

FORTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES
OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,
JUNE 11th, 1918.

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1918

Report of Annual Meeting

Held at West Point, New York
June 11, 1918

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- 1 In the absence of the President and of the Superintendent, the meeting was called to order by Colonel Fiebeger at 2.20 p. m.
- 2 Prayer by the Chaplain of the Military Academy.
- 3 The calling of the roll was dispensed with. There were present, however, the following thirty-eight graduates:

1862 Morris Schaff.
Charles N. Warner.
1865 William R. Livermore.
David W. Payne.
Edward Hunter.
Charles A. Dempsey.
1866 Francis L. Hills.
1867 Crosby P. Miller.
Edward S. Godfrey.
William J. Roe.
1868 Henry Metcalfe.
Robert Fletcher.
Eugene O. Fechet.
William P. Hall.
Frank W. Russell.
Charles F. Roe.
1869 Samuel E. Tillman (entered later with Gen. March).
1870 Francis V. Greene.
1875 Elbert Wheeler.
1876 James Parker.
John Pitcher.
1877 David Price (non-member).
1879 Gustav J. Fiebeger.
James E. Runcie.
1880 Charles J. Bailey (non-member).
1881 Charles H. Barth.
1884 William L. Sibert.
John T. Knight.
1886 Edward N. Jones.
1887 Wirt Robinson.
Thomas Q. Donaldson.
1888 Peyton C. March (non-member).
1891 Charles P. Echols.
1895 Joseph L. Knowlton.
1896 Arthur R. Kerwin (new member).
1898 Guy V. Henry, Jr.
1907 William A. Ganoë (new member).
1915 James B. Ord (non-member).

- 4 The following telegram was read:

Colonel S. E. Tillman,
West Point, New York.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 10.

Please say to the Association that I had hoped and planned to be with them and am deeply disappointed that it cannot be. Over the thousand miles that separate us, give my greetings to one and all, my heartfelt thanks for the honor done me a year ago, and as hearty congratulations to my successor.

Charles King.

- 5 To this the following reply was sent later in the day:

General Charles King,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Association of Graduates in meeting thanks you for your message, sincerely regrets your absence and sends cordial greetings.

Wheeler, President.

- 6 Colonel Fiebeger nominated for President of the Association General Elbert Wheeler, Class of 1875.
- 7 Vote was cast and, on motion of General Roe, the election was declared unanimous.
- 8 The President-elect was escorted to the chair by Morris Schaff, '62, and Edward S. Godfrey, '67.
- 9 The President then addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow Graduates:

I know not how adequately to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by being called upon to preside over the deliberations of this distinguished body. I have not yet recovered from the surprise experienced from Colonel Tillman's note informing me of my nomination by the Executive Committee, and am still wondering the *reason* for it.

Perhaps it is in recognition of the younger men, for in years since graduation I am the most youthful of all who have occupied the chair.

Perhaps it is desired to recognize those whose service since graduation has been mostly in civil life, and thus gain a perspective of the real regard in which our citizenship views this institution because of what it produces in men *as men* and in their professional qualifications for the endlessly varied and exacting duties which they are called upon to perform, the wide world around. If so, it gives me the greatest satisfaction to say that in the more than forty years since I resigned from the First Artillery, and so severed my connection with the service, (excepting that my heart's affection has persistently clung to the Army with a "love that will not let thee go") I could but notice the magic of the name "West Point" whenever spoken, so invariably has it commanded attention and given eloquent testimony to the real respect and regard won for it by its graduates.

If neither my youthfulness or my civilian point of view account for the honor conferred, I choose to regard it as a recognition of the goodly record of the class of which I have the honor to be a member. Of its forty-three men graduated, eleven attained the rank of general officers. It has furnished one chief of engineers, one chief of coast artillery, one paymaster general, two chiefs of the militia bureau, one superintendent of the Military Academy, two chiefs of staff (we claim General Scott, even though as a result of disagreement with his superiors in his yearling year on a matter of discipline, he was turned back into '76) and it now has the honor of furnishing the single representative of the United States Army on the Supreme War Council at Versailles. I mention these attainments, not because they are at all exceptional, but only as a reminder that through the melting-pot of this institution and as a result of its alchemy, these and other men of '75 have "made good" and with those of every other class have contributed faithfully towards the increasingly fair name of our Alma Mater.

We are living in tremendously momentous days. We can think or speak of but little but the world conflict now raging. The civilization of the world is at stake. The God-given right of free peoples to control themselves is challenged by the most conscienceless and formidable cut-throat of history. The liberty of the world is threatened by the forces of despotism and autocracy. The issue is clearly drawn between the alternatives of rule by autocracy or democracy.

The war is *not*, primarily, between the forces of the Kaiser and the allied nations, but a war between ideals, between institutions, "between two incompatible and irreconcilable theories of government in a death-grip struggle for survival in a world become too small for both."

The thing that caused the war is the thing that has caused every great war of aggression the world has known: Autocracy, personified in Kaiserism, which declares that "might is right," that "the State can do no wrong" and is bound by no moral law.

We insist the utter perniciousness of this trinity of doctrines, that the moral code of The Man of Galilee is every bit as binding upon nations as upon their individual members, that only so can be made secure that life, liberty and pursuit of happiness which is the inalienable right of every nation and its people. With the other free peoples of the earth we have accepted the insolent challenge. We say that conscienceless might and ruthless militarism must cease; that unconquered Prussianism is the enemy of civilization; that autocracy must be slain and Kaiserism ended; that government can no longer be entrusted to might unchecked and uncontrolled; that the Kaiser's brazen assumption of partnership between "Me und Gott" must be smashed, and that the black flag of Prussianism must be lowered in unconditional surrender.

This is not the first time our people have fought for these principles. The shots fired at Concord and Lexington and "heard round the world" were to bring to an end, as respects the people of the colonies, the autocracy of a German King then seated on the English throne. In 1812 we made battle to secure the freedom of the seas from the unwarranted assumptions of a domineering power. In 1861 we battled for the integrity of a Union which was established to assure the blessings of liberty to all of its inhabitants. In 1898 we took up the cause of an oppressed people until they became established as a self-governing nation.

And in this most stupendous conflict of all history, we have irrevocably committed ourselves, with no motive of conquest or selfish aggrandizement, not in haste or passion, but only after unprecedented patience, with eyes wide open to the frightful cost of our decision, and though it makes our nation a land of mourning, the supreme price of right and justice, it is a price that free men know they can well afford to pay. Never had a great nation a more holy cause, and never were the American people more united than in the present lofty purpose to prosecute it with every resource, material and spiritual, which its people have or hold, until the black eagles of Germany bite the dust, until Prussian autocracy is beaten to its knees and stripped of its power to oppress free peoples and nullify the world's will. There is absolutely no limit to the price we are willing to pay for liberty, the worth of which we have come to more clearly recognize in these years since autocracy has thrown aside its cloak and revealed its damnable and treacherous heart.

So crying is the need and so imperative the task that we must dedicate ourselves to the resolve and the method recently set forth by our President at Baltimore: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make *right* to be the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

The future safety of civilization is possible only through bloodshed and victorious battle. Autocracy must die. Our warfare upon it must be relentless, our entire energies bent upon conquering it. Nothing but a *victorious* peace will endure. There must be no peace until the rights of all nations, small and great, shall have been restored and assured.

We regret beyond words our delay in getting into the conflict and our woeful unpreparedness when we did. But we have begun to "carry on." Energy and efficiency are personified in our present activities as never before. Men and money spring to the call from every part of our land; our allies, who at first may well have wondered if or when we would back our principles by our deeds, and declare their cause to be our own, have become heartened and, pending our full readiness, bid us to be confident that the enemy "shall not pass." Infinitely comforting to France, and tremendously eloquent of our whole-hearted purpose to honor our obligation to her, were the immortal words of our own Pershing at the resting place of the friend of our early youth: "Lafayette, we are here."

Delightful beyond expression have always been these annual occasions to renew the memories of our boyhood days, and the peculiarly tender fellowships of a common service; to drink in, too, the inspiration which in such potent force and abundant measure flows from this matchless fountain of high ideals and honorable deeds. And this we may well do that we may be heartened for the mountainous tasks directly before us. But we may not long linger in this contemplation. The war makes urgent, imperative call upon every one of us, each in his own place. Our immediate and paramount concern is how to make our part in it most effective. How develop the tremendous resources and matchless man-power of this country, and so join them to the superb accomplishments of our allies, even though the task be across thousands of miles of infested seas, as to overmatch the fifty years of preparation by our opponents.

For such times as these came this institution into being, and at no point and in no particular is its product disappointing us. By

unanimous consent West Point sets the standards and leavens the entire personnel of our army. With keen sense of the unprecedented tasks and obligations devolving upon them, and inspired by opportunities until now undreamed of, our officers have become enthusiasts, and developments are marvelous. And how necessary is all this. The art of war has entirely changed since the most of us were handed our diplomas and we flattered ourselves the country would thenceforth be safe. Every day has set a new lesson. The army today is the world's most progressive and enthusiastic school. The morale of its rank and file is matchless, it knows its cause is just, and under God it is determined that it shall not fail.

The Chief of Staff and the Superintendent entered at this time.

- 10 The list of deceased graduates (sixty names) was read by Colonel Robinson, those present standing during the reading.

- 11 The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

In answer to query, it was brought out that the funds of the Association showed a decrease for the year of about \$200.00. Suggestions were made as to increase of membership of the Association.

General Greene inquired whether all the graduate members of the Academic Board were members of the Association. The Superintendent replied that two were not.

A proposition to reduce the initiation fee to \$5.00 was not favorably considered.

- 12 The President announced for the ensuing year the following executive committee:

The Superintendent, ex-officio.

The Professor of Engineering.

The Professor of Modern Languages.

The Professor of Chemistry.

The Commandant of Cadets.

Treasurer—Colonel Charles P. Echols.

Secretary—Major Wm. A. Ganoe, Adjutant.

- 13 Prior to this last appointment, the following announcement was made by the Superintendent:

I have an announcement to make which every member of the Association will hear with profound regret; it is, that our Secretary who has served in that capacity for thirty-one years—from 1880 to 1900, and from 1907 to 1918—desires, because of poor health, to have a successor selected. He is not only willing, but anxious, to assist such successor in every way possible. Lieutenant Braden has kept the necrology list and has gotten out all the Association Annuals during that time, and, as you all know, he prepared and edited the fifth volume of the Register of Graduates (1910). He also greatly assisted General Cullum himself in the 1890 edition and Dr. Holden in the 1900. The amount of work that Braden has done has been immense and not as highly appreciated as it would be if it were more widely known.

For this reason, instead of the simple vote of thanks, I move that a committee of three be appointed to draw up and express in proper form and language our recognition and appreciation of Lieutenant Braden's invaluable services to the Association and to the Academy, and that the same be made a part of the permanent records of the Association and that a copy be also furnished Lieutenant Braden.

Motion unanimously carried.

Whereas, Lieutenant Charles Braden, U. S. Army, retired, who for thirty-one years has been Secretary of the Association of Graduates U. S. Military Academy, has been obliged to resign his office because of illness resulting from wounds received in the service of his country, and

Whereas, During that period he gave the Association most devoted service in perfecting and preserving the records of the graduates in his reports of the annual reunion thus furnishing valuable material for the decennial publications of Cullum's Register which would otherwise have been very incomplete, and

Whereas, He not only collaborated with General Cullum and Doctor Holden in the preparation of volumes I, II, III and IV of the Register but was himself editor of volume V and thus by his interest in and work for the Association is entitled to a place on its roll of benefactors second only to General Cullum himself, and

Whereas, He devoted both time and labor to the care of the graduates who returned to the Academy to attend to the annual reunions, thus adding to their comfort and pleasure,

Be it Resolved, That the Association accepts his resignation with deep regret and, to show its appreciation of his valuable services, directs that this resolution be spread on its minutes and that a copy, suitably engrossed, be presented to Lieutenant Braden.

14 The President pointed out briefly the obligation of every graduate to co-operate in maintaining the Association.

Captain Metcalfe made some remarks along the same line.

- 15 Colonel Livermore reported verbally on action taken by committee to bring about closer co-operation between outlying Associations of graduates at San Francisco, Chicago, New York, etc., with the parent body.
- 17 Letter to the Association and to the Corps of Cadets from General Horatio G. Gibson, Class of 1847, the oldest living graduate, was read. A suitable reply is to be drafted by the Adjutant.
- 18 The Chaplain pronounced the benediction.
- 19 Adjournment.

NOTE—The order of business differed from that used in the past, this because of the absence of General King. Hereafter election of incoming president will come as above so that he may preside at meeting.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1847

HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1854

HENRY L. ABBOT.

1857

HENRY M. ROBERT.

1859

FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
MARTIN D. HARDIN.
CALEB H. CARLTON.

1860

HORACE PORTER.
JAMES H. WILSON.
BENJAMIN SLOAN.
JOHN M. WILSON.
EDWARD R. HOPKINS.

1861, May.

HENRY A. du PONT.
ADELBERT AMES.
ADELBERT R. BUFINGTON.
J. FORD KENT.

1861, June.

ALFRED MORDECAI.
PETER C. HAINS.
HENRY E. NOYES

1862

CHARLES R. SUTER.
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.
MORRIS SCHAFF.
JASPER MYERS.
CHARLES N. WARNER.

1863

JOHN R. MCGINNESS.
FRANK H. PHIPPS.
THOMAS WARD.

1864

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE
OSWALD H. ERNST.

1865

WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
DAVID W. PAYNE.
WILLIAM H. HEUER.
HENRY B. LEDYARD.
WM. H. McLAUGHLIN.
SENECA H. NORTON.
EDWARD HUNTER.
EDGAR C. BOWEN.
WARREN C. BEACH.
CHARLES A. DEMPSEY.

1866

CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.
HIERO B. HERR.
ABNER H. MERRILL.
HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY.
CHARLES KING.
WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
FRANCIS L. HILLS.

1867

LEWIS M. HAUPT.
JOHN PITMAN.
FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
CROSBY P. MILLER.
JOHN McCLELLAN.
SAMUEL R. JONES.
SEDGWICK PRATT.
LEANDER T. HOWES.
EDWARD S. GODFREY.
WILLIAM J. ROE.
GILBERT P. COTTON.

1868

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
RICHARD L. HOXIE.
EDGAR W. BASS.
JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
HENRY METCALFE.
ROBERT FLETCHER.
CLARENCE O. HOWARD.
DAVID D. JOHNSON.
EUGENE O. FECHET.
CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
WILLIAM P. HALL.
JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
JAMES W. POPE.
FRANK W. RUSSELL.
CHARLES F. ROE.

1869

ERIC BERGLAND.
SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
WILLIAM P. DUVALL.
HENRY L. HARRIS.
ARTHUR S. HARDY.
DAVID A. LYLE.
WORTH OSGOOD.
CHARLES BRADEN.
JOHN W. PULLMAN.
HENRY P. PERRINE.
MASON M. MAXON.

1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
CARL F. PALFREY.
EDWARD E. WOOD.
CHARLES W. BURROWS.
WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
EDWARD A. GODWIN.
SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
FREDERICK K. WARD.
EDWARD J. McCLEARNAND.
FREDERICK E. PHELPS.
ROBERT G. CARTER.
DEXTER W. PARKER.
OTTO L. HEIN.
WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
JOHN P. KERR.
CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
LOVELL H. JEROME.

1871

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.
CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
WALLACE MOTT.
JAMES B. HICKEY.
GEORGE F. CHASE.
ULYSSES S. G. WHITE.
FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.
HENRY E. ROBINSON.
DANIEL H. BRUSH.
JOHN McA. WEBSTER.

1872

ROGERS BIRNIE.
STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
FRANK BAKER.
WILLIAM ABBOT.
HENRY R. LEMLY.
CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.
GEORGE RUHLEN.
FRANK WEST.

1872—Continued.

RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
 JAMES ALLEN.
 CHARLES A. BOOTH.
 RALPH W. HOYT.
 WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
 GEO. LeR. BROWN.
 HERBERT E. TUTHERLY.
 WILLIAM H. W. JAMES.
 HENRY H. LANDON.

1873

WILLIAM H. BIXBY.
 JOHN A. LUNDEEN.
 JACOB E. BLOOM.
 ALBERT S. CUMMINS.
 JOSEPH GARRARD.
 EZRA B. FULLER.
 FREDERICK A. SMITH.
 CALVIN D. COWLES.
 DILLARD H. CLARK.
 HOEL S. BISHOP.
 CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.
 WILLIAM H. CARTER.
 HUGH T. REED.
 QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.

1874

ARTHUR MURRAY.
 HENRY M. ANDREWS.
 MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB.
 GEORGE L. ANDERSON.
 JOHN P. WISSER.
 EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.
 RUSSELL THAYER.
 GEORGE R. CECIL.
 CHARLES E. S. WOOD.
 LUTHER R. HARE.
 WILLIS WITTICH.
 EDWARD E. HARDIN.
 MARION P. MAUS.
 CHARLES F. LLOYD.
 THEODORE H. ECKERSON.
 WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

1875

WILLARD YOUNG.
 LOTUS NILES.
 WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.
 TASKER H. BLISS.
 JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
 ELBERT WHEELER.
 ERASMUS M. WEAVER.
 ELI D. HOYLE.

1875—Continued.

EDWIN P. ANDRUS.
 WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.
 WILLIAM A. MANN.
 WILLIAM BAIRD.
 ALEXANDER RODGERS.
 GEORGE R. SMITH.
 GEORGE L. SCOTT.
 THOMAS F. DAVIS.
 EDWIN B. BOLTON.
 THOMAS S. McCALEB.
 ROBERT K. EVANS.

1876

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
 HEMAN DOWD.
 ALEXANDER S. BACON.
 WILLIAM CROZIER.
 HENRY H. LUDLOW.
 GRANGER ADAMS.
 EDWARD E. DRAVO.
 HERBERT S. FOSTER.
 OSCAR F. LONG.
 EDWARD S. FARROW.
 ERNEST A. GARLINGTON.
 JAMES PARKER.
 HARRY L. BAILEY.
 GEORGE ANDREWS.
 HUGH L. SCOTT.
 LLOYD S. McCORMICK.
 JOHN PITCHER.
 GEORGE PALMER.

1877

WILLIAM M. BLACK.
 WALTER L. FISK.
 SOLOMON W. ROESSLER.
 WILLIAM B. GORDON.
 CHARLES G. WOODWARD.
 ADAM SLAKER.
 FREDERICK MARSH.
 EDWARD H. PLUMMER.
 JACOB G. GALBRAITH.
 CALVIN ESTERLY.
 HENRY J. GOLDMAN.
 ROBERT R. STEVENS.
 HENRY KIRBY.
 THOMAS H. BARRY.
 WILLIAM C. BROWN.
 CHARLES J. CRANE.
 JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
 GEORGE W. BAXTER.
 ROBERT T. EMMET.
 ROBERT D. READ.
 HEBER M. CREEL.
 JAMES B. JACKSON.

1877—Continued.

ALEXANDER M. PATCH.
 GEORGE K. HUNTER.
 JOHN F. C. HEGEWALD.

1878

GEORGE McC. DERBY.
 GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.
 DOUGLAS A. HOWARD.
 JOHN R. TOTTEN.
 LEWIS D. GREENE.
 JOHN T. BARNETT.
 ABNER PICKERING.
 JOHN C. F. TILLSON.
 J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS.
 FRANK deL. CARRINGTON.
 BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.
 HENRY O. S. HEISTAND.
 ELIJAH H. MERRILL.
 ROBERT N. GETTY
 WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT.
 JAMES F. BELL.
 ABIEL L. SMITH.

1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
 THOMAS L. CASEY.
 THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
 CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.
 GUSTAV J. FIEBEGGER.
 WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.
 GEORGE H. G. GALE.
 FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
 FREDERICK S. FOLTZ
 HENRY A. GREENE.
 FRANK L. DODDS.
 EDWIN P. PENDLETON.
 JOHN A. JOHNSTON.
 WILLIAM D. BEACH.
 THOMAS CRUSE.
 CHARLES R. NOYES.
 CHARLES H. GRIERSON.
 CHARLES M. TRUITT.
 HUNTER LIGGETT.
 THOMAS J. LEWIS.
 JAMES A. IRONS.
 JOHN S. MALLORY.
 WILLIS T. MAY
 SAMUEL W. MILLER.
 CHARLES W. TAYLOR.
 PERCY PARKER.
 NATH'L J. WHITEHEAD.
 GUY R. BEARDSLEE.

1880

GEORGE W. GOETHALS.
 JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN.
 CHARLES S. BURT.
 CHARLES J. BAILEY.
 FREDERICK S. STRONG.
 MILLARD F. HARMON.
 CHARLES H. HUNTER.
 JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
 CHARLES E. HEWITT.
 GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
 GEORGE H. MORGAN.
 J. WALKER BENET.
 JAMES S. ROGERS.
 HARRIS L. ROBERTS.
 GEORGE BELL, JR.
 CHARLES B. VOGDES.
 GEORGE H. SANDS.
 HENRY C. SHARPE.
 GEORGE W. GOODE.
 CHARLES STEWART.
 JAMES W. WATSON.
 PERCY E. TRIPPE.

1881

JOHN BIDDLE.
 EDWARD O. BROWN.
 HARRY F. HODGES.
 JAMES G. WARREN.
 EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.
 SAMUEL E. ALLEN.
 GEORGE T. BARTLETT.
 CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY.
 ALBERT C. BLUNT.
 JOSEPH A. GASTON.
 GUY CARLETON.
 JOHN A. MORRISON.
 JAMES T. KERR.
 DANIEL E. McCARTHY.
 ENOCH H. CROWDER.
 CHARLES H. BARTH.
 PARKER W. WEST.
 BRITTON DAVIS.
 JOHN B. McDONALD.

1882

EDWARD BURR.
 OSCAR T. CROSBY.
 GRAHAM D. FITCH.
 EUGENE J. SPENCER.
 WARREN P. NEWCOMB.
 HARRY C. BENSON.
 GEORGE F. BARNEY.
 JOHN T. THOMPSON.
 EDWARD A. MILLAR.
 CHARLES G. TREAT.

1882—Continued.

RICHARD W. YOUNG.
SAMUEL RODMAN.
BENJAMIN ALVORD.
GEORGE W. McIVER.
HENRY T. ALLEN.
WILLIAM W. FORSYTH.
GEORGE H. PATTEN.
JOHN H. BEACOM.
CHARLES J. STEVENS.
BLANTON C. WELSH.
JAMES A. GOODIN.

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.
WILLIAM C. LANGFIT.
BEVERLY W. DUNN.
THOMAS RIDGWAY.
WILLOUGHBY WALKER.
CHASE W. KENNEDY.
HERBERT H. SARGENT.
MATTHEW F. STEELE.
EDWIN A. ROOT.
ISAAC W. LITTELL.
GEORGE H. CAMERON.
WALTER K. WRIGHT.
HARRY C. HALE.
ROBERT D. WALSH.
ALFRED HASBROUCK.
HENRY C. CABELL.
THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.
LAURENCE D. TYSON.
CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884

IRVING HALE.
HARRY TAYLOR.
WILLIAM L. SIBERT.
JOHN CONKLIN.
STEPHEN M. FOOTE.
ISAAC N. LEWIS.
EUGENE F. LADD.
FREDERICK L. PALMER.
JAMES A. COLE.
EDWIN B. BABBITT.
WILDS P. RICHARDSON.
HENRY D. STYER.
JOHN B. BELLINGER.
ROBERT H. NOBLE.
JOHN T. KNIGHT.

1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN.
CORNELIS DeW. WILLCOX.
CHARLES H. MUIR.

1885—Continued.

JOHN D. BARRETTE.
ROBERT A. BROWN.
LORENZO P. DAVISON.
JOHN M. CARSON.
ALMON L. PARMETER.
WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
HENRY P. McCAIN.
WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
LOUIS M. KOEHLER.
SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
GEORGE I. PUTMAN.
WILLIAM F. MARTIN.

1886

HENRY C. NEWCOMER.
ROBERT L. HIRST.
LUCIEN G. BERRY.
JOHN E. McMAHON.
WALTER N. P. DARROW.
AVERY D. ANDREWS.
CECIL STEWART.
CHARLES T. MENOHER.
JOHN T. NANCE.
CHARLES C. WALCUTT.
DAVID J. BAKER.
JOHN J. PERSHING.
PETER E. TRAUB.
T. BENTLEY MOTT.
GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.
JOSEPH C. BYRON.
JESSE McI. CARTER.
CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.
MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
EDMUND S. WRIGHT.
JAMES H. McRAE.
WALTER H. GORDON.
JAMES L. DRUIEN.
ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE.
JAMES H. FRIER.
CHARLES G. LYMAN.
FRANK L. WINN.
CHARLES C. BALLOU.
ERNESTE V. SMITH.
GEORGE B. DUNCAN.
ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.
CHARLES G. DWYER.
JULIUS A. PENN. JR.
EDWARD M. LEWIS.
EDWARD N. JONES.
DWIGHT E. HOLLEY.

1887

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
 EUGENE W. VAN C. LUCAS.
 CHARLES B. WHEELER.
 EDWARD C. YOUNG.
 RICHMOND P. DAVIS.
 GEORGE O. SQUIER.
 ERNEST HINDS.
 WIRT ROBINSON.
 JOHN M. JENKINS.
 EDGAR RUSSELL.
 GEO. F. LANDERS.
 HARRY E. WILKINS.
 OSCAR I. STRAUB.
 ALFRED M. HUNTER.
 CHARLES H. MARTIN.
 P. D. LOCHRIDGE.
 THOMAS H. SLAVENS.
 NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.
 WILLIAM C. RIVERS.
 WILLIAM WEIGEL.
 ROBERT G. PAXTON.
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
 GEO. McK. WILLIAMSON.
 FRANCIS H. BEACH.
 AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
 ALONZO GRAY.
 HERMAN HALL.
 MARCUS D. CRONIN.
 CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
 CHARLES GERHARDT.
 JAMES T. DEAN.
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
 WILLIAM K. JONES.
 EDMUND WITTENMYER.
 MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
 MARK L. HERSEY.
 SAMUEL A. SMOKE.
 FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

1888

CHARLES H. MCKINSTRY.
 WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
 JAMES W. McANDREW.
 SOLOMAN P. VESTAL.
 JOHN S. GRISARD.
 JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.
 ROBERT L. HOWZE.
 ANDREW G. QUAY.
 JOHN P. RYAN.
 PETER C. HARRIS.

1888—Continued.

MUNROE McFARLAND.
 WILLIAM T. WILDER.
 WILLIAM R. DASHIELL.
 ELI A. HELMICK.
 WILLIAM T. LITTLEBRANT.
 CHARLES G. FRENCH.

1889

E. EVELETH WINSLOW.
 CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER.
 CHESTER HARDING.
 EDMUND M. BLAKE.
 FRANCIS W. WILLCOX.
 WILLIAM L. KENLY, JR.
 SIDNEY S. JORDAN.
 WALTER A. BETHEL.
 BEN JOHNSON.
 MORRIS K. BARROLL.
 RALPH HARRISON.
 EDWARD F. McGLACHLIN.
 JOHN P. HAINS.
 WILLIAM LASSITER.
 CHARLES D. RHODES.
 HARRY R. LEE.
 ALEXANDER R. PIPER.
 EDWARD T. WINSTON.
 GEORGE T. LANGHORNE.
 WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.
 JOHN R. M. TAYLOR.
 FRANCIS E. LACEY.
 SIDNEY A. CLOMAN.
 CHARLES CRAWFORD.
 WILLIAM S. GRAVES.
 FRANK D. WEBSTER.
 EDWARD V. STOCKHAM.

1890

CHARLES KELLER.
 HERBERT DEAKYNE.
 HENRY D. TODD.
 JAMES HAMILTON.
 THOMAS W. WINSTON.
 GEORGE MONTGOMERY.
 FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.
 FRANK G. MAULDIN.
 DANIEL W. KETCHAM.
 MILTON F. DAVIS.
 WILLIAM C. DAVIS.
 WILLIAM S. McNAIR.
 WILLIAM J. SNOW.
 THOMAS B. LAMOREAUX.

1890—Continued.

FRED W. SLADEN.
 HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ.
 HENRY T. FERGUSON.
 HENRY G. LEARNARD.
 SAMUEL G. JONES.
 GEORGE M. BROWN.
 JAMES M. ANDREWS.
 GEORGE D. MOORE.
 FRANK B. KEECH.

1891

SPENCER COSBY.
 JOHN S. SEWALL.
 CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
 JAMES F. McINDOE.
 JAY J. MORROW.
 ODUS C. HORNEY.
 TIEMANN N. HORN.
 GEORGE P. WHITE.
 LAWSON M. FULLER.
 LOUIS C. SHERER.
 RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
 ROBERT J. FLEMING.
 EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
 FRANCIS H. SCHOEFFEL.
 HAROLD P. HOWARD.
 WILLIAM H. BERTSCH.
 ELMER LINDSLEY.
 JOHN B. BENNET.
 JOSEPH T. CRABBS.
 FRANK S. ARMSTRONG.
 JOHN W. HEAVY.
 HARRY J. HIRSCH.
 CHARLES DeL. HINE.
 JOSEPH FRAZIER.
 ROBERT L. HAMILTON.
 LA ROY S. UPTON.
 HOLLIS C. CLARK.
 GEORGE C. SAFFARANS.
 PALMER E. PIERCE.
 WILLIAM P. JACKSON.
 ALBERT B. DONWORTH.
 GORDON VOORHEIS.
 WALTER M. WHITMAN.
 JOHN J. BRADLEY.
 HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.
 HERBERT N. ROYDEN.
 ISAAC C. JENKS.
 LEWIS S. SORLEY.

1892

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH.
 JAMES P. JERVEY.
 FRANK E. HARRIS.

1892—Continued.

GEORGE BLAKELY.
 JAY E. HOFFER.
 TRACY C. DICKSON.
 FRANK W. COE.
 WILLIAM R. SMITH.
 HENRY H. WHITNEY.
 SAMUEL A. KEFHART.
 CHARLES C. JAMIESON.
 JAMES A. SHIPTON.
 WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN.
 S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD.
 GEORGE McD. WEEKS.
 JOHN McA. PALMER.
 CHARLES P. SUMMERALL.
 JAMES H. REEVES.
 KIRLY WALKER.
 ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.
 EDMUND M. LEARY.
 JULIUS T. CONRAD.
 WILLIAM NEWMAN.
 HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
 PETER W. DAVISON.
 SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.
 JOHN E. WOODWARD.
 ISAAC ERWIN.
 GEORGE H. McMASTER.
 ROBERT W. MEARNS.

1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ.
 MERIWETHER L. WALKER.
 WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK.
 GORDON G. HEINER.
 DAVID M. KING.
 WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG.
 ROBERTSON HONEY.
 JOHN M. MORGAN.
 AMOS H. MARTIN.
 WALTER C. BABCOCK.
 BUELL B. BASSETTE.
 EDWARD B. CASSATT.
 KENZIE W. WALKER.
 ARTHUR M. EDWARDS.
 HOWARD R. PERRY.
 GEORGE H. JAMERSON.

1894

WILLIAM J. BARDEN.
 JAMES M. WILLIAMS.
 JOHN W. JOYES.
 EDWARD P. O'HERN.
 CHARLES W. CASTLE.

1894—Continued.

FRANCIS LeJ. PARKER.
 DWIGHT E. AULTMAN.
 ALSTON HAMILTON.
 PAUL B. MALONE.
 JOHN W. CRAIG.
 JOHN C. GILMORE.
 ALBERT E. SAXTON.
 HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.
 BUTLER AMES.
 CHARLES F. CRAIN.
 FRANK S. COCHEU.
 JOHN C. McARTHUR.
 FRANK D. ELY.
 EDWIN BELL.
 OTTO B. ROSENBAUM.
 GEORGE H. ESTES.
 CHARLES L. BENT.
 CHARLES C. SMITH.
 FRANK L. WELLS.
 BRIANT H. WELLS.
 JOHN W. BARKER.
 JAMES P. HARBESON.
 HUGH D. WISE.
 JAMES A. MOSS.

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.
 HARRY BURGESS.
 JENS BUGGE, JR.
 HARRY H. STOUT.
 HERBERT A. WHITE.
 JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON.
 CHARLES H. PAINE.
 NATHAN K. AVERILL.
 JOSEPH WHEELER.
 BROOKE PAYNE.
 WILLIAM G. SILLS.
 AUGUST C. NISSEN.
 PERRY L. MILES.
 CLYDE E. HAWKINS.
 LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.
 JAMES S. PARKER.
 FRANKLIN S. HUTTON.
 JOSEPH S. HERRON.
 GEO. B. PRITCHARD.
 THOMAS F. DWYER.
 FINE W. SMITH.
 WALTER S. McBROOM.
 DAVID S. STANLEY.
 BENJAMIN T. SIMMONS.
 GIRARD STURTEVANT.
 FRANK B. WATSON.
 OSCAR J. CHARLES.

1896

HARRY F. JACKSON.
 ROBERT E. CALLAN.
 WILLIAM S. GUIGNARD.
 EDWIN LONDON.
 JOHN B. CHRISTIAN.
 LE ROY ELTINGE.
 LLOYD ENGLAND.
 GEORGE W. MOSES.
 PERCY M. KESSLER.
 CHARLES E. STODTER.
 JOHNSON HAGOOD.
 ALEX. M. MILLER, JR.
 CHARLES B. DRAKE.
 CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN.
 FRANK K. FERGUSON.
 LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.
 GEORGE H. SHELTON.
 ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.
 OLA W. BELL.
 ABRAHAM G. LOTT.
 FREDERICK W. LEWIS.
 DENNIS E. NOLAN.
 WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE.
 REYNOLDS J. BURT.
 WILLIAM KELLY, JR.
 RUSSELL C. LANGDON.
 GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN.
 ARTHUR R. KERWIN.
 HARRY H. TEBBETTS.
 ARTHUR R. KERWIN.
 HENRY C. WHITEHEAD.
 GEORGE S. GOODALE.
 FRANK C. BOLLES.

1897

WILLIAM D. CONNOR.
 JOHN C. OAKES.
 SHERWOOD A. CHENEY.
 FRED W. ALSTAETTER.
 HARLEY B. FERGUSON.
 CHARLES D. ROBERTS.
 ROBERT S. ABERNETHY.
 FRANCIS H. POPE.
 EDWIN O. SARRATT.
 ALBERT J. BOWLEY.
 MATTHEW E. HANNA.
 LAWRENCE S. MILLER.
 WINFIELD S. OVERTON.
 FREDERICK T. ARNOLD.
 FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.
 CLAUDE H. MILLER.
 EARLE D'A. PEARCE.
 ROY B. HARPER.

1897—Continued.

JOHN H. HUGHES.
FRANK R. McCOY.
GEORGE W. HELMS.
RUFUS E. LONGAN.
HENRY M. DICHMANN.
HALSTEAD DOREY.
SETH M. MILLIKEN.
EDGAR T. CONLEY.
THOMAS Q. ASHBURN.
WILLARD D. NEWBILL.

1898

WILLIAM P. WOOTEN.
AMOS A. FRIES.
MANUS McCLOSKEY.
JOHN E. STEPHENS.
THOMAS E. MERRILL.
MONROE C. KERTH.
GEORGE A. NUGENT.
LAMBERT W. JORDAN.
JACOB C. JOHNSON.
HENRY L. NEWBOLD.
HARVEY W. MILLER.
RALPH E. INGRAM.
ROBERT C. DAVIS.
CHARLES W. EXTON.
GUY V. HENRY.
JOSEPH F. GOHN.
JAMES H. BRADFORD.
WALLACE B. SCALES.

1899

JAMES A. WOODRUFF.
WILLIAM KELLY.
HORTON W. STICKLE.
LEWIS H. RAND.
GEORGE W. BUNNELL.
ALBERT E. WALDRON.
FRANK C. JEWELL.
CHARLES B. CLARK.
HERMAN W. SCHULL.
HENRY B. FARRAR.
LEON B. KROMER.
HENRY B. CLARK.
SAMUEL T. ANSELL.
ROBERT H. PECK.
HALSEY E. YATES.
CLEMENT A. TROTT.
GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY.
WILSON B. BURTT.
CHARLES M. BUNDEL.

1899—Continued.

STUART HEINTZELMAN.
FRED'K W. VAN DUYN.
JOHN D. LONG.
GRAYSON V. HEIDT.
JAMES C. RHEA.
JAMES HANSON.
FRED. R. BROWN.
FREDERICK B. KERR.
WILLIAM T. MERRY.
LAWRENCE D. CABELL.
CLYFFARD GAME.
GEORGE W. STUART.
ROBERT C. FOY.
DUNCAN K. MAJOR.
ARTHUR S. COWAN.
EPHRAIM G. PEYTON.

1900

GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.
FRANCIS A. POPE.
GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG.
FRANK O. WHITLOCK.
WILLIS V. MORRIS.
EDWIN G. DAVIS.
WALTER S. GRANT.
RAYMOND H. FENNER.
MORTON C. MUMMA.
ARTHUR P. S. HYDE.
JULIAN A. BENJAMIN.
FRANK S. BOWEN.
ROBERT F. JACKSON.
GEORGE T. PERKINS.
GEORGE B. COMLY.
CHARLES G. HARVEY.

1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL.
GEORGE R. SPALDING.
WILLIAM G. CAPLES.
HENRY C. JEWETT.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS.
CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.
WALTER D. SMITH.
WILLIAM P. ENNIS.
FRANK P. LAHM.
GUY E. CARLETON.
CREED F. COX.
GEO. M. RUSSELL.
WILLIAM R. BETTISON.
JEROME G. PILLOW.
JOHN A. BERRY.
KERR T. RIGGS.

1901—Continued.

PRINCE A. OLIVER.
 CHARLES BURNETT.
 ARTHUR J. LYNCH.
 CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.
 WALTER H. SMITH.
 WILLIAM TIDBALL.
 GEORGE H. BAIRD.
 WILLIAM N. HASKELL.
 JAMES PRENTICE.
 HENRY A. MEYER, JR.
 FRANK KELLER.
 COPLEY ENOS.

1902

WARREN T. HANNUM.
 FRANCIS F. LONGLEY.
 ROBERT R. RALSTON.
 JAMES F. BELL.
 GILBERT H. STEWART.
 FRED W. HINRICHS.
 SAMUEL FRANKENBERGER.
 STEPHEN ABBOT.
 JOHN C. PEGRAM.
 CHARLES H. JENNINGS.
 EDWARD J. MORAN.
 WILLIAM F. MORRISON.
 RIGBY D. VALLIANT.
 WALTER K. WILSON.
 JOHN P. TERRELL.
 WILLIAM L. STEVENSON.
 ALBERT B. DOCKERY.
 HENRY E. MITCHELL.
 EDMUND L. ZANE.
 WILLIAM H. COWLES.
 HENRY M. NELLY.
 FREDERICK F. BLACK.
 DAVID H. BOWER.
 BENJAMIN F. MILLER.
 WILLIAM W. EDWARDS.

1903

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.
 CHARLES T. LEEDS.
 MAX C. TYLER.
 ULYSSES S. GRANT.
 LEVI G. BROWN.
 WILLIAM H. ROSE.
 OWEN G. COLLINS.
 RICHARD C. MOORE.

1903—Continued.

GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY.
 GEORGE W. COCHEU.
 CHARLES H. PATTERSON.
 CLIFFORD JONES.
 WILFORD J. HAWKINS.
 HENNING F. COLLEY.
 PAUL D. BUNKER.
 JAMES A. MARS.
 SAMUEL M. PARKER.
 ROBERT M. LYON.
 JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.
 JAMES S. JONES.
 WILLIAM M. COLVIN.
 FRANCIS H. FARNUM.
 DORSEY R. RODNEY.
 ALEXANDER M. MILTON.
 CAMPBELL B. HODGES.
 JACOB W. S. WUEST.
 STEPHEN W. WINFREE.
 CLIFTON M. BUTLER.
 E. LLEWELLYN BULL.
 CHARLES F. SEVERSON.
 CHARLES B. MOORE.
 CORNELIUS S. BENDEL.
 BURT W. PHILLIPS.
 BEN F. RISTINE.
 ALBERT GILMOR.
 STUART A. HOWARD.
 JOHN S. UPHAM.
 ELLERY FARMER.
 HOMER N. PRESTON.
 EDWARD A. BROWN.

1904

CHARLES R. PETTIS.
 WILLIAM D. A. ANDERSON.
 RALPH T. WARD.
 ROBERT P. HOWELL, JR.
 THOMAS M. ROBINS.
 ROGER D. BLACK.
 THEODORE H. DILLON.
 CHARLES R. ALLEY.
 JAMES G. McILROY.
 VAUGHN W. COOPER.
 CHAUNCEY L. FENTON.
 PELHAM D. GLASSFORD.
 WILLIAM BRYDEN.
 DONALD C. McDONALD.
 FULTON Q. C. GARDNER.
 ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR.
 FRANCIS M. HONEYCUTT.

1904—Continued.

JAY L. BENEDICT.
 PHILLIP H. WORCESTER.
 GEORGE V. STRONG.
 CHARLES S. BLAKELY.
 CHARLES T. SMART.
 GEORGE B. HUNTER.
 JOSEPH W. STILWELL.
 ROBERT M. DANFORD.
 ARTHUR W. COPP.
 QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
 JAMES K. CRAIN.
 CARR W. WALLER.
 DAVID McC. MCKELL.
 MATTHEW A. CROSS.
 EDWARD L. HOOPER.
 ALBERT H. BARKLEY.
 STANLEY KOCH.
 CARROLL W. NEAL.
 HARRY S. BERRY.
 WILBER A. BLAIN.
 WALTER SINGLES.
 WILLIAM V. CARTER.
 GORDON R. CATTS.
 HENRY C. PRATT.
 CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD.
 URSULA M. DILLER.
 ROLLO F. ANDERSON.
 EDWIN BUTCHER.
 RUSSELL V. VENABLE.
 ARTHUR J. DAVIS.
 MARTIN C. WISE.
 WALTER S. DRYSDALE.
 RALPH DICKINSON.
 MATTHEW H. THOMLINSON.
 HORATIO B. HACKETT.
 JOSEPH A. ATKINS.
 CHARLES F. THOMPSON.
 ERLE M. WILSON.
 MERRILL E. SPALDING.
 JOSEPH J. GRACE.
 ROY W. HOLDERNESS.
 JOHN D. BURNETT, JR.
 ROBERT B. HEWITT.
 MERRILL D. WHEELER.
 LOWE A. McCLURE.
 JAMES S. GREENE.
 CLEMENT H. WRIGHT.
 WILLIAM R. SCOTT.
 GEORGE C. LAWRASON.
 ROBERT P. HARBOLD.
 JAMES B. WOOLNOUGH.
 INNIS P. SWIFT.
 ARTHUR H. WILSON.

1904—Continued.

WALTER S. FULTON.
 HARRY HAWLEY.
 SHERBURNE WHIPPLE.
 THOMAS N. GIMPERLING.
 HUGH L. WALTHALL.

1905

DeWITT C. JONES.
 ALVIN B. BARBER.
 LOUIS H. MCKINLAY.
 DOUGLAS I. MCKAY.
 ARTHUR R. EHRNBECK.
 ROLLAND W. CASE.
 THOMAS B. DOE.
 NORMAN F. RAMSEY.
 JAMES F. CURLEY.
 THOMAS D. OSBORNE.
 DAVID C. SEAGRAVE.
 JOHN de B. W. GARDINER.
 ROBERT C. BARTLETT.
 GEORGE DILLMAN.
 JULIUS C. PETERSON.
 NATHAN HOROWITZ.
 KARL D. KLEMM.
 ELLERY W. NILES.
 ADELNO GIBSON.
 CHARLES L. SCOTT.
 JAMES S. DUSENBURY.
 FRANCIS B. UPHAM.
 FREDERICK W. MANLEY.
 FREDERICK C. TEST.
 ARTHUR C. TIPTON.
 OWEN S. ALBRIGHT.
 FRED H. BAIRD.
 HUGH H. BROADHURST.
 CLIFFORD C. EARLY.
 JOSEPH R. DAVIS.
 HARRY T. HERRING.
 JOHN P. BUBB.
 FELIX W. MOTLOW.
 PAUL H. CLARK.
 GEORGE W. MADDOX.
 JAMES W. H. REISINGER, JR.
 RUPERT A. DUNFORD.

1906

HAROLD S. HETRICK.
 WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.
 FREDERICK B. DOWNING.
 HENRY A. FINCH.
 EDWARD D. ARDERY.
 FREDERICK E. HUMPHREYS.
 CHARLES K. ROCKWELL.
 GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.

1906—Continued.

RICHARD C. BURLESON.
 JAMES W. RILEY.
 LLOYD P. HORSFALL.
 CHARLES G. METTLER.
 CHARLES B. GATEWOOD.
 JOSEPH H. PELOT.
 MORGAN L. BRETT.
 ARTHUR D. MINICK.
 HENRY W. TORNEY.
 FORREST E. WILLIFORD.
 EARL McFARLAND.
 JOSEPH A. GREEN.
 ALEX. G. PENDELTON, JR.
 FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.
 WALTER S. STURGILL.
 JOHN C. HENDERSON.
 WALTER M. WILHELM.
 PAUL R. MANCHESTER.
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
 GEORGE W. DeARMOND.
 JOHN G. QUKEMEYER.
 OSCAR WESTOVER.
 EDWIN de L. SMITH.
 JOHN S. PRATT.
 JOSEPH C. KING.
 WILLIAM E. LANE, JR.
 RALPH McT. PENNELL.
 GEORGE G. BARTLETT.
 HENRY B. CLAGETT.
 CLYDE R. ABRAHAM.
 PIERRE V. KIEFFER.
 GEORGE L. CONVERSE, JR.
 HARRY A. SCHWABE.
 GEORGE H. PAINE.
 DONALD A. ROBINSON.
 RENE E. DeR. HOYLE.
 GEORGE E. TURNER.
 PHILIP MATHEWS.
 RALPH A. JONES.
 CALVERT L. DAVENPORT.
 HORACE F. SPURGIN.
 ROBERT N. CAMPBELL.
 MAX A. ELSER.
 WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN.
 MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON.
 WILLIAM W. ROSE.

1907

JAMES G. STEESE.
 RICHARD H. SOMERS.
 JOHN B. ROSE.
 GEOFFREY BARTLETT.
 FRED T. CRUSE.
 ROBERT ARTHUR.
 ROBERT P. GLASSBURN.
 HARRY K. RUTHERFORD.

1907—Continued.

HENRY L. WATSON.
 WALDO C. POTTER.
 CLYDE L. EASTMAN.
 WILEY E. DAWSON.
 DONALD J. McLACHLAN.
 CHARLES H. RICE.
 WARREN LOTT, JR.
 ALEXANDER W. MAISH.
 EUGENE SANTSCHI, JR.
 WILLIAM A. GANOE.
 FLMER F. RICE.
 EDWIN C. McNEIL.
 WILLIAM D. GEARY.
 EDWARD H. TEALL.
 EMIL P. PIERSON.
 JOHN W. LANG.
 HENRY H. ARNOLD.
 WALTER R. WHEELER.
 ARTHUR W. HANSON.
 ABBOTT BOONE.
 WILLIAM E. SELBIE.
 JOHN L. JENKINS.
 CHARLES H. WHITE.
 ALVIN G. GUTENSOHN.
 JOHN S. SULLIVAN.
 HERBERT HAYDEN.
 EVAN E. LEWIS.
 PAUL A. LARNED.
 HARRY S. GILLESPIE.
 JAMES H. LAUBACH.
 RALPH W. DUSENBURY.
 THROOP M. WILDER.
 WILLIAM L. MARTIN.

1908

GLENN E. EDGERTON.
 CHARLES L. HALL.
 GEORGE R. GOETHALS.
 JOHN W. N. SCHULZ.
 EARL J. ATKISSON.
 RICHARD T. COINER.
 EVERETT S. HUGHES.
 THOMAS J. SMITH.
 ROGER S. PARROTT.
 ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT.
 LOUIS L. PENDLETON.
 JOHN F. CURRY.
 JAMES E. CHANBY.
 THOMAS A. TERRY.
 WILLIAM J. FITZMAURICE.
 CARL C. OAKES.
 RAY L. AVERY.
 ROBERT E. O'BRIEN.
 YOUR M. MARKS.
 FRANCIS L. SWARD.
 EDWARD S. HAYES.

1908—Continued.

SIMON B. BUCKNER, JR.
 JOHN K. BROWN.
 ELBERT L. GRISELL.
 THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
 ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
 CHESTER A. SHEPHARD.
 GEORGE C. BOWEN.
 FRANKLIN L. WHITLEY.
 HARRY B. CREA.
 ROBERT C. COTTON.

1909.

STUART C. GODFREY.
 JOHN R. D. MATHESON.
 WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR.
 EDWIN H. MARKS.
 EARL NORTH.
 ALBERT H. ACHER.
 LINDSAY C. HERKNESS.
 CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE.
 HOMER R. OLDFIELD.
 HERMAN ERLINKOTTER.
 CLAUDE B. THUMMEL.
 WILLIAM C. WHITAKER.
 HAROLD E. MINER.
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE.
 DANA H. CRISSY.
 RONALD DEVORE JOHNSON.
 EDWARD A. EVERTS.
 ROBERT B. PARKER.
 EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.
 FRANCIS G. DELANO.
 JACOB L. DEVERS.
 FRANZ A. DONIAT.
 JAMES L. WALSH.
 CARL A. BAEHR.
 GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
 EDWARD L. KELLY.
 THRUSTON HUGHES.
 JAMES G. ORD.
 CHARLES B. MEYER.
 DELOS C. EMMONS.
 ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD.
 ELEY P. DENSON.
 PHILIP S. GAGE.
 STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH.
 EDWIN F. HARDING.
 JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
 HUGH H. McGEHE.
 THEODORE M. CHASE.
 WARDER H. ROBERTS.
 RAYMOND D. SMITH.

1909—Continued.

YING H. WEN.
 CHESTER P. MILLS.
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
 LEE D. DAVIS.
 FRANK L. PURDON.
 CARLIN C. STOKELY.
 LOUIS P. FORD.
 MANTON C. MITCHELL.
 TING C. CHEN.

1910.

FREDERICK S. STRONG, JR.
 CRESWELL GARLINGTON.
 CARY H. BROWN.
 DONALD H. CONNOLLY.
 RAYMOND F. FOWLER.
 EDGAR W. TAULBEE.
 HERBERT R. ODELL.
 CLYDE A. SELLECK.
 HERBERT O'LEARY.
 WILLARD K. RICHARDS.
 JOHN J. WATERMAN.
 MARTIN H. RAY.
 WALTER B. ROBB.
 DURWARD C. WILSON.
 PARKER C. KALLOCH.
 MAURICE D. WELTY.
 HARVEY M. HOBBS.
 JOSEPH E. CARBERRY.
 ROBERT W. BARR.
 JACK W. HEARD.
 WALTER K. DUNN.
 CHARLES M. HAVERKAMP.
 THOMAS S. BRIDGES.
 ROGER H. WILLIAMS.
 FREDERICK E. UHL.
 JASPER A. DAVIES.
 JOSEPH P. ALESHIRE.
 HARDING POLK.
 CHESTER P. BARNETT.
 CALVIN McC. SMITH.

1911.

PHILIP BRACKEN FLEMING.
 JOHN WESLEY STEWART.
 JOSEPH COWLES MEHAFFEY.
 PAUL SORG REINECKE.
 RAYMOND ALBERT WHEELER.
 WILLIAM B. HARDIGG.
 CURTIS HOPPIN NANCE.
 HARRY RUSSELL KUTZ.
 CHARLES A. SCHIMELFENIG.
 THOMPSON LAWRENCE.
 FREEMAN WATE BOWLEY.

1911—Continued.

CHARLES REUBEN BAXTER.
 GUSTAV HENRY FRANKE.
 JOHN C. BEATTY.
 HUBERT GREGORY STANTON.
 CHARLES A. WALKER, JR.
 BETHEL WOOD SIMPSON.
 NEIL GRAHAM FINCH.
 JOHN EVERARD HATCH.
 HARRY JAMES KEELEY.
 CHARLES PHILIP HALL.
 ALEXANDER DAY SURLS.
 WILLIAM EDMUND LARNED.
 FRANKLIN KEMBLE.
 ALFRED JOHN BETCHER.
 CHARLES LAURENCE BYRNE.
 PHILIP JAMES KIEFFER.
 KARL SLAUGHTER BRADFORD
 HERBERT ARTHUR DARGUE.
 FREDERICK GILBREATH.
 JAS. BLANCHARD CRAWFORD.
 HAIG SHEKERJIAN.
 CHARLES SEA FLOYD.
 BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.
 HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS.
 CARROLL A. BAGBY.
 FREDERICK G. DILLMAN
 GREGORY HOISINGTON.
 ZIBA LLOYD DROLLINGER.
 PAUL WILLIAM BAADE.
 JOSEPH LAURA WIER.
 FRANK HALL HICKS.
 JAMES R. N. WEAVER.
 EMANUEL VILLARD HEIDT.
 JOHN PORTER LUCAS.
 SIDNEY HERBERT FOSTER.
 CARL FISH MCKINNEY.
 ROSCOE CONKLING BATSON.
 ALLEN RUSSELL KIMBALL.
 WILFRID M. BLUNT.
 ALAN CROSBY SANDEFORD.
 WILLIAM JAY CALVERT.
 WILLIAM BURRUS McLAURIN.
 IRA THOMAS WYCHE.
 JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK.
 ROBERT CLYDE GILDART.
 THOMAS J. J. CHRISTIAN.
 FRANK LAZELLE VAN HORN.
 GEORGE DERBY HOLLAND.
 HOWELL MARION ESTES.
 MAX STANLEY MURRAY.
 LEO GERALD HEFFERNAN.
 EDWIN NOEL HARDY.

1912.

HOWARD S. BENNION.
 MILO P. FOX.
 LEWIS A. NICKERSON.
 PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE.
 ROBERT H. LEE.
 WILLIAM H. W. YOUNGS.
 JOHN N. HAUSER.
 RAYMOND V. CRAMER.
 LEONARD L. BARRETT.
 STEPHEN H. MACGREGOR.
 JAMES A. GILLESPIE.
 WESLEY M. BAILEY.
 EDGAR S. GORRELL.
 DAVENPORT JOHNSON.
 WADE H. HAISLIP.
 WILLIAM DEAN.
 JOHN H. LINDT.
 ISAAC SPALDING.
 CYRIL A. PHELAN.
 CHARLES N. SAWYER.
 JOHN T. McLANE.
 WALTON H. WALKER.
 EDWARD C. ROSE.
 CARL P. DICK.
 HENRY C. McLEAN.
 FRANK J. RILEY.
 BENJ. F. DELAMETER, JR.
 THEODORE W. MARTIN.

1913

FRANCIS K. NEWCOMER.
 LEWIS K. UNDERHILL.
 JAMES A. DORST.
 RUFUS W. PUTNAM.
 WILLIAM C. YOUNG.
 WILLIAM B. ROSEVEAR, JR.
 CARLOS BREWER.
 DAVID E. CAIN.
 ALLEN G. THURMAN.
 WILLIAM A. COPHTHORNE.
 SELBY H. FRANK.
 EUGENE T. SPENCER.
 ROBT. H. VAN VOLKENBURGH.
 ROLAND L. GAUGLER.
 JUNIUS W. JONES.
 STUART W. CRAMER, JR.
 HAROLD S. MARTIN.
 THOBURN K. BROWN.
 MANNING M. KIMMEL, JR.
 JOHN H. VAN VLIET.
 GEOFFREY KEYES.
 DOUGLASS T. GREENE.
 VERN S. PURNELL.

1913—Continued.

LAWRENCE B. WEEKS.
 CLARENCE H. DANIELSON.
 JAMES N. PEALE.
 JOHN A. CONSIDINE.
 WILLIAM C. FOOTE.
 FRANCIS R. FULLER.
 CLINTON W. RUSSELL.
 WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT.
 EARL L. CANADY.
 GEORGE L. HARDIN.
 OTIS K. SADTLER.
 DENNIS E. McCUNNIFF.
 HENRY B. LEWIS.
 SAMUEL A. GIBSON.
 PAUL W. NEWGARDEN.
 CHARLES A. KING, JR.
 CHARLES L. KILBURN.
 HANS R. W. HERWIG.
 REDONDO B. SUTTON.
 HOWARD C. DAVIDSON.
 WILLIAM A. McCULLOCH.
 PAUL D. CARLISLE.
 BERNARD P. LAMB.
 WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.
 JOHN F. CRUTCHER.

1914

WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE.
 JAMES B. CRESS.
 PETER C. BULLARD.
 BREHON B. SOMERVELL.
 FREDERICK S. SKINNER.
 DABNEY O. ELLIOTT.
 ALLEN P. COWGILL.
 GEORGE F. LEWIS.
 HARRISON BRAND, JR.
 PHILIP L. THURBER.
 JOHN C. WYETH.
 LESTER E. MORETON.
 ROY M. SMYTH.
 LA RHETT L. STUART.
 JOHN A. BROOKS, JR.
 CLEVELAND H. BANDHOLTZ.
 JOHN G. BURR.
 ALBION R. ROCKWOOD.
 ARTHUR D. NEWMAN.
 JOHN H. JOUETT.
 JOHN W. BUTTS.
 JOHN B. ANDERSON.
 CEDRIE W. LEWIS.
 JOSEPH DeM. McCAIN.
 CHARLES W. FOSTER.
 WILLIAM E. BURR.
 REIFE H. HANNUM.
 HAROLD F. LOOMIS.
 WELDON W. DOE.

1914—Continued.

WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON.
 CHARLES M. MILLIKEN.
 JOSEPH B. TREAT.
 WOODFIN G. JONES.
 JOSEPH W. BYRON.
 JAMES P. HOGAN.
 PAUL C. PASCHAL.
 LOUIS T. BYRNE.
 GLENN P. ANDERSON.
 WALTER C. GULLION.
 FRANCIS R. KERR.
 ADAM E. POTTS.
 WILLIAM R. ORTON.
 RUFUS S. BRATTON.
 THOMAS G. LANPIER.
 ROBERT D. McDONALD.
 JEFFERSON R. DAVENPORT.
 BENJAMIN G. WEIR.
 RALPH ROYCE.
 WILLIAM O. RYAN.
 CLIFFORD J. MATHEWS.
 HOWARD P. MILLIGAN.
 FRANK W. MILBURN.
 J. WARREN WEISSHEIMER.
 HAMNER HUSTON.
 SHELDON H. WHEELER.

1915

GEORGE J. P. RICHARDS.
 JOHN S. SMYLIE, JR.
 DOUGLAS L. WEART.
 EDWIN A. BETHEL.
 DONALD A. DAVISON.
 EDWIN C. KELTON.
 CLINTON W. HOWARD.
 RAYMOND MARSH.
 JOHN H. COCHRAN.
 JOSEPH J. TETER.
 MARTIN J. O'BRIEN.
 EARL L. NAIDEN.
 FRANK E. EMERY, JR.
 EDWARD C. WALLINGTON.
 CLYDE R. EISENSCHMIDT.
 EDWARD B. HYDE.
 LOUIS A. MERRILLAT.
 EDWARD G. SHERBURNE.
 MICHAEL F. DAVIS.
 METCALFE REED.
 HARRY A. HARVEY.
 VICTOR V. TAYLOR.
 JOHN F. STEVENS.
 CHARLES R. FINLEY.
 EDWARD J. DWAN.
 JOHN B. DUCKSTAND.
 JOSEPH M. MURPHY.
 OSCAR A. STRAUB.
 MARSHALL H. QUESENBERY.

1916.

WILHELM D. STYER.
 JOHN W. FRASER.
 CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.
 DWIGHT F. JOHNS.
 THOMAS D. FINLEY.
 ELROY S. J. IRVINE.
 STANLEY E. REINHART.
 NOTLEY Y. DUHAMEL.
 ROBERT G. GUYER.
 JESSE F. TARPLEY, JR.
 EDWARD G. BLISS.
 HOLLAND L. ROBB.
 RAY C. RUTHERFORD.
 FREDERICK W. BONFILS.
 WILLIAM M. HOGE, JR.
 TATNALL D. SIMKINS.
 CARL S. DRAVES.
 LESLIE T. SAUL.
 FREDERICK J. WILLIAMS.
 JAMES K. COCKRELL.
 JOHN W. RAFFERTY.
 WILLIS McD. CHAPIN.
 FRED B. INGLIS.
 ROBERT B. McBRIDE.
 CARL S. DONEY.
 JAMES M. CRANE.
 SIDNEY HERKNESS.
 WILLIAM E. CHAMBERS.
 JOSEPH M. TULLY.
 JAMES deB. WALBACH.
 PETTUS H. HEMPHILL.
 ROBERT LeG. WALSH.
 GEOFFREY P. BALDWIN.
 JOHN B. BENNET.
 WEIR RICHE.
 CLARENCE S. MAULSBY.
 GEORGE S. ANDREW.
 RAYMOND P. CAMPBELL.
 SPENCER A. TOWNSEND.
 RICHARD C. BIRMINGHAM.
 JOSEPH H. GRANT.
 JOSEPH J. O'HARE.
 BENJAMIN A. YANCEY.
 CHARLES C. SMITH.
 SPENCER A. MERRELL.
 WILLIAM W. DEMPSEY.
 OTTO F. LANGE.
 ROBERT R. D. McCULLOUGH.

1917 (April)

JOHN J. F. STEINER.
 WILLIS E. TEALE.
 WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS.
 MORRIS K. BARROLL, JR.

1917—Continued.

WALTER H. WARNER.
 JOSEPH L. COLLINS.
 GEORGE S. BUERKET.
 WALTER H. SCHULZE.
 CHARLES W. YUILL.
 LEWIS L. MARTIN.
 WILLIAM K. HARRISON, JR.
 GEORGE W. SACKETT.
 FRANCIS G. BONHAM.
 NORMAN D. COTA.
 LEO. J. ELDER.
 ROBERT D. NEWTON.
 WILLIAM W. COWGILL.
 COALTER B. COMPTON.
 THOMAS S. SINKLER, JR.
 GEORGE F. WOOLEY, JR.
 CLARE H. ARMSTRONG.
 STERLING A. WOOD, JR.
 SIDNEY H. YOUNG.
 ASA P. POPE.

1918 (August, 1917)

KENNETH M. MOORE.
 EDMOND H. LEVY.
 BARTLEY M. HARLOE.
 DEAN I. PIPER.
 WILLIAM O. REEDER.
 WILLIAM K. KOLB.
 WILLIAM R. GERHARDT.
 THEODORE E. BUECHLER.
 SAMUEL D. RINGSDORF.
 PHILIP S. DAY.
 THEODORE L. FUTCH.
 WILLIAM I. WILSON.
 MILES A. COWLES.
 GORDON G. HEINER, JR.
 GEORGE W. HIRSCH.
 EDWARD J. WOLFF, JR.
 FRANK C. MEADE.
 CLYDE H. MORGANTHALER.
 WILLARD M. HALL.
 TRACY C. DICKSON, JR.
 ROBERT W. HASBROUCK.
 JOHN T. DE CAMP.
 SARGENT P. HUFF.
 WILLIAM H. DONALDSON, JR.
 THOMAS J. HEAVEY.
 HENRY M. BLACK.
 WILLARD D. MURPHY.
 COUNCIL B. PALMER.
 RAYMOND E. S. WILLIAMSON.
 DAVID C. G. SCHLENKE.
 HARRY T. WOOD.
 RUDOLPH D. DELEHANTY.
 ELMER H. ALMQUIST.

1918—Continued.

FRANK E. BERTHOLET.
 MARION CARSON.
 WILSON G. BINGHAM.
 CHARLES C. BARTLEY.
 ROSSITER H. GARITY.
 FRANK C. JEDLICKA.
 JOHN B. SAUNDERS.
 JOHN T. B. BISSELL.
 MILTON W. DAVIS.
 HENRY R. ANDERSON.
 ROGER W. STEMBRIDGE.
 NORMAN McNEILL.
 GLEN H. ANDERSON.
 BRYANT E. MOORE.
 LEO V. WARNER.
 HOWARD A. DEAS.
 HENRY W. BOBRINK.
 ONSLOW S. ROLFE.
 LOUIS A. FREEMAN.
 HENRY P. GANTT.
 JESSE B. MATLACK.
 THEODORE D. SCHMIDT.
 PARRY W. LEWIS.
 WILLIAM W. JENNA.
 WILLIAM R. FLEMING.
 PAUL W. COLE.
 FRANCIS P. SIMPSON.
 ROBERT J. HOFFMAN.
 CLARE W. WOODWARD.
 FREDERICK D. SHARP.
 PAUL R. GOODE.
 HARRY N. RISING.
 JOSEPHUS B. WILSON.
 EDWIN C. MALING
 EMIL KRAUSE
 WALKER G. WHITE.
 EARLE E. SARCKA.
 JOHN T. BELL
 EDWIN J. HOUSE.
 ARTHUR C. PURVIS.
 FRANK S. LONG.
 WM. E. WHITTINGTON, JR.
 ROBERT A. BRINGHAM.

1919 (June, 1918)

JOHN P. DEAN.
 PATRICK H. TIMOTHY, JR.
 PATRICK H. TANSEY.
 HANS KRAMER.
 AMOS B. SHATTUCK, JR.
 LELAND H. HEWITT.
 MICHAEL C. GRENATA.
 PRESTON W. SMITH.
 KEN WANG.
 THOMAS F. KERN.

1919—Continued.

RALPH E. CRUSE.
 CHARLES F. BAISH.
 CLARENCE L. ADCOCK.
 CHARLES S. WARD.
 HENRY M. UNDERWOOD.
 JAMES C. MARSHALL.
 WALTER E. LORENCE.
 MEYER L. CASMAN.
 LUCIUS D. CLAY.
 LLOYD E. MILENZ.
 PIERRE A. AGNEW.
 HOEL S. BISHOP.
 CHARLES E. McKEE.
 SAMUEL D. STURGIS, JR.
 THOMAS H. NIXON.
 ANDERSON T. W. MOORE.
 JULIUS J. MUSSIL.
 ROBERT J. HERR.
 CHARLES E. HOFFMAN.
 HENRY M. ALEXANDER.
 JOHN L. GRANT.
 MILO B. BARRAGAN.
 PAUL L. DEYLITZ.
 LEO M. KREBER.
 EDWIN L. SIBERT.
 GEORGE B. AIGELTINGER.
 JOSEPH S. ROBINSON.
 JAMES F. PICHEL.
 O'FERRALL KNIGHT.
 ROY D. PATTERSON.
 JOHN HALESTON.
 CHARLES C. BLANCHARD.
 JOHN L. HANLEY.
 PAUL E. HURT.
 CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY, JR.
 JAMES H. ROEMER.
 ELTON T. COBB.
 JOHN A. WEEKS.
 FRED W. GERHARD, JR.
 DONALD CORAY.
 WM. F. H. GODSON, JR.
 ERNEST L. STEPHENS, JR.
 NEVINS D. YOUNG.
 WILLIAM L. BARRIGER.
 JOSEPH C. KOVARIK.
 PAUL W. GEORGE.
 JONATHAN L. HOLMAN.
 FRANCIS E. RUNDLELL.
 LEONARD R. NACHMAN.
 CLARK H. MITCHELL.
 EDMUND B. BELLINGER.
 ALFRED A. McNAMEE.
 FRANCIS J. ACHATZ.
 MAXWELL M. CORPENING.

1919—Continued.

HOWARD P. RICHARDSON.
GEORGE B. BARTH,
PETER L. A. DYE.
HARRY B. SHERMAN.
BENJAMIN R. McBRIDE.
THOMAS Q. DONALDSON, JR.

1919—Continued.

EDWARD N. JONES.
HERBERT B. WILLIAMS.
HAROLD B. LEWIS.
HUGH McC. WILSON, JR.
ROBERT T. FOSTER.
EDWIN D. DANDO.

NOTE

No more Cadet Registers will be sent to members of the Association. All who desire a copy may obtain one by writing to the Adjutant of the Academy for it.

Miscellaneous Business

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Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1917—		
N. Y. City bonds.....	\$10,000.00	
Cash	3,451.88	\$ 13,451.88
Interest on Bonds and Deposits.....		524.51
Life membership fees.....		270.00
Initiation Fees and Annual Dues.....		154.00
Sale of Annuals.....		18.80
One \$500 U. S. 4% Bond.....		500 00
		\$ 14,919.19

Expenditures—

Salary of Secretary.....		120.00	
Printing of Annuals.....		951.84	
Purchase of \$500 U. S. 4% Bond.....		500.00	
Stationery, postage, express, etc.....		54.78	
Balance on hand, June 1, 1918—			
Bonds	\$10,500.00		
Deposits	2,784.57		
Cash	8.00		
		\$13,292.57	\$14,919.19

In account with Memorial Window Fund—

Balance on hand June 1, 1917.....	\$	151.56	
Interest on deposit.....		1.51	
			153.07
Balance on hand June 1, 1918.....			153.07

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer of Association of Graduates,
United States Military Academy.

Audited and found correct.
G. J. FIEBEGER,

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY shall include all the graduates of that institution who shall have assented to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Art. II.—The object of this Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates.

Art. III, Par. 1.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members.

Par. 2.—That the President of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and hold office for one year, or until a successor be chosen. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association, at the Annual Dinner, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee. The President shall cast the deciding vote upon all questions in which there is a tie at the meetings of the Association, or of the Executive Committee. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the next senior member of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary and the Treasurer, to be selected from the members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the presiding officer at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

Par. 3.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on such a day of the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Art. IV.—Political, or any other discussions foreign to the purposes of the Association, as set forth in this Constitution, or any proceedings of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization, and are prohibited.

Art. V.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

1. Every graduate in good standing may become a life member of the Association, without annual dues, by the payment of ten dollars at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying an initiation fee of two dollars and annual dues thereafter of one dollar.

When a member paying annual dues shall, at any time, have paid into the Association twelve dollars in dues, including initiation fee, he shall become a life member.

When a member of the Association falls three years in arrears in the payment of his annual dues, he shall be notified by registered letter containing a copy of this by-law. If these dues are not paid within six months after receiving the notification, he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association.

2. At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint four members who, together with the President and the Superintendent of the Academy, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association. That at each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate a candidate or candidates for President of the Association for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall disburse all moneys of the Association upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of its chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of its receipts and disbursements.

4. The Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.

5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

6. All members of the Association who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting, are expected to notify the Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.

7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

8. A two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.

9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulations of all meetings of this Association

The following names have been added to the List of Graduates since the last Report.

Assignments are not given, for so many changes are made from week to week.

Class of 1918

Graduated August 30, 1917

Cullum Number	Order of General Merit	NAMES	Cullum Number	Order of General Merit	NAMES
5741*	1	Courture, Cyril C.	5774	34	Jones, Lawrence M.
5742	2	Pohl, Herman H.	5775	35	Heiner, Gordon, G. Jr.
5743	3	Counts, Gerald A.	5776	36	Hirsch, George W.
5744	4	Ely, Hiram B.	5777	37	Shaffer, Forrest C.
5745	5	Moore, Kenneth M.	5778	38	Wolf, Edward J., Jr.
5746	6	Harris, Charles D.	5779	39	Deeble, William R., Jr.
5747	7	Levy, Edmond M.	5780	40	Reed, Frank F.
5748	8	Stamps, Thomas D.	5781	41	Coffey, John W.
5749	9	Harloe, Bartley M.	5782	42	Meade, Frank C.
5750	10	Wood, Thurston E.	5783	43	Dwight, Lawrence.
5751	11	Wardrop, Starr C.	5784	44	Brown, Everett T.
5752	12	Piper, Dean I.	5785	45	Woodbury, Grayson C.
5753	13	Troland, Girard B.	5786	46	Willard, Robert A.
5754	14	Griffith, Llewellyn M.	5787	47	Morganthaler, Clyde H.
5755	15	Johnson, John M.	5788	48	Hall, Willard M.
5756	16	Cohen, Joseph I.	5789	49	Dickson, Tracy C., Jr.
5757	17	Reeder, William O.	5790	50	Hasbrouck, Robert W.
5758	18	Kolb, William K.	5791	51	Faust, Howard P.
5759	19	Gerhardt, William R.	5792	52	de Camp, John T.
5760	20	Jank, Otto M.	5793	53	Collins, Wallace D.
5761	21	Buechler, Theodore E.	5794	54	Huff, Sargent P.
5762	22	Wagner, Herman U.	5795	55	Donaldson, Wm. H., Jr.
5763	23	Tibbetts, Fred'k E. Jr.	5796	56	McGregor, Duncan G.
5764	24	Ringsdorf, Samuel D.	5797	57	Heavey, Thomas J.
5765	25	Kernan, Redm'd F. Jr.	5798	58	Black, Henry M.
5766	26	Day, Philip S.	5799	59	Safford, Wallace F.
5767	27	Futch, Theodore L.	5800	60	Murphy, Willard D.
5768	28	Meredith, Russell L.	5801	61	Palmer, Council B.
5769	29	Wilson, William I.	5802	62	Hawkins, John C.
5770	30	Cooney, Harold A.	5803	63	Stansell, Joshua A.
5771	31	Knight, John T., Jr.	5804	64	Erwin, John M.
5772	32	Barber, Henry A.	5805†	65	Segundo y Ventura, F.
5773	33	Cowles, Miles A.	5806	66	Williamson, Ray'd, E.S.

* Dismissed after Roll was made out and before graduation

† Filipino Cadet

Cullum Number	Order of General Merit	NAMES	Cullum Number	Order of General Merit	NAMES
5807	67	Schlenker, David C. G.	5850	110	Rolfe, Onslow S.
5808	68	Wood, Harry T.	5851	111	Freeman, Louis A.
5809	69	Knoob, Earl F.	5852	112	Gantt, Henry P.
5810	70	Symmonds, Robert E.	5853	113	Matlack, Jesse B.
5811	71	Diehl, John R. W.	5854	114	Schaefer, Julius E.
5812	72	Delehanty, Rudolph D.	5855	115	Schmidt, Theodore D.
5813	73	Carswell, Wm. B., Jr.	5856	116	Lewis, Parry W.
5814	74	Reinburg, Wm. H. W.	5857	117	Timberlake, Edw. W.
5815	75	Almquist, Elmer H.	5858	118	Taylor, Vincent N.
5816	76	Carr, Frank L.	5859	119	Jenna, William W.
5817	77	Bertholet, Frank E.	5860	120	Fleming, William R.
5818	78	Carson, Marion	5861	121	Cole, Paul W.
5819	79	Bingham, Wilson G.	5862	122	Simpson, Francis P.
5820	80	Bartley, Charles C.	5863	123	Barnes, Harry C., Jr.
5821	81	Garity, Rossiter H.	5864	124	Hoffman, Robert J.
5822*	82	Reyes, Salvador F.	5865	125	Woodward, Clare W.
5823	83	Jedlicka, Frank C.	5866	126	Mallory, John S.
5824	84	Graham, Robert M.	5867	127	Sharp, Frederick D.
5825	85	Conner, Leo B.	5868	128	Barrett William S.
5826	86	Saunders, John B.	5869	129	Goode, Paul R.
5827	87	Custis, Arthur B.	5870	130	Rising, Harry N.
5828	88	Whitelegg, Rudolph F.	5871	131	Wilson, Josephus B.
5829	89	Durfee, Lloyd V. H.	5872	132	Demuth, Henry C
5830	90	Norton, John H.	5873	133	Riley, Lowell M.
5831	91	Paca, William W.	5874	134	Maling, Edwin C.
5832	92	O'Keefe, Desmond.	5875	135	Watts, George D.
5833	93	Rose, Hal M.	5876	136	Krause, Emil
5834	94	Durrschmidt Fred'k J.	5877	137	Bacon, Robert L.
5835	95	Bissell, John T. B.	5878	138	White, Walker G.
5736	96	Davis, Milton W.	5879	139	Sarcka, Earl E.
5837	97	Bellinger, John B. Jr.	5880	140	Bell, John T.
5838	98	Mahoney, Charles A.	5881	141	House, Edwin J.
5839	99	Eyster, George S.	5882	142	Purvis, Arthur C.
5840	100	Anderson, Henry R.	5883	143	Hea, James J.
5841	101	Chapman, Wm. McM.	5884	144	Moomau, Edgar B.
5842	102	Murray, Kenneth P.	5885	145	Long, Frank S.
5843	103	Stembridge, Roger W.	5886	146	Wilson, Carlisle B.
5844	104	McNeill, Norman.	5887	147	Whittington, Wm. E., Jr.
5845	105	Anderson, Glen H.	5888	148	Milan, Harold L.
5846	106	Moore, Bryant E.	5889	149	Bringham, Robert A.
5847	107	Warner, Leo V.	5890	150	Harding, Edward
5848	108	Deas, Howard A.	5891	151	Billings, Earle A.
5849	109	Bobrink, Henry W.	5892	152	Place, Royal H.

* Filipino Cadet

Class of 1919

Graduated June 12, 1918

Cullum Number	Order of General Merit	NAMES	Cullum Number	Order of General Merit	NAMES
5893	1	Dean, John P.	5930	38	Caffey, Eugene M.
5894	2	Timothy, Patrick H. Jr.	5931	39	Gray, Roland M.
5895	3	Casey, Hugh J.	5932	40	Mussil, Julius J.
5896	4	Hamilton, Robert E.	5933	41	Horr, Robert J.
5897	5	Tansey, Patrick H.	5934	42	Hoffman, Charles E.
5898	6	Kramer, Hans.	5935	43	Alexander, Henry M.
5899	7	Matthews, Albert G.	5936	44	Gillespie, James M.
5900	8	Shattuck, Amos B., Jr.	5937	45	Grant, John L.
5901	9	Hewitt, Leland H.	5938	46	Murrill, Hugh A., Jr.
5902	10	Grenata, Michael C.	5939	47	Barragan, Milo B.
5903	11	Smith, Preston W.	5940	48	Axelson, Oscar A.
5904†	12	Wang, Ken	5941	49	Deylitz, Paul L.
5905	13	Kern, Thomas F.	5942	50	Malone, Paul B., Jr.
5906	14	Cruse, Ralph E.	5943	51	Kreber, Leo M.
5907	15	Ross, Lewis T.	5944	52	Gruhn, Ernest W.
5908	16	Stenzel, Roland.	5945	53	Sibert, Edwin L.
5909	17	Baish, Charles F.	5946	54	Aigeltinger, George B.
5910	18	Adcock, Clarence L.	5947	55	Crouch, Edwin H.
5911	19	Rice, Keryn Ap	5948	56	Coogan, William C.
5912	20	Ward, Charles S.	5949	57	Robinson, Joseph S.
5913	21	Underwood, Henry M.	5950	58	Pichel, James F.
5914	22	Newman, James B., Jr.	5951	59	Knight, O'Ferrall
5915	23	Young, James M.	5952	60	Paterson, Roy D.
5916	24	Marshall, James C.	5953	61	Haleston, John
5917	25	Lorence, Walter E.	5954	62	Blanchard, Charles C.
5918	26	Casman, Meyer L.	5955	63	Bell, Clyde B.
5919	27	Clay, Lucius B.	5956	64	Hanley, John L.
5920	28	Mielenz, Lloyd E.	5957	65	Hurt, Paul E.
5921	29	Agnew, Pierre A.	5958	66	Holt, Henry W.
5922	30	Neilson, Alexander M.	5959	67	Bethel, John M.
5923	31	Bishop, Hoel S., Jr.	5960	68	Townslley, Clar'ce P., Jr.
5924	32	McKee, Charles E.	5961	69	Offley, Robert H.
5925	33	Elliott, Robert H.	5962	70	Zachman, John P.
5926	34	Sturgis, Samuel D., Jr.	5963	71	Romer, James H.
5927	35	Nixon, Thomas H.	5964	72	Mesick, John
5928	36	Moore, And'son, T. W.	5965	73	Marks, Albert E.
5929	37	Whitaker, Reginald	5966	74	Cobb, Elton T.

† Foreign Cadet

Cullum Number	Order of General Merit	NAMES	Cullum Number	Order of General Merit	NAMES
5967	75	Tompkins, Francis P.	5999	107	McNamee, Alfred A.
5968	76	Weeks, John A.	6000	108	Catte, Joseph P.
5969	77	Gerhard, Fred W., Jr.	6001	109	Achatz, Francis, Jr.
5970	78	Grupe, Edward A., Jr.	6002	110	Kelley, Harold S.
5971	79	Jadwin, Cornelius C., 2d	6003	111	Boineau, Leon C.
5972	80	Coray, Donald	6004	112	Gould, Harold W.
5973	81	Sucher, Jacob G.	6005	113	Corpening, Maxw'll M.
5974	82	Newman, How'd H. Jr.	6006	114	Richardson, Howard P.
5975	83	Cintron y Ramos, F.	6007	115	Barth, George B.
5976	84	McKee, Richard G.	6008	116	Dye Peter, L. A.
5977	85	Godson, Wm. F. H., Jr.	6009	117	Sherman, Harry B.
5978	86	Stephens, Ernest L. Jr.	6010	118	Turner, Frank J.
5979	87	Young, Nevins D.	6011	119	Ward, Albert F.
5980	88	Barriger, William L.	6012	120	Newland, John T.
5981	89	Miller, Julian K.	6013	121	Tye, Carroll.
5982	90	Fenn, Frederick W.	6014	122	McBride, Benjamin R.
5983	91	Oliphant, Elmer Q.	6015	123	Donaldson, Thos. Q., Jr.
5984	92	Kovarik, Joseph C.	6016	124	Gallagher, Philip E.
5985	93	Manning, Benjamin F..	6017	125	Leeper, Carroll K.
5986	94	George, Paul W.	6018	126	Jones, Edward N., 3d
5987	95	Holman, Jonathan L.	6019	127	Williams, Herbert B.
5988	96	Irish, Wynot R.	6020	128	Lewis, Harold B.
5989	97	Rundell, Francis E.	6021	129	Lifsey, Charlie Q.
5990	98	Machle, Royal A.	6022	130	Wilson, Hugh McC., Jr.
5991	99	Nachman, Leonard R.	6023	131	Francis, Dwight T.
5992	100	Mitchell, Clark H.	6024	132	Davis, William N.
5993	101	Miley, William M.	6025	133	Hazlehurst, Dorr
5994	102	Hudson, George B.	6026	134	Foster, Robert T.
5995	103	Hodges, Duncan	6027	135	Bagby, Robert E.
5996	104	Bellinger, Edmund B.	6028	136	Dando, Edwin B.
5997	105	Wells, Wayne W.	6029	137	Kimble, Fred'k von H.
5998	106	Mewshaw, Harry C.			

Officers of the Association

★ ★ ★

Presidents of the Association

General George S. Greene, Class of 1823.....	1897 to 1898
General David S. Stanley, Class of 1852.....	1898 to 1899
General Egbert L. Viele, Class of 1847.....	1899 to 1900
General John M. Schofield, Class of 1853.....	1900 to 1906
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860.....	1906 to 1907
General Henry L. Abbott, Class of 1854.....	1907 to 1908
General James H. Wilson, Class of 1860.....	1908 to 1909
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860.....	1909 to 1910
General Jacob Ford Kent, Class of (May) 1861.....	1910 to 1911
General John M. Wilson, Class of 1860.....	1911 to 1912
General John W. Barlow, Class of 1861 (May).....	1912 to 1913
General Morris Schaff, Class of 1862.....	1913 to 1914
General Horatio G. Gibson, Class of 1847.....	1914 to 1915
General James M. Whittemore, Class of 1860.....	1915 to 1916
Colonel William R. Livermore, Class of 1865.....	1916 to 1917
General Charles King, Class of 1866.....	1917 to 1918
General Elbert Wheeler, Class of 1875.....	1918 to 1919

Note—Previous to 1897 the senior living graduate was President of the Association.

Secretaries of the Association

Colonel Charles C. Parsons, Class of June, 1861.....	1870 to 1871
Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Class of 1865.....	1871 to 1874
Captain Robert Catlin, Class of 1863.....	1874 to 1878
Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Class of 1872.....	1878 to 1880
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869.....	1880 to 1900
Captain William C. Rivers, Class of 1887.....	1900 to 1903
Captain William R. Smith, Class of 1892.....	1903 to 1907
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869.....	1907 to 1918
Major William A. Ganoe, Class of 1907.....	1918 to 1919

Treasurers of the Association

Prof. Henry L. Kendrick, Class of 1835.....	1870 to 1881
Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, Class of 1869.....	1881 to 1885
Lieutenant Francis J. A. Darr, Class of 1880.....	1885 to 1887
Prof. Edgar W. Bass, Class of 1868.....	1887 to 1899
Captain Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891.....	1899 to 1905
Captain Palmer E. Pierce, Class of 1891.....	1905 to 1907
Prof. Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891.....	1907 to 1919

NECROLOGY.

ABNER SMEAD.

No. 1655. Class of 1854.

Died July 24, 1904, at Salem, Va., aged 71

Abner Smead, born in Georgia and appointed from that state, entered the service on July 1, 1854, as a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, four months later becoming Second Lieutenant of the First Artillery and First Lieutenant on November 22, 1860. He served in garrison at Fort Monroe, Key West, and Fort Moultrie, was a student officer at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and in 1859 participated in the expedition to Harper's Ferry to suppress John Brown's Raid.

He resigned in 1861, (was dropped for so doing), and cast his lot with the Confederacy. He held various staff positions in the Confederate service and attained the grade of Colonel. He was Provost Marshal of Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, and later served as Inspector General on the staff of General Early in the raid on Washington in 1864.

After the war, he studied medicine, taught mathematics in the University of Virginia, and practiced medicine in that state until 1877 when he went to California. He was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences at the St. Augustine College at Benicia for some years, and then went to Oregon where he became Contract Surgeon with the rank of Captain, and in 1885-86 Medical Officer at the Government works in progress at the Cascades of the Columbia. Later he practiced medicine at the town of Fossil in Oregon until 1890, when he returned to the East. He then practiced medicine in the town of Salem, Virginia, until his death, which occurred on July 24, 1904, from angina pectoris.

In early life he married Miss Gordon, the sister of a classmate, George A. Gordon, and the daughter of Captain Gordon of the Navy. She survived him only a few months, dying at Richmond, Virginia, in October, 1905.

—(The above is largely taken from General Henry L. Abbott's "Half Century of a West Point Class, 1850 to 1854.")

JOHN BROGNARD SHINN.

No. 1728. Class of 1856.

Died November 1, 1904, at Washington, D. C., aged 72.

John Brognard Shinn was born in Bordentown, N. J., March 6, 1833, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio. He entered the Academy in 1852 and graduated No. 18 in his class on July 1, 1856. He became Second Lieutenant of Artillery, served in the Indian Country and on the Pacific Coast, and was brevetted Major in 1865 for "arduous and meritorious service in successfully bringing his battery across the Yuma and Gila deserts, and for faithful service in New Mexico." He was honorably discharged at his own request on December 27, 1870.

From 1871 to 1874 he was engaged as Assistant Civil Engineer upon the New York Harbor and Atlantic Seaboard Fortifications. From 1877 to 1879 he was Assistant Civil Engineer upon the Waterway south of Norfolk, Va., and on August 1, 1879, he entered the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., where he was employed until his death, November 1, 1904.

In the Land Office he was engaged in the Division of Surveys in the examination of the notes of surveys executed in the field to test their accuracy. He also revised and rewrote the Manual of Instruction issued by the Land Office in 1890. About this time he devoted much time to astronomical work and prepared for the above volume a table in which all the data necessary to make an observation for Azimuth at any hour of any day or year for a period of ten years is condensed on two pages. This table was copied in J. B. Johnson's Theory and Practice of Surveying, and was subsequently extended by Major Shinn for publication in Trautwine.

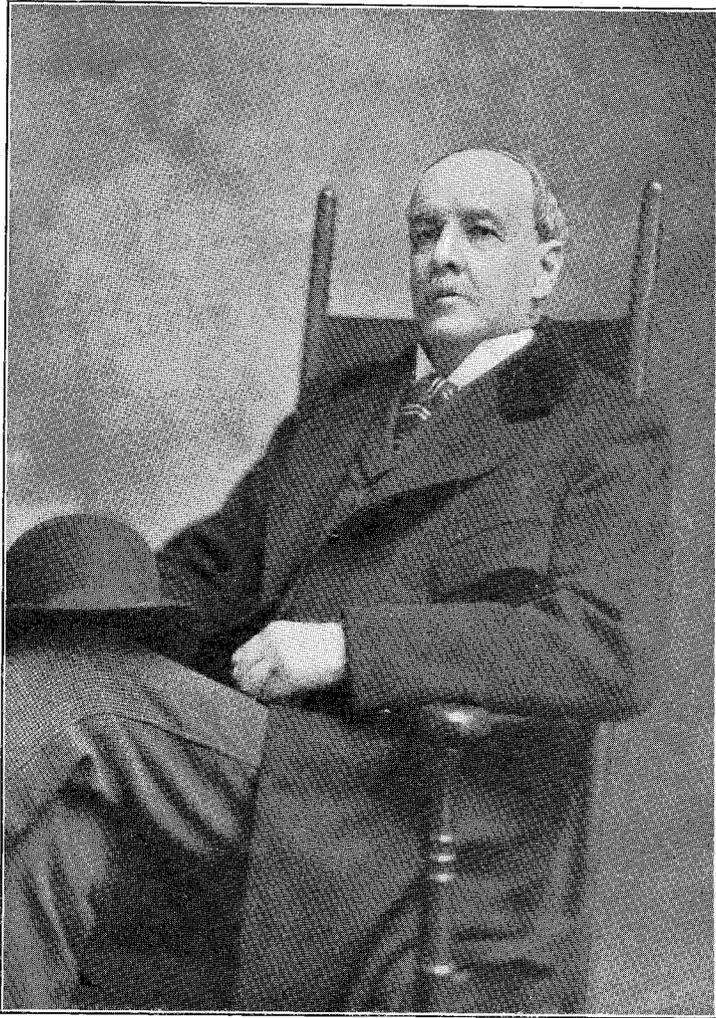
On January 15, 1874, he was married to Janet Bryan Street.

ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 1812. Class of 1858.

Died December 16, 1906, at Knoxville, Tenn., aged 72.

Andrew Jackson, son of the adopted son of General Andrew Jackson, was born at the Hermitage, Tennessee, April 4, 1834. He entered the Military Academy July 1, 1853, and was graduated on July 1, 1858, and commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry, in May of the following year. His first year of service was at the Cavalry School at Carlisle, Pa. In 1859-60 he was on frontier duty at Fort Cobb in the Indian Territory, and in 1860 was with the Kiowa and Comanche



COLONEL ANDREW JACKSON



LIEUTENANT FRANK S. RICE.

Expedition, being engaged in the skirmish near Grand Saline, Kansas, on August 6 of that year. He then served at Fort Smith, Arkansas, until May 7, 1861, when he resigned and cast his lot with the Confederacy. He assisted in the organization of the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery at Fort Pillow and was elected Colonel of that regiment, the Lieutenant-Colonel being Robert Sterling, the Major W. F. Hoodley. He remained in command of the regiment until it surrendered at Vicksburg.

A member of his staff writes of him:

"I never heard an oath or an ugly word fall from his lips. He was a timid man in the presence of strangers and especially so in the presence of ladies. He was quick to make up his mind as to what action to pursue and very firm when he decided. In battle he was very calm, his voice firm and his whole bearing gave great confidence to his men. He was very tall, (fully half of his body was above the protection of the parapet,) yet I never saw him dodge at the near passage of a bullet or the passing of a shell. He was careful to give every one credit. I have a report of his now before me in which he mentions for bravery several of his officers and fourteen of his men. He was a gentleman and a soldier, every inch of him."

At the close of the war, he was released from Camp Chase where he had been held prisoner, and turned his attention to agriculture in the south, caring for his widowed mother at the Hermitage until her death in 1888. He then removed to Cincinnati where he entered the Internal Revenue Service under President Cleveland, holding his position until failing health compelled his retirement.

He died in Knoxville, Tennessee, December 16, 1906, in his 73rd year. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Amy A. Jackson, and by two sons, both now in the service in France; Sergeant Andrew Jackson, Field Artillery Brigade, and Corporal Albert M. Jackson of the Canadian Forestry Corps.

FRANK SABINUS RICE

No. 2514. Class of 1874.

Died May 17, 1910, at Bakersfield, California, aged 59.

Frank Sabinus Rice was born in Ohio and entered the Military Academy from that state on July 1, 1870. Four years later, he graduated No. 6 in his class and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, First Artillery. After a three weeks leave, he was returned to the Academy for the remainder of the summer as Assistant Instructor in Artillery tactics and as Assistant Professor in the Department of Philosophy. He then had a short tour at Key West, Florida, from

which post he went to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, 1875-76. Upon graduation from the school, he was stationed for three months at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, after which he was on duty for a year in the Signal Service at Fort Whipple, Va. In November, 1877, he was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Michigan Military University where he remained until April, 1879. He then returned to Fort Warren for a year, 1879-80, becoming a First Lieutenant on July 1, 1879. In 1880-81 he was stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., thence to the Presidio of San Francisco which he left in October, 1882, on a six months sick leave. In the spring of 1883 he rejoined his regiment at Fort Mason, Cal., where he served for the next six years, or until compelled by ill health to go upon sick leave. He was retired February 20, 1891, for disability contracted in line of duty.

Within a few years after his retirement he became Assistant Manager of the Kern County Land Company of Bakersfield, Cal., also Vice President and Manager of the First National Bank of Bakersfield, Vice President of the Producer's Savings Bank of Bakersfield, and Vice President of the People's Mutual Building and Loan Association of Bakersfield.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, he became on May 9, 1898, Major of the First California Artillery, U. S. Volunteers. On November 6, 1898, he sailed with his command for Manila, where he arrived on December 6. He was stationed at Cavite and Provost Marshal of the District until February 9, 1899, when he was placed in command of outpost near San Roque until June, 1899. He left the Islands on July 22, arrived in San Francisco on August 24, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service on September 21, 1899.

He returned to Bakersfield where he resumed his occupations which had been interrupted by his foreign service, and where he resided until his death which occurred on May 17, 1910, when he was within two months of the age of sixty.

CHARLES C. CAMPBELL.

No. 1911. Class of 1861 (May).

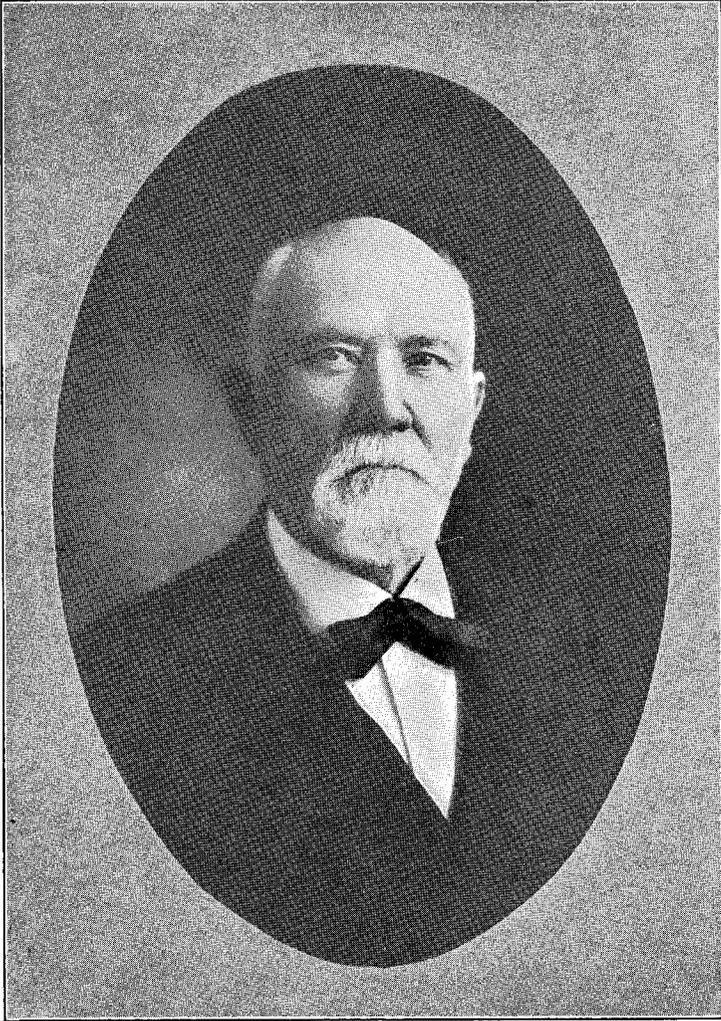
Died January 25, 1912, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 74.

Charles Carroll Campbell was admitted to the Military Academy from Missouri on July 1, 1856, graduated on May 6, 1861, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry, but tendering his resignation shortly thereafter, he was dismissed on June 6.

He held various positions in the Confederate service. He organized the First Missouri Infantry at Bowling Green, Ky., and was



MAJOR CHARLES C. CAMPBELL



LIEUTENANT ALFRED BECK CHAPMAN

second in command of that regiment at the Battle of Shiloh. Later he was in charge of the Arsenal at Atlanta, Ga., and was Chief of Ordnance on the staff of General Joseph Wheeler during the siege of Atlanta. He opposed Sherman's March to the Sea. In 1865 he was paroled at New Orleans and returned to St. Louis where he took up his residence. He later took a position in the office of the U. S. District Engineer at St. Louis, which position he held until his death.

The above information is supplied by his son, Mr. T. C. Campbell, of St. Louis.

ALFRED BECK CHAPMAN.

No. 1659. Class of 1854.

Died January 16, 1915, at San Gabriel, California, aged 85.

Alfred Beck Chapman was born in Greensboro, Alabama, September 6, 1829; entered the Military Academy September 1, 1850, and was graduated July 1, 1854, when he was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. In the following spring he became a Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery and two weeks later was transferred to the First Dragoons. In 1854-55 he took part in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida, in 1856 was on frontier duty at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and in 1857 participated in the Gila Expedition, being engaged against the Apaches in the combat on the Gila River, June 27, 1857. In 1858-59 he was stationed at Fort Buchanan, N. M., and at Fort Tejon, California, and was in action against hostile Mojave Indians at Beall's Crossing of the Colorado River, Cal., January 9, 1859. He became First Lieutenant on January 6, 1859. During the next two years he was stationed at Fort Crook, Cal., and at Fort Churchill, Nevada. He resigned May 14, 1861.

Upon severing his connection with the Army, he moved to Los Angeles where until 1879 he practiced law, giving his attention especially to suits involving land titles, concerning which he soon became a recognized authority.

He was married twice. His first wife, the eldest daughter of Judge Jonathan R. Scott, bore him three sons and three daughters and died in 1882. Several years later he married Miss Mary L. Stephens.

In 1869 he purchased an extensive ranch near San Gabriel to which he moved upon his retirement from the law. Here he devoted himself to the cultivation of citrus fruits and walnuts. He imported the finest varieties of oranges to be found. Contrary to the common practice, he allowed the branches of the citrus trees to grow close

to the ground, thus shading the roots and retaining the moisture. The success he achieved led to an entire change in the methods of cultivation which had hitherto prevailed.

He was a lover of nature and a great reader and student and he died revered and regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances to whom by his kindly thought, his good will and his exemplary life he had endeared himself.

* * *

JOHN ADAIR.

No. 1900. Class of May, 1861.

Died November 20, 1915, at Astoria, Oregon, aged 76.

John Adair was born in Kentucky, appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Oregon, entered July 1, 1856, and was graduated on May 6, 1861. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, and in the following September became First Lieutenant, First Cavalry. He served for a short time at the Cavalry School at Carlisle, Pa., but his sympathies were with the Confederacy and on this account he was dismissed December 29, 1861.

He returned to the Pacific Coast and was a miner from 1861 to 1869; he engaged in salmon packing at Astoria, Oregon, and at Canoe Pass, Fraser River, from 1875 to 1885; he was President and General Manager of the Oregon and Washington Salmon Hatching Company from 1877 to 1879; he organized the Oregon State Militia and was Adjutant General of Oregon from 1875 to 1879, and was a farmer and live stock breeder in Clatsop County, Oregon, from 1885 to the time of his death.

PETER ELMENDORF SLOAN.

No. 2113. Class of 1865.

Died June 8, 1916, at New Jersey State Hospital, Morris Plains, New Jersey, aged 71.

Peter Elmendorf Sloan upon graduation on June 23, 1865, received commissions as both Second and First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry. He remained in the service less than three years, during which time he was stationed at Augusta, Ga.; at Newport Barracks, Ky.; at Little Rock, Ark.; at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; and at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. He resigned January 13, 1868. For a number of years past he has been an inmate of an asylum.

BENJAMIN SAMUEL WEVER.

No. 2861. Class of 1880.

Died August 15, 1916, at New York, N. Y., aged 58.

Benjamin Samuel Wever was born in Michigan, February 1, 1858. He entered the Military Academy in 1876, graduated four years later and was promoted to Second Lieutenant 1st Infantry. For the next six years he was on frontier duty in Texas and in Arizona taking part in the Geronimo campaign in 1886. He then served in California, at David's Island, N. Y., at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and in 1889 returned to California. While stationed at Benicia Barracks he absented himself without leave on June 5, 1891, and remaining absent, was dropped as a deserter, September 10, 1891.

For a while he was employed on a new water supply for the city of Montreal and was later with a gold mining company in the Black Hills of Dakota. In 1895 he entered the service of the City of New York as a draftsman in the Dock Department. In 1899 he was appointed Assistant Engineer in that department and remained until September, 1905, when he was transferred to the Board of Water Supply and placed in charge of the drafting. He held this position until November, 1911, when he was transferred to the Department of Parks, Borough of Queens. He was Acting Chief Engineer until April, 1913, when he resigned to accept the position as Assistant Engineer in the Department of Finance, Borough of Manhattan, where he was employed in the investigation of contracts.

Because of ill-health, he resigned from the service of the city January 1, 1916. He died August 15th of that year of arteriosclerosis.

(He left a widow and a son, addresses unknown.)

JOHN H. BEACOM

No. 2957. Class of 1882.

Died September 17, 1916, at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, aged 59.

John H. Beacom was born in Ohio and was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy July 1, 1878; he graduated and was promoted in the Army as Second Lieutenant June 13, 1882 and was assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry. While assigned to this regiment he served on frontier duty at Fort Assinniboine, Montana, until April 19, 1883 when he was transferred to the Third Infantry. While with this organization he served at Fort Shaw, and Fort Missoula, Montana. He became a First Lieutenant January 20, 1888 and

remained with this organization at Fort Meade until October 3, 1889: from there he went to the Torpedo School at Willett's Point, N. Y., where he remained on duty several years. Later he was transferred to the Sixth Infantry and from 1892 to 1915 he served on the General Staff at the various Army Service Schools and with the Sixth Infantry and was then sent away on detached service; he was later returned and became a Major in the Sixth Infantry and again sent away on detached service. In 1915 he was returned for the third time to the Sixth Infantry as Colonel; when this regiment was stationed at Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas. While at Camp Cotton Colonel Beacom made many improvements which benefitted the enlisted personnel of the command. On March 13, 1916, when the regiment was ordered to Columbus, New Mexico, Colonel Beacom was placed in command of the First Provisional Brigade of Infantry, Punitive Expedition. He commanded this Brigade during the entire march southward and until the Punitive Expedition went into permanent quarters at various points in the State of Chihuahua. During this march he was most attentive to the needs of officers and enlisted men, going out of his way on many occasions to care for individuals.

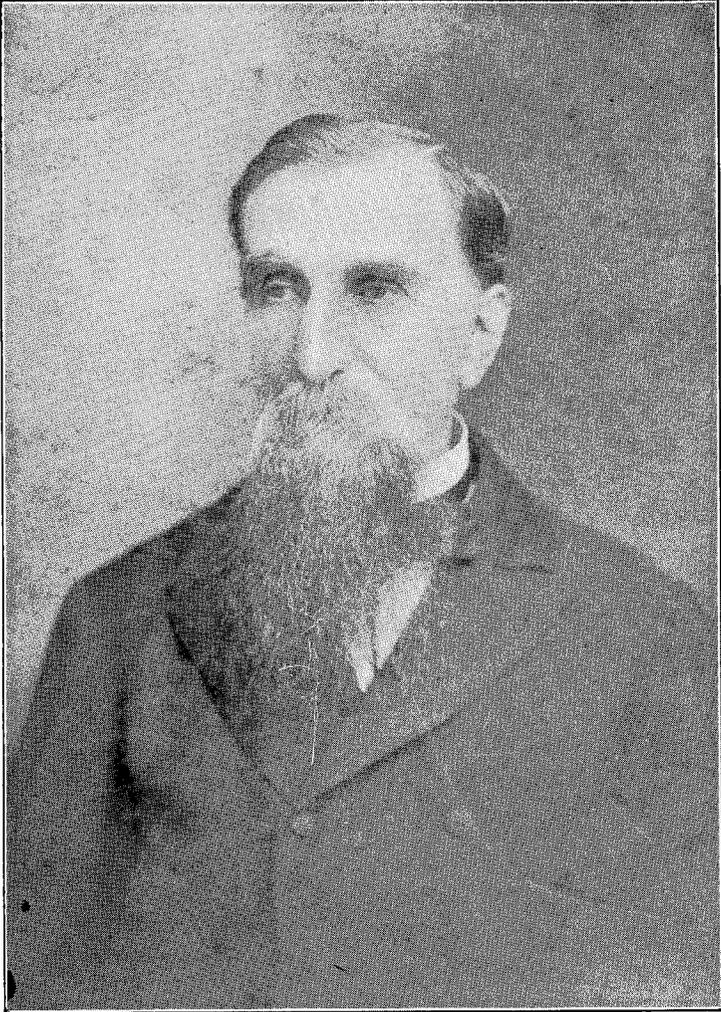
Colonel Beacom was a great believer in having men trained for marching at all times; it was through his belief in the marching power of our Infantry that he was able to change stations with his Brigade, a distance of thirty-five miles, in less than thirty-five hours, during the extreme summer heat.

On September 15, 1916, Colonel Beacom received orders to proceed to Calexico, California, to take command of that border district. Rather than ride to Colonia Dublan and from there to Columbus in truck train as was the custom, he preferred to ride his own horse. He made the sixty mile march between El Valle and Colonia Dublan in less than twenty-four hours.

After reporting to General Pershing at Colonia Dublan, and while engaged in conversation with that officer Colonel Beacom was suddenly stricken with heart disease; he was removed to the Advance Base Hospital; he received a second attack about two hours later which caused his death.

His conscientious performance of his duty, extending over a period of thirty-four years, won for him the admiration and respect of those serving with him. In the death of Colonel Beacom the Army lost one of its best officers; the regiment a conscientious and just commander.

Military services of Colonel Beacom were held at El Paso, Texas, and the remains were sent to his former home, Wellsville, Ohio.



CAPTAIN SAMUEL B. McINTIRE

SAMUEL BATES McINTIRE.

No. 1989. Class of 1862.

Died June 14, 1917, at Houston, Minn., aged 78.

The military record of Samuel Bates McIntire is highly creditable. Graduating on June 17, 1862, and being commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, he joined the Army of the Potomac at once, participated in the Peninsular Campaign, July-August, 1862, and in the campaign in northern Virginia, being engaged in the battle of Manassas, where he was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services. Shortly after, he was engaged in the Battle of Antietam and in the skirmish at Shepardstown. In the Rappahannock Campaign, December, 1862, to June, 1863, he was engaged in the Battle of Chancellorsville, and in the Pennsylvania Campaign, June-July, 1863, was engaged in several skirmishes in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va. In the Rapidan Campaign, October to December, 1863, he was engaged in skirmishes at Morton's Ford, Culpeper and Bealton Station. In the Richmond Campaign, May to August, 1864, he was engaged in the combat at Todd's Tavern, participated in Sheridan's Raid to Haxall's Landing, engaged in the combats at Yellow Tavern and Hawes' Shop, participated in Sheridan's Raid towards Charlottesville, was engaged in the Battle of Trevillian Station and in the Assault at Deep Bottom. In the Shenandoah Campaign, August, 1864, to April, 1865, he was engaged in the Action of White Post, the Battle of Opequan and the Action at Front Royal, and was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Winchester, Va. He participated in the actions at Luray, at Mount Jackson and at Waynesboro, and in the Battle of Cedar Creek.

Upon the conclusion of the War, he served for two years at the Presidio of San Francisco and for two years more was Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Alaska, with station at New Archangel. He was honorably discharged at his own request, October 1, 1870, and took up his abode at Houston, Minn., where he spent the remainder of his life.

He took active part in local affairs, became Counselor at Law, Village Attorney and Justice of the Peace. In 1905 he became President of the School Board, holding this office until his death, which occurred on June 14, 1917.

(In the earlier Cadet Register his name is spelled Macintire; in his first Class Register it is spelled Mackintire.)

JACOB RHODES RIBLETT

No. 2431. Class of 1872.

Died June 19, 1917, at Bellaire, Michigan, aged 72.

Riblett was born in the State of Illinois in March, 1845, and was 23 years and 3 months old, at the date of his entrance to the United States Military Academy on June 1, 1868.

Prior to his admission to West Point he had worked at the Printer's trade.

He served from August 9, 1862, to August 2, 1865, as a Private and Hospital Steward in the 108th Illinois Infantry during the war of the Rebellion.

There were also two other civil war soldiers who entered with the Class of 1872. These were A. E. Wood and Charles Buchanan, who were also over 23 years of age at the time of their admission. They were admitted under a special act of Congress authorizing to men entrance until they were 24 years of age who had served in the Civil War.

Riblett was my room mate during the first six months of the Fourth Class Course at the Academy. He possessed a remarkable memory, and had only to read a lesson over once to know it and remember it. He studied his lessons the least time of any one I knew at West Point, yet he graduated number twenty-one in his class. Had he devoted as much time to his lessons as the average cadet did, he would have graduated much higher.

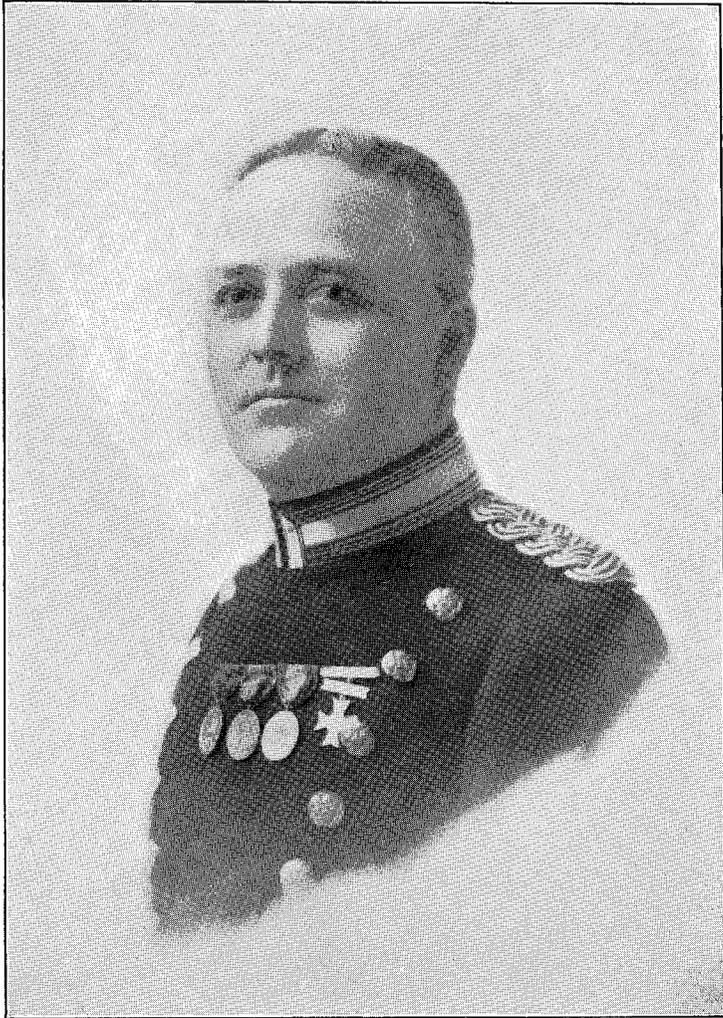
For a man of his age, and one who had seen then three years of actual warfare and had gotten out of the habit of studying, it is remarkable that he was able to stand so well in his class, which shows that he had more than ordinary ability for learning.

Riblett was contented to float with the tide, and had very little ambition to get ahead of his fellow beings.

Soon after graduation he married and was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Fifth Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Scott, Kansas, September 28 to October 9, 1872 and at Fort Dodge, Kansas, from the latter date until he resigned May 1, 1873.

In passing thru Fort Dodge in March, 1873, I saw Riblett and his wife who were then living there, as also were our classmates Henry and Nichols, all three of whom resigned their commissions early and entered civil life, and now have all passed over the Great Divide.

After resigning from the army Riblett engaged in the newspaper publishing and the printing business. For four years he published the Rapid City Rustler at Rapid City, Michigan, and afterwards moved to Alden and published the Alden Argus.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ERNEST B. GOSE

At the time of his death, June 19, 1917, he was working in a printing office at Bellaire, Mich., and in passing a press in operation, his arm was caught and he was pulled into the machinery and killed.
F. WEST.

ALEXANDER L. MORTON.

No. 2242. Class of 1868.

Died June 26, 1917, at Southampton, N. Y., aged 71.

Alexander L. Morton, born in the state of Kentucky and appointed and admitted to the U. S. Military Academy from the state of Missouri July 1, 1864, was graduated and promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant 5th Artillery, June 15, 1868. From the date of his graduation up to the date of his resignation, October 31, 1885, he served at various army posts; from October 8, 1874, to November 1, 1879, he was on duty at the Military Academy as instructor of Infantry tactics.

The following appeared in an issue of the New York Times at the date of his death:

"Colonel Alexander L. Morton, 71 years old, for many years a practicing lawyer in Manhattan, died at his summer home in Southampton, L. I., on Monday. Colonel Morton was a graduate of Columbia Law School, and was on duty at West Point following the civil war. He was one of the founders of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and was a member of the University Club of Manhattan and the Meadow Club of Southampton. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. Sydney S. Breese."

ERNEST BERTRAND GOSE

No. 3378. Class 1890.

Died June 29, 1917, at National City, Cal., aged 48.

Ernest Bertrand Gose, the son of Charles C. and Cynthia J. Gose, was born November 15, 1868, on a farm near Kinderbrook, Illinois. He attended a country school at Kinderbrook until he entered high school at Barry, Illinois. Before graduating from high school, he received a Congressional appointment to the United States Military Academy and left his country home for West Point and those appalling entrance examinations. "Kid Gose" as he was lovingly called by his classmates and friends, was only a lad of seventeen and barely 5 feet 2 inches tall when he reported to the Military Academy in June, 1886, and having successfully passed the required examina-

tions was launched upon his military career. His happy disposition and cheerful performance of every task carried him successfully through the hard grind of the next four years.

In the first class year, he had the pride and privilege of wearing the sash and chevrons of a Cadet Lieutenant. His red sash, handled with affectionate memories and carefully repacked at each move, was treasured until that, with all his belongings, was destroyed in the San Francisco fire. This loss he sustained with his usual optimism.

He was a rare type of man of the highest calibre; and had thousand and one splendid traits, of which a keen sense of humor and a bright outlook on life were among the chief characteristics. Always to be depended upon to do the right thing in the right way, he ever demonstrated qualities which inspired the affectionate admiration and appreciation of his brother officers.

"Kid" Gose graduated June 12, 1890, and was assigned Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry, stationed at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. Shortly after he joined, the Regiment was ordered to the Rosebud Agency in North Dakota to take part in the Sioux Indian Campaign. At Pine Ridge, North Dakota, he saw his first warfare in the bitter winter of the Northwest.

The Regiment was ordered to Fort McKinney, Wyoming, from this point, and on December 29 and 30, 1890, he made a continuous march with his company of 47 miles without camp or bivouac, with the thermometer ranging from 10 below zero during the day to 42 below at night.

At Fort McKinney he settled down to company duty with "H" Company of the Eighth Infantry with an occasional detail to the target range at Bellevue, near Omaha, Nebraska, until in December, 1894, Fort McKinney was abandoned and the Eighth Infantry sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

In July, 1895, "H" Company, of which he was Second Lieutenant, went in to the Teton Basin in Idaho on the report of a rising among the Bannock Indians.

On May 26, 1897, he was married at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to Frances Myrick Elliott, only daughter of Mrs. E. N. Jones, wife of then Lieutenant, now Colonel, E. N. Jones, U. S. Army, having received the coveted "next grade" a few days previously, and orders to join the Thirteenth Infantry, then stationed at Governors' Island, New York. He was First Lieutenant of Company "D" of that regiment.

He sailed for Cuba with the Thirteenth Infantry in 1898, taking part in the battle of San Juan Hill. Like a great many of the men who took part in the Cuban Campaign, he developed a serious illness en route home and was ill at Montauk Point for some time.

In April, 1899, the Thirteenth Infantry crossed the continent and the Pacific for the Philippine Islands and there "D" Company was soon in the thick of the fighting then going on.

The first engagement was around Pasay Church, outside Manila. Then the Thirteenth marched south with General Schwarm's Expedition and took part in the battle of Zapote River Bridge. At this battle Captain Saffold, standing next to him, received a fatal wound and with the bullets raining about them, Lieutenant Gose held the Captain in his arms and put his fingers in the wound to stay the flow of blood until assistance could reach them.

After this affair in the South, the Thirteenth joined General Wheaton's Expedition in Northern Luzon and saw hard service about Dagupin. In December, 1899, Lieutenant Gose was promoted to a Captaincy and joined the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Tayug in Northern Luzon. Here he acted as Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry returned to the United States in July, 1902, and he with "I" Company, of which he was Captain, went to Missoula, Montana. In 1903, General Buchanan, then Colonel of the Twenty-fourth, made Captain Gose Regimental Adjutant and he moved to Fort Harrison, Montana. He returned to the Philippines with the Twenty-fourth Infantry in January, 1906. That regiment was stationed on the Island of Leyte during the Pulajane Insurrection and Captain Gose was adjutant of the field forces during his entire stay in the Philippines from 1906 to 1908. He returned to the United States in March of the latter year, the Twenty-fourth Infantry taking station at Madison Barracks, New York.

He was detailed to the Army School of the Line in 1910 and as a distinguished graduate of that school, he passed into the Staff College in 1911. During the Summer of 1911 he was with the Field Maneuver Division in San Antonio, Texas.

In May, 1912, he was promoted Major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry but remained to graduate from the Staff College, joining the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Fort Wright, near Spokane, Washington, in October of that year.

In January, 1913, he again took passage on the Pacific, but this time only as far as Honolulu. He served at Schofield Barracks as Major of the Twenty-fifth until in July, 1915, he was detailed Inspector General of the Hawaiian Department and lived in Honolulu.

He had hardly reached San Francisco on his return from Honolulu in April, 1916, when he was stricken, while en route to Chicago, Illinois, as Inspector General of the Central Department, with a violent congestion of the kidneys. It later developed that years of hard tropical service had caused a fatal kidney disease. The doctors suggested that they could "patch him up for light service" until he reached his colonelcy but with his usual fair mindedness he said if he could not do the work of his grade he would prefer to be retired

and leave the place open to someone who could. He was retired from active service as Lieutenant Colonel on September 16, 1916, and settled in San Diego, California.

To a man who was always reaching out to do something, to be suddenly confronted by the doctors' verdict that he must take care of himself and do nothing, was equal to a sentence of death. That he did not worry or brood over himself was due to his happy nature. After our declaration of war with Germany he was offered an Inspector General's position in any place he would indicate he cared to live. That he was forced to return that offer with the indorsement that he was physically unable to do the work, was one of the hardest tasks he ever performed.

Overcoming his extreme suffering as he did all other mortal difficulties, he received his last promotion as he did his first, with a high faith and a brave front, and "with a wave of the hand and a pleasant smile," he wandered off to that unknown land on June 29, 1917.

He leaves a wife, Frances Elliott Gose, daughter of Mrs. E. N. Jones, wife of Colonel E. N. Jones, Forty-fourth Infantry, and a son, Elliott Beckley Gose. He is also survived by his mother and brother, Charles Jones Gose, who are living in Kinderbrook.

ROBERT CRAIG.

No. 2134. Class of 1866.

Died July 4, 1917, at Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 74.

In the motley array of youngsters just entering the Military Academy in June, 1862, was a keen-faced, silent lad from Pennsylvania — a lad with big eyes of bluish gray and the complexion of a blushing girl. Neat as a new pin in his dress, quick to learn the drill, attending closely to his own business and accepting new cadet conditions and old cadet comments with equal serenity, no member of the Plebe class worried through the ten weeks of intensive training as then administered in camp, with less friction than "Bob" Craig. His was a philosophic but by no means sluggish temperament.

Born at Lehigh Gap, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1843, the grandson of a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary army, (Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Craig, later General) Robert Craig inherited the sturdy virtues of a line of forbears to whom frugality, integrity and temperance were matters of course. His father, Thomas Craig, was a merchant in moderate circumstances who strove to give his sons an education better than he himself had enjoyed, and, after the early years in the village school, entered the youngest at Allentown Sem-



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT CRAIG

inary in 1856, when the lad was barely thirteen. Five years at this excellent school prepared him for his matriculation at Lafayette College where he was just completing the freshman year when notified by the Hon. Phillip Johnson, of Easton, Pennsylvania, that he had been selected to represent their congressional district at West Point.

And so it happened that few who entered in June, 1862, came to the National Academy better prepared for its exacting course than Craig of Pennsylvania; few, indeed, not more than six or eight, had had his advantages. Yale, Columbia, Amherst, Kenyon and Lafayette had each contributed one candidate. Three there were who, without college training, had been well grounded in the humanities and in mathematics, but three-fourths of those who entered the academic race on September 1, in 1862, had only a common school education. Several there were who had not even that.

Those were the days when the Corps of Cadets for anything in the way of entertainment was thrown upon its own resources. From August 28th until the 1st of June life was well nigh monastic in its dreary and rigid monotony. No hops, no concerts, no calisthenics or gymnastic training, indeed no gymnasium worthy the name; no base ball, foot ball, hand ball,—nothing but the annual minstrel show, staged by the Corps itself. We rode in the damp darkness of the old riding hall; we danced during release from quarters on wintry evenings in the fencing hall of the "Old Academic," with each other for partners. For exercise we walked "extras" in the area, and for amusement we made night hideous in the halls of barracks, rolling the huge lignum vitae bowling balls and the iron cans of the barrack police down the resounding stairways, and scattering to our rooms with weird catcalls when the inspectors of sub-division, lantern-bearing, burst from their rooms. In diabolism of this character none could compare in fertility of invention with the appointees sent in the fall of 1863 to fill from the ranks of the volunteers at the fighting front the vacancies left unclaimed by the South. Young fellows who had campaigned two years in Virginia or in the West, who had fought at Antietam and Gettysburg, at Shiloh, Stone River and Vicksburg found the humdrum life at the Academy well nigh unbearable. Those were the days and nights when the officer-in-charge was almost a negligible quantity, when the cadet officer of the day was the only functionary apt to descend upon a midnight escapade, and, as he had only one available line of approach, his coming was generally signalled in abundant time. Moreover, those were times in which the purchasing power of the cadet dollar a day was about one-fourth that which it had been in 1860, with the result that the Corps was in debt and well nigh in destitution, in many cases hatless, shoeless, coatless, even shirtless. No parades or drills could be held in the late autumn of 1863, as reported by our commandant, because

nearly half the corps were excused even from marching to meals. No wonder mischief was afoot, with plebes and yearlings for active participants and almost all the seniors in active sympathy.

Moreover, these were days when cadet mess bills reached their highest and cadet mess fare its lowest point. Men sometimes marched back hungry from supper, and "cooking in quarters after taps" became a report of constant occurrence. The class of 1867, largely made up from young veterans of two year's service at the front, started and long maintained a complete kitchen in the east tower, and an equally complete billard room in the cellar of the barracks—the latter, indeed, escaping discovery until the late autumn of 1866.

Those were days when we were equipped with two or three kinds of dress hat, four kinds of forage cap, two kinds of overcoat and several kinds of shoe, and all this meant as near an approach to demoralization as ever was known at the Academy since Sylvanus Thayer made it a soldier school; all this was provocative of laxity in discipline, all this led to neglect of studies, but there was a certain steady, sturdy element in each class that could not be tempted from the path of duty, and Craig was a shining example.

Nor in so refraining did he suffer in the least degree in the loss of good will on the part of his merrier classmates. Meddling in no man's affairs, he claimed the right to attend to his own unchallenged. The challenge, in fact, came from Craig himself when once he heard of a sneering comment. Even then the affair was conducted in accordance with Craig's own conception of the cadet code governing such matters. He was just about going on a brief furlough. He did not choose to spoil the home-coming by appearing with a possible black eye or battered features. "We'll settle this later," said he, and no sooner had he reported his return to the cadet officer-of-the-day than his second was sent to the aggressor. The meeting came off at once, and Craig's straight-fisted science straightway put a chagrined antagonist out of commission. Nobody expected silent, unobtrusive Bob Craig to put up such a whirlwind fight. Nobody ever experimented thereafter.

For Craig was a man everybody held in respect. He sought no intimacies. He was courteous, if not cordial. He said he had to study hard to master the long lessons dealt out to us, and could take no chances. Every examination lopped off just so many of our laggards, but Craig sailed serenely on, keeping mid channel between the head and the foot. Monarchs in mathematics were most of the first section men; he could not hope to cope with them, but he would not sink to the "immortals."

And all through the four long years he hewed to that line, diligent, faithful, prompt and soldierly, a model in dress, deportment and equipment, a model in purity of thought and speech. No man ever

heard him say a ribald word. Temperance, soberness and chastity, the virtues so earnestly enjoined, seemed his by nature, and when in June, 1866, came the final summing up, and the 39 survivors of the original four score were aligned in order of general standing, while Craig held only midway in scholarship, no man in the class stood higher in respect and esteem.

It was a bad time to enter the army. Everybody was war weary; nearly everybody was "sick of the sight of soldiers," as I more than once heard it. Scattered in small garrisons all over the land, the fighting force of the nation found itself, except on the Indian frontier, with little to do. The elders sat for hours, taking their toddies and talking over the war. The juniors had their choice of listening, following suit, or cutting loose for themselves, and the same quiet self-discipline which had steered Craig safely through the monotonous days at the Point, stood him in good stead now. Assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Artillery, promoted within a year to his First Lieutenancy, he performed routine garrison duty only a little while, was then selected for instruction in signal work and weather forecasting at the school started by General Myer in Washington, and here held station for many years.

It was while at Washington on signal duty that Craig met the charming and accomplished woman who became his wife. Annie Bowling Mahon, eight years younger than himself, was the daughter of a gentleman of the old school, David Wilson Mahon, long the first auditor of the United States treasury. The marriage took place on the 4th of February, 1874, and to that union in the course of years were born five sons and one daughter, all of whom now survive him.

It seems to have been an ideal match. He was so thoroughly the refined, retiring, modest gentleman; she the intellectual, home-loving gentlewoman. Society as seen at the Capital had little attraction for Craig. The fireside, the companionship of his wife and children, the plans for their care and education, the duties of his profession and the occasional meeting with chosen comrades and friends were far more to his taste than the glare and glamour of ballroom or banquet.

For twenty-five years after his marriage Craig continued on active duty. Promotion being dead in the line he sought and won in 1888, after 22 years as a subaltern, a captaincy in the quartermaster's department which he gladly abandoned two years later for a similar grade in his favorite branch, the signal corps. This enabled him to reach the gold leaves of a major in 1897, thirty-one years after graduation, and a lieutenant colonelcy in 1898. He had served faithfully, unobtrusively, thirty-two years when finally declared by a retiring board incapacitated for active duty by disability incident

to the service. and in December, 1899, was relieved and placed on the retired list. Two years earlier it was evident to his daily associates that Craig's health was suffering, notwithstanding which fact, he was on duty in New Orleans in 1897, during the overflow, was sent to Santiago de Cuba November 1898 in connection with the telegraph lines of the Signal Corps, and in the early summer of 1899 was ordered to duty in the Philippines during the height of the insurrection as Chief Signal Officer, but here the physicians interposed and he was placed on sick leave until retired for disability in line of duty December 1, 1899.

Uneventful as was Craig's long service, most of it in and about Washington city, he had occasional detached work, as in building telegraph lines in the far northwest and in Cuba, but all of it was thorough, conscientious and complete. Craig's work never failed to stand every test, and to triumph over every criticism.

And, as his work was ever beyond criticism, so was his sterling character something beyond cavil. The men with whom he most foregathered, especially the few whose company he sought when death had robbed him of his devoted wife, are a unit in their estimate. Dr. Yarrow, who served with him in the old days at Fort McHenry and held him in honor ever thereafter, has written "As a close personal friend for over forty years, I can say I never knew a more honorable gentleman or one more devoted to his profession." It was Dr. Yarrow, too, who tells of Craig's sensitiveness to the possible criticism of envious souls as to his long absence from the regiment. It was no fault of Craig's. He proved to be one of the best meteorologists in the signal corps, as well as one of its most efficient officers, and the Chief simply would not listen to repeated requests to be returned to regimental duty.

Captain Robert G. Carter, of the class of 1870, who was one of Craig's constant associates during the last years of his life, writes convincingly of Craig's purity of speech and character. Patience and forbearance he had indeed, for even in one of his greatest disappointments no word escaped his lips. Retired after thirty-seven years of service with no higher rank than that of Lieut.-Colonel, he had sought with certain others of his day, the increased grade accorded by congress for service in the civil war, basing his claim that the Corps of Cadets in July, 1863, had been posted with loaded rifles and shotted guns to defend the Academy from a projected attack during the draft riots of that eventful summer. Oddly enough, no record of the stationing of picked detachments of the Corps at the north and south docks could be found at the adjutant's office, although surviving officers, notably Major General Alexander Mackenzie, of the Engineers, Brigadier General Charles J. Allen, also of the Engineers, and the writer of this memoir, could have given



GENERAL HENRY W. CLOSSON

full details. The decision of the courts was against the claimants, and Craig died with no higher insignia than the silver leaf, in spite of the long years of most efficient work.

And so, patiently, modestly he bore himself to the end, ever the courteous, considerate gentleman, deeply religious in his convictions though seldom, if ever, speaking of them, yet tolerant of the doctrinal beliefs of others. His health, never robust after a three-months illness in 1871, slowly and gradually failed him, yet he continued cheery, kindly, sympathetic to the last. Leaving Washington with glad anticipation to spend the Fourth of July at the home of a beloved son, his first born, he was taken seriously ill late on the afternoon of the third, suffering excruciating pain until the physicians administered relieving opiates, but early on the morning of the Fourth it became apparent that his heart was failing, and at 2 p. m., calmly and peacefully he breathed his last.

Two years ago the surviving Twelve of the Class of 1866 gathered at West Point for the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation, Craig, gentle and reserved as ever, eagerly welcomed in their midst. In the pallor of his features one could read even then that the axe had been laid at the foot of the tree and that our sweet-souled comrade was not long for this world, and so it proved.

Buried by the side of his beloved wife in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, he sleeps the sleep that knows no waking until that general resurrection which was his abiding faith, and upon the headstone which bears his name might well be graven the motto which so fittingly applies to him. Of no man I ever knew more deservedly could be written: "Integer vitae."

CHARLES KING.

HENRY WHITNEY CLOSSON.

No. 1638. Class of 1854.

Died July 15, 1917, at Washington, D. C., aged 86.

General Closson, a native of the State of Vermont, was graduated from the United States Military Academy on July 1, 1854, standing number eight in a class of forty-six members. He was assigned on graduation to the First Artillery. In the time intervening between this period and the outbreak of the civil war he saw a great deal of border warfare and scouting service. After some frontier experience in California, he was detailed to accompany the Corps of Engineers under Lieutenant Michler, who was engaged in the survey of the Mexican Boundary, and from that time he was very active in Texas

on the Pecos and Neuces Rivers, participating in the pursuit and surprise of three parties of Lipan Indians in 1856. Later he was engaged against the Seminole Indians in Florida and was in Texas when the outbreak of the Civil War called him to more serious business. On July 8, 1863, he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious service at the capture of Port Hudson, La., and the following year he saw still further advancement, when, in recognition of his bravery, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished services at the Battle of Fort Morgan, Ala., August 23, 1864. Active service for the next twenty years took him to many of the Army posts throughout the United States.

This, in brief, sketches the course of a varied and active life, a bare outline of his military career. No sketch of General Closson, however, is complete without mention of more than his military career. He was a gentleman, scholar and soldier, of strong personality, with the broad tolerance and sympathy of such natures; full of human charity, friendliness, wit and humor.

He was a Greek, Latin and Hebrew scholar and master of the modern languages as well. His memory, like that of Thackeray's, was most remarkable. Clear and unclouded as that of a man of forty, he retained, until the day of his death, an unbelievable acquaintance with each of the books of his immense library. His books showed the reading of the cultured man and the scholar; the many little glossaries, indices, and cross references found show that the books almost without exception were read or studied. His library was made up of more than ten thousand volumes. Where Closson went his books went with him; he had them boxed in bright red cases so that they could be easily distinguished or readily traced, and whether he set up his tent in a desert or in a metropolis, a place was made for them, until, as years went by, they had overflowed from the library to the music room, from sitting rooms to bedrooms, until the very walls of his home were literally hived with them, all bearing witness to his loving care of them and to the enjoyment they gave him. His bookplate was most ingenious; rows of opened books were arranged as the tents of an Army Encampment, shaded at either end by a Tree of Knowledge.

A warrior himself, General Closson had a valuable collection relating to that great warrior of a hundred years ago, Napoleon I. It contained books on Napoleon by the latter's friends and enemies, his physicians and his valet.

From September 9, 1890 to January 24, 1891, General Closson was a member of the Board of Gun Factories and Steel Forgings for high power guns, appointed by the President under the provisions of Act of Congress approved August 18, 1890, and he was a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Artillery School, Fort

Monroe, Virginia, convened by S. O. 131, June 5, 1890, Headq. Army, A. G. O. He was retired by operation of law (Sec. 1, Act June 30, 1882) on June 6, 1896, and resided with his family at Columbia Road, Washington, D. C. up to the time of his death.

HENRY MARTYN LAZELLE.

No. 1706. Class of 1855.

Died July 21, 1917, at Georgeville, Province of Quebec, aged 85.

The following outline of the services of General Lazelle is based largely upon data prepared by him shortly before his death.

As a Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry he served in the Department of Texas from November, 1855, to May, 1861, during which time he participated in an expedition against the Coyatero Apaches, (April to October, 1856); in an expedition against the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, (October, 1857, to February, 1858); on a scout against the Mescalero Apaches to recover stolen cattle, (being engaged in a skirmish on February 8, 1859, when he was shot through the lungs), and on a survey of the northern and eastern boundaries of Texas.

While stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, he was captured as a prisoner of war by Texas Insurgents, May 8, 1861, and held as such until exchanged on July 28, 1862.

In 1862-63 he was stationed in Washington, D. C., as Assistant Commissary General of Prisoners of War. In October of 1863 he became Colonel of the Sixteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry and for the next year was in the field operating against Mosby's Guerrillas, being brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious service near Culpeper, Virginia. In October, 1864, he resigned his volunteer commission and became Inspector General on the Staff of General Steele to February, 1865, and then Assistant to the Provost Marshal, Division of the Mississippi, until July 1865.

For the next six years he was with his regiment in command of his company at various points in North and South Carolina, then for one year at David's Island, New York Harbor, and in 1872 returned to the West for frontier duty, guarding the surveying parties for the Northern Pacific Railroad. In March, 1874, he was on a expedition against the Sioux Indians. He became a Major on December 15, 1874.

From June, 1875, to April, 1877; he was in command of Fort Sully, Dakota, and was in the field against the Sioux from August to November, 1877. For the next three years he was at Fort Sully and Camp Ruhlen, Dakota, and from June, 1879, to August 1882, he was Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy. He became

Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry in June, 1882. He was in command of Fort Craig, New Mexico, from December, 1882, to February, 1884, and from then to June, 1885, was Assistant Inspector General, Division of the Pacific, with station at San Francisco.

In November of 1885 he was detailed as Representative of the United States to witness the maneuvers of the British Army in India and was absent on this duty for four months. Upon his return he was made Assistant Inspector General, Department of the Columbia, with station at Vancouver Barracks. In June, 1887, he was ordered to Washington and placed in charge of the publication of the Records of the War of the Rebellion.

In February, 1889, he became Colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry and was in command of that regiment at Fort Clark, Texas, until February, 1893, and of Fort Bliss, Texas, until August, 1894.

He was retired for disability in line of duty on November 26, 1894, and was made a Brigadier General on the retired list on April 23, 1904.

He was a gold-medallist of the Military Service Institution and author of a number of books and papers, among these: One Law in Nature; Matter, Force and Spirit; Review of the Situation in the Southern States; New Mexico and Arizona; The Leavenworth School of Instruction; Changes Necessary in Infantry Tactics; Stability in Present Form of Our Universe; Military Life in India; and Evolution in Warfare.

RODERICK DEW.

No. 4279. Class of 1904.

Died at Fort Sheridan, Ill., August 24, 1917, age 36.

Roderick Dew was appointed to the Military Academy in 1900, from Tecumseh, Neb. He soon proved himself to be one of the most lovable men in the class, and was a leading spirit in the Hundredth Night Entertainments and other amusements provided by the Corps of Cadets. Upon graduation in 1904, he was assigned to the 19th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. This regiment sailed for the Philippines in April, 1905, where Dew served at Parang and Cudarangan, Mindanao, then at Manila. During this period he was engaged in the operations against the Moro outlaw Ali. Returning from the Philippines in July, 1907, he served at Fort McIntosh, Texas, until December of that year when he was transferred to the 23rd Infantry and sailed, in February, 1908, for the Philippines to join his new organization. He served at Zamboanga, Mindanao, and on the island of Basilan in the field against renegade natives, and at Manila,



CAPTAIN RODERICK DEW



MAJOR HENRY HARRIS ROBERT

until the 23rd Infantry sailed for the United States, March, 1910. He was then detached and remained in Manila awaiting arrival of the 19th Infantry to which regiment he was again transferred. Promotion to the grade of First Lieutenant in June, 1911, kept him with the 19th. He returned to the United States and was on duty at Fort Sheridan in January, 1912, and in July of that year was detailed for duty in the Department of Modern Languages at the Military Academy. The following year he was sent for a few months to Madrid to perfect himself in Spanish, in which subject he was an instructor. In May, 1915, he was assigned to the 17th Infantry and served with it at Eagle Pass, Texas, and went with it into Mexico on the Pershing Expedition. Later he was at Columbus, New Mexico. Being promoted to the grade of Captain in September, 1916, he was assigned to the 36th Infantry at Brownsville, Texas, and afterwards served with that regiment at Fort Clark and Del Rio. Early in 1917 he was assigned to the new 40th Infantry, and in May was detailed for duty at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan. He remained on duty at this camp after its conclusion and helped prepare for the second camp.

One of Dew's most treasured personal effects was a telegram from General Pershing in which the latter commended him and the men in his command for bravery at the Las Cruces fight, which took place during the expedition into Mexico.

His untimely end is deeply regretted by his many friends and acquaintances, who loved him for his generosity and good nature, and respected him for his energy and ability.

M. H. T.

HENRY HARRIS ROBERT.

No. 4220. Class of 1904.

Died September 1, 1917, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., age 34.

Major Henry Harris Robert was born in Amite Co., Miss., September 8, 1882. He entered the Mississippi A. & M. College in 1897 and completed the junior year in 1900. Winning an appointment to West Point by competitive examination he entered the United States Military Academy in 1900, and graduated four years later, receiving a commission in the Engineer Corps. Being assigned to various duties, his diligence, accuracy and unswerving devotion to the successful and speedy accomplishment thereof won him repeatedly the commendation of his superiors. While on duty in the Philippines he contracted tuberculosis and was ordered to Fort Bayard for treatment. In a year he was pronounced well and was placed in charge of construction work on the Celilo canal on the Columbia river. While engaged

in this work he was married to Miss May Walther of The Dalles, Oregon. In 1913 he was ordered to report for duty on the Staff of the Commanding General of the Southwestern Department, at San Antonio, Tex. He occupied this position during the Mexican Border trouble, most of the time acting as Chief Engineer Officer of the Department. The strenuous work of this period was too great for his strength, but he would accept of no relief therefrom until May, 1917, when he was sent to Fort Riley, Kans. In working to establish a cantonment at that station his health rapidly declined under another attack of tuberculosis. He asked to be assigned to a command destined for early duty in France. To qualify him therefor he was assigned to the Fourth Regiment of Engineers but lived only some five days after reaching his command at Vancouver Barracks. His remains were interred at The Dalles, Oregon.

M. H. T.

MYRON BERTMAN.

No. 5118. Class of 1913.

Died September 18, 1917, at St. Nazaire, France, aged 30.

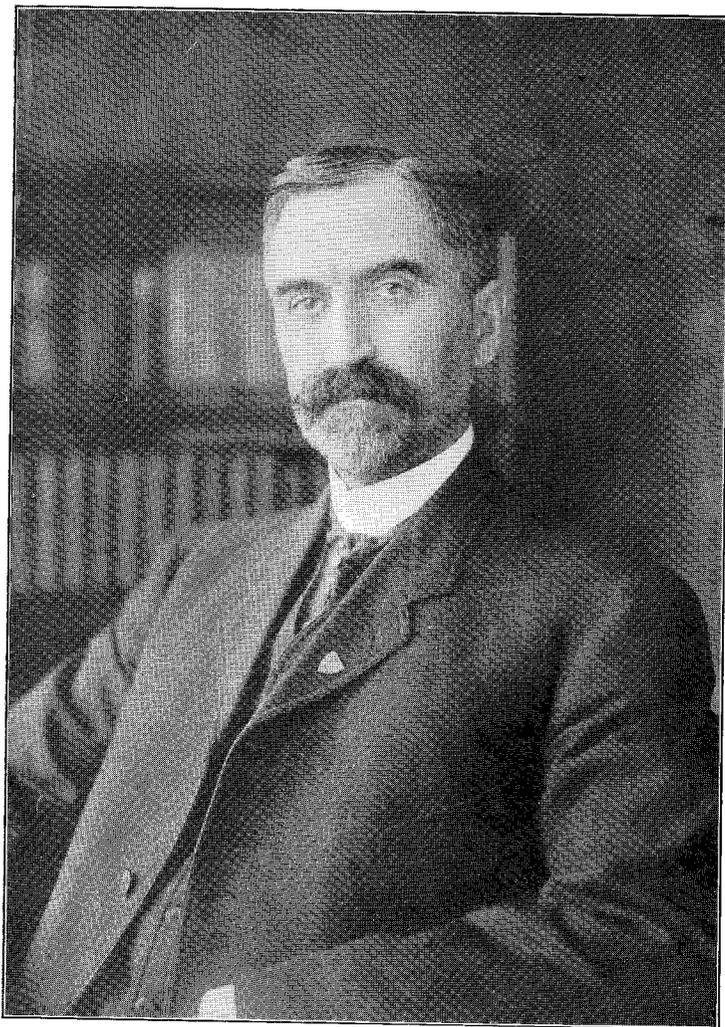
Bertman was born at Indianapolis, Indiana. His early life was uneventful although he was notably bright in his studies. He graduated from the high school at North Vernon, Ind., in the class of '05 and that fall entered Purdue University. While there, he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy from the Fourth Indiana District and he entered West Point on March 1st, 1909.

As one of the oldest members of the class of '13 and as one of those showing a tendency toward baldness, he fell heir to his nickname of "Daddy" at the very start of his career. He made a fine record, not only in an academic way but also in the position he achieved and in the regard with which he was held within the Corps of Cadets itself. At Purdue University, his ability had gained for him the editorship of the year-book there; at the Point he was chosen to edit the 1913 Furlough Book and the 1913 Howitzer. While a cadet, although a Lieutenant, he set but small store on chevrons and the nature of his activities hardly permitted participation in athletics. Nevertheless, he was a natural leader in his class and one of the most popular men in it.

He stood very high in studies and on June 12, 1913, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. His first station was Washington Barracks, D. C., where he was on duty with troops for a year and on duty at the U. S. Engineer School there for



MAJOR MYRON BERTMAN



GENERAL HIRAM M. CHITTENDEN

a year and a half more. Then, in the spring of 1916, he was assigned to Company "D," 1st Battalion of Engineers and that summer went with the Company to the training camp at Plattsburgh. While there, on September 5th, he married Miss Blanche Anne Richardson. When the camp was over, he was again stationed for a considerable period at Washington Barracks.

Daddy went to France as Captain and Supply Officer of the 1st Regiment of Engineers which was one of the first troops to sail. Not long after arrival his condition necessitated an operation which proved unavailing. He died in St. Nazaire on his thirtieth birthday and was buried in the American cemetery at that place. In the Great War, he was among the very earliest of our officers in France to sacrifice his life for his country.

In this connection it is pertinent to note that at the time of Myron's death his father, Mr. Jacob Bertman, of North Vernon, Ind., had two other sons, volunteers, in the military service. It is the regret of the family that a third son who had volunteered, was rejected on account of defective vision.

Daddy's many good qualities merit much more than the brief review here possible, for he was an exceptionable man. No one could know him without liking and respecting him. He was possessed of unusual ability and personality. With a keen intelligence, a clever wit and a penetrating yet kindly humor he combined rare good judgment and common sense. By his untimely death the service lost one of its most promising officers and the Nation a very perfect and noble gentleman.

HIRAM MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

No. 3023. Class of 1884.

Died October 9, 1917, at Seattle, Washington, aged 59.

General Chittenden was born in the Chautauqua Lake section of New York state, at Yorkshire, October 25, 1858. Before entering West Point he was a student at Cornell University, where his studies not only gave him an excellent preparation for the work at the Academy, but must have contributed greatly to the excellence of his later literary work. At the Academy he was a steady, thorough, interested worker, and graduated, in 1884, with high honors. While spending the usual three years at the Engineer School of application, Willetts Point, N. Y., 1884 to 1887, he was married, December 30, 1884, to Miss Nettie M. Parker, of Arcade, N. Y.

From Willetts Point he was ordered to Omaha, Nebraska, as Engineer Officer of the Department of the Platte, remaining on this

duty about two years, during which he acquired, through work in preparing a topographical map of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, including portions of Nebraska, Kansas, Montana and Idaho, an intimate knowledge of the topographical features of that area, which knowledge was of much value in his later work.

From 1889 to 1893 he was in charge of the improvement of the Missouri River, above Sioux City, Iowa, and of the Yellowstone River. In 1891 he was given charge, also, of the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park. From 1893 to 1894 he was in charge of work on the Louisville and Portland Canal. From 1894 to 1896 he was engaged in canal surveys between Lake Erie and the Ohio River; and in surveys for reservoirs in Colorado and Wyoming. His reports on these surveys, particularly that on "Reservoir Sites in Colorado and Wyoming," rank as classics among official documents.

From 1896 to 1899, except for about eight months during the Spanish-American War, he was Secretary of the Missouri River Commission and in charge of the improvement of the Osage and Gasconade rivers, Mo. On the dissolution of the Commission in 1899, he was placed in charge of the Missouri River improvement, including that of the two rivers just named, and in 1899 the work in the Yellowstone National Park was again assigned to him as an additional duty. These combined duties he performed until 1906. In the interruption caused by the war to this ten years' service on the Missouri River, he made an excellent military record as Chief Engineer of the Fourth Army Corps (with rank of Lieutenant Colonel), and while in camp at Huntsville, Ala., constructed a water supply system for the camp and city which, it is understood, is still in use. In this ten-year period, also, he had acted as a member of a commission to investigate Yosemite National Park.

From 1906 to 1908 his service was on the Pacific Coast, and included charge of river and harbor works and fortifications of Puget Sound and tributary waters, with investigation of flood problems of Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, Cal. This terminated his active Army work, for from 1908 to his death he was a sufferer from partial paralysis, which led to his being retired on February 10, 1910, with the honor of being advanced on retirement to the grade of Brigadier General.

His physical and mental powers apparently had little connection, or else his will power was immense; for, in spite of his sickness, he continued to work until the end, on most important engineering plans and investigations. From 1911 to 1915 he was a member and the first President of the Seattle Port Commission, and under his direction the excellent and costly dock and terminal facilities of that port were planned and constructed. As consulting engineer, after retirement, he planned a 30-mile tunnel through the Cascade Mountains, and was frequently called upon for the solution of important and difficult prob-

lems connected with the causes and control of floods in river valleys in various parts of the country; and was busily engaged on such work up to the time of his death.

A large part of his Government work was performed, as the statement of it shows, in the West and Northwest, and, in performing it, he became strongly and enthusiastically interested in the history of the West, as well as in all projects for its development. This led him to make thorough searches of all available information bearing on the early history of parts of this territory; and being possessed of a remarkable ability for clear and interesting statement, which he combined with the traditional West Point accuracy, he has recorded what he learned and what he observed, in many valuable volumes. His work also led him to study engineering problems of many kinds, particularly those which vitally concerned the West, though many of them, first brought to his attention in the West, are of world-wide interest. It is most fortunate that he has left the record, in clear and comprehensive official reports and in professional papers and contributions to professional and other periodicals, of the results of these studies. Of all the professional subjects that he studied, he was perhaps most interested in the causes of river floods and the means for their prevention; and on this subject he became a recognized authority.

Omitting his official reports and numerous contributions to periodicals, he published these:

The American Fur Trade of the Far Northwest (3 volumes).

Early History of Steamboat Navigation of the Missouri River; Life and Adventures of Joseph La Barge (1 volume).

Letters and Travels of Father Pierre Jean De Smet, translated from the French in collaboration with A. T. Richardson (4 volumes).

List of Steamboat Wrecks on Missouri River, with map (2 volumes).

The Yellowstone National Park (1 volume).

Forests and Reservoirs in Relation to Stream Flow (1 volume).

Flood Control (1 volume).

War or Peace; A Present Duty and a Future Hope (1 volume).

Letters to an Ultra Pacifist (1 volume).

The dates of publication of this last, 1916, and of Flood Control, 1915, are noteworthy with respect to the date of his death.

As a man his character was of the highest. Though most practical in the solution of practical problems, he was also an idealist of the thoroughly well balanced sort. He was an indefatigable and enthusiastic worker, and never dropped a subject on which he worked until it was completely covered. His interest in work was undiminished by the grievous infirmity of his later years, and nothing

could terminate it but death. It can be said of him as truly as of graduates who have courageously fought to the end in battle, that he "fought a good fight."

He is survived by Mrs. Chittenden and three children: Eleanor Mary, wife of Lieut. Colonel James B. Cress, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant Hiram M. Chittenden, 14th Field Artillery, and Theodore P. Chittenden.

JAMES C. SANFORD.

FENTON HARRISON McGLACHLIN.

No. 5619. Class of 1917.

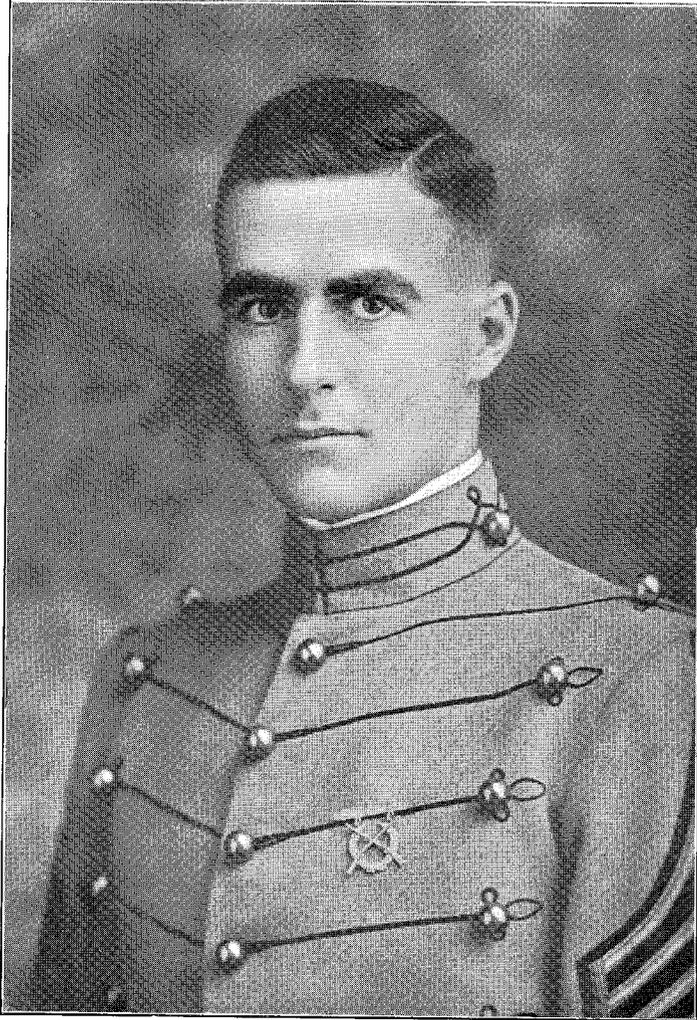
Died October 15, 1917, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 24.

Captain McGlachlin was born at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, the home of his paternal grandparents, Mr. Edward F. and Mrs. Mary E. McGlachlin, on October 23, 1893. His parents were Major General Edward F. McGlachlin and Mrs. Louise Harrison McGlachlin. Being an army boy he had many homes during his boyhood, Forts Sheridan, McDowell, Walla Walla, Snelling, Hamilton, and Jolo, P. I. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the Eighth District of the state of his birth, for which he prepared himself at Schadmann's preparatory school. In spite of the many changes of schools and only a short preparatory course of three months he was admitted to the Military Academy on June 14, 1913. His career while at the Academy was indeed creditable, as the records at the Academy show; during his four year course he stood well up in all his classes and one time wore the star of the distinguished cadet. To state specifically some of the honors acquired by him as a cadet we might glance at the column under his name in the Howitzer of 1917 and write:

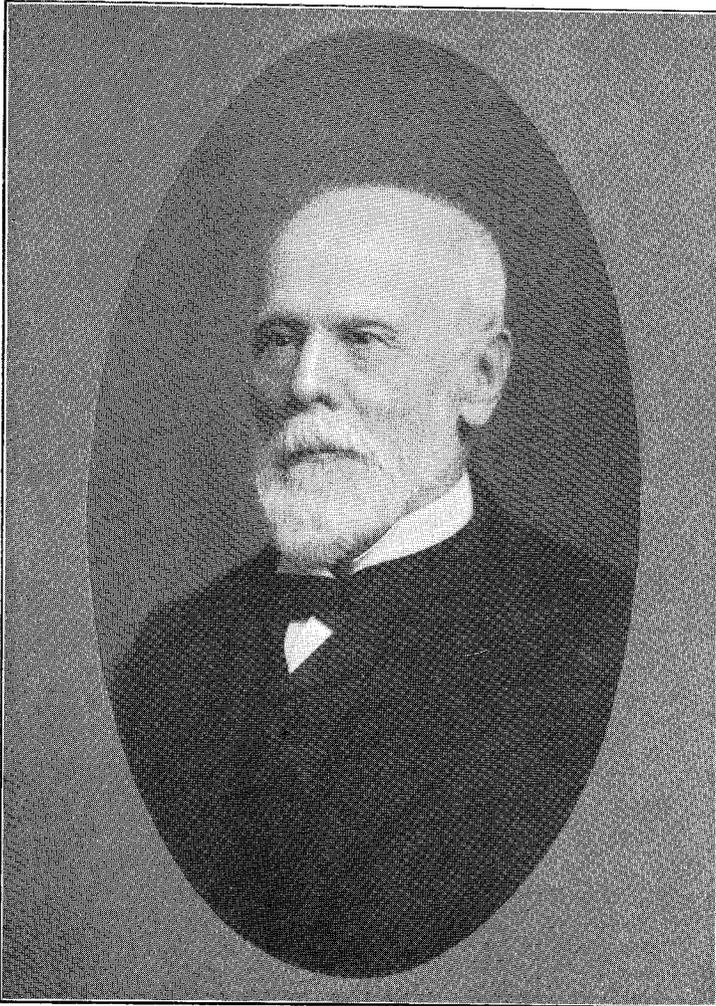
"Acting Corporal, Color Corporal, Captain, Expert Rifleman, on Baseball Squad, Indoor Meet, Tennis Tournament, Hop Manager, Board of Governors, First Class Club, Publication Committee, Y. M. C. A. Handbook, etc., etc."

Upon graduation Cadet McGlachlin stood number 18 in a class of 139 members, which by reason of existing war conditions was graduated on April 20, 1917. He was looked upon by all who knew him, both as a cadet and officer, as a perfect example of a man and a gentleman in every respect: cool, and level headed without egotism or vanity his friends were numbered by his acquaintance.

Upon graduation and assignment to the Field Artillery he probably had before him one of the most brilliant futures of any man of the class; he was assigned to the Third Field Artillery and joined at Fort Meyer where he served until August 25, 1917, when he was made Aide-de-Camp to his father, General McGlachlin. While acting in



CAPTAIN FENTON HARRISON MCGLACHLIN



CAPTAIN FRANCIS T. BRYAN

this capacity at Camp Travis, Texas, he met his death. To quote from the paper which gave an account of his untimely and unfortunate death:

"Lieutenant McGlachlin was one of a number of Artillery officers who were making aeroplane flights, carrying out the directions that they accustom themselves for observation duties."

His death, therefore, was in line of duty, and his fellow officers feel that he gave his life for his country as much as though his death had been met on the battle field. While striving for "Duty, Honor, Country" he gave up his life, the first of his class to make the sacrifice.

In him the army lost one of its most promising young officers, the Class of 1917 its star member, and his bereaved relatives a most devoted and loving son and brother—all who knew him feel a keen personal loss.

Like many another his part was not a large one, but he performed it as a man and probably better than most, and he has gone to his reward. He lies in the cemetery of his Alma Mater.

FRANCIS T. BRYAN.

No. 1277. Class of 1846.

Died October 24, 1917 at Saint Louis, aged 94.

Francis T. Bryan, of the Class of 1846 died at the home of his son, P. Taylor Bryan, in St. Louis, on October 24, 1917.

Captain Bryan was born at Newberne, N.-C., on April 11, 1823. He came of Revolutionary Stock and was the son of the Hon. John Herritage Bryan, a prominent member of the Bar of North Carolina, and his wife, Mary Williams Shepard.

After receiving a good elementary education he attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the ancient classics as well as of modern literature. He graduated from Chapel Hill in 1842, so that when he entered West Point he had already received a very complete education, which had cultivated his intellect and broadened his views.

He entered West Point July 1, 1842, and graduated sixth in his class in July 1846. He was then promoted into the army as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. After a short leave of absence he joined the army in Mexico as aid-de-camp on General Wool's Staff. He was subsequently detailed to serve with the Artillery.

He was present at the battle of Buena Vista in command of a platoon of O'Brien's section of Washington's Artillery, and his con-

duct was such as to call forth the commendation of his superior officers. In the official report of Lieutenant O'Brien (a copy of which appeared in the *New Orleans Picayune* of June 3, 1847), Lieutenant O'Brien, in speaking of Lieutenant Bryan, says:

"It is with unalloyed gratification that I have to speak of the conduct of Brevet Second Lieutenant Bryan, Topographical Engineers, who commanded two of the pieces that were first with me. He had been for days suffering from sickness, and ought, in prudence, to have been in bed. I saw him when exposed to a close and murderous fire of grape and canister on one side and musketry in front, direct the fire of his pieces and give command, with the same coolness as if he were on parade. He received a flesh wound in his arm. I beg leave, through you to earnestly recommend him to the favorable notice of the Government."

The nature of the action in which O'Brien's guns were engaged is also shown in the report of Lieutenant O'Brien, where in speaking of his command he says:

"The large number of killed and wounded (men and horses) in the small command under me will sufficiently show the nature of the service in which we were engaged. There was but one man and two horses killed by round shot. All the rest were struck by musketry or canister."

It may be added that Captain Washington in his report of the action asked for both Lieutenants O'Brien and Bryan the rewards due to distinguished merit.

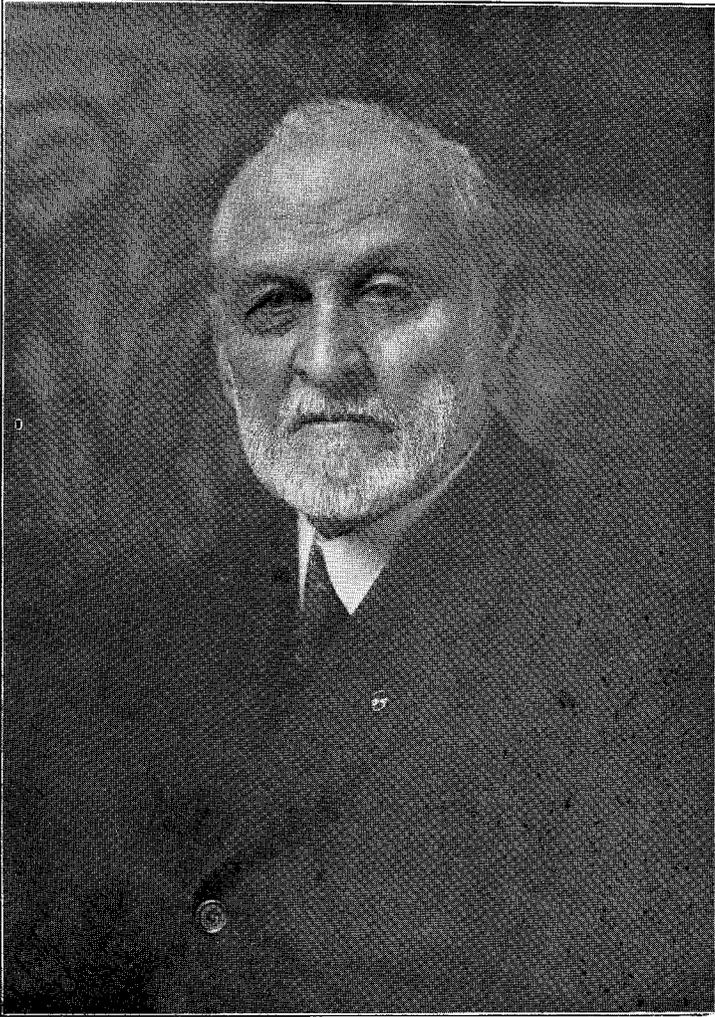
In recognition of his services in the battle of Buena Vista, Lieutenant Bryan was brevetted First Lieutenant on February 23, 1847. After the battle he was invalided for some time.

In the years 1848-1849 he served as Engineer of the Department of Texas, being engaged in explorations in the state of Texas. During this time he was under the command of Col. Joseph E. Johnston. He was again mentioned for distinguished services in a skirmish with Apache Indians near Donna Anna, New Mexico, when he was with the Detachment under the command of Major Steen. In that skirmish, Major Steen himself was seriously wounded, and Lieutenant Bryan, though not officially a part of the detachment, assumed command.

In 1853-1854 Lieutenant Bryan was Assistant Topographical Engineer on the Survey for a Ship Canal across the State of Florida; and in the following year he was engaged in making maps of the survey in Washington.

He was in charge of Military Roads in Kansas and Nebraska from 1855 until 1858. In the latter year he was ordered to Salt Lake City and served in the Utah Expedition in that year.

After his return from Utah he served as Assistant Topographical Engineer on the Improvement of Western Rivers. His next tour of duty was that as Astronomer to the Commission to determine the boundry between Virginia and Tennessee. In 1860 he was again on duty as Assistant Topographical Engineer on the Improvement of Western Rivers.



GENERAL HENRY C. HODGES

As will have been observed from the above recital of the service of Captain Bryan a large part of it was on the frontier. During that time he made two trips to Salt Lake City,—“overland” of course.

Lieutenant Bryan was appointed Second Lieutenant Topographical Engineers in July 1851; First Lieutenant Topographical Engineers in July 1855; and Captain Topographical Engineers in 1860. He resigned from the Army in July 1861, and thereafter until the time of his death he resided in St. Louis, Missouri.

During the long period of his life after his resignation Captain Bryan remained at all times most deeply interested in the progress of West Point and in all matters connected with the development of the Army of the United States.

In 1856 Captain Bryan was married to Miss Edmonia Taylor of St. Louis, a daughter of N. P. Taylor and Mathilda Nicholas Christy. Six children were born of the marriage, four of whom are living.

At the time of his death Captain Bryan was the oldest living graduate of the University of North Carolina as well as of West Point and was one of the three survivors of the original members of the Aztec Club.

HENRY CLAY HODGES.

No. 1525. Class 1851.

Died November 3, 1917 at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 86.

Born in Castleton, Vermont, on the 14th of January, 1831, General Henry Clay Hodges had long since passed the Psalmist's limit of three score years and ten when his long and honorable career came to an end on the 3rd of November, 1917.

Springing from hardy, New England stock, he brought into all affairs of his life energy, force and vigor and, as he grew in years, developed more and more the kindly charm of manner and unusual congeniality which endeared him to hosts of people, who were but too glad to be numbered as his friends, although absolute integrity, decision and steadfast adherence to the right were the characteristics which overshadowed everything else in his life.

At the age of sixteen, he entered the Military Academy and, on being graduated in 1851, was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and became an intimate associate of Grant, Sheridan, Crook, Augur, D. A. Russell, Macfeely and others who were members of that regiment.

On graduation, he was ordered to duty at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, near Green Bay. The following year, 1852, the regiment was moved to the Pacific Coast and suffered severely while crossing the Isthmus, due to an outbreak of cholera which continued for some

weeks. Dr. Tripler, the Surgeon, managed the affair with great credit and, through his skill and devotion to duty, together with the hearty co-operation of the regiment, succeeded in checking the epidemic. General Hodges was the last survivor, among the officers and their families, of those who made that journey.

He served, during this tour of duty on the Pacific Coast, for the greater part of the time in what is now the State of Washington, being stationed principally at Fort Vancouver, but took part in several Indian expeditions, as well as operations in the Puget Sound country, and was on duty as Quartermaster of the party under (later) General McClellan, engaged in the survey of a route for a trans-continental railway—the Northern Pacific Survey.

He served as Adjutant of the Fourth Infantry for some years and, in 1859, married Annie Abernethy, daughter of George Abernethy, the first provisional governor of Oregon.

At the outbreak of the war in 1861, General Hodges was appointed a captain and quartermaster and was ordered East and placed on duty in connection with equipping New York troops. While so serving, he was called to assist in the work of gathering and assembling the transportation required for McClellan's Peninsular Campaign and, although a subordinate in this matter, along with his associates, was responsible for the initial success of this movement, which, for the time and the shipping facilities of the country, was remarkable and was efficiently planned and put into execution.

Later, he served as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans, was engaged at the battle of Chickamauga and, subsequently, served as Depot Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, and, during the latter part of the War, was on duty at different points in the South—Mobile and New Orleans, as well as other places—establishing necessary depots as territory became occupied by the Union forces.

He became Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, May 17, 1861; Major and Quartermaster, July 29, 1866; Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster General, May 29, 1876; Colonel and Quartermaster General, October 19, 1888, and was retired at the age of 64 on January 14, 1895. He was made a Brigadier General on the retired list on April 23, 1904.

Although it was a source of great regret that his work during the Civil War was such as to keep him from a field command, every one appreciates the importance of the character of the class of duty which he performed. In General Hodges's case, it was always done so as to win the praise and confidence of all officers under whom he served and to give complete satisfaction to the organization concerned. In his dealings with people in different parts of the South, he made many friends and always commanded the respect of those with whom he was thrown. At the close of the war, he was ordered to



CAPTAIN ULYSSES S. G. WHITE

the Pacific Coast and served as Chief Quartermaster at Fort Vancouver, and for a few months, was on duty at Headquarters in San Francisco before being ordered East in 1869. Subsequent to that year, he served in Philadelphia, McPherson Barracks, Buffalo, Washington and Arizona, and, during the later years of his active service, was on duty in New York and Jeffersonville and, on his retirement in 1895, made his home in Buffalo. In 1911, the great sorrow of his life came in the death of his wife, who passed away after a short illness. He was remarkable for his good health, physical and mental vigor, his extended acquaintance among men of prominence throughout the country, his keen interest in the affairs of the world as well as his great attention to everything which tended to help those who were in distress, and for his cheery, genial nature. His wonderful memory and interest in all events of the world continued to the last, so that, when the end came, he may be said to have passed away in the full strength and vigor of an active and well-rounded life. Erect, alert, dignified and courteous, an example of the finest type of pure Americanism and, in his firm principles of Christian faith and loyalty to his country, he was a comfort to his acquaintances, his friends and his family and stood as example of what is most worth while in life. His character and simplicity of spirit shone forth as an inspiration to all with whom he was thrown.

When the final call came, after a short illness, he answered to his name, without a tremor, and "stood in the presence of the Master."

ULYSSES S. GRANT WHITE.

No. 2395. Class of 1871.

Died November 20, 1917, at Georgetown, Ohio, aged 69.

Ulysses Grant White entered the Academy in 1866 and was graduated in 1871 and promoted to Second Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. He served at Fort Richardson and at Fort Clark, Texas, and resigned July 31, 1873. He was employed as a civil engineer in the Texas Pacific Railroad to February, 1875; was Third Assistant Examiner in the U. S. Patent Office February, 1875, to January, 1877, when he entered the Navy. Through error, his commission in the Navy was made out to U. S. G. White, and the initial "S" has been retained since January 9, 1877. He was employed in the Bureau of Yards and Docks at Washington, D. C.; then in charge of the Department of Yards and Docks at the Boston Navy Yard; at the Norfolk Navy Yard to November, 1892; at the Naval Station on Puget Sound to September, 1894; on sick leave, in hospital and waiting orders to January, 1896; at Brooklyn Navy Yard to November, 1897;

under suspension by sentence of General Court-martial for three years, from July 25, 1898; unexpired portion of sentence remitted January 8, 1901; at Naval Station at Hawaii to April, 1904; on various Boards to April, 1907; in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, to October 10, 1910, when he was retired. He became Civil Engineer with rank of Lieutenant Commander in December, 1881; with rank of Commander, April 5, 1898; and with rank of Captain, April 7, 1902.

ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON.

No. 1864. Class 1860.

Died November 30, 1917, near Newark, N. J., aged 79.

General Pennington, who died November 30, 1917, was born in Newark January 8, 1838, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of New Jersey, two members of which, William S. and William Pennington, were Governors of that State, the latter being Speaker of the House of Representatives; and his father, A. C. M. Pennington, served as a member of that body, in later years.

General Pennington was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in the Class of 1860, joining the Second Field Artillery. During the War of the Rebellion, he actively participated in and rendered brilliant service in the operations of the Army of the Potomac, attached to the Cavalry Corps throughout the war.

"A notable incident of his career," to quote the last remaining Field Officer of Custer's Brigade, "was his part in the Battle of Gettysburg, which was far more important than has hitherto been recorded (in which opinion all who were in Custer's Brigade concurred), that the tremendous service of M Battery, commanded by Pennington, at the crucial moment of Pickett's Charge, stayed Stuart from carrying out Lee's purpose of working havoc and panic in the rear of our army at the moment of the supreme effort of his Artillery and Infantry, to force Meade's front. Years afterwards, General Custer advanced the same idea, namely, that but for Pennington, we would have been licked in that fight, and that to General Pennington, the country owes the fortunate result of the Battle of Gettysburg."

In 1864 General Pennington was appointed Colonel of the Third New Jersey Cavalry, and to quote further this companion of belligerent days, says:

"He made as efficient a Cavalry officer as he had an Artilleryman. Wherever Pennington served, whatever duties were imposed upon him, he always made good, in the highest sense of the term, and was recognized as one of the ablest officers of the army."

His Field Service during the war embraced numerous battles and engagements. Among them were the defense of Fort Pickens, the Virginia Peninsula Campaign, the siege of Yorktown, battles of



GENERAL ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON



CAPTAIN HAMILTON ROWAN

Williamsburg, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, the Maryland campaign, and also the battle of Antietam. He took part in the Rappahannock, Pennsylvania and Rapidan campaigns, battle of the Wilderness, Sheridan's Raid toward Gordonsville, Trevillian Station, and was with General Sheridan in his Shenandoah campaign. He participated in the assault at Waynesborough, and in the Richmond campaign. In this he was engaged in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, battle of Five Forks, and Sailor's Creek, and was present at the Capitulation of Lee at Appomattox Court House.

He was awarded brevet rank of Captain in 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Beverly Ford, brevet Major in the same year for gallant and meritorious service during the Gettysburg campaign, brevet Lieutenant Colonel in 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Cedar Creek, brevet Colonel in 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious service all of which honors had been conferred upon him before he reached his 28th year.

After the Civil War, General Pennington commanded the Second Artillery, and was on duty in various parts of the United States. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1898, and commanded Camp Black at the breaking out of the Spanish War, later commanding the Department of the South, until his retirement, at his own request, in 1899, as a Brigadier General of the Regular Army. He was later given the rank of Major General.

General Pennington married Clara Miller French, daughter of Professor John W. French, Professor of Ethics and Chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy. He is survived by two daughters, one the wife of Major General Adelbert Cronkite, and the other the widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Godfrey H. Macdonald.

No account of General Pennington would be complete, without mention being made of his most unusual personality, his gentleness and reserve of highest breeding. He was endowed with mental and other gifts of the rarest character. To his delightful sense of humor, his exactitude and vividness of memory, were added talents which at any time, would have gained him eminent distinction.

HAMILTON ROWAN.

No. 2640. Class of 1876.

Died December 24, 1917, at Washington, D. C., aged 62.

All who knew this dear soul felt that something pure and noble and genial and uplifting had passed out of their lives when information of his death came to them. It was the writer's privilege to have known him quite intimately for many years. The beauty of his

character, the inspiration of his ethical and religious attributes, the merriness of his light-hearted, jovial, fun-seeking and fun-making nature, made his presence always a strength and a joy. The twinkle of his eye, the infectious, half-suppressed laugh, his witty and amusing anecdotes and recital of experiences will live happily in the memory of his comrades and companions. He was not only respected for his high spiritual virtues and manliness, but was beloved for his sweet gentleness and genial heart-to-heart attitude in the informal relations of life. On duty in the command of troops, on Board or Court-martial duties, he compelled a high estimate of his character and ability. When telling some amusing story behind the curling smoke of his inseparable pipe, he was the very personification of good fellowship, an entity that pulled one closely and tied tightly heart-strings in devoted friendship. All these characteristics stood out in special relief during the trials of his last long painful sickness. It will always be a mystery how one who suffered as he did, could through it all, preserve so completely his old-time characteristic light-heartedness.

He was the son of the late Vice Admiral Stephen Clegg Rowan, United States Navy, and Mary Bassett Start Rowan. He was born April 25, 1855, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. His under-graduate education was at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and at Colonel Symond's School, at Sing Sing, New York, preparatory to going to West Point.

After graduating at West Point, he was assigned to the Sixth Infantry and served at Standing Rock, Indian Agency. He enjoyed this service among the Indians and made a special effort to study their ways and habits and customs. Having marked skill as an artist, he sketched and painted portraits of some of the prominent Indians at that Agency. He mingled much with the Indians, enjoyed their confidence and developed very strong friendships among them.

Notwithstanding the fact that he was wholly satisfied with his life and duty in the Infantry, to please his father, he consented to a transfer to the 2nd Regiment of Artillery, in the fall of 1876. The Admiral was growing old and wished his son might be in a branch of the service where he could from time to time see him, and Hamilton felt he should sacrifice his personal preferences, in such a situation, to his father's wishes.

He was most happily married in February, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Hamilton Simpson, daughter of General M. D. L. Simpson, United States Army. His wife survives him.

Three sons were born, Stephen Clegg Rowan, Hamilton Rowan, Jr., and Hugh Williamson Rowan. Stephen and Hugh survive. Hamilton Jr., died in infancy. Stephen graduated with honors from

the United States Naval Academy, in the Class of 1903. He has a record of the highest character for efficiency in the Navy, and has always had important duty assignments. Hugh made a special study of Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. When the United States engaged in war with Germany Hugh entered the Coast Artillery as a Second Lieutenant, was transferred to the Chemical Service, promoted to Captain and assigned as Divisional Gas Officer of the 89th Division, American Expeditionary Forces.

Rowan had great mechanical talent, and during his service in the Artillery had frequent opportunity to apply it. He contributed valuable papers on the care and preservation of Coast Artillery material and the use of mechanical appliances. During the Coast Defense maneuvers of 1903, he invented, constructed and installed at Fort Levett, Maine, a Battery Commander's periscope, which was subsequently quite generally used in the Coast Artillery service. To the last he maintained his interest in the mechanical details connected with the service of Coast Artillery.

His wife, in a note to the writer, says: "The most noticeable traits of his character were his deep religious feeling, strong attachment to family life, keen sense of humor and love of fun, which he retained to the very last, and his great interest in the scientific development of the Coast Artillery."

One cannot write thus about Hamilton Rowan without mentioning the beauty of his home life and the ideal domestic relations existing between himself and the members of his family. The mutual devotion between him and the wife and sons was like a beautiful poem. For many years Mrs. Rowan was an invalid and Hamilton had no thought but what was subordinate to her comfort and her welfare. At the last the wife and sons did all that love could prompt and eager hands could do to relieve his suffering and ease his way to the River's bank.

To those who believe in the doctrines of Christianity, the passing of Hamilton Rowan to the other side, among those "loyal hearts and true" who were friends and comrades here in life, adds a factor of attractiveness to the re-union which awaits over there.

He is buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., beside his father.

E. M. WEAVER.

GODFREY HARRISON MACDONALD

No. 2990. Class of 1883.

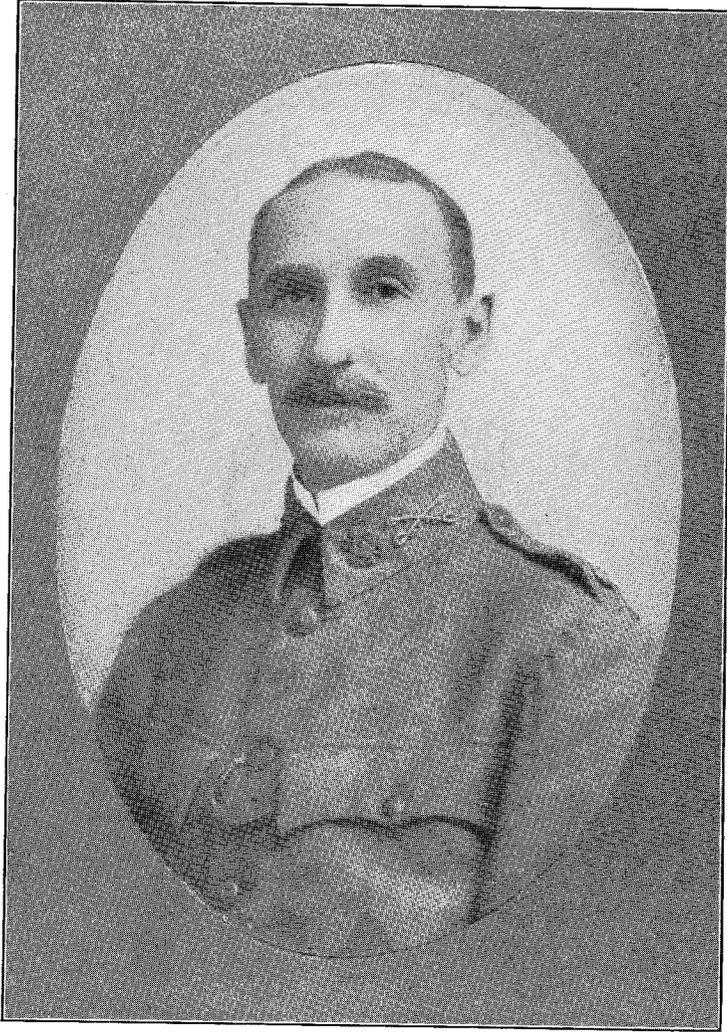
Died January 15, 1918, at Washington, D. C., aged 60.

Lieutenant Colonel Godfrey Harrison Macdonald was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 15, 1858. He was the son of Godfrey Macdonald, a prominent American citizen and railway official of Chicago, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and a member of the clan "Macdonald of the Isles", so strongly identified with Scottish history. Colonel Macdonald's grandfather was Professor of Natural History at St. Andrews College, Scotland, his mother, Mary Blackwell of Lundy's Lane, Canada, a daughter of a Surgeon in the British Service. Colonel Macdonald is survived by his widow Edith Pennington Macdonald, a daughter of the late Major General A. C. M. Pennington, a son Godfrey, and a brother Charles Blair Macdonald of New York.

Colonel Macdonald graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1883 and immediately entered upon his military career through his assignment to the First Cavalry. Throughout his whole military life Colonel Macdonald carried his cadet nickname of "Blinks" which became a term of endearment and affection with his brother officers.

We all know how many and varied were the responsible duties which fell to the lot of our officers during the period of "Blinks" service, yet it was rare indeed that such a number and variety of these duties should fall upon the shoulders of a single individual as were performed by Colonel Macdonald. As a young officer of the Cavalry he performed the duties incident to the building up of the western section of our country at a period when Indian hostilities were still recent and threatening. In these he commanded an organization of Indian scouts at Fort Keogh, Montana, and displayed such a knowledge and control of these fighting people, that he was later intrusted with the organization of Troop L, Third Cavalry, composed of Sioux Indians from the vicinity of Fort Bennett, South Dakota. Later he was selected as an Aid to Major General O. O. Howard and served as such until the General's retirement from active service.

Upon the breaking out of the Spanish War, Colonel Macdonald, then a First Lieutenant, was selected as an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, serving as Assistant Adjutant General of the First Corps, and subsequently in the same capacity in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps. Later he was promoted to the Second Division, Fourth Corps, serving in the same capacity in the First Division, Seventh Corps. In 1899 Colonel Macdonald went with his regiment to Cuba, serving at



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. H. MACDONALD

Bayamo and Manzanillo. He also served as Adjutant of his regiment. Subsequent to his duty in Cuba he was senior instructor of Cavalry at the Military Academy, later serving in the Philippine Islands.

Colonel Macdonald was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School in the Class of 1889, and was also a graduate of the Army War College in the Class of 1910. He was retired from active service for disability incident to the service August 31, 1914. However, Colonel Macdonald found it so irksome to one of his energetic habits and lifelong devotion to his chosen profession to be without military employment, that he, notwithstanding the known dangers of any active employment in his then condition of health, applied for duty. He was given an assignment as Secretary of the Army War College and continued to perform the duties of this most responsible office with the greatest efficiency and industry until immediately before his final illness, thus literally dying in harness.

The above brief outline of Colonel Macdonald's career in the army gives but a faint idea of his services to his country and to the army. An officer of most earnest habits, of great and forceful industry, ever ready to take the hardest task and to help the younger man, he won a reputation for skill, reliability and energy, which made him a marked man to his superiors and a charming, helpful and most desirable companion to his fellow officers. To the men he commanded he was a friend rather than a commander, and they looked to him not only for that justice which was a guiding principle of his life, but for that intimate advice and counsel which one can only expect from a friend and companion. His superiors knew him as an officer whose knowledge and skill and reliability was of such a class that he was always to be depended upon, and regarded him as one of those rare persons to whom they might give a task, no matter how difficult, with full knowledge and confidence that it would be accomplished to their entire satisfaction. To his brother officers he was a delightful companion, one who will long be remembered with most affectionate regard, and to whom his loss was a personal grief.

Probably his personal characteristics to which Colonel Macdonald gave the least thought was that of intense bravery. He was awarded two Life Saving medals, one provided for by Congress, and the other by the State of New York, for "extraordinary heroism and daring". When a First Lieutenant and serving on the Staff of General Howard at Governor's Island, New York, he was returning from the city to the island on the night of August 14, 1892, on the ferry boat "Atlantic" which plied between the city and Governor's Island. During the trip, and when in mid channel, the alarm of "man overboard" was given from a passing steamer. The night was intensely dark, the wind very high, and the tidal current exceedingly swift.

Without a minute's hesitation, in his full clothing, "Blinks" leaped into the dark waters, reached his man and with great skill and exertion kept the man afloat until they were both rescued. This deed was characteristic, for without thought of himself he was ever ready to lend the aid of his strong arm to the unfortunate and weak.

Colonel Macdonald was buried with military honors at the National Cemetery at Arlington, where those of his companions who had the honor to associate with him and feel the inspiration of his character will long pay tribute to his memory.

FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.

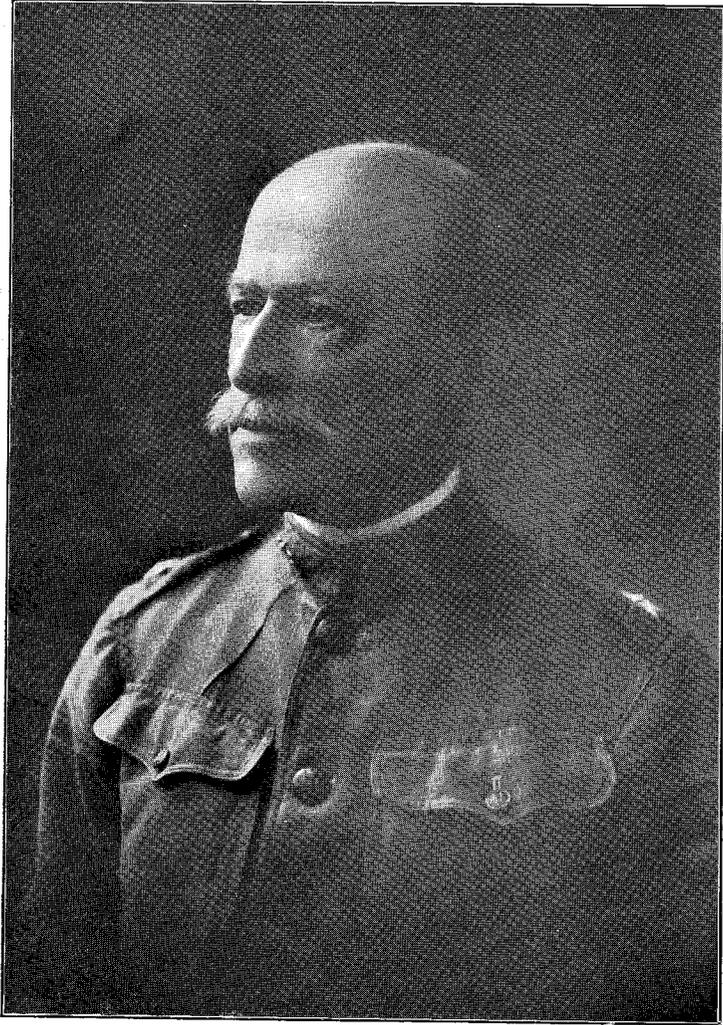
No. 2530. Class of 1874.

Died February 17, 1918, at Rockford, Ill., aged 65 years.

Brigadier General F. W. Sibley, Fourteenth Cavalry, comes from an old New England family, his ancestors having settled in Massachusetts near Worcester, 1629.

Members of the family took part in the Colonial Wars, the War of Independence and the War of 1812. Several of them reached prominence in the War of the Rebellion. General Henry Hopkins Sibley, a Captain of the Second Dragoons, at the outbreak of the Civil War went south and reached the grade of Major General in the Confederate Armies, while General Henry Hastings Sibley, the first Governor of Minnesota, became a Major General of Volunteers on the Union side, and together with General Sully, suppressed the great Sioux uprising, of 1863, in Dakota and Minnesota. General C. C. Sibley, the father of General F. W. Sibley, graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1829. He became Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry, and Brevet Brigadier General United States Army for services in the Civil War, and was the Military Governor of the State of Georgia during the period of the reconstruction, where, by his just treatment of the people of that state in those trying times, he gained the good will of all. He retired from active service in 1869. General Sibley graduated No. 23, in the Class of 1874, and was assigned to the Second Cavalry then serving in Wyoming Territory. For the next ten years he lived a most active life on the plains and in the mountains of Wyoming, Montana and Dakota, for it was during this period that the great Sioux and Cheyenne Indian outbreak took place, which culminated in the massacre of General Custer and his followers in 1876.

General Sibley participated in nearly all of General Crook's engagements against these Indians, and was brevetted for gallantry in action on the Little Big Horn River in July, 1876, and later for



GENERAL FREDERICK M. SIBLEY

distinguished gallantry in action against Crazy Horse's Camp on Powder River, Montana, March 17, 1876, was recommended to the War Department for a Medal of Honor.

He served as Adjutant Second Cavalry 1889 to 1893 and from March, 1899, to March, 1900. He was Inspector General, Department of Texas, March, 1900, to August, 1901.

During the War with Spain, he served with his troop, which was attached to the Headquarters, Fourth Army Corps, as Headquarter Guard, Major General John Coppinger, commanding.

In 1903 and 1904 General Sibley served in the Philippines as Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Luzon. In January, 1905, he was sent into the field in command of a squadron of the Second Cavalry and a battalion of the Seventh Infantry to suppress the Ladrones of Cavite and Bantangas Provinces, who had been constantly growing in numbers and boldness and who had finally gotten beyond the control of the Constabulary. This work was completed by July, 1905, when he returned invalided to the United States. The Governor General of the Philippines, in a letter to the Division Commander, highly complimented General Sibley for the work done in exterminating these large bands of ladrones and the Division Commander, in forwarding this letter to the War Department, remarked that these provinces, as a result of this campaign, were in better condition of peace and order than ever before in their history.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP GRANT,
Rockford, Illinois.

February 18, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

It is my sad duty to announce the death on February 17, 1918, at the Base Hospital, of Brigadier General Frederick W. Sibley, U. S. Army, Retired.

Born October 17, 1852 he graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., in the class of 1874, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, June 17, 1874. He participated in the Sioux Indian campaign of 1876. He was promoted First Lieutenant, October 20, 1881, and Captain, Second Cavalry, March 7, 1893. As Captain, he served as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Lieutenant General, Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army. He was promoted Major, Eleventh Cavalry, July 30, 1902, and transferred back to the Second Cavalry on October 29, 1903. He conducted a successful campaign against the Ladrones of Cavite Province, Philippine Islands, during 1904-5, and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, Fourth Cavalry, April 18, 1909. He was Commandant of Cadets, U. S. Military Academy, 1909 to 1911, in which capacity he rendered most excellent and efficient service. He served a detail in the Inspector General's Department as Lieutenant Colonel, and was promoted Colonel, Fourteenth Cavalry, March 3, 1911.

He performed most gallant and distinguished service on the Mexican Border and in Mexico, and was promoted Brigadier General, U. S. Army, July 24, 1916, and was retired from active service on becoming 64 years of age October 17, 1916. When his country became involved in war against Germany, he offered his services as a retired officer.

General Sibley was a born soldier, unusually able as a Cavalry Commander, and as a young officer of the Second Cavalry distinguished himself by brilliant and courageous conduct in action, for which he was brevetted First Lieutenant, February 27, 1890. He endeared himself to all by his quiet, courteous, unassuming and cheerful manner. He loved his home and found his greatest happiness there. He leaves behind him a spotless reputation.

In his death the Country and Army have lost a most efficient officer. Heartfelt sympathy is extended to his family.

THOMAS H. BARRY,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

The following appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of June 10, 1916:

Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th U. S. Cavalry, who has been serving on the Texas border and in Mexico, holds the record at present among officers on the active list for continuous service in the Army, and entered West Point June 1, 1869. Out of forty-two years of service as a commissioned officer Colonel Sibley has spent about thirty-nine years on duty with troops. His years of detached service include two as commandant of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, and this duty is practically with troops. Colonel Sibley, who was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in the class of 1874 and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Third Cavalry, is the son of the late General C. C. Sibley, U. S. Army, who was graduated from West Point in 1829. For some ten years Colonel Sibley after being graduated from the U. S. Military Academy saw hard service on the plains in nearly all of General Crook's engagements against Indians, and was brevetted for gallantry in action on the Little Big Horn River in July, 1876, and later for distinguished gallantry in action against Crazy Horse's camp on Powder River, Mont. March 17, 1876. He was recommended to the War Department for a medal of honor.

Colonel Sibley during the engagement against the Sioux on Tongue River, Wyo., June 9, 1876, and battle of the Rose Bud against hostile Sioux and Cheyenne Indians under Crazy Horse, June 17, 1876, was a Second Lieutenant. He was in command of a detachment of twenty-five men, Second Cavalry, in an engagement with Sioux and Cheyenne on the Little Big Horn River, Mont., in the heart of the Big Horn Mountains, July 7, 1876, and was brevetted First Lieutenant in this engagement for "gallant services in action against Indians." General Crook's endorsement forwarding Lieutenant Sibley's report of this engagement contains the following: "The coolness and judgment displayed by Lieutenant Sibley and Frank Gruard, the guide, in the conduct of this reconnaissance, made in the face of the whole force of the enemy, are deserving of my warmest acknowledgements. Lieutenant Sibley, although one of the youngest officers in this department, has shown a gallantry that is an honor to himself and the Service." General Sheridan, reporting this engagement, says: "By great coolness, abandoning all their horses, after a very gallant fight, Lieutenant Sibley's party succeeded in escaping from the Indians, and on foot made their way over a most broken country to General Crook's camp, where they arrived safely in an almost exhausted condition." Colonel Sibley also took part in the battle of Slim Buttes, Dak., and the surprise of the Sioux under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, Sept. 9, 1876. During the war with Spain, as captain, Second Cavalry, he served with his troop, which was attached to the headquarters, Fourth Army Corps, as headquarters guard, Major General John Coppinger commanding.

In 1903 and 1904 Colonel Sibley, as Major, Second Cavalry, served in the Philippines as Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Luzon. In January, 1905, he was sent into the field in command of a squadron of the Second Cavalry and a battalion of Seventh Infantry to suppress the ladrones of Cavite and Batangas provinces, who had gotten beyond the control of the Constabulary. This work was completed by July, 1905, when he returned invalided to the United States. The Governor General of the Philippines in a letter to the division commander highly complimented Colonel Sibley for the work done in exterminating the bands of ladrones, and the Division Commander, in forwarding this letter to the War Department, stated that these provinces, as a result of this campaign, were in better condition of peace and order than ever before in their history. Colonel Sibley during his long career in the Army has performed many other important duties, and served at various posts in the West and South.

Among other incidents of his service, while he was on the frontier at Fort Custer, Mont., during 1883 and 1884, he marched with his regiment across the Rocky Mountains when the change of station was ordered from Fort Custer to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. While serving at Fort Wingate, N. M., 1891 to 1896, he took part in three expeditions to suppress uprisings among Indians. He was in command of the expedition searching for the remains of murdered citizens in the Ute and Navajo Indian country in 1893. He was Inspector General, Department of Texas, from March 13, 1900, to August 31, 1901, and was commended in orders by the Department Commander for the duty performed. While on duty in Washington during 1902 and 1903 he was an additional aid to Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, and was also a member of the board for the revision of Small Arms Firing Regulations. Colonel Sibley was in command of an expedition composed of a squadron of the Second Cavalry against unruly Ute Indians in South Dakota during the fall of 1907. He was Adjutant General of the provisional divisions under Brigadier General Charles Morton during its march from Fort Riley, Kas., to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1908. He filled the important office of Commandant of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy from February 1, 1909, to January 20, 1911. After being promoted Colonel and assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry he served again in the Philippines to March, 1912. His last assignment was on the Texas border, where, among other duties, he was in command of the Big Bend Cavalry patrol district, guarding hundreds of miles of border. He reached the grade of Colonel in March, 1911, and his entire service has been marked for its efficiency. He is due to retire for age October 17, 1916.

Colonel Sibley comes from an old New England family, his ancestors having settled in Massachusetts near Worcester, 1629. Members of the family took part in the colonial wars, the War of Independence and the War of 1812. Several of them reached prominence in the War of the Rebellion. General Henry Hopkins Sibley, a captain of the Second Dragoons, at the outbreak of the Civil War went South and reached the grade of Major General in the Confederate armies, while General Hasting Sibley, the first Governor of Minnesota, became a Major General of Volunteers on the Union side, and, together with General Sully, suppressed the great Sioux uprising of 1863 in Dakota and Minnesota. General C. C. Sibley, the father of Colonel Sibley, graduated from the Military Academy in the class of 1829, became Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry, and Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Army, for services in the Civil War, and was the Military Governor of the state of Georgia during the period of the reconstruction, where by his just treatment of the people of that state in those trying times he gained the good-will of all.

STEWART WHITING HOOVER.

No. 5712. Class of 1917.

Killed March 1, 1918, in France, aged 22.

Stewart Whiting Hoover was the first born of Clayton A. Hoover, of Washington, D. C., and Bessie Rae Brown Hoover, Salt Lake City, Utah, being born on July 4, 1895, at Montpelier, Bear Lake County, Idaho, living there and attending the public schools until July, 1905, when he removed to Blackfoot, Idaho, his father being appointed Medical Superintendent of the Idaho State Insane Asylum at that place. He finished the public schools of Blackfoot, Idaho, by graduating from the High School in May, 1911, valedictorian of his class.

In 1912 he was designated by Burton L. French, Congressman from Idaho, as Principal for appointment as Cadet to United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He passed a successful entrance examination at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and entered the Academy June 14, 1913, finally graduating April 20, 1917.

As a boy, he was of an amiable disposition, yet firm and positive in his rights, with a high sense of humor and duty, was a great lover of nature, and enjoyed being in the quiet haunts of the hills and dells, where he was content and happy with his books, gun, dog, or pony.

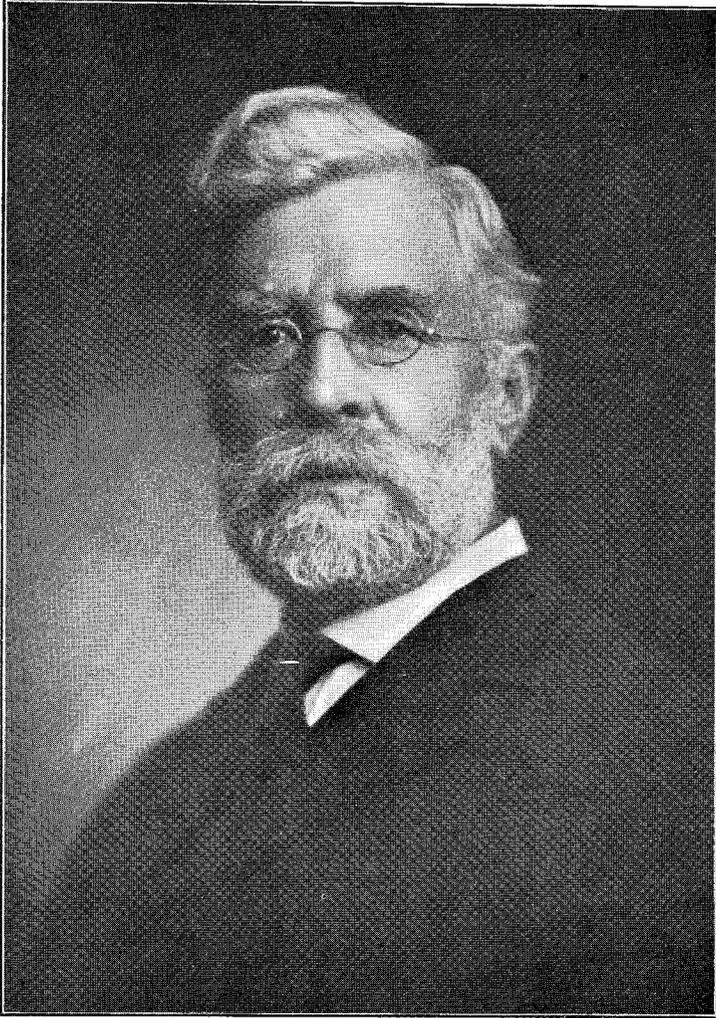
One of his great characteristics was that of positiveness, either to know or not to know, with no false pretense. If he was not certain about a thing he felt it his duty to find out the real facts and conditions before expressing an opinion.

During his four years at the Academy he kept himself in the background except on such occasions as rescuing a child from drowning in Lusk Reservoir, or upholding the honor of his class in the annual athletic contests, consequently he was not well known outside of his own class.

Graduated April 20, 1917, he shortly after went "Over There" as a Lieutenant of Infantry. The next account we have of him is of his glorious and heroic death at the front on the Western Front in France. Gun in hand at the head of his men he found a soldier's resting place beneath a soldier's blow in a way worthy of his Alma Mater.

The following is an extract from a letter from his regimental commanding officer:

* * * * * I have the honor to inform you that Captain Stewart W. Hoover of Company "T", Eighteenth Infantry, was killed in battle on March 1st. There is no officer in this regiment who has had a better record for gallantry than Captain Hoover and he was killed at the head of his company during a desperate encounter with German storm troops.



PROFESSOR WINFIELD SCOTT CHAPLIN

This combat was so efficiently conducted by Captain Hoover's company that the French Prime Minister came in person to congratulate the battalion to which Captain Hoover's company belonged.

This regiment deploras the loss of a young officer who possessed all the qualities that make a successful leader of soldiers. His official record was one of highest efficiency and his personal record that of a character without fear and without reproach. He has had the honor to die for his country while successfully commanding his company in the first serious fight that this regiment has had with the Germans and his regiment has been one of the first two regiments of the first brigade of the A. E. F. to enter the lines against the enemy. * * * * *

The first West Point graduate to fall in the Great War, cut down at the very beginning of a promising career he made a noble sacrifice for his country.

His remains rest in the French Military Cemetery at Mandres, France.

His classmates are proud to have been associated with him and when our call comes may we all meet it as gallantly as did he.

CLASSMATE.

WINFIELD SCOTT CHAPLIN.

No. 2313. Class of 1870.

Died March 12, 1918, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 70.

I like to think of Chaplin as one of those sturdy products of a harsh climate and an ungrateful soil, where the struggle for existence is not easy, as in the tropics, but difficult, requiring deep thought and constant, intelligent and frequently unrequited labor. The product is stern, inflexible, upright, steadfast character; scorning compromise of any sort and thereby frequently sacrificing worldly success, but preserving unflinching self respect. Such a climate and such a soil is that of Maine, where the trees fight for their lives with the rocks and maintain their existence alongside the waters of the sea, dark and angry at times and at others beautiful and attractive beyond the power of words to describe; where the summers are more enchanting and health-giving than the Riviera or the Caribbean in winter, but the long months and short days of a semi-arctic winter give ample time for reflections on the purposes and aims of life. At the same time they call for arduous effort on the part of those who survive; and produce early failure and death for those who have not the fortitude to struggle against adverse conditions.

Such a product, from such surroundings, was Chaplin; and his qualities were developed and pronounced in his youth, just as they remained until after he went to the final "over there" at more than three score years and ten. I saw him not more than a dozen times

during the forty-seven years between graduation and his death. But while we were Cadets we were not only in the same class but in the same company (D Company), in the same division of barracks (the old 8th Division) in the same section in every study and never more than one or two numbers apart. It is well known that in after life the events of youth stand out more clearly in the memory than those of recent years; and nothing is clearer in my mind than the picture of Chaplin from September, 1866, to June, 1870,—tall, gaunt, "raw boned", not handsome of feature but with a piercing gray eye; intent upon his job as a cadet, fond of a joke but with a grim laugh; well liked, although he cared nothing for popularity and had a loathing contempt for the arts of the demagogue by which popularity is sometimes achieved. He was First Corporal, First Sergeant and Captain of D Company; a fairly good but not remarkable rider; a great walker and climber to Fort Put and Crow's Nest; no dancer nor "hop man"; the only sport in those days was a short lived attempt to introduce rowing, which began when we were plebes and ended (I think) with our graduation. He took no part in this.

It was typical of his attitude throughout life, never to be downcast or disheartened, but always to push on; striving to deserve success whether achieved or not, but never to compromise for one instant on a question of principle. No one could say that he did not live up to his own ideals. From the day he put on his Corporal's Chevrons until he marched up in the line of officers at the graduating parade, he would "skin" a classmate just as he would an under classman,—no less and no more; and while ready to fight if anyone wanted satisfaction he would never tolerate a moment's discussion as to his official acts.

As a result, he had the unquestioned respect of every man in his own class as well as those in the three classes which preceded and the three which followed his.

The keynote of his career as a Cadet, as well as during the forty years of his active life after he left West Point, was Duty—a genuine, conscientious devotion to duty as he saw it. Everybody knew it was absolutely sincere, although he never talked about it; and that was the reason why every man in the Corps so fully respected him.

Chaplin was born at his maternal grandfather's, Glenburn, Maine, August 22, 1847. He was the eldest son of Daniel and Susan Gibbs Chaplin. By descent he came from English stock on both sides. His earliest ancestor in this country, the Reverend Jeremiah Chaplin, a Baptist minister, settled in Rowley, Mass. His descendants later went to Maine. Daniel Chaplin was born in Naples, Maine, and was engaged in lumbering in the Maine woods, making his home in Bangor. He entered the Civil War in 1861 and was in active service from his enlistment until his death due to wounds, August 20, 1864. He was made Colonel of the First Maine Heavy Artillery in 1862.

The death of his father made it necessary for Chaplin to find remunerative employment in order to contribute to the support of his mother. He became a bookkeeper for a firm of hardware manufacturers in Bangor, Maine, and remained there until June 1866, when having received an appointment to the Military Academy he came to West Point. He immediately took high class rank and retained it until his graduation in June, 1870, No. 2 in a class of fifty-eight members. The engineers being then temporarily closed by Act of Congress, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery and assigned to a company stationed at Fort Adams in Newport Harbor. This post was the headquarters of the regiment. The Colonel was Brevet Major General Henry J. Hunt, who during the Civil War had been the distinguished Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac. There was then only one light battery in each artillery regiment and Chaplin was assigned to it. His Captain was Henry A. Dupont, a distinguished artillery officer during the Civil War and afterwards for many years United States Senator from Delaware. The First Lieutenant was E. L. Zalinski the inventor of the dynamite gun. Chaplin was thus thrown in contact with three of the most solid minds in the Army, Hunt, Dupont and Zalinski, each of whom formed for him a close and sympathetic friendship. Zalinski's invention of the Dynamite Gun particularly interested Chaplin and it was he who worked out for Zalinski the mathematical calculations for it. The routine work of an Artillery Post, however, had but little attraction for a man of such keen intellect and intense energy as Chaplin, and in the spring of 1872, partly in order to obtain more active employment and partly in the hope of earning a larger income from which to contribute to the support of his mother, he resigned from the Army and went to Marquette, Michigan, as Civil Engineer with the Lake Superior Mining Company. In August 1873 he went to Chicago as Chief Engineer for a railroad to be built to the coal mines near Streator, Illinois.

But the panic of 1873 caused a suspension of this and almost all other railroad construction and in the following year he began his life work as an Educator. His first appointment was Professor of Mechanics in the State University at Orono, Maine. He remained there two years. For five years and a half, from January, 1877 to July 1882, he was Professor of Civil Engineering at the Imperial University of Japan in Tokio. When he returned in 1882 he was for one year a Civil Engineer on the New England Railroad of which Major General James H. Wilson was President. In 1883 he went to Union College, Schenectady as Professor of Mathematics and Physics. In 1885 he was called to Harvard as Professor of Engineering and was also Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School and Chairman of the Parietal Committee for Discipline in the University. In 1891, to the great regret of President Eliot and the Harvard

Faculty, he went to St. Louis as Chancellor of Washington University. There he spent seventeen years until failing health compelled his retirement in 1907. The remaining ten years of his life were spent partly in Texas and partly in St. Louis.

For a few years he was engaged in business as head of an irrigation and land company, but in 1910 lack of health compelled him to give up all active work. In 1914 it became evident that he had Arterio Sclerosis, and gradually all his mental and physical activities had to be curtailed and given up. He never for one moment lost his courage and he accepted his limitations without whimpering or complaint. He died at St. Louis on March 12, 1918, and was buried from the beautiful Graham Memorial Chapel of Washington University, which had been built under his supervision ten or twelve years earlier, and which so pleasantly recalls that gem of architecture, King's Chapel, at Cambridge.

His active career thus extended from 1870 to 1910 and of these forty years two were passed in the Army, six in business, and the remaining thirty-two years in education; two years at the State University in Maine, nearly six years at the Imperial University at Japan, two years at Union College, six years at Harvard, seventeen years at Washington University.

It was my great privilege to be in some degree instrumental in shaping his career. It happened in this way: In December, 1876, I received from the Japanese Legation in Washington the necessary papers from the proper authorities in Japan inviting me to become Professor of Civil Engineering in the Imperial University of Japan; and authorizing me, in case I did not wish to accept the position myself, to select a suitable candidate and enter into contract with him on behalf of the Japanese Government, which contract would be ratified on his arrival at Tokio. I did not consider myself specially, or indeed, at all, qualified for this position; on the other hand, I considered Chaplin eminently competent for it. I therefore wrote to him offering the position to him, urging him to accept it and saying further that I had mentioned his name to the President (General Grant) and that he approved of the selection and desired him to accept it.

Chaplin accepted the appointment almost immediately; and I thereupon set about procuring for him such letters of introduction as would insure him a proper reception on his arrival in Japan, with which country our relations were not then as intimate as they have since become. I therefore wrote to Colonel Michie at West Point, to General Pitcher, who had been superintendent during our entire four years, and to General Hunt, who had been in command at Fort Adams during Chaplin's service in the Army. The replies which I received are given in full at the close of this notice. They have been preserved by Chaplin's wife and surviving son with a just pride.

Certainly no man could desire that his father should leave to him a more valuable legacy than Trescott Chaplin has in these testimonials.

The letter from West Point, signed by the four heads of departments while Chaplin was cadet and who were still living in December 1876, namely Bartlett, Church, Kendrick and Michie, is written entirely in Michie's hand writing. As soon as I received it I took it to the White House and General Grant wrote the endorsement on the back of it in his own hand. Such a document with the lapse of time becomes a priceless heritage,—too valuable perhaps to be retained by its legal owner who possibly may be generous enough some day to donate it either to the Library at West Point or to the larger and more beautiful library which Chaplin built at Washington University; there to be placed between plates of glass; so that young men now and in years to come may see General Grant's handwriting and read what he and the heads of the Department of the Military Academy thought of one of the finest characters that ever came forth from this splendid institution at West Point.*

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, N. Y.

December 21st, 1876.

Professor Winfield S. Chaplin is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy of the Class of 1870. His class rank was 2, in general merit, in a class of 58 members, among whom are many young men of ability, and whose careers subsequent to 1870 have reflected great credit upon the Academy and the Military service.

Prof. Chaplin while a cadet at the Military Academy so conducted himself, as to obtain the esteem and respect of all the officers of the Institution and displayed in the conscientious discharge of his duties the highest characteristics of the Soldier and the Scholar. He distinguished himself by his proficiency in Mathematical, Philosophical and Engineering subjects of study at the Academy. We take great pleasure in commending him to your most favorable consideration.

A. E. CHURCH, Prof. Maths.

H. S. KENDRICK, Prof. Chemistry U. S. M. A.

PETER S. MICHIE, Prof. of Philosophy.

WM. H. C. BARTLETT, Late Prof.

Nat. & Exph. Phil.

I take great pleasure in adding my endorsement of the selection of Prof. Chaplin to fill the position lately occupied by Major Wasson, under the Japanese Government, to those of his former West Point instructors.

U. S. GRANT.

December 29th, 1876

Executive Mansion

United States.

*) It is regretted that lack of space compels the omission of all these highly commendatory letters except that last referred to, and endorsed by General Grant.

Of Chaplin's great work as a teacher others are more competent to speak although no one had a greater admiration for Chaplin than I have.

Of his work at Union College Mr. T. C. Lawler of the Class of 1886 wrote as follows:

"It was to relieve Prof. Isiah B. Price that Dr. Chaplin came to Union in 1883 as Professor of Mathematics, Price being compelled on account of illness to take an extended leave of absence.

"It was an exceedingly hard proposition for any man to attempt to take up the work of Price, one of the most popular of Union's professors; but Chaplin was preeminently the right man in the right place. He was a big man in every sense of the word and almost immediately won the affection and admiration of the students. It was at this time that the college was seething over the Potter controversy. * * * * *

The new professor, however, steering clear of all controversial matters, gave his entire attention to his own department and his success was phenomenal. He was an ideal teacher; there was nothing of the pedagogue about him, his attitude to his pupils was like that of an upper classman assisting his younger friends with their tasks; he was essentially of the "big brother" order. * * * * *

As I write this inadequate tribute to a remarkably fine character his photograph is before me on my desk. It portrays him as I believe all his old friends would wish to remember him—a big virile figure in the very prime of life, he was about thirty-seven at the time, over six feet in height, broad shouldered and erect, a typical West Pointer, with a mop of reddish hair, a big moustache and eyes that twinkled with humor and kindness. As I sadly think of his passing on I am reminded that these thirty odd years had no doubt laid heavy hands on that stately form, thinned and whitened that mop of hair, stooped and rounded those magnificent shoulders and dimmed those kindly eyes, but I am sure that the friends he made at Union will always recall him as they knew him in the splendor of his early manhood."

At Harvard President Eliot instantly recognized how valuable a man Chaplin was. The relations between the two men were close and intimate from the beginning and they continued of that character to the end.

When Chaplin resigned from Harvard, President Eliot was on his summer vacation at North East Harbor and he at once wrote to Chaplin as follows under date of September 8, 1891:

"What you say about your connection with Harvard gives me much pleasure, for I think you a good judge of organization, methods, and right personal relations. You may be sure that you will be remembered at Cambridge with cordial respect and affection, and that your departure will be regretted by everyone who has known you there, whatever his station."

Twenty-six years later, in October, 1917, President Eliot wrote to express his great regret that he had missed seeing Chaplin on a visit which he had made to Maine a few weeks previously; and then went on to say:

"I have always remembered with pleasure and satisfaction your too brief connection with Harvard University as Professor and Dean of the Scientific School; but for ten years past I have heard but little about your professional occupations or your family life.

"The two incidents related to your career at Harvard which remain most clearly in my mind are as follows:

"1. One day, after you had been but a short time in Cambridge, you came to my office and said that you would like to have ORDERS from me concerning the manner in which you should conduct your courses on engineering, that you were not accustomed to the Harvard go-as-you-please method, and did not enjoy it, and would like to have explicit directions as to the conduct of your courses. I was quite unable to give you any such directions, and you had to work out your own methods.

"2. While you were Chairman of the Parietal Committee, some disorders in the College Yard were anticipated for the evening. You asked me what I would like to have done; and then you did it successfully, all alone, with scanty support from the Board of Proctors."

Those of Chaplin's friends, who, like President Eliot, have a keen sense of humor, will appreciate these two delicious reminiscences. One can almost see the look on Chaplin's face as he went into the President's office and demanded his "orders", with thoughts in his mind about the go-as-you-please system of Harvard which were probably not fit to print.

Of Chaplin's great work at the Washington University—which he found a small school in one of the most crowded sections of St. Louis' streets, with one hundred and seventy undergraduates, and which he left seventeen years later a superb institution in the beautiful country beyond Forest Park, with buildings admirably adapted to their purpose and artistic in architectural design, with a great endowment raised almost entirely by his own efforts and with more than eleven hundred students—a most discriminating and appreciative memorial has been made in the Washington University Record of April 1918 by its Chief Editor. It is so just and true that I feel privileged to make some rather lengthy extracts from it.

"On March 12, 1918, died Winfield Scott Chaplin, A. M., LL. D., Doc. Tech., at the age of seventy years, after a career marked equally by its success and its extraordinary variety in respect of place and occupation.

"Born in 1847, of New England parents in the state of Maine, he elected, as a young man, the soldier's profession. * * * * * Resigning his commission in 1872, he engaged in railroad work as a civil engineer but after less than two years decided to change from practice to teaching. In his new profession he rose with great rapidity. * * * * * In 1891 he was elected to the chancellorship of Washington University.

"Mr. Chaplin's tenure of office as head of this institution was practically with the second, plainly delimited, phase in the progress of Washington University towards its destination as a great center of liberal and specialized learning. The beginnings of the school had been modest, and for over thirty years its work had been carried on in a thorough but somewhat private and unambitious fashion. The escape at last of the old "Undergraduate Department" from the tightening embrace of the city's slums to a new home indicative by its nobler external aspect of loftier purposes and a widened scope of service marks the central achievement of Chancellor Chaplin's administration. His work consisted in the laying of a foundation, albeit mainly physical, for a university responding by the dignity and strength of its influence to the increasing practical and spiritual demands of a community of metropolitan promise. * * * * *

"As an educational officer in chief command, Chancellor Chaplin stood "four-square" for the modern and liberal tendencies; but, being a man of inflexible integrity of mind, he maintained an attitude of unyielding independence before the "latest cries" of educational faddists, sensationalists, and humbugs. He had no ear for the seductions of that species of up-to-the-minute pedagogy which in the main amounts to a pompous formulation of what the least advanced portion of the general public clamors for. In his day, the hardy species of the educational politician was still far from extinct in this wooded district, and W. S. Chaplin was no favorite of theirs. His bluff and, on occasion, rough-hewn candor, generously tempered with good-nature and kindness towards all whom he respected and liked, but quickly ablaze with red-blooded, red-headed, ungodly ire when aroused by blatant charlatanism or "pussy-footed" hypocrisy, made him the living terror of those who deal in educational cant and buncombe. His own policies were fixed, and they were extremely simple. He held to four educational dogmas, stated by him as follows: 1, a certain amount of knowledge; 2, a certain mental training; 3, fixed moral standards; 4, a set purpose.

"For these principles he stood a straight and stalwart sentinel against the retrogressive encroachments of "modernism" with its stentorian slogans and platitudes. * * * * *

"Winfield Scott Chaplin deserves to live in the annals of Washington University as an exemplar of probity and a devoted upholder of good causes. Those who knew him well add spontaneously to the appreciation of his merits an affectionate tribute to his humanity."

I have already far exceeded the limits which are usual and proper in obituary notices for the Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association; and I must leave to the officers of the Association the unwelcome task of condensation and deletion; but before closing I submit to them and to my surviving classmates and fellow graduates, these words in which one of the noblest products of this famous institution sets forth the aims and purposes of his life work. They are taken from Chaplin's inaugural address on his installation as Chancellor of Washington University on January 11, 1892. It was natural that in such an address he should set forth his view in regard to education and this was the language he used:

"Put in its shortest form, my definition of education is stimulated mental growth. And mental growth I illustrate in this way: Compare a man with a boy. The man has a more comprehensive knowledge of facts, a greater reliance on general principles, a surer judgment, greater resolution and more power to execute. It is this increase from the powers of the boy to those of the man that I call mental growth. It goes on with everyone of us more or less rapidly when we simply grow. It is brought about naturally by observation and experience; but it may be hastened and magnified and made symmetrical by artificial aids, and this process of hastening, magnifying and training, we call education. * * * * *

"Let us frankly recognize our deficiencies in educational ways, and let us energetically work to reach such a state of things that here in America—here in St. Louis—any student may have opportunity to study any subject. * * * * * Let us provide the opportunity, and then let us see to it that no student who wishes to study, whatever be the specialty to which he devotes himself, is deterred from profiting by these opportunities by lack of means. Let us recognize that the highest product of the com-

munity is the few men who are fitted by superior natural abilities and education to go further in any direction than their fellows. * * * * *

"It is time for me to speak more particularly of university education. From the definition of education you will deduce that education does not claim to originate any powers in the student; only attempts to take the powers which are dormant and stimulate and perfect them until the highest capacity of the individual is reached. It acknowledges frankly that individuals differ in tastes and aptitude, and it recognizes that this difference springs from the same source which made the work of man to be varied. It aims not to fit men especially for this calling or that calling because it is thought to be higher or nobler than any other; it only aims to prepare men to do the work which is to be done, of whatever kind it may be. * * * *

"I have a vision of a great university. Its structures are grand and its surroundings are beautiful. The public esteems it, because its high aims, its great utility, its magnificent results are known. To support it is considered a duty, to aid in its development a pleasure, and to have one's name connected with it an honor. It teaches all things; to him who would study antiquity for its lessons of experience, and to him who would struggle with the problems of the present, its doors are open and its welcome warm. It drives no students on to knowledge; it leads them to study by splendid display of opportunities, and by satisfying the interest and desires of each.

"Its libraries contain every new thought and every old one; its apparatus includes every instrument which makes the imparting or acquiring of knowledge easy, and the library and the apparatus are worn out as rapidly as can be by legitimate use. It is no dim cloister; it is thronged by active, energetic, growing youth. Life in it stands, not as a distinct and exceptional part of the whole life, not as a time when restraints are removed, duties neglected, ends forgotten; but as that most serious period when character is formed, purpose shaped and resolution fortified. * * * * *

"Entrance to this university is made easy, the only requirement being that the student is prepared to profit by the instruction of its teachers. * * * * * Its degree is based neither on age nor sex, nor time of study, but on work and advancement. Its rules are few; its privileges many. It has but a single aim—to stimulate mental growth."

From the home where Chaplin now lives we can reasonably hope and confidently believe that he looks down upon those classic buildings and beautiful hills and lawns beyond Forest Park at St Louis and sees his vision fully realized. It is given to few men to have the brains, the energy and the will power necessary for incessant hard work; to still fewer, to see those God-given faculties applied to a work of far-reaching importance; to even fewer still, to see the complete fruition of such purpose, but such was Chaplin's fortunate lot. The university which he raised from humble beginning to a great seat of learning will for years and even centuries to come be his enduring monument. It lies almost at the center of the United States and almost at the heart of everything that is most truly American. The great Mississippi Valley is unique among all the valleys of the world. Its wealth and population is in the life of men who have already reached their maturity, are destined to exceed the estimates of all statisticians. Its teeming millions will be influenced in ways of which we do not dream by this university which stands

just outside its greatest city. The enlargement of this university which Chaplin undertook within a few months of his installation as Chancellor and the physical basis of which he carried through a successful completion before failing health compelled him to relinquish his task was creative work of the first importance. To us graduates it is a source of pardonable pride that the man who did this great work was our friend, our classmate, our fellow graduate.

FRANCIS VINTON GREENE.

EDWARD RICHARDSON KIMBLE

No. 5314. Class of 1915.

Died in France April 9, 1918, aged 25.

Edwin R. Kimble was born in Portland, Oregon, September 24, 1892; his father Edwin R. Kimble died when he was but nine years of age, and the boy went to Texas with his mother and younger brother when ten years of age. He spent his boyhood days in Galveston, graduating from the Ball High School in the class of 1908. He then attended the University of Texas, Austin, during the winter of 1910-1911, entering the United States Military Academy in June, 1911; graduating therefrom in 1915. He was on duty at his Alma Mater for one month as an assistant instructor in the Department of Tactics during that summer. His first regular post was Vancouver Barracks, and while stationed there he received his first promotion to First Lieutenant the following January: promoted to Captain in May 1917, and in August of the same year he received his Majority, shortly after his arrival in France. In October of the same year he was Battalion Commander of the U. S. Engineers, composed of the first of our soldiers on the firing lines. In letters to his mother Major Kimble spoke of occupying a comparatively quiet sector along the French front, but was near to the first Boches taken prisoners by the American soldiers, and very near to the first of our men who were first wounded in battle.

The following announced the death of Major Kimble:

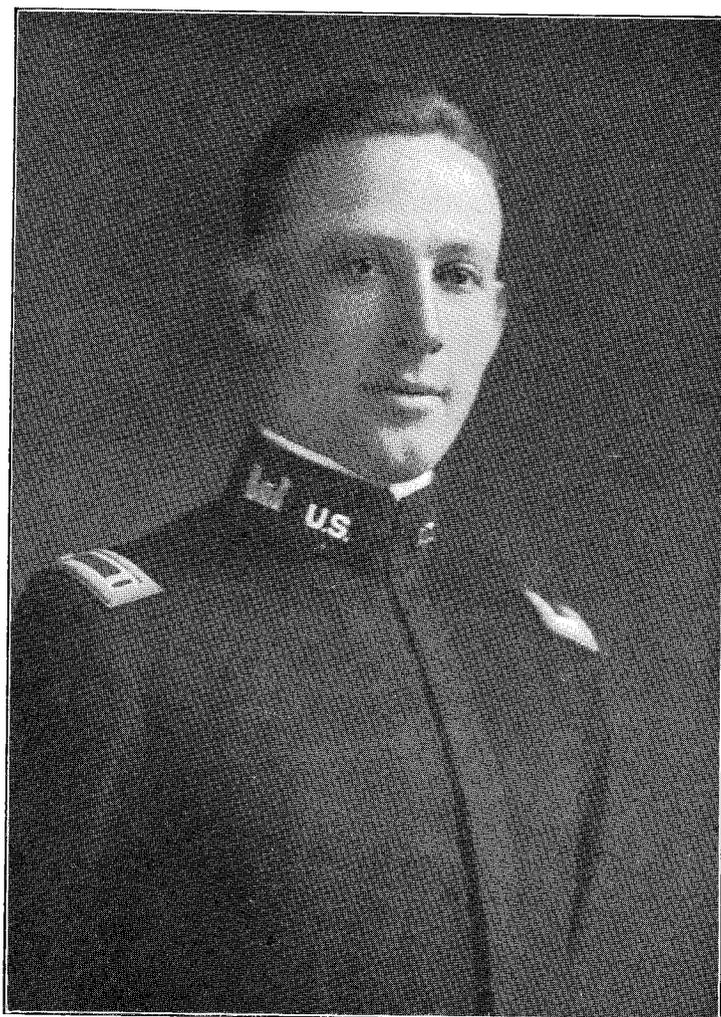
ARMY GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE—A. E. F.—FRANCE.

April 9, 1918.

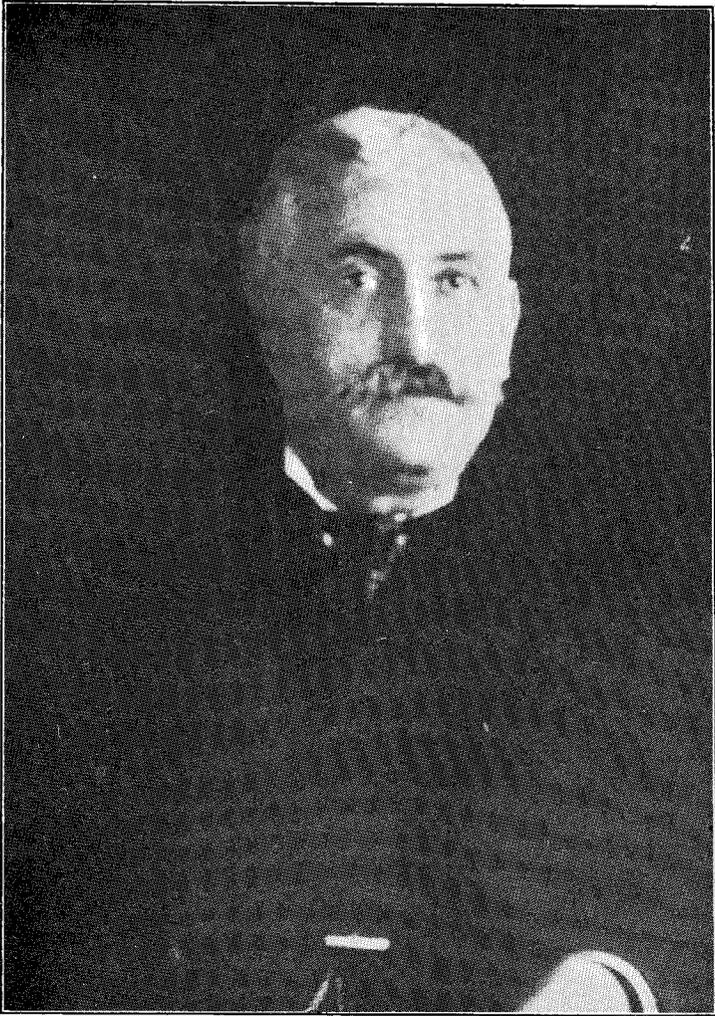
It is the sad duty of the Director of the General Staff College to announce the death of Major Edwin R. Kimble, Corps of Engineers, Assistant Instructor.

Major Kimble entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1911, and graduated second in the class of 1915. He was a student at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, during the course of 1915-1916, and, when school was discontinued, came with the First U. S. Engineers to France in June, 1917, serving with that organization until he entered the Army General Staff College.

Major Kimble was a student officer in the First Course at the Army General Staff College and was retained as an assistant instructor in the



MAJOR EDWIN R. KIMBLE



LIEUTENANT ARIOSTO McCRIMMON

Second (present) Course. As part of his work he was sent to the British Fifth Corps Staff to study the work of the Corps Intelligence Service. He was with this corps during the first ten days of the Battle of Picardy (March 21-30, 1918). A few days after his return to the Staff College he was admitted to hospital and died April 9.

A. W. BJORNSTAD, Lieutenant Colonel, G. S.

Major Kimble from his entrance to the Academy in 1911 until his graduation in 1915 was a leader in many class and corps activities. The following lines written by him of another cadet for the Howitzer could equally well be said of him: "He is a staunch supporter of everything that is best in cadet life, and in Corps tradition. There is no one who does not like him and there can be no one who does not admire him. He has made a record for himself in everything that he has touched that makes all of us feel sure that the future holds nothing but success for him."

By his pleasing personality and genial disposition he early won his way into the hearts of all who knew him. He has always proved a true and sincere friend, especially when it came to helping the goats. There are probably several men that would not be counted among West Point graduates today but for his assistance. He showed these same qualities during his short but full career as an officer in the service. He was the first member of the class of 1915 to die in France.

In the death of Major Kimble the class of 1915 loses one of its most popular members, the Academy one of its most loyal sons, and the Army one of the most efficient of its younger officers.

Major Kimble was unmarried, but leaves to mourn his loss a devoted mother, Mrs. Elvira V. H. Kimble, whose home is in Galveston, Texas, and a younger brother, Second Lieutenant Frederick von H. Kimble, a member of the Class of 1919, graduated from the Academy in June, 1918.

ARIOSTO McCRIMMON.

No. 2715. Class of 1877.

Died April 22, 1918, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 62.

Ariosto McCrimmon was born in the State of Georgia and up to the time of his admission to the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1873, little is known of his boyhood days. On graduation from the Academy in 1877 he was assigned to the Sixth Infantry and later to the Thirteenth Infantry. His military career was, however, of short duration for on June 28, 1879, two years after graduation, he resigned from the Army and entered civil life. From that time to the year 1884 he practiced law in Dardanello, Ark.; in 1885 he was appointed Superintendent of Public Schools of San Angelo, Texas; in 1887 he took up newspaper work in San Diego,

Cal., purchasing the San Diegan in 1891. In 1895 he took up his residence in Los Angeles where he again engaged in newspaper work and later in the real estate business. Up to the time of his death, April 22, 1918, he was engaged in this business.

Mr. McCrimmon leaves a widow, Mrs. Emma McCrimmon, to whom he was married in 1884, and who resides at Los Angeles.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Mr. McCrimmon tendered his services to the United States.

JAMES N. ALLISON.

No. 2391. Class 1871.

Died May 2, 1918, at Portland, Ore., aged 69.

Brigadier General James N. Allison, United States Army, Class of 1871, United States Military Academy, died May 2, 1918 in Portland, Oregon.

The passing of General Allison recalls to many who knew him the manly and soldierly qualities he possessed. Born in the State of Kentucky, September 4, 1848, he had but a few years of childhood at home. The war between the States found him a boy of thirteen years. His father was an officer of the 39th Kentucky Volunteers. In this regiment the boy sought service in uniform with the colors. He served as a private soldier from August 16, 1863 to June 3, 1865. Receiving his appointment as cadet at the Military Academy, he reported for duty September 1, 1867; graduating June, 1871, was appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, then on frontier duty. How few of the present generation comprehend what frontier duty meant to those who were engaged in winning the West, in the protection of the advance line of civilization—from the Mississippi River to the Pacific, from the Mexican border to the Canadian line. It was then a wild terra incognita, possessed of resources—mineral and agricultural—then undreamed of. The gold taken from the Rocky Mountains enabled the United States to resume specie payment after the close of the war. The land secured in the wilderness furnished homes and occupations for millions of people, adding an empire of wealth and prosperity to the nation.

For twenty years Lieutenant Allison served with his regiment in the wilds of the West: Omaha Barracks and North Platte, Nebraska; Fort Laramie, Wyoming; Camp Robinson, Nebraska—then in the heart of the Indian Country; Fort Fetterman, on the border line. In the field against the Indians in the memorable campaign of 1876; at Fort Custer, Montana; at Fort Ellis, Montana, the extreme of our northern posts. Next, at Huachuca, Arizona, the extreme of our southern limit, always in touch with hostile Indians;

at Fort Fred Steele, in Wyoming; at Walla Walla, Washington; at Fort Sherman, Idaho. The naming of the places of service Lieutenant Allison tells the story of the part taken by the army in the marvelous development of our national progress. From Fort Ellis, Montana, to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, is more than two thousand miles, as the crow flies.

With no North and South railroads in those days, it is hard to realize the great overland marches, overcoming climatic and geographic obstructions. All information came out of the wilds by courier; telegraphic lines were few and far between. Our troops were constantly hiking along the border wherever protection was needed. The news of their doings came by scouts. Today, we learn that Lieutenant Stewart of the Class of '71 is killed by Indians in Arizona. Tomorrow, Lieutenant Robinson is killed on the Platte River, in Wyoming. Again, Lieutenant Wier is killed in the mountains of Colorado. Then comes the news from the northwest that Lieutenant McKinney of the Class of '71 has been killed while leading a charge against the Cheyennes in their stronghold away back in the Rockies. These and hundreds of other like messages brought from the desert are read and forgotten by the people of the East, but the hand-full of boys in blue of the Regular Army forgot them not. Anxious to avenge the blood of their murdered comrades, always willing at any cost or sacrifice to protect the people engaged in developing our possessions.

We hear that Roman Nose of the Cheyennes has defied the United States Government to build the Kansas Pacific. In a few brief words, he tells the Commission—"If you bring iron rails and iron horses into my country, I will line my tepees with scalps of the whites—Roman Nose has spoken." This meant war, and war followed. Three hundred and seventy-five white people were killed in the next few months. But Roman Nose falls at the head of his warriors, and the Kansas Pacific is built under the protection of our troops.

Red Cloud prohibits the opening of the Oregon trail. War follows. Fetterman and his eighty men are slain in the wilds of Montana. The Posts of C. F. Smith, Reno and Phil. Kearney are abandoned,—the Indians take possession. Custer and his brave regiment are killed in the battle of the Little Big Horn, and Crook is outnumbered at Rose Bud. Such was the news from out of the wilderness, in the sixties and seventies.

Allison is fighting with Sioux Indians near Fetterman, Wyoming. Allison is with the Powder River Expedition in 1876. Thermometers forty below zero, men walked the bull ring to keep them from freezing to death the night before the attack of the great Indian village on Powder River. Allison is in pursuit of Curley Jim, a noted desperado, whose gun stock is full of notches, being the record of civil

officers and citizens killed in their endeavor to capture him. Allison arrests him, and Jim cuts no more notches on his gun stock.

Such was the news from the terra incognito in the days when Lieutenant Allison was in active service on our western frontier. Such is the life he led in making history, doing his important bit in the development of our most wonderful country. After many years of such service he lived to see coming out of that same wilderness thousands of trains, loaded with provisions, minerals and men to enable our armies to meet the Hun on foreign soil, and beat him down before he can lay waste our own country and enslave our own people.

He helped with gun in hand to destroy the power of the Southern Confederacy. He did his part in our Indian wars. He won his spurs in hard service, and his Commission in the Commissary Department after the worst of the Indian wars were over. He filled the position of Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Department of Columbia, and also Aide to General Miles. He rose to the position of Lieutenant Colonel, and Chief Commissary of the Second Army Corps in the Spanish War. Rendered excellent service in his department in the Philippines during the Filipino Insurrection. Was appointed Colonel and assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of the Eastern Division, with office on Governors Island, New York. Was promoted to the Grade of Brigadier General, and retired from active service in June 1912, after fifty years of honorable service. Still active and ambitious to do his part to the last, he accepted the position of Editor of the Military Service Journal and Secretary of the Military Service Institution on Governors Island, in which capacity he served from 1912 to 1917. His articles on "War in the Balkans," 1912 and 1913 commanded wide interest in military circles. He was a prominent member and Vice Commander in the Grand Army of the Republic. General Allison was also a prominent member of the Loyal Legion, serving three years as Senior Vice Commander of the New York Commandery. Was to have been elected Commander in 1918, but his health failing, he was unable to accept. Allison's domestic life was most delightful, his wife a most charming and accomplished woman. He lived to see his sons and son-in-law enter the ranks of the Army in the war against Germany, all wearing the insignia of officers.

Such is the history of an American boy, with the red blood of an American soldier in his veins. To him and men of his type America owes all of her greatness. Proudly may his descendants look upon his record; gratefully should the people of America remember him and his kind, as the defenders of the Stars and Stripes and the principles over which they float.

GEO. F. CHASE.



COLONEL LUIGI LOMIA

LUIGI LOMIA.

No. 2175. Class of 1867.

Died May 9, 1918 at New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 74.

At the small town of Canicatti, on the southern slope of the island of Sicily, Luigi Lomia was born September 16, 1843. In a country of lords and laborers, Lomia's ancestry was strictly of the baronial class; his father was Antonio Lomia, land-owner and agriculturist, his mother Concetta Caro, both for many generations of the very oldest of Sicilian families.

Even at this early period the light of the spirit of democracy was beginning to dawn for Italy. In spite of their natural affiliations with the "ruling class" Lomia's maternal uncles, Dr. Caro, and Father Giuseppe Caro,—the latter a priest of the Catholic church,—became outspoken in the cause of human freedom, so outspoken against the tyrannical Bourbons as to compel expatriation.

At the age of thirteen Luigi Lomia left his Sicilian home to join these two uncles, then settled in the city of New York. He entered the college of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated with honors, in 1863. In September of that year he joined the class of 1867 at the Military Academy; his appointment, procured through the influence of Hon. Hamilton Fish, a close friend of Father Caro, being from a district of Texas. He was graduated June 17, 1867 and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the fifth artillery.

Until he was retired from active service with the rank of Colonel, (April 1, 1906) Lomia's duties included various assignments, each testifying of itself to his unusual abilities. He served as instructor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio State College from 1876 to 1881, and at the University of Wisconsin, 1885-88. He was military attaché at Rome from March to September, 1890, in Porto Rico with General Miles in 1898, and was graduated (in the 5's) at the Artillery School in 1875. From both the institutions which he served in a military capacity, Lomia received many highly complimentary letters of appreciation of his work; in fact, from his cadet days,—when his standing was always high, to the close of his career in the army, he exhibited always the highest quality of devotion to duty.

Lomia married in 1871 Miss Laura Robinett of Philadelphia, a lady of an old Colonial family, of Huguenot extraction. She died in 1906. Lomia's grief for the loss of his wife,—as I learned from a deeply sympathetic friend of the family,—was most pathetic. The parting of husband and wife after many years of companionship must always be pathetic; but to my old classmate and friend it was unusually so. Happily his remaining years, passed in modest luxury at his home at New Rochelle, New York, were cheered by the devo-

tion of two daughters, Isabel C. and Margherita. Towards the last Lomia became very infirm, and suffered much, but the loving attentions of those two noble women never wavered; in the highest sense they honored their father.

Lomia died May 9, 1918. He was buried in the Beechwoods cemetery at New Rochelle. Baptized a Roman Catholic, he lived and died in the larger sense "Catholic," a member of that "household of faith" to whom, whether by the beaten path of creed and ritual, or through trackless wilds, the simple, honest, reverent souls of men are drawn by an irresistible mandate. To him—and such as he—the obligations of "Duty, Honor, Country," are (as it is said) intuitive.

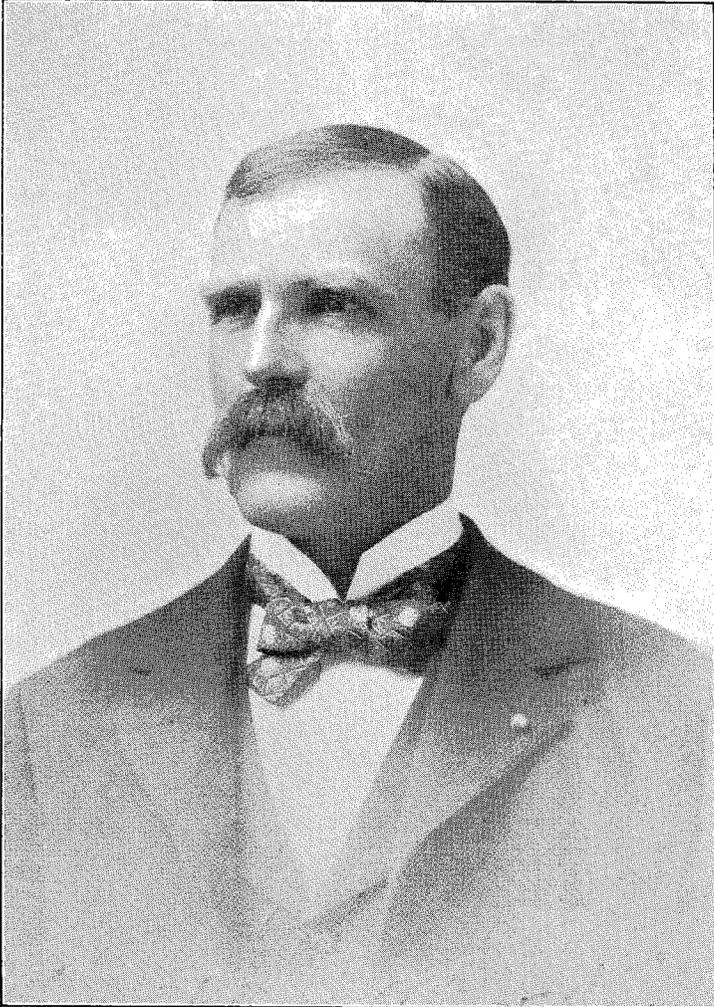
As so often happens to those far advanced in life, my own recollections of cadet days are very vivid. Among these, with somewhat startling distinctness, I recall two of Lomia's striking personality: the scene is the parlor of the hotel on the plain, and of listening entranced to his magnificent voice. Few indeed of all the many vocally gifted among a race noted for melodious utterance, equalled his. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg (in those days of old most famous of operatic stars) often sang with him and was profoundly impressed by his powers of song.

And in the ethical section room, during our fourth class year, I recall an extemporaneous speech of Lomia's,—extemporaneous, or carefully memorized,—which to my immature imagination impressed me as thrilling indeed. The subject was the regeneration of Italy. Inspired by memories of his early youth, not less than by the instincts of his ardent blood, he poured forth a passionate appeal and eulogy to liberty, to the hope of rescuing the land of his birth from "the blood-stained hands of the inhuman Hapsburgs."

Of Lomia's memory a number of the class have written most feelingly. Colonel Ruffner (decidedly our intellectual leader) writes of him as his "friendly rival in mathematics," of the friendship of "more than fifty-three years," and of his own "personal loss" in his death.

General Crosby P. Miller, in a lengthy letter writes of our departed classmate as: "Always ready to add to the pleasure of class meeting by singing our favorite songs," that he "always did his best," taking the ills of cadet life "with good grace and the 'never give up' style of a true American." General Miller concludes: "Lomia mastered the West Point course with credit. All were his friends and all gave the glad and helping hand to the one classmate of Italian birth."

Luigi Lomia was over thirteen years of age before he learned to speak our native language. But the agency of those splendid teachers of nationality and patriotism,—the public schools, so effectively did their work that Lomia entered the Military Academy in all



COLONEL ALEXANDER O. BRODIE

essentials an American. And as an American citizen his devotion to the country of his adoption and of his love never faltered.

His life may serve to illustrate the breadth and height of the fine service to humanity of which some of us who may be inclined to vaunt ourselves upon our Revolutionary or Colonial descent, may well take heed; that neither native nor foreign birth "availeth anything," but solely the love and the devotion to the great cause of human liberty, destined, under God's guidance, to make the whole world safe for a righteous and enduring freedom.

As willingly we of the North accord to citizens of the old time Confederacy, for a while "separated brethren" of the South, their heritage in the romance and valor of the War between the States, and as a reunited nation glories in the fame of Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, so let it be with them, like Lomia, who came to this country for the country's good.

To him, though the flag of the land that bore him took "all heaven for its white, green and red" yet to his life's end Aspromonte and Palermo and Gaeta were only names of beautiful romance to Luigi Lomia. He lived and died an American.

WILLIAM J. ROE.

ALEXANDER O. BRODIE

No. 2338. Class 1870.

Died May 10, 1918 at Haddonfield, N. J., aged 68.

Colonel Alexander O. Brodie, U. S. A. Retired, died at his home in Haddonfield, New Jersey, May 10, 1918, after a life filled with stirring and important events. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy June 15, 1870, and was assigned to the First Cavalry, in which regiment he served in Arizona, Washington, California and Idaho, taking part in the campaigns against the Apaches in Arizona and the Nez Percés in Idaho. He was mentioned for gallant conduct in General Orders of April 9, 1873, from Headquarters, Department of Arizona.

Colonel Brodie resigned from the army, September 30, 1877, and engaged in cattle trade in Kansas and in mining and civil engineering in Arizona until May 1898, when he organized the Arizona quota of the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, (the Rough Riders) becoming its senior Major May 17, 1898, and its Lieutenant Colonel August 11, same year. He commanded the left wing of his regiment in the battle of Las Guasimas, June 24, in which action he was severely wounded. He was honorably mustered out of the service September 15, 1898. On July 1, 1902, he was appointed Governor of Arizona. Major,

Assistant Chief of Record and Pension Office, February 15, 1905. Lieutenant-Colonel and Military Secretary, June 10, 1905. Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant-General March 5, 1907. Colonel, Adjutant-General, August 24, 1912. Retired November 13, 1913.

The following letters of a few of his many friends and comrades show in what esteem he was held by them.

"30th April, 1912.

My dear Major:—

*** I have always felt peculiarly drawn to you, as a comrade, as a fellow soldier, and as a citizen. You are the kind of American I like to think of as typical of our country.

Ever faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Adjutant General Alexander O. Brodie, U. S. A. Headquarters Western Division, San Francisco, Cal."

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DIVISION.

Camp Funston, Kans., May 18, '18.

MRS. ALEXANDER O. BRODIE,
Haddonfield, N. J.

Dear Mrs. Brodie:

I can't tell you how shocked and grieved I was to hear of your husband's death. * * * I feel that I have lost a good and sincere friend, a man who all who knew him loved and respected. I shall always remember with appreciation and gratitude his brave and excellent service in my regiment during the Spanish war, as well as his loyal and faithful service in the Regular Army afterwards, especially when we were together in the Philippines. * * *

Sincerely yours,

LEONARD WOOD,

Major Gen'l U. S. A."

"Phoenix, Arizona, May 11, 1918.

MRS. ALEXANDER O. BRODIE,
Haddonfield, New Jersey.

I have just learned with much sorrow of the passing of Colonel Brodie.

Permit me to express for the people of this state our heartfelt sympathy. There are many reminders in this state of the wise administration of Governor Brodie in that trying time when Arizona, having outgrown the territorial form of government, had not yet achieved statehood. The history of this state cannot fail to give full credit to his wise administration in those days. * * *

GEO. W. P. HUNT

Governor of Arizona."

HOTEL DARBY.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 27, 1918.

* * * I have fortunately been personally acquainted with Colonel Brodie since July 1906, when he was Adjutant General in the Department of Visayas, P. I. I knew him in his phenomenal military career in the Spanish war. He was a Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the volunteer First U. S. Cavalry, (Rough Riders). He was in battle in Cuba in June, 1898. He gallantly led his squadron. He was seriously wounded in this engagement.

All men in his regiment (Rough Riders) had affection for Colonel Brodie. He was a model officer in the volunteer and regulars in our army. Colonel Brodie was a fine moral character, most energetic, phenomenal intelligence and splendid courage in every fibre in his being. * * *

JESSE M. LEE,
Major General, U. S. A., Retired.

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE HOUSE.

Phoenix, Arizona, June 10, 1918.

My dear Mrs. Brodie:

I appreciate your letter of the 29th ultimo, which becomes the last chapter in the archives recording the illustrious record of Colonel Brodie in this state. * * *

A bronze tablet is being prepared to be placed in the capitol building to the memory of Colonel Brodie.

Very sincerely yours,
GEO. W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

"Phoenix, Arizona, May 14, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Brodie:

I have just noted the death of Colonel Brodie.

You will receive no more sincere regrets from any than you do from Mrs Young and myself, and especially me. For you know I knew him as a man, a friend and as Governor of Arizona. We thought alike and in many things believed alike. He was a great big man, so big in heart and head that he despised advertising and took no pleasure in seeing his name in print. Loyal to the last degree to his friends, he adored his wife, loved his boy. Schooled in the artificial schools of man and a post graduate from God's great school of the frontier, simple as a child, timid as a maiden, loving his friends and was adored by them.

What greater epitaph could be written for him or any man. * * *

Very sincerely yours,
GEO. N. YOUNG."

Colonel Brodie was in all respects the type of the best in American spirit and action. He was singularly attractive, with a distinguished presence. Perhaps his rarest quality was his ability to make and keep friends, showing in his living that the way to have a friend is to be one. My love and admiration were his from the early days of our meeting at West Point, until his death. My thought of him a long tribute to his nobility of character and of his charming personality that all his friends loved.

W. S. E.

ROBERT JAYNE MAXEY.

No. 3862. Class of 1898.

Died May 28, 1918, near Cantigny, France, aged 45.

Lieutenant Colonel Maxey was born in Mississippi on May 8, 1873, entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1894, and was graduated April 2, 1898. He was assigned to the 6th Infantry and served with that regiment in the Santiago Campaign. In 1899 he was ordered to the Philippines where he served three years in the Southern Islands. He returned to the States in 1902, and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth where he was an instructor in the Service School. In 1903, he became a Captain and was ordered to Missoula, Montana, where, on November 29, 1904, he married Miss Lu Knowles, daughter of Judge Hiram Knowles of the U. S. Federal Court. He served three tours of duty in the Philippines, returning from the last in 1913. In 1915, he was detailed to the Army School of the Line and graduated an honor man. In 1916 he attended the Staff Class at Leavenworth and was graduated early on account of the Mexican trouble.

Early in 1917, at the request of General Martin, he was detailed to attend the officers' training camp at Leon Springs, Texas. In May, 1917, he rejoined his regiment and accompanied it to France, going over with the first Expeditionary Force, in June, 1917. He was instructor in small arms firing to April, 1918, joined the Twenty-eighth Infantry about May 14, 1918, and a few days later, at the Battle of Cantigny, received wounds of which he died May 28th. He was cited for having "advanced with his first wave in the face of heavy shell and machine-gun fire." The citation adds:

"He was cool under fire and a dependable leader. Although fatally wounded, he gave detailed directions to his second in command as to just what to do and caused himself to be carried to the post of command of his regiment to give information to his regimental commander that he considered very important before being evacuated. This was under intense shell and machine-gun fire."

Captain C. R. Hueber, Twenty-eighth Infantry, the second in command of the Battalion during the attack, gives the following account:

Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Maxey commanded the Second Battalion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, in the attack upon Cantigny. In the early part of the engagement he was advancing with the first line of the Infantry when he was wounded in the neck by a shell fragment which later caused his death.

He was placed upon a litter and was being carried to the first aid station when he insisted upon being taken to my position as he said he had some orders that he wanted to turn over to me. Upon reaching the position of my company, he ordered the litter bearers to lay him down and go and get me. I was about 200 yards away, superintending the con-



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT J. MAXEY



COLONEL CHARLES G. STARR

struction of a strong point. When I reached the Colonel I found him upon the litter and helpless, but he could speak and gave me full and complete instructions as to how to carry on. He had me get his map and showed me on the map where the positions were to be and how to defend them. All this time we were under heavy machine gunfire with an occasional artillery shot. He showed utter disregard for his own wound and thought of nothing but the success of the operation; nor would he proceed on his way until he was sure that I understood everything, thereby inspiring great devotion and courage.

He was a brave soldier, a worthy friend, and a devoted son and husband. He leaves a widow, two sons, Curtis Knowles Maxey and Radcliffe Stevens Maxey, a mother and three sisters.

CHARLES GRENVILLE STARR.

No. 2742. Class 1878.

Died July 12, 1918, at San Antonio., Texas, aged 61.

Charles Grenville Starr was born February 25, 1857, in Kankakee, Illinois, where he spent his early boyhood days until his appointment and admission to the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1874; he graduated June 14, 1878, and was assigned as an additional Second Lieutenant, First Infantry; he became a First Lieutenant September 20, 1883, and promoted to Captain April 6, 1895. On March 4, 1901, he was promoted to Major and transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry. During this time he had served with the Volunteers from August 13, 1898, until September 6, 1899, in the Inspector General's Department and had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Eleventh Cavalry which rank he held for about two years.

While serving with the First Cavalry Colonel Starr was stationed in the Departments of Dakota, Texas, and Arizona, and while in the latter department he took part in the First Geronimo Campaign. Upon returning from this campaign he was assigned to duty with the Normal University of South Illinois and from that duty was transferred back to his regiment which was then in the Department of California. His regiment was sent into the Department of the Platte during the winter of 1890-91 where Colonel Starr took part in the Pine Ridge Campaign. During the Spanish War Colonel Starr was chiefly engaged on staff duty in the Inspector General's Department; he was at various times with the Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, the Department of Santiago de Cuba, with General H. W. Lawton at Manila; with Headquarters of the First Division, Eighth Corps, and acting Inspector General, Department of Southern Luzon.

After being mustered out of the Volunteer service he was appointed a Major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry in 1901 and detailed in the Adjutant General's Department, August 23, 1903 until 1906, when he was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, September 4. He was forced to retire from active duty because of heart trouble which first developed during his service in the Philippine Islands; for several years he was a victim of this disease which finally ended his life on July 12, 1918, at San Antonio. Although Colonel Starr had seen thirty-two years active service it was a sore trial to him to be compelled to pass on the retired list, but his physical condition prohibited any activity, although his one desire was to serve his country during the present war struggle.

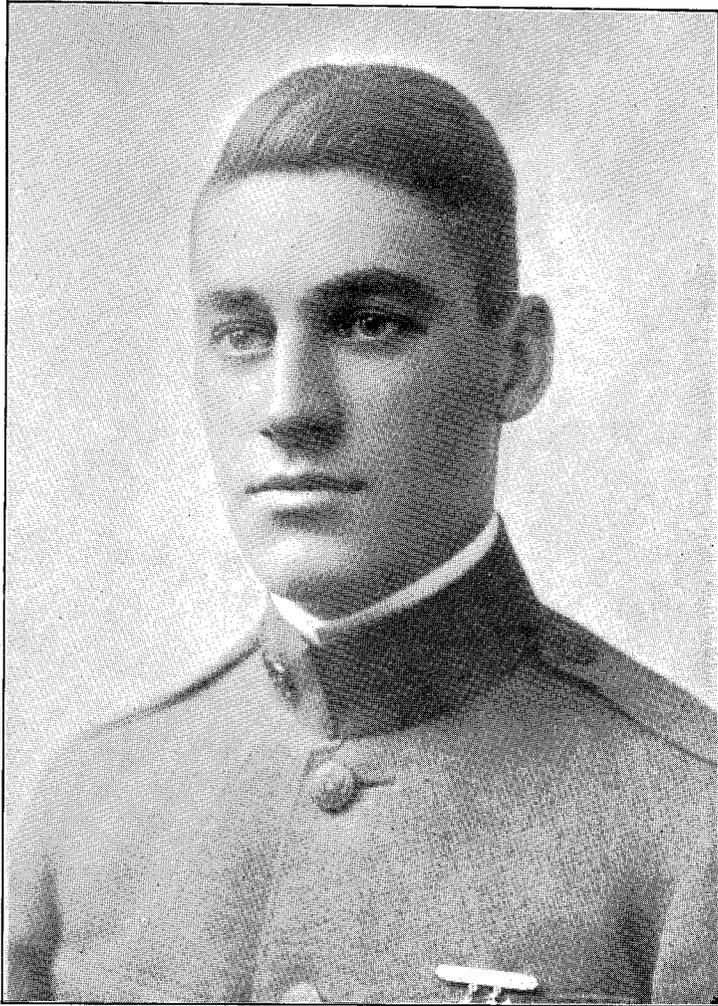
Colonel Starr married Miss Ellen Norton of California October 13, 1881, who survives him and whose home is in San Antonio. Colonel Starr was the only son of the late Judge Charles Richard Starr of Kankakee, Illinois, who was born in Halifax, and of Almena Stevens Starr of Portland, Maine.

KENNETH PAUL MURRAY.

No. 5842. Class of 1918.

Killed in action July 15, 1918, in France, age 21.

First Lieutenant Kenneth Paul Murray, who was killed in action in the last Hun drive on the Marne, was the youngest son of Mary A. Murray and the late Philip J. Murray, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.—born April 21, 1897, and was thus but 21 years of age at the time of his death—he attended the public schools of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and while attending the High School took the competitive examination for entrance to West Point; he was then only sixteen years of age, nearly a score of other young men took the test also. The studious Mount Vernonite headed the list and passed the West Point examination with honors. A few months subsequently he received notification of his appointment. Entering the Military Academy in June 1914, he worked hard and displayed admirable diligence. His objective was a graduation with honors and he let nothing stand in his way in an effort to attain this goal. Consequently, he was graduated from West Point on August 30, 1917, a number of months prior to the usual time, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. After a limited furlough, he was assigned to Co. "G," 38th Infantry, which at that time was stationed at Syracuse, N. Y., and after a period of about two months his unit was sent to Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C. There the 38th Infantry received intensive training, and it is re-



LIEUTENANT KENNETH PAUL MURRAY

ported to have gone "over seas" at the same time Secretary of War Baker made his journey—late in February, 1918. Before his departure for France he received his appointment of First Lieutenant.

His last letter received by his mother was dated three days before he fell; in it he mentioned an expected attack by the Germans, as the artillery and the use of gas was quite active.

Information in regard to the circumstances of his death is best explained by a communication received by his mother from the Headquarters, Third Division, A. E. F., Major General J. T. Dickman Commanding, which reads as follows:

American Expeditionary Forces,

Headquarters Third Division.

France, August 23, 1918.

My Dear Mrs. Murray:

You have doubtless received notice that your son, First Lieutenant Kenneth P. Murray, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division, was killed in action against the Germans on the morning of July 15th, 1918.

Major General J. T. Dickman, Commanding the Third Division wishes me to say to you that while he and the officers of your son's command share in your sorrow in the loss of so brave and worthy a son, the General also wishes to express to you the pride he feels in the manner in which your son gave his life for his country and the righteous cause for which we are fighting.

It fell to the lot of this Division to defend the valley of the Surlélin River and the adjoining high ground along the south bank of the Marne River. It was the purpose of the German Army to cross the Marne and capture this high ground and the valley of the Surlélin, for this would give them easy access to the comparatively open country leading to Paris. If they had succeeded in their efforts, it would have made their position on the Marne very strong and ours correspondingly difficult. They did not succeed, but instead met with a repulse that threw them back in confusion, with some of their prize shock regiments practically wiped out and others demoralized and disheartened. The Germans launched their massed attack on this division by a furious artillery bombardment of all our positions, commencing at midnight on July 14-15, and which kept up all during the day of July 15. Just behind the bursting shells of this heavy artillery barrage came German Grenadiers and Guard Regiments, who had been especially drilled and trained for this attack and were known as shock troops. They came down to the Marne River, carrying pontoon boats on their shoulders. Their attack was well and carefully planned, and their discipline was excellent. Our men on the south bank of the Marne opened fire, with rifles and machine guns, as soon as the enemy became visible in the darkness and mist of the early morning, mowing the Germans down on the opposite bank and in the boats they had launched. In spite, however, of our fire and their losses, they continued to come in masses, launching their boats as they reached the river, their crossing being protected by the artillery and by machine guns they set upon the north bank. In this manner, a considerable number of German troops succeeded in reaching the south bank, where they quickly formed and set up their machine guns, and opened fire on our troops. Our men up to this time had been subjected to a constant and terrific artillery bombardment with high explosive shell and shrapnel followed by machine gun fire. What it means to undergo such bombardment only those who have gone through it can know. Our troops were young men, most of whom had never been under fire before, but in spite of all this our men stood their ground

and met the Germans at the river bank, with the result that five German regiments were practically wiped out, and by nightfall all the enemy troops who crossed the Marne in our front had been either killed, wounded or captured, and not a living German remained in front of the Third Division. The German wounded were cared for along with our own and sent to our hospitals without delay.

The German Army, stunned by this unexpected defeat, made no further serious effort; and three days later it was attacked by our troops to the west. In this attack the Third Division at once joined, with the result that the enemy was compelled to retreat and give up all the French territory he had won in his drive in May to Chateau-Thierry.

The part that your boy played in this defeat of the German Army is best explained in the following report by his immediate Commanding Officer, which is as follows:

"First Lieutenant Kenneth P Murray, 38th Infantry (killed in action), led repeated counter attacks on enemy machine gun positions and his fearlessness and ability contributed greatly to holding our lines."

From this report you will see that your son, by his fearless and gallant conduct, contributed greatly to the success of our Division in its defeat of the German Army, as described above.

Your son has rendered a national service which must ever be a source of great pride and comfort to you. For this gallant conduct the Division Commander will recommend that the Distinguished Service Cross be awarded him.

If the recommendation is approved the Cross will be forwarded to you.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

DAVID L. STONE,

Colonel Gen. Staff, A. C. S., G. I.

And also from his immediate Commanding Officer, who was Captain at the time of the battle, and was recently commended for gallantry under fire and received the distinguished service cross with the following citation: "With rarer courage and conspicuous gallantry he led a counter attack against the enemy five times his own numbers, July 15th, east of Chateau Thierry. One hundred and eighty-nine men entered this attack and fifty-one emerged untouched. More than one thousand of the enemy were killed, wounded or taken prisoners."

That citation gives an idea of the work that this Company must have done—one hundred and eighty-nine opposed to thousands—yet the point was won. Such is the prowess of the American and such was the spirit that carried Lieutenant Kenneth Paul Murray down.

The letter of Captain Wooldridge follows:

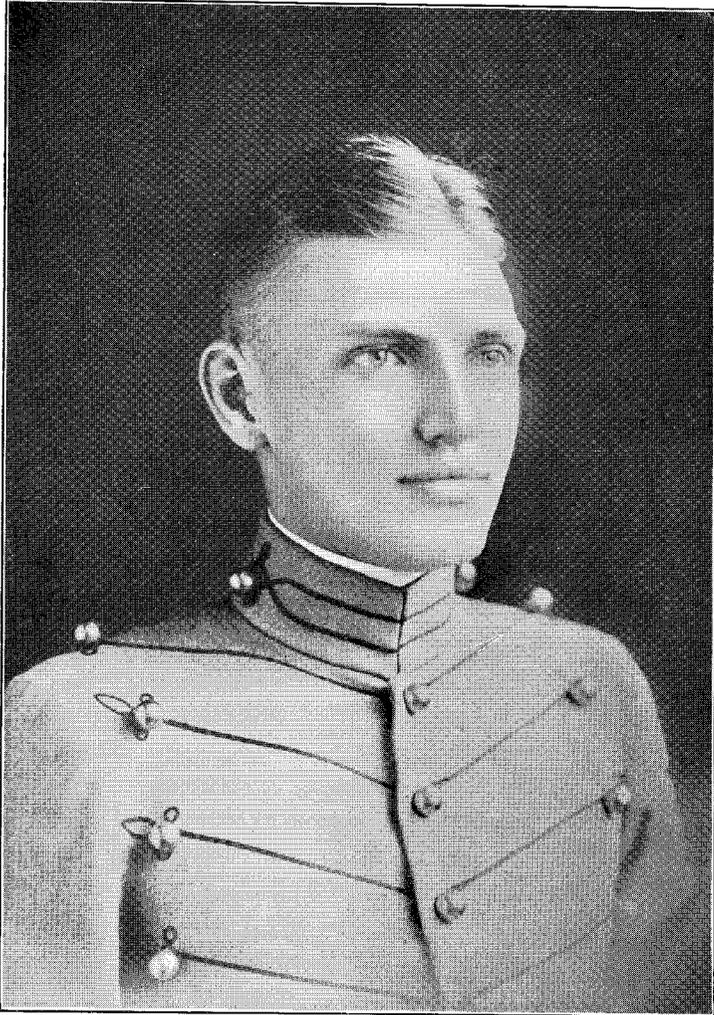
Headquarters 1st Battalion,

38th Infantry.

July 19, 1918.

My Dear Mrs. Murray:

In writing you this letter, I am performing the saddest duty of a Company Commander. Your son, Lieutenant Kenneth P. Murray, died in action July 16th, 1918, while leading a desperate flank attack during the second battle of the Marne. The United States Army has lost a brilliant soldier,



MAJOR JOHN HOWARD WILLS

the superior of whom it never had of his rank. He was consecrated to his duty, purposeful, loyal to his cause and a powerful agency for the upbuilding of morale and courage among the members of his Company.

You have lost a grand and noble son, a son who never had a selfish thought and whose sweet character will ever illuminate our memories and stand forth as an example of all that is honorable and clean.

His death was instantaneous. I was by his side when a machine gun bullet sent him to his Maker, sent him to his rest from whose bourne no traveler returns.

All personal effects were destroyed in bombardment.

His grave is where he fell, in an open field, some four hundred yards east by southeast of the church at Mezy, France. It is marked by a rifle and a small wooden cross bearing the inscription, "Lt. K. P. Murray. Died July 15, 1918, G Co. 38th Inf." I feel that his spirit is with you, his loved ones at home.

In deepest sympathy, I remain,

J. W. WOOLDRIDGE, Captain 38th Inf.

JOHN HOWARD WILLS.

No. 5477. Class of 1916.

Reported in list of casualties August 4, 1918, as "Killed in Action", aged 23 years.

When the casualty lists of early August, 1918, came to us we learned that Major John Howard Wills, Class of 1916, had laid down his life for the cause for which we are fighting.

Major Wills was born in Auburn, Alabama, on June 21, 1895, the son of Nannie Fleming Wills and Lieutenant John H. Wills, Class of 1881. He spent his boyhood days in Auburn and received his early education there, in the Primary and High Schools. After finishing High School he attended the Alabama Polytechnic Institute for two and one half years. In his Junior year he left the Institute to prepare for entrance to the Military Academy.

He was appointed to the Academy from the Third Alabama District and entered on June 15, 1912, prior to his seventeenth birthday. He was the youngest member of his class.

In spite of his youth, his hard work and natural abilities led him, at graduation, to the highest position of honor.

As a cadet his life was saddened by the death of his mother, leaving him an orphan, for his father had died while he was still a baby.

He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Engineers June 13, 1916, and promoted to First Lieutenant July 1, 1916. He was promoted to Captain on May 15, 1917, and was appointed temporarily a Major in the Corps of Engineers, early in April, 1918.

He was assigned to the First Regiment of Engineers after Graduation, went to France with that Regiment, and, as far as we are able to learn, was still on duty with it at the time of his death.

The Class of 1916 and the Army suffer an irreparable loss by the death of this classmate and officer. Johnny, as he was affectionately known by his classmates and friends, possessed a strong and lovable

character. His never failing good humor, his sunny disposition, his generosity, and his ready willingness to aid his less gifted classmates, made him universally admired and esteemed. Our sadness for his loss is tempered by our deep feeling of pride for this son of our Alma Mater, who has made the supreme sacrifice for his country.

JAMES WATTS ROBINSON

No. 1548. Class of 1852.

Died September 9, 1918, at Brookline, Mass., aged 91.

James Watts Robinson, son of Edgar Winston Robinson, was born at Fincastle, Va., August 20, 1827. In 1841 the family removed to Boonville, Mo., and in 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War from St. Louis, in Company C, First Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Captain John Knapp. The regiment was disbanded in August, 1846.

He entered the Military Academy June 6, 1848, and graduated No. thirteen in his class, June 17, 1852, when he was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant, First Artillery. In July, 1852, he was ordered to Cuero, Texas, and in September, to Fort Myers, Florida. On June 3, 1853, he opened a recruiting office in Boston, Mass., and was then ordered to Pottsville, Pa., to relieve Lieutenant Trevitt. He obtained a leave of absence and returned to Boston where on October 6, 1853, he married Hannah Dana Wales, daughter of Mary C. and Thomas Crane Wales. After the wedding he returned with his bride to Pottsville.

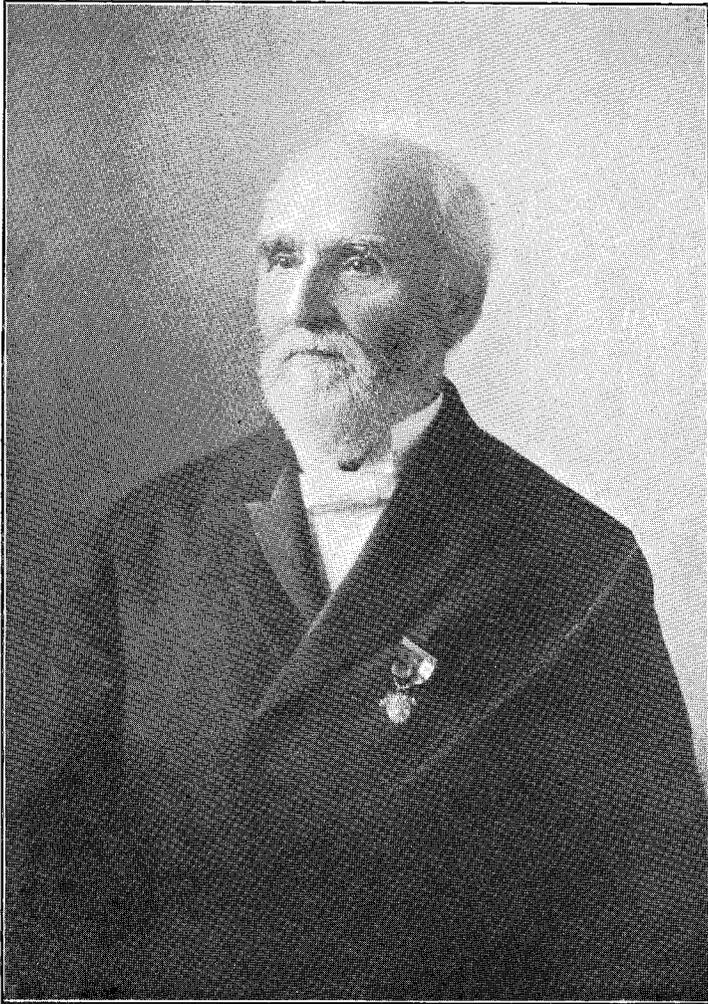
In 1854 he was stationed at Easton, Pa., at Fortress Monroe, Va., and at Key Biscayne, Florida. In 1855 he was at Fort Dallas, Florida, and was sent into the Everglades with a company of 72 men. He became First Lieutenant, First Artillery, March 3, 1855, and was ordered to Fort Duncan, Texas, with Company C of that regiment. He was stationed there and at Ringgold Barracks until 1857.

In 1857-59 he was stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., in 1860-61 at Fort Brown, and at Fort Duncan, Texas, and in 1861 at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida.

On May 15, 1861, due to Southern associations, he resigned from the Army but was made Post Sutler at Fort Jefferson, where he remained during the war.

After the war, he lived in Boston, Mass., with his wife and six children. He became the author and publisher of Interest Books, namely, Universal Interest Tables, Auto, Unique, Railway and Triune Calculators, Interest on Daily Balances, Building and Loan Interest Tables, 5, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Interest Tables, Universal Calendar, and many others.

At the time of his death he was in point of age the second-oldest of the living graduates of the Academy, being only a few months younger than General H. G. Gibson of the Class of 1847, and older than Colonel Donald C. Stith of the Class of 1850.



LIEUTENANT JAMES WATTS ROBINSON

WALTER M. WILHELM.

No. 4485. Class 1906.

Died October 3, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 33.

Captain Walter M. Wilhelm died on October 3d, 1918, at the Longacre Apartments in Philadelphia, following an attack of Spanish influenza. He was born in Defiance, Ohio, thirty-three years ago, and spent his boyhood days in that community up until the time he came to West Point as a cadet.

My first contact with him occurred when we were plebes together in "Beast Barracks" along in the hot days of June, 1902. We marched together over to the cadet store to draw an enormous load of bedding and supplies with which every plebe is equipped. Going up the iron stairs of the 12th Division Barracks we got into the first trouble of our lives as cadets, by having one of the little plebes at the top of the steps upset backwards with his load of materials, spilling all the rest of the plebes on the stairs. We were both severely censured for our hilarious conduct in laughing at this performance. His abundant exuberance of youthful spirit came under the notice of "Windy Jim" Thompson of blessed memory, when he assured him that it was impossible to move a quartermaster bed out of a small bedroom in the tower room of "A" Company Barracks, because it would not go through the door. He was very vociferous in his argument until "Windy Jim" with one jerk of his right hand shook the bed apart and told him to carry the pieces through.

Wilhelm and I walked side by side in the rear rank of "A" Company throughout our plebe year, sometimes stepping on the heels of "Charlie" Thompson and "Sandy" McAndrew. Wilhelm had a patent dress for reveille consisting of two trouser legs and a pair of tall gaiters sewed in the bottom of a cadet overcoat. He was very proud of his ability to reach the rear rank, between the tenth tap and the last one of the long roll of the "Hell-cats." I recall distinctly one winter morning on which he slipped on the top step of the "A" Company stoop and acquired a "five and ten" for knocking down the right half of "A" Company, and skinned his anatomy in several places, due to the lack of sufficient clothing under the overcoat. One of his standing arguments was that he would carry all the water for his roommate all year, providing the roommate would get up first and close the window and the door.

For a while he roomed with Charles Gatewood, the inventor, who had a patent combination of an alarm clock, a few window weights and strings, whereby the alarm clock would at the prescribed hour in the morning close the window, close the door, light the gas, and bring warm underwear from the radiator over to the bed.

He was always in an argument with "Tom Doe" his near neighbor and played tricks on him. To get even, "Tom Doe" tied two bumblebees together with a string and placed them in Wilhelm's bed. It was not long after taps that the whole barracks knew that Wilhelm had been stung. His frequent escapades made life worth living throughout the four years at the Academy. I cannot recall how many times he was "made and busted." It took the combined action of his class to keep him out of trouble from his good-natured pranks, because the Tactical Officers did not appreciate his joy of living.

He played left tackle on the football team and was generally successful in scaring the opposing tackle half to death by his remarks, motions and grimaces before the ball was put into play. He wore the "A" for his prowess at this game.

Wilhelm was only 17 years old when he came to the Academy, and, of course, found C. Smith's Treatise on Algebra and Conic Sections almost impenetrable. He sought a great deal of advice from his classmates and succeeded in making a fair showing at these studies. He could never understand the value of French and Spanish and had many peculiar experiences in connection with the study of these languages. His main delight was to spend half the night with the dictionary formulating a sentence in French or Spanish which he believed the instructor would not be able to translate. With great effort he would learn this by heart and spring it on the instructor at the earliest opportunity. In his second class year he began to develop a passion for mathematics and moved up toward the first section at a rapid rate. He was one of the best students in the class in his senior year in spite of all the hilarity which was carried on by himself and his gang, and in spite of frequent difficulty with the Tactical Officers.

Upon graduation he joined the Field Artillery somewhere out west and accompanied the 18th Battery to Camp Columbia, Cuba, at the time of the Cuban Occupation in 1906. He became well known to Colonel St. John Greble and Colonel John Conklin. He was also welcome always at the "Double Bottom" and in the middle of Havana, where his genial face and jolly good nature helped everyone to have a good time. While in Havana he became engaged and was married to Miss Edith Hoyle of Atlanta, Ga. Their domestic happiness and genial and joyful criticism of each other has been a joy to their friends and to his classmates, who have made it a point to visit them whenever it was possible.

Shortly after his marriage he joined the Coast Artillery at New Bedford, Mass., at the time when the shortage of officers caused the young lieutenants to be frequently in command of companies and even of posts. With less than one year's experience he became Commanding Officer at Fort Rodman and the Coast Defenses of New Bedford. He was the only officer at the post for a considerable time and enjoyed himself by writing critical letters to the Quartermaster,

Ordnance Officer, Artillery Engineer, and the like, and going over to these offices, which he also held, and answering them in person. The people of New Bedford learned to think a great deal of him. In 1908 he took the examination for the Ordnance Department and became a student officer at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. One did not need to go near the Proof Battery to know that he was there. There was always a noise when he was around. The fishing boats and other craft which hugged the shore too closely in the days when he was at the Proof Battery learned to know of his presence.

His motto was to do the work in the shortest possible time and explain the difficulties of "red tape" after the work was over. I believe this is what has made him so successful in turning out ammunition at Eddystone and is a quality which a great many officers have not learned to acquire.

He became a Captain in the Ordnance Department under Colonel W. W. Gibson at Watervliet Arsenal in 1909 and I joined him there a year later. I had not seen him since we marched and lived together at West Point. A more pleasant two years I can hardly imagine any other two men spending together than we spent at that place. He was well known in Troy and Albany and was given a wonderful ovation by his friends when he left that community at the expiration of his detail in the Ordnance Department. The Troy Club will especially remember him for his songs and speeches at its banquets. His work at Watervliet Arsenal is still evident in the organization of the shops and I know that Colonel W. W. Gibson can join me in the appreciation of his ability as a Shop Superintendent and as an executive officer.

After a year in the Coast Artillery at Fort Hancock, N. J., he joined the Ordnance Department again at Frankford Arsenal and finally took charge of the Artillery Ammunition Section of that plant. His work of organizing that department and making a showing in the manufacture of field artillery ammunition drew the attention of a great number of manufacturers in eastern Pennsylvania. When the European War broke out they were anxious to find someone who was acquainted with the processes of manufacture of this war material. They finally persuaded him to resign his commission in the army to take up the larger work of manufacturing the larger quantities of munitions of war which the United States was then called upon to furnish. He became Vice-President and General Manager of the Eddystone Munitions Corporation at Eddystone, Pa., where he left an enviable reputation as a lasting memorial to his genius of doing seemingly impossible tasks. Although but 33 years of age, he crowded into his young life more than an ordinary successful business man does in double the number of years. When work was pressing he forgot sleep and hunger and the other necessities of life and plugged away with the greatest energy imaginable at his tasks. It was his

motto to clean up his work in the shortest possible time and above all things hated to leave papers on his desk at night. He was especially proud of his plant and of the devotion of his employees. No man has done more, if any as much, in making Eddystone a most important war working center in the United States.

He was anxious at the outbreak of the war with Germany to get back into the service of the United States, but his position at the Eddystone Munitions Corporation and his knowledge of the requirements of the War Department, especially of the Ordnance Department, made him much more valuable where he was then located than he could possibly have been as an officer in the service, and he was accordingly requested to remain at the work and see that the ammunition was produced in the quantity and at the price desired by the Ordnance Department. He especially shone forth in his ability to organize the assembly of 3-inch shrapnel. Competitors could not take the contract for this work for less than \$2 apiece. He told me that the next contract for several million shrapnel he would be able to assemble "for a Thrift Stamp each" and still make money for his firm.

As a classmate and as a friend, I can only speak of him with the most endearing devotion. I have always found him happy and true and loyal. I visited him at Eddystone only a month before his death and went with him to see his new home at Marion, Pa. His happiness was supreme on that day. I know of no man in the world for whom I had greater affection and whom I will miss more as the years go on.

CHARLES G. METTLER.

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