

organization's museum was also located there, its chief and most picturesque exhibit being the mounted remains of Rienzi, the famous charger of General Sheridan who carried that warrior on his celebrated ride to the battle of Cedar Creek "from Winchester, twenty miles away."

The society also maintained a military and technical library and published the Military Science Institution Journal which inspired the establishment of the present-day publications of the individual services, and was eventually supplanted by them. The museum continued to be a popular and instructive feature of the island until 1917, when the building was needed for more immediate military uses and the exhibits were transferred to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington where Rienzi, veteran of fifty battles and engagements, is peacefully stabled in a glass case.

While her husband was busy with the administration of his required military responsibilities, Mrs. Hancock devoted herself to providing sorely needed assistance to the chaplain in furthering the religious interests and activities of the island community. Under her zealous direction a most efficient chapel choir was organized, with Mrs. David Robertson, wife of the famed hospital sergeant, as leader. Mrs. Hancock played the organ

and took general charge of the musical parts of the chapel services, as well as arranging various musical entertainment for the benefit of the chapel. Mrs. Hancock also embroidered several altar cloths and ecclesiastical vestments, and headed a group of ladies of the garrison who aided in the adornment of the chapel with contributions of sacramental vessels, candles, reading desks, and chancel vases which were the work of their own hands or purchased by them, and presented as offerings of love and remembrance. This devotional work has been carried forward by the wives of succeeding commanding officers, and provided the inspiration for the Altar Guild.

General Hancock continued his beneficent direction of Governors Island and the Eastern Department until 1886 when he was relieved by Major General John M. Schofield, who had won a Medal of Honor as an infantry major in the Civil War. From then on through the rest of the century the line of commanders on the island would include most of those Army stalwarts whose heroic services in the south, on the western prairies, or amid the tropical jungles and fever-ridden swamps of Cuba and the Philippines made them almost legendary figures in our national history—Howard, Miles, Ruger, Merritt, Frank, Gillespie, Shafter, and, as 1900 came over the horizon Merritt again.

Meanwhile the Division of the Atlantic had been discontinued on July 3, 1891, but the greatest of all changes on the island occurred three years later. On Oct. 2 and 3 of 1894 the station complement of Batteries B, H, and M of the 1st Artillery was replaced by Companies B, C, and D of the recently reactivated 13th Infantry under command of Captain P.H. Ellis, and the post formally became an infantry garrison.

The 13th remained until April 19, 1898, when the doughboys left to join the Third Brigade of our expeditionary force to Cuba, and to participate in the charge of San Juan Hill on the first of July. Since that gallant action not only began but practically ended the Spanish-American War, the infantrymen were back in their island home in September, where their places had been taken temporarily by Battery A of the 1st Artillery. However, the 13th's occupancy of Fort Columbus and the castle was to be short-lived, for the following April the regiment was dispatched to service in the Philippines, and a battalion of the 11th Infantry moved in.

At that time, the island's armament consisted of thirty-six 10-inch and five 15-inch Rodman guns, two eight-inch siege howitzers, five 100-pound Parrott guns, two four-and-a-half-inch rifles, two eight-inch and two 10-inch siege mortars, one 13-

