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DR. DURYE A'S
COMMÉMORATIVE ADDRESS;
AND THE
PRINCETON ROLI OF HONOR
BY
PROF. CAMERON.



Class E541

Book P9D9

AN
ORATION
COMMEMORATIVE
OF THE
RESTORATION OF THE UNION,
WITH
A TRIBUTE
TO THE
ALUMNI AND UNDER-GRADUATES
OF THE
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,
WHO FELL IN THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

DELIVERED

TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1866,

AT THE REQUEST OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE,

BY THE

REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA.

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1866.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

“RESOLVED, That the REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA of New York City, be invited to deliver an address at the next Commencement commemorative of the restoration of the Union, with a suitable tribute to those graduates and undergraduates of this College who were connected with the Army and Navy of the Country.”

E. R. CRAVEN, CLERK.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, Feb. 7, 1866.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

“RESOLVED, That the REV. J. T. DURYEA, D.D., be requested to furnish the Board with a copy of the Address ‘On the Restoration of the Union,’ delivered by him yesterday in accordance with the request of the Board, for publication.

“RESOLVED, That Professor Cameron be requested to furnish any notes he may have made of facts concerning the services of graduates and undergraduates of this College, in the Army and Navy of the United States during the late rebellion, to be published in connection with the address of Dr. Duryea.”

Adopted June 27th, 1866, by the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

E. R. CRAVEN, CLERK.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, June 27, 1866.

ORATION.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD
OF TRUSTEES, AND BRETHREN OF THE ALUMNI:

We are assembled by invitation of the reverend Board of Trustees to commemorate the restoration of the Union, and to render a suitable tribute to the graduates of the College who were connected with the army of the country. Such a service does honor to the judgment and the heart of those who conceived it; it is most fitting among the solemnities of an institution so dependent in the accomplishing of its high objects upon the protection and nurture of government, and in its turn so vitally connected with the stability and welfare of the State as a Christian College: it is due the worthy cause whose triumph it contemplates: it is most just to the noble men, the memory of whose brave deeds, and sacrifices, and sufferings, it aids us to cherish

and perpetuate : it is most grateful to every instinct of the patriotism and piety of those who have so cordially responded to the call to celebrate it.

More especially is this service not only warranted, but in all fitness demanded by numerous among the most treasured associations which hallow with changeless consecration the place in which we are gathered. We are upon the soil of New Jersey, which, faithful and eminent among the colonies, furnished the decisive battle-ground of the contest for independence, and gave to the cause many of its noblest advocates and defenders in the Senate and the field. We are in the ancient borough of Princeton which marked the turning-point of the gallant struggle. Down this height the receding tide of the revolution poured sullenly behind the retreating Commander-in-chief to its lowest ebb at the Delaware, then swept proudly up again, and onward against the hastening British Columns to the Raritan. We are within the precincts of a College which sent its fathers to the Congress and its sons to the ranks, which put its hand to the declaration of freedom and lent its counsels to the framers of the Constitution. We are almost beneath the shadow of walls which echoed the tread of soldiery, and bore the scars of battle ; not far from a spot made sacred forever by the dust of the elder patriots. If standing on this hallowed ground, among the memorials of the nation's painful birth and struggling infancy, we should fail to signalize

the bursting of its bands, and the grand assertion of its proud majority, voices would come from the tombs to rebuke our sad degeneracy. If to these brothers who come up from battle in our defence to surround with us these altars, and thrill us with a fraternal grasp of the good right hands which have so surely wrought the deliverance of our beloved land, we should not find it in our hearts to speak a cordial greeting, and sound the honest, earnest, grateful plaudit, "well done," these hills would break forth before us into singing, and all the trees of these historic fields would clap their hands, and shame us for our guilty silence. If Alma Mater should forget to extend her arms, to offer a warm embrace, and pronounce a loving benediction to these her sons, who have, with filial faithfulness, come here to-day to lay their laurels at her feet, and reflect the lustre of their well-earned fame upon her honored head, the very stones of those enduring walls would cry out against her for a most unnatural mother. If in this annual coming home, we should not tenderly repeat the names, and thankfully recount the deeds of those who come no more because they sleep in martyrs' graves, these familiar places which knew them once but will know them not again, would, with resistless eloquence, chide our faithlessness and our ingratitude, and through the halls in which they learned the truth and imbibed the spirit which made them strong to do and die, the summer

winds would mourn their absence and sigh their requiem.

But, notwithstanding the impulses of a loyal and grateful heart move us to a cordial participation in this service, and strong considerations commend it to us as a duty, yet, we will confess, it presents to us a task most difficult to execute. We are not invited now, as so often we have rejoiced to be, to unite in acknowledged sympathy with the unanimous American people, in celebrating the rescue of our liberties from invasion and destruction by power, assailing from without, directed and urged against our national life and being by natural and common enemies. That would prove a task as plain and easy as it is familiar. But we are called to signalize the preservation of our country from dismemberment, our Government from disintegration, by forces upheaving from within, evoked and impelled by our alienated countrymen and fellow-citizens. We commemorate the restoration of the Union, remembering, as we must forever, that it is the issue of a civil war. We cannot hail the grand result without a note of triumph, which sounds as well the defeat of brethren. May we then revive the memory of domestic war, and celebrate a victory over our kindred? Will such recollection and exultation be magnanimous?

But this does not suggest all the difficulty we have to meet. The aggressors in the war have been defeated, but not subjugated. They have

been most surely subdued, but not passed under the yoke. Had we even attempted to bend their necks in servile subjection, we would have surrendered in the effort, and in the hour of seeming success, all we had battled for and hoped to attain. We held, and still do hold, that we were fighting solely to preserve the Government supreme in its unity, limited only by the wise provisions of a generous Constitution in its sovereignty over an undivided country, administered impartially in the interest of all the people. The genius of our institutions, the very object which inspired and sustained the contest, made the subjugation of the conquered impossible. Before the world we affirm that we contended for a nationality of the whole people, and confess that we are defeated if the nation fails to incorporate into itself those who have laid down the sword at our feet. With conscience sincere and true in the sight of God, we do aver that we went forth to war, not to fight our countrymen out of, but into, their rights and privileges in the Government and the land. However incongruous the paradox may seem, we claim to comprehend the vital truth it expresses, and assert our firm belief that the issues of the struggle will solve it for posterity. If this be true will not commemoration of the war perpetuate the alienations and revive the animosities by which it was engendered, and tend to delay, if not prevent, the reconciliation of those estranged, their cordial co-

operation with us in preserving and administering the Government, and developing the power and prosperity of the nation? Would not sound wisdom, therefore, counsel us not to revive, but rather to repress, the recollection of our enmity; not to rear new memorials of our strife, but to make haste to bury the already too numerous tokens of it? Do not even tyrants, when they have crushed back a people who had risen against oppression, from considerations of most selfish policy, promptly employ some fit device to divert the popular mind from the disquieting remembrance of their struggle and defeat? May we then, who aimed not only to preserve the nation, but to bring back misguided brethren to allegiance; to invest them with privileges they were ignorantly about to cast away; to win them when convinced of their mistake to fraternal confidence and love—may we continue to remind them of their apostasy, its disastrous consequences, its ignominious conclusions?

Nay! if painful recollection and humiliation were the ends contemplated, or the only results in fact accomplished by commemoration of the successful issue of this war, every truly loyal and generous soul would promptly say, let it be never so much as named among us, let it be utterly forgotten. God, in his singular providence, has taught us this. At the moment of our triumph, he turned our joy to sorrow, our exultation into mourning.

And in our calendar he has suffered us to mark no decisive day for an annual jubilee.

But commemoration of great events has important ends beyond itself. It is testimony to truth wrought out by experience in the past. It is instruction to the present age. It records teaching for the generations yet to follow. And this war has developed vital doctrine which must needs be asserted and reasserted until it is rooted deep in the practical convictions of our American people, accepted as fundamental in their established creed, infused like an innate idea into the belief of their children. Nor is this all. The spirit of the past must be transmitted to the future by continuous recollection. The due appreciation of the inestimable worth of the Union must be secured by renewed consideration of the agony and sacrifice it cost to save it. Devotion to the Union must be kindled afresh from the memory of the consecration of those who first cherished it and died to redeem it. In scenes like this we must inspire the spirit of the patriots in their sons, and rouse their souls to high endeavors to imitate their glorious deeds.

But another consideration adds to the extreme delicacy of the task before us. This is the yearly festival of the College, to which she summons all her sons. They respond to the call from every quarter of the land. They are here to-day, from the South as well as from the North. We recognize among them those who have come from dis-

loyal States, and from the ranks of the insurgent army. We accordingly commemorate the restoration of the Union in presence of those who sincerely sought to effect its dissolution; we pay our tribute to the heroes of the army of the country, in the hearing of the men who met them face to face in deadly battle. Shall we then celebrate our achievement before their very eyes, and sound the praises of their victors in their very ears? Is this a generous reception, will this promote our reconciliation?

Let us suspend our judgment for a moment. If we should waive this public service, we still would meet them. Their presence here suggests all that this occasion more purposely recalls. We do not then compel unwilling and rouse inactive memory. The ordeal, however painful, must be passed. And which is the manly way for us, for them, to meet it openly and fairly, or to ignore it weakly and with hypocrisy? We do believe it noblest in us all to look honestly upon the past, and stand squarely up to our position. We cannot, in God's name, we will not deny that we were earnest and determined in our faith and purpose in the war. We believed in the Union, we thought it vital to our national being, we esteemed our nationality essential to our liberty and peace upon this continent. For these high ends we poured out our treasures, sent forth our sons, offered our most fervent prayers. For them we fought, and would

have fought on to the bitter end, in suffering and sorrow, even through tedious years, until they could be asserted beyond denial, and established beyond reversal. We cannot now abate one jot or tittle from these principles for which we strove; we cannot come down one yielding step from the lofty position we have taken. Should we, from mistaken notions of conciliation, or through weak timidity, renounce our faith, abandon our high ground, we would fling into the face of our Southern brethren the grossest insult we could devise. Shall we tell them—without a cause we waged this bloody war against you; with deliberate wantonness, and unneedful cruelty, we closed your harbors, sealed up the sources of your wealth, disrupted your social system, burned your cities, made desolate your homes, laid waste your fair fields, desecrated your churches, slew your people, made childless parents, and weeping widows, and wailing orphans almost at every fire-side? Would we dare to look them in the eyes and tell them this? Would that conciliate them, revive their confidence in us, inspire fraternal feeling, invite to civil fellowship? Were we unprincipled and impolitic enough to descend so low, would we dare to do it in presence of these others who have toiled, and suffered, and bled, and would have died in the contest, and have buried their comrades on a thousand battle-fields? Could we do it, when we recall the dying agonies of thrice

a hundred thousand patriot heroes, the sorrows of a hundred thousand loyal homes? No! No! The war is a fact accomplished, and we have made it so. It cannot be undone. We have but one apology to offer for it, if apology we needs must make. We waged it with dread reluctance from considerations of extreme necessity. No other motives could have compelled us to it, sustained our courage, and made us strong and willing in agony to struggle, in brokenness of heart to sacrifice. No other ends could have received the sanction of our conscience, the prayers and benedictions of our religion. For no others could we have made our appeal to God, and put our trust in Him, and hoped for the help of His just providence. Standing firm in our true position, holding fast to these assertions with bold sincerity, we shall be understood and honored by those who have most widely differed from us, and most determinedly opposed us.

Maintaining this strong ground, we are better able to assert effectively a truth soon to be developed and confirmed by sure results, even now maturing, until it comes to be acknowledged universally, which will contribute more than all other facts combined to secure a thorough reconciliation and lasting harmony. We mean this truth—that the objects sought and accomplished in the war were vital to the highest interests of all the people of the land. However strange the declaration may

appear to those who cannot yet perceive the issue as we most distinctly understood it, nevertheless we confidently announce it—we believed the war to be in all its ultimate results as beneficent to those on whom we waged it as it was just and essential to ourselves. We challenge the world to convict us of aught in the spirit with which the nation, as a whole, accepted and sustained the contest at variance with this sentiment. The heart of that lamented man who was called of Providence to express the will, and execute the purpose, and guide the energies of the nation, whose solemn work it was to summon armies, instruct their chiefs, provide their enginery, and direct their destructive forces, was all the while, as some of us do know by tokens most convincing, filled to the flowing over with generous charity and purest kindness. And that great heart kept time with the pulses of the nation. And the surest way to true conciliation and lasting friendship is to prove this certain fact to those who by wrong conviction and false position were accounted for a while our enemies. To this good end we must continue to demonstrate the necessity, and justice, and the ultimate beneficence of the war for the Union.

That we may attempt to do our part in this good work, we will consider and illustrate briefly some grand results accomplished by the war, which are equally connected with the interests of all portions of the country.

I. The war has tested practically and decided the fact of our American nationality.

The history of our Government defines three periods of development, in which three forms of polity successively obtained—the colonial, the confederated state, and the national. The epoch which marks the commencement of the last period is the year 1787. In a convention of delegates from twelve States a Constitution was framed, by which sovereignty was vested in a Federal Government. By subsequent ratification in popular conventions it became the fundamental law of the land. In the acts adopting it, the people assumed the character and functions of a nation. To this effect is the entire evidence of history. Proof indisputable is found in the facts connected with the formation of the Union, in the testimony of its founders, in the very vocabulary of the Constitution, in the declarations and explanations of its framers, in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the country. In one of these decisions the doctrine of our present polity is most emphatically declared :

“The Government of the Union is a Government of the people. It emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly and for their benefit. The Government of the Union is supreme within its sphere of action.”

Upon this basis of a federal sovereignty, limited only in its control of the people, all and singular,

by the provisions of the Constitution, the Government was administered without serious obstructions for more than seventy years until it met resistance in the late rebellion. It is true, each State reserved, and was allowed a form of government, and has always exercised a certain jurisdiction within its boundaries for definite ends; but it could not assert itself an independent sovereignty even in its sphere. The compact of the people demanded that its form of government be homogeneous with the Federal Government, its jurisdiction subordinate to federal supremacy. Between the centripetal force of federal authority, and the centrifugal force of State control, the system finds its balance, secures the welfare of the commonwealth, and preserves the rights and liberties of individual citizens. Our polity accordingly is national. It consists not in a confederacy of independent states, temporarily associated for a few common ends, but in one, indissoluble, organic union of the people. The Congress is not simply a great central commission, with powers delegated and limited by the several States; it is a Government supreme in its authority, universal in its control. The federal officers are not State agents, but rulers of the land. They govern not merely the little District of Columbia, but the country. They command, not only an insignificant standing army, a few ships, and arsenals and navy-yards, but the effective forces of the States. They control not alone some volun-

tary offerings in a common treasury, but the entire resources of the land. What are these but the distinctive elements and functions of a nationality?

The supremacy of the National Government was the matter at issue in the war. It is confidently asserted that the dissolution of the Union, and the re-establishment of State Sovereignty was the direct and long-cherished object of the authors of the war. It is probable, however, that decision on this point must wait the evidence of facts not yet sufficiently developed. So far as history is now recorded it explains the issue on this wise: The political leaders of a section of the country were dissatisfied with the sentiments and manifest purpose of the great body of the people in reference to slavery. The majority desired its abolition, considering it a moral, social and political evil. Of the majority, comparatively few desired to invoke the power of the Federal Government for its immediate extinction. The remainder, holding the General Government bound by the provisions of its Constitution to refrain from interference with the system in the sphere in which it had obtained existence, determined only to exclude it from the common domain; or to take such measures as would make its extension practically impossible.

The people of the section attempted to justify the institution on the grounds of divine sanction, social necessity, and wise political economy. They

determined to defend, perpetuate and extend it. They were led to believe that it was the purpose of a growing and resistless majority of the people to secure its unconditional, immediate, entire extermination. Those who were well informed and candid, confessed that it was the purpose of the majority simply to limit slavery to the States in which it was existing. All, however, saw that the profit and security of the institution demanded its extension; that if it were confined, it would inevitably react upon itself to its own destruction and the utter ruin of the peculiar interests of those who supported and defended it. They accordingly determined to dissolve their connection with the Government, and to establish a confederacy among themselves, holding the States in which they lived, and such portions of the common territory as they might be able to retain, as the needful sphere for the profitable development of slavery.

To prepare the people for this action a theory had been long provided, it had been confidently proclaimed and assiduously expounded and defended by far-seeing men for more than thirty years, until it came to be a part of their most cherished creed. Taught from childhood to believe it, the masses held it most tenaciously. It is the grand apology for their rebellion. It furnishes considerations which have already turned the loyal heart from wrathful vindictiveness to sad regret, from burning vengeance to long-suffering charity; and now

disposes it to honorable conciliation and forgiveness. The doctrines of this theory were briefly these : The Union is a compact of convenience. It is binding only during the pleasure of the parties. The States are sovereign. The right of secession is involved in their sovereignty; they may exercise the right at their discretion.

A lawful and regular election, in which the citizens of all the States participated, resulted in the choice of an administration committed to a policy adverse to the extension of slavery. This was deemed sufficient cause for the practical assertion of the theory of State independence, and the right of separation from the Union. By what was claimed to be legitimate action, though it was neither ordered nor confirmed by popular expression, seven States passed ordinances of secession, united in the establishment of a hostile confederacy, and proclaimed the dissolution of the Union an accomplished fact. To vindicate the right and defend the position thus assumed, a warlike attitude was taken, and provision made to resist by force of arms any exercise of federal authority. The officers of the confederacy seized all the property of the Government within the limits of the seceded States, except three forts on the coast of Florida, and one in Charleston harbor, and prepared to seize and capture these. All this was prior to any declaration of the policy and purpose of the incoming administration, before it had so

much as entered on its office, and accordingly before it could, if so disposed, direct aggressive action against the rights of any State, or any interests of slavery. The moment it came into power the administration, by its first utterance, declared that it had no lawful right, nor purpose, nor even inclination, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it was already in existence: that it was bound by solemn oath, and in consistency with the platform on which it was elected, to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, because that right was held to be essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend. By deliverances like these the Government labored to convince the people of the South that no real grievance could ensue to justify resistance to its legitimate authority.

But on the other hand, true to the Constitution, and the traditions of our political history, the Government firmly announced the doctrine by which it should be guided. The union of these States is perpetual. No State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union. Resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void. Acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrec-

tionary, or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

The purpose was proclaimed, not with threatening, but calm and sure determination, that the administration would take care that the laws of the Union should be faithfully executed in all the States. These solemn words of the President explained the attitude of government in the only position it possibly could take consistent with the oath of duty to the Union. "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, are the momentous issues of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it." The answer was sent from the mouth of cannon, and echoed from the walls of Sumpter. The Southern leaders had referred the question in dispute to the stern arbitrament of war. No choice was left the Government; the trial was accepted. The people rose with one mighty impulse, and decreed, they have asked for war, let them have war, and we will wage it.

The war is ended in national victory. The arm of resistance to federal authority is broken. The federal supremacy is conterminous with the boundaries of the country. The States are waiting at the door of Congress for re-admission to the

federal councils. That door will not be opened until the Union is proclaimed perpetual, and secession treason—the General Government supreme—the State subordinate—the Constitution fundamental—the laws of States derived. Whether or not past history declares the American people a sovereign nation, the present fact will make them such for all the future. For the Union is to-day established, and we mean, if necessity shall once more require it of us, to turn to desperate deeds the words of this our constant prayer—"Perpetual let it be!" Whether or not, as was asserted in Congress a few days since, secession was born with the federal Constitution, it surely died with the confederate capitulation, and we the people mean to seal its sepulchre, and stand a sleepless guard, and set a constant watch against its resurrection. This we accept and vindicate as the grand verdict of the affize of war.

And if there be, as we believe, a Providence, and its ruling is pre-eminent in the results of war, then God has put his seal upon the compact of the Union; it is his almighty power which "hath made and preserved us A NATION," and henceforth the American who reads the words of holy Scripture: "The powers that be are ordained of God," will understand them in the light of his decisive teaching in these years of war, and know, without mistake, where conscience must confess allegiance due, and bow down in obedience divinely sanctioned to the national supremacy.

The preservation of their nationality was necessary to the security, peace, and prosperity of the American people. The necessity is founded in the fact of the physical unity of the country. The unity of a territory consists in its isolation by strong natural barriers from other portions of the earth; in the close relation of its parts in mutual dependence, and in combination in a system of contributions and compensations; and in the absence of serious obstacles to free intercommunication. A land of such physical oneness is an organism, constructed for the accomplishment of functions which determine the relations, and subserve the welfare of the people inhabiting it. He who is founder, both of continents and nations, has secured his purposes in the course of history by the conformation of the globe.

(1.) The isolation of a country makes it defensible against invasion from abroad. While human nature remains as human nature is, strong natural barriers against aggression will prove to be the indispensable conditions of the security of peoples. Mountains and oceans must be the guards that keep the peace. To supply their place, if these do not exist, by artificial means, the whole energy of nations must be developed and directed, with vast expense of material and men, with ruinous impoverishment of the vital sources of national prosperity. Too often in the mighty task the nation is exhausted, and falls an easy prey before the

covetous invader. In view of the present aspect of all Europe, and the events transpiring this very hour, these facts need not to be supported by labored argument, nor to be illustrated by far-fetched historical examples.

(2.) The inter-dependence of the various portions of a country will make necessary the demand that it be the common possession of all the people, and that the common use of it be secured and regulated by a general government. Especially if the territory be widely extended, with parts exceedingly diverse in their productions, will the possession of a common interest in it be conducive to the highest material, intellectual, and social development of the people. And as they come to understand this fact, they will more and more tenaciously hold to their right and title in it. "All that a man hath will he give for his life." And if the necessities of life are distributed in various portions of the land, the people will require free access to them, a commerce will be demanded, and common law to regulate it.

But men will not be satisfied with bare existence. If wealth may be derived, and with it, means of bodily ease and comfort, the appliances of mental culture and enjoyment, of social elevation and refinement, in a word, all that we comprehensively name civilization, the people will demand the opening of its sources, the freedom of its channels, to all who choose to seek it. As

civilization advances, creating demands for new and various material found only in foreign lands, enterprise will call for international commerce, and claim free outlets for the produce of all sections, by road, and lake, and river, to the sea; and an inlet on just and equal terms for commodities and fabrics from distant industrial sources.

The inference from all these facts is plain. Where a territory is one, the people must be one. The common defence, the common interest must be secured by union in a common nationality. If under the conditions presented by the oneness of a country, the people should consent to separate, and endeavor to abide in several petty nationalities, they would greatly hazard in the experiment their safety and their peace, and would most surely put narrow limits to their prosperity. That which, in such circumstances, makes national unity conducive to these ends, would equally make division destructive of them. By forming several states behind a single natural frontier, the barriers against aggression from abroad would be virtually thrown down. To gain access to the whole country a foreign foe would need to conquer only a single feeble section. This would invite invasion. Besides, at any moment, one section through temporary, or settled alienation, might be led to form alliance with the invader, to open voluntarily the gates of natural defence, to pass the intruder across its limits, and bring him to the indefensible boundary

of its neighboring section for purposes of plunder or of conquest.

The common interests of the people of a country, in its several portions, would necessarily be sacrificed by its partition under several independent States. But nevertheless the circumstances would still remain, which make a common possession, and use of all the country needful to all the people. And so inevitably envy and jealousy would provoke diffensions and strifes.

The absence of all barriers, and the means of easy communication between the sections, would invite and lead to constant trespassings, for which explanation and reparation would be demanded, and too often the grievances would meet with no redress, but remain the provoking cause of civil war. It needs no argument to prove that a people in such circumstances of confusion and strife could not hope to find material or means for great prosperity.

These facts find confirmation in many histories; in none perhaps more full than in the history of Greece. In a country of marked unity several republics struggled for independent existence and development. The result was incessant jealousy and rivalry, almost interminable collision and war. At one period Athens was supreme, at another, Sparta; at another, Thebes; until at last, weak in their division, enfeebled yet more by long continued conflict, they were easily appropriated by

the Macedonian power. This empire, in its turn, divided and weakened by the Achæan league, steadily declined, and at last surrendered to the Roman arms. All that remained to keep alive the memory of classic Greece was the insignificant province of Achaia.

The knowledge of these principles of national life and well-being led the fathers of our nation to abandon the loose confederacy in which the States were first united, and to establish what they suggestively described as a "more perfect union." Washington expressed their practical convictions, when in his farewell address, he said: "The unity of government which constitutes you one people is now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, of your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize." It was the irresistible force of these considerations that impelled the loyal people to reject the proposal of a peaceful separation of the States, which was so often suggested by so-called radical men, both of the North and South, and seemed to offer so simple and easy a solution of the difficulty between the sections. It was plausibly maintained that by amicable division of the country the Northern people could retain their nationality with universal freedom, while the Southern people could form their chosen confederacy with

negro slavery. Such a division was never sought in the only legitimate way, by appeal for the consent of the people. It is most certain that if it had been sought, it could not have been obtained. The intelligent people of the land most firmly believed that two nations could never exist together on this soil in security, prosperity and peace. Nor could their foresight discover when and where dismemberment would cease if once, by their permission, it should begin. They accordingly protested against secession, and determined to resist by force, if it were needful, the division of the country. They saw in the liberty and wealth of this fair continent motives which would make a strong appeal to the spirit of despotism and cupidity in the breasts of foreign tyrants, and knew that a divided people would make the land an easy prey to the too eager invader. They therefore determined to stand a massive unit, and present the menace of a nation's power to every envious eye. They also perceived the jealousy and hatred which had been gathering force for years, and working their result in sectional diffension, and knew full well that States which could not rest in harmony in a common government, would, when separate, find war inevitable.

They accordingly determined to strengthen the federal bond, and repress the strifes of sections with the strong arm of national authority. They saw the common possession of the country would

make the nation great, and strong, and prosperous; they accordingly determined it should be entire, the property of all the people. It was this intelligent determination which pushed on the war to victory. The national success has saved the national domain.

Notwithstanding that, before the war, the country was acknowledged to be, in a manner, the property of all the people, yet there were hindrances to the common employment of its resources as effectually exclusive as any which might have been interposed by its division into rival sovereignties. The removal of these the war has incidentally accomplished in the destruction of slavery. To say nothing of the millions of negro laborers who had no permanent interest in the soil or its productions, the white laborer was practically debarred from vast portions of the country. He could not enter them and put his hand to honest toil, without most hopeless competition with unpaid labor, most certain degradation of himself and his, to the low level of a chattel slave. To this the intelligent artisan could not abase himself. With him, the manufacturing capitalist was necessarily excluded.

To-day, thank God, there is no servile caste. The hand of toil may give itself to useful work, without the stain of servitude; the sun-browned face may lift itself without the mark of shame, in every portion of the land. Nay! God has made

it so that they are thrice welcome who were once cast out as mean, and held in strong contempt as fellows with the laboring brute. Soon the anvil will stand beside the plough, the loom beside the cotton-gin, the refinery beside the sugar-press, and the interests of husbandman and artisan will meet and blend in one.

The war has incidentally procured the assimilation of the civil and domestic institutions of the country.

It is necessary to the stability of government that the domestic institutions of the people be homogeneous with it. If the government be monarchical the aristocratic principle must shape all the relations of its subjects. If a government be popular, the democratic principle must pervade the forms of social life. For the institutions of the country will react upon the government. If they are similar the reaction will be conservative, if they are dissimilar it must prove destructive. In a monarchy, the aristocracy find it to their interest to sustain the Government, the commonality learn obedience to it by the discipline of feudal subjection. On the contrary, the social equality of the people would soon create demands for political equality. If the Government will retain its character the aristocracy must be sustained, and hold strength enough to keep the people down. If once the people rise in revolution against the social tyranny, they will not stay their hand until it grasps

the sceptre, flings off the crown, and overturns the throne.

If, in a popular government, a social aristocracy prevails, they will desire to introduce the aristocratic element, and seek exclusive privileges in the civil government. If they maintain their purpose and prove to be the stronger portion of the people, they will modify the government, or overthrow it to secure another more congenial. If the democratic portion becomes the stronger, and the government refuses to sweep away the exclusive privileges of the oppressive class, they will rise against the government, and strive to supersede it with such an one as they shall choose and fashion to preserve their liberties. No man who knows but superficially the history of ancient Rome will hope to controvert these settled facts. Our fathers believed them firmly and knew their deep significance, and had them well in view, when they wrote in the Constitution: "The Congress shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government."

The principles of our Government is democratic, its method is republican. The Government exists by the will of the people; it is administered in their interest, and is responsible to them.

The principle of slavery is aristocratic, its method is despotic. It exists by the will of a class, it is employed for their sole benefit, and is responsible to municipal authority, wholly subservient to their

will. It accordingly creates an aristocracy. One could not be more effectually established by legal enactments conferring the rank and titles of nobility. The master becomes a petty lord, all rights and privileges are his : the slave becomes a vassal, he has no rights, he lives only to be used by the superior caste, to which he is supposed to be by nature subject, and his labor to be due. Too certainly the distinction between the master and the slave is succeeded by a broader distinction between proprietorship and labor. The free laborer, as well as the slave, is included in the servile caste, to be held in distant contempt by the gentry who do not soil their hands with work.

In the light of these principles we may clearly see that slavery was incompatible with the genius of our free institutions. It introduced an aristocratic element into a democratic economy, and, therefore, of necessity caused confusion and antagonism. The reaction upon the Government was well nigh destructive. The slaveholding caste cherished a sense of superiority, not only over the slaves and white laborers of the South, but also over the people of the North, so largely devoted to labor on the soil and in the factory. It was no more than natural to this spirit that they should become impatient of a Government in which the common people shared with them authority and rights. They came at last to assert political superiority. They demanded and expected peculiar privileges in the

Government, and endeavored to employ its administration for the furtherance of the peculiar interests of their class and section. And when at last the people rose in resistance to these assumptions, and signified their resolution to keep firm control of the Government, and declared that its agencies should not be subsidized by any class, but should be employed in the equal interest of all classes, they were ready to renounce allegiance to the Government, and attempt its overthrow.

Meanwhile the race of slaves was multiplying with fearful rapidity. They had been already counted in millions, and no foresight could tell their ultimate number. They were accumulating tremendous power. The war has shown us that it was capable of organization and direction, and could have been brought to bear with prodigious energy by executive skill and rapid discipline. No man with intelligent assurance could deny that the day might come when a chieftain would appear to marshal the mighty host, and a sudden inspiration would inflame their passions, unite and animate their purpose, exalt their courage, and send them forth to achieve their liberty. They may, like captive Israel in the house of bondage, have waited long for the coming leader, and the propitious signs of their deliverance, but they surely would have come to them at last. Nor would it have been strange, if in the hour of their success, the Government which had so long in silence

witnessed and seemed to countenance their sore oppression, had felt the force of their just vengeance.

But these perils now are past. The war has ended slavery, and leveled aristocracy. And God, in that wise providence which works with marvellous fitness, as well as sure effect, has made the hand of labor strong to do the deed, and crowned the laborer's brow with the chiefest honors of the grand achievement.

Finally:—The war has helped to complete in the American mind true ideas of civil government.

We understand and appreciate as we never did before the sanctity of government. It is ordained of God. Its essence is divine, its form is human; its authority is from heaven, its administration is of men. Providence is directly connected with its establishment, and orders all its changes. When once it is established it demands submission in the name of its supreme author and founder. Obedience to its laws is conformity to the will of God, disobedience is rebellion. Until it comes to be administered so as to be no longer promotive, but subversive, of its appointed ends, its subjects have no right of revolution. Even when it becomes entirely perverted, revolution is still a crime, unless all other methods of redress have been strenuously and patiently tried without avail; and then, until strong promise of success can be discerned, and

firm assurance gained that the Government, if overthrown, can be replaced by one more faithful to its objects. These doctrines so signally confirmed by the providence of God in the issues of the war, are now a law to the conscience of the people.

We have also advanced in our conception of the true objects of civil government.

In the rejection of absolutism and civil aristocracy, and the formation of a democratic republican polity, we fondly hoped that we had secured a system which would completely effect the ends of government, promoting in harmony the liberty of the individual citizen, and the order and well-being of society. We still believe the principles of our polity to be conservative of these ends. But we have learned that we must give them broader application, and increased efficiency. Unless we are blind to the teaching of the war, we will now accept as the high office of civil government, the protection of man as man, in the enjoyment of his natural right to the full development of his entire manhood, in all the essentials of his total welfare in the present and the future life, in all his relations to his fellow-men and to God. The vital importance and the grandeur of this object will be estimated in view of the value of man to himself, to his neighbor and to God. The value of man to himself is to be estimated by consideration of the possibilities of his nature as a material, intellectual, and spiritual being, his capacity for noble develop-

ment, eternal blessedness and glory. His value to his neighbor is found in the relation which God has instituted between men, by virtue of which the elevation and well-being of the individual contributes to every other member of society. The value of man to God consists in the momentous fact that in his own development, and in his contributions to the race, he glorifies his Maker and Redeemer.

The war has discovered decisive proof of the manhood of a class among us, not hitherto regarded universally as human, never fairly protected in the rights and privileges pertaining to them as men. We have seen that evidence which we never can deny that the negro is a man, by the possession not only of the conformation of the human animal, but of the essential qualities of the human mind and spirit. Nay, more! In his gentleness, meekness, long-suffering endurance and forgiveness, his constancy and fidelity, his simple truthfulness and enduring hope in the character and providence of God, we have seen the choicest fruits which grace produces in the human soul. Thenceforth Government must recognize him as a man, give him free scope for physical, mental, and spiritual growth and action; preserve his tenure of material and means to realize his value to himself, to his countrymen, and to God. And God has put us under bonds to render him this justice. For in the vicissitudes of war his Providence put

us in a peril that prompted us to ask the black man's aid in rescuing our own dear rights and privileges. And should we dare to deny him his, our cheeks should mantle with a hue of shame compared with which the darkness of his tawny skin would be a mark of honor.

Once more:—We have learned by sore experience that the nation which allows the power of Government to protect the authors of great wrong will not escape God's righteous judgments. God is the avenger of wrong. He will not always suffer it. And when his wrath is roused it will not cease to burn until even justice is exacted. There is no future state for nations. They must be punished in the earth before their individuality is lost.

This nation has come out of the fires of righteous retribution for the sin of slavery.

We are not now afraid to say that American slavery was a crime. Once, through mistaken fidelity to what they thought to be the word of God, good men were constrained to make apology for it. Too easily they fell into the sad error of those theologians, who, at the advent of modern physical science, refused to accept its sure discoveries, and in the endeavor to save the traditional interpretation of some obscure fragments of Holy Scripture, perilled the faith of thinking men in the whole of it. By adhering to an exegesis which was eagerly employed to sustain an enormous evil, true and honest men helped to make infidels and

atheists. The Bible simply testifies that under certain peculiar conditions, God once permitted for a time a certain form of servitude, and warrants only this conclusion, that a sort of bondage could once exist and not involve a sin. We were, therefore, accustomed to say, with some good reason, that slavery is not a sin *per se*. But alas! upon this slender basis American slavery was justified. Its advocates were wont to form their judgment on this abstraction, when the thing before the American conscience was a concrete reality. If God did once, for cause, permit a kind of servitude, the cause had ceased, and his permission gave no sanction to such slavery as existed here. The institutions were not the same, their circumstances were totally dissimilar. In such a case no man of common sense believes a precedent can hold. Servitude must own a heathen origin. It was not ordained of God as the family or the state: it was permitted as polygamy. In the Hebrew commonwealth the master was allowed to own simply the labor of the servant, and that only for a limited period. The servant was protected in his person, in his right to his family, in all spiritual privileges. He could have his freedom at a price, at the end of a period fixed by law without a ransom. His welfare was so effectually secured that it was needful to provide by law for the case of one who, at the close of his period of service, should be so content with his condition as to choose to remain

a servant and cleave to his master and his household. The Hebrew servant was not a chattel slave. Practically he was in the place of a minor ward, or even of an adopted child. This condition did not abolish any natural right, or any mental or spiritual privilege. He could be a man, and a servant of Jehovah. Who does not know that American slavery was totally the reverse of this; who does not know that the circumstances under which it was enforced upon the negro made necessary to its enforcement the denial of every natural right, and almost every intellectual and religious privilege? He could not, in this nineteenth century of light and liberty, and in this land of free institutions be kept a slave, unless held down to a state of degradation approximate to the condition of a brute. Why then did we apologize for slavery in the abstract, when it could exist alone by concretion with these hideous wrongs?

But not only was apology for slavery found in the Hebrew Scriptures. The New Testament was made to give it sanction. But with what consistency?

A form of servitude existed while our Lord was on the earth. He did not directly attack it. But he did treat it as he treated all other evils. He uttered principles in essential and eternal antagonism with all such oppression and wrong. Why should he hew at the branches of iniquity, when

the axe was laid at the root of the tree. He taught the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the law of universal charity. No man could accept his teaching and remain consistently the owner of the flesh and blood, the destroyer of the natural rights of his fellow man. He came to die that he might redeem man from eternal death, and form him into the image of God, that in his body and his spirit he might glorify his Maker and Redeemer. To fulfil this end of his being no man could remain a chattel slave; he must be the owner of his body and his spirit, and have free scope for their complete development and action. He made a covenant with man for the salvation of his offspring. To ensure its conditions, man must be the owner and custodian of his children. Could American slavery consist with such a gospel as this, and claim the sanction of its author?

But one of the Apostles sent a slave to his Christian master. Yes, and sent with him a title-deed to the brotherhood which in itself annulled every oppressive element of servitude.

The man who has studied the exigencies of slavery in this country knows full well that obedience to the spirit and the precepts of Jesus Christ would have brought the institution to a certain end. Conformity to these would have surely furnished the conditions, under which the negro would have become both eager and able to

demand and vindicate his liberty. The guards that stood between him and his freedom, were planted in defiance of every principle of Christianity, and stood a perpetual insult to its Author.

When, therefore, the accursed thing was not simply tolerated, but defended; not regretfully continued until wise means for its abolishment could be provided, but claimed to be by divine right perpetual, when it was declared to be the peculiar mission of the people of this country to conserve it and extend it; then the cup of iniquity was full, and God could no longer suspend his judgments.

The nation endeavored to excuse itself because slavery was municipal, and they who were directly connected with it were alone accountable. But the conscience of the people could not long absolve itself, the conscience of the world held them responsible. The nation had permitted the planting and growth of slavery, adopted laws which involved a sanction of it, defended it with the whole power of Government. The nation was implicated in the crime; it shared the fearful retribution. By solemn discipline we now have learned that a people cannot countenance sin and expect the favor of a just Providence. They may compromise with wrong, they cannot compromise with God.

Such, fathers and brethren, are some of the grand results of the war.

It has established our nationality in the su-

premacv of the Federal Union, and the tenure of an undivided and unique domain ; providing the conditions of security from foreign foes, of internal prosperity and peace. It has opened all portions of the land to the enterprise and industry of all the people, and so created a common interest in it, and prepared the way for the full development of its resources. It has assimilated our civil and domestic institutions, and so secured the harmonious working of our republican economy. It has formed in the mind of the people true ideas of the sanctity, the objects, and the ethics of government. It has put an end to a public crime which forfeited the favor of God and the protection of his providence. It has admitted millions of human souls to liberty, and light, and hope.

And shall we say that these results are not vital to the highest interests of every inhabitant of this land? Nay! rather do they not enter into the accomplishing purposes of Him who has appointed a mission for the nation, and is leading them to accept and discharge it ; and even into the broader plan by which he is working out in his own way and time the destinies of all mankind? Surely then, God has made the war to be, what we most earnestly prayed and hoped it might become, a blessing to the nation and the race.

It is true, we do not see at once the full fruition of our hopes. These voluntary forces that have been called forth and set in motion cannot be im-

mediately revoked and quieted, but notwithstanding their persistent energy and opposition, under God's good leading, they will resolve themselves in that resultant line which leads to the fulfilment of our expectation. We shall be one in the free unity of confidence, esteem and love, as we now are one by stress of power. Only let us be patient, confederate, forgiving, generous; taking counsel of God and following the tokens of his will; and time will moderate the passions now so restless and disturbing, and correct the judgments now so diverse and opposite, and we shall come to harmony and rest at last.

To the success of this grand cause which to-day we have contemplated, the College of New Jersey has made no mean contribution. Many of her sons have been pre-eminent in the work of instructing the public mind in the true import and issues of the crisis. These have gone forth from this seat of learning destined to become classic in the literature of civil science. Others of our brethren have stood in the councils of the state and nation; or have served most essentially the common cause in the labors of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions.

But we especially commemorate to-day those who rendered service in the army of the country. Taking up the roll of honor, and tracing out the names of those once connected with the College, as far as we have been able to discover about one

hundred of our brethren were associated with the service. We count four Major-Generals, Boyle, Blair, Belknap and Van Cleve; one Brigadier General, three Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels; the rest distributed through every arm of the service, holding every rank, down to the common soldier.* The living we cannot attempt to name in this address. They are not unknown, and uncherished by their grateful countrymen and brethren. The mournful roll of the dead we call. These are they who won the crown of martyrdom:

Colonel Cornelius W. Tolles.—He was graduated in 1848, was appointed in July 1861, Assistant Adjutant General of the First New Jersey detached brigade, by Governor Olden. August 17th, he became First-Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry of the regular army. August 20th, 1862, he assumed the position of Chief Quartermaster of the Sixth Army Corps, and held it under Generals Franklin, Sedgwick and Wright. The prestige of the Sixth Corps is said by competent authority to have been measurably due to his ability and fidelity. He was under fire in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. He saved the matériel of the army at the retreat to Harrison's Landing, and at the retrograde movement from Centreville to Drainsville, and laid the pontoon bridge at Fredericksburg for Franklin's Corps. General Meigs

* See Roll of Honor.

paid a flattering tribute to his worth in a general order, and the Secretary of War mentioned his name with honor in his report. He was a man of strong, active and polished mind, of warm affections, high toned principles, self-reliant and brave, yet modest and considerate of others. While acting as Chief Quartermaster on General Sheridan's Staff, surrounded by a small escort of twenty-five men, guarding a single ambulance, himself unarmed, he was shot, and died October 11th, 1864.

[NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 20, 1866.

Dear Sir :—* * * The ability, energy and perseverance displayed by Colonel Tolles, while surrounded as he was during the time he served in the Valley, by the innumerable difficulties which naturally attend an army newly and quickly organized, stamped him as one of the ablest officers in his department. I cannot say too much in his praise. * * *

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major-General U. S. A.

Prof. H. C. CAMERON,

College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.]

2. Dr. Joseph A. Freeman was born at Paterson, New Jersey, and graduated with one of the honors of the College in 1852. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1856. He was first

Assistant Surgeon, and afterwards Surgeon of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers. Subsequently as United States Assistant Surgeon, he was in charge of a general hospital at Nashville, where he died of disease contracted while in discharge of his self-sacrificing duties, at the age of 31, December 29th, 1864. He was esteemed by those who knew him for rare intellectual, moral and social qualities.

3. Adjutant Richard M. Strong was born at Albany, N. Y., June 10th, 1835, and graduated in 1854. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar. He entered the army from most peremptory convictions of duty. He was first appointed a member of the Staff of General Rathbone, and afterward entered upon active service in the field as Adjutant of the One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh New York Volunteers. He accompanied the Banks expedition, and died of disease contracted on the low lands of Louisiana, May 12th, 1863. We remember him as a gifted and accomplished scholar, an urbane and finished gentleman, a warm and constant friend, a simple, earnest, active, consecrated follower of Jesus Christ.

4. Captain Henry Harrison Woolsey was born at Pennington, New Jersey, April 1st, 1837, and graduated in 1856. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. During August, 1861, he entered as a private soldier in the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, but was almost immediately appointed Second Lieutenant. He acted as Quartermaster in the Penin-

sular campaign. At the battle of Williamsburgh he was in the thickest of the fight, and for gallantry was made a First Lieutenant. He was in all the campaigns conducted by General McClellan. His first wound was received in August, 1862. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was in command of his regiment, and was slightly wounded. He received a third wound at Gettysburg. From November, 1862, to May, 1864, he was detached from his regiment and served as Provost Marshal of the First Congressional District of New Jersey. His efforts were of great value in the work of reinforcing the army. He afterwards joined his regiment, and was mortally wounded, 18th of June, before Petersburg. Under the tender and affectionate care of Dr. Edward L. Welling, also a graduate of the College, he passed away, saying, "I die in the glorious cause. I feel that I have not lived in vain for this world or the world to come." The tidings of his death reached his family while they were surrounding the grave of his young and lovely wife. The interment was partially completed, and the place was guarded until the remains of the husband were brought home and laid in the same consecrated earth.

Henry Woolsey was one who cannot be forgotten—a gentle, cheerful, loving, faithful spirit, that has left memorials in many hearts that will not perish. He was an humble, faithful believer in Jesus Christ.

5. Captain Thomas R. Haines was born in Suffex county, in New Jersey, and graduated in 1857. Before entering the service he was admitted to the bar, and entered his profession with unusual prospects. He was offered the position of First Lieutenant of First New Jersey Cavalry, and afterwards served by promotion as Captain. His ability and fidelity were commended by all his superior officers. He fell by a pistol shot, and a blow of the sabre, June 6th, 1862, at Harrisonburg, Va. He possessed a clear, vigorous, and retentive mind, a frank, sincere, genial disposition. His Christian character was gentle, earnest, pure. Few blows made so many hearts to bleed as that which laid him low.

6. Captain Cortlandt Van Rensselaer was born June 5th, 1838, and graduated in 1858, and was class orator. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. Early in the year 1861 he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army. At the close of the year 1862 he was promoted to a Captaincy. He was actively engaged at the siege of Vicksburg, and in subsequent battles with General Sherman. He died October 7th, 1864. His mind was vigorous, logical, comprehensive, and cultured in a high degree. To strangers he was reserved, to friends warm and true. He became a believer in Christ before his death, and departed in peace and hope.

7. Lieutenant Josiah S. Studdiford was born at

Lambertville in 1837, and graduated in 1858. He soon after commenced the practice of law. He was appointed Adjutant of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and accepted the position, saying to his friends, "Many families are giving their sons to the country. There are five of us brothers. We have no representative in the army. Two are in the ministry. One is a physician. The other is too young. I can go—I ought to go." At the battle of Gaines' Mill he was taken prisoner. He fell at the battle of South Mountain. His Colonel wrote: "I have lost my best officer." To the attractions of a choice natural character he added the graces of a Christian life.

8. Colonel Abm. Zabriskie was born February 18th, 1841, and graduated in 1859. In September, 1861, he was appointed Adjutant of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment. He accompanied Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. In December, 1862, he became Lieutenant-Colonel; in January, 1863, Colonel and Acting Brigadier-General. February, 1864, his term of service expired. At his solicitation the regiment re-enlisted. On the 16th of May, while at the right wing of General Butler's army, he was wounded, and died May 24th, 1864. A resolution of the Common Council of his native city says: "One will fail to find a braver, purer, or more self-sacrificing spirit."

9. Captain Charles H. Dod was born in Princeton, June 13th, 1841, and graduated in 1862. He

soon after entered the army as First Lieutenant of the Second New Jersey Cavalry. After a severe campaign in the South-west he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and served as Assistant Adjutant General on General Hancock's staff. Prostrated by disease, he died August 27th, 1864. His nature was gentle and beautiful. Grace developed in him the noble qualities of his manhood. For only a few lost can we mourn as we did for him. He sleeps with his fathers in the consecrated ground near which we now are gathered.

10. Colonel Hugh Janeway did not graduate. He entered the army at twenty years of age, as First Lieutenant of the First New Jersey Cavalry, immediately after the first Bull Run repulse. He rose by acts of gallantry, through the grades of Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, to Colonel. In December, 1861, in a raid near Alexandria, he received eight slug and bullet wounds. The enemy were about to kill him, but seeing his wounds, left him to die. He summoned strength and crawled to his regiment. At Chancellorsville a bullet grazed his forehead, touching his forehead with his hand, another ball took off his finger. After the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, in a charge near Painesville, while rallying his men, a ball pierced his temple and he fell. He was a kind, thoughtful, upright, sincere and truthful man—a calm, courageous, energetic officer. He was a Christian. When I remember these last two

spirits, they do not seem to have been made for war. But the lesson of their heroism is precious. There is a courage in the gentle soul, more noble and enduring far, than the impulse of brute passion, and the momentum of unguided will.

These are our own lamented and honored dead.*

Will your patience yet suffer one word more concerning those who, living or dead, are not usually named on the lists of fame. I mean the private soldiers of the rank and file.

By clear perception, prompt forethought, sharp sagacity, practical judgment, versatility and endurance, the American soldier stands far beyond any other soldier yet developed in the school of war. Study the march of Sherman from the river to the sea, and know that if comprehensive intellect planned most marvellously, the readiness, patience, self-sacrifice, the energy, perseverance, ready resources, implicit obedience, and unqualified courage of the private soldier, converted the commander's plans into achievements. Trace the progress of the great Captain's movement on his chosen line, and know that if irresistible will did compel a way through seeming impossibility to success, it was because self-devoting fidelity recoiled before no bloody sacrifice.

My countrymen, be not unmindful of the common soldier. Those of us who have been with

*See In Memoriam,

him at the lonely picket post, and in the busy camp, in winter's quiet, and on the eve of battle, in scenes of peril and in the praying tent, or round the homely communion board, have found it in our hearts to reverence the man who went for the work and not the circumstance of war; the cause and not the honors of the country, and stood without the sound of title and the blaze of uniform, the worn, browned, scarred soldier of the rank and file.

If it be my lot to live until years pass over me, and little ones shall cluster round my feet to hear an old man's story of the war, I may tell them with infirmity of pride, not unpardonable even now, how I sat in familiar intercourse with the great leader and martyr of the country's cause; and stood beside the great Captain, as with finger on his chart, he traced the movements of the grand campaign; and took by the hand the men whose counsels in the cabinet and field preserved the fruits of victory. But the tale will not be complete until I boast with grateful pride that my voice was given to plead for the commission of noble Christian men who carried home and sanctuary to the battle-field, and camp and hospital; that I have shared the common soldier's couch and fare; these hands have ministered to his needs upon the bed of pain, and broken for him the bread of life.

Verily, they all shall have their due reward.

Living!—a nation points to them with gratitude as its deliverers; millions of dusky hands are lifted for them to heaven with heartfelt benedictions. Voices come echoing across the sea from the oppressed and struggling of every land: “Ye have made new ground for the anchor of our, wavering hope.”

Dead!—they sweetly sleep. The tongue of gratitude speaks tenderly their names, the hand of affection treasures their sacred dust. And if they were true to God as well as country, they have gone to the embrace of Him who knows what it is to suffer and to die for others, to blend the lesser lustre of their honor with the eternal splendor of the Redeemer's glory.

IN MEMORIAM

BY

PROF. HENRY C. CAMERON.

1. Captain Henry C. Bartlett, son of Gamaliel and Mary Bartlett, was born at Stanhope, N. J., April 10th, 1827. He was graduated in the Centennial Class of Nassau Hall, in 1847, and studied law with Peter T. Woodbury, Esq., of New York city, where he was admitted to the bar. He practised his profession for sometime and then became a banker and broker in New York. He was quite successful in business, retired and spent a year in Texas. On the breaking out of the war he was residing in Caldwell, N. J. After the battle of Bull Run he enlisted a company, and was mustered into service in the 7th New Jersey Volunteers, August 28th, 1861. He participated in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, commanded his regiment in the seven days' fight before Richmond, and by his gallantry won the

encomiums of his commanding officers. His health failed in consequence of his exposure at the battle of Frederickburg, and he resigned January 14th, 1863. Upon the restoration of his health he was appointed Captain, and assisted in the organization of the 33d New Jersey Volunteers. He was with the regiment in all its engagements in the South-West, and in the march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, until May 8th, 1864, when he was mortally wounded while gallantly leading a battalion against the enemy's works at "Dug Gap," near Dalton, Georgia. He died the next morning. Thus fell one whom his numerous friends will long remember for his genial character, social disposition, devoted patriotism, and well-tryed courage.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac K. Casey, son of the Hon. Joseph Casey, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, was born in Pennsylvania, January 17th, 1844. Colonel Casey was educated at home until he was prepared to enter upon his higher academic studies at Princeton, in the College of New Jersey, where he remained more than two years. Shortly after leaving College he entered the army, in response to the summons which, in the year 1861, caused so many others among our gallant youth to fly to arms, in defence of the country. In his patriotic and military enthusiasm he volunteered at first as a private soldier,

but was afterwards appointed a Lieutenant of cavalry by Governor Curtin, and subsequently by President Lincoln, an aid-de-camp, with the rank of Captain. He served in the army more than four years, on the staffs, successively, of General Sturgis, General Casey and General Carter. He participated in many battles of the war, among which were the second battle of Bull Run, the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, on the occasion of Burnside's attack, in which last-named encounter he was slightly wounded. Twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services, he left the army in the year 1866, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, purposing to carry into a life of business the same energy which he had brought to his duty as a soldier, when he was suddenly arrested by consumption, and stricken down in the full flush of manly vigor, and at the very threshold of his career in life. Patient in suffering, he died in the full confidence of Christian hope, at Washington, D. C., March 5th, 1867.

3. Dr. Ferdinand V. Dayton, son of the Hon. William L. Dayton and Margaret (Van Derveer) Dayton, was born in Freehold, N. J., July 29th, 1834. Prepared for College by Dr. John Woodhull, of Freehold, New Jersey, he entered the Sophomore Class, at Princeton, in 1851, and was graduated in 1854. He pursued his medical studies in Trenton, New Jersey, in Philadelphia,

and in Europe, and received his degree of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1857. He practised his profession in Trenton, N. J., Gowanus, N. Y., Philipsburg, N. J., and Mauch Chunk, Pa. He entered the service as Assistant Surgeon, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and participated in its many engagements on the Potomac and in the Shenandoah Valley. Appointed Surgeon, 2d New Jersey Cavalry, July 12th, 1863, he served in the West and South until mustered out, October 24th, 1865. He was in the campaigns against Forrest, under Generals A. J. Smith and Sturgis, and in the Missouri campaign, under General Pleasanton. From March 31st to May 17th, 1864, he acted as Surgeon-in-chief, Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps, and from February 11th, 1865, until mustered out, he was Surgeon in charge of the district of Natches, Miss. On March 20th, 1866, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious services. His faithful discharge of his duty won for him the confidence of his commanders. His death, which was sudden and unexpected, occurred at Natchez, November 1st, 1866.

4. Dr. William P. Grier, only son of the Hon. Robert C. Grier, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., December 17th, 1834. He was prepared for College by Dr. Samuel Crawford, of

Philadelphia, and was for a short time connected with the University of Pennsylvania. In September, 1851, he entered Brown University, and in the winter of 1852 he entered the College of New Jersey. Here he remained about a year and then became an Assistant Civil Engineer on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. He subsequently studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Carson, of Philadelphia, and received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1858. He was, for some time, a physician at the Blockley Almshouse, and afterwards one of the resident physicians of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, in Philadelphia. He engaged in private practice in Philadelphia, and subsequently in Peoria, Ill., where he was very successful. After the battle of Fort Donelson, he volunteered, and labored in the field and in the hospital. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, July 23d, 1862, and served in the Army of Virginia, on the field at the second battle of Bull Run, in the Assistant Surgeon-General's office, and in the hospital at Washington; was then ordered to the Chester hospital, Pennsylvania, and finally to the Medical Director's office in Philadelphia, where he discharged his duties faithfully and energetically until after the close of the war. He was assigned to the Department of Arkansas, October 23d, 1865, and while on his way to join his regiment, the 3d United States Cavalry, he was blown up on the steamer Miami, near the mouth of the Arkansas river, January 28th, 1866.

Dr. Grier married Miss Caroline Smith, daughter of Isaac Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, in February, 1865. Mrs. Grier died in December, 1865. Dr. Grier was a man of fine personal appearance, of exuberant spirits, great kindness and generosity of heart. His later experience in life, and upon the battle field, had developed the finer traits of his character. His courageous and faithful discharge of his duties, won for him not only the approval of his superior officers, but the grateful recollection of those whom he so assiduously attended, and his friends lovingly cherish his memory.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas M. Hall, son of the Rev. John Hall, D. D., was born in Philadelphia, June 2d, 1835. He was graduated at Nassau Hall, in 1853, studied law with the Hon. W. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1856. His character for integrity and earnestness of purpose, and his attainments in his profession were such as to win the respect of his associates, the confidence of the courts, and the hearty friendship of all who knew him. Although in feeble health his patriotism induced him to enter the service of his country, and in August, 1862, he became Adjutant of the 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers. In the field his bravery was conspicuous. At Fredericksburg he was in General Meade's Division, which broke through the rebel lines. His horse was shot under

him. At Chancellorsville and Gettysburg his conduct was such, that coupled with the discharge of his duties as Adjutant, it recommended his promotion. His brother officers requested his appointment as Major, and he subsequently became Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. But the fatigues and exposure of the field developed the disease which had long lurked in his constitution. Broken down in health he was compelled reluctantly to resign, and returned home to linger for a while among friends and then to die. Simple and unostentatious in his piety, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties in civil and in military life, his devotion to his country led to his death, November 6th, 1864.

6. Henri S. Holden, was born in Hingham, Mass., August 31st, 1841. He was prepared for College by the Rev. J. F. Pingrey, of Newark, N. J., and entered the Sophomore Class of Princeton College in 1860. He was one of the first scholars in his class, but left College and joined the army in September, 1862. His military service culminated in Burnside's attack upon Fredericksburg. At the expiration of his term of service, in 1863, he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. His devotion to the cause of his country laid the foundation of that disease which gradually developed itself and ended his career, November 10th, 1864. His fine talents and excel-

lent scholarship had been consecrated to his Redeemer, and this consecration and his Christian faith were the consolations of his dying hour.

7. Adjutant G. Drummond Hunt, Jr., son of G. Drummond Hunt, and Catharine A. Hunt, was born near Lexington, Ky., April 24th, 1842. He was for a time connected with Transylvania University, Ky., and previous to his entering College at Princeton he studied at Plainfield, N. J. From a deep and urgent sense of duty he enlisted in the service of his country in the spring of 1862, as First Lieutenant, 4th Kentucky Volunteers, of which his brother, P. Burgess Hunt, was Lieutenant-Colonel. General Fry selected him as his Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and in this position he served during the movements before Corinth. In October, 1862, he was appointed Inspector of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 14th Army Corps, and in April, 1863, he was commissioned Adjutant of the 3d Kentucky Volunteers, and shared its gallant fortunes. In the battle of Chickamauga his valor was so conspicuous that he received the special commendation, not only of his brigade and division commanders, but that of Major-General Thomas himself. He seized the colors of a routed regiment, in the vicinity of his own, succeeded in rallying them, and was gratified by seeing them return and fight most gallantly. In the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25th, his

gallantry was even more marked. In the charge he led his regiment, and was twenty yards in advance of every one, and within one hundred and fifty yards of Bragg's headquarters, where he proposed to plant his State flag which he bore in his hand. But in the moment of anticipated victory he fell, mortally wounded, and died, November 29th, 1863. Thus fell as "noble, pure and gallant a youth as ever yielded up life in the cause of his country." Gentle and modest in character, affectionate in disposition, genial in manners, he was a universal favorite. A Christian from his youth, his piety bore the trying test of the camp uninjured, and he died a Christian patriot and soldier.

8. Dr. Webster Lindsley, son of Dr. Harvey and Emeline C. Lindsley, was born in Washington, D. C., October 6th, 1835. Prepared in several academies, he spent some time at the Columbian College, near Washington, D. C., then entered the College at Princeton, N. J., where he was graduated in 1855. He pursued his professional studies with his father, and attended medical lectures at Harvard University, from which he received the degree of M. D., in 1857. He immediately sailed for Europe, and spent two years in Paris, in arduous study, and in unremitting attendance upon the medical lectures, and in the hospitals. He returned home thoroughly qualified for the duties of his profession, and at once began a successful practice.

He was selected by the Government and the Colonization Society to take charge of a ship load of re-captured Africans, and restore them to their native land. He successfully accomplished this commission and returned from Liberia in December, 1860. May 28th, 1861, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and after service in various hospitals, he took the field with the 18th United States Infantry, and served in the grand armies of Rosecrans and Thomas, in Kentucky and Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. He was present at many of the most important battles in the West, in 1862-3, especially at Shiloh, and subsequently at Murfreesboro', where his regiment saved the fortunes of the day, though half its number fell. His devotion to duty and the character of his services subsequently secured his promotion as Major, November 3d, 1865. After the conclusion of hostilities he had charge of hospitals at Cincinnati, Charleston, Washington and Richmond. He had charge of the post hospital at Richmond during the last eight months of his life. He was faithfully performing his duties when, on July 14th, 1866, he was suddenly attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which was followed by a slow, deep fever that never left him. He was removed to his home in Washington, D. C., and expired beneath his father's roof, August 8th, 1866. A child of many prayers, he ever bore the Bible with him, and revered the

ordinances of religion. Gentleman-like in his manners, practical in his cast of mind, almost intuitive in his judgment, and quick and accurate in his perceptions, he was admirably fitted for the profession to which he was so enthusiastically devoted. He is mourned for as an only son.

9. Colonel Henry Boyd McKeen, son of Henry McKeen, was born in Philadelphia, September 18th, 1835, and was graduated at Nassau Hall in 1853. He was one of the most gallant of those younger officers who fell during General Grant's campaign in the spring and summer of 1864. He entered the army, as Adjutant of the Thirty-first Pennsylvania, October 27th, 1861, and was present in every engagement of the Army of the Potomac, from Williamsburg, in 1862, until his death at Cold Harbor, in 1864. Promoted Major for gallantry at Fair Oaks, he soon became Colonel of his regiment and commanded the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, at the time of his death. He was wounded in the seven days' fight, at Fredricksburg, and at Chancellorsville. At Cold Harbor his brigade actually held their position within *fifteen yards* of the enemy's works, and so murderous was the fire of these eight hundred men that all the efforts of the enemy could not dislodge them. His position was so perilous that he could not retreat, and he could not be relieved save by a "sap" or zigzag trench from the main line of

works to his. Thus the men were at length rescued, but their gallant leader, while preparing to resist an assault, had fallen, pierced by the bullet of a sharpshooter. The three hundred of Thermopylæ perished, but the leader of the eight hundred of Cold Harbor, while saving the lives of his men, gave up his own.

10. Adjutant Samuel Hepburn Pollock, the son of the Hon. James Pollock, and grandson of Samuel Hepburn, Esq., was born in Milton, Northumberland county, Pa., October 23d, 1838. Having prepared for College, he entered Nassau Hall, and was graduated in 1859. He shortly afterwards entered the law office of his father and continued the prosecution of his studies until the breaking out of the rebellion, in the spring of 1861, when he hastened to the capital of his native State to offer his services in defence of his country. A few months after he became the Private Secretary of his father, who had been appointed Director of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia. Here he remained in the faithful discharge of his duties until after the unfortunate Peninsula campaign, when his patriotism impelled him to offer his services a second time. Appointed Adjutant of the 131st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, with his command he hastened to the defence of Washington after the disastrous battle of the second Bull Run. His regiment was incorporated into the

Army of the Potomac, and participated in its history—noble in defeat and glorious in victory. He was present at many of the most terrible battles of the war—at the victory of Antietam and the battle of Fredericksburg, where his Colonel commanded a brigade and he directed the movements of his regiment in that bloody conflict. At the close of the war, in which he exhibited conspicuous courage, he gladly returned to peaceful pursuits. He had endured the hardships of the war and passed safely through the dangers of the field only to fall at home, by the hand of disease. Gentle and loving in disposition, yet of great strength of character and firmness of purpose, the best commentary upon his religious principles is the fact that he returned from the camp pure in heart and uncontaminated in life. He died at Philadelphia, on the 25th of October, 1865, aged twenty-seven years.

11. William Sergeant, son of the Hon. John Sergeant and Margaretta (Watmough) Sergeant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 29th, 1829. He was prepared for College by the Rev. Mr. Crawford, principal of the Grammar School of the University of Pennsylvania. He entered Princeton College in 1845, where his father and his maternal grandfather had been educated, and was graduated in the Centennial Class of Nassau Hall in 1847. He studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1850, elected to the Legislature of Penn-

sylvania in 1852, and in 1855 was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners of Bankruptcy. His manly integrity and genial character secured him many warm personal friends, and in the discharge of his duties as a Master in Chancery, to which branch of his profession he chiefly applied himself, he secured the confidence of the Supreme Court of his native State, and his reports won the highest encomiums of his fellow-lawyers. When the war broke out he offered his services to the Government, and was appointed Captain in the 12th Infantry, United States Army. He spent some time in recruiting, and then accompanied his regiment in the campaign of the Peninsula, in 1862, participating in the siege of Yorktown, and especially in the battles of Gaines' Mills, June 27th, and Malvern Hill, June 30th, 1862. He was in the movement under General Pope in Virginia, and present in General McClellan's campaign in Maryland, which culminated at Antietam. One half of his regiment was lost in these campaigns, and his exposures so impaired his health that he was withdrawn from active service in November, 1862. Engaged in recruiting service for some time, in October, 1863, he was placed on the staff of Colonel Burbank, his Brigade Commander, and served with the Army of the Potomac until December, 1863. After various services he was appointed Colonel of the 210th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in September, 1864. He organized his command

and joined the Army of the Potomac, 2d Division, 5th Army Corps, and participated in the movements in front of Petersburg, particularly in the affair of the "Boydton Plank Road," Warren's raid on the Weldon Railroad, the second Hatch's Run, and the "Battle of the White Oak Road," March 31st, 1865, in which he was fatally wounded. He was sent home, but died upon the steamboat between City Point and Washington, D. C., April 11th, 1865. His success as an officer was marked, and he was repeatedly complimented for his conduct at the head of his regiment, and for his soldierlike and energetic handling of his brigade, which he repeatedly commanded. On the 8th of November, 1853, he married Miss Eliza, daughter of James S. Espy, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa., who, with her five young daughters, survives, to mourn the too early loss of a beloved husband and father.

12. Lieutenant John M. Williams, second son of Michael Magie and Sarah Williams, was born, June 20th, 1841, at Elizabethtown, N. J. Prepared for College by the Rev. David H. Pierson, he entered the College of New Jersey, and maintained a very high standing during his connection with the institution. He obeyed the call of his country, and in company with several of his classmates, enlisted in the Anderson Cavalry, September 12th, 1862, as a body guard to General Rosecrans.

Was in the skirmish near Carlisle, Pa., December 30th, 1862, and then proceeded to Tennessee, where he was for a time engaged in guerilla warfare. His courage in battle and his coolness in the hour of danger soon impressed his superior officers, and he was appointed a Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 17th Kentucky Volunteers. He was prostrated by fever, and yet so eager was he to discharge his duty that at the request of his Colonel he took the oath of office while reclining upon his couch. But he could not enter upon his duties, for he fell in the very outset of his career. He died of typhoid fever, August 9th, 1863, at McMinnville, Tennessee.

NOTE.—Captain Henry Lewis Southard, and Lieutenant Kent Delaware Davis, are also among the dead, but no materials could be obtained for special memoirs.

ROLL

OF THE

Alumni and Former Students

OF THE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY

WHO SERVED IN THE

ARMY OR NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

PUBLISHED

BY REQUEST OF THE TRUSTEES.

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1867.

ROLL.

ABERT JAMES W., District of Columbia, Class of 1838. Was graduated at West Point in 1842; appointed Lieutenant, U. S. Topographical Engineers, and engaged in surveys and reconnoissances in the West from 1843-46; in the Mexican War under General Kearney; Assistant Professor at West Point in 1849 and '50; again on surveys; and in the Seminole War under General Harney in 1856 and 1858. In General Patterson's army in 1861, and on the staff of General Keim in the battle of Falling Waters; on the staff of General Banks in 1861 and 1862, and specially mentioned by him in his official report of the battles of May 23d, 24th and 25th, 1862. In General Pope's campaign on the Rapidan, and in General McClellan's advance on Frederick City and South Mountain. On General Gillmore's staff in South Carolina, in 1863 and 1864. Resigned his commission as Major U. S. Engineers, June 25th, 1864.

ABERT S. THAYER, District of Columbia. Served during the war under the U. S. Corps of Engineers. Was in the Shenandoah campaign under General Banks, and constructed the bridge by which the army crossed into Maryland at Williamsport. Assisted in fortifying Nashville; was under General Meade before Petersburg, and served until the close of the war.

ADAMS JAMES L., Hospital Steward, and afterwards Assistant Surgeon, 5th Michigan, until January 23d, 1863.

BABER RICHARD P. L., Ohio, Class of 1843. Paymaster, U. S. A., September 12th, 1861.

*BARTLETT HENRY C., New Jersey, Class of 1847. Captain, 7th N. J. Vols., August 28th, 1861; served with the Army of the Potomac before Richmond, &c.; resigned January 14th, 1863. Appointed Captain, 33d New Jersey, August 29th, 1863. Mortally wounded at Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 8th, 1864. (See Memoir.)

BARTON W. B., New York. Lieutenant-Colonel, 48th N. Y. Volunteers, July 24th, 1861; promoted Colonel, June 18th, 1862. Served before Charleston, S. C., in reducing Pulaski, before Petersburg and Richmond. Commanded a brigade in 1864; mustered out December 3d, 1864.

BATEMAN ROBERT M., M.D., New Jersey. Assistant Surgeon, 25th N. J. Volunteers; term of service expired June 20th, 1863. Served in Maryland and Virginia. As Field Surgeon, participated in Burnside's attack upon Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th, 1863, and narrowly escaped with his life.

BEAUMONT H. N., M.D., Pennsylvania. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., April 29th, 1864. Served in hospital at Norfolk, Va., and on board of the monitor "Canonicus." Took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher under Admiral Porter, and then served on the Carolina coast and in the West Indies, until July 1st, 1865. Subsequently medical officer of the "Ohio" and the "Chattanooga."

BELDEN OLIVER S., M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1853. Assistant Surgeon, 5th New Jersey Vols., May, 1862; served in the Peninsula in the field as the Surgeon of the regiment, and in the hospital of the brigade. Present in the seven days' fight before Richmond, and subsequently at Bristow Station and the second Bull Run. During the last battle he was a prisoner for twenty-four hours and then released. Was in the battle of Fredericksburg, and term of service expired in Feb., 1863. From May, 1864, until Jan., 1865, was acting Assistant Sur-

geon, U. S. A. in Alexandria, Va., having charge chiefly of the King Street Hospital. Feb. 1st, 1865, served in hospitals in Savannah, Ga., until they were broken up. Honorably discharged May, 1865.

BELKNAP WILLIAM WORTH, Iowa, Class of 1848. Major of the 15th Iowa Vols., Nov. 7th, 1861; promoted Lieut.-Col., Aug. 20th, 1862, and Colonel, April 22d, 1863; Brigadier General, U. S. Vols., July, 1863, and commanded 3d Brigade, 4th Division, 17th Corps: Brevet Major-General, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." Honorably mustered out, Aug. 24th, 1865. He was in numerous battles, the most important of which were those of Shiloh (where he was wounded and had a horse shot under him), Corinth, the several battles at Atlanta, &c. He was engaged in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Atlanta, and accompanied Sherman in his great March from Atlanta to the Sea, and thence to Goldsborough, Raleigh and Washington. He was repeatedly mentioned for his coolness and courage, and in the battle of Atlanta, July 22d, 1863, he took prisoner Colonel Lampley, of the 45th Alabama, by pulling him over the works by his coat collar. General B.'s final command was the 4th Division, 17th Corps.

BILL JOSEPH HOWLAND, M.D., Class of 1855. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., April 13th, 1860. Served in the Department of New Mexico until May, 1862; in hospital at Frederick, Md., from October 1862, until January, 1863; assigned to U. S. Laboratory, Astoria, Long Island, January, 1863; Major by brevet, "for meritorious service," November 3d, 1865, to date from March 13th, 1865; assigned to U. S. Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., November 29th, 1865, where he remains. Promoted Surgeon, August 29th, 1866, to date from July 28th, 1866. Participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam.

BLAIR FRANK PRESTON, Missouri, Class of 1841. Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., Major-General, U. S. Vols., November 29th, 1862; resigned November 1st, 1865. At the siege

of Vicksburg; commanded 17th Army Corps in General Sherman's March to the Sea, and thence to Washington, D. C.

BLAIR DE WITT CLINTON, New Jersey, Class of 1856. Served three months in 22d New York State Militia, in 1861.

BLANEY JAMES VAN ZANDT, M.D., Illinois, Class of 1838. Surgeon of Brigade, U. S. Vols., August 31st, 1861. Medical Purveyor at Chicago, Illinois, November 23d, 1861. Ordered to Department of Virginia, November 10th, 1862. Medical Director Department of Virginia, September 23d, 1863. Medical Purveyor, Chicago, Illinois, September 12th, 1864. Mustered out, October 7, 1865. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, October 6th, 1865.

BOYLE J. TILFORD, Kentucky, Class of 1839. Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., November 9th, 1862. Resigned, January 26th, 1864. Served in Kentucky and Tennessee.

BRADNER THOMAS SCOTT, New York, Class of 1846. Chaplain, 124th N. Y. Vols., September 5th, 1862; mustered out, June 3d, 1865.

BRECKINRIDGE MARCUS PREVOST, Illinois, Class of 1848. Captain in Subsistence Department, U. S. Vols., September 2d, 1862. Honorably mustered out of service, January 10th, 1866. Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Vols.

BROWN HARVEY ELLICOTT, M.D., New York, Class of 1854. Assistant Surgeon, 1st Excelsior, U. S. Vols., April 24th, 1861; promoted Surgeon, July 29th, 1861. Served in Maryland and in the Peninsula, taking part in the battles before Richmond, the seven days' fight, &c.; subsequently in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 14th, 1862. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., April 13th, 1863. Served in Department of the East until February, 1864; in Department of New Mexico until October, 1865, part of the time as Medical Director of the Department; in Department of the East until October 9th, 1866; at present in the Department of the Gulf. Captain and Major by brevet, November 3d, to rank from March

13th, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war."

*CASEY ISAAC K., Pennsylvania, Private in a Pennsylvania regiment; appointed a Lieutenant of Cavalry by Governor Curtin, and subsequently by President Lincoln, an Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain. Twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services, he left the army in 1866, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and died in Washington, D. C., March 5th, 1867. (See Memoir.)

COCHRAN ANDREW P. LINN, Class of 1856. Corporal and Captain, 152d Regiment Ohio National Guard; in service May—August, 1864.

COMBS WILLIAM SUTPHEN, New Jersey, Class of 1861. Assistant Surgeon, 38th N. J. Vols., September 23d, 1864; mustered out June 30th, 1865.

CONOVER WILLIAM ARTHUR, M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1859. Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Summer of 1862. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Vols., October 6th, 1862. Served in Department of Washington until May, 1863; promoted Surgeon May 8th, 1863. Was with the 10th Corps in the van of the Army of the James, and participated in numerous battles North and South of the James, and in front of Petersburg; was at the battle of Drewry's Bluff, the explosion of the Mine and the bombardment of Fort Fisher, and entered Richmond with the army. Served in Department of Virginia and North Carolina until August, 1865. Accompanied 25th Army Corps to Texas as Medical Director with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; served in Department of Texas until mustered out, March 13th, 1866. Brevet Colonel to date from November 24th, 1865.

COOK JEREMIAH, Pennsylvania, Class of 1858. 1st Lieutenant, 126th Penna. Vols., August 9th, 1862. Participated with his regiment in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and honorably discharged February 18th, 1863.

COX ROWLAND, Illinois, Class of 1863. Left College to join the army. Appointed Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Vols., with the rank of Captain, September 19th, 1863. In the campaigns under Generals Sherman and McPherson. Resigned, January 6th, 1865.

CUMMING RICHARD S. C., New York, Class of 1854. New York 7th Regiment under first call.

DALRYMPLE AARON P., M.D., Class of 1847. Surgeon, 1st N. Y. Volunteer Engineer Regiment, September 11th, 1861; participated in the capture of Port Royal and Beaufort, South Carolina; resigned in the Spring of 1862. Surgeon, U. S. Vols., June, 9th, 1862. Served in Department of the South until mustered out February 2d, 1866. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious services during the war. He was chief medical officer, &c., in the 10th Corps at Hilton Head, was with the wounded of Pocotaligo, in the assaults on Fort Wagner and Olustee; had charge of hospitals and discharged other duties successively at Beaufort, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. August 11th, 1865, appointed Medical Director of the Department of North Carolina, on the staff of General Gillmore, and afterwards of General Sickels.

*DAVIS KENT DELAWARE, Pennsylvania, Class of 1861. Second Lieutenant Marine Corps, June 1863: Judge Advocate at Norfolk, Va., and died January, 1864.

*DAYTON FERDINAND V., New Jersey, Class of 1854. Assistant Surgeon, 1st N. J. Cavalry, September 20th, 1861; promoted Surgeon 2d N. J. Cavalry, July 12th, 1863. Acted as Surgeon-in-Chief, Cavalry Division, 16th Army Corps, from March 31st, to May 17th, 1864; and February 11th, 1865, was assigned to duty as Surgeon in charge of the District of Natchez, Miss.; mustered out October 24th, 1865. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 20th, 1865, for meritorious service. (See Memoir.)

DE GRAW CHARLES SMITH, M.D., New York, Class of 1857. Assistant Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. Y. State Militia,

April 23d, 1861. In the first battle of Bull Run with two other surgeons, he "nobly surrendered rather than desert the wounded." A prisoner for some time, he was at last exchanged in February, 1862; appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to rank from July 17th, 1862. On duty in General Hospital at York, Penna., till January 5th, 1863; at Campbell Hospital, Washington, D. C., October 21st, 1863; with the 1st Battalion, 13th Infantry, July 27th, 1864, and served in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg; on duty at Fort Dodge, Kansas, from May 17th, 1866. Brevet Major "for faithful and meritorious conduct," November 3d, to date from March 13th, 1865.

DE PUE ABRAHAM, Class of 1858. Private, 2d N. J. Regiment; served three months and was discharged August, 1861. Acting Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., June 1st, 1863, and in the "Kittatinny" assisted in the destruction of the pirate "Tacony;" then joined the West Gulf Squadron, and remained until July, 1865. Mustered out, December 25th, 1865.

DICKSON JOHN NEWTON, Pennsylvania, Class of 1859. Lieutenant and Captain, 6th Penna. Cavalry; served with the Army of the Potomac.

DILWORTH RICHARD B., Pennsylvania, Class of 1865. Left College and served nine months in a Pennsylvania regiment.

DOD ALBERT BALDWIN, New Jersey, Class of 1854. Captain, 15th U. S. Infantry, May 14th 1861: on recruiting duty and in the field in Kentucky, until the Winter of 1861: from that time until June, 1863, mustering officer at Columbus, Ohio. Participated in the capture of Morgan in Ohio; was in the campaign from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, with his regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, and on the staff of Major-General Gordon Granger, in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, &c. Under Generals Thomas and Sherman. Resigned in the Summer of 1864.

*DOD CHARLES HODGE, New Jersey, Class of 1862. First

Lieutenant, 2d N. J. Cavalry, September 8th, 1863, and served in the West until June 19th, 1864, when he resigned, having been appointed, June 8th, 1864, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and placed upon the staff of General Hancock. Died August 27th, 1864. (See Memoir.)

DODGE ROBERT P., District of Columbia, Class of 1836. Paymaster with the rank of Major, June 5th, 1861; brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March, 1865; mustered out, July 20th, 1866.

EDWARDS LOUIS A., M.D., Class of 1842. Appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., August 27th, 1846. Served in Mexico and the Department of New Mexico until August, 1850; at different forts until 1854, when he was assigned to duty in Washington, D. C. Promoted Surgeon, March 21st, 1861. Served in the Middle Department and that of the East, during 1862, '63, '64 and '65. Appointed Colonel by brevet, June 15th, 1865, to date from March 13th, 1865. Chief Medical Officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, August 13th, 1866, and also Medical Director of the Department of Washington, November 1st, 1866.

EGBERT AUGUSTUS R., M. D., Class of 1850. Surgeon of Brigade, U. S. Volunteers, November 5th, 1861. Served in the Department of the Pacific until mustered out, October 9th, 1865. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, October 6th, 1865.

ELMER ROBERT W., New Jersey, Assistant Surgeon, 23d New Jersey Volunteers, August 26th, 1862; mustered out June 27th, 1863.

EMERY JOHN RUNKLE, New Jersey, Class of 1861. Second Lieutenant, 15th New Jersey Volunteers, August 5th, 1862; discharged for disability incurred in the service, February 23d, 1863.

FIELD EDWARD, Class of 1861. Second Lieutenant, First New Jersey Cavalry, August 20th, 1861. Second Lieutenant, Fourth United States Artillery, February 19th, 1862; pro-

moted First Lieut., 4th U. S. Artillery, August 11th, 1863; appointed Brevet Captain, U. S. Artillery, May 12th, 1864. Was in twenty battles; served with the Army of the Potomac, was in the seven days' fight; in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Antietam; in Sheridan's Raid and before Richmond. He was specially commended and received promotion for gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville. Now at Fort Foote, Md., near Washington, D. C.

*FREEMAN JOSEPH ADDISON, M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1852. Assistant Surgeon, 13th New Jersey Volunteers, July 11th, 1862; promoted Surgeon, March 16th, 1864, and resigned April 26th, 1864; appointed Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, April 6th, 1864. Served in the Department of the Cumberland, and died of pneumonia at the General Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., December 29th, 1864. (See Memoir.)

FULLER ALBERT C., New Jersey. First Sergeant in a company from Trenton, during the raid into Pennsylvania, in 1863, First Lieutenant, 34th New Jersey Volunteers, October 19th, 1863; served in Tennessee and Kentucky; was Adjutant and Provost Marshal of Island No. 10, and Post Adjutant of Columbus, Ky. Repeatedly prostrated by illness, he resigned, October 10th, 1864.

GANSEVOORT HENRY L., New York, Class of 1855. Private, April 16th, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, United States Army, May 14th, 1861; mustering officer at Harrisburg, Pa., September, 1861; organized Battery "M.," Fifth Artillery, in December, 1861, and served with it and Battery "C.," Third Artillery, through the Peninsular campaign and the seven days' fight; promoted First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery. Present in battles of Groveton, Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, where he was wounded. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, in March, 1863; promoted Colonel, March 28th, 1864. October 14th, 1864, Colonel Gansevoort, with his regiment, surprised Mosby's camp and captured his artillery. Brevetted Brigadier-General in 1865, and mustered out of service in August, 1865.

* GRIER WILLIAM P., Pennsylvania. Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, July 23d, 1862. Served with the Army of Virginia. On duty in Surgeon-General's office from January 10th, 1863; in Medical Director's office, Philadelphia, Pa., December 14th, 1863; assigned to Department of Arkansas, October 23d, 1865. Blown up on the steamer Miami, January 28th, 1866. (See Memoir.)

GUBBY JAMES, Class of 1850. Chaplain, Third Regiment, Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, October 10th, 1861; present at the capture of Forts on Hilton Head and Bay Island; resigned October, 1862, and appointed Hospital Chaplain, United States Army, April 2d, 1863, and served at Hilton Head until January, 1865; at Alton, Ill., from May until July, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the service.

GULICK JOHN S., New Jersey, Class of 1838. Purser, United States Navy; ranks as Captain, February 1st, 1851.

HAINES ALANSON A., New Jersey. Chaplain, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, August 15th, 1862. This Regiment belonged to the Sixth Corps, and participated in all its hardships and severe fighting. He was present and often exposed to fire in more than thirty battles, among which may be mentioned Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, and May 3d, 1863, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the last battle in Virginia. He witnessed the surrender of Lee's army, and was mustered out July 1st, 1865.

* HAINES THOMAS RYERSON, New Jersey, Class 1857. Captain, First New Jersey Cavalry, October 6th, 1861. Served in Virginia, and was killed at Harrisonburg, Va., June 6th, 1862. (See Memoir.)

HALL CALDWELL KEPPELL, New Jersey, Class of 1857. Adjutant, Fifth N. J., Volunteers, August 24th, 1861; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, August 27th, 1862; discharged September 10th, 1864, "on account of physical disability from wounds received in action," at the battle of the Monocacy, Md. Brevetted Colonel and

Brigadier-General, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," in the Peninsular campaign, Meade's campaign of 1863, and that of the Wilderness in 1864.

*HALL THOMAS MIFFLIN, Pennsylvania, Class of 1853. Adjutant, 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers, August, 1862; promoted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1864. Served with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. (See Memoir.)

HAMILTON M., left College and enlisted in the Anderson Cavalry, September, 1862.

HEBERTON EDWARD PAYSON, Pennsylvania, Class of 1850. As second officer of the U. S. Coast Survey vessel, "Dana," he assisted in rescuing her from under the guns of Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.; appointed Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, November, 1861, and assigned to the "Hetzl;" engaged with the "Richmond," in James River; took part in the Burnside expedition to Roanoke Island, and narrowly escaped death from the explosion of a gun, while he was acting as volunteer signal officer, during the attack; was engaged in the capture of Elizabeth, North Carolina. In the "Stellin" he did blockade duty off Charleston, S. C., and participated in the first attack on Fort Sumter. On account of ill health he resigned in May, 1864.

HEWITT JOHN DUNBAR, Class of 1860. Private in an independent Battery, United States Volunteers, Captain Nevin, of Lancaster, Pa., July 1st, 1863. Term of service expired about February 1st, 1864.

HODGE JOHN LEDYARD, Class of 1853. Additional Paymaster United States Army, with the rank of Major, July, 1861; October, 1861, made assistant in the office of the Paymaster-General, United States Army; April, 1865, brevetted Colonel of Volunteers, and in May, 1866, appointed also Chief Paymaster of the Washington District; January 17th, 1867, Paymaster, United States Army.

HODGE JOHN B., New Jersey. Second Lieutenant, 10th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, April 12th, 1862; honorably discharged in consequence of physical disability, January 29th, 1863; re-commissioned March 4th, 1863, but obliged to resign on account of ill health, June 25th, 1863. Served in Washington, D. C., and Suffolk, Va.

HOLDEN EDGAR, M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1859. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy, September, 1861; Surgeon on the Minnesota in Hampton Roads, and at the capture of Norfolk; on the Wyandotte; on the second Monitor, the Passaic; participated in the first attack on Charleston, S. C. Engaged in hospital duty and on the blockade; he was subsequently on the Sassacus when her gallant commander, Roe, endeavored to run down the iron-clad ram Albermarle. For an account of this action see Harper's Magazine, for September, 1864. In 1864 he directed the Medical Department of the James River Squadron, and resigned in the fall of 1864. Served in the Army Hospital, in Newark, until the close of the war.

*HOLDEN HENRI, New Jersey. Left College and enlisted in the army, September, 1862; served nine months. Died November 10th, 1864. (See Memoir.)

HOY JAMES, Jr., Class of 1858. Paymaster, United States Navy, October 11th, 1861; ranks as Lieutenant-Commander from October 18th, 1864.

HUEY SAMUEL BAIRD, Pennsylvania, Class of 1863. Captain's Clerk, U. S. Navy, June, 1863, on the "San Jacinto," Com. R. Chandler, East Gulf Squadron; July, 1863, Aid to Admiral Bailey, on blockade duty in the West Indies and the Gulf; February, 1864, appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster, and on the "Yantic," was on blockade duty, &c., at Wilmington, N. C.; was in both attacks on Fort Fisher, in the capture of Fort Anderson, and Wilmington, N. C., in charge of a battery, and as signal officer. Honorably mentioned and resigned, January, 1866.

HUNT EZRA MUNDY, M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1849. As-

sistant Surgeon, 29th New Jersey Volunteers, October, 1862; had charge of Calvert Street Hospital, Baltimore, Md., during his whole term of service until March, 1863.

*HUNT G. DRUMMOND, Jr., Kentucky, 1st Lieutenant, 4th Kentucky Volunteers, Spring of 1862; Inspector 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 14th Army Corps; Adjutant, 3d Kentucky Volunteers, April, 1863; mortally wounded at Mission Ridge, November 25th, and died November 29th, 1863. (See Memoir.)

HUNTER LOUIS B., New Jersey, Class of 1824. Surgeon, United States Navy, January 3d 1828; promoted April 4th, 1831. Ranks as Captain.

JACKSON HUNTINGTON W., New Jersey. Left College, and was appointed Second Lieutenant, 4th New Jersey Volunteers, September 7th, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant, and Aid-de-Camp to Major-General John Newton, 1st Army Corps; also Aid-de-Camp to Major-General O. O. Howard, Army of the Tennessee; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel; served in the Army of the Potomac, from the battle of Antietam until April, 1864; participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Marye's Hill, Gettysburg, Mine Run, &c.; with General Sherman's army, from Chattanooga to Jonesborough, Georgia, resulting in the capture of Atlanta. Participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, &c.; wounded at Kennesaw, June 26th, 1863. Recommended for promotion for especial gallantry at Marye's Hill, Gettysburg and Kennesaw. Mustered out, October 1st, 1864.

JANEWAY JOSHUA HOWELL, Class of 1857. Chaplain, 199th Pennsylvania Volunteers, December 24th, 1864. Served until the regiment was mustered out, June 28th, 1865.

*JANEWAY HUGH H., New Jersey. First Lieutenant, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, August 14th, 1861; promoted for gallantry, successively to the grades of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. In different battles he was twelve times wounded.

He fought through the war, and was killed at Amelia Springs, Va., April 5th, 1865.

JENNISON JOSEPH FOWLER, Pennsylvania, Class of 1852.
Chaplain, 203d Penna. Volunteers.

JEROLOMAN JOHN, New Jersey. Left College and entered the 2d New Jersey Cavalry, as Sergeant, July 28th, 1863; promoted Second Lieutenant, 3d New Jersey Cavalry, May 6th, 1864; promoted First Lieutenant, November 1st, 1864, and Captain, for meritorious service on the battle-field, May 3d, 1865; mustered out, August 1st, 1865. Served in the West, and was wounded at Guntown, Miss.; next served in the Valley of the Shenandoah, participating in Sheridan's victories and in his grand raid, and was wounded before City Point.

KELLEY SAMUEL P., New Jersey. Private in the New Jersey militia, July 1st, 1863; served six weeks at the time of the Pennsylvania invasion; July 14th, 1864, private in the 196th Pennsylvania Volunteers; served in various places, chiefly on guard duty. Mustered out, November 16th, 1864.

KIMBERLY HENRY DICKINSON, New York, Class of 1860. Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy.

KNOX JAMES SUYDAM, New Jersey, Class of 1860. Private, 21st N. J. Volunteers, July, 1862, and took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In the Spring of 1863, again enlisted in the United States Army, and served as Hospital Steward for some time. Again enlisted in the 1st Battalion District Volunteers, and was gradually promoted to Captain. Resigned in 1865, just before the close of the war.

LEDYARD EDWARD DENISON, Pennsylvania, Class of 1864. While a student, enlisted in 49th Penna. State Militia, and served nearly three months at the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania.

LEWIS VALENTINE A. Chaplain, 2d Regiment New York Volunteers, May 17th, 1861, and served in the Peninsula. Resigned in September, 1861, on account of sickness.

*LINDSLEY WEBSTER, M.D., District of Columbia, Class of 1855. Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, May 28th, 1861; on duty in Washington, D. C., until July, 1861, when ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio; served with the 18th United States Infantry, in Kentucky and Tennessee, from December, 1861, until April, 1863. Subsequently had charge of hospitals at Baltimore, Md., York, Pa., Beaufort, S. C., and finally at Washington, D. C., in June, 1864. Served with 1st Battalion, 12th United States Infantry, at Richmond, Va., from August, 1865, to November 3d, 1865, then placed in charge of the Post Hospital. Major by brevet, November 3d, 1865. Died in Washington, D. C., August 8th, 1866. (See Memoir.)

McCAULEY CLAY, Pennsylvania, Class of 1864. While a student, became a private, 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 6th, 1862; promoted Sergeant and Second Lieutenant; mustered out, May 22d, 1863. Participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, White Sulphur Springs, Amesville, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In the last battle he was stunned, captured and incarcerated in Libby Prison for six days, and after a captivity of eleven days was paroled.

McCLEERY JOHN, Pennsylvania, Class of 1858. Captain, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, May, 1861; served in West Virginia, before Washington, in the Peninsula, and at Falmouth, Va. Participated in the seven days' fight before Richmond; in the battle of Glendale, in the thickest of the fight he was wounded in the thigh and in the shoulder, and taken prisoner; spent some weeks in hospital, was then transferred to Libby Prison, and finally exchanged in August, 1862. Unable to join the army until October, ill health compelled him to resign in December, 1862. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th Provisional Regiment of Pennsylvania, and assisted in repelling the enemy from the Cumberland Valley, when they invaded Pennsylvania.

McCOY JAMES SHARON, Ohio, Class of 1863. Mate, United States Navy; August 25th, 1864, served on the "tin clad" "Juliet," and on the "iron clad" "Louisville," Mississippi Squadron. Resigned, May, 1865.

McDOWELL A. WILLIAM, M.D., Class of 1837. Surgeon, 6th Veteran Volunteers, February 23d, 1865; served at Indianapolis, Harrisburg and Washington. Mustered out, April, 1866.

McGILL GEORGE M., M.D., Class of 1858. Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, April 16th, 1862; on duty in hospitals, in the Department of Washington, until March 14th, 1863; with the Army of the Potomac, in its campaigns until January 13th, 1865, when assigned to the hospital at Baltimore, Md.; assigned to the Department of the East, July 24th, 1866. Major by brevet, March 13th, 1865; Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, September 28th, 1866, for services during the prevalence of cholera at Hart's Island, N. Y.

McGOWAN THEODORE, Class of 1855. Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, July 14th, 1862, and served in the Peninsula. March 3d, 1863, placed on staff of General Martindale, Military Governor of Washington, and served as Judge Advocate until February, 1864, then as Chief of Staff and Acting Adjutant General until December 17th, 1864, when General Augur appointed him Provost Judge of Washington and Assistant Judge Advocate of the Department. Promoted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet, March 13th, 1865. Mustered out, July 1st, 1866.

*McKEEN HENRY B., Class of 1853. Adjutant, 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 27th, 1861; promoted Major for gallantry at Fair Oaks, June 1st, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 1st, and made Colonel, November 24th, 1862; wounded in the seven days' fight, at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3d, 1864. (See Memoir.)

MARCELLUS ALGERNON, New Jersey, Class of 1863. Left College and enlisted in the 59th Regiment, N. Y. Vols.; with the 2d Corps passed through the campaigns and battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, U. S. Colored Troops, December 29th, 1863, and served in New Orleans and Pensacola. As staff officer served in various capacities, and in April 1865, was

promoted Adjutant of the 25th U. S. Colored Troops. Mustered out, December 14th, 1865.

MATHER DE WITT CLINTON, New York, Class of 1852. N. Y. 7th Regiment under the first call.

MATHER THOMAS D., New York, Class of 1853. N. Y. 7th Regiment under the first call.

MEHAFFEY CALVIN D., Pennsylvania, Class of 1853. Second Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Infantry, August 5th, 1861; promoted 1st Lieutenant, October 24th, 1861; promoted Captain, November 26th, 1864.

MILLER ELIHU SPENCER, Class of 1836. Commanded a Battery from Philadelphia during the invasion of Penna.

MILLER JONATHAN DICKINSON, M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1829. Surgeon U. S. N; appointed December 5th, 1836, promoted April 20th, 1847. Ranks as captain.

MOFFAT EDWARD, New Jersey. Left College and enlisted as a private in the 9th N. J. Vols. Appointed 1st Sergeant, promoted 2d Lieutenant, March 9th, 1862, but declined: again appointed, May 16th, 1862; detached and appointed 2d Lieutenant Signal Corps, U. S. A., March 3d, 1863. Brevetted 1st Lieutenant, and then Captain, and mustered out August 11th, 1865. Served in the Army of the Potomac, and in the Burnside Expedition; participated in the capture of Roanoke Island; was in General Foster's Goldsboro expedition, and took part in its decisive battles; was in General Hunter's Expedition against Charleston, S. C. He was in more than a dozen battles in North Carolina. Had charge of signal outposts, especially at Bachelor's Creek, N. C., where February 1st, 1864, 500 Union Soldiers resisted General Pickett with 7000 men and several batteries of artillery for nine hours, and thus saved Newbern. Lieutenant M. unwittingly rode into a regiment of rebels, but preferring death to the horrors of Andersonville, he turned, and amid a shower of bullets, he escaped. He was offi-

cially thanked for his gallantry in this battle. May 26th, 1864, his signal station was accidentally blown up, and eighty persons killed. September 10th, 1864, he was appointed Acting Chief Signal Officer of North Carolina, and while at Newbern was attacked by the yellow fever. February, 1865, he was stationed as Signal Officer at General Meade's Head Quarters, before Petersburg, Va. He was actively employed during Lee's attack on Fort Steadman, in the Hatcher Run fight, the capture of Petersburg, in the line of battle, April 6th, and present at the closing fight and at the surrender.

MOORE DAVID W., Class of 1858. Chaplain, 97th Penna. Vols., June 7th, 1864. Served with the regiment before Petersburg, Va., under Generals Meade and Butler. Resigned November 24th, 1864.

MOORE AMBROSE Y., Class of 1846. Chaplain.

*NEFF ALDUS J., Pennsylvania, Class of 1850. Captain, 37th Penna. Reserves. Died August 4th, 1862.

OAKLEY LEWIS WILLIAM, M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1849. Assistant Surgeon, 2d N. J. Vols., May 27th, 1861; promoted Surgeon, October 12th, 1861. Brigade Surgeon under Generals Kearney and Taylor; and Surgeon-in chief of the Brigade under General Torbert, until mustered out, June 24th, 1864. Served with the Army of the Potomac.

OTIS GEORGE ALEXANDER, M.D., Class of 1849. Surgeon, 27th Mass. Vols., September 14th, 1861; Assistant Surgeon U. S. Vols., June 30th, 1864, and Surgeon, August 30th, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, March 13th, 1865. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., February 28th, 1866; Captain by brevet, September 28th, 1866; Major by brevet, September 28th, 1866. Was in Burnside's Expedition to North Carolina, and participated in its engagements. Served in the Departments of the South and of Virginia for nearly three years. July 1st, 1864, in the Surgeon General's Office on duty in connection with the Surgical Records of the War of the Rebellion, and as Curator of the Army Medical Museum.

OVERTON EDWARD, JR., Class of 1856. Major and Lieutenant Colonel, 50th Penna. Vols.; served with the Army of the Potomac; wounded at Antietam; mustered out, September 30th, 1864.

PAIGE JAMES ALEXANDER, Class of 1849. Hospital Chaplain, U. S. A., St. Louis, Missouri, June 4th, 1862. Honorably discharged, December, 1865.

PENNINGTON SAMUEL HAYES, JR., Class of 1862. Volunteered as private in Second Battalion N. J. Militia, on invasion of Pennsylvania; entered the volunteer service as Second Lieutenant and mustering officer, August 22d, 1863; commissioned First Lieutenant 35th N. J. Vols., September 15th, 1863; Captain, November 15th, 1864; mustered out August 1st, 1865. Took part in the expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., in the campaign against Atlanta, in the pursuit of Hood, and finally in Sherman's March to the Sea, and the closing campaign in the Carolinas. Was frequently detailed for special service as Commandant of Pioneers, Acting Judge Advocate, &c.

PHELPS CHARLES EDWARD, Maryland, Class of 1852. Officer, 7th Maryland Volunteers, September, 1862, promoted Colonel; resigned, September 9th, 1864.

PHILLIPS WILLIAM W. L., M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1848. Surgeon 1st N. J. Cavalry, August 16th, 1861; Surgeon of Bayard's Cavalry Brigade, October, 1862, and Division Surgeon of Bayard's Cavalry Division, November, 1862; on staff of General D. M. Gregg, December 13th, 1862. Term of service expired, September 1st, 1864.

PIERCE SAMUEL EVERETT, Class of 1850. Chaplain of a New York Regiment, State Militia, under the first call.

*POLLOCK SAMUEL HEPBURN, Pennsylvania, Class of 1859. Adjutant, 131st Penna. Vols., 1862-65. (See Memoir.)

POTTER ROBERT B., New Jersey. Second Lieutenant, 24th

N. J. Vols.; served with his regiment until its muster out, June 29th, 1863.

POTTER WILLIAM E., New Jersey, Class of 1863. Left College and enlisted as a private, 12th N. J. Vols., July 28th, 1862; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, August 14th, 1862; mustered into service for three years, September 4th, 1862. Served in Maryland and in the Army of the Potomac as Ordinance Officer of the 3d Division, 2d Corps, until October, 1863. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, August 4th, 1863, and appointed Judge Advocate of the Division October 1st, 1863. Promoted Captain February 4th, 1864. In the campaign beginning May 4th, 1864, he was wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864. Returned to duty in June, 1864, and was present in all the battles of the campaign. August 1st, 1864, Judge Advocate of 2d Division, 2d Corps, and on the staff of General Gibbon; January 15th, 1865, Aid-de-Camp to General Gibbon and Judge Advocate of the 24th Corps, Army of the James. Was in all the actions of the final campaign, and present at the surrender, Appomattox C. H., April 9th, 1865. He was one of the six officers detailed to deliver the colors of Lee's Army to the Secretary of War. Brevet Major of Volunteers, May 1st, 1865, and mustered out, June 3d, 1865.

RAWN CHARLES C., JR., Pennsylvania, Class of 1861. 2d Lieutenant, 7th U. S. Infantry, August 5th, 1861; promoted 1st Lieutenant July 9th, 1862; promoted Captain, 7th U. S. Infantry, November 4th, 1863.

REEDER FRANK, Pennsylvania. Left College and enlisted in the 5th Penna. Volunteers, August, 1862; Adjutant 174th Penna. Volunteers, November 19th, 1862; Captain 19th Penna. Cavalry, October 19th, 1863, and Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment, January 26th, 1865, which he commanded during the last year and a half of its service; mustered out, May 18th, and finally discharged, June 4th, 1866. Served under General Corcoran at Black Water Creek and Suffolk, Va., was in General Foster's Expedition from Beaufort, N. C.; served under Generals Hunter and Gillmore.

While in the Cavalry, he took part in several expeditions and raids and battles in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, under Generals Smith, Grierson, Sturgis, Slocum, Mower and Canby. He was engaged in thirty skirmishes and nearly thirty battles, among which may be mentioned those at Bolivar, Tenn., Black River, Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, Miss., and the battles before Nashville under General Thomas, all in 1864. He was repeatedly wounded, had three horses shot under him at the battles of Nashville, took a stand of colors and Lieutenant Colonel Pennington of 4th Louisiana Vols., in a hand to hand conflict in front of Nashville, December 17th, 1864, for which he was mentioned in the official report, and recommended for a brevet and a medal of honor.

REEDER HOWARD JAMES, Pennsylvania. Left College and entered the U. S. A., October, 1861. Resigned, but re-entered the army in October, 1862. Captain, 153d Pa. Vols.; mustered out, July 25th, 1863.

RINKER HENRY, New Jersey, Class of 1847. Private in a New York Regiment of Volunteers.

ROBESON WILLIAM P., New Jersey. First Lieutenant, 3d N. J. Vols., May 28th, 1861; promoted Captain August 13th, 1862; promoted Major, 3d N. J. Cavalry, December 28th, 1863; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel November 23d, 1864; mustered out with his regiment, August 1st, 1865. Brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General "for gallant services during the war."

ROE JOSEPH B., M.D., Pennsylvania, Class of 1858. Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, 1862; served until November, 1865, in hospital and other duty.

SCHANCK PETER V., M.D. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., May 28th, 1861; on duty at St. Louis from September 30th, 1862, until November, 1864; in Department of Missouri until May 1st, 1865; at Washington until July 15th, 1865; in Texas from September 27th, 1865, until September 27th, 1866. Resigned, January 1st, 1867.

*SERGEANT WILLIAM, Pennsylvania, Class of 1847. Captain, 12th Infantry, U. S. A.; Colonel, 210th Pa. Vols. Served with the Army of the Potomac. Fatally wounded March 31st, 1865, and died April 11th, 1865. (See Memoir.)

SHELLABARGER JOSEPH L., Illinois, Class of 1858. Private, 116th Ill. Vols., August 1862; promoted 2d Lieutenant June 1863; promoted 1st Lieutenant; detailed into the signal corps, U. S. A., February, 1864, and served in it to the close of the war. Mustered out, June 29th, 1865. Was in the assaults upon and the siege of Vicksburg, the capture of Jackson, Miss. Took part in the several expeditions with the army of the Tennessee, was in Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, his March to the Sea, and thence to Washington.

SIMONSON GEORGE LE FEVRE, New York, Class of 1865. While a student he enlisted in a New York Regiment, State Militia, at the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, and served about three months.

SIMPSON JOSIAS, M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1833. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., July 11th, 1837: served in the Florida War; in the War with Mexico, at the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo and Churubusco. Promoted Surgeon, August 11th, 1855; Medical Director, Department of the Pacific, 1858. Medical Director of the Middle Department, Baltimore, Md., from December, 1861, until September 29th, 1866, when assigned as Medical Director of the department of Tennessee. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, March 13th, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war."

SMITH JAMES PASCAL, M.D., New York, Class of 1855. Surgeon 69th N. Y. State Militia and Volunteers. In the three months' service and again, September 20th, 1861, until January, 1863.

SMITH LOUIS HENRY, New Jersey. Second Lieutenant, 2d N. J. Cavalry, August 15th, 1863. Was for many months a prisoner in different prisons in the South.

*SOUTHARD HENRY LEWIS, New York, Class of 1836. Captain, 1st N. Y. Vol. Engineers. Died June 3d, 1864, from wounds received at Bermuda Hundred.

STANFIELD E. P., Indiana. Left College and became Adjutant, 43d Indiana Vols. Served from November 18th, 1861, until December 20th, 1864.

STEWART CHARLES S., New Jersey, Class of 1820. Chaplain, November 1st, 1828.

STEWART JOHN, Pennsylvania, Class of 1857. First Lieutenant, 126th Penna. Vols., August 6th, 1862; appointed Adjutant, August 12th, 1862; Assistant Commissary of Musters, 3d Division, 5th Corps, January, 1863; honorably discharged, July 30th, 1863. Participated in battles of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, and Chancellorsville, May, 1863.

STOCKTON SAMUEL W., New Jersey. Second Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Cavalry, May 4th, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant May 24th, 1861, and Captain March 14th, 1865. Appointed Captain of Volunteers, and Aid-de-Camp on staff of General D. Hunter. Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel March 13th, 1865. Resigned.

STRATTON MORRIS HANCOCK, New Jersey, Class of 1858. Captain, 2d N. J. Cavalry, August 28th, 1863; resigned, August 23d, 1864.

*STRONG RICHARD MARVIN, New York, Class of 1854. First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 177th N. Y. Vols., November, 1862. Served in the South-West, and died at Assumption, La., May 12th, 1863. (See Memoir.)

STRYKER WILLIAM SCUDDER, New Jersey, Class of 1858. Private in New Jersey troops, three months' service. Officer in organizing 14th N. J. Vols., July 11th, 1862. Paymaster U. S. A., February 19th, 1863, and ordered to Hilton Head. Major and Aid-de-Camp to General Gillmore. Participated in

capture of Morris Island, night attack on Fort Wagner, and bombardment of Forts Wagner and Sumter. Transferred North to save life, and placed in charge of Pay Department at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel "for meritorious services during the war." Resigned, June 30th, 1866. He was appointed Adjutant General of New Jersey, April 12th, 1867.

*STUDDIFORD JOSIAS SIMPSON, New Jersey, Class of 1858. Adjutant, 4th N. J. Vols., August 17th, 1851. Served with the Army of the Potomac. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, 1862, and subsequently exchanged. Killed at Crampton Pass, Md., September 14th, 1862. (See Memoir.)

TAYLOR JOHN WINTHROP, M. D., New Jersey, Class of 1835. Surgeon, U. S. N.; appointed March 7th, 1838; promoted May 1st, 1852. Ranks as Commander.

TAYLOR S. B., New Jersey. Left College and enlisted in the 197th Penna. Vols., stationed at Rock Island, Ill.

THOMSON McLEOD, Pennsylvania. Left College and entered the Anderson Cavalry, September 12th, 1862. Served in the West.

*TOLLES CORNELIUS W., New Jersey, Class of 1848. Assistant Adjutant General of the New Jersey Brigade, three months' troops, July 3d, 1861; appointed First Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry, dating from May 14th, 1861; promoted Captain; appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster, by act of July 17th, 1862. Died of wound received in action at Winchester, Va., November 8th, 1864. (See Memoir.)

TOWNLEY JONATHAN, New Jersey, Class of 1858. Second Lieutenant, 9th New Jersey Volunteers, November 13th, 1861. Was in the "Burnside Expedition;" took part in the capture of Roanoke Island, and was wounded at Newbern, N. C., May 14th, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant, May 16th, 1862, and

Captain, March 11th, 1864. Wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16th, 1864, and mustered out, February 4th, 1865.

VAN CLEVE HORATIO P., Minnesota. Colonel of the 2d Minn. Vols., July 22d, 1861; with General Thomas in his Kentucky campaign of 1861-62, and took part in the battle of Mill Spring, for which he was promoted Brigadier-General. Was at the siege of Corinth; commanded a division under General Buel and General Rosecrans, and was wounded in the battle of Stone River, December 31st, 1862. Besides minor engagements he was in the battle of Chickamauga. Mustered out of service, August, 1865.

VAN DUYN JOHN, New Jersey, Class of 1862. Hospital attendant, August, 1862, David's Island, N. Y.; Medical Cadet, February 2d, 1864, Louisville, Ky.; A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army, March, 1864; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, May 15th, 1864, and served at Pittsburgh and Chambersburg, Pa. Mustered out, November 1st, 1865. Brevet Captain, October 1st, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service."

VAN DUYN STEPHEN WYNKOOP, New Jersey, Class of 1857. Acting Medical Cadet, U. S. Army, September, 1862; in 1863, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army; on service at the U. S. General Hospital, David's Island; March, 1865, Assistant Surgeon, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and served in Virginia. Mustered out, August, 1865.

VAN DUYN WILLIAM. Hospital Attendant, August, 1862; Medical Cadet, U. S. Army, February 2d, 1864; Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, May 15th, 1864. Besides other service, had charge of hospitals at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Chambersburg, Pa. Brevetted Captain, U. S. Volunteers, October 1st, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service." Mustered out November 1st, 1865.

VAN DYKE HENRY L. R., New Jersey, Class of 1858. Served three months in the 22d N. Y. State Militia, under the first call.

VAN RENSSELAER CORTLANDT, Jr., New Jersey, Class of 1858. First Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry, May 14th, 1861; promoted Captain, June 18th, 1862, on the staff of General Sherman, and died at Nashville, Tenn., October 7th, 1864. (See Memoir.)

VAN RENSSELAER PHILIP LIVINGSTON, New Jersey, Class of 1860. Second Lieutenant, 2d N. J. Cavalry, July 8th, 1863; promoted Captain, September 8th, 1863, and Major, October 8th, 1864. Was in several expeditions under General A. J. Smith and General Grierson, and in the siege of Mobile. Was on General Canby's staff for a time. Resigned, June 28th, 1865.

WALL EDWARD BARRY, New York, Class of 1848. Chaplain, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, June 8th, 1863, and served in the Army of the James and the Army of the Potomac. Honorably discharged, October 12th, 1864.

WARREN LUCIUS HENRY, Massachusetts, Class of 1860. Private, 32d Massachusetts Volunteers, July 24th, 1862; promoted Second Lieutenant, July 31st, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant for gallantry at Fredericksburg, Va.; appointed Major, 38th U. S. Colored Infantry, March 24th, 1864. While in the 32d Massachusetts he took part in thirteen battles, among which were, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Wounded at Chancellorsville, and three-fourths of his company were killed and wounded at Gettysburg. He was Judge Advocate of 1st Division, 5th Corps. Commanded the 38th U. S. C. I. before Petersburg and Richmond, and was in numerous engagements. It was in the mine explosion, and at New Market Heights more than one-half of the officers and men were killed and wounded. In June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Texas, and he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and then Colonel, March 13th, 1865. Commanded a brigade, brevetted Brigadier-General, December, 1866, and was mustered out in the Spring of 1867.

WEYER EDWARD PAYSON, Indiana, Class of 1858. First

Sergeant, 67th Indiana Volunteers, August, 1861; engaged in the Western and Southern campaigns; promoted Captain; was in the second attack on Vicksburg; in the battle of Arkansas Post, &c. Mustered out, July, 1865.

WILLING EDWARD LIVINGSTON, M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1857. Assistant Surgeon, 3d New Jersey Volunteers, June 25th, 1861; promoted Surgeon, 11th N. J. Volunteers, July 19th, 1862; January, 1863, appointed Surgeon in charge of the Division Hospital, 2d Division, 3d Corps, near Fredericksburg, Va.; Medical Director of all the hospitals in the 3d Corps, April 1st, 1863; January, 1864, Surgeon in charge of the 2d Division, 3d Corps; had charge of the "Division Flying Hospital," in Grant's march, and during the Summer of 1864, &c; again had charge of the Division Hospital, 3d Division, 2d Corps, and was Surgeon-in-Chief of the 3d Brigade. Mustered out, July, 1865. He was with the Army of the Potomac from the first battle of Bull Run to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. Besides other engagements, he participated in the seven days' battles; in that of Fredericksburg, December, 1862; in that of Gettysburg, and in all the battles of Grant's campaign, from the Rapidan to the James, and to Petersburg.

*WILLIAMS J. M., New Jersey, left College and entered the Anderson Cavalry, September 12th, 1862; Lieutenant and Adjutant, 17th Kentucky Volunteers. Served in the West, and died August 9th, 1863. (See Memoir.)

WILLIAMS LEWIS J., M.D., Maryland, Class of 1838. Surgeon, U. S. Navy; appointed January 25th, 1842; promoted September 11th, 1856; rank of Commander.

WINEBRENER JOHN A., Pennsylvania, Class of 1861. Second Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Infantry, 14th November, 1863; transferred as Second Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, same date; First Lieutenant, Ordnance, December 1st, 1865.

WOOD FRANCIS G., New York, Class of 1858. Secretary to

Com. Wm. Mervine, May, 1861; in the Gulf Blockading Squadron, until October, 1861.

WOOD WILLIAM JACKSON, New Jersey, Class of 1856. Major of Cavalry and Paymaster U. S. A., February 25th, 1862; on the staff successively of Generals Hunter, Foster, Gillmore and Hatch in the Department of the South; volunteer aid to General Gillmore during the siege and capture of Morris Island. Resigned and honorably discharged, August 12th, 1864.

WOODHULL ADDISON WADDELL, M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1854. Assistant Surgeon, 5th N. J. Volunteers, August 23d, 1861; promoted Surgeon, 9th N. J. Volunteers, February 6th, 1862; mustered out February 7th, 1865. Served in the Army of the Potomac, and in North Carolina and South Carolina, in the hospital, and in Newbern and Beaufort, and as Surgeon of General Hickman's Star Brigade, both in Virginia and the Carolinas. In one engagement he had his horse shot under him, and was wounded.

WOODHULL ALFRED ALEXANDER, M.D., New Jersey, Class of 1856. Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, September 19th, 1861; served in Washington, and in the field, with the Army of the Potomac, until November, 1862; in the office of the Medical Director of Middle Department, from December, 1862, to October, 1863; Medical Department of Virginia and North Carolina, from November, 1863, to May, 1864; with the Army of the James until May, 1865; preparing catalogue of the Army Medical Museum, since June, 1865; Captain by brevet, and Major by brevet, June 15th, 1865, to date from March 13th, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the war." Participated in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam and others; present at Petersburg, April 2d, and Appomattox C. H., April 9th, 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet.

WOODRUFF ISRAEL C., New Jersey. Graduate of West Point. Brevet 2d Lieutenant, 3d Artillery, U. S. A., July 1st,

1836; 1st Lieutenant U. S. Corps of Engineers; promoted Captain; promoted Major August 6th, 1861; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel August 15th, 1864. Brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General "for meritorious services during the war," March 13th, 1865. Assistant Professor at West Point, 1836-38; in Lake Surveys, 1838-1846; on Light House Board, 1846-48; on the Plains and constructing military roads, 1848-53; engineer of Light Houses on the Lakes, 1853-57; since 1857 in Engineer Bureau at Washington, where he is now the senior assistant.

*WOOLSEY HENRY HARRISON, New Jersey, Class of 1856. Lieutenant 5th N. J. Vols., 1861; Captain, May, 1862; served chiefly in the Army of the Potomac; killed before Petersburg, Va., June 18th, 1864. (See Memoir.)

WURTS WILLIAM W., New Jersey. First Lieutenant, 1st N. J. Cavalry, April 20th, 1862; resigned May 28th, 1863. Afterwards Captain in a Cavalry Regiment, Pennsylvania State Militia.

YOUNG JOHN F., Pennsylvania. Lieutenant and Adjutant, 77th Penna. Vols., March 31st, 1862; served in the Army of the Potomac; resigned March 14th, 1865.

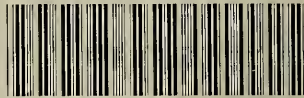
*ZABRISKIE ABRAM, New Jersey, Class of 1859. Adjutant, 9th N. J. Vols., October 18th, 1861; promoted Major, February 10th, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 22d, 1862; promoted Colonel, January 8th, 1863. Wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16th, 1864. Died May 24th, 1864. Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols. (See Memoir.)

ZAPH C. H. A., New Jersey, Class of 1864. Private, 4th N. J. Veteran Vols., 6th Army Corps, December 12th, 1864, and served as Captain's Clerk. Took part in the battle of Petersburg, April 2d, 1865; discharged July 9th, 1865.

[The editor of the Roll of Honor has endeavored to make it a complete and faithful record of the facts respecting the Sons of Nassau Hall, who were engaged in the War for the Union. Many omissions and errors will, doubtless, be found. They are unintentional, and the editor will gratefully receive all additions and corrections. He returns his sincere thanks to all who have assisted him in the work, and commits it to all those who love our common Union, and who, like Washington, consider it "the palladium of our political safety and prosperity."

NASSAU HALL, June 17th, 1867.]

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