary," sometimes designated "Old Commissary," and knowing you as he does, he knew that by that name he would, perhaps, interest you in the subject.

I have been out of the service now more than twenty-six years. There are on the roster of your Society, many, any of whom would have done much better. There is Macfeely and Hawkins, both having been continuously on duty in the department; and of the volunteers there is Carpenter, Perry, Kellogg and others, much more competent than the writer.

Regarding as I do the subsistence of an army as most important of any of the departments in the organization, I am gratified that the department in which I had the honor to serve during the war, has been thus recognized by this Society.

During the past thousands of years, great nations have existed and vast armies organized for conquest or defense. This shows that war is the normal condition of man, has been since the creation, and may continue to be for centuries to come. Therefore, the importance of governments maintaining their military schools for educating its cadets, fitting them for all arms of service, and strictly enforcing principles of the highest honor and integrity. It has been said that it cost the government one thousand dollars to make a soldier, to enlist, clothe, drill and subsist him until he has become a well instructed, hardy soldier. Here is where the good work and efficient service of the subsistence department comes in. Your soldier has cost the thousand dollars, maintain him now with good, sound, healthy rations, and he is always able and ready for the most arduous duty he may be called upon to perform, marching, fighting and all the fatiguing incidents to forced marches and

terrible conflicts. Should your commissary fail for three days to bring your subsistence from the rear, you cannot fight the enemy in the front, who, if well subsisted and without arms, may overrun and capture a starved army.

To constitute an army, first comes the man, next and at once and daily, thereafter, comes the demand of nature, the ammunition for the man, then the material for the more rapid destruction of his enemy, powder, lead, etc., and all new appliances. But with all these, his inventions, man is the first requisite for an army; he is from the hand of the great creative force, God. His subsistence is the product of the earth, and the earth also, and its products are his. This much the Almighty has supplied as the basis for an army and for war—all things else are the inventions of man. The soldier can not long exist without subsistence; he may be without powder and ball, but he can club his musket or use the bayonet, thus use a part of his invention. Subsistence is the greatest and most important requisite of any for war, and that depended largely upon the efficiency of the commissaries who administered the department. I do not imply that the most important officer in the army is the commissary—the most important is the general in command, who should be the best commissary for supplies requisite for all the departments of an efficient army. That of subsistence should have the first and most careful attention.

Ancient history informs us that Xerxes, king of Persia, organized an army of five million of souls, and for the subsistence of which more than six hundred thousand bushels of wheat were required daily. This, according to the present standard of weight for a bushel of wheat, would be more than seven pounds per day for each person; and when the other necessary articles of the ration were added, how was it possible to supply so vast an army? But Herodotus informs us that Xerxes had employed himself during four years making preparations for this war. If true, here was a model commissary of subsistence.

Cambyses, king of Persia, once gave his son, Cyrus, instructions not to embark in any expedition until he had first provided a subsistence for his army. Famine is an enemy against which the ability and valor of general and soldiers can effect nothing, and which the number of troops serves only to reinforce.

Napoleon, famed as he was as a great soldier, was also famed as a great commissary of subsistence, and to that is largely attributed his greatness as a general.

I do not believe that the history of all wars will show that any army was as well subsisted as your Army of the Tennessee, under your own great commander, General Grant.

You all take delight in the recollection that the Army of the Tennessee never lost a battle.

Grant was great in every way. As a commander and a provider he looked into the wants and necessities of his soldiers. He was ably seconded by his chiefs of department—General Hawkins, then General Macfeely in the field, both of whom are members of this Society; then there was General T. J. Haines, purchasing and supervising commissary at St. Louis—all trained soldiers from West Point. Too much can not be said of their fitness and ability as subsistence officers. Haines purchased and disbursed more than sixty million of dollars for subsistence stores. From '61 to '65 about one-fifth of all the stores were supplied through him, and woe be to the contractor who sought his friendship by the smallest favor. He ever after despised that man.

I may say, I believe he gave his life for his country's cause as truly as any general shot in battle; and if the fortunes of war had cast the lot of many of these men in some other branch of the service, their names might have been heralded throughout the land as great soldiers, and gone down in books as heroes in our great struggle.

In a great war, such as we had, many commissary of subsistence were called into service from the volunteers. I do not wish to ignore them—the profession of arms was not theirs. They entered the service from patriotic motives. Many of them ably and faithfully aided their chiefs in the details of supplying the soldier with daily rations.

The legislative history of the subsistence department of the United States Army from June 16th, 1775, to August 15th, 1876, compiled under the direction of the Commissary General of Subsistence by John W. Barringer, Major and Commissary of Subsistence and Brevet-Brigadier General United States Army, shows that from the beginning of the organization of the army of the Continental Congress it has been the care and constant study of the heads of the department and its officers to give the soldier the best possible ration, having first a due regard to the health and comfort, next the cost of the ration. And I may say, from personal experience and contact with the chief of the depart-

ment under which I served, and the most efficient of the volunteers with whom I came in contact, the chief subject of conversation and discussion was "Beans, Peas, Rice and Hominy," which covered the entire subject of subsistence; and how best to care for the stores, improve the rations, etc. So constant did this subject prevail among us, that when our friends came among us, some one would say, "Oh, here it is again, 'Beans, Peas, Rice and Hominy;' let's go."

On the 16th of June, 1775, the next day after creating the office of general and electing George Washington to fill the same, the Continental Congress passed a resolution, of which the following is an extract:

"That there be one commissary general of stores and provisions."

There was a chaotic condition of the forces at Boston in 1775, composed as they were of the volunteers hurriedly brought together from the neighboring colonies, each having its own commissary; and committees from the various towns, large and small, were engaged in collecting supplies. On July 10th the General wrote Congress of the precarious situation of supplying an army in active operation, and suggested the appointment of one head, who should have sole charge, and recommended Joseph Trumball, of Connecticut, for the position. He was probably chosen for the reason that, as commissary for the Connecticut troops, he displayed great ability.

On July 19th, 1775, the Congress resolved that Joseph Trumball be commissary general of the stores and provisions of the armies of the United Colonies. He was so announced in general orders, July 31, 1775, and thus some order was brought out of chaos. The first legislation fixing the component parts of the ration was passed November 4th, 1776.

On March 14th, 1777, Congress appointed a committee of Congress to inquire into the conduct of the commissaries. In their report they find the conduct of several very exceptional, "either from want of ability, or integrity in discharging their trusts, by which means the public will suffer great loss. And if the extravagance and dissipation of public money continues while such numbers of disqualified persons are continued in that employ, who, regardless of the general good, are raising the price against each other under an idea of receiving compensation proportioned to

the sums they expended” A code of subsistence regulations of more than forty articles were adopted June 10th, 1777, and a form of commission issued and signed by the President of the Colonial Congress. Officers for the reorganized department were elected. Joseph Trumball was re-elected Chief.

The new regulations not being satisfactory to Joseph Trumball, on the 19th of July, 1777, he wrote to Congress, asking that his successor might be designated at an early day. His resignation was received on the 2nd day of August, 1777; and on the 5th of the same month, William Buchannan was elected. After the resignation of Colonel Trumball, he was elected one of the Commissioners of the Board of War, a highly important office. He died 23rd of July, 1778.

March 31st, 1779, a committee of Congress, to whom the subject of his death and service as Commissary General had been referred, made a highly eulogistic report; after the adoption of which Congress, in consideration of Colonel Trumball's distinguished service as therein set forth, voted to his heirs a liberal commission on the sums disbursed by him during his commissariat. It thus appears no fixed compensation had been provided, and commissions were paid.

William Buchannan having succeeded Colonel Trumball, it is to be presumed he resigned shortly after and prior to March 30th, 1778. As at that date Congress appointed a committee to confer with Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth to ascertain if he would accept the position On the 14th of April, 1778, Congress passed a resolution further regulating the department, Colonel Wadsworth having accepted the position, the compensation being fixed at one-half to two per cent. for the officers.

On January 1st, 1780, Ephraim Blaine was elected Commissary General, vice General Wadsworth, resigned. A resolution passed January 1st, 1780, giving the Commissary General, instead of a percentage of money disbursed, a salary of forty thousand dollars per annum. The allowance for the purchasing commissary was fixed at two per cent. on twenty fold the cost articles were sold at in 1774.

The department of purchase was reorganized by resolution of Congress, November 30th, 1780, further defining the duties of the officers of the department. The compensation was fixed for the Commissary General at one hundred and seventy-seven dollars

per month. Contrasting the compensation above named with that of January 1st, 1780, of forty thousand dollars, it is fair to presume there must have been a vast improvement in the currency in so short a time. By resolution of the same date, Commissary General Blaine was continued in the same office under the new organization.

By resolution of Congress passed July 10th, 1781, the duties of the commissariat were, by the Board of War, transferred to the head of the Treasury Department, which was then styled Superintendent of Finances.

The act of Congress transferring the Subsistence Department to the Treasury Department, seems to have been unfortunate, inasmuch as the system began by General Trumball, and carried out by his successors, General Buchannan, General Wadsworth and General Blaine appeared to have been the beginning of the present system finally adopted in 1818, which has been improved on since, and finally so successfully carried the army through the great war of the rebellion.

The British army surrendered October 19th, 1781, and this ended the war of the Revolution.

The resolution of Congress, June 2nd, 1784, disbanded the army, and reduced the force to eighty men. The next day, June 3rd, an act was passed to enlist seven hundred militia for one year.

April 12th, 1785, the act was passed authorizing the Commissioners of the Treasury to contract for the supply of rations at such places and such quantities as the Secretary of War shall judge necessary. The contract system appears to have prevailed more than thirty years under the Treasury Department, the Superintendent of Finance, Board of Treasury, Commissioners of the Treasury, Purveyor of Public Supplies, etc., etc.

The war of 1812 and the Florida war came on. The contract system proved a failure, threatening great disaster to the army, as shown by the reports of officers of the army.

General Scott says the movements of an army are necessarily subordinate to its means of subsistence, or, as Marshall Saxe expresses it, "to considerations of the belly," and gave various other strong reasons against the contract system.

General Gaines says: "The sub-contractor at Wilmington has not furnished a day's rations for two weeks. The troops are often obliged to draw damaged rations, or none at all; and if

called before heaven to answer whether we had lost more men by the badness of the provision than by the fire of the enemy, I should give it as my opinion that we had."

General Smyth says: "I do not expect a contractor to supply us provisions. I received a number of returns from Lewistown showing many unfit for duty for want of provisions." Colonel Winder says: "We are literally starving at this end of the line for bread, and unless the supply is more abundant the contractors will be answerable for consequences more fatal to their country than treason."

Major Armistead writes for ammunition and says: "My greatest concern is want of provision, which if not supplied we will inevitably have to evacuate this post."

In the campaign of General Jackson against the Indians in the Florida war, numerous letters were sent by him to the War Department stating the condition of his army for want of provision and failure of the contractor. This state of affairs as presented by General Jackson and previously by Generals Scott, Gaines and others, caused Congress to take action which resulted in the permanent establishment of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, in 1818.

George Gibson of Pennsylvania was appointed Commissary General of Subsistence from April 18th, 1818; the new system not going into effect until June 1st, 1819. General Jackson, whose experience as a commanding officer made him an excellent authority, had taken great interest in the formation of the Subsistence Department on a permanent basis.

In a very able report of John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, December 15th, 1818, he says: "On the quality of the ration and the system of supplying and issuing it, which I propose to consider, the health, comfort and efficiency of the army mainly depends. Too much care can not be bestowed on this important subject; for let the military system be ever so perfect in other particulars, any considerable deficiency in these, must, in all great military operations, expose an army to the greatest disaster. All human efforts must of necessity be limited by the means of subsistence. Food sustains the immense machinery of war and gives the impulse to all its operations, and if this essential be withdrawn, even but a few days, the whole must cease to act."

Since the appointment of General Gibson as Commissary Gen-

eral of Subsistence in 1818, when an excellent code of subsistence was adopted, nearly every Congress has legislated on the subject and authorized improvements in the ration and in the conduct of the department. General Gibson served his country in his department with honorable distinction over forty-three years. He died, September 29th, 1861.

Colonel Joseph P. Taylor, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, was promoted to fill the vacancy with the rank of Brigadier General. On the 29th of June, 1864, General Taylor died, after having served continuously as an officer of the department more than thirty-five years. Colonel Amos B. Eaton, the senior assistant, was appointed the successor of General Taylor. General Eaton was retired from active service by general orders, after serving in his department thirty-five years, ten of which was as Commissary General.

General Alexander E. Shiras, senior assistant, was, by direction of the President, announced as acting Commissary General of Subsistence and ordered to relieve General Eaton; June 23rd, 1874, he was appointed to the full rank of Brigadier General. General Shiras died on the 14th of April, 1875, less than one year after he became chief of the department.

Colonel Robert Macfeely, Commissary of Subsistence, was appointed Commissary General, with rank of Brigadier General, vice General Shiras, deceased. He served his department until July 1st, 1890, when he was retired under the provisions of the law.

On his retirement, Colonel Beekman DuBarry was appointed Brigadier General and Commissary General of Subsistence, vice General Macfeely, retired, and I believe General DuBarry is now the chief of the department. General Macfeely is now an honored member of your Society; he was chief commissary of the Army of the Tennessee in the field under our own beloved and illustrious General Grant, who became President of the Republic he had served; and during his administration a vacancy occurring in the Subsistence Department of the army by the death of General Shiras, he appointed in his stead, General Robert Macfeely, who had served under him. It is fair to presume that during that service he discovered the extraordinary ability, loyalty and high integrity of General Macfeely, and thus came about the appointment.

The magnitude of the operations of the Subsistence Department

during the war is shown by the statement of the department by General Barringer, that from July 1st, 1861, to June 30th, 1865, the total amount disbursed for subsistence was \$361,786,991.83.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in his annual report for 1865, in referring to the Subsistence Department, said: "During the war this branch of the service never failed; it answered to the demand. And it was ever ready to meet the national call."

How well we all recollect the portentous clouds of coming trouble to our country in the years preceding the actual outbreak, (on the election of that wonderful and foreordained man, Lincoln, to the Presidency, legally and constitutionally chosen to that office;) Sumpter was fired upon, our flag insulted, then came the inward struggle in each patriotic heart.

The writer felt it to be a duty that each loyal state, which had sent Lincoln to his great work, should hold up his hands, and he then drew up a petition to the Legislature of his state (Ohio), praying that a resolution be passed pledging the state to Lincoln for one hundred thousand men and \$1,000,000. Within a few days our senator replied enclosing a paper with a printed enlistment heading, and saying to me—"now go to work." I confess to holding that paper about twelve hours, knowing my utter unfitness and ignorance of military affairs; the struggle was going on within me; then the thought what better right had I to hold back than any other. That final thought brought me to a sense of my duty. The result was a company of volunteers started in April, 1861, and I believe it was the first company in Ohio tendered the state for three years or during the war. This company went with the 24th Ohio, and was the second regiment in Camp Chase.

I was detailed by Governor Dennison to report to Hon. Columbus Delano, the Commissary General for Ohio, for duty, was in his office a few days only. I could not stand it, the active war was going on outside, the marching and mustering in of volunteers, the activity, was there. Falling sick with a fever I returned to my home, was commissioned a First Lieutenant of that regiment, and being sick declined; was afterwards appointed First Lieutenant, 27th Ohio, (our own beloved Fuller was then Colonel); recovering, I reported for duty, and at once went on duty as R. Q. M. of that regiment, subsistence being supplied by contract at a price per ration, by the state.

There was a regiment of patriots, the early boys of '61 offering

their lives, their all, on the altar of their glorious country; having done this much they believed that to get their supplies, guns, ammunition and clothing, all that was required was to go to the Q. M. and pick out such as they wanted. I found that when I drew in bulk, I was obliged to give receipts, and knew I must have receipts. Then came the complaint about "red tape." Having procured a copy of army regulations, I became a student and managed to keep pretty straight by saying paragraph so and so army regulations forbids this, or requires that. After awhile a paymaster came around to see the patriots, and when many were confronted with charges against them, amounting to more money than they had ever heard of, there was a hustling around to find out what they had given receipts for, and what they had done with the stuff. They soon found the "nail keg system" would not work, and after getting the tangle fixed up, all went well.

Suddenly and unexpectedly we were ordered to St. Louis. The battle at Wilson's Creek had been fought. Of course we expected to have a few days' notice, time to pack trunks, etc.; each officer had his trunk, and some sergeants also. On our arrival at East St. Louis by rail, we were obliged to unload and carry the camp equipment and baggage to the ferry boat. A detail was soon on hand, and in that party were two soldiers, one a German, who had to be frequently hurried up. They would stop and appear to be arguing on some serious subject, and then drink from a canteen. On taking up the canteen and saying, "What have you here?" the German replied, "Vater." On pulling the cork, I found he had made a mistake; it was whisky. As the whisky was falling to the ground, he said, in a very serious way, "Oh, vat a pity!" I thought the same, and said I would make it all right. And here was the first instance I had observed which made me begin to believe that whisky was no good as an article of subsistence, and which was always afterward confirmed when details were made for extra duty men. The more whisky supplied, the less extra duty was performed.

While at Camp Benton our ration of soft bread, of excellent quality, was supplied from a bakery in St. Louis. Fuller was a great provider. He had a copy of army regulations, and studied it, I thought, night and day, and was particular that every company should have all the law allowed; and so before we left St. Louis every pick, spade, shovel, tent and all else authorized was in

the camp, except an army wagon and six mules for each company. Again, and without reasonable notice, as we thought, we were ordered to break camp. Being in the office of General Haines drawing supplies, Colonel McKeever informed me that my regiment was under orders to march; that I had better hurry to camp. I did so, but did not find six mules and a Government wagon for each company, but an open stone wagon with two mules each, which had been picked up for the emergency on the streets. Well, when such little wagons were loaded with the entire outfit of each company, we reached the boat about midnight—four miles in six hours! Stores had been placed on the boat, and an officer was there to take my receipts. We finally, by river and rail, brought up at Mexico, Missouri, where hard-tack was first issued. That raised a row. The company officers went to the colonel; the colonel came to me; the appalling situation was explained; we tried to better it. I found a small bakery in the town, bought some flour, had bakers detailed from the regiment in charge of a sergeant. The sergeant borrowed his captain's uniform and sword. On going to the bakery in the morning, the product was dough, running over the floor, mixed with the blood of a wounded soldier, who had been put to sword by the sergeant. Whisky had gotten in. The result: the wounded sent to the hospital in St. Louis, and I think he died from his wound; the officer under whose care he was sent, on following his command (we had marched towards Lexington), was made a prisoner. No soft bread; nothing but hard-tack and remainder of the flour, which the boys said was useless without saleratus; that being supplied, bread of a kind was made which was more dangerous than the enemy. Arriving at Kansas City, we were very short of supplies, but in a short time rations came from Fort Leavenworth, and for a while we had the regular rations. At Kansas City, and before we left for Springfield, by an order of General Sturgis, I had been detailed as commissary of his brigade, and our march was from Kansas City to Springfield, Missouri; to Sedalia and Commerce, Missouri; *via* St. Louis to New Madrid; Island 10; to Hamburg Landing, finally at Corinth. My duties all this time had been that of commissary and quartermaster for my own regiment and such other troops as were attached, Fuller always being in command. My duties continued to be complex, until our arrival at Oxford, Mississippi. Having been appointed by President Lincoln a

commissary of subsistence, and ordered to report to General Grant, I was assigned to duty with General McArthur, 6th Division, 17th A. C. The stores having been destroyed at Holly Springs, sent us on the back track. We had, for a short time, to hustle for subsistence; with details of foragers we went to the country. An officer was hurried to Memphis, and came out with three hundred Government wagons loaded with supplies. They were needed for the troops in our rear. The emergency would not permit the waste of time to receive and check off the stores from three hundred wagons. They were tumbled into the railroad depot, and then distributed as rapidly as possible to points in our rear, the railroad having been repaired. Of course I gave receipts for the stores as invoiced to me. Now, that looks like a hazardous business method, but what is that to the prompt supply of rations to hungry soldiers? I once, under similar circumstances, received and issued a steamboat load of stores (eight hundred tons), consisting of all the components of the ration, and gave receipts for the same.

At Memphis, being assigned a steamboat, the "Mary Forsythe," I put on board two hundred thousand rations for General McArthur's division. Our fleet landed at Duckport, Louisiana. The negroes came to us in great numbers. They must be subsisted or starve, and, to even up on the expense of their subsistence, I had details of soldiers as guards sent with wagons back on the plantation with the negroes, to gather sweet potatoes, which were in great plenty, and also corn, which we had them shell and grind into corn meal, and thus supplied our entire division and the contrabands, with all they required, and transferred large quantities to other divisions. At the time of the operations about Vicksburg, we were for some time at Lake Providence, La., Sherman's Landing, Duckport, Millikin's Bend, etc. During that period I occupied the "City of Madison" as a supply boat; later on, the "Tempest" was turned over to me. The river had fallen, you had marched across the point in Louisiana, and were opposite and below Vicksburg. Some boats had passed the batteries, and, when below, were used to ferry you across the river. Your subsistence must follow. Colonel A. G. Pierce, A. Q. M., furnished the transportation. He was a most capable officer, and was always ready. One day I received an order from General Macfeely to transfer to a new officer, whom I had never heard of, a quantity

of stores for the troops below. Colonel Pierce immediately furnished the transportation, while the wagons were being loaded. With the "Tempest," I went up the river to replenish the stores from the wharf-boat, where I met General Macfeely and was introduced to the new Commissary, who had just been appointed. I informed him of my orders, and that the stores were now being loaded, and advised him that he had better get to his destination as soon as possible. He said he was awaiting transportation. When informed that the army had no coaches, and that, if he would go down on my boat, he could go with the wagon or ride a mule, he replied that he had run the Legislature of his State four years, two as member of Legislature and two as clerk of the Senate, and he thought he could manage this little thing. The stores went with invoices and receipts. He was not there. They were transferred over the river, and when he received the invoices—never having seen the stores—he returned the papers, and in his reply, covering a sheet of foolscap, he went into a long legal argument of why he should not receipt for the stores. Having obeyed the order, I referred the document to my chief who endorsed it: "Captain — will receipt for the stores as invoiced, and account for them as per paragraph —, Subsistence Regulations." He then sent receipts for the stores. After that a Captain and A. Q. M., attached to a Division Headquarters, was going down, and wanted some extra supplies. I transferred them to this Commissary and sent, as before, invoices and receipts, which he at once signed and returned, saying there was no use in raising any question on this, as he had no doubt Macfeely would make him sign anything sent by me, and that all that he had gotten out of the whole thing was one ham and a jug of whisky. In a short time he returned the sickest and most forlorn looking man I ever saw—with his office in the crown of his hat. We got him down at a table, and, with subsistence regulations, blank forms, and papers, straightened him out. I have never seen him since, but learned that he became a very efficient commissary.

We had, on the "City of Madison," a boat's crew, a class of men peculiar and not like other people. Dan. Ballinger, the Pilot, a noble fellow but somewhat profane, was continually criticising the generals in command in the operations about the canal. He knew the currents; he knew the character and soil, earth and hard pan. Some boats had passed the batteries, and that set Dan. off. He

was most eloquent in his description of how to do it. He would hug the shore at this point, and bear down on that, and he would larboard and starboard and all that sort of thing. I really feared the wagon transportation was not adequate, and that we might be required to pass the batteries, and that the fame of Dan. might be the cause of it. Collins, the Captain of the boat, suggested that we should get up a bogus order to run the batteries, and the order was prepared giving full instructions to get up steam at 4 o'clock P. M., drop down to the wharf boat, discharge certain stores, take on double rations of coffee, sugar, salt, etc., etc., and, at a given signal, to move down. I think the order was signed by order of Major-General U. S. Grant, R. Macfeely, Colonel and Chief C. S. I hope neither ever knew it. Collins gave the order to a cavalry soldier to deliver to me. Collins got into his office and had poor Dan. there. I received and read the order in the presence of my clerks, remarked this is a very serious business, went out and handed it to Collins saying, "this concerns us all." He read it, (he was really an actor) his face was a picture, his voice trembled as he read, he almost if he did not actually cry. He broke out with imprecations against Dan., who did not yet know the contents of the order,—Collins saying, "it is all your fault; now you can larboard and starboard and hug the bank and the bottom of the river with us all. Oh, Dan., we are all lost, lost, and it is all your fault!" Dan. continually saying, "what's the matter." I then read the order to Dan. He said: "That is just like all these head Generals; they are all a pack of damn fools; they don't care a damn for the Government; why, in hell, don't they take the old 'Hiawatha'? she is just as good to run the batteries with as this, and if she is lost it will not cost the government more than \$20,000; if the 'City of Madison' is lost, it will cost \$60,000." I said: "They don't expect to lose the boat, Dan., with you on board as pilot." The order soon became familiar to all interested, and my clerks, all detailed soldiers, came one by one volunteering, and wrote to their homes, said their good-byes, etc. I thanked them. The boat's crew came along volunteering, except one—the mate—who explained the situation of his family and said he would go down with us to the wharf boat, put every pound of freight where it should be, and make the boat ride the water like a bird; that he would then go on shore, go across and below, and render what assistance he could if any accident occurred, and then, if permitted to do so,

he would come on board and resume his old position, or go home. I excused him and invited him to come on board, if we landed, and we would make him welcome. When dinner was ready, I could not go to the table. I heard Dan. say: "Why don't the Captain come to his dinner?" Some one said: "He is greatly worried about this, and is fixing some papers to leave on shore, so that if he is lost his bondsmen and estate will have little trouble in settling with the Government." So Dan. came to me and said: "This is a hell of a scrape we are in. Why the hell don't they take the old 'Hiawatha,' " and all that. I said: "Dan., I can not help it; I would be glad if this extra hazard had not fallen on us, but I must go. I can not even suggest the 'Hiawatha,' and can do nothing but obey the orders. They have somehow heard of your skill as a pilot and of your knowledge of the channel and the banks, and how you know how to larboard and starboard." He replied: "Well, Captain, I have been on this boat with you for about four months; I have never been treated better anywhere than here by you and your men, and where you go, I will go; I will stand by you." I arose and grasped him by the hand, and thanked him earnestly. I said: "This relieves me greatly, as I could not think of going without you at the wheel, and how it would hurt me to compel your services!" Of course, we did not go.

When you got around in the rear of Vicksburg, our boats were moved around on the Yazoo, as near as we could get to you, and with the "City of Madison," the "Tempest," "N. W. Thomas," and the wharf-boat in the main river, we tried to keep you pretty well fed.

On the 4th of July I went into Vicksburg with General McPherson and his headquarters; in the afternoon of that day the boats came around and then work began in earnest. We had thirty-two thousand five hundred and forty-three starving, captured Confederate soldiers to feed; the provision returns is an evidence of their starving condition. They were reduced to the extremity of mule and tobacco for subsistence, and this is an evidence of the importance of a subsistence department of an army. There was the destitute citizens and the country all about full of negroes, besides our own army to subsist. Supply boats came down the river with stores; and while unloading onto my boats, streams of stores were going on shore to the captured

Confederates, soldiers, contrabands and citizens. It looked like chaos, and I could not help but think of my poverty, my bondsmen, and how will the end be, but I was pretty well organized, and thanks to my assistants, all detailed soldiers, all came out right without the aid of Boards of Survey. Supplies were there in abundance, thanks to the chiefs of the department, thousands of hungry people were clamoring for their subsistence, with the proper papers to get it, and it had to be done.

Soon we were located in quarters on Washington street; the rush continued for a time; a government bakery was erected by the department under the orders of the chief, the capacity of which was twenty-five thousand loaves of bread per day. The largest work done in any one day being over twenty-two thousand ration loaves issued; the number of rations issued on provision returns were as much as one million per month, and the value passing over our papers about \$250,000 per month.

At Vicksburg the cost of extra supplies, not provided for by law, such as canned fruit, vegetables, etc., was very high. Colonel Ferry, of Michigan, conceived the idea that the subsistence department could supply these necessities to the hospitals, officers and soldiers, at about the wholesale cost price. He laid his plan before General Grant and his chief commissary who adopted it. Ferry was ordered to St. Louis to purchase, I was selected to receive and issue. A board of three officers was appointed to fix prices at which the article should be sold; the article and price were posted in the department, and any soldier, officer or hospital could get what they so badly needed, and at less cost than at any retail store in the United States; fresh vegetables, live poultry. As many as five thousand live chickens came in one invoice; all this shows the desire of the department to subsist the army in the best possible manner. No law existed at that time providing for this. Within a few months a change was made, but the stores continued to be supplied under a contract of a certain percentage above cost. The board of officers continued to fix the price, which was this percentage above cost added. Legislation has now provided for this, I have been told, by the department. Whatever thanks are due from the soldiers of the army for those articles at so low a cost, is due to Colonel Ferry who inaugurated the plan.

After eighteen months' service at Vicksburg, I was relieved and put upon similar duty at St. Louis; after six months' service there,

was placed on the same duty at Springfield, Ill., having charge of the post commissary in that city and at Camp Butler, the rebel army having surrendered. The Illinois troops were brought to Springfield to be paid and discharged. The war was over.

A war with the Indians, the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux, was about to break out. The subsistence department had forwarded large quantities of stores to Kearny, Julesburg, Fort Laramie, Fort Custer, and to a new post then being erected in the Powder river country and near the Big Horn mountains. The prospective war having been declared off, the stores in that section were largely in excess of the probable necessities, and were not properly stored and distributed. Commissary General Shiras came to St. Louis, and after conferring with General Haines, I was selected for inspection of the subsistence department—Department of the Platte.

All stores were then transported in wagons across the plains. Some of the articles were damaged in transportation; that could not be avoided; but on arrival at the post were handled in the most wasteful and careless manner. This applied more particularly to the meats, bacon, sides and shoulders, which on arrival were piled mountain high. The result was a great waste of the most valuable part, leaving only the fibrous portion for the soldier, and thus doing him an injustice. The stores were not properly distributed. The stations were one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles distant from each other. At one would be all the coffee, and another near all the sugar; the herds of cattle at the outer posts in the district. These were divided with the other parts of the ration, and properly distributed.

The stores, being largely in excess, were authorized to be sold at cost and transportation to worthy people, emigrants and others, on papers approved, and ordered by the commanding officer of the post. Having been furnished the transportation cost and the cost of the article, the two added gave us the price. The transportation cost at the farther post inspected was twenty-one cents per pound, so that one pound of salt costing, say, one cent on the Missouri river, cost twenty-two cents at its destination. At that time there was not a foot of railroad west of the river. Since that time (twenty-seven years ago) the plains and mountains from the rivers to the Pacific have been interspersed by railroads; and you all appreciate the great benefit to our country and the eminent

service of our former President of this Society, General Sherman, for the interest he took in the enterprise, and the assistance and advice he so freely gave Major-General Dodge, now the honored President of our Society, and then chief engineer and builder of the road.

On this tour of the subsistence department greater opportunities were before me for doing good service for the country and the department than during four years of the war, as I was clothed with full authority in my orders, and loyally supported by the commanding officer of the Department of the Platte, Major-General Frank Wheaton.

Plans for the proper storage and better protection of the most important and perishable articles of the ration were sent to each commissary in the district, with orders that they should be adopted. A copy of the plans were forwarded with the report to General Haines, and General Eaton, then chief, who in his letter of acknowledgment said such kind and appreciative words that I retain that letter and prize it more highly than any commission I ever received.

Several years afterward, on visiting the department in Washington, I was shown a copy of the report by General Haines and asked if I recognized it? I did. He then said: "This is a good thing; copies of your plans and the report in relation to it, have been sent to all the posts on the plains, with orders to the commanding officers to see that the plans adopted by the department are enforced."

I confess these words to me were gratifying, and began to think I had done some little service to the country and the department.

I know, Mr. President and comrades, this must be dull and uninteresting to you who led detachments, regiments, brigades, divisions, corps and armies to charges, battles and glorious victories, all honor to you for the patriotic valor which inspired you to such deeds of heroism for your beloved flag and country.

But, Mr. President and comrades, may I ask you, what would you have accomplished, and how long would you have existed as an army, without the subsistence department and its hard worked, industrious commissaries? For an army, first the man, then his subsistence at once and daily thereafter.

And now, Mr. President, if there is any question on this matter, please detail some one to read an article and show us how you

would have accomplished anything without your commissaries of subsistence.

The President:—After the very valuable and interesting contribution here, I think you will all say that I made no mistake in the selection. What shall be the course of this paper?

Captain Fegan:—I move that it be received and placed on file and published with the proceedings of the meeting, and that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Colonel Vogleson for the same.

The motion prevailed unanimously.

On motion, the Society adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

ST. LOUIS, *November 16, 1892.*

EVENING MEETING.

The exercises of the evening at the Germania Theater were as follows:

Music by U. S. Cavalry Depot band.

Bugle call, "The Assembly," by the trumpeters.

Prayer by Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, as follows:

Eternal and ever blessed Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, in whom we live, and move, and have our being, we thank Thee for this happy meeting of many comrades, after long parting. We bless Thee for signal victory granted to their arms in the dark day of the nation's mighty struggle. Thy grace aroused them to patriotic ardor; Thy grace sustained and strengthened them in myriad perils, Thy grace marched with them, bivouacked with them, fought with them, and led them in august triumph to the Nation's capital. We once more offer Thee all their trials, labors, and hardships as a price freely paid to liberate the enslaved, and to knit more closely the bonds of this mighty sisterhood of states. Accept we beseech Thee the blood of thousands of brethren shed in civil strife in union with the atoning blood of Thy blessed Son shed to save our race and unite us to Thee, the Father of us all. Grant we beseech Thee, that the brilliant lessons of patriotism and devotion afforded us by the armies of the Union be not lost on their sons and successors, but, that stimulated by their example and encouraged by their success, we may be ever

ready, as they were, to sacrifice our all for the country's cause, and to lay down our lives if need be at the foot of the flag. To our departed comrades whose names are in benediction among us we beseech Thee to grant rest and bliss everlasting.

Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil. Amen.

One verse each of "America" and "Tenting To-night" was sung by the Veteran Glee Club.

The Address of Welcome, by His Excellency David R. Francis, Governor of Missouri, was as follows:

GOVERNOR FRANCIS' SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND VETERANS:

The Army of the Tennessee no longer exists as a military organization maintained for sanguinary conflict, but as such it made a record that will endure as long as the Republic itself. This association of comrades, bound together by memories of hardships endured, dangers experienced and victories achieved, whilst largely social in its nature, is eminently patriotic. The *personnel* of its membership disproves any insinuation that the organization is maintained to keep alive the bitter memories of the struggle that is passed, and which should only be remembered for the lessons it teaches. Foremost among those lessons is the integrity of the Union. The history of the past quarter of a century, and the experience of the last few days, demonstrate that the revolutions of our country will be peaceful for years to come, if not forever. The institutions founded by our forefathers and entrusted to our keeping, furnish ample means, by peaceful methods, for the redress of grievances and for the protection of our rights. The sober second thought of a free, intelligent people justly condemns all resort to violence to correct internal wrongs, whether they be real or imaginary. In a government like ours, where the will of the majority is the law of the land, the ballot is the most effective weapon for the preservation of our rights. And the steps which have been taken toward providing the means whereby the humblest citizen can exercise his highest

function without fear or hindrance is one of the best signs of the political progress of our times. Twice within the short period of four years has our federal government changed its political complexion. The complex machinery of the colossal fabric has been transferred from one political organization to another, not only without bloodshed and without strife, but the transition has been effected without disturbance to the commercial or financial interests of the richest nation on the globe, and in spite of the fact that the main issue between the two great parties is economic in its nature. Truly it would seem as if we had realized the dream of an ideal republic. Not even the despotism of the majority is here permitted, but the rights of the minority are scrupulously protected. Individual rights are zealously guarded, and the true limits of government well defined by an enlightened public opinion, which, among educated people, is the surest safeguard of government, and the best guarantee of its perpetuity. Such a government you have fought to preserve; such institutions have you labored to establish.

The memories of your camp-fires and vicissitudes and the friendships engendered thereby may be your personal inheritance from the time that tried men's souls; but the valor exhibited, and the character displayed by yourselves and your comrades who have gone before are the cherished possession of the American people, and have passed into history as striking examples of American manhood, in which every citizen feels a just pride. Your fortitude and your sacrifice in behalf of convictions will be held up to our children and our children's children as worthy instances of devotion to principle which a true man values above life itself.

When the struggle was ended, when the guns were stacked and the swords were sheathed, and you returned to the pursuits of peace, there, as in war, has the Army of the Tennessee, through its individual members, taken rank with the foremost, whatever may have been the vocation. Statesmanship, commerce and the professions all contain on their rolls of honor and distinction the names of the members of the Army of the Tennessee. A body of men so representative and so influential exert a wonderful influence in all the walks of life, and any city or locality should feel honored to be made the scene of their assembly.

It is especially appropriate that you should convene within the borders of Missouri. Here was the home of Grant and of Sher-

man, of Blair and of Schofield, than whom no army ever had braver soldiers or abler leaders. Here was brother arrayed against brother, father against son, in hostile strife. Our fair fields were devastated by merciless war. So much did our people suffer from the depredations of both armies that it seemed as if decades would be required to repair their ravages. We gave liberally of our blood and treasure to the side of the Confederacy, still we were the sixth state in furnishing troops for the preservation of the Union, although at the beginning of the strife we were seventh in population in the sisterhood. When the conflict was over there flocked to our borders many thousands of those who had worn the blue and of those who had worn the gray, and here from that time to this have they dwelt in fellowship and in harmony, working in unison for the upbuilding of this home of their adoption, and right nobly have they contributed toward the development and the advancement of Missouri. In behalf of them, and in behalf of those who have since come upon the scene of action, and in the name of our entire people, do I welcome the Army of the Tennessee to the hospitable soil of Missouri.

After the address of welcome, the Veteran Glee Club sang "Sherman's March to the Sea," and the President of the Society responded to the address of welcome as follows:

GOVERNOR FRANCIS AND GENTLEMEN:

On behalf of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, I accept your generous welcome and extend to you their grateful thanks.

The meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at this place and at this time, seems to be very appropriate. With this city most of its army and corps commanders were identified, or had personal relations with you.

This was the home of Grant, our first commander, and now acknowledged to be the greatest general of this age.

From here also came the wife of Grant, beloved by all the Army of the Tennessee. That kindly heart; that good sense that, while it pleaded for the officer who had some trouble or was asking some favor, was the channel through which they reached the ear and won the heart of Grant. Yet, in all her life, she never encroached upon the duties of her husband, and never, by act or

thought, brought any reflection upon him; but still, when she came to our camp she was an angel that listened to our troubles, and finally gave us relief.

This, too, was the chosen home of our next commander, whom the world now acknowledges as one of the boldest and most brilliant marshals that ever led an army. From here he started, and here he sought his final home; and he never tired of telling us, in his after years, of his good friends in St. Louis.

When it fell to my lot to command this department, and make my home in St. Louis, I found the goodly wife and family of General Sherman here, devoting their time in trying to relieve the sufferings of those who had been unfortunate in the war. She often appealed to me, and I never refused her. No doubt she wrote these facts to the General, because I received a letter from him, in which he spoke of what I had done, but cautioned me not to forget my duties as a soldier on account of the kind, good heart of Mrs. Sherman.

Then our next commander, the gallant, generous, chivalric McPherson, started from here. This was his post as a young engineer officer on the staff of General Halleck, and, had he lived, he would have ranked with our greatest and best soldiers.

There also came from here that statesman soldier, that man who, beyond all others, knew and said what secession meant, General Frank P. Blair. In my opinion, the action of Blair and Lyon and Schofield, in the beginning of the war, instilled into the material that composed the Army of the Tennessee that sentiment, that resolve, that determination that put down the rebellion—that for so many years made it distinguished as always winning, never losing. It was the first fighting of Lyon, Schofield, Sturges and others, that set the pace for the Army of the Tennessee.

It fell to the lot of Schofield to command you, and, in the last year of the war, it became my portion to fall into your friendly hands, and I met with a reception that put me at once in accord with you. I formed here many close friendships that have never been sundered.

It is not necessary for me to say that the corps commanders of this Army were a unit in the war; and it was a remarkable coincidence that, after the war, their friendship—formed on the battle line—lasted all their lives. It was my great, good fortune, when building the Union Pacific railway, to have Frank P. Blair as a

companion and adviser, representing the United States Government, and, in our troubles, standing up and taking care of us, with the same generalship as when he stood backing Lyon.

So, when we say "we thank you," and that it is meet that the Society of the Army of the Tennessee should be with you, that, in fact, we are a part of you, it is because of the associations that we had with you, and that from here went forth the men and the sentiments that made it an army renowned as any in the country or in history.

On behalf of the Army of the Tennessee, I again thank you, and assure you that we appreciate your welcome.

The Glee Club sang the "Red, White and Blue," after which the President of the Society introduced the orator of the evening, Major-General John M. Schofield, who delivered the annual oration as follows:

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES:

The great controversy, which had divided the people of the United States since the foundation of the government, and which Abraham Lincoln characterized as an irrepressible conflict, finally culminated in 1861, in armed contest between opposing parties, largely sectional, having for their object, on the one hand the destruction of the union of the states, and the other its preservation. In the extreme southern states, the disunion movement at once assumed so earnest and formidable a character as to sweep away all local opposition; while in the northern states public feeling was characterized by little more than the ordinary faith in the perpetuity of the Union, and a determination to preserve it by whatever means might be necessary, but coupled with much incredulity, respecting the intensity and universality of the disunion feeling in the south. In the border states, on the other hand, the situation at once developed into incipient war. The disunion element there, assuming that the secession movement was practically an accomplished fact, bent all their efforts to carry the border states into that movement, while the Union men of those states were no less determined that, at all hazards, the place of the border states in the Union should be preserved. The intensity of this Union

feeling in Missouri, for example, was perhaps only fairly expressed by the allegation, then made, that the state of Missouri was so essential to the Union that its place therein must be maintained even at the cost of driving every rebel from within its border, and replacing him by a union man. In short, when hostilities were initiated by the extreme secessionists in the attack on Fort Sumter, both sides in the border states were already prepared for war, so far as it had been possible for them to make preparation. Both sides were to some extent organized, armed, and ready to engage in the conflict without delay.

Upon President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand three months volunteers, the Union element in St. Louis was already prepared to respond to that call, while the secession element, though less fully organized, was no less eager to take up arms in behalf of the Southern Confederacy. A convention had been assembled in Missouri for the purpose of considering the relations of that state to the Federal Union, and deciding the question of union or secession. The convention had decided to adhere to the Union. Nevertheless the progress of events soon caused every individual to cast aside all other motives of action, except his personal allegiance to the Union on the one hand, or sympathy with the secession movement on the other. The officers composing the state government, having decided to take part in the secession movement, declined to furnish Missouri's quota of troops called for by the President, and, as rapidly as possible, organized forces to contest with the Union army the possession of the state. The key-point and one of most vital importance in this primary conflict was the St. Louis arsenal, where were stored several thousand stands of arms and a large quantity of ammunition, then of inestimable value to either side. These valuable supplies were guarded by only a small detachment of regular troops, while in the near vicinity of St. Louis was encamped a brigade of Missouri state troops, well armed and equipped, and, in the excited state of the public mind, regarded by the union people as a rebel army, ready at the proper time to assault and capture the arsenal with its priceless stores. Under such circumstances the prompt re-enforcement of the arsenal garrison by Union volunteers was of vital moment, but this essential movement was apparently surrounded by insurmountable difficulties. The regulations, furnished for the muster of volunteers into the service of the United States, authorized the

acceptance only of fully organized regiments, presented by the Governor of that state, and forbade the issuing of arms or other supplies to any troops not so organized and regularly mustered into the service.

The conservative, patriotic and brave old General, then commanding the Western Department, would not consent to any departure from the law and regulations. The Baltimore riots had cut off telegraphic communication with Washington; authority from the President to suspend the regulations in this emergency could not be obtained. But it transpired that there were at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a loyal governor who cared not for red tape, and a staff officer of the war department authorized to use the name of the general-in-chief in great emergencies. Hence, one Sunday morning there came a telegram from somebody, purporting to give the authority of the President to receive into the service of the United States and to arm the Missouri volunteers, without regard to organization. The information was brought to the mustering officer while attending service in church. It was brought, I believe, by Professor Waterhouse of Washington University, from that distinguished patriot, to whom Missouri and the Union owe so much, Frank Preston Blair, Junior. He, with the mustering officer, repaired at once to the arsenal, and found Captain Lyon, then commanding the troops there, and Colonel Callender, the ordnance officer in charge, prepared to act upon his authority. Thereupon arrangements were promptly made to introduce into the arsenal, the following night, as many of the Missouri volunteers as were prepared to enter. They came individually in a constant stream from ten o'clock until daylight. The mustering officer busied himself in breaking open boxes, and placing muskets and cartridges in the hands of the volunteers, and stationing them along the walls of the arsenal. By dawn of day on Monday morning the arsenal was secure against any attack then possible.

This vital measure having been accomplished, the work of organizing the troops and electing the officers, in accordance with the laws of the state, and mustering them into the service of the United States was proceeded with, until about six thousand five hundred men were regularly mustered, armed and equipped for the military service. Captain Nathaniel Lyon was elected by the regimental officers, in accordance with the laws of Missouri, to

be brigadier-general of the brigade thus organized. Under special authority from the War Department, General Lyon mustered in five other regiments of home guards or reserve troops, for service in the state of Missouri only. On the 24th day of June the mustering officer was able to report to the War Department the muster into the service of the United States of about fifteen thousand troops.

The loyal veteran general who commanded the department at that time, though as true to the Union as it was possible for a man of his education and political sentiments to be, ready at any moment to shed his own blood in the cause of his country, was too conservative in his sentiments for such an emergency, and, perhaps, too much imbued with the doctrine of states rights, under color of which the disunion movement had been inaugurated. It is well remembered that when questioned on the subject of the danger to the arsenal from attack by the troops at Camp Jackson, he denounced such a project in the most vigorous terms, and avowed his purpose to defeat it at every hazard; but, in conclusion, gave as the most cogent reason why such an attack would be worthy of his condemnation, that the state had not gone out of the Union! Manifestly such a view of the great question of the day did not meet the necessities of the existing crisis. The brave old veteran was accordingly relieved from command, and permitted to pass the remainder of his days in honorable retirement, while Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon succeeded him in command of the troops and of the Western Department.

Lyon was a Unionist of the most earnest type. So ardent, indeed, was his devotion that every friend of the Union was his personal friend, and every enemy of the Union was his personal enemy. He was also well experienced in the military service, having served through the Mexican war and in many Indian campaigns. His courage was of the kind which takes no thought of personal danger, except an entire willingness to sacrifice life in the service of his country. In the eyes of Lyon, any measure which was necessary to the military interests of his country would be justifiable; and he appreciated, in the highest degree, the all-important fact that the initiative is of vital importance in war to the commander who has the advantage of earliest preparation. To Lyon it was a question of trifling importance whether the men assembled in the state camp near St. Louis were Union men

or Secessionists. They had in their possession a large number of effective arms and a supply of ammunition which would be of great value to the Union cause, and of far greater value to the enemy. He did not hesitate, therefore, to surround and make prisoners of the state troops in Camp Jackson, and to deposit their arms and other war material in the United States arsenal, though the officers and men were treated with every possible civility, and paroled without unnecessary delay.

The wisdom of this measure was doubted at the time by many of the most reliable Union men of St. Louis, for the reason that it necessarily precipitated the conflict there, and perhaps drove into the rebel ranks many men who might otherwise have remained neutral, or possibly espoused the cause of the Union. But, in fact, the value of this initiative was vastly more important than any consequence that could result from its influence upon the minds of men who, sooner or later, were certain to side with the one cause or the other, according to their education and their proclivities.

This initiative of the fearless Lyon settled, once and for all, the question of supremacy in St. Louis and the adjacent parts of Missouri. And it should be remembered by all who value heroic action in great emergencies, that Frank P. Blair, Jr., fully coincided with and supported Lyon in this vigorous action.

St. Louis and its priceless military stores, having thus been made secure, Lyon at once turned his attention to the interior of the state, where the governor was, as rapidly as possible, assembling and organizing the so-called state forces to meet the advance of the Union army. The defeat and dispersion of the state troops at Booneville was a simple matter; and, of necessity, the extreme southwest was chosen by the secession forces, both of Missouri and the states farther south, as a place of rendezvous. Lyon still determined to maintain the initiative. He moved his forces from Booneville toward Springfield, and caused the regular troops and Kansas volunteers, from Leavenworth, to join him *en route*; and General Sigel, with his brigade of three months' troops, to march on the same point, by way of Rolla. At Springfield Lyon found himself, in July, with a respectable army of about seven thousand men, the most of whom, however, were three months volunteers, whose terms would soon expire. By

the first of August this force was reduced to about five thousand five hundred men.

The southern forces were assembling in northwestern Arkansas and southwestern Missouri in much larger numbers, though they were generally imperfectly provided with arms and ammunition. Both armies were practically compelled to forage on the country for their subsistence. Lyon found himself in a position of serious embarrassment. If he remained inactive a few weeks longer his army would disappear by expiration of the three-months term of enlistment. If he fell back without giving battle, he would abandon a rich country inhabited largely by loyal people, who had already become accustomed to claim the protection of the Union troops; while, if he continued the aggressive, he must expect soon to encounter a greatly superior force of the enemy. In this emergency he received from General Fremont, who had, in the meantime, been assigned to the command of the department, instructions in effect that if he found it impracticable to maintain his advanced position, he should fall back toward Rolla until re-enforcements should meet him. To this Lyon replied that he would maintain his position, though he might, without knowing how far, hazard the loss of his army, with its valuable *materiel*. Lyon decided to attack the enemy in his front, on Wilson's creek, about ten miles from Springfield. He divided his forces, though far inferior in numbers to the enemy, the smaller portion, under Sigel, attacking the enemy's right, while Lyon, with the main body, attacked the left. The attack was made at dawn of day, and lasted almost continuously for six hours. The losses on the Union side were fully one-third of all the troops engaged. It was, therefore, one of the most bloody and obstinately fought battles of the war; and, for inexperienced troops, the most remarkable in the obstinate persistency with which the fight was maintained. Tactically, it was a drawn battle, both sides being practically exhausted and stripped of ammunition. But the heroic Lyon, reckless of personal danger, had been twice wounded, and was finally killed while leading a regiment of infantry to the attack. General Sigel's brigade had been driven from the field, and several of the senior field-officers of volunteers had been wounded, so that the command, on the field, devolved upon Major Sturgis, of the regular cavalry. After maintaining the fight for some time after the death of General Lyon, and until his resources were

well-nigh exhausted, Sturges decided to withdraw from the battle-field, which was left in possession of the enemy. The fierce battle of Wilson's creek must therefore be regarded as a defeat for the Union cause.

Alas! How little was then foreseen of the sad fate in store for the poor people of that region, no matter whether they were Union or Southern in their sympathies, as the tide of war ebbed and flowed for four long years over their desolated homes!

Lyon's heart could not endure the appeals of those who claimed his protection, and he cheerfully gave his life for the chance of a victory.

How fruitless was the sacrifice made at Wilson's creek! Yet what gratitude is due, from every loyal soul, to the name of the brave soldier who so willingly gave his life for his friends.

The army having returned to Springfield, where General Sigel, as the senior officer, assumed command, the retreat was continued to Rolla, and the troops of the heroic army of the southwest, whose terms of service had not expired, were merged into the greater armies, whose subsequent deeds finally resulted in the triumph of the Union cause.

In the meantime, from the great loyal states of the northwest, the Union volunteers had been pressing forward to St. Louis, Cairo, and other strategic points in the west, while those from the entire north occupied the line from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. Fremont, having been assigned to the command of the Department of the West, was engaged in organizing his forces for operations in the southwest and down the Mississippi. The confederate success at Lexington followed Wilson's Creek, but was offset by the Union victory at Fredericktown. But it is neither necessary nor proper to attempt to give a description, here, of events during the short period of Fremont's command. He was soon succeeded by Major General Henry W. Halleck, under whose administration preparation was made for the great campaigns in the western states.

In July, 1861, the State Convention of Missouri re-assembled and organized a provisional government. Hamilton R. Gamble was chosen provisional Governor, and entrusted with very large powers.

Governor Gamble was a sterling patriot, a man of great ability and of the highest character in his public and private relations.

He occupied the firm middle ground between the extreme factions developed by the excitement of a great conflict. Hence he was the object of much bitter censure because of his conservative views and action on many important occasions. But it is believed the sober judgment of his fellow citizens has already done justice to the wisdom and patriotism of this worthy son of Missouri.

One of Governor Gamble's first and most important measures was to obtain authority from the President to organize a force of Missouri militia for the service of the United States, but only in the defense of Missouri. This force was rapidly organized and made effective by association with the volunteers that had previously seen some service, so that, in a short time, the care of Missouri was almost entirely in the hands of the militia, and the United States troops were concentrated with the armies necessary for operations in the seceding states; chief among which, in the west, was the Army of the Tennessee.

These are, in brief outline, the scenes and circumstances under which the Army of the Tennessee came into existence. I will not attempt to follow the footsteps of others who have, from personal knowledge and extended studies, traced the history of that Army in its glorious career through Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, Goldsboro and Raleigh, to Washington; where, the great object of the Union armies having been fully accomplished, they were disbanded, and the Union veteran soldiers returned to their homes, as peacefully as the good christian returns to his home from the sanctuary on the Sabbath morning. These veteran soldiers of the Republic had become better citizens by becoming soldiers.

Probably no army in the world ever had so abundant reason to rejoice in the fruits of its victories as the Union army. Among those causes of rejoicing, never before given to any other army, is the fact that the conquered enemy, now, in less than a generation after the close of the war, rejoice with the Union soldiers in their own defeat and the Union victory. The southern soldier now vies with the northern in manifestations of loyalty to the grand old flag of the Union; and, almost from the very day when the Confederates surrendered, they have longed for an opportunity to manifest their submission to the decision of battle, and to demonstrate their renewed loyalty to the Government and Constitution of the United

States, by joining with the soldiers of the north in service against a foreign enemy.

Even the condition of the race emancipated by the war is also a source of gratification. The emancipated blacks have made greater progress in civilization than their most ardent friends had expected. As a whole, they are contented, industrious and prosperous. Those who have been permitted to enter the military service, and they amount to four full regiments, are faithful, obedient, well disciplined and brave soldiers, proud of an opportunity to serve their country.

If, in some comparatively small sections and under the most unfavorable conditions, the problem of the emancipated race has not yet been satisfactorily solved, let no philanthropist despair on that account. Let it be trusted with confidence, that in due time the more numerous and more fortunate race will find some way by which the less fortunate shall be made prosperous, contented and secure in all the rights of American freemen; so that finally the African, whose ancestor was brought to this country through the greed of our ancestors, will become, in all respects, a worthy citizen of the great Republic, and a blessing to the descendants of those who enslaved his ancestor.

The Army of the Tennessee was the nursery and school of great commanders. I will speak not of any of the living, though many of them merit high eulogium and the gratitude of their country. I will mention only the names of some of those who have finished their careers on earth, and gone to their final rewards.

Among these I have already endeavored to do justice to the heroic Lyon, the first great sacrifice in the Union cause. The brave and patriotic Blair, who was among the very first and ablest of the champions of the Union cause in the west, was one of the best soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee. The brilliant McPherson, whose life was sacrificed at Atlanta, received his first lessons as a staff officer in the Army of the Tennessee, and died one of its ablest commanders. The ideal volunteer soldier and general, John A. Logan, was one of its most successful commanders during the four years of its existence. The peerless Sheridan received his first lessons in war upon a large scale in a command belonging to the Army of the Tennessee. The most brilliant genius of the war, William Tecumseh Sherman, was also one of the first pupils of that great army, as well as one of its most able

commanders. While, above all, the great leader, Ulysses S. Grant, derived his first lessons as an army commander, as well as the last in command of a single army, as commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

It is a pleasing and grateful, though delicate duty, to record the best estimate we are able to make of the striking characteristics of our great comrades whose records have been completed. In this connection, I can not hesitate to mention the name of that great soldier, General George H. Thomas. He alone of all our great commanders was precisely like Grant in one striking characteristic. His courage was of such exalted character that the operation of his mind, like that of Grant's, seemed not to be affected in any degree, either favorably or unfavorably, by the responsibility of great command. Amid the excitement of battle both were equally cool and composed under all circumstances.

Meade and Hancock were, in their soldierly characteristics, like Sherman and McPherson, respectively. Sherman, naturally impulsive and exceedingly quick of thought and action, became in the midst of battle cool, conservative and prudent, yet characterized in the most exciting crises by quickness of action comparable only to his own lightning thoughts. Sheridan possessed that rare mental and moral nature which seemed to require the excitement of the fiercest battle to develop his highest intellectual faculties, so that his orders given under fire were apparently as cool and deliberate as his leadership was impetuous and irresistible. McPherson, more brilliant of intellect, and perhaps more accomplished in proportion to his age than any of his compeers, was at his best when leading his troops into action, manifestly inspired only by the loftiest sense of duty, and absolutely thoughtless of self. Logan, brave, impetuous and able, soon acquired, through experience, the ability to lead and command not only a corps but an army—a natural soldier, laudably ambitious of military renown, in comparison with which he himself declared the highest civil honor undesirable.

Probably no army in the world of equal magnitude has been so fortunate as to have in its ranks such a galaxy of brilliant leaders as those who belonged to the Army of the Tennessee. So, also, it may be safely said, without disparagement of any, that no army that ever existed performed more brilliant, arduous and successful service in the cause of its country. Its name and fame will forever

be cherished by the American people as among their dearest possessions. In many generations, yet unborn, the patriotic American will point with lofty pride to the humble soldier grave of his ancestor, and say, "He belonged to the Army of the Tennessee."

General J. M. Rusk and General R. J. Oglesby, who were selected at the twenty-third meeting as orator and alternate for this meeting, were unable to be present, and at the request of the officers of the Society, the annual address was delivered by General John M. Schofield.

The remainder of the program, consisting of the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the Veteran Glee Club, "Retreat" by the trumpeters, and Music by the Cavalry Depot Band, having been completed, the President thanked the audience for their attention and appreciation, and the meeting closed.

DECORATIONS.

The front of the balcony and the stage boxes were draped in the National colors, the flags on the boxes being held in position by sabers.

On the stage were tents with stands of arms in the foreground, and a detail of trumpeters from Jefferson Barracks and the United States Cavalry Depot Band.

SECOND DAY.

ST. LOUIS, *November 17th, 1892.*

The Society met at 10 o'clock A. M.

The President:—Father Sherman is present, and I know it will give this Society great pleasure to have him address it.

Father Sherman addressed the Society as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

I wish to say a few words in the first place, with regard to my father's grave. On the day of the funeral it occurred to me that we would all feel more comfortable, if the grave were made perfectly and absolutely secure. My father had expressed the wish that there should be no great tomb, mausoleum or vault. He wanted to be buried in a simple, ordinary way, by the side of my mother. We carried out his wishes to the letter, but with this modification; we requested the General of the army to have the grave made perfectly secure. General Schofield accepted my suggestion in this matter, and ordered a vault built under ground, a complete chamber, with strong walls, strongly cemented, and with a covering weighing many tons, so that the grave might be inaccessible to any spoilers or vagabonds to whom it might occur to disturb it. The vault was constructed under the direction of Colonel Moore, and in the meantime the grave was lovingly guarded by faithful sentinels of the 13th Regulars, the regiment my father commanded at the outbreak of the war. The grave is now perfectly secure, though there is nothing on the surface to show that it differs from any other tomb in the cemetery.

Now, a word with regard to the tomb. Shortly before his death, my father ordered his own tombstone, a simple granite column, not much higher, I believe, than the plain shaft over my mother's grave, with draped banners carved on the front in strong relief. This was his own design. The monument was ordered to be constructed immediately after his death, and the work was promptly begun; but just about the time when it was being

finished, a strike occurred in the granite quarries in the east. The nearly completed monument stands there now, and there seems to be no power in this country, in state or nation, to move that stone from the hands of the labor union. I am told that they will not consent to let us have it moved, so I only know one way to get it, and that is to organize one of his old regiments, and go there and take it by force. But I do wish this Society to know that its absence is not due to any neglect of his sons or of his family. We owe it to you, who belong to the same military family, to say that we have not been negligent for a day, and that we feel sad and mortified to think that in our own country, which you have made so free, you cannot even move our father's simple monument from the spot where these workmen hold it confined. There is a power among us then higher and stronger than the power that you conquered, and our generation has yet to meet the problem of conquering, or in other words, of subduing to law that giant power.

Gentlemen, I asked permission of your president to speak to you to-day, mainly because I have a word to say of personal welcome and of personal greeting; of welcome, because if it is fitting that on assembling here for the first time after my father's death in this city of St. Louis, you should be welcomed by the governor of the state and greeted by the general in command of the army, it is still more fitting that you should be welcomed by the son of your old commander, who loved you all so well. Welcomed with a brother's love. Welcomed with a son's welcome. And more, gentlemen, I have a word to say which I wish to have recorded in history, and carved, if it were permitted, on his tomb, and it is this, that while my father loved honors, and while he was ambitious, there was one honor which he loved above all others on this earth. You know as well as I can tell you that he did not crave the highest civil honors. I was by his side in his library on Garrison avenue when he received the telegram from General Henderson at Chicago, at the time of the Republican convention of 1884, in which he said substantially: "Your name is the only one we can agree upon, you will have to put aside your prejudices and accept the Presidency." Without taking his cigar from his mouth, without changing his expression, while I stood there by his side trembling, my father wrote the answer: "I will not accept if nominated, and will not serve if elected." He tossed it over to me to be handed to the messenger, and then went on with the

conversation he was engaged in, as if the presidency was to him nothing. In that moment I thought my father was a great man. You know, too, that he did not crave continued possession of his high rank at the head of the army. Having reached the age of retirement, he would not let his friends make any move to have him retain the office of General, but gladly gave place to younger officers whom he knew to be fully competent; to such as Sheridan and Schofield and many others. I venture to recall these facts, familiar as they are to you, to make more prominent and striking an equally certain fact, that this man who did not care to be President, who thrust aside the highest honor of the nation; that this man who did not care to continue to be general of the army, and who laid aside without regret that elevated dignity, this man did yearn for one place, did crave one honor, and that was to sit in this chair and preside at the head of your genial board. That place was not official; that post of honor was freely bestowed by you. It was not earned. He could not earn it. You gave it to him out of your sincere love and devotion. It was a generous tribute of manly hearts. By bestowing it with constancy unvarying you proved to this country, you proved to history, you proved to us, his family, that he was greater in loving men than he was in combating them, and gentlemen we thank you for the lesson, we appreciate it, we know its meaning as well as you do, and we thank you for giving him his meed of loving affection, we thank you for this loyal fidelity to your chief. We all admit, I think, that in the evolution of our race there is a type of character which has come forth, higher than any other. We call it the knightly type. We all admire war, and we are thrilled at thought of its grand deeds, even above those of peace, because it does develop the knightly character, such as we see in a Corse at Altoona, or a Logan at the head of your troops at Atlanta, a McPherson falling between the lines of the two great armies, and in a thousand others of your great heroes. Gentlemen, the highest quality of that knightly character, which you displayed before us so splendidly in the great object lesson of the war, is the quality of unswerving fidelity to the chief, and that quality the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has shown above all other societies. I have searched the annals of history in this and in other countries, and do not find it on record that any army forming such a society as this, has for twenty long years, year after year, met and formally chosen as its

head one of its old army commanders; but to that distinguished place you chose father, and I as a son owe you an immense debt of loving gratitude. I am not here this morning to try to pay that debt, but to assume it gladly as the most precious portion of my inheritance, to surrender myself to the obligation it imposes, that is to surrender my heart to the grand old Army of the Tennessee.

I assure you, gentlemen, that as long as there is one drop of the blood of William Tecumseh Sherman in the veins of any man, woman or child on this continent, with that drop will be linked the memory of the Society of the Army of Tennessee. For that Society has made conspicuous the fact that their ancestor, who gave their family a lasting name, was greater in peace than he was in war, greater as a lover than a leader of men, and in this respect may perhaps be said to have borne some slight resemblance to the great exemplar whom we all look up to as the father of our country. For this distinguished honor, so handsome because so spontaneous, once again I thank you, in the name of my father's family, and with these thanks I conclude.

The President:—Of course it will be impossible for me, or any one else, to express our thanks for the noble address we have received from Father Sherman. We will take it and keep it in our hearts, and he can be assured that we have the same sentiments that he has expressed.

General Henderson:—I would rise to make an inquiry. Will the remarks that have just been made appear in *haec verba* in the report of the proceedings of our Society?

The President:—They will, most assuredly.

If there is no objection the reading of the minutes of yesterday's meeting will be dispensed with. The first order of business is the report of committees.

Colonel Dawes, chairman of committee on nomination of officers, presented the following report:

FOR PRESIDENT,

General G. M. Dodge.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY,

Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

General Andrew Hickenlooper.

FOR TREASURER,

General M. F. Force.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS,

General A. L. Chetlain,
Colonel D. B. Henderson,
Colonel Oscar L. Jackson,
Major Charles Hipp,
Colonel William B. Keeler,
Captain A. L. Ogg,
Captain Vespasian Warner,
Major F. P. Muhlenberg,
General A. C. Ducat,
Major Leo Rassieur,
Captain J. D. Fegan,
Captain W. R. Hodges.

Captain Mann:—I move that the report of the committee be accepted and adopted.

The motion prevailed.

Captain Hodges, chairman of the committee on the place of the next meeting reported as follows:

Your committee would respectfully recommend Chicago as the place of meeting next year. The meeting was held in Chicago last year, but the committee has received a very cordial invitation from Chicago to meet there again next year, and we have therefore concluded to recommend that the Society meet at Chicago at a time that may be designated by the local committee and the President of the Society. We realize that it is putting something of a burden upon our friends in Chicago, but the committee desire to say that they recommend that the Chicago committee do not go

to any great expense in making preparations for the entertainment. The World's Fair will be opened, and if they will give us a place to meet and enjoy ourselves, we will amuse ourselves outside by attending the show.

Major Crowell:—I move that the report be received and adopted, and Chicago be declared our next place of meeting.

The motion prevailed.

The committee on orator, through Captain Campbell, reported as follows:

We have selected as our orator that eminent statesman and comrade, General Henderson, of Iowa, and for alternate, General Poe, of Detroit.

On motion of Colonel How, the report of the committee was accepted and adopted.

The Recording Secretary presented the following communication as to the "Chattanooga and Chickamauga Park," from Captain Robert Hunter:

CINCINNATI, *November 15, 1892.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,

Recording Secretary, etc.:

DEAR COLONEL:—I am not connected officially with the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park Commission. It would not, therefore, be proper for me to make a suggestion, over my own signature, to be presented to your Society. I have, however, written a statement, which you can present to the Society, and recommend the appointment of the committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT HUNTER.

The establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park, as it is known in the act of Congress creating it, is progressing rapidly. Of the territory, which comprises the body of the Park proper, about two-thirds, or nearly six thousand acres, has already been purchased by the government.

The Park Commissioners, by authority of Congress, have completed a contract for the purchase of Sherman's earthworks near the Tennessee river and beyond the north end of Missionary Ridge. They will, therefore, be embraced in the park. There will be about two thousand and five hundred historical tablets placed in the park and its approaches. They will be of metal, three by four feet in size, with raised letters, and will mark the positions and

movements in the fight of the several corps, divisions and brigades on each side.

The president of the commission is General J. S. Fullerton, and the secretary is Colonel S. C. Kellogg, U. S. A. Their address is, War Department, Washington, D. C.

It has been suggested and recommended by one of the commissioners, that the Society of the Army of the Tennessee appoint a committee to aid the national commission in placing the historical tablets on the part of the field at the north end of Missionary Ridge, where the Army of the Tennessee operated. It has been further suggested that this committee shall consist of seven members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, or one from each of the seven brigades of that army which were most actively engaged in that battle.

Dr. Plummer:—I did not quite understand that; but, as I caught it, the part occupied and in which the Army of the Tennessee was interested, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, he locates at the north end of our line; that is, on our extreme left. That is where General Sherman was; but I don't want them to forget the 1st Division of the 15th A. C., for we were on the other end of the line, and I think the result of the battle is due us. We got there when we had broken their extreme left, and went right up the hill and turned their flank, and moved the enemy off. We were under General Osterhaus, and immediately under command of General Hooker, and I think we decided the battle that day.

Colonel Dawes:—The gentleman who sends this to Colonel Cadle was not aware of that fact.

Captain Matteson:—I do not know how that can be managed very well. The remarks of Dr. Plummer are very correct, as I know, because I sat on the other side of the hill and saw the job done. I was very safe, too. But that part of the country is not included in the park, as I understand it.

The President:—You have heard the paper read. What action will you take upon it?

Colonel Dawes:—I move that you appoint a committee in accordance with the paper.

Captain Ogg:—Consisting of how many?

The President:—Will you let me hear your motion, Colonel Dawes?

Colonel Dawes:—To appoint a committee of ten. That will take the seven brigades that were specially engaged on the extreme left, and the three brigades that did such excellent service on the right, under Osterhaus. They came across from Rossville gap and moved against the extreme left of Bragg's army. They did just as much good as anybody did.

The President:—You have heard the motion of Colonel Dawes, that the communication be received, and that the President appoint a committee of ten.

General Hickenlooper:—It is understood that the members of that committee shall be one from each brigade.

Colonel Dawes:—I do not see that that is necessary. It is to get people that will go there, and who have some knowledge of the movements.

Captain Fegan:—Mr. President, you understand that the 1st Division of the 15th Corps could not join with Sherman, and we were ordered to Lookout mountain under Hooker; reported to Hooker, and another division was sent to Sherman on the left. I think it came from the 4th Corps. After we took Lookout mountain, capturing guns close up there under the palisades by the white house, and the orchard where their line of works was, after about twelve or one o'clock, when the heavy firing was, they commenced to retreat off the mountain. The next day the fight came on by Sherman on the left, and we left the mountain, crossed the valley, and went through Rossville Gap, and turned the enemy's flank, captured General Breckenridge's son, and fought clear through to Bragg's headquarters, and rolled them back. Some, where they were trying to escape, were shot on three sides of the trees. They were trying to get out of our way, and we rolled them up and captured any amount of prisoners and guns clear through to the middle of the line.

General Walcott:—I would suggest that Battery "D," 1st Missouri, did good execution at this position, and I think some member of that battery ought to be on this committee. Battery "D," 1st Missouri, formed part of my brigade, and did very effective service there.

Colonel Dawes:—I accept that.

The President:—Then it is to be a committee of eleven. Is there any further discussion on this point?

The motion prevailed.

The President:—I will announce the committee hereafter. Is there any further current business?

General Stibbs addressed the Society in regard to Major O. C. Towne, one of the vice-presidents, who has been sick for a long time. He said that Major Towne had lately undergone a critical surgical operation, consisting in the taking away from one of his lungs of a large mass of foreign matter which had formed there, which operation rendered necessary the removal of four ribs; that Major Towne was now at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, and that his condition was hopeful.

General Pearson:—I haven't anything formulated, but I move that a proper dispatch from the Society of the Army of the Tennessee be sent to Major Towne, and also one to Lieutenant Samuel T. Brush, of Carbondale, Illinois.

The motion prevailed, and the Corresponding Secretary sent messages in accordance with the motion.

Colonel Henderson:—I move, as an expression of the feelings of this Society, that a vote of thanks be extended to General Schofield for his eloquent address last evening before the Society; and also to the local committee of St. Louis, for their able and most satisfactory management of our affairs during our gathering in this city.

The motion unanimously prevailed.

The President announced the following as the committee on the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park: General C. C. Walcott, General Green B. Raum, Captain J. D. Fegan, Colonel John Mason Loomis, Colonel George H. Hildt, Colonel E. C. Dawes, General Willard Warner, Captain C. F. Matteson, Lieutenant D. A. Mulvane, Captain J. G. Everest, Dr. S. C. Plummer, Captain B. M. Callender, Major W. L. B. Jenny.

On motion of Colonel Dawes, the Society adjourned.

REVIEW OF THE CADETS.

One of the most interesting parts of yesterday's programme was spoiled by the rain. At the outbreak of the war General Schofield was connected with the Washington University as military instructor, and like all others, and especially St. Louisans, who know of the great work it is doing, takes much interest in its progress. The General, above all things, has a warm spot in his heart for the cadet corps. Knowing this, the officers of the institution invited him to review the cadet corps yesterday afternoon. Three o'clock was the hour set, but at that time the high wind was driving the rain into the faces of pedestrians, and as a result but few people braved the elements even to look at the crack cadet corps. Still the sidewalks contained a few hundred people, who did their best, with the aid of umbrellas, to keep dry, but such shelter in such a storm was of but little avail.

The cadets, however, did not seem to mind the storm. They were only too proud to be reviewed by the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States to let a little bit of wind and rain interfere with them. They were anxious to show him that they had the true martial spirit; and the entire programme, which included going through the manual of arms, would have been carried out had it been left to themselves, but it was deemed best to cut short the exercises. General Schofield and Captain Duncan and Lieutenant R. M. Schofield of his staff, each in full uniform, stood on the steps of the Art Museum, surrounded by many members of the Army of the Tennessee and a number of ladies, among them being Mrs. Schofield.

Soon the drum and bugle corps of the cadets swung into Lucas place from Nineteenth street, followed by Lieutenant Stafford of the 8th Infantry, U. S. A., instructor of the corps, who was mounted. There were about three hundred boys in line and as the center of the column reached the museum they came to a halt and about face. After presenting arms the column was marched down nearly to Seventeenth street. Here the boys were formed in company front and the march in review began to the lively music of the buglers. To the salute of each cadet officer General Schofield responded by touching his cap, while he had a smile and a nod for each. The boys were then marched to their armory and dismissed.

After the review General Schofield, his wife and staff officers entered the museum, where he held an informal reception; quite a number of people paying their respects.

RECEPTION AT THE BREWERY.

A large number of the veterans left the Lindell at 2 P. M. for the Anheuser-Busch brewery, as per invitation. A cordial welcome was extended to all the visitors by the association through Captain J. D. Paschall, who officiated in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Adolphus Busch. After inspecting the various departments of the great brewery, the guests were invited to partake of a very elegant lunch and refreshments.

Following the lunch came a speech of welcome from Captain J. D. Paschall on the part of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, to which responses were made by Colonel James F. How, General McNulta, Colonel Rassieur, Major Reibsame of Bloomington, Ill., who spoke in German; Governor Seay of Oklahoma, General McArthur of Chicago and Colonel Cadle. All paid a tribute to the patriotism and valor of our German-American fellow citizens and to their substantial aid during the war. General McNulta proposed a temperance toast—that we drive out bad whisky and substitute good beer, which was received with hearty applause.—*St. Louis Republic*.

Lindell Hotel, = = = =

St. Louis,

November 17, 1892.

Menu - -



SADDLE ROCKS, on half shell.

Cruse file Sauterne.

Celery.

Olives.

Sherry.

CONSOMMÉ.

BROILED POMPANO.

Cruse file Sauterne.

Julienne Potatoes.

LARDED SWEET BREADS, Demi-Glace.

Cruse file Pontet Canet.

French Peas, au Veuve.

PUNCH BENEDICTINE.

QUAIL ON TOAST, au Jus.

Veuve Cliquot.

Lettuce, French Dressing.

Ice Cream. Cakes. Fruits.

Crackers. Cheese.

Cognac.

Coffee. Cigars.



Boasts - -

“Lincoln and Grant.”

Response by GEN'L D. B. HENDERSON.

■ ■ ■

“The Army of the Tennessee.”

*“Patient of toils, serene amidst alarms,
“Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms.”*

Response by COL. E. C. DAWES.

■ ■ ■

“Lesson of the War.”

*“My sword I bequeath with this injunction;
“Never to draw it, save for Country,
“And having drawn it, never to sheath it
“Till her cause shall be maintained.”*

Response by P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

■ ■ ■

“The Border States During the War and Now.”

*“No solemn host goes trailing by,
“The black-mouthed gun and staggering wain;
“Men start not, at the battle cry,
“O, be it never heard again.”*

Response by GEN'L J. C. BLACK.

■ ■ ■

“Our Heritage,”

“Just as the twig is bent, the tree 's inclined.”

Response by H. R. PEARSON.

■ ■ ■

“Our Deceased Comrade, Gen'l John Pope:”

“Soldier,—Scholar,—Gentleman.”

Response by GEN'L WAGER SWAYNE.

■ ■ ■

“Our Quondam Enemy.”

*“It is astonishing how much I like a man
“after I have fought with him.”*

Response by GEN'L CHAS. E. HOOKER.

■ ■ ■

“The Old Soldiers.”

*“Time may dim his eye and palsy his hand,
“But it cannot efface the glorious memories of the past.”*

Response by CAPT. HENRY T. CASTLE.

BANQUET.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Over three hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to the banquet tables in the dining-room of the Lindell Hotel, the President of the Society in the center of the main table, and at his right and left Generals Schofield, Black, Swayne, Force, Henderson, Hickenlooper, General Hooker, of the Confederate Army, Rev. Dr. Nicholls, Father Sherman, P. Tecumseh Sherman and others. Music was furnished by the Veteran Glee Club of St. Louis, and by the "Singing School" of the Loyal Legion, Missouri Commandery.

The Rev. Samuel J. Nicholls, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, asked the blessing.

After the banquet General Dodge called the Society to order, and announced the

FIRST TOAST.—"*Lincoln and Grant.*"

Response by General D. B. HENDERSON.

MR. PRESIDENT:

I am asked to speak of Grant and Lincoln, that wonderful combination of patriotism and power. It is most fitting that Grant and Lincoln should be considered together. They were one in heart, one in great actions, and should be one in history. You cannot think of Grant without seeing Lincoln. You cannot think of Lincoln without seeing the mailed warrior who led his mighty hosts to freedom's glorious victory. Grant and Lincoln, loved names, and in our hearts inseparable! Both and each represented the duality of thought and action.

It is a good trait in mankind to cherish and remember with approval and affection the great minds who have advanced the cause of humanity. The acts of such men should ever be an inspiration. If their great deeds are born only of cold ambition, still we may admire and applaud; but when their conquering actions spring from hearts big with unselfish love for mankind, then brain and heart unite in paying homage to their mighty deeds.

Two chiefs cannot be named in our rich history so free from ambition as my themes to-night. Self was second and their country first. They did not ask for place—their country called them to it. While millions thought of them, they thought of the millions. Grant fought not to win his stars, but to keep his country's flag floating in the starry heavens. Lincoln aimed not for the scepter of power, but struggled to give every citizen a sovereign's crown. 'Tis leaders such as these that keep their following even after they are gone.

Coming to the individuals, I look at Grant as soldier, statesman and politician. As a soldier history will place but few, if any, above him. He will be ranked with the world's greatest captains. He did not count the cost of victory, but victory he was bound to have at any cost. We had many leaders in our armies who had warmer places in the hearts of the soldiers, but not one in whom they had such blind, implicit faith that victory was certain under his command. This deep faith in Grant made him invincible.

He was not a victor by chance. He understood war. When other commanders would have retreated, thinking the day lost, he pushed forward, knowing no fear and knowing that he would win the day. But in these brief moments why linger on the achievements of this great warrior, when his high place as such is disputed by none?

As a statesman his place falls but little below his rank as a soldier. Military glory is too apt to dim the eye as we search for greater attributes. Grant, by an inborn instinct, grasped great political truths, and could not be driven from them by earthly power. He had an unerring perception of human rights and human wrongs. He understood the full meaning of our war as well as Lincoln did, and far better than most of us. His big heart had no place for cruelty or revenge, and the conquered armies of the south were to him the sought-for citizens of the Union. He led our armies in the cause of the Union. He was not a sentimentalist, he was a patriot and a broad-minded, far-seeing statesman. When his light went out on Mount McGregor, darkness fell over the entire country, and a mighty sob shook every state in the Union.

As a politician he was not strong. He would never have seen even a second term as President but for his great service as a soldier and his statesmanlike views on all great questions. He

trusted too much to a few great political chiefs. He had an unerring eye for a strong man. He liked the powerful and his likes and his confidence went hand in hand together. Five mighty political chiefs, all truly great, largely dominated his course as a politician. No man, however great and wise, can long ignore the councils of his whole party and maintain his power. He will have loyal friends, but they will fall to an unyielding "306" when many more are needed. A political party must feel that it is in the council chamber of the chief, or a new chieftain will soon be found. Grant, the politician, limited his council to five, and in 1888 he fell when loved by the men who hurled him from power.

What can I add to the memory of Abraham Lincoln? Who so bold as to try to add one laurel to the martyr's brow? He has been the theme, since 1860, of every true lover of the human race. The historian and the poet have told the story of this wonderful life. Millions yet live to testify to every act, and word, and tender workings of his mighty heart. He was the theme of press and pulpit. His name was carried upwards in happy hymns and agonizing prayers. He was so near—so much a part of us—yet so far, so very far, above us all—now mingling gently in our simplest thought, now rising grandly to the very heavens. The sorrows of his country weighed sadly on his heart, and yet God's sunshine never left his brow. Goldsmith saw him when he sang:

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

I have seen Grant often, have followed him, and knew him. I never saw Lincoln. He never heard of me, and yet I knew him well. We all felt safer because Grant held the sword of command. We all feel warmer and better because Lincoln lived. Grant was a shield between his country and danger. Lincoln was an interpreter of heaven's high decree, and made his country safe by making it better. Grant walked the earth a composed, grand, resolute, unyielding power for his country's life. Lincoln standing on earth, rose high enough to catch the voices of heaven, and guided thus, marshaled the conscience, the heart, the great progressive forces of his country, and lifted them above the bloody amphitheater of war.

Grant received his commission from Lincoln, Lincoln received his from a power even above the people.

Centuries will come and go, and yet will the name of Grant, the great soldier and statesman, be fresh in the heart and memory of man. And after that still other centuries will come and go, and the memory of Abraham Lincoln will remain a guide to his country—a thrilling inspiration to the world.

SECOND TOAST.—“*The Army of the Tennessee.*”

“Patient of toils, serene amidst alarms,
Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms.”

Response by Colonel E. C. DAWES.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

Each of the three great armies of the Union had its peculiar characteristics, its separate work, and its distinctive glory.

The Army of the Cumberland, trained in its camps by that master of the art, General Don Carlos Buell, moved on its first great battlefield at Shiloh, with a steadiness, skill, and precision néver excelled even by itself. Nashville and Chattanooga, won and held at Stone’s river and Chickamauga, are its rightful trophies. To the same splendid body of men belongs the honor of the first complete Union victory in an open field fight in the war—at Mill Springs, where George H. Thomas laid the cornerstone of his enduring fame. No battle-field ever presented so inspiring a scene as that, when the men of the Army of the Cumberland, without orders, but animated by a common spirit of reckless daring, charged up the steep slope of Mission Ridge, drove from the strong intrenchments at its summit an equal force of a resolute enemy, capturing cannon by batteries, prisoners by regiments, and battle-flags by scores.

The Army of the Potomac spent months in preparation before it took the field, under the command of him whom history pronounces the great organizer of the war, General George B. McClellan. It was not always successful, but, like the fabled monarch in the ancient story, each time it touched the ground it received new strength, and its most brilliant victories immediately followed its worst defeats. Malvern Hill was the triumphant close to seven days of disaster on the Peninsula. The Confederate army, which flaunted its victorious banners almost in sight of the capitol at Washington, from the plains of the Second Bull Run,

hailed with joy the friendly night which, barely two weeks later, enabled its shattered ranks to escape across the Potomac after South Mountain and Antietam. Gettysburg, with its record of twenty-seven thousand killed, wounded and captured Confederate soldiers, made ample atonement for the repulse at Fredricksburg and the gloomy failure at Chancellorsville. And when at Appomattox, the great antagonist of the Army of the Potomac was destroyed, the war ended.

The Army of the Tennessee was never in a camp of organization. Its regiments went singly from their homes, directly to the field. The force which, by the capture of Fort Donelson, made U. S. Grant the foremost soldier of his age, was divided into brigades when it embarked at Cairo, and into divisions at Fort Henry. Reinforcements which came to it were sent to their allotted places on the field under the enemy's fire. Two divisions of raw troops were welded into eternal comradeship with these, by hard blows in the fierce heat of that awful Sunday at Shiloh.

The end sought in military training is to fit troops for march and battle. The Army of the Tennessee began at the end. Most of its regiments received their baptism of blood before they learned that the cardinal military sin was to guide left while passing in review. The first battalion drill of many was to form on the color line when the long roll beat. The arms of all were the refuse guns of Europe, with calibres as varied as the nations they came from. Their discipline was the common sense of intelligent men, which taught them that implicit obedience was essential to effective service. Their ranks were filled with volunteers, who wanted to end the war and go home. To hasten that day they were willing to undertake any task, endure every privation, and brave any danger.

Indifferently armed, poorly equipped, imperfectly drilled, organized under fire--what could such a body of citizen soldiers accomplish? Read the answer in the little cracker-box head-boards which mark the original resting places of its dead. They make plain the road over which its columns marched with onward and irresistible tread, from Belmont, Fort Donelson and Island Ten, by the way of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Post Arkansas, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and Black River, to Vicksburg. With or before its advance, wherever the ground was wet, went its ever faithful ally, Uncle Sam's

web feet, as President Lincoln, in quaint phrase was wont to call the Mississippi flotilla.

With the capture of Vicksburg, the distinctive work of the Army of the Tennessee was completely done. Among the trophies of eighteen months' service of the army and the fleet, were eighty thousand prisoners with their camps, their flags, their arms and trains; six hundred cannon, and the ground whereon they stood; the navigable waters of the Cumberland and the Tennessee; the Mississippi river from Cairo to the gulf. The Confederacy was torn asunder. Only the iron will and dauntless courage of Jefferson Davis kept its crumbling fragments in the form and semblance of a state after it had received this mortal blow.

There was a short and well earned rest. The men of the Army of the Cumberland, by desperate fighting, had won Chattanooga, the prize for which they had long contended. They were holding it with their stomachs. Their cracker line was in peril. To the Army of the Tennessee came the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us!" There was a quick response, and General Sherman, with the 15th Army Corps at Mission Ridge, repaid the debt of Shiloh.

Burnside was shut in at Knoxville. The fate of loyal East Tennessee trembled in the balance. Without tents, without trains, without rations, with scant clothing and worn shoes, from the field of Mission Ridge, over the frozen ground, the veterans of the 15th Army Corps marched to the rescue. Burnside was relieved. East Tennessee was saved. To the aid of the Army of the Gulf went the gallant men of Ransom and A. J. Smith. In the valley of the Red river they found laurels, where some others gathered only willows. From the now thoroughly educated soldiers of that skilled professor of martial deeds, General A. J. Smith, the redoubtable General Forrest, at Tupelo, received a much needed lesson in the art of war. The same men guiding right and left on the foremost lines of the armies of the Cumberland and the Ohio, marched with them over the Confederate entrenchments at Nashville and closed their career by demonstrating, at Mobile, the futility of trying to build works the men of the Army of the Tennessee could not successfully storm.

Twenty-five thousand men of the Army of the Tennessee, with

its commander, the gallant McPherson, and his staff, took part in the campaign of Atlanta.

At Resaca, by a daring charge, they captured a position which forced the Confederate commander to attack them or retreat. General Johnston knew something of the mettle of the men of the Army of the Tennessee, and very promptly went south.

At Dallas, the old army stood like a battlement of rock, against which wave after wave of Confederate troops dashed again and again into bloody spray.

At Kenesaw, success was impossible; therefore it failed.

At Atlanta, with its commander killed, its line broken, assailed in front and flank and rear by the best troops of the south, it repulsed every assault, and the close of battle found its lines restored, and one of its army corps literally encircled with the bodies of the dead, slain in the unavailing effort to drive it from the field. It was a famous victory, but it was dearly bought. McPherson was forever gone.

At Ezra Chapel, five thousand of the best soldiers in the Confederate army fell within pistol range of the unbroken lines of the 15th Corps.

“Atlanta” was “ours and fairly won,” when the assaulting columns halted, wavered and melted away before its deadly fire on the field of Jonesboro.

The only infantry division in Hood’s army, which had not been bloodily repulsed in attacking the lines of the Army of the Tennessee during the campaign of Atlanta, met its fate at Allatoona, where Corse held the fort.

Governor Brown’s army of militia essayed to drive the little brigade of General Charles C. Walcutt from its position near Griswoldville. There are even now sad hearts in Georgia homes when the legend of that day is told.

The march to the sea was one of the many wonderful conceptions of the busy brain of that tireless thinker and great commander, General William Tecumseh Sherman. General Grant and President Lincoln were slow to approve it. Foreign military critics predicted its disastrous failure. Its successful ending was assured, when the battle torn banner of Sherman’s old division was planted on the captured parapet of Fort McAllister.

The battle record of the old army was closed at Bentonville. Its cup of glory was filled to overflowing when it marched down

Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington city, in the grand review, under the leadership of him who was a fit type of the men who filled the ranks; who had risen from the command of a regiment through all the grades, and had bought each step with his blood; under the influence of whose dashing courage men had died with cheers upon their lips; whose military career illustrated the truth that soldiers are born in the throes of bloody combat, and are not made in the quiet of the schools; the shadow of whose untimely death is still over us—General John A. Logan.

THIRD TOAST.—“*Lesson of the War.*”

“My sword I bequeath with this injunction :
 “Never to draw it, save for country,
 “And having drawn it, never to sheath it,
 “’Till her cause shall be maintained.”

Response by P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

In responding to the toast assigned to me this evening, I feel very much like a school-boy who is called upon by his teachers to recite a lesson, for when you, gentlemen of the Army of the Tennessee, ask me what was the lesson of the war, you are calling for a lesson that you yourselves have taught, for you are of those who fought the war, its lessons are your lessons, and you therefore are the teachers, whilst I, of another generation, who know the war only as a tradition and a history, am a pupil. And although I think that I know my lessons well, and could recite to your satisfaction its causes, its campaigns and its results, still I must confess that I am somewhat at a loss to say what was the lesson of the war.

For our war, differing in this respect from European wars, which in general teach but one lesson, the utter inutility of their awful waste of human blood, has taught us many lessons, every one of which is worth every drop of blood that was shed. It has taught us the important constitutional lesson that the government our fathers founded in their wisdom, they founded well, and that they gave to it the power to protect its own existence, and that the union of the states was not a delusion and a sham. It has taught us the great social lesson that a nation cannot exist half slave and half free. It has taught us a proper appreciation of the vast strength and matchless resources of our people. It has taught us lessons of patience, of perseverance, of suffering and valor.

But it seems to me, on consideration, that the great, transcendent lesson of our war was loyalty, unswerving loyalty to the general government of the United States.

For it was not passion, nor prejudice, nor even just wrath or righteous indignation, it was not a desire for conquest or a thirst for glory, that brought the armies of the North into the field, but it was loyalty to the old Union, a desire to defend that Union, and to compel obedience to its laws. It is true that passion and prejudice were rife, that excitement ran high, and that the slavery question was burning deep into the hearts of men, and that from this excitement and passion arose the war. But the armies of the North arose from another cause. For during all the passion and excitement of the troubled times before the war, the sword of the North hung rusting in its scabbard, and not a motion, nay, not even a threat was made to draw it, until the flag of our country was insulted and its laws defied. Then it leaped forth. And that sword, drawn for country by loyal hands in response to loyal hearts, was never sheathed until its country's cause had been maintained.

This spontaneous uprising of millions of men actuated only by the pure motives of defending their common country and giving force and sanction to its laws, demonstrated to all men the strength, the glory and the majesty of the great central government of the Constitution. And this revelation of our country's strength and glory—for it was a revelation to many men in all parts of our land—has taught a two-fold lesson. It has shown us in the first place that the United States, while trusting that its laws will be obeyed, because they are the laws of Justice, Right and Truth, nevertheless stands ready at all times to use all its vast power and strength to compel obedience to them. I do not think men realized this before the war, but it is well understood to-day, and it will be long indeed before men dare to stand again in armed resistance to the laws of the United States. Secondly, it has taught us that the United States is dependent for its majesty and strength solely upon the willing loyalty of its people. Now the old doctrine of states rights, by teaching men that their first and highest allegiance was due to the state, and secondarily to the United States, necessarily derogated from the loyalty to the United States, and thereby detracted from its majesty and glory. But the war has swept aside the doctrine of states rights, and has shown us

that it was an evil and a dangerous principle. How utterly pernicious it was can only be understood by realizing, that it would have wrecked and ruined our great nation, were it not for the host of men who responded to that higher principle that loyalty is due not to the parts, but to the whole.

Thus it was that the principle of loyalty to the United States saved the old Union, and maintained for the benefit of posterity the principles of a free government. I think, therefore, it is safe to say that loyalty was the lesson of the war.

In conclusion, I desire to depart somewhat from the subject of my toast. I see by the programme that I am the only representative among the speakers this evening of a generation born since the war. Gentlemen of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, in behalf of that generation, I desire to assure you, that we do thoroughly appreciate the mighty achievements of that army, whose memory your Society is designed to perpetuate, and that after you are gone, we will keep that memory green, and hand it down to a third generation without abating one jot or one tittle of its glory, its fame.

FOURTH TOAST.—“*The Border States during the War and Now.*”

“No solemn host goes trailing by,
The black-mouthed guns and staggering wain;
Men start not, at the battle cry,
O! be it never heard again.”

Response by General J. C. BLACK.

MY PRESIDENT:

During the first year of the war a peripatetic Yankee soldier, one who subsequently blossomed out into a bumner, was riding his solitary mule through a lonely region in southwestern Missouri. He came to a cabin standing by itself, in the door-way of which was a lovely girl, a native of the country and a type, in person and in mind, of its excellency. This lonely Yankee said to her, as he wanted to pass the time of day, “Miss, are there any Congregationalists about here?” She said, “Yes, I think so, ’Cause dad saw the skin of one of them on the store door the other day, as he was riding by.”

Where the lonely cabin stood is now a flourishing college. The condition of the border states, then and now, has its types in the

progress of humanity. I have tried in vain, Mr. Chairman, since I have come into this city to-day, to recall to my impressions the fact that I stood in the same St. Louis where nearly all of this great assembly, the gray-headed parts of it, were forming and camping only thirty-one years ago. Here is a great municipality, through which day and night throbs the greatest life of the greatest century. We found it a rather quiet and sleepy old garrison town. Its chiefest memories were those of its illustrious fur-traders, and its chiefest enjoyments were those that were furnished by the splendid society, and the post of the regular army established here. It was on the hither side of the Mississippi river, and queen commercially of a great region. In and out through its gate-ways there came the fur-capped denizens of the territory that then stretched almost undiscovered northwardly to the British line, and southwardly to the Rio Grande. It was the capital of a *terra incognita*. The prophetic spirit of the greatest statesman of this region, it is true, had pointed out a way to the Indians lying to the west, across an almost undiscovered continent, and the state itself had begun to feel something of the stirrings of the times; but as a rule it was pastoral, it was bucolic. It was a state of separated interests, of linked out personal associations. Its glories were separate from those of its sister states. It had not yet begun to know the mighty destiny that was in reserve for it. It and its sister state of Kentucky, which are the border states that we knew best, although Maryland and Virginia and Delaware stretch on and on to the sea-board, were, in that imminent hour of the country the observed of the whole nation; and the most anxious question that the men of the north and the south asked of each other, in 1861, was, "where are the border states to take their stands?" Thanks to the teaching of Washington, of the sister state of old Virginia; thanks to the majestic voices of Crittenden and Clay, heard and loved in Kentucky, and to the splendid voice of Benton, the pioneer statesman of liberty and union of this country, the border states resolved that they would stand by the Union, and save it in its peril, and the result was that more than a quarter of a million of men came up from the states that I have named to the help of the Republic; and on the other side a fully equal number went their way in the armies of the Confederacy. And so it was that in these border states there was scarce a household that did not have all of its men enrolled under the one flag or the other.

Sometimes men from the same household were in opposing ranks; and thus it was that war took on here a phase and character that we, of the north and that the men of the farther south, thank God, never knew. There was a division of the heart. Here was the division of families, here was the separation of households. Such a war so waged, left tremendous desolation in its path. I can think back, though it is little more than impression now, to the time when, between the Missouri river and the northern border of Arkansas, there was scarcely a single house, outside of the garrisoned posts, that was occupied, in all of southwestern or western Missouri. Its men were gone, its women and children had withdrawn to the fortified towns, or had taken refuge below the border. Desolation marked that country for its own. Commerce abandoned its highways, agriculture fled from its fields, industry from all of its benches and its looms, and it was a region of sorrow. That was thirty-one years ago. But there was not an entire lack of compensation in the situation, for the armies on either side explored this country, its dales and its valleys and its mountaintops, and they found here such a richness of virgin soil, such salubrity of climate and such sweetness of waters, that with the close of the war emigration came by the tens of thousands, and there have been few states in the mighty galaxy of the Union that have grown so rapidly as Kentucky and Missouri, who stand now among the very foremost in this mighty Union. A search-light was turned upon them, and three millions of men have been added to their population; their industries have been doubled, and this St. Louis, that I pictured as a provincial town, has become to-day as the capital of empire and the metropolis of ten millions of men.

Whatever may have been the impressions of the participants in that war, whether upon the one side or the other, to-day, in all this vast region that is tributary to St. Louis and tributary to Louisville, there is no question but that the success of the federal arms did secure the lasting glory and the permanent good of these great commonwealths.

And there are now, my countrymen, no border states. They are the central and effulgent stars in the mighty constellation of the Union. The borders lie beyond us all. They reach from ocean to ocean and from gulf to lake. There is no place where the heart of the republic finds truer and stronger beat than in the border

states which were made famous by the achievements of men drawn from their own families and meeting on their own soil.

Another compensation which has come to the border states is this: they are the historic states of the American Union. Others are great for their manufactures, some are great for their commercial pre-eminence, some are great for their agricultural expanses, but when the student of history seeks for the place where liberty made its great stand and won its great battles, he will find the altars erected in the border states, to liberty and union and to law ; and all their borders, from where the Kanawha pours to the Ohio, clear on to where the Missouri brings its yellow tribute to the sea, are filled with the high places of American achievement for liberty. In this arena men struggled, who for the first time became acquainted with each other, and here was destroyed that provincialism which through eighty years of existence had threatened the perpetuity of the republic, and here was substituted for it that nationalism that knows no north, no south, no east, no west, but the one great nationality of popular government.

We that are here to-night are not here as victors, but we are as witnesses of a struggle which had to come. We look back at ourselves and the distance seems incredible between the gray haired man that sits at this board, and the boy that drew the youthful sword and moved to the front, and as we look back at him, we envy him his youth, his freshness, and his hope of renown and his dream of glory, but we have in the place of them the satisfaction of men who have wrought well, and who we believe have wrought indirectly in the great cause of humanity.

The Fifth Toast, "Our Heritage," was omitted, owing to the absence of Mr. H. R. Pearson, on account of sickness in his family.

SIXTH TOAST.—"*Our Deceased Comrade, General John Pope.*
"Soldier—Scholar—Gentleman."

Response by General WAGER SWAYNE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

"Not on the store of generous wine,
Nor plenty of delicious meats ;
Though kindly nature did design,
To tempt us with abundant treats ;
'Tis not on these we for content depend,
So much as on the shadow of a friend."

The shadow of a friend rests over us to-night ; and if it be permissible to do, as I do often love to try to do, to compensate when I have lost a friend, the sense of bodily absence with the sense of a nearer spiritual presence, that nearer presence of a loving heart to-night is a shadow that illumines and does not sadden this assemblage.

It so happens that I owe to General Pope my own connection with this Society of the Army of the Tennessee. It was in this city and under John Pope that my own regiment first saw anything of actual war ; and at that time I learned to admire him as a soldier, and to love him as a man, in a way which nothing since has ever been effectual to diminish.

The country at that 'time was just as enthusiastic over his victories at New Madrid and at Island 10, as we, his soldiers, were enthusiastic over him as a commander, and those of us who knew him personally, enthusiastic over him as a man.

That army he took from Island 10 to Pittsburg Landing and to Corinth, and he handed it over there in admirable condition, flushed with victory and with a loyal *morale*, to carry those features into the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and afterwards to carry them with it into the incorporation and organization of the Army of the Tennessee.

That is a precise statement of the origin of the relation between General Pope and the Army of the Tennessee, and it is an exact and impartial measure of the indebtedness of that army and of this Society to him, for its brilliant record and its admirable traits.

He was at that time forty years of age. Half of those years he had spent in energetic army life. Graduating at West Point at twenty, at twenty-five he participated in service in Florida, in surveying the north-east boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, and he had been twice breveted for gallant service in the Mexican war, at Monterey and Buena Vista. At thirty he had explored Montana and had demonstrated the navigability of the Red river of the north ; he had done service in New Mexico and he had entered upon the surveys of the southernmost route proposed by the United States for the Pacific railroad. Six years he labored at that work, and only last week I heard our great commander, General Dodge, commenting strongly on the value and thoroughness of those government railroad surveys.

Army life upon the plains in those days was not always produc-

tive of those features of character which we admire most in private life, but John Pope came back from all that rough experience with the heart and manners of a gentleman, and with a private demeanor in all things to correspond, and bringing with him the obvious results of long, profound and intelligent study.

It is proper to speak of General Pope as a gentleman and as a scholar.

It is perhaps proper also, even in this assemblage, to say one word more bordering upon the reserve of private life. The winter of 1859 found him stationed at Cincinnati, with a young wife of rare beauty and elegance, and admirable qualities, establishing a home the charm of which impressed itself on all who came in contact with it, a home the charm of which was never broken until it was broken in this city a few years ago by the death of that excellent and admirable woman.

It was a characteristic of John Pope that no man was ever more loved or cared for in his own home. It was they who knew him best, who loved him most, and he found his consolation and reward in this, that not even the breaking up of his home by the death of his loving wife, could break the family circle, and down to his dying day he was cared for by his children with singular devotion.

It belongs likewise to the history of John Pope that this was the place he called his home, this center of the original associations of the Army of the Tennessee. His father had lived at Kaskaskia, but his sisters married here. In 1850, when his father died, his mother removed to St. Louis, and this was the place to which his heart turned, this was the place he came to upon his furloughs, this was the place he regarded as his home, this was the place where when his work was done he came to end his days. He belonged by his residence, as well as by his history and achievements, to the Army of the Tennessee.

Cincinnati in 1860 was a good place to observe the sending south of enormous supplies of army stores, and of munitions of war, by a traitorous secretary in behalf of a proposed rebellion. The loyal heart of John Pope anticipated that rebellion, and he braved court-martial by his open, earnest protest and denunciation. The court-martial was convened, but the march of treason overtook the court, and before he could be sentenced the Commander-in-Chief of the army and the navy, the President of the United

States, had adopted Captain Pope's position, and so justified the strictures which that court had been convened to punish.

Was it not proper that the incipient Army of the Tennessee should, at that early date, have contributed Captain Pope to the escort that took President Lincoln to Washington city for his first inauguration? It was a fitting commencement of the Army of the Tennessee, that he returned from Washington and took post in Missouri, and within six months after the war commenced, had achieved here in Missouri a victory whose results contributed prominently towards the preservation of this state to the Federal Union.

With that circumstance begins that part of his history which has identified him with us. There was no room with him for states rights; born in Kentucky, residing in Southern Illinois—all those years in the south and south-west, there was no room in the patriotic philosophy of that mind and heart for any such doctrine as states rights. There was nothing uncertain about Pope. He stood right, and he was always right; and he helped us to the beginning of our prosperous course.

That was the man who left us in the summer of 1862. With the controversies that followed we have no part. He was our comrade, and we never had a controversy with a comrade. Only this I may say, that glad as I am, from the bottom of my heart, that the history of our war has left no officer of great distinction to go down to the grave with a stigma upon his name, while I believe, on the one hand, that in that feeling those of us who share it are not out of sympathy with our comrades, I believe, also, on the other hand, that the true test of such a controversy is not the abstract truth of charges that have been tried, but whether or not those charges were made out of a truthful heart, and with what is called probable cause.

His after life was what sometimes falls to the lot of men—to bear obloquy in dignified silence and to justify patriotism by his patience. He resumed the service of his country. He was valuable wherever he was put. He was active and influential in suppressing the Indians in the northwest; he was valuable in his service in this community; but always everywhere his sunny heart, his philosophic temper, made him a fountain of love and of continuing friendship to those who enjoyed any degree of per-

sonal intimacy with him, and to that there are abundant witnesses right here in the city of St. Louis.

It is right to commemorate such a man and such a comrade at a banquet. As long ago as in Cicero's time, he wrote in his little book on friendship, that he loved to go to the annual banquets of those little societies that were called confraternities, not so much for the treats that were spread upon the table as for the intellectual ones that came afterwards. A deeper philosophy, with the advance of science, attends, I think, these entertainments now. The surgeons tell us that life is a process of assimilation, in the course of which we grow into the likeness of that on which we feed. So much for the physical side. Conscious life, I think we are equally assured, in its turn, is a process of delightful assimilation. A man is known by the company he keeps, because, if he keeps it long enough and close enough, he is the company he keeps. Every time I meet my comrades I thank God for the opportunity of taking away a little of them in my heart. So with the comrade who has gone. We loved him and he loved us, and the assimilation is of that we love. It is into that likeness that we grow, and we are profited best by it when, as the result of such assimilation, we become more believing.

This man carried love into all of his private life. In all the years I saw him I heard never a harsh word towards any human being. In all the varied contact I had with him I never found him unkind for an instant. At one of the meetings of this Society that I remember most distinctly, at Toledo, Ohio, in 1873, was the first time that ever I heard a great and distinguished general officer lift up his voice and point out the fact that the true dignity of service, and the true honor of the war, was the meed of the private soldier. Some of us can remember the eloquent way in which he taught that lesson to us at that time. There have been other times since when other lessons have come home from him to me and others here, always to be remembered. When we have lost a comrade, if we take those things which were in him, which we did love and rightly value, plant those in our hearts and feed upon their growth, it is not simply that we grow into their likeness, but beside that we pay to the departed comrade this other tribute of a little immortality conferred on him in that he lives in us. That tribute, comrades, there are many of you, I know, who join with me to-night in wishing heartily that we may for long

years bestow upon the memory of John Pope, reproducing in ourselves those qualities in him which we loved.

SEVENTH TOAST.—“*Our Quondam Enemy.*”

“It is astonishing how much I like a man after I have fought with him.”

Response by General CHARLES E. HOOKER, of Mississippi.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I thank you very much, Mr. President, and your comrades for the honor which you have done me in inviting me to be present at this reunion of your Society, and I have accepted the invitation in the same spirit of hospitality in which you have extended it towards me; and when I had the pleasure of hearing last evening the splendid address of the distinguished commander of our army of the United States, I was satisfied that the true catholicity of the spirit in which he spoke represented the sentiment not only of himself but of this organization of which he is a member.

Our war has left us at least one heritage, whatever may have been its results; it has left us that foundation upon which the constitution of the United States rests, the great principle of home rule and community independence. It was that principle which was adverted to in such eloquent terms by that man, probably the greatest thought and mind that now lives under the sun, the great premier of the present English government, the Hon. William E. Gladstone, in that memorable speech which he made a few years ago in the parliament of Great Britian, in which he said that the constitution of the United States was the greatest instrument that in a given time had ever proceeded from the brain of man; and that if England would give to Ireland that principle which lay at the foundation of the constitution of the United States, the right to community independence and home rule, she would solve the vexed problem of how to govern Ireland. We have this reserved to us too, by the decision of that court of highest character and last resort in our country, the Supreme Court of the United States, for when this war was over, and the forces under Lee had capitulated to Grant, at Appomattox, and the forces under Johnson had capitulated to Sherman, in North Carolina, the great problem arose of how the seceded states were again to be rehabilitated in the Union. Force could not accomplish it, the sword and the musket

could not accomplish it, but it was accomplished by the decision of this august tribunal, to which we all bow in respectful obedience, when that Supreme Court decided in a memorable case that while this was an indissoluble union, it was still composed of indestructible states.

It was not the first time in the history of the English speaking people when the war of words culminated in the wager of battle. Our English speaking ancestors, from whom we borrow alike our language and our laws, have ever been lovers of liberty and freedom, and they have ever asserted it against the power of the crown, from the time when the barons assembled on the banks of Runnymede and extorted from King John the great *Magna Charta* of human liberty. Again it appeared in English history in that memorable war between the White and Red Roses. It appeared again in English history when the parliament of England made its declaration of rights, and still further on when it passed its Bill of Rights, and yet still later when the same English speaking people, our own ancestors, assembled at Liberty Hall in Philadelphia, and made that solemn declaration that "these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states." They fought the seven years' war of the Revolution to make good that declaration. It sounded over the continent, and was caught up by the long swell of the Atlantic, and wafted to the distant shores of the old world and into the ears of its monarchs, and was the first great signal of the advance of human liberty against authority and power. It was, therefore, not singular that a people loving freedom and devoted to liberty, should have felt that they had a right to assert what they believed to be true, and, therefore, not singular that this contest should have occurred. A singular feature of this war, however, is displayed in the fact that when those armies were disbanded by the capitulation of Appomattox and in North Carolina, it was stipulated that those of us who wore the gray and were on the side of the Confederacy, should return to our homes, yielding obedience to the constitution and the laws of the United States, and in return we were to receive the protection of that constitution and of those laws. The stipulation has been kept by the men who wore the ragged gray jacket of the Confederacy. The stipulation has been kept on the part of the men who wore the blue. And while it was a war probably more gigantic in its extent, so far as numbers were concerned, than was

ever before waged on this globe, and shook the continent from center to circumference, yet the armed men on the vanquished side stacked their muskets, and the armed men on the conquering side stacked theirs, and both returned to their homes to build up again under a common flag and in a common country that prosperity and peace which so marks our land to-day.

We were all struggling too for those who were dear to us, for the women and the children that we left behind us, and it was the memory of those women and children that gave courage to the heart and nerved the arm in every contest that we went into; for wherever man struggles, whether it is the soldier flashing his sword over the perilous field of victory, or the husbandman seizing the plow handles in early morning and following to dewy eve, wherever man labors and struggles, it is that he may bring the fruits of his labor to lay at the feet of those who are the light of his life and the joy of his household. They pay us back not in the vile dross of gold and silver, but in that eternal love and devotion which, thank God, does not desert us, even when the snows of many winters have whitened our heads and seamed our cheeks with wrinkles, of that love which sanctifies the hearth-stone and the home altar, and which lives on from day to day, week to week and year to year as the seed, concealing its beauties at first, bursts forth at last in the fragrant blossoms that adorn your festive board.

I want, therefore, to say, with regard to this war, that if we of the south do not complain of the results, no one ought to. We were the conquered and you the victors. We were enemies while that war lasted, and we were determined enemies on both sides, but now that it has terminated and gone, and all its bitter memories have been forgotten, we are fellow-citizens and friends.

EIGHTH TOAST.— “ *The Old Soldiers.* ”

“ Time may dim his eye and palsy his hand,

“ But it cannot efface the glorious memories of the past.”

Response by Captain HENRY A. CASTLE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

There is much in a name. During ten years next succeeding the rebellion, Union survivors were habitually called, half in affection, half in honor, “Our Noble Boys in Blue.” When

another ten years had added dignity, the title changed to "Our Gallant Veterans." We are now far advanced in the third decade, which has brought its special designation: "The Old Soldiers." Whether applied in affection and honor, or in derision and mockery, who can tell? Whether we like it or not, the appellation is manifestly truthful in its terms, and it has manifestly come to remain. The "Boys in Blue" have all grown gray; they are no longer young; they will never be younger; they are the "Old Soldiers" now, and must be to the end.

The men who put down the rebellion averaged nineteen years old, when the roar of that first cannon broke on Sumpter's walls and echoed down the ages. Fresh efflorescence of a superb generation, they aggregated two million units for fervid, unquestioning patriotism, and gave six million years of hard, dangerous, ill-requited service. The annals of mankind hold no parallel to the tremendous record. This was the offering and the sacrifice. The results will abide as long as the round world rolls through shining space, freighted with priceless destinies.

The immensity of the exploit precluded adequate appreciation. When prowess and heroism crowned so many youthful brows, they ceased to bring distinction. Had only a thousand men gone over to battle, and half of them returned in triumph, the nation would have bowed in homage at their feet, and set their statues on pedestals of gold, attesting name by name their imperishable renown. But when a million heroes came marching home victorious, and the flags shook out their tattered blazonry of five hundred bloody conflicts won, the mind was powerless to grasp the colossal totality of doing and daring. They melted silently into the ranks of citizenship as rain melts into thirsting meadows, when the storm clouds have rolled by.

The lingering minor fraction of that virile host we see in the old soldiers of to-day. They were the better soldiers for having been citizens; they are the better citizens for having been soldiers. They lag superfluous, it may be, but they will not linger long. Those who love them, and those who love them not, may read with graduated emotions of regret, that forty thousand annually muster for retirement to their eternal home. When all are gone, perhaps due credit may tardily come,

Meantime, the old soldier exists, an active element in society, viewing with keen interest the occurrences and tendencies of the

hour. Were he less cheerful and less hopeful, had not his horizon been broadened by a phenomenal experience, he would see much to vex or discourage in events which he now observes with serene complacency.

The frosty orators of alumni rostrums, educated beyond the limits of their intellect, sometimes recite among the threatening perils to the Republic, a proposed fulfillment of long deferred promises to provide for her disabled and needy defenders. Stock-exchange piety, and cold, clear consciences, stuffed with binomial theorems, may delight to ignore compassion and gratitude. He jests at scars who never felt a wound. But the old soldier applauds the willingness of the plain people whom Lincoln trusted and loved, to make good the moiety of the obligation voluntarily assumed thirty years ago. They who discern peril to the Republic in the recognition of an honest debt are unworthy the citizenship they would rather forfeit than defend.

The old soldier rejoices in a redeemed country strong enough to look with forbearance upon the foibles of quondam foes. Whatever the present may withhold of universal consent to the sacredness of his cause and the completeness of his triumph, he may exultantly leave to time, to God, and to history. We can respect the tenderness which laments a personal bereavement, but it is a marvelous delusion that inspires our brave antagonists to monumentalize defeat and humiliation. Before the close of the twentieth century, two hundred million of happy Americans will scan incredulously the memorials of a war in defense of human slavery. Descendants not remote of the Confederates will tear down the marble shafts now rising in the South, and grind to tongueless dust these mementoes of confessed and pardoned rebellion.

The grandsons of the old soldier of the Union will have no prouder heritage in those richer, better days to come, than an unchallenged title to his badges of valor. We may brook with safety the mistaken zeal which seeks to consecrate what heaven execrates. Truth and the angels will fight through eternity to thwart the apotheosis of Wrong.

The old soldier views with even ampler lenity the causeless rancor of such as find his presence a sore reminder and a biting goad. To those who, in the hour of their country's mortal agony were faithless, the humblest agency of her rescue is a blistering flame. They to whom memory yields but stings and reproach may

fitly clamor for the silent mercy of forgetfulness. But he who has neither shames to conceal nor falseness to deplore, raises no weak outcry for oblivion. He revels in the felicity of a majestic reminiscence. He proffers no apologies for paying annual tribute to the virtues of his tent-mate gone before. And if a gracious obliteration of the past is to be invoked, claiming none of it for himself, or for his deeds, he freely yields it all to those who, in the supreme crisis, closed their ears to a pentecostal message and veiled their eyes to the dawn of a millennial splendor.

And yet the old soldier claims no undue meed of praise. It was his fortune to have lived and acted in that momentous epoch, when knightly daring and consummate skill at arms contributed to the preservation of the Union, the emancipation of the slave, and the regeneration of the country. Sometimes the honor for this emancipation and regeneration is all ascribed to the fearless and heroic handful of agitators, who, before the appeal to projectiles, had long stood for the immediate unshackling of the bondman, and refused to be silenced by bribes of persecutions. But it is error to credit a single class with this splendid consummation. Slavery perished because its death-doom had been sounded on the celestial chimes; because the nineteenth century had come; because the flying engine and the speaking wire had come; because the school-book, the newspaper and the open Bible had come; because Wilberforce, Garrison and Harriet Stowe had come; because Lincoln, Seward and Stanton had come; because Grant, Sherman and Sheridan had come; because two million gallant boys in blue had come; because the great and terrible day of the Lord had come, and not all the powers of evil could longer buttress and bulwark the crowning iniquity of the universe. Give to all the potent factors a full measure of the award, but let the raptures of self-eulogy never eclipse vital historic truth. Slavery succumbed not more to military force, than to the eternal verities. And rebellion surrendered, not alone to Grant and his legions, but also to the loyal men and women who stood behind them, and to the churches, and colleges, the mills and mines and storehouses, the homes and herds and harvests of the mighty north.

They fell, who lifted up a hand
And bade the sun in heaven stand.
They smote and fell, who set the bars
Against the progress of the stars,
And stayed the march of motherland.

They stood, who saw the future come
On through the war's delirium.
They smote and stood, who held the hope
Of nations on that slippery slope
Amid the cheers of Christendom.

The old soldiers are pledged to the promotion of honor and purity in public affairs, and they are full of faith in the nation's imperial destiny. Differing widely as to means and methods, they unite as one in a demand for the incarnation of equal and exact justice as the golden heart of national policy and practice. They demand that all men everywhere shall be free. They demand that the arm of national power be stretched out to protect every citizen in his rights, at home and abroad. They demand that corporate selfishness and greed be held in firm subjection, resolute that no hoariest garniture of vested rights shall ever sanctify a vested wrong. They demand that America shall be reserved for those who are, or wish to be, Americans; for those to whom its institutions are a birthright, or those who bring full appreciation of its blessings—spurning back the red-handed apostles of anarchy, who dream of freedom in the death of law, and search for thrift in robbery and violence. They demand free schools, unlimited religious toleration, enlarged industrial development, broad, unobstructed avenues for the advancement of a civilization the ripest and richest our earth has ever known.

But time presses an ellipsis of the grateful score. There was a day of the noble boys in blue, but its sun has set. There is a day of the old soldiers. It is but a span. When they are gone, the legacy of their fame, the story of their sacrifices, will be the flawless possession of freedom's successive generations. Their cause was sublime; their devotion was perfect; their rounded aggregate of honor will gild the traditions of deathless centuries.

It has recently been my privilege to visit some of our shrines of patriotism—the sepulchers of our illustrious dead. I stood at Springfield, exalted among cities evermore, within the stately mausoleum where lies all that is mortal of immortal Lincoln. I stood in New York's humming thoroughfares, and looked from reverent distance upon the neglected tomb of Grant. I stood on historic ground at West Point, surrounded by the graves of Scott, and Custer, and Sykes, and Kilpatrick, and others lustrous in our new constellation. I stood at Washington before the granite vault

where rests the cold still form that once enfolded the fiery soul of Logan. I stood on the brow of beautiful Arlington, overlooking the capital's white dome, where sleeps unconquered Sheridan, with thirteen thousand silent warriors behind him, awaiting the resurrection's welcome reveille.

No fear for them! In our lower field
Let us toil with arms unstained,
That at last we be worthy to stand with them
On the shining heights they've gained.

And yesterday we clothed one passionless mound with a new greenness dewed with unbidden tears. For this St. Louis holds the precious dust of him who was peculiarly our own, our comrade, our president, our great commander, the peerless Sherman, among the chiefest of the august figures in our pantheon—that congregation of glory, sacred to “the heroes who have borne their puissant arms for the kingdom of man, where liberty reigneth forever.”

The grand leaders have gone. The old soldiers are going. But the future of the Republic is safe in the hands of the Eternal God.

General Dodge then announced that the twenty-fourth meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was adjourned, to meet in Chicago at a date in 1893, to be hereafter fixed.

SONGS.

Between the toasts the Society was entertained by the "Singing School" of the Loyal Legion, Missouri Commandery. Among many other army songs given by them was the following, composed by Captain W. R. Hodges, of our Society, and one of the "School."

THADDY O'BRIEN.

Air: Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay.

Thaddy O'Brien was a sergeant gay,
 In the U. S. Cavalry,
 The fresh recruit would often say,
 "I earnestly long to see the day,
 When 'neath the sod he's put to stay,
 That son-of-a-gun from Dublin Bay,
 That sergeant with the 'superior' way,
 My life's a burden every day."

CHORUS: Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay,
 Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay,
 Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay,
 Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay.

Too long were the trousers by a span,
 The recruit received from Uncle Sam,
 The sergeant bawls as loud as he can,
 "Go and let out yer suspinders, man!"
 The hat he drew was much too small,
 And failed to stay on his head at all:
 "Stretch it, ye spalpeen!" Thaddy would call,
 "Ye'll niver be a throoper at all!"

CHORUS: Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay, etc.

Now, Michael Flynn, a soger bold,
 At the bivouac fire this dream once told:
 "I thought I was dead; to the gates of gold
 Me spirit flew like the saints of old,
 They opened the dure and in I wint,
 St. Peter didn't ask for a squint

At me discharge from the rigimint,
Or where I had served, divil a hint.

CHORUS: Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay, etc.

“An Irish angel tuk me in hand
To show the sights of that beautiful land.
He’d been a soger wid plenty of sand,
Killed by the divils of Sittin’ Bull’s band.
The first thing he said—I thought he was lying—
‘Av coorse, ye’d loike to meet Sergeant O’Brien;
Ye’ll find him in there wid other galoots,
Ishooin halos to the recroots.’

CHORUS: Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay, etc.

“In the ortherly room, a blazin’ wid light
Was Thaddy O’Brien, a beautiful sight;
A corp’ral to help on the left and the right,
Ishooin halos in a manner polite.
He handed me mine, I saw ’twas too small,
I gave it him back, and Thaddy did bawl
In a voice so terrific ’twas a terror to all,
‘Stretch it, ye blackguard, or have none at all!’”

CHORUS: Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay, etc.

Lieutenant Davie Clough died at Superior City, Wis., December 18th, 1891.

Lieutenant Clough was born October 13th, 1842, in Yorkshire, England, and when but eight years of age came with his family to America, and settled at Bridgeport, Conn. In 1853 moved to Chicago, and in 1856 to Aurora, Ills., where he entered the shops of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. In 1859 he was transferred to Galesburgh, Ills.

At this place he enlisted in Co. E., 17th Illinois Infantry, on the 19th of April, 1861; mustered into service as Corporal, May 25th; promoted to Second Lieutenant, May 15th, 1862; and to First Lieutenant, Feb. 16th, 1863. With his company he participated in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo., Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Vicksburg and all the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee.

After his return he re-assumed his former occupation, and was thus engaged for about three years, when he became a contractor on police works, and was thus engaged at the time of his death. He now sleeps in Woodbine Cemetery, Wyandotte, Kansas.

He will be longest remembered by those who knew him best as a gallant soldier and steadfast friend.

Colonel James Monroe Reid died suddenly of paralysis at Keokuk, Iowa, April 22d, 1892.

Colonel Reid was born in Union county, Indiana, September 26th, 1826. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent and natives of South Carolina. His father settled in Lee county in 1845, where young Reid worked on the family farm until he began the study of law in the office of Reid & Johnstone, at Fort Madison. There he subsequently practiced until 1856, in which year he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and took an active part in politics. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state, February 20th, 1854, and the U. S. District Court, June 7th, 1859. When the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. A., 2nd Iowa Infantry, and with it entered the field of active operations in Missouri. In December, 1861, he was promoted to First Lieutenant 15th Iowa, and July 4th, 1862, to Captain. He was badly wounded at Shiloh, and participated in all the various battles fought by the Army of the Tennessee, along the Mississippi, across to Chattanooga, down to Atlanta, on the March to the Sea, and up through the Carolinas, to the final Grand Review. Twice he was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct, first as Major and again as Lieutenant-Colonel, ending his military career with the muster out of his regiment at Louisville, Ky., July 24th, 1865.

He at once returned to Keokuk, and again entered upon the practice of his profession

He was married November, 1869, to Miss Anna Flynt, who survives him.

His remains were interred in the National Cemetery, being escorted to their last resting place by Co. A., Iowa National Guards, and the

Local G. A. R. Post under command of L. E. Barryhill, Post Commander, while Colonel R. Root, Major D. A. Kerr, Captain A. H. Evans, A. I. McCrary, Jonathan Chandler and Randolph Scheevers acted as pall-bearers.

Rev. Jno. B. Worrall conducted the religious services.

Colonel Reid was a man of striking military appearance, and a brave and gallant soldier. His frank, open and manly character, coupled with his adherence to and warm support of his friends, endeared him to his many army friends who will now mourn and miss him,

Major-General Ralph Pomeroy Buckland died of aneurism at Fremont, Ohio, May 27th, 1892.

General Buckland was born at Leyden, Mass., January 20th, 1812. His father, Ralph Buckland, was a volunteer in Hull's army during the war of 1812, and his grandfather served as a captain of artillery in the Revolutionary war and died on a prison ship.

The family moved to Portage county in 1813, where the General's father died, leaving young Buckland dependent upon his own exertions. For several years he worked at farming, worked in a woolen factory, and subsequently clerked in a country store.

When about nineteen years of age he worked his way south on a steamboat, and for some years found profitable employment at Natchez and New Orleans. In June, 1834 he returned north and entered upon the study of law, and three years later was admitted to practice and located at Fremont, where he married Charlotte Boughton, of Canfield, Ohio.

In October, 1861, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 72nd Ohio Infantry. January 10th, 1862, he was promoted to Colonel, and with his regiment, joined General Sherman at Paducah, Ky.

He was immediately assigned to the command of a brigade, and with it moved up the Tennessee river to a participation of the battle of Shiloh, in which he displayed great ability.

Subsequently he participated with the Army of the Tennessee in its numerous marches and battles up to and through the siege of Vicksburg. He was subsequently assigned to the command of the District of Memphis, where he displayed great executive and administrative ability, and there served until elected to Congress, December 22nd, 1864, when he resigned. He served four years in Congress, and then resumed the practice of his profession, and filled with credit many honorable civil positions and appointments—President of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home, Treasurer of the Ohio State Board of Centennial Managers, Delegate to the Republican Presidential Convention, Member of the Board of Visitors of the U. S. Naval Academy, Director of the Union Pacific Railroad and President of the Ohio Electrical College.

August 2d, 1866, he was commissioned Brevet Major-General, to rank from March 13th, 1865.

At the time of his death he was a member of the Eugene Rawson

Post, G. A. R., S. A. G. Snyder Post Veterans Union, Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion and of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He was also a member of the Ohio State Bar Association and President of the Sandusky County Bar Association.

He was life President of the 72nd Ohio Regiment Association and an honorary member of the Association Mexican War Veterans.

He also belonged to Croghan Lodge I. O. O. F., and was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

His widow and three children survive him—Anna Kent Dillon, wife of C. M. Dillon, of Fremont, H. S. Buckland, of same place, and George Buckland, of Cincinnati.

He was a hard-working, earnest student, a brave and gallant soldier, and an honest, upright citizen.

Major Patrick Henry McCauley died at Des Moines, Iowa, July 2nd, 1892. Major McCauley was born near Dunkerrin, Kings county, Ireland on the 4th of February, 1835, and when but eleven years of age came with his father's family to this country, and settled on a farm near Rochester, New York. In 1855 his father died, and during the following year Patrick moved with his mother to Milwaukee, and in 1857 married Miss M. A. Lawler, of East Troy.

He early manifested an interest in military affairs, and at the breaking out of the war was an officer in a local military organization—the Montgomery Guards—which tendered its services and became attached to the 6th Wisconsin Infantry. In November, 1861, he was commissioned as Captain Company A. 17th Wisconsin, of which he afterwards became Major, and with it participated in all the marches, sieges and campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee from its organization to the close of the war.

His services were especially noteworthy during the sieges of Vicksburg, where as part of Ransom's Brigade he bore a conspicuous part during the assaults of the 19th and 22nd of May, and rendered no less important services during the subsequent siege operations, closing with the surrender of that Gibraltar of the South.

For a time he served as Division Picket Officer upon General Leggett's staff, but subsequently assuming command of his regiment he participated with it in the Atlanta campaign, March to the Sea and Carolina campaigns, from the beginning to the close, bearing himself as a brave and gallant soldier.

After his return to civil life he engaged in the grain business with success for a time, but meeting with heavy reverses he accepted a position as member of the Board of Public Works of the city of Milwaukee, which he filled with great credit to himself and friends for several years.

He died with cancer of the mouth and throat; for many weary months he faced the inevitable without a tremor. Stricken like his old commander, he bore his affliction with the same heroic fortitude and soldiery courage.

A true friend, gallant officer, genial comrade and patriotic citizen, he sleeps the sleep of the just in an honored grave.

Major-General John Pope, U. S. A.,—retired—died while on a visit at Ohio Soldiers' Home, near Sandusky, O., September 23rd, 1892.

General Pope was born at Louisville, Ky., March 16th, 1822, and was graduated at West Point in 1842.

His father, Nathaniel Pope, born in Kentucky, was a distinguished jurist, who presided over the United States District Court for the District of Illinois for thirty-two years. His mother, whose maiden name was Lucretia Backus, was born in Connecticut. His parents lived in Kaskaskia, Ills., though the General was born in Louisville, while his mother was visiting relatives there.

Upon leaving West Point he participated in the Mexican war, was breveted First Lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey, and Captain for his services in battle of Buena Vista, and received a sword from the state of Illinois, which was presented to him by the governor of the state in the presence of both houses of the Legislature in joint session.

In 1849, he conducted the Minnesota exploring expedition, and from 1851 to 1853 was engaged in topographical engineering duties in New Mexico. For six years following he was engaged in surveying a route for the Pacific railroad on the thirty-second parallel.

July 1st, 1856, he was commissioned captain. He was an active sympathizer with the Republican cause, and for an open criticism of President Buchanan's policy, that official directed charges preferred and a court martial was detailed, but further proceedings were dropped.

He was detailed by the War Department as one of the officers to escort Abraham Lincoln to Washington to be inaugurated as President in 1861.

He was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers May 17th, 1861, and assigned to the command of a district in Missouri, where he achieved a decided victory over the Rebels under Sterling Price, at Blackwater.

He was next assigned to the command of the forces operating against New Madrid and Island No. 10, where he captured six thousand five hundred prisoners, one hundred and twenty-five cannon, and seven thousand small arms, and for which he was promoted to Major-General and assigned to command the Army of the Mississippi, with which he participated in the operations against Corinth. He was then assigned to command the Army of Virginia. July 14th, 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier-General in the regular army and distinguished himself in several important movements and seven battles on the line of the Rappahannock and Manasses Junction for the protection of Washington during McClelland's advance upon Richmond. Lee, after his repulse at Chantilly having abandoned his advance on Washington, General Pope fell back and occupied the defences of Washington,

and at his own request was relieved of the command of that army and assigned to the Department of the Northwest.

January 30th, 1865, he was assigned to command the Department of the Missouri including all the northwest states and territories. He was subsequently assigned to the third military district, comprising Georgia, Alabama and Florida; the Department of the Lakes; Department of Missouri and Department of the Pacific.

He was brevetted Major-General U. S. A., March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, and advanced to the full rank October 26th, 1882, honors he enjoyed at date of retirement and subsequent death.

His terse and pregnant after-dinner speeches at the meetings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee are valuable literary contributions to the country's history.

He wrote an interesting report of his explorations of Red river; an article entitled "Second Battle of Bull Run," and a series of articles entitled "Personal Recollections of Conspicuous People, Civil and Military," published at various times in the National Tribune.

In 1859, he married Clara, daughter of Hon. V. B. Horton, of Pomeroy, Ohio. Three sons and one daughter survive him. His eldest son, Horton Pope, succeeds to his place in this Society and in the Loyal Legion.

His remains were interred with military honors in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

The escort consisted of the Jefferson Barracks Battalion and bands, Colonel Young and staff, 1st Regiment National Guards, Battery A, Ransom Post, G. A. R., and Missouri Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

He was a brave and gallant soldier, an accomplished gentleman, and a whole-souled, genial companion, whose presence at our annual gatherings will be greatly missed.

Colonel Daniel Weber died at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7th, 1892.

Colonel Weber was born at Lancaster, Pa., December 13th, 1833, and while yet in his infancy was brought by his parents to Ohio. His young life was a laborious one, through which he gradually rose in the estimation of his employers until, at the breaking out of the war, we find him occupying the responsible position of foreman of a large machine shop in Cincinnati.

He enlisted as a private soldier in Company D, 39th Ohio Infantry, but before taking the field was appointed Second Lieutenant, and soon afterwards Adjutant. Step by step he rose, until finally he attained the rank of Colonel, with which rank he was mustered out of service at the close of the war. He was engaged with his regiment in Missouri, New Madrid, Island 10, Iuka, Corinth, the Atlanta campaign, March to the Sea, and through the Carolinas, in all of which he took a leading part, and in which he bore himself with distinguished gallantry.

After the close of the war he returned to Cincinnati, and was there

honored by several appointive and elective offices, the most important of which was sheriff of Hamilton county. Retiring from public life, he engaged in business as a live stock broker, being the senior member of the firm of Weber, Loper & Co.

Some four or five years ago failing health caused his retirement from active business pursuits.

Though not unexpected, his death was sudden and painless.

As a soldier, there were none in the army more patriotic, brave and efficient. As a business man, he won and retained the confidence and respect of his associates. As a friend, he was loyal and true; and there was no labor, risk or sacrifice he was not ready to undertake for those with whom he had marched to the music of the Union.

His remains were escorted to Spring Grove Cemetery by his old comrades of the 39th and Ohio Brigade.

His genial companionship will be sadly missed by the members of our Society, to whom he was greatly attached.

General James Madison Tuttle died at Casa Granda, Arizona, October 24th, 1892.

General Tuttle was born at Summerfield, Monroe county, Ohio, September 24th, 1843. He was brought up on a farm in Iowa; afterwards engaged in trade in Van Buren county, in same state. Was elected sheriff in 1855, and treasurer in 1859. At the opening of the civil war he accepted a captaincy in the 2nd Iowa Infantry, to the command of which regiment he succeeded May 17th, 1861.

He served with credit at Fort Donaldson and at Shiloh, where he commanded a brigade until General Wm. H. L. Wallace was mortally wounded, after which he led the Second Division.

June 9th, 1862, he was promoted to Brigadier-General. During the seige of Vicksburg he commanded a Division in the 15th A. C. He afterwards commanded at Cairo, Illinois, and resigned in June, 1864. In 1863, while home on furlough, he was nominated by the Democrats of Iowa as their candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Colonel Wm. N. Stone, of the 22nd Iowa. He was again nominated for the same office after the war, but was again defeated by the Republican candidate. He also served several terms in the Iowa Legislature.

He was an efficient and gallant soldier, and one of the foremost citizens of Iowa.

IN MEMORIAM.

Alexander, Colonel J. J.
Audenried, Colonel Jos. C.
Bailey, Captain J. E.
Barlow, Captain W. H.
Barber, Captain Josiah
Beach, Surgeon Wm. Morrow
Beem, Captain Martin
Belknap, General W. W.
Bigelow, Captain Henry
Blair, General Frank P.
Bonner, Surgeon S. P.
Borland, Lieutenant J. J.
Bowen, Surgeon John B.
Bragg, Major F. A.
Brucker, Surgeon M.
Brush, General D. H.
Buckland, General R. P.
Cady, Surgeon W. F.
Callender, Brigadier-General F. D.
Carper, Captain L.
Cavender, General John S.
Chambers, Colonel Alex.
Clark, Major W. Penn.
Clough, Lieutenant Davie
Collins, S. A.
Connell, Colonel John
Cooke, Surgeon J. M.
Cooley, Captain C. H.
Dayton, Colonel L. M.
Dean, Captain Thomas
DeGress, Captain Frank
Diemling, Colonel Francis C.
Dodds, Colonel Ozro J.
Dunn, Major Wm. McK.
Eaton, General C. G.
Eddy, Colonel Norman
Eggleston, Lieutenant E. L.
Eldridge, General H. N.
Ewing, General Charles
Fairchild, General Cassius

Fearing, General B. D.
Fisk, General Clinton B.
Fitch, Major J. A.
Fitch, Major Henry S.
Foote, Major H. E.
Fort, General G. L.
Fouts, Lieutenant R. H.
Franklin, Surgeon E. C.
Fry, Colonel John C.
Fuller, General John W.
Fyffe, Lieutenant J. R.
Goodbrake, Surgeon C.
Grant, General U. S.
Graves, Colonel W. H.
Grier, General D. P.
Hall, Colonel John P.
Hamilton, Major John C.
Hammond, General J. H.
Hanke, Colonel A. J.
Hancock, Colonel B.
Harding, General Chester
Harper, Surgeon T. L.
Hart, Lieutenant L. W.
Hatch, General Ed.
Hazen, General Wm. B.
Hedges, Lieutenant S. W.
Hedrick, General John Morrow
Heighway, Surgeon A. E.
Herbert, Colonel J. T.
Hicks, Colonel S. J.
Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H.
Hitt, Captain J. E.
Howe, General J. H.
Hoyt, Captain W. H. B.
Hughes, Colonel Samuel T.
Hurlbut, General S. A.
Janes, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W.
Joel, Lieutenant-Colonel E. M.
Jones, Colonel John J.
Jones, Colonel Henry E.
Jones, Captain John E.
Kittoe, Surgeon E. D.
Keller, Surgeon Jacob
Klink, Colonel John J.
Knox, General Kilburn
L'Hommedieu, Surgeon Samuel

Leet, Colonel George K.
Leggett, Captain Wells W.
Lippencott, General C. E.
Logan, General John A.
Lovejoy, Lieutenant F. E.
Lutz, Captain Nelson Luckey
Lyman, Major J.
Lynch, Colonel Frank
McCauley, Major P. H.
McCook, General Ed.
McCoy, Colonel J. C.
Martin, Colonel Rodger
Markland, Colonel A. H.
Mathias, General Charles S.
May, General Dwight
Meumann, Colonel Theodore
Mills, Captain Lewis E.
Moore, Colonel R. M.
Moulton, Colonel C. W.
Mower, General J. A.
Murphy, Colonel P. H.
Mussey, Surgeon Wm. H.
Nichols, Colonel George Ward
Noble, Colonel H. T.
Noyes, General Ed. F.
Oliver, General John M.
Ord, General E. O. C.
Palmer, Colonel J. J.
Patterson, Lieutenant W. A.
Pearce, Lieutenant Edgar P
Peck, Major Wm. E.
Peckham, Colonel James
Pennington, Captain Thos. W.
Pope, General John
Porter, Admiral D. D.
Porter, Captain G. W.
Potter, Surgeon J. B.
Potter, General J. A.
Potts, Brigadier-General Benjamin F.
Prunty, Captain W. T.
Randall, Lieutenant J. R.
Rawlins, General John A.
Raymond, Captain John B.
Reeves, Major James B.
Reid, General Hugh T.
Reid, Colonel J. M.

Rice, General E. W.
Richardson, Lieutenant G. W.
Robertson, Major W. S.
Robinson, Captain J. G.
Rowett, General R.
Rowley, General William
Rutger, Lieutenant Francis
Safely, Major J. J.
Sample, Lieutenant J. B.
Sanford, Colonel T. W.
Schofield, Colonel G. W.
Scribner, Lieutenant W. S.
Sherman, General W. T.
Simpson, Major John E.
Skilton, Captain A. S.
Slack, General J. R.
Smith, General Robert W.
Smith, General Giles A.
Smith, Colonel J. Condit
Smith, General Morgan L.
Spooner, General Benjamin
Stephenson, Lieutenant W. B.
Stockdale, Captain S. W.
Strong, Major R. C.
Strong, General Wm. E.
Swain, Colonel J. A.
Terrell, General W. H. H.
Tuttle, General J. M.
Thurston, Colonel W. H.
Tourtelotte, General J. E.
Towner, Major H. N.
Tullis, Colonel James
Turner, General Charles
Von Blessing, Brevet-Brig.-General L.
Walker, Major J. Bryant
Wangelin, General Hugo
Weaver, Colonel C. R.
Weber, Colonel Daniel
Welch, Colonel D. U.
White, Captain David
White, Major M. Hazen
Wise, Major J. S.
Wood, Colonel E. T.
Wood, Colonel John
Woodsworth, Surgeon John M.
Wright, General Crafts J.

Wright, Mrs. C. J.
Wright, General W. W.
Yorke, General L. E.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting for Organization, Raleigh, N. C., April 14th, 1865.

- 1st Meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14th and 15th, 1866.
- 2nd " St. Louis, Mo., November 13th and 14th, 1867.
- 3rd " Chicago, Ill., December 15th and 16th, 1868.
- 4th " Louisville, Ky., November 17th and 18th, 1869.
- 5th " Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6th, and 7th, 1871.
- 6th " Madison, Wis., July 3rd and 4th, 1872.
- 7th " Toledo, Ohio. October 15th and 16th, 1873.
- 8th " Springfield, Ill., October 14th and 15th, 1874.
- 9th " Des Moines, Iowa, September 29th and 30th, 1875.
- 10th " Washington, D. C., October 18th and 19th, 1876.
- 11th " St. Paul, Minn., September 5th and 6th, 1877.
- 12th " Indianapolis, Ind., October 30th and 31st, 1878.
- 13th " Chicago, Ill., November 12th and 13th, 1879.
- 14th " Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6th and 7th, 1881.
- 15th " St. Louis, Mo., May 10th and 11th, 1882.
- 16th " Cleveland, Ohio, October 17th and 18th, 1883.
- 17th " Lake Minnetonka, Minn., August 13th and 14th, 1884.
- 18th " Chicago, Ill., September 9th and 10th, 1885.
- 19th " Rock Island, Ill, September 15th and 16th, 1886.
- 20th " Detroit, Mich., September 14th and 15th, 1887.
- 21st " Toledo, Ohio, September 5th and 6th, 1888.
- 22nd " Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25th and 26th, 1889.
- 23rd " Chicago, Ill., October 7th and 8th, 1891.
- 24th " St. Louis, Mo., November 16th and 17th, 1892.

MEMBERS

BY THE THIRD AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

- BELKNAP, HUGH R.,
Son of General W. W. Belknap.
- BLAIR, ANDREW A.,
Son of Major-General F. P. Blair.
- BUCKLAND, GEORGE,
Son of General R. P. Buckland.
- CONNELL, W. M.,
Son of Colonel John Connell.
- FORT, B. ROBERT,
Son of Colonel G. L. Fort.
- HITT, SAMUEL M.,
Son of Captain J. E. Hitt.
- HURLBUT, GEO. H.,
Son of Major-General S. A. Hurlbut.
- LOGAN, JOHN A. JR.,
Son of Major-General John A. Logan.
- LYNCH, FRANK WORTHINGTON,
Son of Colonel Frank Lynch.
- REID, HUGH T.,
Son of General Hugh T. Reid.
- SHERMAN, P. TECUMSEH,
Son of General W. T. Sherman.
- SKILTON JOHN D.,
Son of Captain A. S. Skilton.
- SLACK, JAMES R.,
Son of General J. R. Slack.
- WALKER, R. T.,
Son of Captain J. B. Walker.
- WANGELIN, RICHARD,
Son of General Hugo Wangelin.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- ARMOUR, MRS. MARY,
Widow of General L. E. Yorke.
- BARBER, MRS.,
Widow of Captain Josiah Barber.
- ELDRIDGE, MRS.,
Widow of General H. N. Eldridge.
- FITCH, MRS. MARY J.,
Widow of Major J. A. Fitch.
- GRANT, MRS.,
Widow of General Grant.
- HALL, MRS. ADA, Paducah, Ky.
Widow of Colonel John P. Hall.
- NOBLE, MRS. MARY A.,
Widow of Colonel Henry T. Noble.
- ROWETT, MRS. ELLA,
Widow of General Richard Rowett.
- RUTGER, MRS. MARY L.,
Widow of Lieutenant Francis Rutger.
- SCRIBNER, MRS. MARY L.,
Widow of Lieutenant Wiley S. Scribner.
- SMITH, MAY, Bloomington, Ill.,
Daughter of General Giles A. Smith, deceased.
- WRIGHT, MRS.,
Widow of Brigadier-General C. J. Wright.

DEAD.

- MILLS, MRS. JANE S.,
Widow of Captain Louis E. Mills.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Captain A. T. Andreas.
Captain W. D. E. Andrus.
General Smith D. Atkins.
Colonel J. W. Barnes.
Major S. E. Barrett.
Major J. B. Bell.
Major F. A. Bragg.
Lieutenant Sam'l T. Brush.
Captain R. M. Campbell.
Captain Henry A. Castle.
Major Charles Christensen.
General M. Churchill.
Captain W. Z. Clayton.
Lieutenant John Crane.
Colonel E. C. Dawes.
Major-General Grenville M. Dodge.
General A. C. Ducat.
Major A. W. Edwards.
Captain C. F. Emery.
Captain B. Essroger.
Captain J. D. Fegan.
Major-General M. F. Force.
Lieutenant R. H. Fouts.
Captain C. A. Frick.
Lieutenant C. Gladding.
Colonel G. L. Godfrey.
Lieutenant A. J. Harding.
General R. W. Healey.
General A. Hickenlooper.
Major Chas. Hipp.
Major P. M. Hitchcock.
Captain Holmes Hoge.
Captain J. A. T. Hull.
Captain E. O. Hurd.
Colonel Augustus Jacobson.
Captain Ed. Jones.
Captain Louis Keller.
Colonel C. C. Kellogg.
Captain A. C. Kemper.
Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Krughoff.
Captain Louis E. Lambert.

Captain C. E. Lanstrum.
Major-General M. D. Leggett.
Lieutenant T. W. Letton.
Colonel John Mason Loomis.
Major A. L. Lowe.
Captain Oscar Ludwig.
Frank W. Lynch.
Captain J. T. McAuley.
Major W. R. McComas.
Major J. C. McFarland.
Captain M. J. McGrath.
Brigadier-General G. F. McGinnis.
Major J. W. MacMurray.
Lieutenant M. F. Madigan.
Captain F. H. Magdeburg.
Captain R. H. Mann.
Captain F. H. Marsh.
Captain C. F. Matteson.
Captain John Mitchell.
Major H. L. Morrill.
Colonel Charles A. Morton.
Major Frank G. Muhlenberg.
Lieutenant D. A. Mulvane.
Colonel Gilbert D. Munson.
Major Henry M. Neil.
General R. J. Oglesby.
Major Joseph W. Paddock.
Captain F. W. Pelton.
Lieutenant H. O. Perry.
Surgeon S. C. Plummer.
Surgeon J. B. Potter.
Lieutenant C. L. Pratt.
Captain C. Riebsame.
Brigadier-General L. F. Ross.
Surgeon Andrew Sabine.
Brigadier-General J. B. Sanborn.
Captain John Schenk.
Colonel A. J. Seay.
Captain James A. Sexton.
Colonel W. T. Shaw.
Lieutenant Henry Sherman.
Major Hoyt Sherman.
Major-General John E. Smith.
Major Charles H. Smith.
General Wm. Sooy Smith.
Colonel Milo Smith.
Lieutenant-Colonel Z. S. Spalding.

Lieutenant E. B. Spalding.
Surgeon Jos. Spiegelhalter.
Captain C. W. Stark.
Major Geo. R. Steele.
Colonel O. Stuart.
Lieutenant L. Stillwell.
Captain S. S. Tripp.
Captain Richard S. Tuthill.
Colonel W. M. Vogleson.
Colonel Addison Ware.
Major Wm. E. Ware.
Captain V. Warner.
General Willard Warner.
Captain C. H. Warrens.
Colonel D. N. Welch.
Lieutenant Andrew W. Williamson.
General J. A. Williamson.
Brigadier-General J. Grant Wilson.
Major J. F. Wilson.
Brigadier-General E. F. Winslow.
Captain B. M. Callender.
Colonel J. M. Dresser.
Colonel D. G. Dyer.
Colonel F. D. Grant.
Captain H. W. Hall.
Colonel E. Jonas.

MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

- Adams, H. C., Lieutenant, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ady, George, Lieutenant, Denver, Colorado.
Alger, R. A., Major-General, Detroit, Mich.
Allen, F. S., Lieutenant, 151 S. Jefferson st., Chicago, Ill.
Andreas, A. T., Captain, 295 Schiller st., Chicago, Ill.
Andrus, W. D. E., Captain, Rockford, Ill.
Ankeny, R. V., General, Des Moines, Iowa.
Arndt, A. F. R., Major, Detroit, Mich.
Atkins, S. D., General, Freeport, Ill.
Avery, William, Colonel, Woodstock, Ill.
- Bain, Wm., Lieutenant, St. Louis, Mo.
Baker, E. L., Captain, Racine, Wis.
Baker, A. J., Lieutenant, Centerville, Iowa.
Baldwin, W. H., General, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Banks, J. C., Captain, 535 Turrill st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Banks, Lyman, Captain, Seattle, Washington.
Bane, M. M., General, Land Office, Washington, D. C.
Barlow, J. W., Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., War Department,
Washington, D. C.
- Barnes, J. W., Colonel, Memphis, Mo.
Barnum, W. L., Colonel, 205 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
Barrett, S. E., Major, 156 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
Barto, A., Captain, St. Cloud, Minn.
Beckwith, Warren, Captain, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Belknap, Hugh R., 309 Thirtieth st., Chicago, Ill.
Bell, J. B., Lieutenant-Colonel, Toledo, Ohio.
Bell, Jno. N., Captain, No. 3 East Second st., Dayton, Ohio.
Bennett, J. LeRoy, Captain, 731 Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.
Bennett, T. W., General, Richmond, Ind.
Bingham, J. D., General, U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.
Bixby, A. S., Captain, Danville, Ill.
Black, Jno. C., General, Chicago, Ill.
Blair, Andrew A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Blakeslee, E., Captain, Ironton, Wis.

- Bohn, A. V., Major, Leadville, Colo.
 Bolton, Wm. H., Colonel, 409 W. Monroe st., Chicago, Ill.
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 Borland, Matt. W., Lieutenant, 365 W. Jackson st., Chicago, Ill.
 Brayman, M., General, Kansas City, Mo.
 Breckenridge, J. C., General, Washington, D. C.
 Brinton, J. H., Surgeon, No. 1423 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brumback, J., Lieutenant-Colonel, Kansas City, Mo.
 Brush, Sam'l T., Lieutenant, Carbondale, Ill.
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 Burns, Wm. S., Captain, Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y.
 Busse, G. A., Captain, No. 504 N. Clark st., Chicago, Ill.
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- Cadle, Cornelius, Colonel, No. 7 Mason st., Cincinnati, O.
 Cadle, W. L., Captain, Home Insurance Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Calkins, W. H., Major, Tacoma, Washington.
 Callender, B. M., Captain, No. 334 Ohio st., Chicago, Ill.
 Camburn, J. M., Major, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Campbell, R. M., Captain, Peoria, Ill.
 Campbell, J. Q. A., Lieutenant, Bellefontaine, O.
 Cantwell, M. J., Captain, Madison, Wis.
 Carpenter, C. C., Colonel, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
 Carr, E. A., General, U. S. A., care Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.
 Carroll, H. S., Lieutenant, Clarksville, Mo.
 Castle, H. A., Captain, St. Paul, Minn.
 Chadwick, C. C., Captain, No. 12 Howard st., Detroit, Mich.
 Chamberlin, L. H., Captain, Detroit, Mich.
 Chase, R. J., Captain, Sioux City, Iowa.
 Cheney, A. J., Major, Oak Park, Cook Co., Ill.
 Cherry, E. V., Captain, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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 Churchill, Mendal, General, Zanesville, Ohio.
 Clark, G. W., General, Washington, D. C.
 Clark, W. C., Lieutenant, Lithopolis, Fairfield Co., Ohio.
 Clayton, W. Z., Captain, Bangor, Maine.
 Cochran, T. J., Major, Portsmouth, Ohio.
 Colby, George. W., Captain, Chicago, Ill.
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 Coleman, D. C., Colonel, St. Louis, Mo.
 Colman, Edward, Lieutenant-Colonel, Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Colton, Jno. B., Captain, Kansas City, Mo.
 Connell, W. M., Toledo, Iowa.

- Coon, Datus E., General, San Diego, Cal.
Corse, J. M., General, Boston, Mass.
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Cowles, H. R., Colonel, Washington, Iowa.
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Dawes, E. C., Colonel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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Ducat, A. C., General, Chicago, Ill.
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Dwight, H. O., Lieutenant, Constantinople, Turkey.
Dyer, C. H., Major, 98 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
Dyer, D. P., Colonel, St. Louis, Mo.
Edwards, A. W., Major, Fargo, Dakota.
Elliott, I. H., Colonel, Princeton, Ill.
Ely, John F., Surgeon, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Emery, C. F., Captain, Maroa, Ill.
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Evans, R. N., Major, Bloomington, Ill.
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Everts, J., Lieutenant, Yorkville, Ill.
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Fegan, J. D., Captain, Clinton, Iowa.
Fenner, A. C., Captain, Dayton, Ohio.
Ferguson, B. H., Captain, Springfield, Ill.
Fidlar, John B., Lieutenant, Davenport, Iowa.
Fisher, C. W., Lieutenant-Colonel, Bucyrus, O.
Fisher, F. P., Lieutenant, No. 146 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
Fisk, A. C., Lieutenant-Colonel, No. 1520 Lawrence st., Denver,
Colo.
Flemming, R. H., Major, Cincinnati, O.
Fletcher, T. C., General, St. Louis, Mo.
Flynn, Patrick, Major, Rockford, Ill.

- Force, M. F., General, Sandusky, Ohio.
 Fort, Robert B., Chicago, Ill.
 Francis, Owen, Captain, Lima, O.
 Frary, R. B., Captain, Lamoille, Ill.
 Frederick, C. H., Brevet-Brigadier-General, Omaha, Neb.
 French, Geo. F., Surgeon, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Frick, C. A., Captain, Burlington, Iowa.
 Frowe, S. S., Lieutenant, Chicago, Ill.
- Gandolfo, J. B., Colonel, 200 Sou. Commercial st., St. Louis, Mo.
 Gault, A. G., Captain, Columbus, O.
 Gibbon, W. H., Surgeon, Chariton, Iowa.
 Gile, D. H., Captain, 1837 Indiana ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Gillespie, J. A. W., Captain, Middletown, O.
 Gilman, L. O., Colonel, Chicago, Ill.
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 Girdner, E. L., Captain, Poulan, Worth Co., Ga.
 Gladding, C., Lieutenant, Lincoln, Placer Co., Cal.
 Gleason, Chas. II., Lieutenant, 211 N. Eighth st., St. Louis, Mo.
 Gleason, H. J., Captain, Chicago, Ill.
 Godfrey, G. L., Colonel, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Grant, F. D., Colonel, New York City.
 Gray, H. L., Lieutenant, St. Paul, Minn.
 Gresham, W. Q., General, Washington, D. C.
 Grierson, B. H., General, U. S. A., care Adjutant-General, Wash-
 ington, D. C.
- Griffin, T. H., Captain, 1826 N. Twentieth st., St. Louis, Mo.
 Guelich, Emil, Surgeon, Alton, Ill.
- Hall, Hamilton W., Captain, No. 1 Batavia st., Boston, Mass.
 Hamilton, Schuyler, General, Room 53, 229 Broadway, New
 York, N. Y.
 Hamilton, E. B., Lieutenant, Quincy, Ill.
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 Harrison, E. B., Surgeon, Napoleon, O.
 Hartshorn, D. W., Surgeon, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Hawes, Alex. G., Colonel, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.
 Hawkins, John P., General, San Francisco, Cal.
 Hayes, John, Lieutenant, Red Oak, Iowa.
 Healey, R. W., General, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Heafford, Geo. H., Major, No. 4 Chalmers Place, Chicago, Ill.
 Heath, T. T., General, Cincinnati, O.
 Hedley, F. Y., Captain, Bunker Hill, Ill.
 Henderson, D. B., Colonel, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Henry, G. A., Captain, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 Henry, W. C., Major, Wellstown, O.
 Hequemberg, W. A., Colonel, St. Louis, Mo.
 Hickenlooper, A., General, Cincinnati, O.

- Higley, M. A., Captain, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Hildt, Geo. H., Lieutenant-Colonel, Canal Dover, O.
Hills, C. S., Colonel, Thirteenth and Chestnut sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Hitchcock, P. M., Major, Cleveland, O.
Hitt, J. W., Lieutenant, Kansas City, Mo.
Hitt, Samuel M., Sioux Falls, Dak.
Hipp, Charles, Major, St. Marys, O.
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Hoge, Holmes, Captain, First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
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Howard, O. O., General, Governor's Island, N. Y.
How, James F., Colonel, St. Louis, Mo.
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Hurlbut, Geo. H., Chicago, Ill.
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Ihrig, George P., General, Auditorium, Chicago, Ill.
Irwin, B. J. D., Colonel, U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.

Jackson, Oscar L., Colonel, New Castle, Pa.
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Johnson, E. S., Major, Springfield, Ill.
Jonas, E., Colonel, White Castle, La.
Jones, W. S., General, Waverly, O.

Keeler, Wm. B., Colonel, cor. Madison & Clark sts., Chicago, Ill.
Keller, L., Captain, Dayton, O.
Kellogg, C. C., Colonel, Leadville, Colo.
Kemper, A. C., Captain, 101 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.
Kilbourne, James, Colonel, Columbus, O.
Kinney, T. J., General, (Fulton Co.), Vermont, Ill.
Kinsman, O. D., Colonel, War Department, Washington, D. C.
Knee, S. G., Colonel, Colesburg, Iowa.
Koch, Chas. R. E., Captain, Chicago, Ill.
Krughoff, Louis, Major, Nashville, Ill.
Kueffner, W. C., Brigadier-General, Belleville, Ill.

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- Lakin, J. H., Lieutenant, West Union, Iowa.
 Lambert, Louis E., Captain, St. Marys, O.
 Landrum, W. J., Colonel, Lancaster, Ky.
 Lanstrum, C. E., Captain, Galesburg, Ill.
 Law, Samuel A. L., Captain, Peoria, Ill.
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 Leake, J. B., General, Chicago, Ill.
 Leggett, M. D., General, Cleveland, Ohio.
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 Logan, Jno. A., Jr., Youngstown, O.
 Loomis, John Mason, Colonel, Chicago, Ill.
 Loop, C. B., Major, Belvidere, Ill.
 Loudon, D. W. C., Colonel, Georgetown, O.
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- McArthur, John, General, 504 W. Monroe st., Chicago, Ill.
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 McClure, Jno. D., Colonel, Peoria, Ill.
 McComas, W. R., Major, Cincinnati, O.
 McConnell, Ezra, Captain, Flushing, Ohio.
 McCormick, A. W., Colonel, Cincinnati, O.
 McCrory, W., Colonel, Minneapolis, Minn.
 McElravy, J. W., Captain, West Liberty, Iowa.
 McFall, John, General, St. Louis, Mo.
 McFarland, John D., Captain, Pittsburg, Pa.
 McFarland, J. C., Major, Heyworth, Ill.
 McGinnis, G. F., General, Indianapolis, Ind.
 McGrath, P., Captain, 431 W. Fourteenth st., Chicago, Ill.
 McGrath, M. J., Captain, Chicago, Ill.
 McLaren, Jno., Lieutenant, No. 339 Ashland ave., Chicago, Ill.
 McLean, W. A., Captain, 172 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
 MacMurray, J. W., Colonel, care Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.
- McNulta, John, Brigadier-General, Bloomington, Ill.
 Mcfeely, Robert, General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
 Madigan, M. F., Lieutenant, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Magdeburg, F. H., Captain, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mahon, Samuel, Major, Ottumwa, Iowa.
 Mann, R. H., Lieutenant, Chester, Ill.
 Marshall, Wm. R., General, St. Paul, Minn.
 Marshall, Woodson S., Captain, Marion, Ind.
 Marsh, F. H., Captain, 308 Groveland ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Martin, J. S., General, Salem, Ill.

- Mason, Geo., Major, No. 100 N. Clinton st., Chicago, Ill.
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Mattox, A. H., Lieutenant, Cincinnati, O.
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Menken, J. S., Captain, No. 115 Worth st., New York, N. Y.
Meyers, C. G., Colonel, Madison, Wis.
Miller, E. T., Captain, Media, Delaware Co., Pa.
Miller, Madison, General, 2824 Lafayette ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Mitchell, John, Captain, Norwalk, O.
Monroe, B. F., Captain, 76 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.
Morgridge, G. O., Captain, Topeka, Kan.
Morrill, H. L., Major, St. Louis, Mo.
Morton, Chas. A., Colonel, Fargo, Dak.
Moss, J. Thompson, Lieutenant, Rogers Park, Ill.
Muhlenberg, F. P., Major, Galesburg, Mich.
Mulvane, D. A., Lieutenant, Topeka, Kansas.
Munroe, J. H., Captain, Muscatine, Iowa.
Munson, G. D., Colonel, Zanesville, O.
Murray, Ed. D., Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel, Chicago, Ill.
Neely, J. C. Captain, Merchants National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Neil, H. M., Captain, Columbus, O.
Newsham, T. J., Major, Edwardsville, Ill.
Nichols, F. C., Colonel, U. S. A., care Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.
Nish, J., Captain, Cary Station, Ill.
Nixon, O. W., Major, Chicago, Ill.
Noble, J. W., General, St. Louis, Mo.
Nuckolls, Ezra, Lieutenant, Eldora, Iowa.
Nugent, E. B., Major, Bay City, Mich.
Nutt, E. E., Captain, Sidney, Ohio.
O'Connor, Henry, Major, Sioux City, Iowa.
Oates, James, Lieutenant, Cincinnati, Ark.
Ogg, A. L., Captain, Greenfield, Ind.
Oglesby, R. J., General, Elkhart, Logan Co., Ill.
Oliver, W. S., Colonel, Punta Banda, Ensenada, via San Diego, Lower California.
Paddock, G. L., Major, Chicago, Ill.
Paddock, Jos. W., Major, Omaha, Neb.
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Parrott, J. C., Colonel, Keokuk, Iowa.
Patier, Chas. O., Captain, Cairo, Ill.
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- Pease, Phineas, General, 177 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
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 Perkins, A. A., Major, care Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Colo.
 Perry, H. O., Lieutenant, Rochelle, Ill.
 Peterson, B. H., Colonel, 1420 New York ave., Washington, D. C.
 Pickler, J. A., Major, Faulkton, Dak.
 Pierce, G. A., Colonel, Minneapolis, Minn.
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 Pitzman, Julius, Captain, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.
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 Potter, J. A., General, U. S. A., Painsville, O.
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 Powell, J. W., Major, No. 910 M. st., Washington, D. C.
 Pratt, C. L., Lieutenant, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Pride, Geo. G., Colonel, Huntington, Ind.
 Prophet, H. S., Captain, Lima, Ohio.
 Pullen, J. O. Captain, Bloomington, Ill.
 Putnam, Chas. E., Captain, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Putney, Frank H., Lieutenant, Waukesha, Wis.
- Randall, L. G., Captain, Napoleon, O.
 Rapp, Isaac, Lieutenant, Carbondale, Ill.
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 Rearden, James S., Colonel, Cairo, Ill.
 Reece, Alonzo N., Lieutenant, No. 220 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.
 Reid, Hugh T., Keokuk, Iowa.
 Reid, D. O., Captain, Moline, Ill.
 Reynolds, J. S., General, No. 69 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
 Reynolds, Thomas, General, La Grange, Ill.
 Rice, A. V., General, Ottawa, O.
 Riebsame, Christian, Captain, Bloomington, Ill.
 Richmond, J. F., Captain, No. 84 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
 Rinaker, J. I., General, Carlinville, Ill.
 Rogers, E. S., Captain, Red Oak, Iowa.
 Rohr, G. W., Surgeon, Rockford, Ill.

- Rood, H. H., Lieutenant, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Root, R., Major, Keokuk, Iowa.
Roots, L. H., Colonel, Little Rock, Ark.
Ross, L. F., General, Iowa City, Iowa.
Ruff, W. A., Captain, No. 142 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
Ruggles, J. M., General, Havana, Ill.
Rumsey, J. W., Captain, Seattle, Washington.
Rumsey, I. P., Captain, Chicago, Ill.
Rusk, J. N., General, Viroqua, Wis.
- Sabine, A., Surgeon, Garden City, Kan.
Sanborn, J. B., General, St. Paul, Minn.
Sanders, A. H., General, Davenport, Iowa.
Schuster, Geo., Captain, St. Louis, Mo.
Schenk, John, Captain, Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.
Scott, J. K., Colonel, Martinsville, Ind.
Sexton, Jas. A., Captain, Chicago, Ill.
Seay, A. J., Colonel, Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory.
Shaw W. T., Colonel, Anamosa, Iowa.
Sherman, Hoyt, Major, Des Moines, Iowa.
Sherman, B. R. Major, Des Moines, Iowa.
Sherman, P. Tecumseh, 29 Waverly Place, New York City.
Sherman, Henry, Lieutenant, No. 933 Prospect st., Cleveland, O.
Silva, C. P., Lieutenant, Chicago, Ill.
Skilton, John D., Monroeville, O.
Slack, James R., Huntington, Ind.
Sleath, W. M., Captain, Arkansas City, Kan.
Smith, J. E. General, U. S. A., 376 Warren ave., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, J. A., Captain, Jacksonville, Ill.
Smith, Chas. H., Major, 121 Cedar ave., Cleveland, O.
Smith, Chas. W. Major, Kokomo, Ind.
Smith, Chas. H., Lieutenant, Aurora, Ill.
Smith, S. T., Captain, care of Denver Club, Denver, Colo.
Smith, M. P. Captain, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Smith, Milo, Colonel, Clinton, Iowa.
Smith, Wm. Sooy, General, "Owings Building," Chicago, Ill.
Soper, E. B., Captain, Emmettsburg, Iowa.
Spalding, Z. S., Lieutenant-Colonel, Honolulu, Sandwich Island,
via San Francisco.
Spalding, E. B., Lieutenant, Sioux City, Iowa.
Speer, Ed., Captain, Minneapolis, Minn.
Spiegelhalter, Jos., Surgeon, St. Louis, Mo.
Sprague, J. W. General, Tacoma, Washington.
Stark, C. W. Captain, Tiffany, Rock Co., Wis.
Steele, G. R. Major, Decatur, Ill.
Steismeier, Chas., Captain, St. Louis, Mo.
Stevenson, Jno. B., Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Mo.
Stevens, T. N. Captain, Stanton, Mich.

- Stevens, W. E. Colonel, Moline, Ill.
 Stewart, A. S. Captain, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Stewart, W. H., Captain, Woodstock, Ill.
 Stibbs, J. H., General, P. O. Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Stillwell, L., Lieutenant, Erie, Kan.
 Stone, J. C., Colonel, Burlington, Iowa.
 Stone, Jno. Y., Captain, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Stockton, Joseph, General, No. 70 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
 Stuart, O., Colonel, Park Ridge, Cook Co., Ill.
 Sutherland, Charles, Surgeon-General, U. S. A., Washington,
 District of Columbia.
 Swords, Henry L., Major, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Sylvis, G. W., Captain, 184 Virginia st., Buffalo, N. Y.

 Taggart, G. I., Colonel, Savannah, Ga.
 Taggart, Sam'l L., Captain, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Thompson, Robert M., Major, 1500 N. Durham st., Baltimore, Md.
 Thornton, Jos. H., Colonel, Wyoming, O.
 Thrall, W. R., Surgeon, Cincinnati, O.
 Tilton, H. R., Major, U. S. A., Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.
 Tobey, E. P., Lieutenant, 105 Calumet ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Towne, O. C., Major, Argyle Park, Cook Co., Ill.
 Treadway, D., Major, Greely-Burnham Grocery Company, St.
 Louis, Mo.
 Tripp, S. S., Captain, Peoria, Ill.
 Trumbull, J. L., Lieutenant-Colonel, Chicago, Ill.
 Tucker, A. M., Colonel, Cleveland, O.
 Tuthill, R. S., Lieutenant, Court House, Chicago, Ill.

 Underwood, B. W., Lieutenant, Hutchinson, Kan.

 Vansellar, H. Colonel, Paris, Ill.
 Vilas, Wm. F., Colonel, Washington, D. C.
 Vogleson, W. M., Colonel, Glenside, Montgomery Co., Pa.

 Wainright, W. A., Captain, Noblesville, Ind.
 Walcutt, C. C., General, Columbus, O.
 Wallace, M. R. M., General, 3817 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Wangelin, Richard, Bellville, Ill.
 Wardner, H., Surgeon, La Porte, Ind.
 Ware, Addison, Colonel, U. S. Barge Office, New York, N. Y.
 Ware, Wm. E., Major, 179 Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 Warmouth, H. C., Colonel, New Orleans, La.
 Warner, Willard, General, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Warner, V., Captain, Clinton, Ill.
 Warner, C. G., Colonel, 3123 Washington ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 Warner, Wm., Major, Kansas City, Mo.
 Warrens, C. H., Major, U. S. A. (retired), care Adjutant-Gen-
 eral, Washington, D. C.

- Waterhouse, A. C., Colonel, No. 205 Warren ave., Chicago, Ill.
Watts, J. M., Lieutenant, Prescott, Arizona.
Webb, Julius Dwight, Captain, Marysville, O.
Webster, E. H., Captain, Kansas City, Mo.
Welch, P. J., Major, Cincinnati, O.
Welker, Fred., Colonel, San Francisco, Cal.
Wells, Geo. E., Colonel, Toledo, O.
White, J. E., Captain, Chicago, Ill.
Wilcox, J. S., Colonel, Elgin, Ill.
Williams, W. S., Captain, Canton, O.
Williamson, Andrew W., Lieutenant, Rock Island, Ill.
Williamson, J. A., General, 1805 Nineteenth st., Washington,
D. C.
Willison, A., Major, Creston, Iowa.
Wilson, T. P. Major, St. Paul, Minn.
Wilson, H., Colonel, Sidney, O.
Wilson, James H., Major-General, Wilmington, Del.
Wilson, James Grant, General, 15 East 74th st., New York.
Wilson, F. C., Lieutenant, 123 Park ave., Chicago, Ill.
Wilson, J. F., Major, 1315 Clifton st., Washington, D. C.
Winslow, E. F., General, Mills Building, New York.
Wood, Oliver, Colonel, Port Townsend, Wash.
Woodhull, Max., General, 2033 G. st., Washington, D. C.
Woodward, F. J., Captain, Dennison, Tex.
Worley, I. C., Lieutenant, Lewistown, Ill.
Wright, B. T., Lieutenant-Colonel, 164 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
Zearing, J. R., Surgeon, 3600 Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill.
Zickerick, Wm., Captain, Neenah, Wis.

OFFICERS.

ELECTED AT TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Raleigh, N. C., April 14th, 1865.

President,

Brigadier-General W. B. Woods.

Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

ELECTED AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

April 25th, 1865.

President,

Brigadier-General John A. Rawlins.

Vice-Presidents,

One from each Army Corps.

Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Surgeon John M. Woodworth.

Treasurer,

Captain Addison Ware.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1866.

President,

Major-General John A. Rawlins.

Vice-Presidents,

Major-General John A. Logan,
Major-General F. P. Blair,
Major-General R. J. Oglesby,
Brevet-Major-General Giles A. Smith,
Brevet-Major-General W. W. Belknap,
Brevet-Brigadier-General Cassius Fairchild.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1867.

President,

Major-General John A. Rawlins.

Vice-Presidents,

Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.,
Brevet-Major-General Giles A. Smith,
Brevet-Major-General John McArthur,
Brevet-Major-General W. W. Belknap,
Brevet-Brigadier-General Cassius Fairchild.
Brevet-Brigadier-General John S. Cavender.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1868.

President,

Major-General John A. Rawlins.

Vice-Presidents,

Major-General John A. Logan,
Major-General G. M. Dodge,
Brevet-Major-General B. F. Potts,
Brevet-Major-General W. Q. Gresham,
Colonel T. C. Fletcher,
Brevet-Brigadier-General J. M. Rusk.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1869.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Major-General G. M. Dodge,
Brevet-Major General C. C. Walcutt,
Colonel John Mason Loomis,
Brevet-Brigadier-General J. M. Rusk,
Colonel D. C. Coleman,
Brevet-Brigadier-General W. J. Landrum.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1871.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Brigadier-General James R. Slack,
Colonel Thomas Reynolds,
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cadle, Jr.,
Captain George Puterbaugh,
Colonel W. H. Heath,
Brigadier-General J. M. Thayer,
Captain George A. Henry,
Colonel B. H. Bristow,
Colonel James H. Howe,
Captain J. Barber,
Brigadier-General J. W. Sprague,
Colonel C. B. Hinsdale.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1872.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Colonel George E. Bryant,
Brevet-Brigadier-General Ed. S. McCook,
Brevet-Brigadier-General Wm. E. Strong,
Brigadier-General John W. Fuller,
Major John E. Simpson,
Brigadier-General Edward Hatch,
Colonel Wm. F. Vilas,
Brevet-Brigadier-General L. E. Yorke,
Brevet-Brigadier-General John B. Sanborn,
Colonel N. R. Ruckle,
Brevet-Brigadier-General I. J. Bloomfield,
Brevet-Brigadier-General John W. Noble.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1873.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Major-General John A. Logan,
Colonel A. H. Markland,
Major-General John Pope,
Brevet-Brigadier-General J. M. Hedrick,
Colonel George E. Wells,
Brevet-Major-General John E. Smith,
Lieutenant John Crane,
Brevet-Brigadier-General R. N. Pierson,
Colonel Frank Lynch,
Brevet-Brigadier-General F. S. Hutchinson,
Major J. P. Smith.
Brevet-Brigadier-General John Tilson.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1874.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Brevet-Major-General W. W. Belknap,
Brevet-Major-General John W. Fuller,
Brevet-Major-General G. F. McGinnis,
Captain J. A. Wasson,
Brevet-Brigadier-General J. M. Rusk,
Colonel Thos. C. Fletcher,
Brigadier-General W. R. Marshall,
Brevet-Major-General Chas. C. Walcutt,
Colonel W. M. Ferry,
Major L. S. Willard,
Brevet-Major-General J. M. Thayer,
Major Geo. R. Steele.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1875.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Brigadier-General Wm. Vandever,
Brevet-Brigadier-General C. E. Lippincott,
Captain John H. Monroe,
Brigadier-General J. W. Sprague,
Major E. C. Dawes,
Brigadier-General Robert Macfeely,
Colonel E. M. Joel,
Brigadier-General W. Q. Gresham,
Colonel George E. Bryant,
Colonel B. H. Bristow,
Captain A. S. Bixby,
Brevet-Brigadier-General J. B. Sanborn.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1876.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Major-General John A. Logan,
Colonel John M. Woodworth,
Major J. W. Powell,
Brigadier-General Wm. T. Clark,
Colonel Kilburn Knox,
Captain D. H. Gile,
Colonel George G. Pride,
Lieutenant W. B. Stevenson,
Brevet-Brigadier-General Max. Woodhull,
Major Wm. Bowen Moore,
Major Ed. Spear,
Captain S. M. Laird.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1877.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Brigadier-General Walter Q. Gresham,
Colonel Thomas C. Fletcher,
Brigadier-General A. L. Chetlain,
Colonel W. J. Landrum,
Colonel Thomas Reynolds,
Colonel Charles A. Morton,
Colonel R. F. Patterson,
Major J. G. Everest,
Major A. A. Perkins,
Captain W. S. Williams,
Captain Geo. H. Heafford,
Surgeon A. E. Heighway.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1878.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Brevet-Brigadier-General Green B. Raum,
Brevet Brigadier-General Theodore Jones,
Major J. A. Fitch,
Colonel F. C. Deimling,
Brevet-Major H. C. McArthur,
Colonel Wm. S. Oliver,
Colonel J. C. Stone,
Brevet-Brigadier-General Dwight May,
Brigadier-General E. H. Murray,
Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Davis,
Major R. M. Thompson.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1879.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Brevet-Brigadier-General Joseph Reynolds,
Brigadier-General Benj. Spooner,
Colonel Frank Lynch,
Major Wm. E. Ware,
Captain C. C. Chadwick,
Major M. A. Higley,
Brevet-Brigadier-General L. F. Hubbard,
Colonel Geo. E. Bryant,
Colonel W. J. Landrum,
Captain J. B. Raymond,
Brevet-Brigadier-General M. M. Bane.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1881.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Brigadier-General E. W. Rice,
Colonel J. E. Tourtelotte,
Brevet-Brigadier-General J. C. Stockton,
Captain W. S. Williams,
Captain W. H. Barlow,
Major Samuel Mahon,
Brevet-Brigadier-General L. F. Hubbard,
Brevet-Brigadier-General Willard Warner,
Brevet-Brigadier-General Reuben Williams,
Colonel Addison Ware,
Major J. J. Bell,
Colonel W. M. Vogleson.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1882.

President,

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Vice-Presidents,

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Colonel John M. Bacon,
Major H. M. Neil,
Surgeon C. Goodbrake,
Brevet-Brigadier-General H. N. Eldridge,
Major A. A. Perkins,
Major A. L. Ogg,
Captain J. H. Monroe,
Colonel George E. Bryant,
Captain E. L. Baker,
Colonel John W. Noble,
Brigadier-General John D. Stephenson.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1883.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Colonel Wm. B. Leach,
Brevet-Brigadier-General Madison Miller,
Colonel W. L. Barnum,
Captain Wm. S. Burns,
Brevet-Brigadier-General F. S. Hutchinson,
Colonel H. T. Noble,
Major J. H. Plunkett,
Colonel Wm. H. Gibbon,
Brevet-Brigadier-General John McFall,
Major John J. Safely,
Captain J. D. McFarland,
Major Wm. C. Clayton.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1884.

President,

General W. T. Sherman,

Vice-Presidents,

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Brigadier-General W. T. Clark,
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Rood,
Captain W. McCrory,
Major-General Schuyler Hamilton,
Captain C. Reibsame,
Lieutenant L. Stillwell,
Captain Geo. H. Heafford,
Major Edgar T. Miller,
Captain Josiah Barber,
Captain Logan H. Roots.

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Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1885.

President,

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Vice-Presidents,

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Captain Richard S. Tuthill,
Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Dresser,
Major Charles E. Putnam,
Colonel A. J. Seay,
Captain W. McCrory,
Captain W. S. Burns,
Brigadier-General E. H. Murray,
Colonel George E. Wells,
Brevet-Brigadier-General J. M. Rusk,
Major Wm. McKee Dunn.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1886.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

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Captain W. B. Leach,
Captain C. E. Lanstrum,
Major Charles H. Smith,
Major A. V. Bohn,
Surgeon S. C. Plummer,
Captain J. C. DeGress,
Captain C. C. Chadwick,
Lieutenant J. W. Hitt,
Colonel Edward H. Wolfe,
Captain Edward Spear,
Major George B. Hogin.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1887.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Brevet-Brigadier-General O. M. Poe,
Major W. H. Calkins,
Lieutenant A. J. Harding,
Captain Joseph D. Fegan,
Captain George H. Heafford,
Surgeon W. J. Bond,
Captain John Crane,
Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Jacobson,
Colonel Frank Lynch,
Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Fisk,
Colonel W. J. Landrum,
Major Wm. E. Ware.

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Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1888.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

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Major Charles H. Smith,
Major L. H. Everts,
Captain Wells W. Leggett,
Captain John O. Pullen,
General R. V. Ankeny,
Major A. H. Fabrique,
Colonel Thos. Reynolds,
Lieutenant A. N. Reece,
Captain C. Reibsame,
Lieutenant H. L. Gray,
Captain Chas. A. Steismeier.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

Brigadier-General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer.

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1889.

President,

General W. T. Sherman.

Vice-Presidents,

Captain James A. Sexton,
Lieutenant A. H. Mattox,
Captain A. T. Andreas,
Lieutenant Theo. W. Letton,
Colonel W. M. Vogleson,
Captain W. D. Andrus,
Colonel W. J. Landrum,
Captain C. F. Matteson,
Colonel Edward Jonas,
Captain F. H. Magdeburg,
Captain Lewis Lambert,
Colonel C. C. Kellogg.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel L. M. Dayton.

Corresponding Secretary,

General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

Major-General M. F. Force.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1891.

President,

General G. M. Dodge.

Vice-Presidents,

General Walter Q. Gresham,
Major Samuel E. Barrett,
General Green B. Raum,
Colonel Nelson Cole,
Colonel D. W. C. Loudon,
Major Charles Christensen,
Major O. C. Towne,
Colonel James N. McArthur,
Lieutenant H. C. Adams,
Captain Henry A. Castle,
Major Hoyt Sherman,
Major R. H. Fleming.

Corresponding Secretary,

General Andrew Hickenlooper.

Treasurer,

General Manning F. Force.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel Cornelius Cadle.