MILITARY HISTORY OF COLONEL WILLIAM P. CARLIN, FOURTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

[BRIGET MAJOR GENERAL. U. S. A.]

Cadet U. S. Military Academy, appointed by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Fifth District of Illinois, from July 1st, 1846, to July 1st, 1850, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army.

BREVET 3d Lieutenant of Infantry, July 1st, 1850.

Served: On frontier duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., 1859-61; and Fort Ripley, 1859-61.

2d Lieutenant 6th Infantry, April 16th, 1861.

Minn., 1861-63; 1863-64; in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1864-65; on frontier duty on Sioux expedition, 1866; Fort Lamarque, Dak., 1865-67; Chey.

1st Lieutenant 6th Infantry, March 3d, 1855, on expedition, 1857; Utah expedition, 1868; march to California, 1868; Benev. Cal., 1858; in camp at head of Russian River, Cal., 1859-60; Fort Bragg, Cal., 1859-60; and on recruiting service at Buffalo, N. Y., 1860-61.

Captain 6th Infantry, March 26th, 1861.

Applied for and was granted leave of absence for the purpose of entering the volunteer service. Was tendered commission of Colonel 28th Illinois volunteers by Governor Yates; also offered command of a New York cavalry regiment, and also Lieutenant Colonels of an Iowa regiment.

Colonel 38th Illinois Volunteers, Aug. 17th, 1861.

In operations in Missouri and Arkansas, Sept., 1861, to May, 1862, being engaged in the action of Fredericksburg, Mo., Oct. 21st, 1861; in pursuit of Rebels under General Jeff Thompson, Nov., 1861; in command of District of Southeast Missouri, Nov., 1861, to March, 1862; and on expedition into Arkansas, March to May, 1862, being engaged in several skirmishes; and capture of Pocahontas and Jacksonport, Ark.; in operations in North Mississippi, May to Aug., 1862, being engaged in the siege of Corinth, May 28th to 30th, 1862; and pursuit of the Rebels to Booneville, May 30th, 1862; on the march to Murfreesboro, Aug., 1862, and thence with the Army of the Ohio to Louisville, Sept., 1862, in the advance into Kentucky, Oct., 1862, being engaged in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8th, 1862.

Perryville, Ky., Oct. 9th, 1862.

"Hereafter was reinforced * * * by Colonel Carlin's brigade, which charged the enemy with intrepidity, and drove him through the town to his position beyond." - Maj.-Gen. D. C. Bud, U. S. Army, corps of Army of the Ohio - Vol. XVI., p. 1927, Rebellion Records.
Near Chaff Orchard, Ky., Oct. 1862.

"With gallant Carlin in the lead, drove them beyond Berryville, and occupied the town with his skirmishers."

"Colonel Carlin, of Mitchell's division, is spoken of in terms of high praise, which I can meet only with endeavors."


Goochland, Va., Oct. 9th, 1862.

"The gallant Carlin charged with his brigade through the enemy's lines, completely piercing their center."

"I have already spoken of the gallant conduct and skillful management of Colonel Carlin, commanding the Thirty-first Brigade, but cannot refrain from again calling your attention to the eminent services and brave actions of this modest and efficient officer in this engagement. By his courage and skill the enemy's center, a strong position, was broken, and the Rebels thrown into confusion."


March to the relief of Nashville, Oct., 1862; in the Tennessee Campaign.

Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, Nov. 29th, 1862.

(From the Correspondence, Nov. 9th to Sept., 1863, being engaged in the skirmish at Knob Gap, Dec. 30th, 1862; battle of Stone River, Dec. 30th, 1862; January 1st, 1863.

"Carlin advanced in excellent order, driving everything before him, until ordered to halt, having disabled the enemy from his position entirely."


Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 12th, 1863.

"In such brigade commanders as Colonels Carlin, the Government may well confide. They are the men from whom our troops should at once be supplied with brigadier generals."


Combat of Liberty Gap, June 24th, 1863; advance on Tullahoma, June 24th to July 4th, 1863; battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 9th and 19th, 1863; in the operations about Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. to Dec., 1863, being engaged in the battle of Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24th, 1863.

Lookout Valley, Tenn., Feb. 4th, 1864.

"My thanks are due to General Carlin and his brigade for their services on Lookout Mountain on the night of the 24th. They were posted in an exposed position, and when attacked repelled it with great spirit and success."


Battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25th, 1863, and pursuit of the enemy.

Brigadier Colonel, Nov. 24th, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., and combat at Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27th, 1863, in the invasion of Georgia.

Georgetown, Ga., March 27th, 1864.

"Carlin was moved forward to support Harrison."

"This duty, like all duty required of General Carlin, was performed promptly, and with his usual good judgment."


Major, 16th Infantry, Feb. 7th, 1864.

May 8th to July 24th, 1864; being engaged in the action of Buzzard's Roost, May 9th, 1864; battle of Resaca, May 14th and 15th, 1864, and pursuit of enemy with almost daily fighting, to Resaca Mountain, May to June, 1864, on sick leave of absence, July 21 to Sept. 10th, 1864; in siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 20th to Sept. 2d, 1864, including assault of enemy's intrenchments at Jones—

Near Atlanta, Ga., Aug., 1864.

"My thanks are due to my brigade commanders. Brigadier-General W. J. Carlin was for the cheerfulness and good judgment with which they have at all times executed my orders and furthered the objects of every movement."


b. (in command of a division, Sept. 1st, 1864, in pursuit of Robal Army, Brevet Colonel, Sept. 1st, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga.

Whitehall, Ga., Sept., 1864.

"To the division commanders, brigadier generals, my thanks are due for their action, assistance and co-operation during the engagement. The immediate presence of these old and well-known commanders among the troops during the movements of heaviest battle did much to inspire that coolness and determination so strikingly exhibited on this occasion."


under General Hood, to Gadsden, Ala., Sept. 24th to Nov. 15th, 1864; on March to the Sea from Atlanta to Savannah, Nov. 9th to Dec. 16th, 1864, and surrender of Savannah, Dec. 22nd, 1864; in the invasion of the Carolinas from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsboro', N. C., Jan. 15th to March 25th, 1865, participated in several skirmishes, and the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 20th, 1865; on sick leave of absence, March 28th to April 28th, 1865; as
Diegel, Albert

To transfer into the regular service suggested by Gen. Thomas and the appointment as Inspector General of the Dept. of Kentucky, Gen. John M. Palmer, were respectfully declined for personal reasons.

After the war appointed Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, receives his commission as Major Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet. Three years after bearing the army.

By circumstances beyond his control since 1880 a resident of the State of Virginia, engaged in farming & stock raising.

Hubert Diegel

Captain Battery I 1st Ohio. Army.

Entered the U. S. A. by special permission of the Grand Duke of Baden to serve in the Union Army during the war. In March 1862 as a volunteer officer to Maj. Genl. Fremont, organized & commanded a battery of mountain artillery on the march towards the enemy. in his campaign against Jackson in West Virginia: the Shenandoah
from the Governor of Ohio in November 1862 but has never been returned until shortly before the Chancellorville Campaign, 1863.


In 1865 assigned to Gen. Judah at Dalton, Ga., employed in negotiations for the surrender of the Guerreilla forces, &c. in that section.
as he was prepared
prepare them for the final
beautiful house which he was
gone to try before them.
District of Columbia  
City of Washington  

I, Allen Spence, do de˜ure and say upon oath that my age is 25 years, resident of Freedman's Village, Va., and was intimately acquainted with Thomas Turner, who was a Private in Company "L" of the 5th Mass Cavalry, and his sister Martha Turner, have known them thirty years first became acquainted with them at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

I went with them in same vessel an engine ship to San Domingo from Fortress Monroe in the year 1863 and returned with them in same vessel to Alexandria, Va., and know them to be brother and sister. The said Thomas Turner went from Washington to the State of Massachusetts. I also went there same time and we both enlisted in the 5th Massachetts Cavalry in April 1864 for three years service. I was with him in Texas when he was taken sick.

We all came from North Carolina but I did not live in same town with them. Thomas Turner said he belonged in
Newbern. Thomas Cormer informed me that his mother was dead.

I am not related to his family and have no interest in this claim.

I attended Thomas Cormer during his last illness and ministered to him out of my own funds and he told me to tell his sister (if I went home before his decease) that he was ill and did not expect to live.

W. B. McHenry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Dec. 1868—first having carefully read the above to affiant—the words "above the" ipth line from bottom of 1st page being inserted before signing. I have no interest in the claim.

J. W. McHenry, Prob.
Mr. A. St. Gould, Advertising Agent
177, Broadway, N.Y.
Gould S.A.

Gould A.W.H.

File
Capt. L. C. Kilday, Age 42, Military History of

April 19, 1861

Organized Commanded to Colombo entered 30 Ohio at Captain of Co. I
Promoted to Rank of Major & relieved Major J. L. Conley of 23rd Ohio of Command at Port of Raleigh N.C.

Aug. 17, 1861

Detached & commanded Leftwing of Regt. at Battle of Centerville Va. Complied by Col. Robinson in Official report

Engaged with Regiment in Battles of South Mountain & Antietam. After battle owing to promotion of Genl. Neill爱人 & Col. The forces being a Prisoner assumed command of Regt

Burned steel statue into Penn.

Nov. 4, 1861

Had 28th Ohio attached to my command by Genl. Lee Scott on 2nd Reconnaissance on east side of Logan art field. Returned in eleven days bringing prisoners 7 horses without loss

Joined Western Army at Youngs Point, La.

Promoted Field Col

Assumed command of Regt. Col. The forces being reinserted into Harper's Campaign

May 22, 1863

The leading Regt of Brigade charged rebel works marching by right flank down graveyard road, held all ground gained until extended 1 1/2 miles behind & after brigade captured in Stude House yard at Jackson Hole

Nov. 25, 1863

With 6 Companies of Regt 4th 7th 8th assaulted & carried the outer line of the enemy's works opening battle of Mission Ridge

Marched to relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn.

Chased Rebel forces at Xenova-Alton Kenesaw

Attacked at Brick House

Repelled repeated rebel charges 4 in succession

Repelled Assaults at Jonesboro

Sept. 20, 1864

Resigned ill health never wholly regained

Suff Col. 30th Ohio 2nd Division 15th A.C.
C. O. Howard—Nursery and Sec'y of Elevator Mfg. Co.—Omaha, Neb.


Notes and accounts good and collectible $1000, doubtful $1500.

Other personal property, value $5000, consisting of 14 horses, and head of cattle, wagons, carriages, farm and nursery implements.


Omaha, Neb., Mech. 20th, 1888.
THE MERCHANTS UNION CREDIT COMPANY.

The Credit Report and information given hereon, is, in answer to an inquiry made by a subscriber to The Merchants Union Credit Company. It is understood always that said information is received by said subscriber in strict confidence as between attorney and client, as an aid in determining the propriety of extending credit, and to be confined exclusively to the business of the said subscriber; that it shall not be revealed or given to the party or parties to whom it refers nor to any other person or persons other than members of the firm of the said subscriber; that said Company shall not, under any circumstances, be required by the said subscriber to disclose the name of any officer, attorney, agent, or employee thereof in connection with such information, or any fact whatever, concerning the means or sources by or from which such information possessed or communicated was obtained; that said Company and its attorneys, agents, and employees are appointed and employed as agents for and on behalf of the said subscriber; that the said Company shall not be liable for any loss or injury caused by the neglect or other act of any officer, attorney, agent, or employee, as stated, in procuring or communicating said information, and that the said Company in no manner guarantees the actual verity thereof; that the relations between said Company and said subscriber, are those of Attorney and Client, and shall be so held in confidence as such.

For Western Pottery Co.,

Subscriber's No. Address Omaha, Neb.

F. J. Lautenberg, Sec. 

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For Western Pottery Co.,

Subscriber's No. Address Omaha, Neb.
O. O. Howard

Poland Howard
Prepared at
Garmouth Academy
OFFICE OF SURGEON IN CHIEF,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
STATE OF TEXAS.

Galveston, October 26th, 1866.

The duty, certify that I have carefully examined Pvt. Maj. Gen. J. B. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of the State of Texas, and find that he is suffering from cancer of the breast of the left arm, the result of gunshot wound received in action on the 27th day of October 1864.

It occurs from at intervals, after proper rubefactions you can insert a probe, the size of a no. 7 Bougie, forty inches, through the orifice of the wound.

His direct suffering is from irritability of wound, and improper use of left arm.

I further declare my belief that his recovery is remote and doubtful.

Drs. Whiting
Surgeon Med.
Surgeon in Chief.
State of Texas
San Antonio Oct. 27th 60

Dr. E. M. Muckel
Surgeon U.S.T.

Certificate of the present
Physical condition of
Capt. Maj. Genl. L. B. Moller
Miss Edmonia Lewis, the young colored sculptor, now at Rome, Italy, busy in working on a statue of John Brown for the Union League Club, N.Y. It has been
commissioned to make a bust of the Howard of Freedom, same for the Howard University of Washington.
She wishes a thoroughly correct likeness or photograph for that purpose. Will you oblige me by sending me one or recommending one to me that will answer that purpose in every respect.”
Record of
John McLellan, 1st Lt. 5th Artillery

Born at Chicago, Ills. April 11th 1847.

Appointed cadet, Military Academy, Sept. 1863.

2nd Lt. 5th Artillery June 17th 1867. Promoted
1st Lt. 5th Artillery Jan. 5th 1870.

On leave of absence (smallest in Europe) June 17th 1867 till March 1868 when joined battery A at New
Orleans, La.

Served at Dugortgas (Fort Jefferson, Fla.) May 6th.
10 February 2nd 1869. Served in garrison at Fort
Warren, Boston, April 1869 to October 1875 except was
Recruiting Officer in Boston, Mass., April, May and
June, 1869.

Reported for duty as the Chief Signal Officer of the
Army at Washington, D.C. October 1st, 1875, and served
as acting Signal Officer till May 1st, 1876. Was for
more than a year Inspector of the Signal Service,
and for more than three years Inspector of
The Signal Service.

As Inspector visited the different stations of the weather service in all the states and most of the territories along all the coasts of the United States and also in the West India Islands. Also selected routes for submarine cables and laid such a cable at Cape Horn, Mass. In which service received the approbation and thanks of Chief Signal Officers General Wys, General Drum and Senator Hazen.

Rejoined from signal duty May 1st, 1881 and on leave of absence for 6 months.

Served with Right Battery, 5th Artillery at Fort Hamilton, New York Nov. 1st, 1881 to August 22, 1883, and again from Nov. 9th, December 31, 1883.

August 23, 1883, resigned for duty to the Secretary of War as the officer selected by General Hancock to accompany the Rods Chief Justice of England during his tour through this country. On the completion of which duty received the thanks of the War Department for "valuable services" and for the faithful, careful and efficient manner in which you have performed the duties assigned you.

Received also from the Secretary of War a copy of letter from the Postmaster-General.

Served at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., May 28, 1884 when went to Europe on sick leave for six months.

Served at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Nov. 24th, 1884, till May 28th, 1885, when went to Europe on three months leave and married June 20th, 1885.

Served at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Aug. 12th, 1885 to Aug. 20th, 1886, when detached for the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

Commanded Instruction Battery B, 5th Artillery at Artillery School for five (5) months.

Graduated at Artillery School Sept. 1st 1886. September 2nd, 1887 was selected by the 5th Artillery as one of 16 line representatives on the Artillery Council which met at Governor Island, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1887.

October 2nd, 1888 joined Battery A, 5th Artillery at Governor Island, N.Y., where now stationed.

During service with regiment has commanded several of the batteries at different times, and once commanded Right Battery D for three (3) months.

Has served many times as 2nd Adjutant to 2nd Adjutant and as 1st Commissary.

Has visited Europe for (2) times and made to the Adjutant General of the Army report on the German Artillery in the rank service which was informed, are detailed interesting and valuable. Also report on the Manoevres of the 4th German Army Oct. 1894.

True copy,

May 13, 1897,

1st Line 5th Artillery,

Adjutant 2nd Artillery,
Memorandum.


Lieutenant Colonel, 61st N. Y. Volunteers, July 10th 1862, to rank from May 31st 1862.

Colonel 61st N. Y. Volunteers, October 10th 1862, to rank from September 30, 1862.

Brigadier General, May 12th 1864.

A. L. Blowers,
Lieutenant,
61st N. Y. V.
Memorandum.

 Brigadier General Nelsen A. Miles U. S. Army

 Lieutenant Colonel Enewet Y. Volunteers July 1863

 to rank from May 31st 1863

 Colonel Enewet Y. Volunteers October 10th 1863

 to rank from September 30th 1863

 Brigadier General May 12th 1864.

 A L. Elmore

 L. L. Emery

 Eli M. W.

 N.
Major F. W. Osborn was a Major 7th Mty. Arty. His present address is Jacksonville, Fla.
Osborn J. W.

File
Dr. D. K. PEARSONS.

The Doctor must find the constant talk of the press about his benefactions somewhat monotonous. He made his money in his prime, and began giving it away in large quantities some fifteen or twenty years ago. But any member of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Hospital will tell you that the Doctor never came to his best until he was eighty years old and took up the work of the President of the Presbyterian Hospital. He looks personally and scrutinizingly after all its interests and departments, and it is remarkable with what vigor, life, enthusiasm and an orderly and easy working he has inspired it. The elements of precision and force of character which gave him success in life are employed in this his favorite occupation of looking after the suffering. His friends are glad for the hospital's sake and for his own, that he finds this congenial occupation. We expected to quote this week the Doctor's remarkably interesting interview to the Times-Herald, but find our columns over-crowded, and will not spoil that valuable talk by putting into it. We will publish as soon as possible. It is a treatise on the subject of a healthful and useful life, full of apothegms and spice. If the Doctor were not already engaged on the hospital, or if he loses his job, he will find a desk and good wages ready in our editorial department.
Dear Mr. X. Beardsley,

The Doctor must find the connect of the previous task. He must give the money to the patient from somewhere unexpected. He must give the money in the bank and never file it away in large deposits. If the patient never comes to the hospital or to the office of the Doctor, he will never bill the patient. If the patient ever comes, he must never keep the patient on the work at the hospital. If the patient is seen, he must keep the patient on the work at the hospital. He must keep the patient on the work at the hospital. He must keep the patient on the work at the hospital.

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Page 233 - Vol. 7 to 1866 - Same records show that General R. H. Scott has been appointed to the Regular Army as well as his retention in a new regiment of the V.R.C.

Page 147 - Vol. 6 to 1866 - Same records show petition for the retention of Gen. Runkle as agent of the Bureau in the Columbia district by Colored Citizens.

Brig. Gen. O.J. Howard
U.S. Army

I certify on honor that the above is a true statement from the records above referred to.

M. W. H. Richardson
Washington, D.C.
April 9, 1863
Certified extracts from records of
R fears and N. L. C. concerning
Ben P. Runkle.

June 25, 1864, Mr. Lawrence, M. D.
and R. L. Lohans, M. D. request
that Mr. Ben P. Runkle be assigned
as a lawyer with civil losses of
South Carolina.

August 15, 1864, Mr. R. H. Scott,
attorney and author of the petition,
requests that Ben P. Runkle be appointed
in the Regular Army.

Page 149, Vol. 6, 1864, show petition
for assistance of Ben Runkle
in the Liston District by colored
citizens.
conditions. He was a pioneer by nature. His personal requirements were few and simple and his life abstemious. Life to him was useful activity. He was among the first to introduce fine sheep and other animals, and though he lost money in this way, he never regretted it because it set an example which was followed. So myselfish and liberal was he as Governor, that at the end of his term of eight years, he had little more than a pair of mules and backboard in the way of wealth. He was not very rugged, and he saw that provision must be made for sickness and age, and that he must concentrate his efforts to make some money. Without going into details, he was instrumental in introducing the first capital in the noted Tombstone mines, and after a year or two of work in this connection, realized a competency, though not wealth as that word is now understood. He helped establish a bank at Tucson, built business blocks in Tombstone and did many other acts that proved his faith in and attachment to the Territory, which were strong to the day of his death. He regarded his best work done in Arizona and his health not failing, it is quite certain he would have increased his material interests and perhaps renewed his home there.

After realizing on his Tombstone mining interests, he spent a couple of years in Philadelphia and New York. During this period he became interested with others in the purchase of a large body of land in Florida, and thereafter gave his time and personal labor to its reclamation, especially to building the town of Tarpon Springs. This was purely pioneer work. The land was all in a state of nature; its reclamation was difficult and expensive. Where Tarpon Springs stands with its public schools, churches, hotels, bank and other institutions, he found a forest. The building of this town was almost wholly his work. He became so much interested in this Florida enterprise that he worked beyond his strength and doubtless shortened his life. His last year was a struggle to live and regain his health. At times he was, true to his nature, hopeful and wrote encouragingly.

He leaves a wife and daughter and an adopted son and daughter to mourn his death among with thousands of friends throughout our broad country, for to know A. P. K. Safford aright, was to love and respect him. His kindly, sympathetic heart, his helpful interest in his fellow men, his unswerving integrity in public and private affairs, won him friends of no ordinary character. The writer of this brief and inadequate sketch of his life and character, knew him more intimately than most any other man. His life from 1870 to his death was like an open book to me. At almost numberless times, I knew of his quiet help to the needy in ways suited to each case; for with all his unostentatious charity and practical kindness, he aimed to aid so as to put the beneficiaries in ways to self-support or in more advantageous situations for independence. While he was a great helper he was a great leader of men. His religion was summed up in doing right and being useful and helpful among his fellows. His life acts deserve a volume instead of these few pages. Adieu, good and true man and friend till we meet beyond the dark river.

JOHN WASSON.

Pomona, Cal. Dec. 20, 1891.

IN MEMORY OF

A. P. K. SAFFORD


A. P. K. Safford was a remarkable man—especially remarkable in every community in which he lived; remarkable for a life of good public and private acts. His religion was to do some good every day for individuals and the public. His whole life was as nearly one of unselfishness as it was possible in a world where every good man supports himself. Hundreds of men and women are living who were voluntarily and largely helped by his kindly and timely guiding influence with more or less substantial aid. His happiness, and he was of a happy and cheerful nature, was increased in proportion to the good he accomplished. His mind was active. It keenly comprehended that there was a vast amount of gratuitous public work for men to do and that someone must do for the welfare of the people, and he was always in the front in this regard. Although possessed of a scant early education, he was broadly intelligent; almost intuitively understood the wants of the people as a body politic and as individuals, and not only ministered to them by a free use of his time and means, but inspired others to do likewise. After inviting his neighbors to perform good deeds, he would delight in giving them the credit. With these ideas he marks the writer, who knew him as well as one man can know another in private or public affairs, will briefly recite the more prominent features of the practical part of his life.

When but eight years old, young Safford's parents moved to Crete, Illinois, when that State was in the far west. Schools were hardly organized and the means of education extremely limited. He had only the advantages of the very common public schools there. His parents were poor and he was obliged to help them with all the labor he could perform on a farm, but he was a keen observer, an accurate and greedy reader with a good memory. At the age of 20 in 1850 he crossed the plains to California and worked in the gold mines, mostly in Nevada County, for eight years. His keen and correct understanding of public affairs, coupled with his ability, induced his fellow citizens to elect him to the legislature in 1856 and reelect him in 1857, and he served in the sessions of 1857-8. He engaged in business in San Francisco from 1860 to 1862; but being a natural born pioneer, he then went to Nevada and soon became one of the best known men in Humboldt and adjacent counties. He was chosen mining recorder and also county recorder. He at all times engaged more or less in mining, that being the principal business there. The Indians were hostile and killed and robbed many
settlers. Mr. Safford organized and led armed bodies of citizens to pursue and punish them, and in some of their expeditions endured great hardships but never complained. It was enough for him to know that he was instrumental in giving the exposed settlers better protection. In various pursuits he worked in Humboldt county till 1865, when he went to Europe where he spent two years, partly for health and partly to increase his store of information of human affairs and the world's resources. Returning in 1867, President Johnson appointed him U. S. Surveyor-General for the State of Nevada. His pioneer tendencies induced him to apply for the Governorship of Arizona and President Grant appointed him to that office early in 1869, when he resigned the office of Surveyor-General. The state of the territory in June and his administration was so satisfactory that in 1873 President Grant reappointed him. He served eight years and refused to seek a third term. These eight years were eventful ones. They were filled with active and effective work performed under great difficulties and at great personal risk. He found the territory almost in a state of anarchy. Many officers refused to obey the laws. The payment of taxes was resisted by some. Outlaws were coming from Sonora and robbing and murdering settlers along the border and as far north as the Gila River. The Apache Indians were atrocious in their thefts and murders and the military authorities were nearly useless. The commanding officer and many subordinates were not in sympathy with the people. Such eminent Generals as Sherman and Sheridan regarded the territory about worthless and only fit for Indians. There was no public school system in operation and but one school in the state (at Prescott) in the whole territory, with nearly all the children of Catholic parents under the power of priest hostile to free public schools. There was not a railroad on the coast nearer than Kansas and the Overland had just been completed to California. Arizona was in a most uninviting condition. Governor Safford realized the full force of the situation—of the work before him. With intelligence, bravery and an unflinching purpose to bring order out of chaos, to give the people protection, to establish a system of public schools, he went to work. The previous legislature was held by many to be unlawfully convened, hence the laws were only partially obeyed, and the very first thing to be done was to procure an act of Congress authorizing the calling of an election for a legislature and to confer upon the Governor large powers until it could meet and enact laws. As commander of the military department of Arizona, General Sheridan was insolent and unfriendly to the citizens. Another commander was necessary. To help obtain the required legislation and secure a new military commander, the Governor at his own expense and on borrowed money, spent the winter of 1870-71 in Washington. Fortunately, Hon. R. C. McCormick was delegate. He stood high with the administration and with leading members of both Houses of Congress, and he cordially and efficiently carried the necessary laws through Congress and in every way helped to strengthen the Governor's hands, and together they induced President Grant to supersede Gen. Stoneman with Gen. Crook. The Governor returned to the Territory in April 1871, and with a zeal rarely equaled, began work on all lines; and in his eight years as Governor, rid the Territory of Sonora outlaws and secured the passage and thorough enforcement of effective laws—especially of revenue and public school laws. To work more effectively with the native people, he learned to speak Spanish. He personally visited from time to time nearly every family in the Territory and made them all feel that his highest ambition was to give them security in person and property and good schools for their children. As a rule each legislature passed the laws he recommended.

When not engaged in executive duties in his office, he was leading prospecting parties into the mining regions, armed parties after hostile Indians, traveling from county to county giving cheerful words to the struggling pioneers in stock-raising, farming and mining. In this way he traveled thousands and thousands of miles at his own expense, often without protection other than his shot-gun. He enjoyed partaking of the scanty fare of the settlers in their cabins. They never suggested any act for their benefit that he did not promptly do or try to do. While a strong partisan in national affairs, he was not in his administration of territorial laws. He appointed men for their fitness with little regard to their political standing. Narrow-minded and selfish men did not always approve of his actions. His convictions of right and wrong, especially in all matters affecting the public, were so strong that more than one unfaithful officer felt his righteous wrath and power. He always tried to conciliate so long as the public interests did not thereby suffer; but honesty and efficiency he would never sacrifice to conciliation. As a public school achievement as Governor of Arizona was the system of public schools he established, and perhaps there is not a case on record where a single officer led in every step from no schools at all to a thoroughly efficient system by which every neighborhood even with few children was provided with a school supported by public funds. He met and overcame obstacles that seemed insurmountable to even zealous friends of public education. This part of his work in Arizona should of itself entitle him to the everlasting gratitude of the people. His personal work and sacrifices of time and means to accomplish this crowning work of his, is not fully known to anybody, for they were done at all times, day and night, and under almost all circumstances. It is true he had the support of the legislatures, but a less determined officer in this regard, would not have secured it. He believed in education in the public schools as the best foundation for honest and useful citizens. Gov. Safford had a broad and comprehensive mind. In proportion as the people were prosperous and happy, he was busy and content. Perhaps no man ever lived who more enjoyed promoting the public welfare and the welfare of worthy individuals, than he. When there were fresh developments of minerals reported, he lost no time in personally going upon the ground to verify or disprove their worth. In leading prospecting parties to new fields, he encountered hostile Indians and several times helped carry wounded companions for many miles over rough and dangerous roads, and always cheered them up under the saddest
David G. Spurgeon
24 -

Born in Ohio

where his father, Ezra Spurgeon
was assigned to recruiting division.

Enlisted in the Army, Appointed
to West Point in 1880, but a
leader there until June 1888.

Failed to pass his examination
in Mathematics. For the
institutions reason from

Due to the temperament a
high intellectual as to
character. Studied Electrical
Engineering and is since
a successful Electrical
engineer who served in the
Westinghouse System.

When his Class Graduated
Every member excepting one
signed an application to
the War Department asking that he might be appointed a 2nd Lieut in the Army, which,"}

paper and others are on file with his application for appointment in the Adjutant General's Office Washington endorsed by Col. Wilson, the present Inspector General.
Born -
To the wife of Capt. Charles
Pound, late Fifth U.S.
Artillery, at 1:30 p.m.
Wednesday, March 3rd
1872. A son - 12 lb.
Pennington Island D.J.R.