

ANNUAL MEETING, 1928



Fifty-Ninth Annual Report *of the*  
**Association of Graduates**  

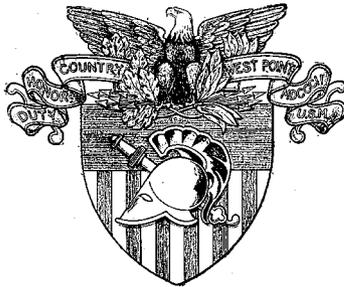
---

*of the*  
**United States Military Academy**  

---

*At* WEST POINT, NEW YORK

JUNE 8, 1928



Seemann & Peters  
Printers and Binders  
Saginaw, Michigan  
1929



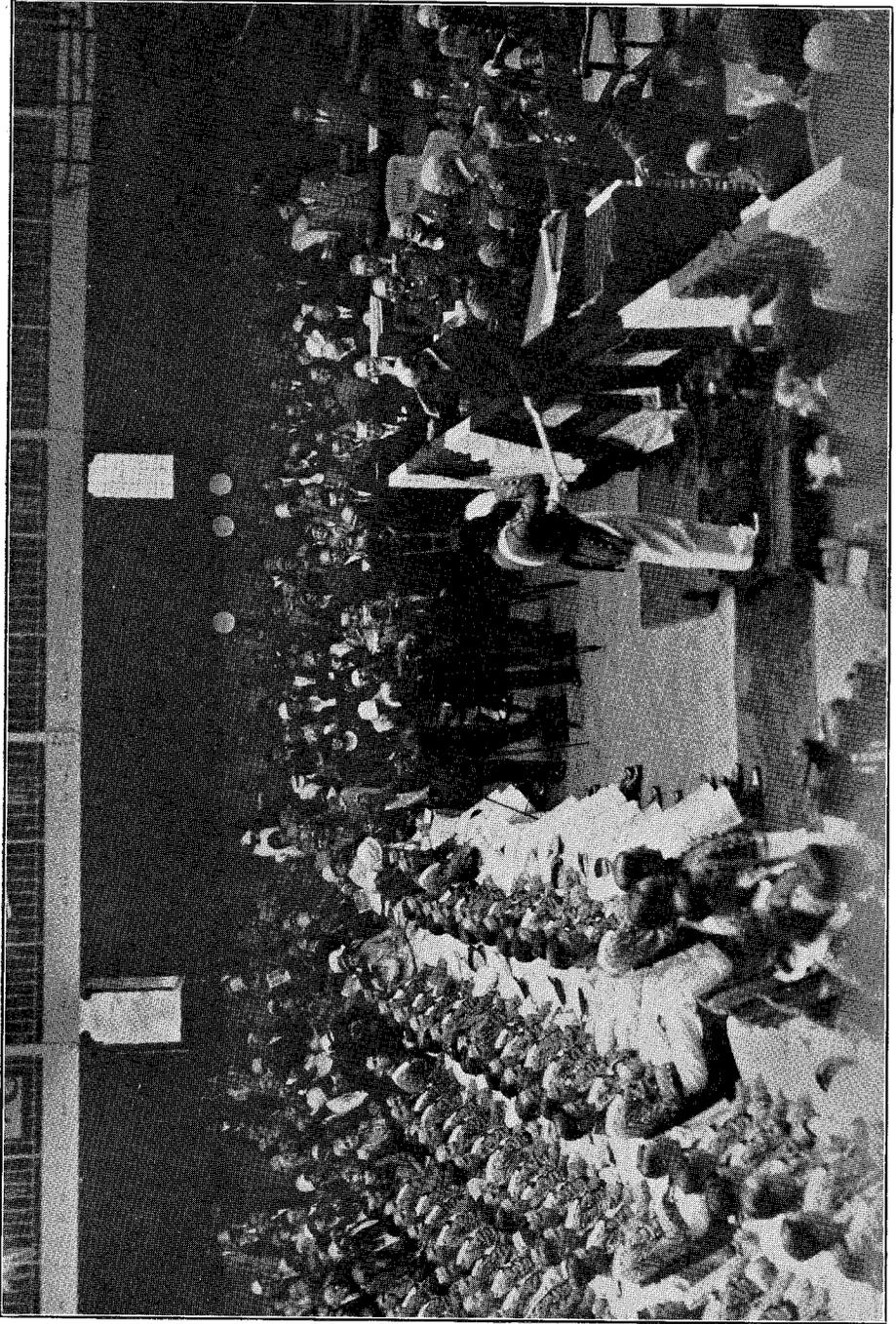
# Report of Annual Meeting

Held at West Point, New York

June 8, 1928

★ ★ ★

1. The meeting was called to order at 2.00 P. M. by the President of the Association.
2. Prayer by Chaplain Kinsolving of the U. S. Military Academy.
3. Upon motion duly passed, the calling of the roll was dispensed with. The attendance was large and while a list of those present was not obtained, the roll of visiting graduates as officially registered, June, 1928 is printed in this report.
4. The President notified the meeting that 233 out of 262 members of the graduating class had joined the Association.
5. While all present stood, the Secretary read the list of members who had died since the last Annual Meeting.
6. The report of the Treasurer was then read and approved. (Appendix 1).
7. The report of the Executive Committee of the Association was read by the Secretary and upon motion duly made and seconded, the report was accepted. (Appendix 2).
8. The report of the Memorial Hall Committee was then read and accepted by the meeting. (Appendix 3).
9. Carter, 1899, then gave a verbal report on the status of the addition to the Organ in the Cadet Chapel, stating that all funds necessary had been raised and that the work of installing the organ pipes was in progress.
10. The President of the Association then made some brief but appropriate remarks relative to the work of the past year, calling special attention to the satisfactory results obtained from the campaign to bring ex-cadets into the Association as Associate Members.
11. The Superintendent of the Military Academy was then called upon to address the meeting. Among other points touched upon was that of traffic through the West Point reservation. Speaking on this subject, the Superintendent said, "Recently, Senator Copeland stated that in order to go through West Point, it is necessary to



GRADUATION EXERCISES, JUNE 9, 1928.

go through by a very circuitous route and that the closing of the gates has closed the way that has existed since the beginning of America. This is in variance with the facts. In order that you may understand some of the misconceptions, I have thought it well to make the following statements of facts. Now the Academy has begun a plan of building and the money has been appropriated, and if you will look at the map you will see that the only level land we have is the plain here necessary for the instruction of cadets. The next piece of land that can be used and which we are already preparing to use is the land back of Lusk Reservoir. If you will look at the contour map, you will see that that is usable. The stadium is on one side and the polo field is being built on the other side. (The present one is dangerous and only a year ago, a cadet was killed there). Now the only way we may expand is up over this land where Senator Copeland proposed to build a highway. We ought not to agree to anything until these buildings are completed.

Of course, we always want the public to see West Point and if we can put a road where it will give the desired view and at the same time will not cramp West Point, then the road may be built. I would be glad to have a resolution passed by this body to that effect".

Andrews, 1886, then proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved that this Association cordially endorses and supports the attitude and recommendations of the Superintendent in opposition to the construction at this time, and for the reasons which he has so clearly stated, of a public highway through the West Point reservation", which resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

12. The President then presented to the meeting the nominations of the Executive Committee, as follows:

For President,—Avery D. Andrews, 1886.

For Vice-President,—Henry Liggett, 1879.

There being no nominations from the floor, the nominations of the Executive Committee were accepted, and by unanimous vote, Andrews, 1886 was elected President, and Liggett, 1879, Vice-President. The new President was then escorted to the chair by the two oldest graduates present,—Pittman, of 1867 and Godfrey of 1867.

13. The President then made a few brief remarks and then ordered the meeting open for new business.

Dykman, 1875 paid a tribute of appreciation to Robinson, 1887 for the latter's work on the Cullum Biographical Register which the

meeting endorsed with a rising vote of thanks in honor of and respect to Robinson.

Harding, 1889, Pierce, 1891, Dykman, 1875, Bellinger, 1884, Tillman, 1869, and others spoke briefly on the subject of the Endowment Fund for the Association and pledged sums for their respective classes towards the raising of such a fund.

Holdridge, 1918, asked and received permission to read to the meeting a letter addressed to the President of the Association of Graduates, relative to the revision of the Army Promotion List, copy of the letter is printed in full as Appendix 4. The meeting then discussed the advisability of appointing a committee to act in the name of the Association, but the final decision was to the effect that the matter was one upon which the Association could not properly act, but that it should be referred to the West Point Society of New York City, which expressed a willingness to take up the question without putting any responsibility upon the Association of Graduates.

After giving a vote of thanks to the retiring President and Vice-President, the meeting then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

R. G. ALEXANDER.



Appendix 1  
**Annual Report of the Treasurer**  
 For the Year Ending June, 1928

★ ★ ★

Treasurer, Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.

June 1, 1928

1. In Account with Association:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand June 1, 1927	
Bonds .....	\$13,239.20
Cash and deposits .....	7,425.81
	\$20,665.01
Interest on Bonds and Deposits .....	659.84
Return of Loan for Purchase of Buttons .....	37.50
Profits on Sale of 3½ M Liberty Bonds.....	279.39
Life Membership Fees .....	2,218.00
Initiation Fees and Annual Dues .....	267.00
Sale of Annuals .....	21.50
Contributions to Secretarial-Publicity-Fund....	65.20
Contributions to Sustaining Memberships ....	2,902.96
	\$27,116.40

EXPENDITURES

Salary of Secretary .....	120.00
Salary of Clerk .....	1,045.00
Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc. ....	168.05
On account of New Membership, (Circularization, Postage, etc.) .....	2,370.24
Printing of Annual for 1926 .....	3,612.02
Balance on hand June 1, 1928	
Bonds .....	\$10,000.00
Bonds to Cash.....	3,239.20
Cash and deposits .....	6,561.89
	19,801.09
	\$27,116.40
2. In Account with World War Memorial Window:	
Balance on hand June 1, 1927 .....	2,464.93
Interest on deposits .....	43.09
	2,508.02

3. In Account with Endowment Fund:	
Memorial to Edward Davis from Alex.	
M. Davis .....	500.00
Contribution from Treasury Fund, Class	
of 1877 .....	237.22
Individual Contributions to 1900 Fund .....	70.00
	—————\$ 807.22

CHARLES P. ECHOLS,  
Treasurer, Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct,  
FRED W. BOSCHEN,  
Lieut.-Col. Finance Department, Finance Officer.



---

Appendix 2  
Report of Secretary  
Association of Graduates, June 8, 1928

★ ★ ★

The Executive Committee of the Association held several meetings during the year at the office of the President, General Bullard, in New York City. The two chief items of business were the prosecution of the campaign to secure associate members for the Association, and to raise additional funds through securing sustaining members for the Association.

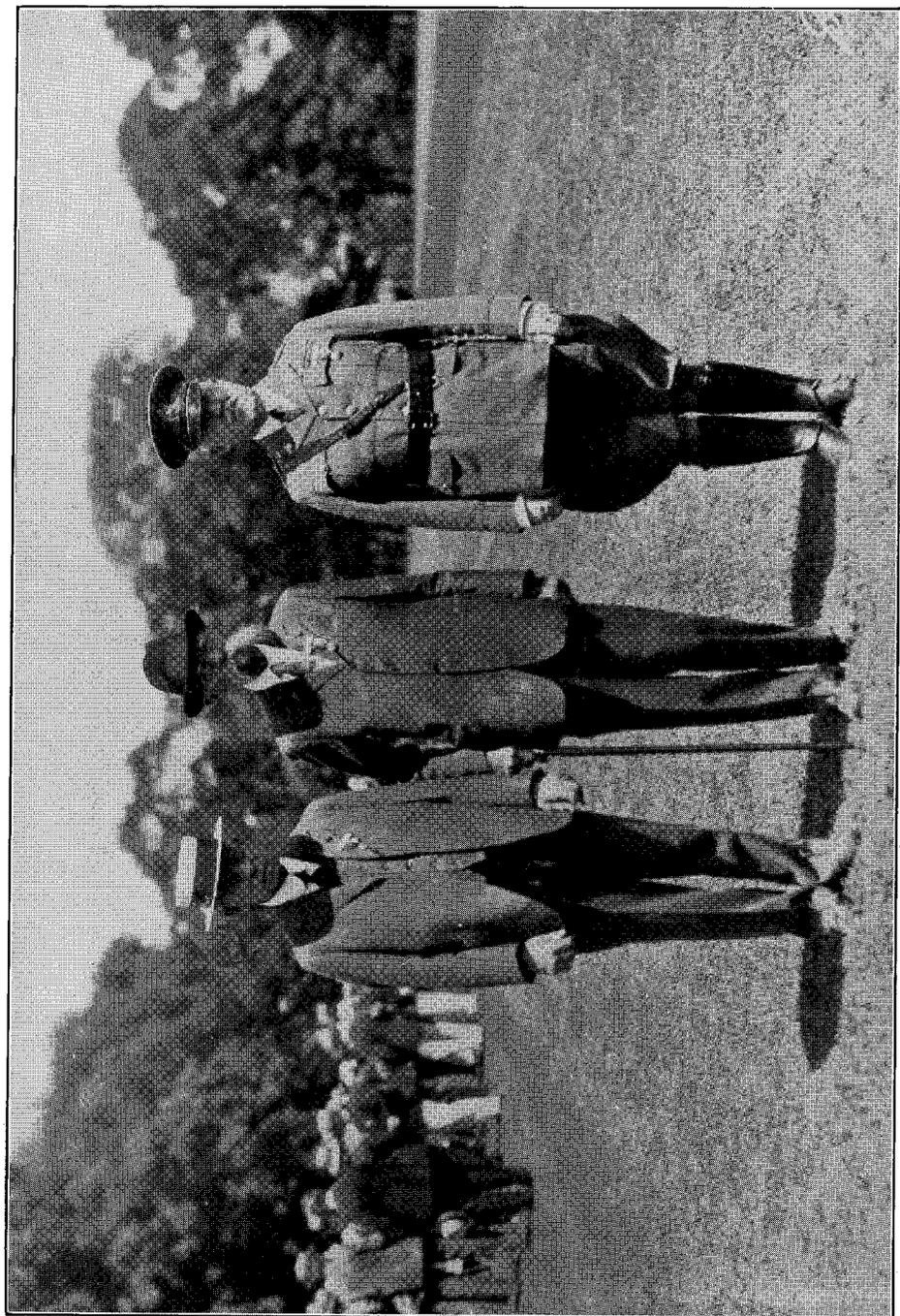
There are now 5209 living graduates of the Academy and approximately 1670 ex-cadets of the Academy most of whom are eligible for Associate members. We now have 3653 members in the Association and 221 Associate Members.

The Campaign for Sustaining members has resulted in subscriptions from 282 members to the amount of over \$2900 dollars. In September last, the Association employed a stenographer Clerk and continues to employ him. The clerk assists both the Treasurer and the Secretary and also assists in the work of the Cullum Biographical Register which has been taken over by the Secretary of the Association in view of the early retirement of Colonel Wirt Robinson.

In addition to the work connected with the two campaigns and the Cullum Register, the Secretary during the year has kept in touch with local associations throughout the country, has supplied them with information and addresses, and has helped several new local associations to form. In preparation for the local West Point Dinners in March, the Secretary sent out much information to local sections and assisted them in preparing programs for their entertainment.

This year, for the first time, the Secretary made arrangements with the railroads of the country to authorize reduced rates for members of the Association attending the Annual Reunion at West Point. The certificate plan allowed, while not entirely satisfactory to us, is the best we could get, and it is hoped that the required number of 250 certificates will be secured and our graduates coming from a distance to the reunion will receive the benefit of the reduced fare. When the system becomes more familiar to our members it will doubtless prove more satisfactory.

ROGER G. ALEXANDER,  
Secretary.



JOHN PITMAN, 1867; EDWARD S. GODFREY, 1867; AND  
MAJOR GENERAL W. R. SMITH, 1892, SUPERINTENDENT

## Appendix 3

# Report of Memorial Hall Committee

★ ★ ★

To the Association of Graduates, U. S. Military Academy:—

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Association of Graduates at the Annual Meeting of June 11, 1926, the following Committee was appointed to give consideration to the question of a new West Point Memorial:—

Palmer E. Pierce .....	Chairman
Merch B. Stewart .....	Member
Geo. R. Goethals .....	Member
John A. Holabird .....	Member

After reporting to the Annual Meeting of the Association last June the Committee was continued. Its personnel was modified during the year and is now:

Palmer E. Pierce .....	Chairman
John A. Holabird .....	Member
Campbell Hodges .....	Member
Geo. M. Brown .....	Member
R. E. Wood, .....	Member

The developments in this matter during the past year have been:

- 1—The inclusion in the official building program for the Military Academy of a new Memorial Hall, estimated cost, \$2,000,000.00. This item, however, is far down on the building list and favorable action by Congress in the immediate future is considered unlikely unless strong influence is brought to bear.
- 2—The site and a design for a new Memorial Hall is being given consideration by the Committee. John A. Holabird, the Chicago architect, is in charge of this part of the work. This is being done in conjunction with the authorities of the Military Academy and without any idea of independent action.
- 3—The question of when and how to start a Memorial Fund for this Memorial Hall has been discussed. There is no difference of opinion that whether or not the Government constructs the building, such a fund will be needed to provide tablets or other memorials of distinguished graduates, and money necessary for furnishings and incidentals for this Hall.

Your Committee considers it would be a mistake to begin the agitation for a new Memorial Hall and solicitation for a Sustaining Fund without a well prepared plan of campaign. In addition, it has been thought advisable that the pressing financial needs of the Association of Graduates be first provided for. When this is accomplished your Committee believes it would be desirable to proceed immediately—(1) to influence Congress to provide money for the building and an

adequate and appropriate new Memorial Hall; and (2) to solicit a Memorial Fund.

To carry out these two projects efficiently an organization is required for real cooperative effort. There is a frame-work for such an organization in the twelve or fifteen local West Point Societies now in existence. It is believed that arrangements should be made so that these local bodies would act together efficiently to secure a new Memorial Hall and a Sustaining Fund for it.

Your Committee repeats the recommendation of last year, namely, that the Association of Graduates appoint a committee to give continued consideration to this project, including in their activities the formulation of plans for the building, with an estimate of cost, and the preparation of a scheme for raising funds from graduates and others that may be available: (a) For the erection of a Memorial, if Congress does not act or does not provide sufficient funds; and (b) For its furnishings and upkeep.

PALMER E. PIERCE,  
Chairman.



## Appendix 4

# Letter from War Time Graduates

★ ★ ★

West Point, New York, June 8, 1928.

To The President of the Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.,  
West Point, N. Y.

In behalf of the junior officers graduated from the Military Academy during the War, we desire to present to the Association of Graduates, for the consideration and action of its members, a serious problem which confronts us—that is, the problem of a revision of that part of the Army Promotion List which includes these officers. The stated purpose of the Association of Graduates is to further the best interests of its members and of the Corps of Cadets. The problem presented herewith offers an opportunity for decisive, concrete action in carrying out the purpose of the Association.

Briefly, the facts are as follows: In 1916 the number of commissioned officers was increased under the National Defense Act of that year. It was proposed to take in these additional officers in five annual increments, the first to follow the Class of 1916. Then, under the pressure of the approaching war the original plan was set aside and the additional increments taken in in rapid succession. There could have been no objection to such action had the interests of the members of the various classes then at the Academy been safeguarded by the War Department. In spite of earnest recommendations of General Biddle—then Superintendent—who asked that each class be graduated early or have its commission antedate its actual graduation as had been done in the past, the War Department failed to do anything to prevent graduates being preceded by many hundreds of men commissioned from civil life. This constitutes the first injustice suffered by graduates of the Academy.

Again, in 1920 when the Army was increased after the War, approximately three thousand officers entered in the junior grades from civil life. These officers had served during the War; were examined by various boards convened for that purpose, were recommended for specific grades and were actually commissioned in those grades. Then when the single list was constructed, under the War Department interpretation of the law, captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants were arranged without reference to grade, but solely according to length of commissioned service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, only. Once more graduates were dealt a severe blow, since many hundreds of civilian appointees of less total commissioned service and appointed in lower grades, were jumped over their heads. This

constitutes the second injustice. The arrangement injured not only graduates, but also those emergency officers commissioned as captains or first lieutenants who were jumped by first lieutenants and second lieutenants who should have been below them.

Junior graduates are suffering from a third discrimination. Officers entering prior to 1913 receive pay for cadet service; after that date, they do not. In 1920 Congress revised the entire pay system of the Army, giving credit for pay purposes for **all** service in **any** of the government services; Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Public Health Service, etc. We believe that if anyone in the Public Health Service was entitled to pay for such services, that we ought to be given credit under the new law for cadet service. A suit was commenced in the Court of Claims for such credit, and the Court duly approved the claim. Then the War Department appealed the case to the Supreme Court where the decision was reversed on the grounds that Congress did not **intend** graduates to receive credit for cadet service. As a result graduates are placed in an unfavorable position, both as to pay with reference to appointees from civil life and to earlier graduates.

The purpose of the foregoing is to bring before you the salient facts covering a series of unjust discriminations against younger graduates of the Academy. Detailed information is appended hereto. As a final result of the above circumstances the careers of junior graduates have been gravely affected both as to pay and as to promotion possibilities. The entire output of the Academy for the period of the War—over six hundred officers—has been placed in a position on the promotion list where the services of these officers will be lost to the higher grades. We do not believe this to be fair to these officers or to be to the best interests of the Army.

We hope that the welfare of young graduates is a matter of interest to those who have passed through this Academy in earlier years. We would like to feel that we have the sympathy, at least, of the older graduates in our struggle for a correction of the injustices which are admitted by the War Department to exist. We appeal to you to investigate the truth of the statements made herein, and if convinced of their fairness, to lend us your sympathy and support. We ask for no preference because we are graduates of the Academy. We ask for no assistance except such as can be given openly and above-board. We do feel that we have a right to ask even-handed justice. We believe that the solution of the problem of a fair, unbiased correction of the promotion list, in which the interests of junior graduates receive proper consideration, is a matter in which the Association of Graduates might honorably and unreservedly interest itself.

H. C. HOLDRIDGE,

Capt. Cavalry, Class of 1917.

# Officers of the Association

1928-1929

★ ★ ★

Avery D. Andrews, 1886, President  
 Henry Liggett, 1879, Vice-President  
 Charles P. Echols, 1891, Treasurer.  
 Roger G. Alexander, 1907, Secretary.

## Presidents of the Association

George S. Greene.....	Class of 1823.....	1897 to 1898
David S. Stanley.....	Class of 1852.....	1898 to 1899
Egbert L. Viele.....	Class of 1847.....	1899 to 1900
John M. Schofield.....	Class of 1853.....	1900 to 1906
Horace Porter.....	Class of 1860.....	1906 to 1907
Henry L. Abbot.....	Class of 1854.....	1907 to 1908
James H. Wilson.....	Class of 1860.....	1908 to 1909
Horace Porter.....	Class of 1860.....	1909 to 1910
Jacob Ford Kent.....	Class of May, 1861.....	1910 to 1911
John M. Wilson.....	Class of 1860.....	1911 to 1912
John W. Barlow.....	Class of May, 1861.....	1912 to 1913
Morris Schaff.....	Class of 1862.....	1913 to 1914
Horatio G. Gibson.....	Class of 1847.....	1914 to 1915
James M. Whittemore.....	Class of 1860.....	1915 to 1916
William R. Livermore.....	Class of 1865.....	1916 to 1917
Charles King.....	Class of 1866.....	1917 to 1918
Elbert Wheeler.....	Class of 1875.....	1918 to 1919
Samuel E. Tillman.....	Class of 1869.....	1919 to 1920
William N. Dykman.....	Class of 1875.....	1920 to 1924
John J. Pershing.....	Class of 1886.....	1924 to 1926
Robert L. Bullard.....	Class of 1885.....	1926 to 1928
Avery D. Andrews.....	Class of 1886.....	1928 to

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

## Secretaries of the Association

Charles C. Parsons.....	Class of June, 1861.....	1870 to 1871
Edward H. Totten.....	Class of 1865.....	1871 to 1874
Robert Catlin.....	Class of 1863.....	1874 to 1878
Stanhope E. Blunt.....	Class of 1872.....	1878 to 1880
Charles Braden.....	Class of 1869.....	1880 to 1900
William C. Rivers.....	Class of 1887.....	1900 to 1903
William R. Smith.....	Class of 1892.....	1903 to 1907
Charles Braden.....	Class of 1869.....	1907 to 1918
William A. Ganoe.....	Class of 1907.....	1918 to 1920
Roger G. Alexander.....	Class of 1907.....	1920 to

## Treasurers of the Association

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

# Constitution and By-Laws

★ ★ ★

## CONSTITUTION

### Article I

#### REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

**Par. 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.

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

**Par. 2.**—Former cadets, who served not less than one academic term at the United States Military Academy, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, may be admitted to the Association as associate members, in the method and subject to the conditions provided in the By-Laws of the Association, but they shall not be so admitted until after the graduation of their respective classes. Associate members shall pay the same dues and have all the rights, privileges and duties of members, excepting the right to vote and to hold any of the offices named in Article III, Par. 1.

### Article II

#### OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION

The object of the Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, to promote its welfare and that of its graduates, and to foster social intercourse and fraternal fellowship.

### Article III

#### OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

**Par. 1.**—The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**Par. 2.**—There shall be an Executive Committee of thirty members appointed by the President, who shall also appoint the Chairman of the Committee. Eight members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee. Members of this Committee at meetings regularly called may vote by proxy upon questions definitely stated in the notice of meeting. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be mailed from the office of the President of the Association, or Chairman of the Committee, at least one month in advance of the meeting.

#### SELECTION OF OFFICERS

**Par. 3.**—The President and Vice-President of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting and hold office for one

year, or until successors be chosen. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, at the Annual Dinner, and at meetings of the Executive Committee. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the Vice-President, and if the two are absent, upon the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Secretary and the Treasurer, to be selected from members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the President.

#### ANNUAL MEETINGS

**Par. 4.**—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, N. Y., on such a day of the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

#### Article IV

##### PERMISSIBLE DISCUSSION

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.

#### Article V

##### AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

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

#### Article VI

##### ENDOWMENT FUND

**Par. 1.**—There is hereby established a permanent Endowment Fund which shall be vested in five Trustees consisting of the President and the Treasurer of this Association ex-officio, and three Life Members to be appointed by the President of the Association. The three Trustees appointed by the President shall hold office for five years, except that the terms of the first three shall be for one, three, and five years, respectively.

**Par. 2.**—It shall be the duty of the Trustees to invest the Endowment Fund in sound securities and, after restoring from the income losses, if any, of the principal, to the end that the principal sum shall remain intact, to pay the balance of the income thereof to the Treasurer for the current uses of the Association.

**Par. 3.**—The Endowment Fund will consist of such gifts and bequests as may be made thereto from time to time and of such transfers thereto from life membership fees, initiation fees, or other income as in the judgment of the Executive Committee may be possible from time to time.

## BY-LAWS

### INITIATION FEES AND DUES

1. Every graduate in good standing may become a Life Member of the Association without annual dues by the payment of \$25 at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying an initiation fee of \$5 and annual dues thereafter of \$2; provided, however, that members of the Graduating Class may become Life Members upon the payment of \$15 before July 1st of their graduating year.

### RESIGNATIONS

2. 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.

### MEMBERS TO BE DROPPED

3. The Secretary shall drop from the rolls of the Association any member who is dismissed from the service, resigns for the good of the service, or is dropped for absence without leave.

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

4. Former cadets, who are eligible under Article 1, Par. 2, of the Constitution, and who have been nominated by two members, may be admitted as associate members by a majority vote of the Executive Committee at any of its meetings regularly called, and when so admitted shall qualify as provided for graduates in Article I, Par. 1, of the Constitution and in these By-Laws. They shall be subject to the same penalties as members on non-payment of dues and by a majority vote of the Executive Committee regularly called, may be dropped from the rolls of the Association for cause.

### SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIPS

5. For the purpose of providing temporary income as may be required from time to time by the Association, there is hereby established a series of Sustaining Memberships, to be subscribed voluntarily by members of the Association and to continue from year to year at the option of the member, or until withdrawn by the Executive Committee of the Association. Members of the Association are invited to subscribe to such Sustaining Memberships in the amount of \$5, \$10, or \$25 per annum payable on July 1st of each year, the proceeds of such memberships to be paid to the Treasurer for the current uses of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to invite subscriptions to such memberships.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

6. The President shall appoint thirty members who, together with the President, the Vice-President, and the Superintendent of the Acad-

emy, 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 devolve upon the officers of the Association. At each Annual Meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the Association for the ensuing year.

#### DUTIES OF THE TREASURER

7. 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.

#### DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY

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

#### LOCATION OF RECORDS

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

#### DUTIES OF MEMBERS

10. 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.

#### DEBATE

11. 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.

#### AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

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

#### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

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

Officers of the Association  
for the Year 1928-29

★ ★ ★

President .....Avery D. Andrews, 1886  
Vice-President .....Hunter Liggett, 1879  
Treasurer .....Charles P. Echols, 1891  
Secretary .....Roger G. Alexander, 1907

## Program for June Week, 1928

(Daylight Saving Time)

★ ★ ★

### SUNDAY, JUNE 3

Service at Catholic Chapel .....	8:00 a. m.
Service at Cadet Chapel .....	11:00 a. m.
Organ Recital, Cadet Chapel .....	3:30 p. m.
Formal Guard Mount .....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade .....	5:30 p. m.
Band concert in front of Superintendent's quarters.....	8:15 p. m.
Moving Pictures, (Benefit of the Catholic Chapel). .....	8:30 p. m.

### MONDAY, JUNE 4

Horse Show, Riding Hall .....	9:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
	1:30 p. m. to 6:00 p. m.
Formal Guard Mount .....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade .....	5:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures .....	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 1st and 2d Classes .....	9:00 p. m.

### TUESDAY, JUNE 5

Horse Show, Riding Hall .....	9:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
	1:30 p. m. to 6:00 p. m.
Formal Guard Mount .....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade .....	5:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures .....	8:30 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 1st, 2d, and 3d Classes .....	9:00 p. m.

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6

Fourth Class Gymnasium Exercises .....	10:00 a. m.
Formal Guard Mount .....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade .....	5:30 p. m.
Cadet Frolic .....	8:00 p. m.
Cadet Hop, 1st Class .....	9:00 p. m.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 7

Athletic Review .....	11:00 a. m.
Graduation Ride, 1st Class .....	3:00 p. m.
Formal Guard Mount .....	4:45 p. m.
Regimental Parade and Presentation of Stars .....	5:30 p. m.
Moving Pictures .....	8:30 p. m.

## FRIDAY, JUNE 8

Alumni Exercises .....	11:00 a. m.
Review of the Corps by Alumni .....	11:45 a. m.
Luncheon, Association of Graduates .....	1:00 p. m.
Followed by annual meeting of the Association	
Dedication of Class Windows and Memorial Organ Stop, followed by informal Organ Music .....	3:15 p. m.
Superintendent's Reception to the Graduating Class .....	4:00 p. m.
Graduation Parade .....	6:00 p. m.
Graduation Hop, Cadet Gymnasium .....	9:00 p. m.

## SATURDAY, JUNE 9

Graduation Exercises .....	10:00 a. m.
Formation of Corps on parade, immediately after Graduation Exercises for Publication of Orders Announcing Appointment of Cadet Officers.	
Band Concert .....	8:15 p. m.
Moving Pictures .....	8:30 p. m.

## Program of Alumni Exercises

### Thayer Monument

### June Eighth, Nineteen Twenty-eight

1. "Alma Mater" by the Choir.
2. Laying the Wreath.
3. Prayer by the Chaplain.
4. "The Corps" by the Choir.



## Graduates Who Have Died Since Last Annual Meeting

★ ★ ★

NAME	Class	Date of Death
Samuel Alexander Kephart .....	1892 .....	June 27, 1927
William Porter Stone .....	1883 .....	July 3, 1927
Edgar Campbell Bowen .....	1865 .....	July 4, 1927
Charles Linton Williams ..... (Nov. 1918)	1921 .....	July 6, 1927
William Louis Howarth .....	1924 .....	July 11, 1927
Thomas South Bowen .....	1909 .....	July 17, 1927
Charles Janvrin Browne .....	1912 .....	July 31, 1927
Francis Greason Delano .....	1909 .....	July 31, 1927
James Cooper Rhea .....	1899 .....	Aug. 3, 1927
John Harry Gardner .....	1881 .....	Aug. 4, 1927
Arthur Thayer .....	1886 .....	Aug. 16, 1927
Henry Metcalfe .....	1868 .....	Aug. 17, 1927
John Spry Parke .....	1879 .....	Aug. 19, 1927
Edmund Molyneux Blake .....	1889 .....	Aug. 30, 1927
Winfield Scott Edgerly .....	1870 .....	Sept. 10, 1927
Matthias Walter Day .....	1877 .....	Sept. 12, 1927
James Hanson .....	1899 .....	Sept. 20, 1927
James Hewins, Jr. ....	1924 .....	Sept. 20, 1927
William Kelly, Jr. ....	1896 .....	Sept. 22, 1927
Lloyd Milton Brett .....	1879 .....	Sept. 23, 1927
Warren Putnam Newcomb .....	1882 .....	Sept. 30, 1927
Henry Larcom Abbot .....	1854 .....	Oct. 1, 1927
Walter King Wright .....	1883 .....	Oct. 8, 1927
Allen G. Thurman .....	1913 .....	Oct. 15, 1927
Joseph Theodore Dickman .....	1881 .....	Oct. 23, 1927
David Price Cordray .....	1891 .....	Oct. 29, 1927
Leo Jerome Dillow .....	1913 .....	Oct. 31, 1927
Adam Floy Casad .....	1902 .....	Nov. 14, 1927
William Eaton Merritt .....	1905 .....	Nov. 19, 1927
William Carrington Sherman .....	1910 .....	Nov. 22, 1927
Willard David Murphy .....	Aug. 1917 .....	Nov. 27, 1927
Roy F. Waring .....	1906 .....	Dec. 4, 1927
Jasper Alexander Davies .....	1910 .....	Dec. 4, 1927
Paul Sylvanus Graham .....	June 13, 1922 .....	Dec. 11, 1927
Charles Laurence Byrne .....	1911 .....	Dec. 13, 1927
William Preble Hall .....	1868 .....	Dec. 14, 1928
William Lacy Kenly .....	1889 .....	Jan. 10, 1928
James Burke Hickey .....	1871 .....	Jan. 19, 1928
George Washington Goethals .....	1880 .....	Jan. 21, 1928
Clint Calvin Hearn .....	1890 .....	Feb. 11, 1928
Frank Bornemann McKenna .....	1893 .....	Feb. 14, 1928

NAME	Class	Date of Death
Samuel Minter Parker .....	1903.....	Feb. 15, 1928
Samuel Mather Mansfield .....	1862 .....	Feb. 18, 1928
Gilbert Palmer Cotton .....	1867.....	Feb. 21, 1928
John Brown Kerr .....	1870 .....	Feb. 27, 1928
Charles Austin Booth .....	1872.....	Mar. 3, 1928
Dennis Hadley Currie .....	1901.....	Mar. 26, 1928
Granger Adams .....	1876 .....	Mar. 27, 1928
James Walker Benét .....	1880 .....	Mar. 30, 1928
Francis Baker .....	1872.....	Mar. 31, 1928
Stephen M. Walmsley .....	1912 .....	Apr. 8, 1928
Robert S. Donaldson .....	1909.....	May 8, 1928
Pierce Ambrose Murphy .....	1897.....	May 13, 1928
Charles Judson Crane .....	1877.....	May 16, 1928
Charles Henry Grierson .....	1879.....	May 21, 1928
George Rodney Smith .....	1875.....	May 24, 1928



## Visiting Alumni Officially Registered at West Point, June, 1928

★ ★ ★

Name	Class	Name	Class
Edward S. Godfrey.....	1867	Charles B. Wheeler .....	1887
John Pitman .....	—	William R. Dashiell .....	1888
Frank W. Russell .....	1868	James B. Gowan .....	—
Samuel E. Tillman .....	1869	Allen D. Raymond .....	1889
Samuel W. Fountain .....	1870	Horace G. Tennant .....	—
Lovell H. Jerome .....	—	James M. Andrews .....	1890
Edward E. Hardin .....	1874	Milton F. Davis .....	—
William N. Dykman .....	1875	Thomas B. Lamoreux .....	—
John P. Jefferson .....	—	William S. McNair .....	—
Thomas S. McCaleb .....	—	George Montgomery .....	—
Alexander Rodgers .....	—	John C. L. Rogge .....	—
Ethelbert Wheeler .....	—	Jay J. Morrow .....	1891
Herman Dowd .....	1876	Palmer E. Pierce .....	—
James Parker .....	—	Samuel B. Arnold .....	1892
Hugh L. Scott .....	—	Jay E. Hoffer .....	—
William C. Brown .....	1877	George H. McMaster .....	1892
George K. Hunter .....	—	Alva C. Washburne .....	—
Frank deL. Carrington .....	1878	Herbert B. Crosby .....	1893
William J. Elliott .....	—	William M. Cruikshank .....	—
Robert N. Getty .....	—	Malcolm K. Graham .....	—
Lewis D. Greene .....	—	Gordon G. Heiner .....	—
J. F. Reynolds Landis .....	—	George P. Howell .....	—
Abner Pickering .....	—	George H. Jamerson .....	—
Abiel L. Smith .....	—	Lincoln F. Kilbourne .....	—
George P. Scriven .....	—	David M. King .....	—
Charles W. Taylor .....	—	Charles W. Kutz .....	—
Millard F. Waltz .....	—	Howard L. Laubach .....	—
Curtis McD. Townsend .....	1879	Louis B. Lawton .....	—
Nathaniel L. Whitehead .....	—	Harry H. Pattison .....	—
Charles E. Hewitt .....	1880	Robert E. L. Spence .....	—
George H. Morgan .....	—	Harrison Waite .....	—
John B. Abbott .....	1882	Kenzie W. Walker .....	—
Edward Burr .....	—	Meriwether L. Walker .....	—
Blanton C. Welsh .....	—	Frank E. Wilson .....	—
George H. Cameron .....	1883	Otto B. Rosenbaum .....	1894
Eckstein Case .....	—	Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr. ....	—
Henry C. Davis .....	—	Briant H. Wells .....	—
Clarence R. Edwards .....	—	Russell C. Langdon .....	1896
William F. Flynn .....	—	John H. Hughes .....	1897
Charles C. Teare .....	—	Seth M. Milliken .....	—
Lewis A. Springer .....	1884	George E. Mitchell .....	—
Louis Trier .....	—	John C. Oakes .....	—
Union Samuel Ward .....	—	David L. Stone .....	—
James M. Beldon .....	1885	John R. Young .....	—
John C. W. Brooks .....	—	Buell B. Bassette .....	1898
Robert L. Bullard .....	—	Charles S. Beaudry .....	—
S. Percy Townsend .....	—	Lytte Brown .....	—
Avery D. Andrews .....	1886	Berkeley Enochs .....	—
George B. Duncan .....	—	Charles W. Exton .....	—
Edward W. McCaskey .....	—	Amos A. Fries .....	—
William M. Wright .....	—	Frank W. Loomis .....	—
Francis H. Beach .....	1887	Harvey W. Miller .....	—
William Weigel .....	—	Henry L. Newbold .....	—

Name	Class	Name	Class
Wallace B. Scales	1898	Clark P. Chandler	1907
Andrew E. Williams	—	Clyde L. Eastman	—
William P. Wooten	—	Nathan C. Shiverick	—
Clyffard Game	1899	Hayden W. Wagner	—
James Justice	—	Fairfax Ayres	1908
Edward M. Markham	—	Ray L. Avery	—
Roland C. Sheldon	—	George W. Beavers, Jr.	—
Albert E. Waldron	—	Charles Bonesteel	—
Halsey E. Yates	—	James H. Burns	—
Arthur P. S. Hyde	1900	Richard T. Coiner	—
Edward S. Godfrey, Jr.	—	James H. Cunningham	—
John R. Slattery	—	John F. Curry	—
John A. Berry	1901	Robert S. A. Dougherty	—
Walter S. Browning	—	Leonard H. Drennan	—
Charles J. Naylor	—	Glen E. Edgerton	—
Raymond S. Pratt	—	Olin O. Ellis	—
Joseph H. Stannard	—	William J. Fitzmaurice	—
David H. Bower	1902	William H. Garrison, Jr.	—
Frederick D. Griffith, Jr.	—	George R. Goethals	—
Frederic W. Hinrichs, Jr.	—	Charles L. Hall	—
Troup Miller	—	Edward S. Hayes	—
Paul D. Bunker	1903	Horace M. Hickman	—
George W. Cocheu	—	West C. Jacobs	—
Ellery Farmer	—	Alexander L. James, Jr.	—
Francis H. Farnum	—	James W. Lyon	—
John F. Franklin	—	Augustine B. Kelley	—
Max B. Garber	—	George A. Matile	—
Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd	—	Lawrence W. McIntosh	—
Harry S. Grier	—	Robert E. O'Brien	—
George R. Guild	—	Lawrence C. Ricker	—
Corbit S. Hoffman	—	Thomas J. Smith	—
Marion W. Howze	—	Francis L. Sward	—
James S. Jones	—	Raymond F. Topper	—
Charles T. Leeds	—	Franklin L. Whiteley	—
George A. Lynch	—	Edward N. Woodbury	—
Clark Lynn	—	Elbert E. Farman	1909
John C. Montgomery	—	Hugh H. McGee	—
Charles B. Moore	—	Alfred J. Betcher	1911
Richard C. Moore	—	Neil G. Finch	—
Allen M. Pope	—	Robert L. Gray	—
Homer N. Preston	—	Hubert G. Stanton	—
Charles F. Severson	—	Leonard L. Barrett	1912
Manasseh Smith, Jr.	—	John E. Ardrey	1913
John S. Upham	—	William C. Crane	—
Thomas F. Van Natta, Jr.	—	Willis D. Crittenberger	—
Leslie J. McNair	1904	Clarence H. Danielson	—
Hugh L. Walthall	—	Chauncey C. Devore	—
James B. Woolnough	—	Selby H. Frank	—
Jarvis J. Bain	1905	Douglass T. Greene	—
Louis A. O'Donnell	—	Junius W. Jones	—
Calvin P. Titus	—	Alfred B. Johnson	—
Edmund L. Daley	1906	Desmore O. Nelson	—
William E. Lane, Jr.	—	Francis K. Newcomer	—
Malcolm Macfarlane	—	Otis K. Sadtler	—
Henry W. Torney	—	Robert L. Spragins	—
Benjamin F. Castle	1907	Francis J. Toohey	—

Name	Class	Name	Class
Philip L. Thurber	1914	Burwell B. Wilkes	1921
V. E. Pritchard	1915	James C. Fry	1922
Joseph H. Grant	1916	Austin F. Gilmartin	—
Robert R. D. McCullough	—	Francis M. Greene	—
F. B. Prickett	—	Alfred A. Kessler, Jr.	—
Carleton Coulter, Jr.	1917	Arthur A. Klein	—
Clark K. Fales	—	Edgar L. Love	—
Lyman L. Parks	—	Thomas H. Maddox	—
George F. Wooley, Jr.	—	Paul H. Mahoney	—
Theodore E. Beuchler	1918	George E. Mitchell, Jr.	—
William B. Carswell	—	Robert V. Murphy	—
Hanson E. Ely	—	Wilbur R. Pierce	—
Harry N. Rising	—	Kenneth F. Pughe	—
David C. G. Schlenkler	—	Henry E. Tyler	—
William E. Whittington, Jr.	—	David B. Barton	1923
George B. Aigeltinger	1919	Waldemar F. Breidster	—
Oscar A. Axelson	—	James C. Carter	—
Edmond B. Bellinger	—	John A. Chambers	—
Hugh J. Casey	—	David M. Fowler	—
Meyer L. Casman	—	Paul P. Hanson	—
Edwin H. Crouch	—	Roswell H. Harriman	—
William F. H. Godson	—	Sylvester J. Keane	—
Robert E. Hamilton	—	John P. Kennedy	—
Leland H. Hewitt	—	J. Caldwell King	—
Duncan Hodges	—	Abner J. McGehee, Jr.	—
Robert J. Horr	—	Ray C. Milton	—
George B. Hudson	—	Vincent P. O'Reilly	—
Hans Kramer	—	Wilbur R. Pierce	—
Robert H. Offley	—	Allen D. Raymond, Jr.	—
Howard P. Richardson	—	Richard E. Russell	—
Preston W. Smith	—	Saverio H. Savini	—
Elmer E. Barnes	1920	James C. Short	—
Joseph J. Billo	—	Robert M. Smith	—
Ivins LaR. Browne	—	Oscar C. Stewart	—
Wiley V. Carter	—	Thomas S. Timberman	—
Vincent J. Conrad	—	Wilfrid H. Weber	—
Frank M. Corzelius	—	Frank E. Wilder	—
Dean R. Dickey	—	Logan C. Berry	1924
Leon H. Dunn	—	Allan Dawson	—
James W. Freeman	—	Ellis S. Hopewell	—
DeWitt Hicks	—	David P. Page	—
William C. McFadden	—	Emil Pasoli, Jr.	—
John A. McNulty	—	Robert W. Stika	—
Gerald B. O'Grady	—	Donald G. Storck	—
Harrison Shaler	—	Fremont S. Tandy	—
Harrison G. Travis	—	John W. Bowman	1925
Orville E. Walsh	—	William A. Lord	—
C. E. Burcher	1921	Arthur A. Ruppert	—
Forrest E. Cookson	—	Louis C. Scherer, Jr.	—
Robert L. Johnson	—	Merson L. Skinner	1926
Urban Niblo	—	Philip DeW. Ginder	1927



HERMAN J. KOEHLER—MASTER OF THE SWORD

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY  
West Point, N. Y., July 11, 1927.

General Orders,  
No. 26

It is the painful duty of the Acting Superintendent to announce to the officers and cadets of the United States Military Academy the death at 7:45 p. m., July 1, 1927, at the Polyclinic Hospital, New York City, of Lieutenant Colonel Herman J. Koehler, U. S. Army, Retired, who was master of the sword and instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture at the United States Military Academy for more than thirty-eight years.

Colonel Koehler by his labors here as master of the sword and executive for athletics made his influence felt throughout the Army. There are very few graduates of West Point on the active list who have not received personal training at his hands. The Academic Board of the United States Military Academy adopted the following resolution at its meeting this date:

"The Academic Board of the United States Military Academy, with sorrow, records upon its minutes the loss to the Academy by death on July 1, 1927, of Lieutenant Colonel Herman J. Koehler, United States Army.

Colonel Koehler came to the Military Academy at the age of twenty-five in February, 1885. From that time until his retirement in December, 1923, he served as master of the sword and instructor of military gymnastics and physical culture. From his retirement to the date of his death, he was continued on the rolls of the Military Academy as athletic adviser to the Superintendent, in the capacity of executive officer of the Army Athletic Association. He thus devoted his entire manhood to building up the unexcelled system of physical training of cadets which is the pride of the Academy and which has been commended and adopted wherever it has become known.

This system remains as his legacy to be built upon for future generations of cadets.

The inspiring personality of the drill-master has, however, passed from among us to live only in memory. No youth ever submitted to this influence in his formative years can fail to recall the exaltation, the pride in physical manhood, the desire to excel to the utmost that was aroused by the magnetism of his wonderful instructor.

To this talent for leadership, we pay tribute.

Colonel Koehler himself a remarkable individual athlete, while recognizing the incentive of competitive athletics, never ceased to emphasize his duty to the entire student body. He applied his thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology to raise the general standard of excellence. He used his skill in mass training to inculcate a respect for

military form and discipline. With a veritable admiration for mental power and academic excellence, he rightfully insisted that his system of training serve as an aid to the student to attack his mental tasks with added perseverance and clearer vision. He worked always with this end in view.

To this sense of proportion, we pay tribute.

Colonel Koehler came to the Academy without rank on the promotion list of the commissioned force of the Army. By his unique ability he became so woven into the fibre of the institution that his appreciative associates created for him an honorary membership in the Officers' Club and, in time, by the unanimous demand of his fellows, Congress commissioned him and promoted him five times by special legislation.

During the World War, he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal for his exceptionally meritorious work in training troops in the field.

To this force of character, we pay tribute.

Colonel Koehler was proud to boast that he was a product of the Military Academy and that to her he owed everything that was most precious in his life.

The Military Academy claims her son and receives him to rest in her embrace.

Be it resolved: that the foregoing be entered upon the records of the proceedings of the Academic Board and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased".

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Hodges:

S. WHIPPLE,  
Major, A. G. D.,  
Adjutant.

Official:

S. WHIPPLE,  
Major, A. G. D.,  
Adjutant.

## Announcement

★ ★ ★

In this volume are published all the obituaries received up to the time of going to press, for those graduates who have died since the Annual Meeting of 1927, and also for other deceased graduates whose obituaries have never been published. Obituaries received too late for publication will appear in the next volume.

The attention of all is called to the desirability of obtaining a fitting biographical sketch for every deceased graduate. When published in the Annual Report, they collectively form a valuable history of the graduates. As relatives are seldom able to furnish those intimate and personal touches so necessary in a biographical sketch, it is requested that fellow class-mates and graduates send the Secretary of the Association of Graduates such information as they may have concerning the life and service of deceased graduates whose biographies have not been published. This might include intimate and personal touches; the main facts connected with a graduate's life; any circumstances which may be known concerning his childhood; information concerning his family and where possible the place of burial. It is usually difficult and many times impossible to secure this information. It is not believed that a graduate's life work should pass unnoticed, to be entirely forgotten with the passing of his immediate friends and relatives. It is requested that you send your information in writing to the Secretary for publication and file. Clippings from newspapers are also valuable.

It is to be noted that no Roll of Members appears in this volume. This Roll will be published later as a separate volume.



BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD ALLISTON GODWIN

# Neurology

★ ★ ★

EDWARD ALLISTON GODWIN

No. 2342. Class of 1870.

Died July 13, 1923 at Fort Sam Houston, aged 73 years.

An outstanding figure of the "Old Army" passed over "The Great Divide", in the person of Brigadier General Edward A. Godwin, U. S. A., Retired, who died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas on July 13, 1923. His body was buried on October 3, 1923, with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

General Godwin's army career began as a boy of 14 years, when he enlisted in the 1st. West Virginia Cavalry, in which he served until the muster out of the regiment in the summer of 1865. Later, he entered the U. S. Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1870. For many years he served in New Mexico and Texas. Shortly after he reported for duty at Fort Bayard he took part in the Cochise Expedition with the 8th Cavalry, to which he had been assigned. He was with General Sumner in the Big Foot Campaign on the Cheyenne in 1890. In 1898 he was commissioned Colonel of the 7th U. S. Infantry, Immunes. He brought the regiment to a high state of efficiency before it was mustered out in 1899.

After having served for 29 years in the 8th Cavalry, upon his promotion to a majority in July, 1899, he was assigned to the 7th Cavalry, but as he was on recruiting service, did not join the regiment. The following month he was appointed Colonel of the 40th U. S. Infantry, with headquarters at Fort Riley, Kansas. The regiment went to the Philippines in December, 1899. After serving for a time in the Mariquina Valley, his regiment took part in General Bates' Expedition to the Camarines. In writing of one of the engagements General Bates said of him, "In the fight at Libmanan, Colonel Godwin --- was gallant and skillful and punished the enemy very severely". Subsequently, he and his regiment took part in General Bates' Expedition to Northern Mindanao and he was assigned as the Commander of the 1st District of Mindanao & Jolo, comprising the posts from Surigao to Dapitan, with headquarters at Cagayan di Misamis. His regiment was mustered out in June 1901; soon afterward he was appointed a member, later President, of the Board of Revision, which passed on the qualification of candidates for commission in the permanent establishment.

To him was assigned the duty of organizing the Jefferson Guard for the St. Louis Exposition. He was made a Lieut. Colonel in January, 1903 and assigned to the 9th Cavalry. In June, 1905 he became

Colonel of the 14th Cavalry and a Brigadier General in November, 1908. He went on the retired list after having served over 43 years in the army.

General Godwin was a member, and at one time President, of the Army & Navy Club of Washington, D. C.; a member of the following also:—Loyal Legion, of which he was a Commander; Grand Army of the Republic; Army of West Virginia; Army of the Potomac; Order of Indian Wars; Spanish War; Military Order of the Carabao as well as other clubs and societies.

It is difficult, in describing the character of General Godwin to find adequate expression for his kindness, his devotion to his family, the unflinching loyalty to his friends, his fidelity to duty, the faculty for accomplishing things, his fine sense of justice, the strict disciplinarian who inspired the admiration and loyalty of officers and men under his command, his acute sense of humor, which frequently bridged over an unpleasant situation or cheered some unhappy comrade. He was an officer of the old school. **To have been his friend is one of life's rare privileges.**

When he was in command of the District of Northern Mindanao, his firmness and judgment were productive of excellent results, as thus expressed by his department commander: "Your district was infested with enterprising and well organized insurgent forces and these attacked your finely trained regiment on several occasions, only to be invariably defeated with great loss. Afterwards your humane methods, combined with good judgment, resulted in conciliating a hostile population and contributed largely to final peace". The late General Corbin once said of him, "Godwin is as competent to command an Army Corps as a regiment".

General Godwin was born in Kingwood, West Virginia, May 18, 1850. He married Miss Elizabeth Clark, daughter of DeWitt Clinton Clark of New York City. Besides his wife, he is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Albert E. Saxton, (wife of Colonel Saxton, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. Army) and four sisters, Mrs. J. Hawthorne of Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Neil J. Fortney, Mrs. J. Ben Brady and Miss N. H. Godwin of Kingwood, West Virginia.

COMRADE.

## HARRY HILL BANDHOLTZ

No. 3359. Class of 1890.

Died May 7, 1925, at Constantine, Michigan, aged 60 years.

If the measure of a man's life is judged by his work as well as by his usefulness in his daily contacts, Harry Bandholtz's name stands high on the Nation's list of useful and honored citizens, as well as on that of his Alma Mater and of his Class.

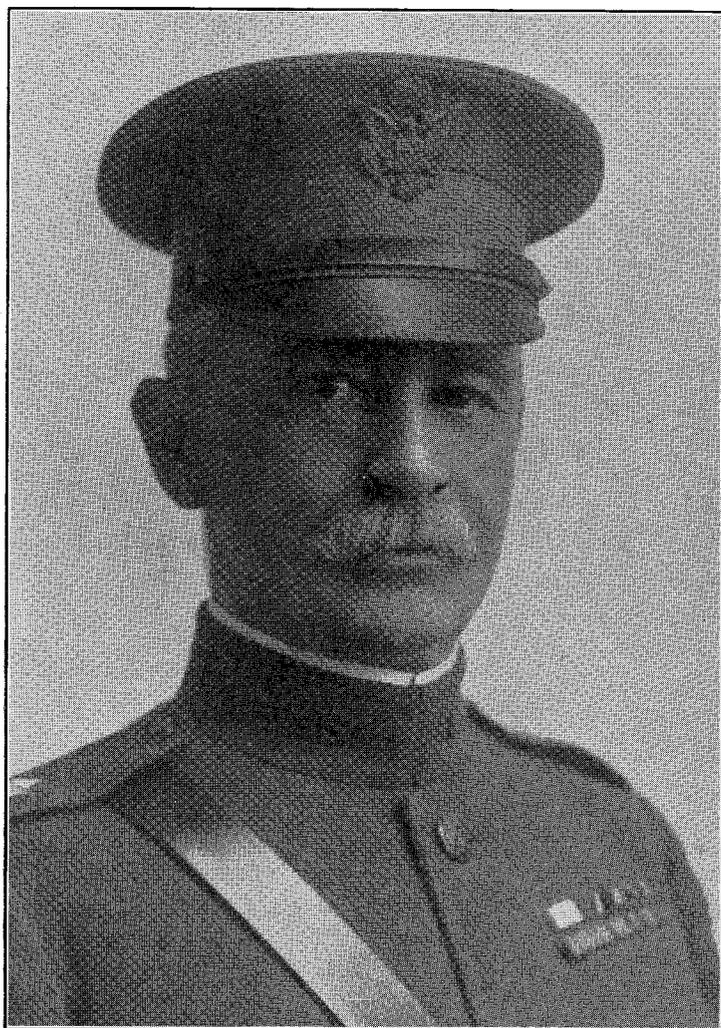
When we first saw and began to know him on June 12th, 1886, our first "Plebe" day, Bandholtz was "fallen out" for the impossible job of marching the class, the usual mass of untrained American youth. He had had some military training at "Orchard Lake", the Michigan Military Academy, and thus, was **partially "prepared"**,— the only man in the class who might handle a squad.

From that day, until retired as a Major-General for disability, Harry Bandholtz was always "prepared"; always ready to do efficient service in any emergency. It falls to the lot of few men to be drafted for such a multiplicity of duties, both military and civil, as came to him. As evidence, read the cold-blooded War Department record hereto appended.

As Major of Michigan Volunteers during the Spanish-American War; as a provincial governor in the Philippines; as Brigadier-General and Chief of Philippine Constabulary; as Chief of Staff of the N. G., N. Y. (later the famous 27th Division in the World War), on the Mexican border in 1916; as Provost-Marshal General, A. E. F., and as member of the inter-allied mission to Hungary in 1920, he always showed that everlasting efficiency and interest which kept him for a large part of his career on staff and special duty. Had he lived, he would probably have followed Leonard Wood as Governor-General of the Philippines; because, next to General Wood, he knew the Filipinos more intimately, better understood their languages and customs, and was the best "prepared" Colonial Administrator in America. His knowledge was gained, not through politics and a Manila "swivel chair", but by intimate, individual, human contact with the different tribes in their villages and homes.

It was this intimate knowledge that elected him Colonial Governor of Tayabas Province for five years, and later made him Brigadier-General and Chief of Constabulary of the P. I. for six years. In the last two positions he added to both the civil and military history of America.

Pages could be written here, but it is believed that a brief "citation" of a West Pointer's career is of more value in our rapidly moving world of today, than verbose and non-readable minutia. Harry's



HARRY HILL BANDHOLTZ

classmates, and those relatives and intimates who love his memory, will probably find enough in this brief memoir. Our Alma Mater teaches us force, clearness, and brevity; of these qualities he was an outstanding exponent. His record is characteristic of him in every way; he seized every opportunity to make of himself a more useful soldier and citizen.

#### Service

He served at Fort Ontario, N. Y. from October 15, 1890 to May 4, 1892; Fort Thomas, Ky., to May 13, 1893; Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., to August 15, 1893; Fort Thomas, Ky., to September 9, 1896; Professor Military Science and Tactics, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich. to May 24, 1898; enroute to and at Tampa, Fla., to June 7, 1898; en route to Cuba, with the 7th Inf. to June 21, 1898; served in the Santiago Campaign, July 1 to 17, 1898; with the 5th (Shafter's) Corps. He was present at El Caney, San Juan Hill, and before Santiago, being recommended for a brevet (1st Lt.) for gallantry at Santiago, July 1, 1898. He was commended by General McKibben for perfect conduct, courage and fortitude in battle. He was enroute to the United States and station, and on duty with the 35th Michigan Volunteer Inf. at Island Lake, Michigan to September 14, 1898; at Camp Meade, Pa. to November 10, 1898; Augusta, Ga. with regiment and Provost Marshal, 1st Division, 2d Army Corps to March 31, 1899; on sick leave of absence to June 20, 1899; on recruiting service, Grand Rapids, Mich. to February 15, 1900; on leave of absence to March 15, 1900; enroute to join company to March 30, 1900; at Rowell Barracks, Paso Caballo and Cienfuegos, Cuba, to April 4, 1900; commanding the Sagua la Grande District to July 14, 1900; Cienfuegos to July 26, 1900; enroute to and at Thomas Barracks, Ky., to August 14, 1900; enroute to the P. I. to April 17, 1901; enroute to and at Siniloan, P. I. to October 4, 1901; Paranaque to November 21, 1901; Biac, Marinduque to June 29, 1901; Lucena, P. I. to (participated in expeditions about Siniloan, in General Hall's Binangonan Expedition, and in operations on Island of Marinduque, being engaged in skirmishes about Calamba, August 19 to December 18, 1899; skirmish at Zapote River, June 10 to 12, 1899; commended for courage and judgment shown in reconnaissance near Calamba, September 15, 1899, by General Lawton—he participated in skirmish in Lobos Mts., June 20 to 26, 1901) March 4, 1902; elected by the people as Governor of Tayabas Province, P. I., inaugurated March 4, 1902; assigned to command 2d District, pacified Provinces of Tayabas, Ambos, Camerines and Albay; transferred to the 1st District, October 1, 1905, and brought about the death of Felizarces, and surrender of Montalan de Viga, Carmen and Villafuerte, restoring peace of Bulucan, Cavite, Batangas, Rizal and other provinces of Central Luzon; at Manila, P. I. to July 6, 1913, at which time the entire Philippine Archipelago was without a ladrome leader of any consequence; enroute to the United States and on leave of absence to October 8, 1913, at Fort Porter, N. Y., commanding 1st Bn. to March 14, 1915; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. to May 12, 1916; Fort Sam Houston, Texas to June 16, 1916; Eagle Pass, Texas, to June 27, 1916; Fort Sam Houston, Texas., on special duty at Headquarters, Southern Department to July 23, 1916; McAllen, Texas, Chief of Staff, N. Y. Div. to December 1, 1916; New York City, Senior Inspector In-

structor, N. G., N. Y. to August 18, 1917; Chief of Staff, 27th Div. Camp Wadsworth, N. Y. to September 22, 1917; enroute to and in Europe on temporary duty to (with the British 17th Div., in the attack on Langemark-Paischendale Line in October and with the French 37th Div., in the Chemin des Dames drive in November) to November 30, 1917; at Camp Wadsworth, N. Y. to February 8, 1918; commanding the 58th Inf. Brigade, 29th Div. at Camp McClellan, Ala. to June 7, 1918; enroute to Port of Embarkation and awaiting transportation to June 15, 1918; enroute to Europe commanding convoy to June 27, 1918; serving with his brigade in the A. E. F. to (in the Center Defensive Sector, July 27 to September 23, 1918; commanding in the Gidwiller-Balschwiller front line sector, August 7 to September 20, 1918; in the Meuse-Argonne Off. September 25, 1918) September 25, 1918; announced as Provost Marshal General, A. E. F., September 25, 1918, and served as such until (Battle participation, Somme Offensive; Oise-Aisne, Ypres-Lys; Meuse-Argonne; Center Sector, Haute Alsace) August 5, 1919; member of Interallied Mission to Hungary to March 5, 1920; enroute to the United States to March 14, 1920; temporary duty in the Office Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. to June 19, 1920; on leave of absence to September 1, 1920; with the 7th Division, Camp Funston, Kansas to November 1, 1920; commanding the 13th Inf. Brig. Camp Funston, Kansas to December 16, 1920, and at Camp Meade, Md. to August 31, 1921; commanding the District of Washington to the date of his retirement, Nov. 4, 1923.

He died at Constantine, Michigan, May 7, 1925.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served in turn as chief of staff of the 27th Division, as Commander of the 58th Infantry Brigade, and as Provost-Marshal General of the American Expeditionary Forces, in all of which capacities he displayed exceptional ability. His foresight, broad experience, and sound judgment resulted in the efficient reorganization and administration of the important Provost Marshal General's Department".

Awarded a Silver Star Citation for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

Also awarded:—

The Belgian Order of the Crown.

Commander, French Legion of Honor.

Commander, French Croix de Guerre, with palm.

Italian Order of the Crown.

Commander, Montenegrin Order of Prince Danilo the First (Grand Officer).

Roumanian Order of the Star.

Grand Cross Montenegrin Silver Medal for Valor.

General Bandholtz belonged to many civilian and social clubs, and societies. He was a 32° Mason, National Commander, Army of Santiago; Grand Commander, United Spanish War Veterans; and an active member of the Society of Foreign Wars and of the American Legion.

Lieutenant Harry Hill Bandholtz was married to Miss May Cleveland at Chicago, Illinois, July 15th, 1890.

Major Cleveland Hill Bandholtz, U. S. Ordnance Department, is the only child of this marriage.

General Bandholtz was married a second time to Mrs. Inez Gorman in 1924.

On a perfect tropical evening in the spring of 1901, the writer "shoved off" from a little God-forsaken spot in the China sea, homeward bound. Standing on a wee sand spit, the Governor of the Province, Harry Bandholtz, called a last "hasta luego". The Class of 1890, West Point, now calls back,—"hasta luego, Harry".

M. F. D.



JAMES BUCHANAN ALESHIRE

## JAMES BUCHANAN ALESHIRE

No. 2844 Class of 1880.

Died June 1, 1925, at Sheridan, Wyoming, aged 68 years.

Over three years have passed since the death of General Aleshire. He died at Sheridan, Wyoming, on June 1st, 1925, near the scenes of his early service on the plains he so well loved. His last years were passed remote from the busy environment of his crowded years as Chief of his Corps in the War Department. Yet such was the persistent force of his personality in that sphere that even at this lapse of time it is difficult to realize that he will return to it no more. It is not easy for one who knew and cherished his friendship for many years to command the strength of reserve in epitomizing the fine career and the strong yet gentle and winning personality of James B. Aleshire. His was a service faithful and efficient alike on the plains of Arizona, Wyoming and Montana; under the fiery skies of Cuba and the Philippines; with Chaffee in the Forbidden City; and as the chief of a great bureau of the War Department. His graduation from West Point dated well back to the Indian Wars and the winning of the West. As a lieutenant he followed the guidons of the First Cavalry, and knew the charm of the Old Army life in Posts, the very names of which are now found only in the half-forgotten annals of the frontier. His last years of active service were as Quartermaster General of the Army in the nine years just preceding our entrance into the World War.

James Buchanan Aleshire was born of American stock at Gallipolis, Ohio, on October 31st, 1856, on the eve of the election of President Buchanan, whose name he was to bear. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1880, a classmate of such men as Goethals, Williams S. Scott, Frederick S. Strong, Charles J. Bailey, George Bell and Henry G. Sharpe, all of whom were General Officers during the World War. He was assigned to the Cavalry and joined it at Fort Bidwell, California. His was the varying and eventful life of a cavalry subaltern for fifteen years covering service in California, Arizona, Washington, Montana, Wyoming and Kansas. He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in 1895. The Spanish American War took him to Cuba as a field officer in his staff department; The Boxer Campaign saw him called to China at the request of General Chaffee; and he later served in Manila as Chief of Land and Water Transportation. In 1907 he was appointed Quartermaster General with the grade of Brigadier General. At the consolidation of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments into the Quartermasters Corps, a merger largely brought about through his influence and prestige, he became a Major General and the head of the consolidated supply departments. He retired from active service because of physical

disability on September 12th, 1916, a disability that no one who knew his unsparing industry ever doubted to be the result of overwork. From his retirement he was called to active service with the Council of National Defense and served from June 6th, 1917, to July 24th, 1918. His health growing rapidly worse, he left the East and passed his remaining years at Sheridan, Wyoming, passing away almost exactly forty-five years from the time he first saw that mountain region as a Cavalry Lieutenant fresh from West Point.

Aleshire's cavalry service gave him much experience in handling horses and dealing with supply problems, and well fitted him for responsibilities which he later bore in the Quartermasters Department. Nor does this characterization of his line service minimize his record in the field against hostile Apaches in Arizona in 1881-82, and against the hostile Sioux in the winter of 1890-91, in which he bore himself with credit. Fresh from his cavalry service, he was at once employed in his new rank as a horse buyer for the Mounted Services, and distinguished himself by introducing proper methods of examination for soundness and judgment of conformation and fitness, which resulted in raising the standard of the army horse to a level then new to our Mounted Services. Sympathetic with the needs of those Services, he was later responsible for the establishment of the first Remount Depots at Forts Reno, Oklahoma, and Keogh, Montana, for the purchase and training of remounts for the Cavalry and Artillery. During his service as Quartermaster General the Front Royal, Virginia, Remount Station was purchased and established. His influence still persists in the continuing importance enjoyed by the Remount Service.

His efficiency in Cuba, China, and the Philippines, much of which came to the attention of Governor Taft, resulted in his appointment to head his Department while Mr. Taft was Secretary of War. One of his first accomplishments as Quartermaster General was the adoption of a general policy of decentralization of the duties and responsibilities of the Department. Only those of us who knew the Old Army can realize the extent to which the long interval of peace after 1865, broken only by Indian Wars and the short War with Spain, with its aftermath of Philippine Insurrection, had centralized supply control in the War Department. General Aleshire's decentralization policy, which carried on for the nine years of his administration, was transmitted in principle to the Supply Departments in the World War. We shall be fortunate, after another long period of enervating peace, if another Aleshire shall rise again to end the centralization that is inherent in a military bureaucracy long undisturbed by war.

The salient features of his decentralization policy were to supply funds to Chief and other Quartermasters with which to conduct the business of the Department; to provide a classification of supplies and services; to assign the supply of posts and stations to specific depots;

to analyze the appropriation acts in order that supplies and services might be charged against the specific items therein under which funds were provided for their supply. It seems incredible that this decentralization waited for its introduction until Aleshire became Quartermaster General. More incredible that its desirability was the subject of acrimonious discussion among old and experienced Officers at the time.

One of the important and far-reaching innovations that was introduced by General Aleshire was to itemize his estimates by appropriation to enable him to explain to the Appropriation Committees of Congress just what was wanted and why. In these days of budgets this practice is a *sine qua non* and it is invariably followed. General Aleshire was the first Bureau Chief of the War Department to do it.

Many Quartermaster Generals have come and gone during the forty years that I have known the Army Register. Some of them I have had the honor to know very well. Some I have seen in both peace and war. In native capacity for that class of work, in executive ability, in sympathy with the needs of troops, and in ability to understand the viewpoint of the line of the Army, there has been none that I should rate above James B. Aleshire.

At the end of a military career which, in the United States, never results in much material reward, and seldom in demonstrated gratitude from our country, the best reward that can come to the old soldier is the approbation of those among whom, with whom, and for whom he has served. Such approbation General Aleshire had in full measure from the men of his time. Generous and fair in his dealings with others; clear-headed in his comprehension of his military problems; considerate of subordinates; tactful with those outside the military establishment; of personal integrity above reproach of any kind; endowed with a fine sense of humor; beautiful in his home and family life; not without business and political ability that, under other circumstances, would have brought him wealth and place,—James B. Aleshire left a reputation and an example which are a worthy part of that fine heritage of tradition which the New Army, springing from the World War, has from that Old Army which preceded it.

JAMES G. HARBORD.



GEORGE ALLEN DODD

## GEORGE ALLEN DODD

No. 2624. Class of 1876.

Died June 28, 1925, at Orlando, Fla., aged 73 years.

General George A. Dodd was born in Alva, near Williamsport, in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1852, the son of Allen Grinnell and Emily Steiger Dodd. His father, then a 1st Lieutenant, Company I, 207th Pennsylvania Infantry, was killed while leading a charge in front of Petersburg on April 2nd, 1865.

In 1872 as a result of a competitive examination Gen. Dodd secured an appointment to the United States Military Academy from the 8th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, graduating June 14, 1876. The official record of his service is as follows:

Cadet, Military Academy .....	July 1, 1872
Second Lieutenant, 3rd Cavalry.....	June 15, 1876
First Lieutenant, 3rd Cavalry.....	Feb. 29, 1880
Captain, 3rd Cavalry .....	Aug. 31, 1889
Major, 14th Cavalry .....	Feb. 2, 1901
Transferred to 3rd Cavalry .....	Mar. 16, 1903
Lieutenant Colonel, 10th Cavalry.....	July 28, 1904
Colonel, 12th Cavalry .....	April 14, 1908
Brigadier General .....	July 1, 1916
Retired .....	July 26, 1916
General Staff .....	Mar. 2, 1907 to Apr. 30, 1908

The greater part of General Dodd's long active service was spent in active campaigns against hostile Indians; in the Spanish-American War; in the Philippine Insurrection; and in the punitive expedition in Mexico in 1916.

During the first eleven years of his service he was almost constantly on active campaigns against hostile Indians, serving successively under the commands of Generals Crook, Terry, McKinzie, and Merritt. He participated in General Crook's Powder River winter campaign, 1876-1877, against Dull Knife's and Little Wolf's bands of Cheyenne Indians; and in the campaign against Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians in Wind River County, Wyoming in 1877. In the fall of 1877 he was with an expedition conducting Sioux Indians to the new Red Cloud agency. He participated in fights near Fort Robinson, Nebraska, in connection with the revolt and temporary escape of the Northern Cheyenne Indians in January 1879; in the expedition for the rescue of Major Thornburg's command on White River, Colorado in 1879; and against the Ute Indians in Western Colorado in 1880. He was in the field in campaigns against hostile Apache Indians from July to October, 1882; engaged in fight with the same Indians at Big Dry Wash Chevelon Fork, July 17, 1882; against Geronimo and other bands

of hostile Apaches during 1883; and against Kiowa Indians between 1885 and 1887. He also commanded from time to time detachments of Indian Scouts, and was engaged in adjusting differences in connection with Indian claims.

In 1893 he participated in the opening of Oklahoma, being in charge of the Northern Central District, and in 1894 during the Chicago riots he was on duty in Chicago.

In 1887, while stationed at Fort McIntosh, Texas, he commenced the development of a modern system of training Cavalry and Cavalry mounts which was afterwards incorporated in the Cavalry Drill Regulations. As a result of his methods, his troop, Troop "F", 3rd Cavalry, was known for many years throughout the United States as the best trained troop of Cavalry in the United States Army. During the period 1894-1898, while stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., this troop gave exhibitions in Madison Square Garden, New York, in Washington, in Boston and numerous other localities throughout New England.

By direction of The Secretary of War he visited England in the early part of 1898 to investigate the Royal Military Tournament System of London and was held in readiness to take his troop to participate in the same but the outbreak of the Spanish-American War prevented.

In the Spanish-American War he arrived in Cuba, June 25, 1898, and participated in the fighting at Santiago, being wounded in the attack on San Juan Hill on July 1, 1898, and left for dead on the field. He was sent to the Division Hospital but returned to duty on July 5th while still wounded and participated in the siege of Santiago resulting in its surrender on July 17, 1898. He was recommended for Brevet Major for gallantry in action at Santiago, July 1, 1898.

He arrived in the Philippine Islands, October 1, 1899. Upon arrival his regiment was assigned to the Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, and immediately took the field. He commanded a troop in General Young's expedition through Northern Luzon participating in the engagement at San Jose November 9, 1899; commanded the assault on, and captured trenches between Lupao and Umingan, and later participated in engagements near San Nicholas, Nueva Ecija, November 13 and 14, 1899, resulting in capture of Aguinaldo's treasury.

He was recommended for Brevet Major by General Young for gallant service in attacking in the dark and dispersing a large force of the enemy in a most difficult and dangerous pass, and subsequently for Brevet Colonel for the same affair. He participated and commanded in engagements in Santa Lucia, in February, 1900; Cullenbeng, April 15, 1900; Alegangan, April 22, 1900, and for gallantry in action near Badoc River, was recommended by General Wheaton for Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. He subsequently participated in the expedition that destroyed

General Tinio's stronghold on Bulagao Mountains which resulted in the surrender of Tinio's forces in Northern Luzon. He was also in command of skirmishes and affairs in Llocos Sur and Llocos Norte remaining on duty with the 3rd Cavalry in Northern Luzon until June, 1901.

Arriving in the United States from the Philippine Islands in July, 1901, although impaired in health he remained on duty until 1902, but for the next year, until August, 1903, he was on leave, sick in hospital and on sick leave.

In January, 1904, while commanding a squadron of the 3rd Cavalry at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, he was designated to command operations against the Chippeway Indians then pending, and personally made an extended reconnaissance in the vicinity of Leech Lake, Minnesota. He was on recruiting service in Philadelphia, Pa., to November 1905, and with his regiment at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to April 1906. He commanded the post of Fort MacKenzie, Wyoming, to July 1906; was Chief Umpire of maneuver division in Wyoming in September, 1906; on duty Headquarters Department of Colorado to February, 1907; Chief of Staff Headquarters Department of Lakes to July 1907; on duty at same headquarters to November 16, 1907; and again Chief of Staff of same department from November, 1907 to May, 1908. Promoted to Colonel in April, 1908, he commanded the 12th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia to April 1909; in the Philippines to February 1911, and at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to October 1911.

He commanded the Recruit Depot at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from October 1911 to September 1915 and while in command of that Depot introduced many innovations which materially improved the service of the depot and which were put into effect by the War Department in other recruit depots. In December, 1915, he took command of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade at Douglas, Arizona, and commanded the same brigade in the Punitive Expedition in Mexico, from March 16, 1916 to date of retirement.

On March 16th, 1916, lacking four months of being 64 years of age, General Dodd crossed the border with the 2nd Cavalry Brigade in pursuit of Villa, following his attack on the town of Columbus, New Mexico, on March 9th. The itinerary of his march for the next 13 days thereafter is one of the most remarkable in history—

Crossed the border, 1:20 a. m., March 16th, and marched to Ojitos, 58 miles;

March 17th, Casas Grandes, 50 miles;

March 19th, Galiana and Skunk Canyon, 53 miles;

March 20th, El Valley, 10 miles;

March 22nd, Agua Larcas, 40 miles;

March 23rd, Las Tunas, 18 miles;

March 24th, Alamita Canyon, 17 miles;

March 25th, S. Jose de Babicora, 22 miles;  
 March 26th, Sta. Ana, 25 miles;  
 March 27th, Solidad, 20 miles;  
 March 28-29th, Guerrero, 58 miles.

By March 29th, General Dodd's force had been reduced by leaving patrols and by illness from about six hundred to less than two hundred men. By March 22nd, he had completely run out of provisions for the men and feed for the horses but instead of halting to await food he pushed on leaving no regular lines of communication with the columns in the rear. For a week the command lived on its reserve strength and such food as it could pick up. How well he preserved his horses is proved by the final dash of March 28-29th. On the morning of March 29th, after a 17 hour march covering 58 miles he came upon Villa's command about 500 strong in camp at San Geronimo Ranch near Guerrero and after a 5 hour running fight drove them into the mountains where they broke up into small groups. The official report of this engagement by General Pershing is as follows:

"San Geronimo Ranch, March 30, 1916.

Dodd struck Villa's command, consisting of 500, 6 o'clock, March 29th, at Guerrero. Villa, who is suffering from a broken leg and lame hip, was not present. Number Villa's dead known to be thirty, probably others carried away dead. Dodd captured two machine guns, large number horses, saddles, and arms. Our casualties, four enlisted men wounded, none seriously.

Attack was surprise, the Villa troops being driven in a ten-mile running fight and retreated to mountains northeast of railroad, where they separated into small bands. \* \* Large number Carranzista prisoners, who were being held for execution, were liberated during the fight. In order to reach Guerrero, Dodd marched fifty-five miles in seventeen hours and carried on fight for five hours.

Eliseo Hernandez, who commanded Villa's troops, was killed in fight. With Villa permanently disabled, Lopez wounded and Hernandez dead, the blow administered is a serious one to Villa's band.

PERSHING."

General Dodd remained on duty in Mexico, continuously in the field, until the date of his retirement and engaged in several other battles and skirmishes. He was promoted Brigadier-General July 16th, and retired 10 days later.

He was awarded four silver star citations, as follows:

- 1 For gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898.
- 2 For gallantry in action against Insurgent forces at San Nicholas, Province of Pangasinan, P. I., November 13, 1899.
- 3 For gallantry in action against Insurgent forces at Cullenbang, Luzon, P. I., April 15, 1900.
- 4 For gallantry in action against Insurgent forces at Aligangan, Luzon, P. I., April 25, 1900.

General Dodd was fortunate in his selection of the Cavalry service upon graduation from the Military Academy. A lover of horses, he achieved a state of training of cavalry mounts and a sympathy between

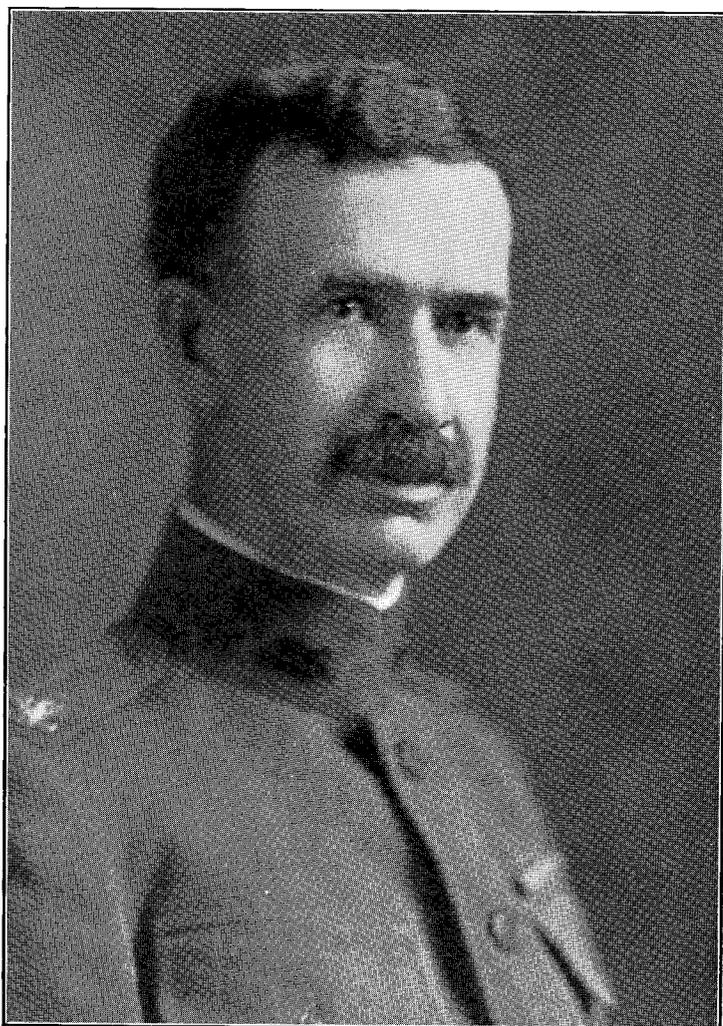
the cavalryman and his mount not even dreamed of before his time. As a cavalryman he stood for forty years at the head of his profession in the U. S. Army and the fame of his troop, Troop "F", 3rd Cavalry, and its remarkable demonstrations throughout the United States, still remains fresh in the minds of thousands after he has passed from the stage.

Tireless himself, he demanded the limit of both officers and men under his command. Fair and impartial in all his relations, in spite of the strenuousness of service under him, his men reenlisted again and again, and officers who once served under him, welcomed the opportunity of further service. During all his service the care of his enlisted men and horses was his first consideration.

Fearless and rigidly honest, the interests of the Government that he served, to him were paramount to all other interests. He upheld the best traditions of the Army throughout his long years of service, and his brilliant Mexican service at the close of his career and its proper but belated recognition by the Government was a fitting climax.

General Dodd died at Orlando, Florida, June 28, 1925, and is buried at Arlington.

A. A. STARBIRD.



FRANCIS EDMOND LACEY, JR.

## FRANCIS EDMOND LACEY, JR.

No. 3320. Class of 1889.

Died November 17, 1925, at Ridgefield, Connecticut, aged 57 years.

Francis Edmond Lacey, Jr., the son of Capt. Francis E. Lacey, 10th U. S. Infantry, was born in West Virginia, 4th March 1868. He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from Michigan, and entered the Academy 14th June 1885.

Most of his life prior to entering the Academy was spent at small out-of-the-way Army Posts located west of the Mississippi River. His associates as a boy were almost exclusively Army children. His ideals, his traditions, and his conceptions of justice, honor, loyalty and uprightness were obtained in the Army. Those of us who were with him at West Point, and later served with him at various Army stations, know well that no one in the Army or out of the Army was governed by higher ideals of justice than Frank Lacey. His classmates at the Academy soon recognized his equable temperament, his careful deliberation in thought and action, and soon named him "Swift". He has always been known by his classmates as "Swift Lacey".

He took an active part in all social and athletic activities of his class. He was a member of the Academy baseball team which, at the time he was at the Academy, was the principal athletic team at West Point. Lacey's fine character and high ideals were early recognized by his classmates and achieved for him a popularity among his comrades that was a source of gratification to him and his family.

Upon graduation he asked for and was assigned to the 10th Infantry, the regiment he loved as a boy before going to West Point. His service from graduation to the Spanish War was in Colorado, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and California. He went with his regiment, the 1st Infantry, to Cuba and took part in the battle of El Caney, July 1st, and the siege of Santiago, to July 17th, 1898. In 1900 he went with his regiment to the Philippine Islands. He served in the Philippines from October, 1900, to April, 1903, and from April, 1906, to May, 1907. He served in the Hawaiian Islands from January, 1916, to July, 1917. From November 15, 1916, to July 7, 1917, he was Chief of Staff of the Hawaiian Department.

During his Hawaiian service he developed a serious illness which was not only unfortunate for Lacey but for the Army. He had not recovered from this illness when in December, 1917, he was examined by a medical board to determine his physical fitness for appointment as a Brigadier General preparatory to commanding a Brigade in France. The Medical Board recommended that he be not sent to France for six months. This report was naturally a great sorrow for Lacey, as he felt that he had lost a chance that his more fortunate Army comrades were to get. His study and training in the Army had been directed toward preparing him to meet the obligations that fall to Army officers in such emergency.

He was a graduate of the Army Service Schools and of the Army War College. He had had service as a member of the General Staff, and had had experience as a quartermaster during a detail in the Quartermaster Corps. He had served in his regiment as Regimental Adjutant, Regimental Quartermaster and Regimental Commissary. Few officers of his time had had better training for the duties of higher command.

As soon as Colonel Lacey's health would permit he was sent to France, arriving at Liverpool June 15, 1918. After completing a course at the Army General Staff College, Langres, France, he was assigned to duty as Corps Inspector, 7th Corps. He served in this capacity until May, 1919, when he returned to the United States. Upon his arrival in the United States he was assigned to duty with the War Department General Staff, where he had been on duty prior to going to France.

In 1920, Colonel Lacey was assigned to the command of the 16th Infantry. He commanded the 16th Infantry at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and Fort Jay, New York, until 1922, when he asked to be retired after more than thirty-seven years' active service. After retirement he and his family traveled in Europe for several months. In 1923 he returned to the United States and purchased a home at Ridgefield, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, November 17, 1925.

In April, 1898, Captain Lacey was married to Florence Raymond Crandell of Detroit, Michigan. To this union one daughter was born. The Lacey's were indeed a very devoted family. Mrs. Lacey and their daughter, Katherine, were with him until the last.

Every officer who ever served with Colonel Lacey will gladly join with the Chief of Staff of the Army in saying, "He was a faithful and efficient officer". Colonel Lacey was endowed with excellent judgment and always gave careful consideration to questions before making a decision.

I know of no one who had to a greater degree the loyalty, respect and affection of his subordinates. There is no reward for his long and faithful service to his country that would have given greater satisfaction to Colonel Lacey than the one that was his in full measure, viz: the consciousness of duty well done, the realization that he had the affectionate regard of his Army Comrades, superiors and subordinates, and the respect of the enlisted men he had commanded during his service.

WM. S. GRAVES.



ROBERT BAILEY HEWITT

## ROBERT BAILEY HEWITT

No. 4308. Class of 1904.

Died July 22, 1926, at Washington, D. C., aged 48 years.

Robert Bailey Hewitt was born in Petersburg, Pennsylvania, on July 14th, 1880. He was, however, appointed to the United States Military Academy from the State of Missouri and entered on June 19, 1900. By the gentleness of his nature and his charming affability, Bob Hewitt gained an immediate popularity with his classmates who entered with him, and this esteem was increased when in July, his class was increased by 100 cadets and the "Juliets" as they were called reported for duty. Notwithstanding the grind of the Academy and the irksome tasks that fell to all plebes, he was one of the class who was always agreeable, and he withstood the test of plebe year better than the majority on account of his keen sense of humor.

Upon graduation, June 15th, 1904, he was assigned to the 4th Infantry which was then in the Philippines. In company with thirty of his classmates, he sailed from San Francisco, California, October 5th, 1904 for his first station. His regiment was then at Camp Daraga, Albay, P. I. where he remained for one year exactly, to the date of his graduation. On June 15th, 1905, he sailed from Manila for the homeland and was assigned to duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Later, he served with his regiment at Fort MacKenzie, Wyoming and Fort Thomas, Ky., until February 28th, 1908 when the 4th Infantry was again ordered to the Philippines. In those days the regiments were moved from Post to Post and the officers such as Bob Hewitt became permanently identified with their units, and helped immensely to establish the excellence of the reputation of the organizations. Upon this tour, he remained in the Islands until May 15, 1910. It was in Manila that he met his future wife, and on October 23rd, 1909, about a year after he arrived, he was married to Miss Annie Augur, the daughter of the Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Augur. The marriage was celebrated by Bishop Brent in the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. Joseph in Manila.

Returning to the States in June, 1910, he was assigned to Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas where he remained until he was promoted First Lieutenant on March 11, 1911, when he was transferred to Galveston, Texas. It was here and at Texas City that President Taft had concentrated a Division of the Regular Army at the time when our relations with Mexico were so strained. Shortly after the election of President Wilson, an Expeditionary Force was sent from Galveston to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Bob Hewitt's 4th Infantry formed a part of that force. He returned from this duty to Brownsville, Texas and was later promoted Captain on July 1st, 1916.

Upon the entry of the United States in the World War Captain Hewitt was appointed a temporary Major of Infantry and was then detailed for duty in the Quartermaster Department. He was now assigned to duty as Quartermaster of the Reserve Officer's Training Camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia and from this duty he went as Assistant Division Quartermaster of the 3rd Division, arriving in France May 2nd, 1918. He was later appointed Division Quartermaster of the 41st and 30th Divisions with which he served until December 22nd, 1918. Meanwhile he had been advanced to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel and was assigned to the important duty of Chief Quartermaster, 3rd Army Corps, which formed a part of the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Colonel Hewitt was retired from active duty July 1, 1920 for disability contracted in line of duty. He thereafter made his home in Kansas City, Mo., where he was engaged in business until illness caused him to go to the Walter Reed Hospital in 1926. He passed away on July 22nd, 1926, leaving a widow and two children, Robert, Jr. and Kathleen.

And so the 1904 loses one more of her members, and the Academy one of her loyal sons, whose honorable record fills us with that solemn pride which all West Pointers feel when it can be said of one of their number, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant".

C. B. H., Classmate.



ROBERT KENNON EVANS

## ROBERT KENNON EVANS

No. 2591. Class of 1875.

Died July 31, 1926, at Camaldolicastino, Italy, aged 73 years.

Robert Kennon Evans was born on November 19th, 1852, at Jackson, Mississippi. During the Civil War his home was at Oxford, Mississippi, alternately surrounded by the Confederate and Union Armies. The story is told that young Evans visited impartially the Confederate and Union Forces, sharing with them theirhardtack and bacon and the few luxuries he could carry from the paternal plantation. He was a student at the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, in the class of 1871; and there at the same time and in the same class, was Edwin B. Bolton, later his classmate at West Point, and now a Colonel on the retired list. Neither Bolton nor Evans graduated from the University of Mississippi, both leaving to go to West Point in June, 1871. They graduated with the Class of 1875. The military service of General Evans fully justified the high predictions of his classmates, who loved and admired him, and of his many contemporaries as he advanced from rank to rank.

His record of promotions was as follows:

Cadet, Military Academy .....	July 1, 1871
Second Lieutenant, 12th Infantry .....	June 16, 1875
First Lieutenant .....	Jan. 8, 1882
Captain of Infantry .....	Oct. 19, 1893
Major .....	Feb. 2, 1901
Assistant Adjutant General from	
October 7, 1901 to April 13, 1905	
Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Infantry .....	April 14, 1905
Colonel, 30th Infantry .....	Nov. 29, 1909
Brigadier General .....	Jan. 30, 1911
Accepted .....	Feb. 15, 1911
Retired .....	Nov. 19, 1916
General Staff: November 25, 1907 to November 29,	
1909; and March 15, 1911 to August 31, 1912.	

**Service**

In garrison at Angel Island, California, September 30, 1875 to April 5, 1876; at Alcatraz Island to June 26, 1877; in the field in Nez Perce's Indian Campaign, to October 30, 1877; with his regiment at Alcatraz Island, California, to January 17, 1878; at Angel Island, California, to June 9, 1878; in the Bannock Campaign, to August 28, 1878; at Angel Island, California, to September 7, 1878; at Fort Whipple, Arizona, to September 12, 1879; conducting insane soldiers to Washington, D. C., to October 12, 1879; on leave to November 6, 1880; on duty with regiment at Whipple Barracks,

Arizona, to March 15, 1882; at Fort Lowell, Arizona, to July 5, 1882; at Fort Apache, Arizona, to October 6, 1882; at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, New York, to July 25, 1887; at Fort Yates, Dakota (Regimental Adjutant, April 1, 1887 to July 1, 1888) to July 9, 1888; on duty at Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to April 4, 1891; on duty with regiment to July 3, 1892; Military Attache to United States Embassy, Berlin, Germany, to September 21, 1896; on temporary duty in The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., to November 10, 1896; with regiment at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, to April 23, 1898; at Camp Thomas, Georgia, and Tampa, Florida, to June 14, 1898; in Cuba, in Campaign against Santiago (participating in battles of El Caney and San Juan, July 1-3) to August 15, 1898; enroute to and at Montauk Point, New York, to August 23, 1898; with regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to November 13, 1898; at Fort Riley, Kansas, to February 19, 1899; enroute to Philippine Islands via New York City, to April 14, 1899; commanding battalion in the field at San Fernando, Angeles, Panique, Comiling, San Miguel, Loag and Moncado, participating in many actions against insurgents, to April 25, 1901; in Island of Marinduque, commanding battalion, 30th Infantry, to July 2, 1901; commanded Mindoro Expedition, 6 companies, 30th Infantry, and 3 companies, Philippine Scouts, to September 4, 1901; enroute to the United States, September 5 to October 1, 1901; Adjutant General, Department of the Columbia, to May 15, 1905; on special duty, member General Court Martial and Special Inspector, Department of Columbia, to October 26, 1905; with 5th Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, New York, to February 3, 1906; Inspector, Mississippi National Guard, to March 20, 1906; on leave to April 20, 1906; on duty at San Francisco, California, to June 16, 1906; at Headquarters, Eastern Department, and Chief of Staff, Camp Roosevelt, Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania, to July 25, 1906; commanding recruiting depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to November 25, 1907; member General Staff, to November 29, 1909. and Director, War College, Washington, to January 9, 1910; on leave to April 5, 1910; commanding regiment and Post, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to January 9, 1911; duty in Office, Chief of Staff, this city (Chief of Division, Militia Affairs, March 15, 1911 to August 31, 1912) to August 31, 1912; commanding Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Georgia, to February 25, 1914; commanding Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York, to July 6, 1914; commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, Laredo, Texas, to April 17, 1916, when assigned to command of Hawaiian Department, enroute to Hawaii, sailing from San Francisco, California, May 5, 1916; commanding Hawaiian Department, Honolulu, T. H., May 13, to November 7, 1916; enroute to United States to November 16, 1916; on leave to November 19, 1916, when placed on retired list.

He was recalled to Active duty, and assigned to command of the Philippine Department, sailing from United States July 5, 1917; arrived in Manila, August 2; commanding Department to August 6, 1918, when he reverted to inactive status.

#### Campaigns, Battles, Engagements and Actions

Nez Perce Indian War, 1877;  
Bannock Indian War, 1878;

War with Spain, 1898:

Battles: El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898,  
San Juan, Cuba, July 2, 1898,  
Santiago, Cuba, July 10, 1899.

Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1900:

Attack on Philippine trenches, South of Manila, June 10, 1899,  
Various attacks on San Fernando by Philipinos in June and July  
1899;  
San Fernando, August 10, 1899,  
Reconnaissance to Porac, August 11, 1899,  
Angeles, August 16, 1899,  
Angeles, August 18, 1899,  
Night attack on Angeles, October 26, 1899,  
Attack on Banban, November 11, 1899,  
Several small affairs in Ilocos Norte, in summer of 1900.

#### Awards

Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal—"For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as Department Commander, Philippine Department, between August 5, 1917 and August 5, 1918. He handled many difficult problems arising in that Department with rare judgment, tact and great skill".

Awarded two Silver Star Citations, as follows: (1) "For gallantry in action against Spanish forces in action against insurgent forces at Angeles, Luzon, P. I., August 16, 1899" then Captain, 12th Infantry.

#### Commendations

Author of: Functions of a Military Information Division, published in Military Service Institution, 1903. Received favorable mention.

Made a thorough study of the supply of ammunition in the field and action, and invented a device for packing ammunition, which was favorably considered by the Chief of Ordnance, in 1880.

Captain H. L. Haskell:

"I desire to call special attention to the gallantry, courage and skillful efforts of Captain Evans in suppressing the fire of the enemy in the trenches on the southern front of the stone fort in positions which called for great personal fearlessness".

(Report, Major General, Comanding Army, 1898, Volume 1, Part 2, Page 694).

1906: Brigadier General Constant Williams:

"Colonel Evans is thoroughly conversant with the duties and the routine of the Military Secretary's Department; is active, diligent and discreet; well fitted for any kind of military duty in line or staff".

1909: Brigadier General W. W. Wotherspoon, General Staff:

"An officer of marked ability and skill".

1909: William P. Hall, Brigadier General:

"An able officer, well up in the details of his profession and in addition, has much tact and common sense".

1910: Brigadier General J. H. Smith, U. S. A., Retired:

"He is an officer of rare ability and of the highest soldierly qualities".

1910: Brigadier General Frederick Funston:

"I have known this officer since the summer of 1899. \* \* \* \* I consider him one of the best qualified officers in the service".

One of the great soldiers of the World War, who had known General Evans intimately for over twenty-five years of active service, paid him this tribute:

"Wherever he served, disagreements, animosities or quarrels faded away. His disposition was so genial, so kind, so perfectly human, and with it all a great simplicity and nobility of character, that always his influence in camp or field, and his great affection for all his fellows seemed to bring together all serving with him in common affection and desire to do for the glory of the Army everything humanly possible".

He was married November 11, 1880, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Jane Findlay Shunk who survives him with one son, Captain Hornsby Evans, retired.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.



EDWIN FORBIS GLENN

## EDWIN FORBIS GLENN

No. 2698. Class of 1877.

Died August 5, 1926, at Mentor, Ohio, aged 69 years.

Edwin Forbis Glenn, son of Dr. Robert Washington Glenn and Julia Gilmer, was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, on January 10, 1857. He attended the Lenoir School for Boys in Caldwell County, N. C. and from there went to Dr. Simmons Preparatory School at Sing Sing, New York. His destination was, of course, the Military Academy at West Point to which he had been appointed from North Carolina and from which he graduated in 1877.

While at the Academy his swarthy complexion won him the title of "Mohawk" and his intense enjoyment of life, many demerits. These demerits, more than a failure to study, placed him in the Infantry to which he ever after gave his complete loyalty and interest. It was, perhaps, because of his own state of mind when he left the Academy that he later, as regimental commander, adopted the policy of asking for the "goat" of each graduating class. The "goat" was only too aware of his shortcomings and was, therefore, splendid material on which to work.

As Second Lieutenant in the 25th Infantry General Glenn saw service in Texas, Dakota, Minnesota and Montana until 1888 when he was appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and Assistant Professor of Mathematics, at the University of Minnesota. It was a unique incident of the times that the young women of the University requested that they too might have military drill and that this privilege was duly accorded them. However, in spite of the initial enthusiasm this famous "Company G" did not last very long.

In 1886 General Glenn married Miss Louise Smythe of St. Paul. There were four children: Miss Margaret M. Glenn, now in Boston; Mrs. Otis R. Cole (Louise Glenn) now of Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. James A. Garfield (Edwina Glenn) now of New York City; Mrs. Harold R. Tyler (Elizabeth Glenn) now of Waterville, New York.

At the University of Minnesota General Glenn studied law and received his LLB in 1890. He was admitted to the bar in Minnesota and during a year's leave of absence from the army practiced law in St. Paul with the firm of Stephens, O'Brien and Glenn, of which he was a partner. He became an authority on International Law and published in 1895 Glenn's International Law. This knowledge again came into use in 1914 when, under War Department orders, he prepared The Rules of Land Warfare.

Following his return to the Army there was duty with the National Guard of Minnesota; the assignment as quartermaster and commissary officer at Fort Missoula, Montana. In April 1894 he was detailed to the Judge-Advocate General's Department and served as Judge-Advocate of the Department of Dakota at St. Paul and later of the Department of Columbia at Vancouver Barracks.

In April, 1898, General Glenn was assigned to the command of an exploring and relief expedition to Alaska which work was completed in November of that year. Subsequently he commanded another expedition to Cook's Inlet and other points in Alaska returning therefrom in January, 1900. These explorations were recognized by the National Geographic Society of which he became a member.

Shortly after his return from Alaska, General Glenn (then a Captain) was sent to the Philippine Islands. While there he served as Acting Judge-Advocate, Department of the Visayas, and, after his promotion to Major in April, 1901, was on duty as Judge-Advocate of the 5th Brigade. He was then put in charge of the Military Information Division of the Philippines and, upon relief from this duty was assigned to troops until his return to the United States in November, 1903.

After serving with the 5th Infantry at Plattsburg Barracks he organized and commanded the recruiting depot at Columbus Barracks; from there he went to the command of troops on the Rifle Range at Annapolis, Maryland; then to detached service at Headquarters Department of the East, and in June, 1908, was Chief Umpire during the maneuvers at Pine Camp, New York.

In July, 1908, he was again sent to the Philippines where he completed another full term of foreign service and was returned to the United States in May of 1910. He then served with the 23rd. Infantry on the Mexican border and at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

While at Fort Benjamin Harrison, General Glenn conceived the idea (and was the first officer to do so) of transporting troops by truck. In 1912 he submitted plans and recommendations to the War Department and requested permission to test these plans by moving his regiment, the 23rd. Infantry, from Fort Benjamin Harrison to the Pacific coast and back. This test was to cost the government nothing but the price of the gasoline as a large truck company had agreed to furnish trucks for the purpose. Permission to do this was refused, however, and he was unable to demonstrate what, in a very short time, became a recognized method of troop transportation.

In 1913 General Glenn entered the War College as a student. At the same time he became President of the Infantry Association holding this office until 1919. He accomplished much for the Infantry not the least of which was to secure the same rate of pay for the officers of

the Infantry as received by those in the mounted branches of the service. Doing away with this discrimination not only put the Infantry in greater favor with the cadets at West Point but also heightened the morale of the Infantry itself.

Upon completion of the War College course, General Glenn was detailed as Chief of Staff, Eastern Department, until July 1916 when he assumed command of the 18th Infantry and was serving with this regiment on the Mexican border when the United States entered the World War. He was relieved from this duty to take command of the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

He was advanced to the rank of Brigadier General, Regular Army, in May 1917, and to Major General, National Army, in August of that same year and was assigned to the command of the 83rd Division at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. In June 1918 he took his Division to France where it was divided, the Artillery Brigade seeing action with the 32nd Division, the 332nd Infantry with the Italians and the remainder of the Division being used for training cadres for replacements at LeMans, Sarthe, France. The establishment of this Replacement Depot, Training and Embarkation Center, was one of the great achievements of General Glenn's career. He built the most extensive small arms target facilities in France and organized the Depot to such a point of efficiency that infantrymen could be organized and equipped in the short space of seven days. In recognition of this accomplishment General Glenn was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French.

General Glenn continued in command of the 83rd Division until his return to this country in June, 1919 when he was again assigned to the command of Camp Sherman, Ohio, until his retirement from active service in December, 1919, having reached the age limit and having served forty-six years.

He was a member of the Army-Navy Clubs of New York and Washington and also of the Cosmos Club of Washington. Besides his LLB from the University of Minnesota he received honorary degrees from Union and Kenyon Colleges; Ohio, Depauw and Vermont Universities.

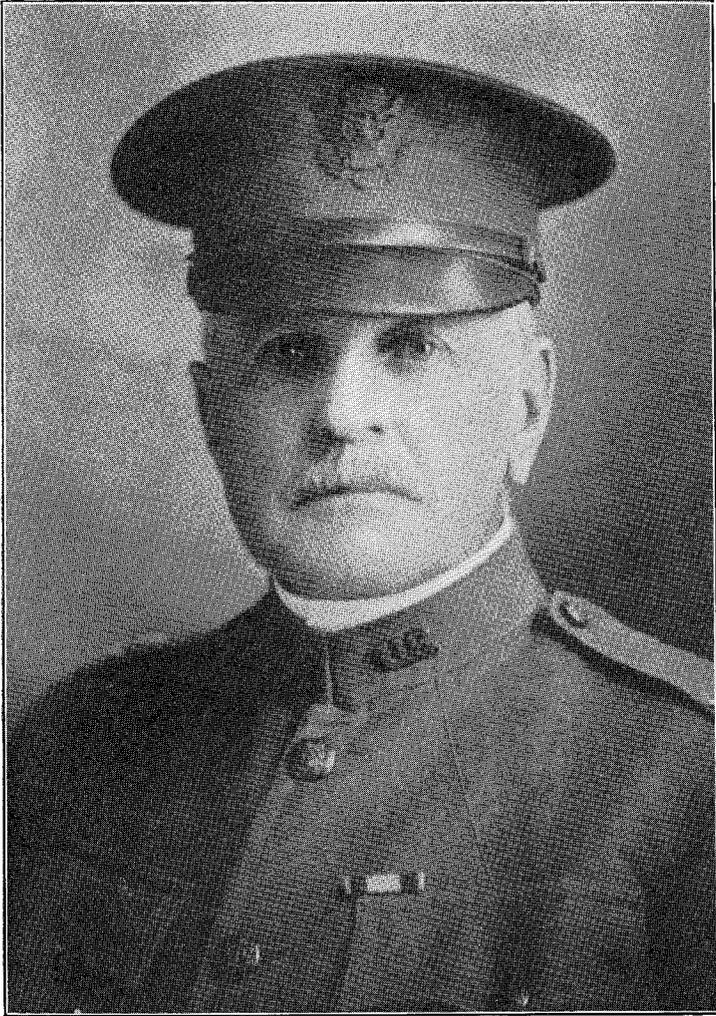
After his retirement from the army, General Glenn gave his services first to the presidential campaign of General Leonard Wood and then to various civic enterprises in his native state of North Carolina. These latter interests included tenant farming, state drainage reclamation, and the development of trade and commerce through a coordinated system of land and waterway transportation. His brief, submitted to the State Ship and Water Transportation Commission of North Carolina, on behalf of a state owned and operated port terminal at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, or Southport, is a masterpiece of exposition of present conditions and future possibilities.

During the winter of 1925-26 his health was failing him. While on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Garfield, in Mentor, Ohio, he was taken very ill and died two weeks later. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery. Mrs. Glenn, who is now living in Washington, D. C., and his four daughters, survive him.

General Glenn's characteristics as a soldier were his also as a man. The two went hand in hand for he did not look on his soldiering as something apart from himself. Therein lay his strength. He was a strict disciplinarian but always just. He was a leader, with all the physical and moral strength that that word implies. He was a man of tremendous mental and bodily activity and no work was too hard or too trivial not to be done thoroughly and well. He had vision, and time has validated the ideas that were often too advanced to be accepted at the time he conceived them. His interest in his profession, in the problems of his state and country, never flagged. He was, ever and always, a patriotic citizen and a courageous soldier.

E. G. G.





WILLIS THOMPSON MAY

## WILLIS THOMPSON MAY

No. 2816. Class of 1879.

Died August 27, 1926, at San Francisco, California, aged 68 years.

Colonel Willis T. May, was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, September 3, 1857. He entered West Point from Indiana in July, 1875; graduated and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, in June, 1879. He reached the grade of Colonel on July 19, 1913, and was retired at his own request after 39 years' service, on March 25, 1915.

He is survived by his wife and by his sister, Mrs. Harriet Nye, 215 E. College Street, Crawfordsville, Ind. At the time of his death, Colonel May was a resident of Los Angeles, California.

The first duty of Colonel May after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Union, N. M. He served later at posts in Colorado and Dakota to May, 1886, and then went on college duty at the De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. Other duties included services at Forts Perinbina, N. D., and Sheridan, Ill., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Fort Grant, Ariz., and duty with the Indiana National Guard. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, 157th Indiana Volunteers, May 10, 1898, serving with the regiment at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., Tampa and Fernandina, Fla. He was mustering officer of the 3rd Division, 4th Army Corps, and was chief mustering officer of the State of Indiana in October, 1898. He joined his regiment in the Philippines in March, 1901. While there he served as provost judge, A. A. A. G., 3rd District, Department of Southern Luzon, and returned to the United States the latter part of August, 1902. After serving at Monterey, Calif., and New Haven, he went with his regiment to the Philippines in the latter part of 1905, and returned to the United States the latter part of 1907. His last post of duty before retirement was with the 24th Infantry at Manila.

A classmate writes of Colonel May as follows:

"May stood out in the Class of 1879 for his character and many fine qualities. He was popular in the class and in the Corps. He was a splendid musician and I can still hear him at the organ in the Old Chapel, turning the latest music of the day into delightful voluntaries. He was a genius. To my regret, I saw but little of May after graduation. I saw him for the last time in Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, where he was on his death bed. For several weeks I saw him daily, and my presence seemed to help him.

He met death with the same fine courage he would have met it on the battlefield had destiny so ruled. His memory will ever be dear to me".

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.



JOHN CHOWNING GRESHAM

## JOHN CHOWNING GRESHAM

No. 2626. Class of 1876

Died September 2, 1926, at San Diego, California, aged 74 years.

Colonel John C. Gresham, U. S. A., retired, a distinguished officer and the holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action, died September 2, 1926, at San Diego, California, of heart trouble. Burial was at the National Cemetery, Presidio of California. He leaves a widow, three daughters, Katherine Gresham, Isabel Holliday, wife of Lt. Col. M. G. Holliday, U. S. A., and Louise Harrell, wife of Major W. F. Harrell, U. S. A.

Colonel Gresham was a gallant and capable officer. He was commended in general orders for gallantry on three separate occasions:

- 1 In action with Nez Perce Indians at Canyon Creek, Montana, September 13, 1877.
- 2 In action with Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, December 29, 1890.
- 3 In action with Sioux Indians at White Clay Creek, South Dakota, December 30, 1890.

He was wounded in action with Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, December 29, 1890. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry in voluntarily leading a party into a ravine to dislodge Indians concealed therein in action at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, December 29, 1890. This was while he was serving as First Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, in the campaign against the Sioux Indians from November, 1890 to January, 1891. Colonel Gresham was born in Virginia, September 21, 1851, and was a graduate of the U. S. M. A., Class of 1876. He was promoted in the Army, Second Lieutenant, 3rd Cavalry, on June 15, 1876, but was transferred to the 7th Cavalry eleven days later. He subsequently served in the 15th, 9th and 14th Cavalry, and in the I. G. Department.

Colonel Gresham was a graduate of the Army War College. From September 28, 1876 to December 14, 1896, most of Colonel Gresham's service was in the West, largely on frontier duty. This service included duty at Fort Lincoln, Standing Rock Agency, Fort Rice and Bear Butte, Dakota, Fort Vancouver, Washington, and Fort Yates, Dakota, where he was on duty guarding construction parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad part of the time. Other subsequent duties included frontier duty at Fort Meade, Dakota, service at Fort Riley, Kansas, Fort Grant, Arizona, mustering officer at Raleigh, North Carolina, in May, 1898 and on duty with his regiment at Havana, Cuba, from March 18, 1899, to September 17, 1901.

He sailed for the Philippines January 1, 1902, and was with the 6th Cavalry in Luzon until June, 1902. He took part in the Malvar campaign, and was on detached service in Lipa and Maguiling Mountains, in command of some six hundred men, and received congratulation and commendation from General J. F. Bell. He was in command of three troops of Cavalry and a company of scouts at Binan in May and June, 1902, during the terrible cholera epidemic, but lost only two men. He was also acting inspector general from June to September, 1903. After serving a tour of duty in the United States, he sailed again for the Philippines in October, 1905 and was Inspector General, Department of the Visayas.

Colonel Gresham was placed on the retired list for age, September 25, 1915. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and the Society of the War of 1812; authorized to wear badges for Indian Wars, Philippine campaign and service in Cuban occupation. He has been also highly commended in the pages of the Army and Navy Journal, the Baltimore Sun and the English Army and Navy Gazette for sundry articles on military subjects. He was recommended for promotion to the grade of Brigadier-General by five different general officers. Colonel Gresham's people fought on both sides in the Civil War.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

## WILLIAM ORLANDO JOHNSON

No. 3336. Class of 1890

Died, September 13, 1926, at Oklahoma City, Okla., aged 60 years.

Colonel William Orlando Johnson was born in Louisa, Kentucky, in 1865. He taught school there before being appointed to the Military Academy in 1886. While at West Point he edited the first Howitzer, a modest little pamphlet that compares with the present year-book much as the acorn compares with the great oak. He graduated with honors, choosing the Infantry for his branch.

Shortly after graduation, he was stationed at Fort Brady, Michigan. While there he met May Norton of Sault Ste. Marie, and in 1895 they were married. In 1896 he returned to West Point for one year's duty as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. His next station was Ft. Thomas, Kentucky with the 19th Infantry and then at Anniston, Alabama with the same regiment. At the time of the Philippine Insurrection his home station was Ft. Sheridan, Illinois. He left for the Islands in 1900, but arrived in time to see and take part in the last of the fighting. He remained there for two years as a Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry. On returning to the United States, he spent some time at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, again, and was then moved to Ft. Slocum, New York for duty.

The next three years brought him various duties, including a period with the recruiting service at Chillicothe, Ohio, and a short tour in Cuba, during the latter days of the Pacification campaign.

In 1908 he was ordered back to the Philippines, but at the end of six months was Manchu-ed back to the States and assigned to the Presidio of Monterey with the Eighth Infantry.

In 1910 he attended the School of the Line at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and the next year he remained for the course at the Staff School. He was a Distinguished Graduate of the former school, and an Honor Graduate of the latter.

In 1912, he went again to the Philippines; this time for a three year tour. The first year there was spent on the Island of Jolo, where he commanded a battalion of the 11th Infantry. At that time there was considerable trouble with the Moros, and there was a campaign being pursued under General Pershing's command. The next year he was placed in command of the battalion post of Camp Ward Cheyney in the province of Baccor. During his third year in the Islands, Colonel Johnson was detailed in the Inspector General's Department with station in Manila.



WILLIAM ORLANDO JOHNSON

During this service he became interested in the languages of the Islands and compiled a Moro dictionary and a Tagalog grammar which he later turned over to the War Department, and which has been extensively used. This was a very competent and laborious work, indicative of scholarly ability and thorough research into these hitherto unstudied languages.

From the Islands he returned to Ft. Sheridan and served again in the Inspector General's Department, with offices in Chicago.

When the United States entered the World War, he was sent to various mobilization centers, among them, Cilicothe, Ohio, and Fort Ogiethorpe, Georgia. Finally he went to Waco, Texas, where the Seventh Division was mobilizing, and assumed the command of the 56th Infantry. When the Seventh Division embarked for France in August, 1918, he was in temporary command of the Division and on arrival over-seas was made a Brigadier-General. He served with the Seventh Division until after the Armistice, and then served as President of a General Court which traveled extensively over France, clearing up many important cases. He returned to the U. S. with the Fortieth Division on the Leviathan, thus being in command of the largest body of troops ever to have traveled on one vessel. Court work took the members of his court, which had been assembled in France, to San Diego, where it finally adjourned and disbanded. He was sent to Camp Meade, Maryland for demobilization, and then reverted to his permanent rank of Colonel of Infantry.

His next station was Camp Little, Arizona, and after some six months there, he was, in January, 1920, assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry at Douglas, Arizona. He served there for six months, and then, after serving with the 24th Infantry at Camp Furlong, N. M. for three months, again became due for foreign service.

In September, 1920, he sailed for Panama, and for three years commanded the Thirty-third Infantry at Fort Clayton. Returning to the United States, he was made Chief of Staff of the Organized Reserves of the Eighth Corps Area, with station in Oklahoma City. His death occurred there in September, 1926, when he had completed three of the four years of the detail.

Colonel Johnson was well known in the Service as a student and scholar. He was popular with his contemporaries; and younger officers will remember pleasantly their experience under his command.

He is survived by his widow and his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson McNary. Colonel Johnson's life was rich in experiences and filled with the breadth and variance of service which is joy to the true soldier. His death closed a full life of devotion to duty, love of family and loyalty to fellow man.

—D. S. McN.



HUGH WAGNER DOWNING

## HUGH WAGNER DOWNING

No. 6961. Class of 1923.

Died November 8, 1926, near Gettysburg, Pa., aged 29 years.

Born in Pinewald, N. J. August 14, 1897, Hugh soon moved into the "Diamond State" and received his early education in Delaware Schools, graduating from the Dover High School in June, 1914. The following September he entered Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, as a freshman.

Quiet, unassuming, loyal,—these qualities soon won for Hugh many friends and earned him high honors in his college days. Through his dogged determination and courage Hugh made good in everything he undertook. He excelled in scholarship and it was truthfully said of him that he was one of the best engineers that ever entered "Delaware". He was a member of Kappa Alpha (Southern) Fraternity, and was beloved by all its members who ever came in contact with him.

Loyalty to Country and devotion to duty carried Hugh to Mexico in 1916, enlisted as a member of the Delaware National Guard, where he served from June, 1916, to February, 1917. This was his first experience as a soldier. Upon his return to College, he continued his military work and in his senior year was Battalion Major of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. He was graduated from Delaware with honors in June, 1919, receiving his bachelor's degree in science.

Unselfish to a fault, ever willing to help his comrades, Hugh was loved by all who knew him—most, by those who knew him best.

With this background, Hugh joined the Corps of Cadets, July 11, 1919, already a man in experience and character. His entrance marked his choice of a soldier's life as a profession, being already familiar with its obligations.

A little episode of the first few days' of "Beast Barracks" started him off on his cadet career, as he termed it, "on his right foot". While acting as a "water corporal" at the table a glass was passed to him by an upper-classman via the "air route". Quietly, and with perfect aim and assurance, Hugh returned that glass by the same route. It thumped against the chest of a very startled and amazed upper-classman and bounced Hugh into the lime-light of plebe publicity. The glare of upperclass eyes turned to frank admiration as they found a man utterly serious in the business of being a cadet, whose quiet mannerisms and absolute sincerity, told them that here was no ordinary plebe.

Upon the advent of the academic year, Hugh's previous training and his own application took him to the head of his class, where he remained throughout the four years. He was ever willing to lend a

helping hand to a "goat". Many an evening he spent, neglecting his own studies, driving the rudiments of a subject through the thick skull of some unfortunate; always with an unselfish, determined perseverance which carried the "goat" to efforts beyond his ordinary ability. To this one quality of Hugh's wonderful character, many of us owe our own graduation. Nor were his interests and attainments purely scholastic. He was manager of baseball, interested in the Y. M. C. A. and other cadet activities. He ran the gamut of cadet corporal and sergeant to a cadet captaincy, and battalion commander as a first classman. He graduated June 13, 1923, second, scholastically, in his class, but first in the hearts of every friend of his cadet days.

Hugh chose the Air Corps as his branch of the service. His first service was at Brooks Field, Texas, as a student officer in the Primary Flying School, September 12, 1923 to April 7, 1924. Later, as a student officer in the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, at Kelly Field, April 8 to September 13, 1924, his student work was met with such high qualities of leadership and professional knowledge that he was retained as an instructor at Brooks Field from the time of his graduation until June 15, 1926. At this time he was transferred to McCook Field, Ohio, as a student officer in the Air Corps Engineer School. On November 8, 1926, in company with his closest friend and classmate, while flying from Philadelphia to Dayton, Ohio, his plane crashed into a ridge on South Mountain, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, thus cutting short a life full of promise, rich in friendship, and true to what he felt was right.

Hugh was married to Katherine M. Jaeger, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, June 30, 1923. To this happy union a daughter, Katherine M. Downing was born April 4th, 1926. Mrs. Downing and daughter are now residing in Cocoa, Florida.

"He was loved by all who knew him—most, by those who knew him best".

DON HORSEY  
REX CHANDLER.

## SAMUEL EDWARD ALLEN

No. 2886. Class of 1881.

Died December 11, 1926, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 68 years.

On December 11, 1926, the Class of 1881 lost one of its most admired and best loved members, when Colonel S. E. Allen, Retired, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sam Allen, as he was called in cadet days, was one of the staunchest men in our class. Because of his upright character and lovable nature, coupled with his energy and high sense of duty, he always stood high in the esteem of his classmates.

His early service was spent in the old Fifth Artillery. While still a junior Second Lieutenant he was detailed on the staff of General Hancock and General Schofield in the early eighties.

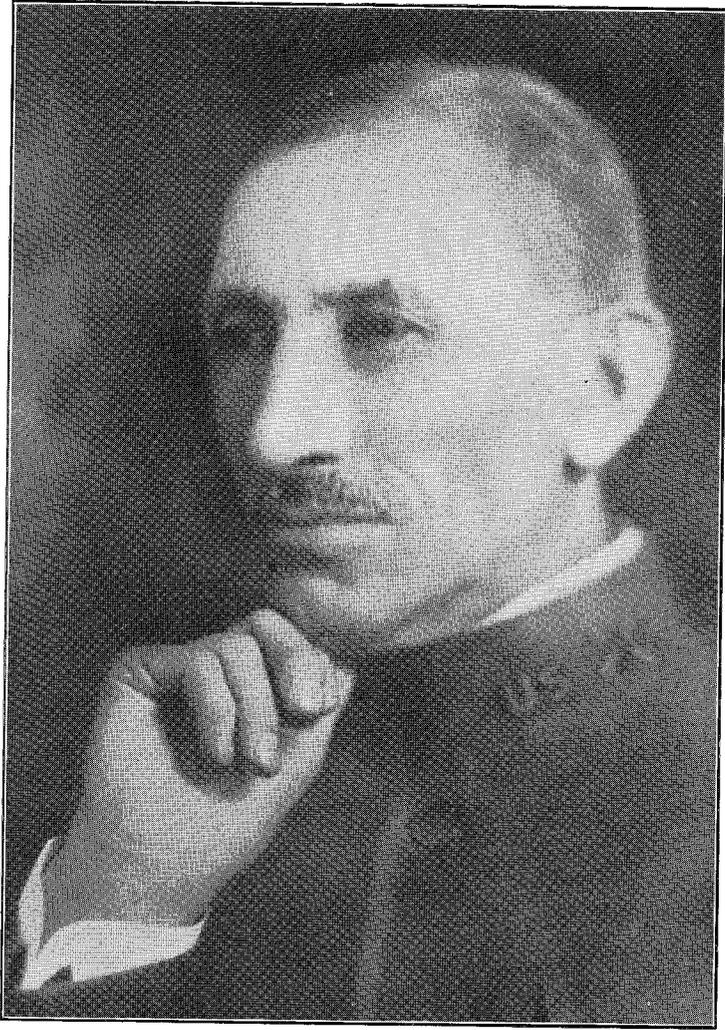
At this time he first came into prominence as Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Eastern Department. His work in that capacity was one of the early factors that helped build up our present high standard of efficiency in rifle marksmanship.

Colonel Allen served in various capacities in the Artillery in his early service, both in the Field and Coast Artillery and at the old Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and was always noted for his zeal and attention to duty.

From 1892 to 1896 he was on duty as an instructor at West Point. Many officers, who have since attained high rank in the service, are indeed deeply indebted to Sam Allen for his conscientious and painstaking efforts as an instructor of cadets.

After 1900, most of Colonel Allen's service was with the Field Artillery, serving therein as a First Lieutenant, Captain and Major until the separation of the Field and Coast Artillery in 1907.

From 1907 until the World War, Colonel Allen served in various important capacities in the Coast Artillery, being in command at different times of Boston Harbor, New York Harbor and Pensacola Harbor. It was my pleasure to visit his command at various times during those years, and I was always impressed with the efficiency, discipline and high morale of his command.



SAMUEL EDWARD ALLEN

During the concentration of our troops in the Mexican Border in 1916, Colonel Allen commanded a provisional Infantry Brigade at Laredo, Texas.

During the World War he commanded the Northwest Pacific District with headquarters at Seattle, Washington. He rendered most valuable service here, putting forth his usual conscientious efforts to the limit of his capacity.

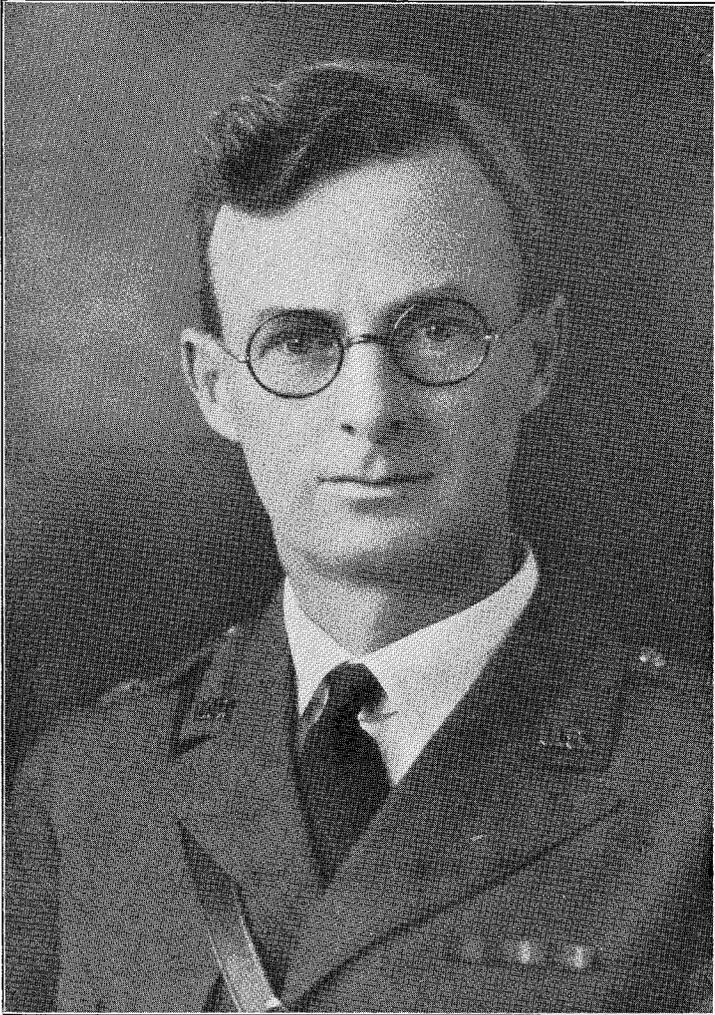
At the time of his retirement he was Department Commander of the Philippine Department at Manila, P. I.

In later years after his retirement, Colonel Allen was associated with a shipping firm in New York City, up to the time of his death. In civilian life as during his army career he enjoyed the respect and esteem of those over him and the loyalty, deep respect and affection of those under him.

West Point may well be proud of him, as a man who served his country long and faithfully and always lived up to the highest traditions of our Alma Mater.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. S. E. Allen, of Washington, D. C., by two daughters, Mrs. J. C. McGovern, the wife of Captain McGovern, and Miss Mary de la M. Allen. His son, Major Terry de la M. Allen, is now serving with the Seventh Cavalry, at Fort Bliss, Texas.

A CLASSMATE OF CLASS OF 1881.



CHARLES SEA FLOYD

## CHARLES SEA FLOYD

No. 4971. Class of 1911.

Died May 16, 1927, at Richmond, Va., aged 38 years

Reverent son of West Point—an epitome of all that might be said in appreciation of one whose concept of life was determined and lived, by the high creed of his Alma Mater: "Duty, Honor, Country". Charles Floyd gave to his country two decades of constant and faithful service, marked by a characteristic, quiet persistence in a full and literal interpretation of duty and honor in all his contacts,—military, civil, and personal.

That same gentleness which we, as fellow plebes, found in him in June of 1907, carried on in an ever-widening scope through the years he followed the flag he loved, from sea to sea, from Alaska to Mexico. Upon graduation he joined the 30th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco. Thence he went to the Presidio of Monterey. Graduating from the School of Musketry there, he went to Alaska with his regiment; then to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to Fort Crockett, Texas, to Vera Cruz with the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, back to the Presidio, and then on to Plattsburg.

His way throughout was vivid with varied interests wherein no one more than Charlie Floyd could delight. Naturally studious, and ever intent on adding to that store which his beloved West Point had given him, he welcomed the opportunity to return to his Alma Mater in Aug., 1916, as an instructor. There the World War immolated him with so many others of us in those trying days until June, 1918, when our unwelcome academic prestige sent us all to training centers as instructors. Charlie went to Camp Lee and thence to the Machine Gun Center at Camp Hancock, Georgia, where the Armistice found him, by that time a Lieutenant-Colonel.

After a short tour at Camp Funston he was sent on recruiting duty at Greensboro, North Carolina, until July 1, 1920, when he was retired in the grade of Major for physical disability. How much his devoted application to those unending duties of the training camps contributed to that disability, only those unsung comrades who chaffed with him for overseas orders can ever know.

Major and Mrs. Floyd, with their son and daughter, took residence in Sierra Madre, California, where Major Floyd's wide general knowledge and human interest soon found application. As Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, member of the Park Commission, and first Commander of the American Legion Post of Sierra Madre, he closely identified himself with the interests of his community, where he was greatly esteemed.

In August, 1926, he returned to active duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Fork Union Military Institute, Virginia. Adherence to duty, persisted in during the incipency of influenza, resulted in the illness which on May 16, 1927, closed a life replete with service; so well described in the words of the order of appreciation published at the institution he last served:

"By his fairness and justice he won the respect and love of the Cadet Corps. He was wise and tactful, and always ready to give of his time and strength for the welfare of the cadets. By his strict adherence to duty and his manifest desire to be of real value to the school, he won the lasting esteem and confidence of the faculty and of his associates. Although he was with us for such a short time, yet he has left behind a heritage rich in honor and truth".

Charles Sea Floyd was born February 21, 1889, at Severance, Kansas; and spent his boyhood prior to entering the Military Academy, at St. Joseph, Missouri. His wife, née Virginia Harrison, and two children, Charles N., and Mary Randolph Floyd, survive him; as do his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Floyd, a sister and three brothers.

J. R. N. W.

## THOMAS SOUTH BOWEN

No. 4833. Class of 1909

Died July 17, 1927, at Washington, D. C., aged 42 years.

We grieve to announce the death of Captain Thomas South Bowen, U. S. A., retired, which took place at Walter Reed General Hospital on July 17, 1927. Although he had been seriously ill for several years, his death came as a great and unexpected shock to his many friends in and around Washington who had not understood the seriousness of his condition.

Bowen was born in Kentucky, September 15, 1884, entered the Military Academy from that state and graduated in 1909. The infantry was his initial choice of service and in that branch he went through the Mindanao Campaign, 1910-1911. In 1914, he was detailed to the Signal Corps and completed the prescribed course of instruction in aviation, qualifying as a J. M. A., August, 1914. He served in the Punitive Expedition in Mexico, 1916, and up to July, 1917, he was credited with 379 flights with a total of 156 flying hours.

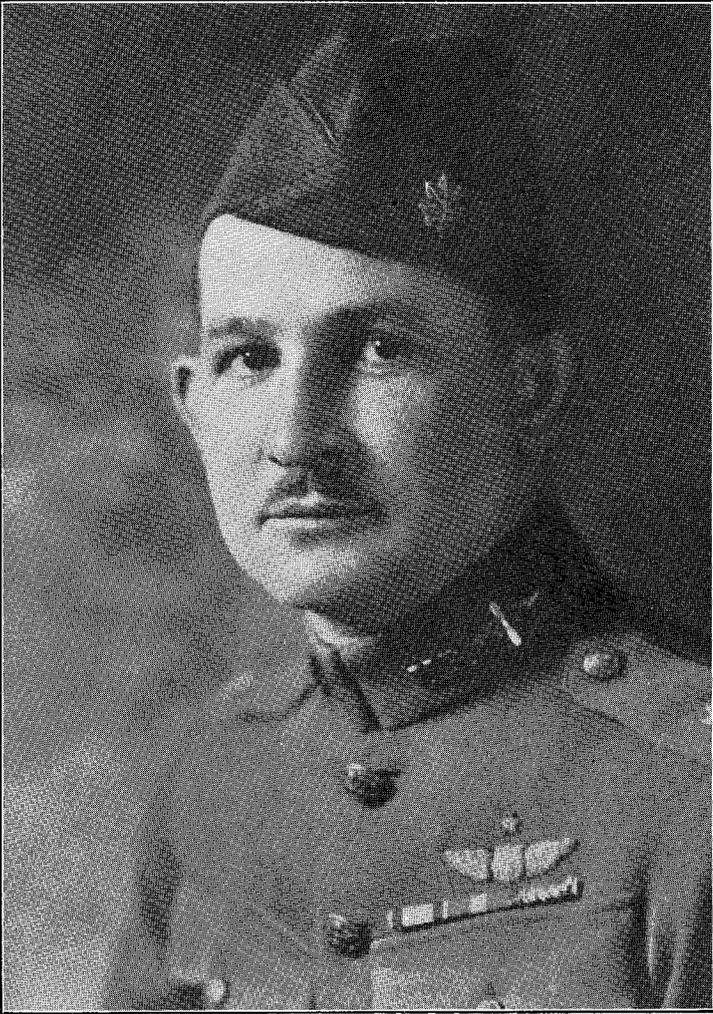
Shortly after the entry of the United States in the World War, he was sent to France where he qualified as a Military Aviator August 21, 1917. His services in France were distinguished and he freely displayed the courage which was always his most marked attribute. The recommendation made November 21, 1918, for a distinguished service medal gives the following account of his war service:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas South Bowen, a pioneer in aviation, having served as a Pilot throughout the Mexican Campaign. Under his supervision the Second Corps Aeronautical School at Catillon-Sur-Seine was developed and produced observers whose work at the front was remarkable. He later became Operations Officer for the Chief of Air Service, First Army, in which capacity he served during the St. Mihiel Offensive with untiring devotion.

Still later he was given command of the 1st Day bombardment group at a time its morale was extremely low, due to very heavy losses; but by his leadership, devotion to duty and actual participation in raids, he soon built up an organization of the highest morale, and rendered valuable aid to the first American Army by inflicting heavy losses upon, and damaging the morale of the enemy, both in the air and on the ground".

He was retired as a Captain on June 29, 1920, on account of disability incident to the Service. After retirement he lived in Chicago and later in Florida where he was in the Sporting Goods Business, but

LIBRARY  
U.S.M.A.  
Property of U.S. Army

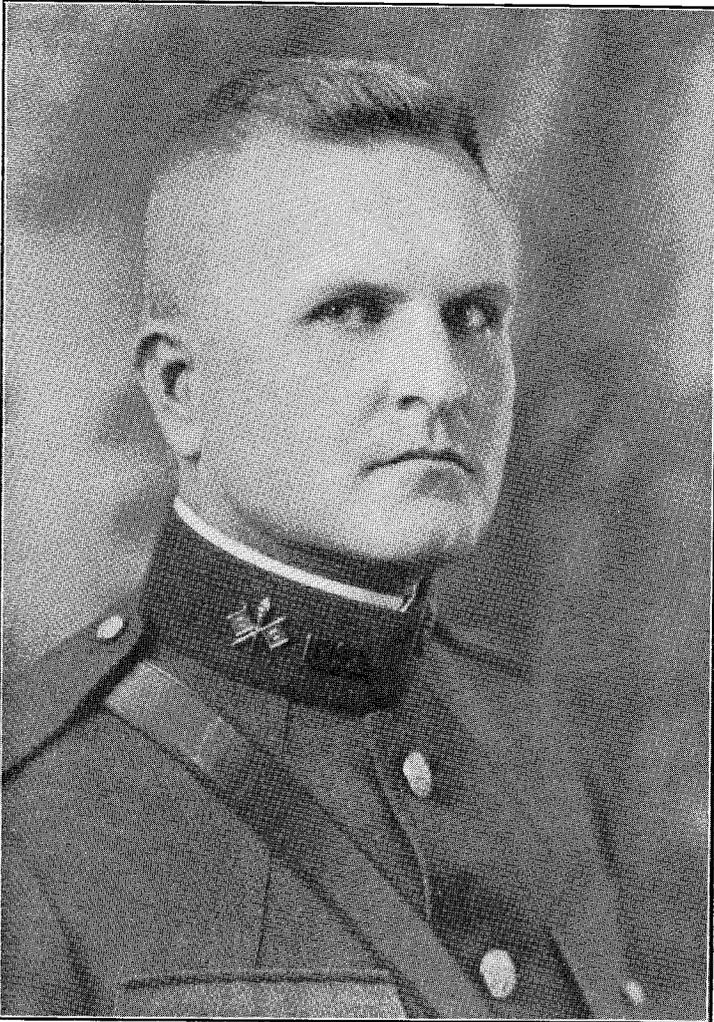


THOMAS SOUTH BOWEN

his sickness caused him gradually to withdraw from business. He visited Washington frequently for medical treatment where he met many of his classmates and other friends.

Captain Bowen was cheerful and active almost to the day of his death and preserved the same general friendliness and high courage that distinguished him clear to the end. Without a doubt he knew his life was slowly ebbing away but he never permitted the grim knowledge to change his cheerful contacts with friends and relatives or to cast a shadow over his sunny disposition.

G. V. B. WILKES.



FRANCIS GREASON DELANO

## FRANCIS GREASON DELANO

No. 4787. Class of 1909

Died July 31, 1927, at St. Louis, Missouri, aged 41 years.

Francis Greason Delano was born in Ironton, Missouri, February 10, 1886. He graduated from the public schools of his native town and later from Smith Academy, St. Louis. He then studied for two years in Washington University, St. Louis, whence he entered West Point in June, 1905.

"Greason", as he was generally known to his classmates, was noted throughout his cadet days for industrious application to his duties and for unswerving loyalty to his principles and convictions. This same spirit characterized his entire service. At times a hard taskmaster, he ever demanded more of himself than of others.

Graduating from the Military Academy in 1909, Number 38 in a class of 103, he was assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps. He was on duty at Fort Banks, Mass., for over three years, when he returned to West Point as an instructor in Modern Languages. In October, 1912, he married Miss Margaret Beckwith Baird. Two children were born to the Delanos,—James Greason, in 1914, and Francis Hunter, in the following year.

In 1915, he was ordered to the Canal Zone, returning to the States in the spring of 1918. Subsequent assignments included duty as camp inspector at Camp Jackson, S. C., as a student in the Staff Course at the Army War College, in the office of the Inspector General and as an instructor in the Coast Artillery School. In March, 1921, he was transferred to the Signal Corps. He pursued a year's course in Communication Engineering at Yale University and was then assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, where he initiated the procurement planning studies of the Signal Corps. During the school year 1924-5 he attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth,, being placed on the General Staff Eligible List upon graduation.

Two years of duty at Fort Sam Houston, as Signal Officer of the Second Division, followed. The division chief of staff said of his services at this time:

"His work was always characterized by the most scrupulous attention to duty and by the loyal, thorough and wholehearted manner in which he performed any task assigned him. His sincerity and his sterling character will long be remembered by the many friends he made during his service".

In July, 1927, accompanied by his family, Delano left Sam Houston upon leave of absence, at the conclusion of which he was to have sailed for duty in the Canal Zone. They planned to proceed by automobile to Missouri, where the greater part of his leave was to be spent. Enroute, a minor accident occurred, in which he sustained what seemed a slight injury to his head. On reaching St. Louis, he found it necessary to go to the Barnes Hospital, where an operation was performed. A cerebral hemorrhage followed unexpectedly, ending his life on July 31, 1927.

The stern, uncompromising spirit of devotion to duty which characterized Greason as a cadet, remained his guiding motive until death. He could not tolerate the merest semblance of dishonor or neglect of duty. In the official language of one of his last commanding generals, Delano was "a hard working, painstaking, efficient and generally above average officer, who was thoroughly interested in his work".

Reviewing his all too brief career, we see how well in him appeared

"The constant service of the antique world

When service sweat for duty, not for meed."

His happy and devoted family life impressed all who were fortunate enough to know this side of the man. In the midst of an active and useful existence, at the height of his powers, the beloved husband, father and friend, "trailing clouds of glory, \* \* \*shoots into the spiritual land".

G. L. V. D.—Classmate.

## JOHN HARRY GARDNER

No. 2927. Class of 1881

Died, August 4, 1927, at San Francisco, California, aged 72 years.

Colonel John H. Gardner, U. S. Army, was born in Quincy, Illinois, March 3rd, 1855, the son of John Henry and Jemima Knowles Gardner. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Illinois, entering with the class of 1880, but graduating with the class of 1881. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 8th Cavalry as an additional Second Lieutenant but subsequently, on the 19th of August, 1881, was assigned to the 9th Cavalry, serving at Fort Duchesne, Utah, until 1890, when he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks for Recruiting duty.

From 1892 and up to the Spanish-American War he served with his regiment at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and again at Fort Robinson. Upon the outbreak of war he accompanied his regiment to Tampa, Florida, as Quartermaster, thence to Montauk Point, New York, where he was promoted to Captain on June 30th, 1898, and assigned to the 2nd Cavalry, which regiment he joined at Huntsville, Alabama, and accompanied it to Cuba, serving at Matanzas, Caibarien, Placetas and Rowell Barracks.

Returning with the 2nd Cavalry from Cuba in the spring of 1902 he served at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, thence to the Philippine Islands with stations at Caloocan and Pasay, and participated with his troop in the campaign against Felizardo, in Cavite Province, 1904-1905. The regiment was assembled at Camp Stotsenburg shortly before its departure for the United States in 1906. Upon arrival here he was stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, receiving his promotion to Major and joining the 1st Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He again accompanied the 1st Cavalry to the Philippine Islands in 1907 with station at Camp Stotsenburg, and upon its return was stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and at Yuma, Arizona.

Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on the 29th of February, 1912, he was retired for disability on the 29th of June, the same year, and immediately placed on active duty in charge of the San Francisco Recruiting District, retaining that post up to and including the World War, and making an enviable record thereat. On July 9th, 1918, he was promoted to Colonel on the retired list and performed a short tour of duty as Inspector General at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

He died at Letterman General Hospital, at the Presidio of San Francisco, following a long period of illness. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Kittie C. Gardner, his daughter, Helen Gardner Coughlan,



JOHN HARRY GARDNER

and by four grandchildren, daughters of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. M. Coughlan, Cavalry, U. S. Army, at present residing in San Francisco, California.

\* \* \*

John Gardner! How vivid is my first impression! How dear the years of intimate association with him and his delightful family!

He was the first "honest-to-goodness" captain I saw upon reaching my first post. He was as big as a house and talked of the west and things western. He was then, after more than 20 years as an officer, serving at his first post east of the Mississippi. He smacked of the great out-of-doors. I was later to learn that it took all out-of-doors to encompass his heart and that he loved the world and all therein.

He at once put me at my ease: His home thereafter was mine as well as that of all other "shave-tails". If breakfast was poor we went over to "Cap'n and Mrs. John's"; if late for lunch at our mess, Mrs. "G" always had a "snack" in the pantry, and their dinner-table was ours.

A great athlete as a cadet, he continued one as long as I knew him. We youngsters, on the target range in "out-stunting" each other amused him: he would watch us with a faint smile and when we were at the end of our tether, he would nonchalantly show a real stunt and then resume smoking his cigarette. I thought it remarkable that a man of his age and weight was so agile. It took years for me to pry from him the fact that he had been offered a job with Barnum & Bailey, on both Horizontal Bar and Trapeze before going to the Point. There he was known as "Tubs", and there being no gymnasium instructor he assumed that job voluntarily.

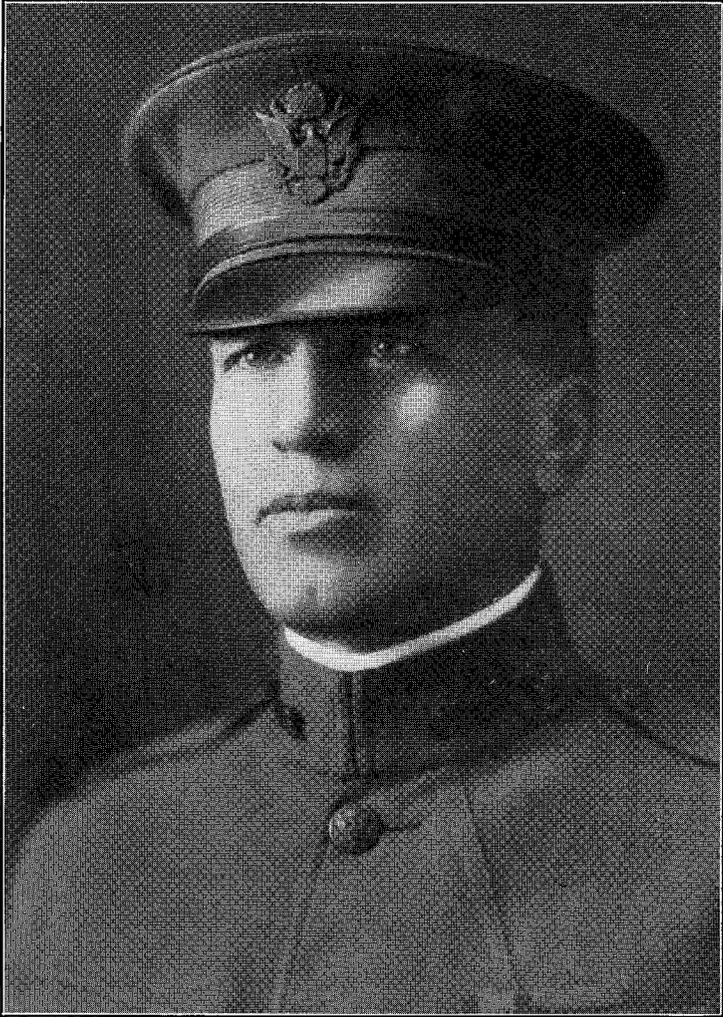
The happy days spent with the Gardners are forever with me. In retrospect I can see him, one bitter cold night in the field, get out of bed, and leave his tent and with his own cape, carefully cover a worthless, coughing Second Lieutenant—myself—and then "sneak" out, only in the morning to swear that I had stolen his cape.

Though practically a member of his household for years, never therein did I hear a cross word or a complaint, nor a mean thing uttered about any human being. He and his seemed to have escaped the petty frailties of human nature and an evening there dispelled gloom and made you feel the bright warmth of love.

"Cap'n Gardner—I'm sorry you're gone; the world needs you and more like you. Good luck, sir!

On his tombstone there should be writ:—HE LOVED HIS FELLOW-MAN".

JOHN A. BARRY.



JAMES HANSON

## JAMES HANSON

No. 3922. Class of 1899

Died September 20, 1927, at Washington, D. C., aged 53 years.

"I have the honor to state that it is with profound and universal sorrow that the news of the death in Washington on September 20, of Colonel James Hanson, the Military Attaché of this Embassy, was received in Santiago. All in the Embassy loved him, and he and his wife had gained a great hold upon the affection and esteem of a very large number in the political and social circles of Santiago as well as in the diplomatic corps and in the American colony.

"Colonel Hanson was simple, sensible, straightforward, sterling. No one could have asked for a more loyal and helpful Attaché and no one better personified American ideals and characteristics. To me his death comes as a peculiarly heavy blow because of his long service and the very great intimacy of our relations. He has taken long trips with me in Chile, visiting practically all the towns and mines and great industries of the country. He accompanied me on my recent visit to Bolivia and southern Peru. Everywhere his frank unaffected manners and his manifest purity and nobility of character won for him many friends.

Santiago papers have referred to his death in terms of sorrow. The article from EL MERCURIO says of him:

"He had returned to his country leaving here in social circles and especially in military circles the dearest affections and the most sincere feelings of good will. He had succeeded in winning, during his residence of more than four years, most lasting friendships. This was due to his qualities as a perfect gentleman united to a keen intelligence and a broad culture".

"Death has surprised him in his brilliant career. A surgical operation has cut short his meritorious life, depriving his country, in the fullness of life, of a Servant who dedicated unreservedly to his native land all his exceptional qualities.

"His Chilean friends will lament sincerely his premature death, and upon our part we offer to the American Embassy in Santiago the expression of our deep sympathy".

Such was the official tribute of a distinguished Ambassador of the United States, and those of us who knew "Jimmie" can add little to it. "Simple", "sensible", "straightforward", "sterling": "No one better personified American ideals and characteristics": "his manifest purity and nobility of character"; these are high praise indeed and stamp our Classmate as a true soldier of unswerving devotion to duty, honor and Country. A modest man, yet unyieldingly efficient; quiet, yet with a droll humor that endeared him to all, a clean man in every sense of the word; we grieve to see him go, but our loss is lightened by the knowledge that what is now said of him is fully merited.

JAMES HANSON was born in Sweden on April 1st, 1874 and entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1894, graduating in February, 1899.

His first service was with the 14th Infantry in the Philippine Islands where he took part in the many engagements of that regiment in 1899 and 1900.

He accompanied the regiment to China in 1900 and served with it during the Boxer Uprising, being recommended for Brevet of First Lieutenant of Infantry for bravery in scaling the walls of Peking.

During the World War he was Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the National Army and served with the 84th Division, later becoming Chief of Staff of the 9th Division.

After the World War he attended the General Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth and won the title of "Distinguished Graduate".

In 1923 he was selected as Military Attaché of the American Embassy in Chile, where he served until stricken with the illness which resulted in his death in Washington, on September 20, 1927.

During his thirty-three years of loyal and efficient service to his Country he won service medals for the Philippine Insurrection, the China Relief Expedition and the World War.

The thinning ranks of the Class of "99" once more bow their heads in tribute to the passing of a comrade.

CLASSMATE.

## WILLIAM KELLY, JR.

No. 3725. Class of 1896

Died September 22, 1927, at Dayton, Ohio, aged 54 years.

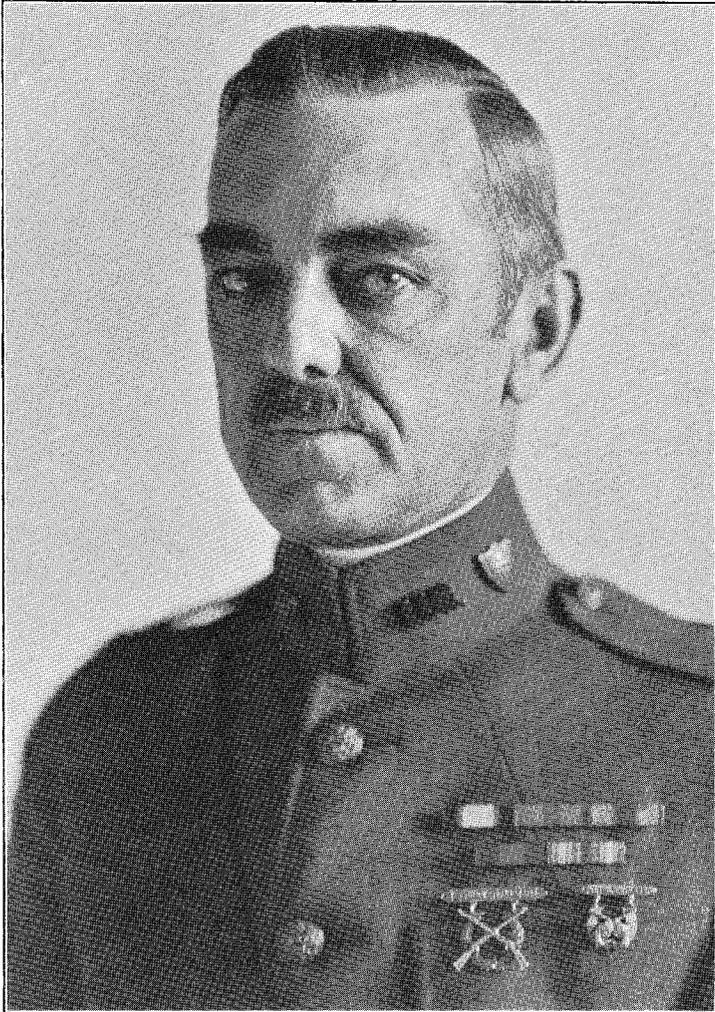
On September 22, 1927, William Kelly, Jr., of the Class of '96 slipped that invisible leash which binds the soul of man to Earth, and, being free of its restraint, left to join others of the Class over the border which separates mortality from immortality. To his friends, comrades and classmates, who must remain, his leaving meant sorrow such as each parting ever brings to those who remain behind.

Sorrow at such a parting is born of the weakness of humanity through its dread of the unknown. We have the word of One who is all-powerful that those who cross the border find a just reward and are freed of the cares incident to mortality, yet, through weakness, we are selfish enough to resent that which we deem as the loss of a loved one. We know, deep in our hearts, that in reality there is no loss; nevertheless there is a tangible void left in our daily life which causes a poignant grief. The void left depends greatly upon the intimacy of contact with, and a knowledge of, the character of the one who has departed.

One cannot have lived the close contact of four years of comradeship at West Point with William Kelly, Jr., known affectionately to his classmates as "Mike", without knowing the character of the man. In his character were blended such attributes as intelligence, kindness, courtesy, consideration, generosity, loyalty, tolerance, and firmness, together with a keen sense of humor, the whole of which could but inspire a deep affection and confidence in "Mike" the man.

His character endeared him to all who were fortunate enough to know him. His steadfastness to duty, however onerous this duty might be, remains as an example which those younger in the service may well follow.

In his more than thirty-one years service he had ample opportunity to demonstrate his ability. His service varied from the performance of straight troop duty to that of Aide-de-camp and Interpreter to the Honorable William H. Taft, Secretary of War, on his Oriental trip in 1905.



WILLIAM KELLY, JR.

Due to his linguistic ability, he served at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as instructor; as Military aide to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Uruguay; and as Military Aide to the Secretary of State on a trip to South America.

It is a far cry from the duty of commanding, "Pack Transportation", in the field in Porto Rico, or a troop of Cavalry in the Philippine Islands, to that of being an Aide and Interpreter to high government officials on important missions for their Government, yet "Mike", through his ability and versatility, could and did perform these widely different duties with the utmost efficiency.

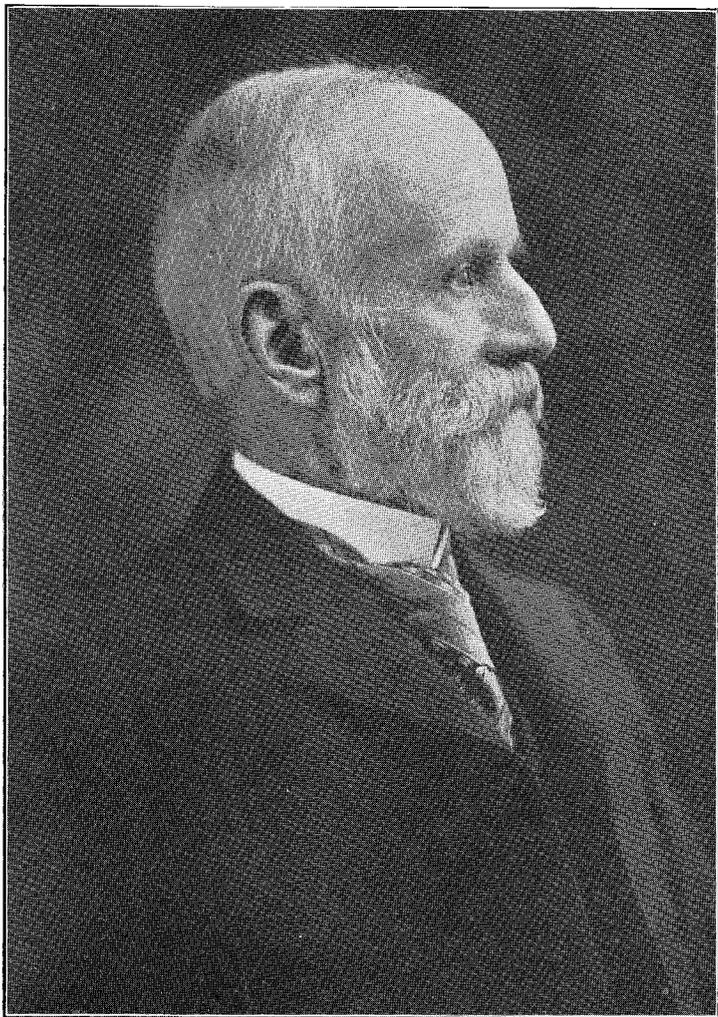
The service of this distinguished officer is of record in the War Department where is to be found the citation awarding him the Distinguished Service Medal:

"For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service in the Adjutant General's Department during the War. To his untiring energy and his sound and impartial judgment is due, in a large measure, the efficient action leading to the maintenance of the high standard of commissioned personnel during the war".

Colonel Kelly's classmates, being human, grieve at this parting and their hands extend in deepest sympathy to his widow, (née Helen Traphagen) and to his daughter, Helen, wife of Lieutenant Eugene L. Eubank, Air Corps; yet they know that with his transfer will come new duties and responsibilities in a far larger sphere of action, and, knowing "Mike" as they do, they know that his soul will be as steadfast in the performance of new duties across the border as was his heart to those duties assigned him on this side.

We will not say goodbye old friend,  
E'en though you leave us here,  
For when our service too must end  
And we the unknown trail must wend  
Once more you will be near.

J. P. W., '96.



HENRY LARCOM ABBOT

## HENRY LARCOM ABBOTT

No. 1632. Class of 1854

Died October 1, 1927, at Cambridge, Mass., aged 96 years.

Henry Larcom Abbott was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, August 13, 1831, was married on April 2, 1856 to Mary Susan Everett of Cambridge, Massachusetts, died October 1, 1927 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery in that city. He had four children: two sons and two daughters. His wife died March 13, 1871, aged 39 years. His youngest son died at Wilton, N. H., July 25, 1881 at the age of ten years. His other children survive.

He studied at the Boston Public Latin School, leaving just before his class graduated in order to accept an appointment as a cadet at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, July 1, 1850.

He graduated there July 1, 1854, standing second in his class.

His first duty as a Topographical Engineer was in California and Oregon, under Colonel Williamson, studying the mountain passes for a possible "Route for a Pacific Railroad". His surveys and barometric reconnoissances resulted later in the actual location of the first trans-continental railroad. Some thirty years later, he revisited the region, and used to say "It was a marvel to me to travel in a few hours through a region it took me three years to traverse formerly". His party consisted of 40 pack mules, the attendant Mexican Packers, and a small Cavalry escort commanded by Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan, later to become General of the Army. The mountain passes were full of Pedrigals or masses of interlocking fallen trees, which in addition to steep slopes, rocky cliffs, and scant foot hold for the pack animals made progress, slow, difficult, and in places dangerous. To measure horizontal distances it was attempted to use an odometer attached to the hub of a very small, light hand cart. This was the cause of so much delay that it was abandoned on the advice of the Indian guide, who remarked in Chinook "If kill little chick chick maybe get along better".

At the post at which he received his Cavalry escort my father found in the officer's mess a small memorandum book containing about 150 words of the Chinook jargon, then used as a means of communication between the Hudson Bay Traders and all the Indian tribes in Oregon and northern California. It was a strange mixture of French, English, and words taken from several Indian dialects, and was in those days as much of a "Court" language as French or Latin ever was in Europe. He transcribed the glossary into one of his one field note books, and used to practice the words on his Indian guide, an intelligent son of a chief of one of the mountain tribes. Anakshat—the guide, enabled my father to greatly extend his Chinook vocabulary, and to converse

fluently with any tribes with which his duties brought him into contact. To this familiarity with the Indians and their language he always assigned the fact that when the general Indian war in Oregon and California broke out, and his Cavalry escort was withdrawn by a local post commander at whose post the party spent one night, he was able to conduct his unescorted party through the Clamath Lake region, where the Indians were killing the settlers and burning their little villages. He lost some men and animals, but the bulk of the party, and all its precious records were saved.

In his trip West to this detail he crossed the Isthmus of Panama on one of the earliest trains of the Panama Railroad Company. He returned via the Isthmus of Nicaragua at the time the Walker Rebellion was in progress there, but beyond being under fire from the banks of the river San Juan del Norte, as his steamboat passed down the stream the trip was uneventful.

His next detail was Assistant to Captain A. A. Humphreys, later of most distinguished military service in the Civil War, and Chief of Engineers after the "Engineers" and "Topogs" were merged in 1866.

By Captain Humphreys he was placed in field charge of the survey parties working between Cape Girardeau and The Gulf. The subjects to be investigated included "the prevention of damages from Mississippi floods", a question still of absorbing interest in 1928. The report was published as Professional Papers Corps of Engineers No. 13. in 1861. It is a book of 691 pages, covers the hydraulics of large sediment bearing streams, and is still authoritative on this complicated subject. It was printed under whip and spur in 1861, and my father's pressure on the printing office resulted in the correction of the last proof sheets, and their return to the printer in time for him to be present at the first Battle of Bull Run, where he received a serious wound, and a Brevet for Gallant and Meritorious services in that battle. He served continuously during the war, receiving Brevets up to Major General of Volunteers. He was in command as Brigadier General of troops in action at the age of thirty-three years.

During this siege my father specially studied the use of mortars to silence troublesome fire from enemy batteries. He perfected the means of pointing them, and found that the searching fire produced by bursting shell in rear of the earthen parapets of the Confederate batteries was most effective. He was thus a pioneer in the successful use of indirect fire. Everything Ordnance and Artillery had was then too crude to attempt barrages to cover assaulting troops, a vital necessity in the World War—but the idea of covering troops with overhead showers of bursting shell fragments to keep them quiet was adopted in the siege of Richmond in 1864.

In 1868, he published "Professional Papers Corps of Engineers No. 14 Siege Artillery in the campaigns against Richmond, with notes on the 15 inch gun; including an algebraic analysis of the trajectory of a shot in its ricochets upon smooth water". The paper was illustrated by an almost complete set of drawings, of shells sent against the Confederates as well as of those received in my father's batteries.

The disappearance of the spherical shot from the projectile list has rendered this formula for ricochets of no further practical value to the modern artilleryman, but the formula did fit the numbers and horizontal spacing of the splashes of spherical shots of calibres between 4 inches and 15 inches, when fired from guns at the waters edge up to 100 feet above. It is an illustration of his life long habit of finding correct formulae to predict natural phenomena, and not being halted by the complicated mathematics applicable to such studies.

After the War was over he was in Command of the Engineer Battalion, and under the direction of General Humphreys, then Chief of Engineers, he established in 1866 the "Engineer School of Application" to which all Engineer graduates reported upon graduation. This "School" was almost the opening gun in the long campaign for education of Army officers in post graduate schools. I believe that the only Army School antedating the Engineer School of Application, was the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. The Engineer School did not receive official recognition by the Adjutant General in those early days because "It was not under the Adjutant General but only under the Chief of Engineers, and so was not properly an Army School". Those of us who took the courses in those same early days know from the way we had to work up to keep up with the requirements that it was a most real school so far as its students were concerned. From the start it was practical as well as theoretical but included much military history and Art of War. My father always held that Engineers were PRIMARILY soldiers, but in addition had to acquire much scientific knowledge. Astronomy as applied in Boundary Surveys, then often assigned to the Corps of Engineers, and practical application of the natural sciences formed part of the curriculum.

In those days boundary surveys were generally made by the Army Engineers, and so one of the first new buildings to be erected was a modest field observatory, some twenty feet square, with pedestals for transit and Zenith telescope. Every student took, under my father's personal direction, a regular set of observations for time and latitude, and worked up the results on the regular forms used on Boundary surveys. A discussion of all these observations covering some ten years was made by my father's direction, and the unmistakable indication was that the latitude of the Zenith telescope pedestal was changing. The change, while slight, was nearly constant in amount from one year to the next, and was consistently in the same direction.

While it was conceivable that this might be due to the long succession of untrained observers, my father called it to the attention of a number of the larger astronomical observatories of the Country. An examination of their records confirmed the fact that latitude was not a constant, but varied slightly from year to year, and from season to season, due to a slight wandering of the North pole of the earth. The law of its migrations is now well known to the Astronomers of the world.

This discovery, together with his well known familiarity with Astronomy led to his detail under the Secretary of the Treasury as an observer of the total eclipse of the sun, October 7, 1870. His station was high up on Mount Etna, Sicily.

On May 5th, 1869, my father was detailed as a member of the New York board of Engineers on Fortifications, in those days charged with the preparation of detailed plans of defense of our Sea Coast against foreign naval attack. He remained a member of this board till he retired for age. For years he was its President. With the approval of the Chief of Engineers, "Major Henry L. Abbott" was detailed by this board "To devise and test a sub-marine system for the United States, and to train Engineer troops in its operation". This was in 1871. In carrying out this program my father personally handled and tested chemically all then known high explosives in order to select that best adapted to use in submarine mines. In the course of his experiments, he photographically recorded the blowing up of the Schooner "Olive Branch", a triumph in those early days when dry plates were unknown, and wet plates of sufficient sensitiveness to record with very short exposures were just in the testing stage. Thus in two dissimilar branches of chemistry my father was early at the front.

He developed the spherical welded mine case still universally used. He actually devised and practically tested an electrically controlled system of submarine mining, at a time long antedating the use of incandescent lamps, and large dynamo machines. To determine the distances between submarine mines needed to permit the explosion of one without destroying its neighbors, he undertook the investigation of the laws of translation of destructive shocks of explosions under water, and derived a formula which indicates with extreme accuracy the pressures to be anticipated at any distance under water from the explosion of a known charge of any explosive, when once the latter's coefficients have been determined by actual explosions of small charges, where the resultant pressures can be accurately measured by proper pressure gauges.

He was a pioneer in the study of simultaneous ignitions of large numbers of fuzes, designing and making the electrical connections used at the Flood Rock explosion, October 10th, 1885. Now with powerful high potential dynamos such a problem would be easy, but

then wet batteries were the only source of current. With thousands of fuzes to explode and hundreds of thousandths of pounds of high explosives to be ignited under water, the problem was one of no light responsibility, but the result was a perfect success. The opportunity this greatest artificial explosion up to that date afforded to study the rate of propagation of pressure waves though the earth was too much of a temptation to my father to resist, and he spread out the officers under his command from Long Island city toward the East, and North as far as West Point, armed with delicate instruments to detect the least motion of the earth, and with accurate chronometers and chronographs to record the time. Where possible, connection was made with the Western Union telegraph time service, to ensure extreme accuracy. These experiments were models of their kind, and the results showed a different velocity in the rocky Hudson River rocks, and in the Long Island composit soil. The same has since been confirmed by recent seismological studies of the speed of transmission of earthquake shocks. Another and unusual branch of Science in which he was an early investigator.

Between July 2, 1874, and January 18, 1875, he was on detached duty on a Board of Commissioners to devise a plan to reclaim the Mississippi River basin alluvial lands. It is not surprising that with only a small sum of money they did not solve the problem, but they did lay down certain principles which have aided their many successors.

In 1883, he spent some months in Europe as a member of the important gun foundry board on whose report and recommendations the adopted system of Ordnance supply was largely based.

In 1879 my father was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, and was thus present at my own graduation.

From October 25, 1888, until his retirement for age August 13, 1895, he was a prominent member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, charged with the investigation of inventions submitted to the Army by civilian inventors. It constituted a bulwark between the Secretary of war and the importunities of such inventors, and performed its duties to the satisfaction of everybody except said inventors, and in the aggregate saved the country many dollars. This was not a duty without its unpleasant features as any one who has been responsible for protecting the U. S. Treasury against "Peace Time Raids" will readily admit.

After his retirement for age his activities long continued. On the very day he retired, he received a telegram offering him the position of Consulting Engineer to the Wisconsin Central Railroad to prepare plans for the development of the Harbor of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, to fit it to be a terminus of a car ferry to Ludington, Michigan. He accepted the offer and his subsequent plans were adopted, and the car ferry has been in operation ever since.

In 1895-6 he was president of a board of consulting engineers, convened by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg to locate a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. The execution of the project was prevented by the powerful Railroad interests "Who saw the great volume of iron ore transportation involved, and left no stone unturned to secure it for themselves". They built a special railroad for the business and it has prospered from the start.

Since 1872 he had been a Corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, and at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Academy appointed a Forestry Commission in the years 1896 and 1897, placing my father's name on the list of members. He accepted and although at the time over 66 years old "He was the equal to any one on the Commission in riding the difficult and in places dangerous trails leading to the points at which Forest reservations were under study by the Commission".

On his return from this arduous expedition, he had settled down to a well earned rest, when he was telegraphed for by Mr. Maurice Hutin with request to meet him in New York City. My father did so, and was offered by him, as Director Gen. de "La Compagnie Nouvelle du Canal de Panama", a position on its Comité technique. At first my father strongly demurred. He said plainly that there was an aroma about the whole story of the previous proceedings on the Isthmus under the De-Lesseps company to which he objected, and he did not want his name connected with the Panama Canal in any manner direct or indirect. To this the reply was "General Abbott, that is just the sort of man we need. We are the receivers of that defunct and rotten organization. We have in our hands limited assets and it is our business to decide wisely whether it is best simply to divide up what we have saved from the wreck among the owners of the stock and concessions on the Isthmus, or whether it is to their interest to apply the funds available to completing a canal at Panama. We want to learn the truth, and at the same time get Engineering advice from those in whose estimates we can place full confidence. You are the sort of man and Engineer we need". After further discussion my father accepted membership on the Comité Technique, and spent the years 1897, 1898, and 1899 in Paris where the subject of water supply to a lock canal was his special subject of investigation. It involved the great primary question, "What to do with the Chagres River". His solution was to take the river into the summit level, thus "drawing its teeth". The correctness of that treatment of the problem is proved by the complete success of the existing canal of which this treatment of the Chagres is an all important feature. In 1898 and part of 1899, he was also a member of the Comité Statutaire of the same Company. He visited the Isthmus a number of times in company with the Chief

Engineer, M. Louis Choron. The Comité Technique adjourned sine die about the middle of 1900, and from that time my father was employed as Consulting Engineer by the Company, and so continued till the final transfer of the whole canal to the United States, in May 1904. During the heated debate in the Senate over the location of the canal, the celebrated controversy between advocates of the Nicaragua Route, and the Panama Route, my father took an exceedingly active part. Senator Morgan was the energetic proponent of the former route, and Senator Spooner of the latter. Mr. Taft was strong for Panama, and my father kept him supplied with much ammunition for presentation to the Senate. About this time my father met Senator Mark Hanna; he convinced that powerful man of the superiority of the Panama Route, and this occurring at the most critical time of the debate had great bearing on the adoption of the Spooner Amendment, over the most strenuous opposition of Senator Morgan. My father had a number of hearings before the Senate Committee on Isthmian Canals, which make interesting reading. The amendment was adopted by a vote rather late in the day. That afternoon, I was walking up Connecticut Avenue, in company with General Mackenzie, leading my bicycle, when Secretary Taft and Mrs. Taft came up from behind us, and the Secretary called to me to come alongside of his carriage. Not knowing what in the world to do with a bicycle when talking to a Secretary of War, I handed it to General MacKenzie to hold, and ran out into the Avenue. The Secretary leaned over to me and said. "Colonel Abbott, I have just received a telephone message from the Capitol that the Spooner Amendment has just passed the Senate. Get on your wheel and take a message to that effect from me to your father, whose complete knowledge of the big subject has enabled me to present the matter to the Senate Committee convincingly, and so to him is largely due the Adoption of the Panama Route". The completion of the existing canal, and its remunerative operation for many years is justification and proof of the wisdom of the selection of Panama.

Scarcely had the controversy over route and location of the canal ended before another and almost as heated one arose between the advocates of a sea level canal and those believing in a canal with locks, which my father regarded as "The only common sense solution of the problems of the Culebra Cut, and of the Control of the Chagres river floods". On Mr. Roosevelt, then President of the United States, rested the responsibility of selection of the type of canal, involving the expenditure of over \$300,000,000.00. Not being an Engineer himself, he sought the opinions of Foreign and American Engineers, and by an executive order dated June 24, 1905, appointed a Board of Consulting Engineers which finally was thus constituted:—

- George W. Davis, Major-General U. S. Army, Retired, Chairman.  
 Alfred Noble, Chief Engineer East River, Div. P., N. Y. & L: I. Railroad.
- William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer, New York Subway.
- William H. Burr, Consulting Eng. Board of Water Supply, New York City; Prof. Civil Engineering, Columbia University; Eng. Expert of Aqueduct Commissioners, New York City.
- Henry L. Abbott, Brig.-General, U. S. Army, Retired.
- Frederick P. Stearns, Chief Engineer Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, Boston, Mass.
- Joseph Ripley, Gen. Supt. St. Marys Falls Canal.
- Isham Randolph, Chief Engineer, Sanitary District of Chicago.
- William Henry Hunter, Mem. Inst., C. E., Chief Engineer, Manchester Ship canal; Commissioner, Upper Mersey Navigation, England.
- Eugen Tincuazer, Königlich Preussischer Regierungen und Baurat, Mitglied der Regierung zu Königsberg i. Pr. Germany.
- Adolphe Guérard, Inspecteur Général des Ponts et Chaussées, France.
- E. Quellennec, Ingénieur en Chef des Ponts et Chaussées; Ingénieur Conseil de la Cie. du Canal de Suez, France.
- J. W. Welker, Hoofdingenieur Directeur van den Ryks Waterstaat, The Netherlands.
- Captain John C. Oakes, Corps of Engineers, General Staff, U. S. Army, was detailed as the Secretary of the Board.

The Board assembled at Washington, D. C., September 1, 1905, sailed for the Isthmus, September 28, 1905, and returned on October 17, 1905. After an exhaustive study of the ample data available, the Board reached its final conclusions about the end of November and the European members returned to their respective countries. An irreconcilable difference of opinion had developed. Eight members including the five from Europe and the three Americans who had formed the Engineering Committee of the Panama Canal Commission favored a sea level project. The other five members favored a lock canal with a summit level 85 feet above mean tide, formed by a dam at Gatun, thus in large measure substituting lake navigation for the sea level's relatively contracted waterway. A strong minority report which my father signed was submitted as well as the majority report. On February 19, 1906, they were transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt together with his own views, and those of Secretary Taft and of the Commission as then constituted, and of Chief Engineer Stevens—all substantially indorsing the lock canal project presented by the minority of the Board of Consulting Engineers. Congress adopted the plans of the Minority, made ample annual appropriations, and the lock canal has become a most important factor in World commerce.

From May, 1905 to June 22, 1910, my father was Professor of Hydraulic Engineering, on the faculty of Graduate Studies of George Washington University, Washington, D. C. He was promoted to Brigadier-General on the retired list, April 23, 1904, under Act of Congress of that date.

At the request of the President, the National Academy of Sciences appointed a committee to investigate the subject of the Slides in the Culebra cut, which were somewhat interfering with the effective operation of the Canal. My father was selected as a member of its committee on slides, and all alone visited the Isthmus to be present at the convening of the Committee. He absolutely refused to let me or any one else accompany him, though he was then, 1915, over 84 years old. Another member of the Committee has since said to me "General Abbott was one of the most mentally and physically active of all of us, and went everywhere, in spite of the heat, steepness of the climbing, and in many places uncertain and dangerous trails over the material which had moved, and which was liable to start again at any time".

His last active duty was as a member of the Board of Overseers of the Thayer School of Engineering (established by our Colonel Thayer who laid the corner stone of the magnificent Academy of which we are so proud of being graduates). He resigned at the age of 87 years, having been an active member of the Board for 23 years.

FREDERIC V. ABBOT,  
Col., U. S. Army, Retired.

## WILLIAM EATON MERRITT

No. 4439. Class of 1905.

Died November 19, 1927 at Chicago, Illinois, aged 46 years.

William Eaton Merritt, general plant superintendent of Armour Fertilizer Works, died suddenly on a Chicago elevated train while on his way to the office, Friday morning, November 19, 1927. The nature of the sudden illness was not known. Mr. Merritt had recently been in good health and left home that morning in excellent spirits.

Mr. Merritt was born in Springfield, Illinois, on January 20, 1881, where he lived until eighteen years of age. He was a nephew of General Wesley Merritt. He received his appointment as cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, in June, 1900, being appointed by the President from the country at large. He was graduated in June, 1905, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry on June 13, 1905, and first stationed at Fort Niagara, New York. He was transferred to the Philippine Islands in April, 1906, where he remained until March, 1908, when he was granted a leave of absence, rejoining the Eighth Infantry at Monterey, California later. He resigned from the military service on October 11, 1908.

His first civil employment after leaving the army was with Morris & Company, Chicago packing house from November, 1908 to March, 1909, when he entered the employ of Armour Fertilizer Works as a student in the manufacturing department, starting in the old fertilizer plant at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. In December, 1909, he was transferred to Atlanta to further continue his training in this same business.

In 1910, Mr. Merritt was made superintendent of the Tennessee Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Armour Fertilizer Works, in Nashville, Tennessee. He left Nashville in July, 1918, to accept a position with the Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook, New Jersey, as assistant works manager, remaining there until October, 1919. From October, 1919 until May, 1923, he was general works manager for the Victor Chemical Company, with plants in Nashville, Tennessee and Chicago Heights, Illinois. From May, 1923 until September, 1923, he did special engineering work with the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, for whom he made a comprehensive survey and report on inland waterways transportation.

He re-entered the employ of Armour Fertilizer Works in September, 1923, as superintendent of the plant at Carteret, New Jersey, where he remained until July, 1924, when he was appointed General Superintendent, with headquarters in Chicago.

Mr. Merritt, known to his friends and relatives as Eaton, endeared himself to all who were associated with him. His enthusiasm, loyalty and devotion to his work was always an inspiration to his co-workers. After becoming General Superintendent of his corporation, Mr. Merritt accomplished much toward increasing operating economies, systematizing plant operations, and improving its internal organization.

His private life was one of distinct devotion to family and friends. He seldom participated in recreation or amusements which did not include his family. He was generous and solicitous of the welfare and success of others and many of his associates remember his friendly words whenever in need of encouragement. He was modest, retiring, and spoke rarely of his accomplishments and good deeds.

This, briefly, is the man his friends knew,—the man who still lives in their memory. It is good to know that the work one has done, the love he has expressed and the loyalty he has manifested, live on and thus become fitting memorials which will endure.

Mr. Merritt is survived by his wife, Martha, three children, Sarah, William and Martha, two sisters and one brother and a great host of friends.

C. H. MAC DOWELL.



JASPER ALEXANDER DAVIES

## JASPER ALEXANDER DAVIES

No. 4918 Class of 1910

Died December 4, 1927, at Sacramento, California, aged 40 years.

Born at Arcata, California .....	Dec. 14, 1887
Appointed from California.	
Cadet, Military Academy .....	June 15, 1906
Second Lieutenant, 21st Infantry .....	June 15, 1910
Transferred to 13th Infantry .....	April 27, 1912
Unassigned .....	Oct. 1, 1914
Assigned to 27th Infantry.....	Nov. 1, 1914
Transferred to 17th Infantry .....	Sept. 1, 1915
First Lieutenant .....	July 1, 1916
Captain 55th Infantry.....	May 15, 1917
Major of Ord. N. A. ....	Jan. 11, 1918
Accepted .....	Jan. 22, 1918
Lieutenant-Colonel, Ord. U. S. A. ....	Oct. 3, 1918
Accepted .....	Oct. 10, 1918
Honorably discharged, emergency commission only .....	Sept. 4, 1919
Resigned .....	Jan. 8, 1920
Died, Sacramento, California .....	Dec. 4, 1927

**Services**

He sailed from San Francisco, California, October 5, and arrived in the Philippine Islands, October 31, 1910; joined his regiment at Camp Keithley, P. I., and served at Camp Keithley, Delanna, Ludlow Barracks, Torrey Barracks, Cottabato, Cuartel del Espano to November 5, 1913; at Ft. William McKinley, P. I., to November 15, 1914; enroute to U. S. to December 13, 1914; with 27th Infantry as Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary and Assistant Regimental Adjutant to August 1915; joined 17th Infantry at Eagle Pass, Texas, September 1, 1915; on Progressive Military Map Work, September 6, 1915, to May 1, 1916; duty at Ordnance Depot, Columbus, N. Mex. to September 1, 1916; with Punitive Expedition into Mexico to December 1916; commanding Ordnance Depot at Columbus and Deming, N. Mex. to March 11, 1917; at El Paso and San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, to July 10, 1917; at Springfield Armory, Mass., to July 19, 1917; Ordnance Inspector, Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn., to April 30, 1918; Inspector in Charge, Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y., and other ordnance inspection work to October 3, 1918; at Army War College, Washington, D. C. to November 5, 1918; in Office Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., to May 27, 1919; in France

and Germany June 10 to August 7, 1919; Ordnance Officer, 7th Division, at Camp Funston, Kans., to January 8, 1920, when he resigned to take up civilian pursuits at his home in California.

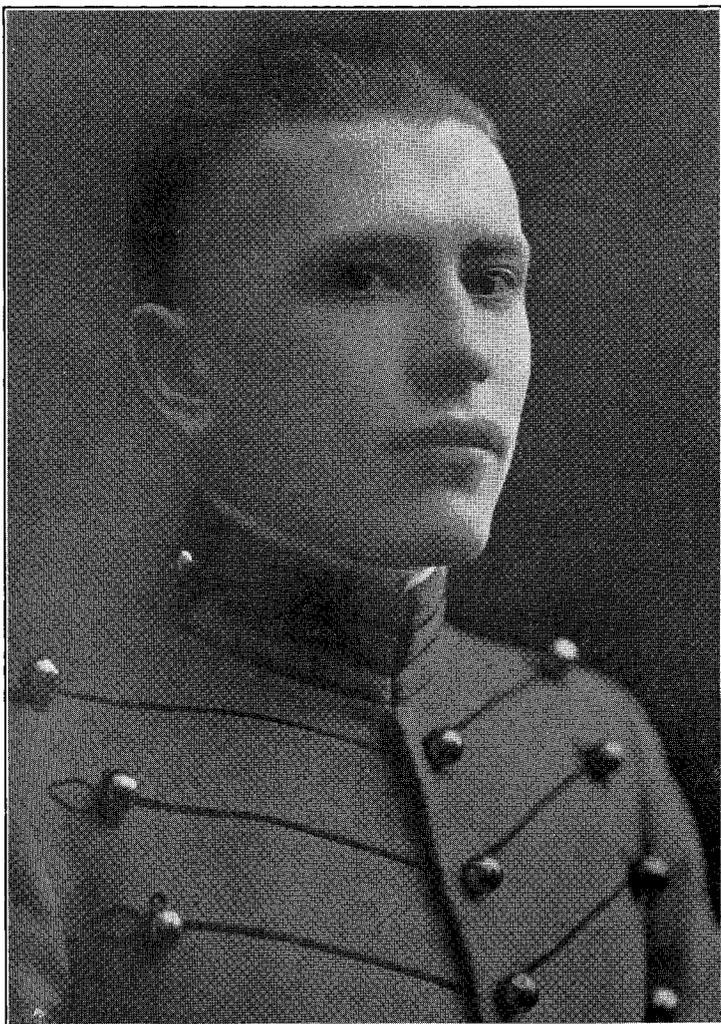
Davies first service being with the Infantry in Mindanao, he early developed a penchant for small arms work and later became an expert on machine gun operation and maintenance. From this it very naturally followed that he was drafted to temporary duty with the Ordnance Depot established at Columbus, New Mexico during the Punitive Expedition in 1916.

Thus it happened that his entire War Service was spent in the Ordnance Department, mostly in inspection work at manufacturing plants.

Captain Davies is survived by his wife, née Mollie E. Luque, and twin children, Mary Catherine and Francis Newton Davies, born in 1919.

Home address: 1420 "O" Street, Sacramento, California.

BY A CLASSMATE.



PAUL SYLVANUS GRAHAM



## PAUL SYLVANUS GRAHAM

No. 6926. Class of June 13, 1922

Died, Dec. 11, 1927, at Griffin Hospital, Valdosta, Ga., aged 27 years.

On May 13, 1900, Paul Sylvanus Graham was born near Jennings, Florida. His early education was received in his home town, Jasper. His record as a student in school marked him above his classmates as one for whom the future held much.

After graduating from High School he entered the State University of Florida, in Gainesville, and while there he received his appointment to enter West Point in November of 1918.

Graham graduated from the Academy on June 13, 1922. On graduation he had been commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

In September, after graduation he reported to Fort McPherson, Georgia, where he served as Second Lieutenant of the 22nd Infantry.

While serving at his post he contracted chronic nephritis from which he never recovered. He was retired from active service on account of disability in line of duty on December 5, 1923.

After being retired he spent many months at Walter Reed Hospital and the Station Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., hoping to regain his health.

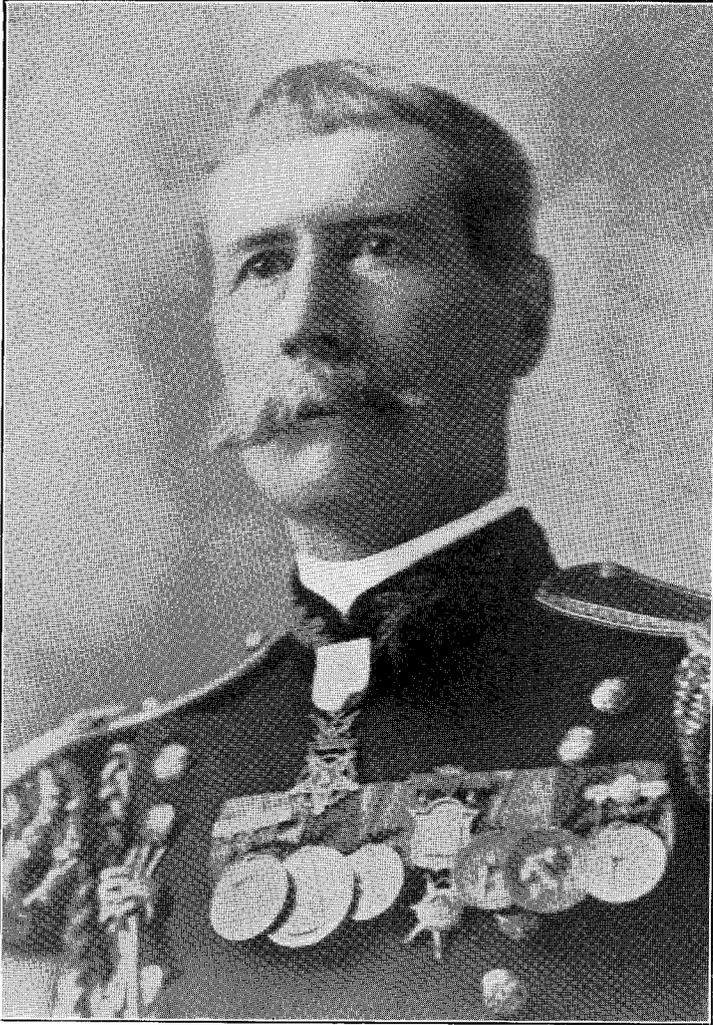
For a while his health seemed to improve, and during this time he taught Mathematics in the Duval High School, Jacksonville, Florida, and Science and Mathematics at the Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Georgia.

He was seriously ill for three years before his death, which occurred on December 11, 1927, at Little-Griffin Hospital, Valdosta, Georgia.

During his long illness his spirit remained undaunted, optimistic and cheerful.

Graham was a young man of his own convictions; he always lived up to the highest traditions of the Academy, and was always prompted by the best principles.

M. G.



WILLIAM PREBLE HALL

## WILLIAM PREBLE HALL

No. 2246 Class of 1868

Died December 14, 1927, at Washington, D. C., aged 79 years.

Born on June 11, 1848, in a state which was filled with rival factions prior to and during the Civil War, William Hall early imbibed the military fervor of that day. Many of his boyhood friends and neighbors were enrolled in the partisan bands of Southern sympathizers which were raised in Missouri. His father concluded that his son was in danger of joining them, so he decided to give a new direction to the military ambition of the boy, by securing his appointment to the United States Military Academy, when he was sixteen years of age.

On arrival at West Point, young Hall found that he was not allowed to enter on account of the age limit of seventeen years, so he had to wait one year, which he employed usefully in preparing for the entrance examination. He took his place in the Corps of Cadets in September, 1864 and graduated in the Class of 1868.

He was just in time to take part in solving the new problems which came soon after the Civil War. His first assignment was to the 19th Infantry on reconstruction duty in Arkansas. After a few months of this work he found himself assigned to the Fifth Cavalry in Kansas, in July, 1869. He was too late for the brilliant campaign of the year before, but in time to gather good lessons in camp and field from the veterans of Summit Springs. He was soon scouting for Cheyenne and Sioux Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. The Indians of the Plains had seen with alarm the invasion of the white farmers, and the building of the Union Pacific Railroad through their hunting grounds, which foretold the disappearance of the buffalo and the arrival of other dire calamities.

Then he was ordered to Arizona in 1872 where another type of Indians—foot soldiers, not horsemen—were also struggling against the white man's theory of civilization. There was much scouting for Hall and one fight at White Stone Mountains, July, 1873.

The regiment marched overland to Kansas in 1875, but soon moved again to take part in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition of 1876, commanded by General George Crook, in Nebraska, Wyoming, and Dakota. There was further fighting at Indian Creek and at Slim

Buttes; rations of Indian pony and putrid dried buffalo, starving horses and mud marches; and "Six months without a dime", all the hardships of those frontier days. The regiment took up its headquarters at Fort D. A. Russell in September. Hall was Regimental Quartermaster during the campaign and so continued for some years. The four years from 1876 to 1879 inclusive, were busily employed, with winters and summers in the field patrolling the forbidden hunting grounds of the Cheyennes and Sioux in the Big Horn country of Wyoming; in pursuit of Dull Knife's hard fighting band in Nebraska; forcing the surrender of Buffalo Horn's disaffected Bannock tribe near Fort Hall in Idaho; trying to head off Chief Joseph and the Nez Perces at the Stinking Water entrance to the National Park; and lastly the hard ride to the Ute Agency in Colorado in the fall of 1879, after the massacre of all the agency people, and the besieging of two troops of cavalry at Milk Creek. On the last day, for his small command, it was twenty-four hours in the saddle, a charge and a vanishing enemy. Next came the pursuit to the agency and burial of the victims. Then the further advance was stopped by orders from Washington, at the request of the Interior Department, who had a promise from the Utes to give up the women prisoners. Hall thought it was a good time to get a deer so he started out with Lieutenant Weir, former Sergeant Major Paul Humme, and one other man, all veteran Indian fighters, except Weir. Weir and Humme incautiously separated from Hall, were ambushed by the "peaceful" Indians, and killed. Hall and his one man drew the fire of the Indians and made several ineffectual attempts at rescue until darkness came, and they later found their way back to camp on foot. Hall was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry on this occasion, the award being well deserved. During these four years of arduous service, pack mule transportation was used, supplies were very limited, and living was strenuous indeed.

There were no more Indians wars, and Hall, now a Captain, found himself at Fort Reno, Indian Territory. The work of these days was hard but peaceful in its character. It consisted in patrolling the Cherokee strip of Indian Territory, and in removing intruders of "Sooners" from that forbidden land for several years.

Meanwhile target practice became quite a rage in the Army. Hall won membership in Department, Division, Army, and Distinguished Marksman teams between 1879 and 1892. He was awarded a great

number of medals on these teams, shooting both the carbine, rifle, and revolver, mounted and dismounted.

Hall went to Washington in 1895 as an Assistant Adjutant General and he served on that duty for the remainder of his service. He served as Adjutant General of the Department of the Gulf, the Department of Texas, the Department of Porto Rico, and the Philippine Department in turn. He returned to Washington in 1904 with rank of Brigadier, was appointed Adjutant General of the Army in 1907, and served with great distinction in that office for over five years.

He was promoted Major and Assistant General in 1893, Lieutenant Colonel in 1897, Colonel in 1901, Brigadier General in 1904, Adjutant General of the Army in 1907, and was retired by operation of law in 1912. He died in Washington, D. C. December 14, 1927, being survived by his wife, Mrs. Therese Blackburne Hall, a son, Blackburne Hall, of Los Angeles, and a daughter, wife of Capt. P. M. Vernon, U. S. A.

And so one more old friend and comrade joins the innumerable caravan that moves to the far beyond.

EBEN SWIFT.



GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS

## GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS

No. 2828. Class of 1880

Died January 21, 1928, at New York, N. Y., aged 69 years.

The class of 1880 reported at West Point during the latter part of April, 1876, in order to accompany the Corps on its visit to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Shortly after dark on an evening in June, three yearlings were crossing the "plains" when a plebe, mistaking them for his classmates, overtook them with the greeting, "Hello fellows, where are you going?" Thus did Goethals and I begin our acquaintance.

He was of Dutch ancestry and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, 1858. At the age of fourteen he entered the College of the City of New York, then under the Presidency of our distinguished graduate, Major General Alexander S. Webb, where he remained until he came to West Point on April 21, 1876. He was appointed to the Academy from New York State by the Hon. S. S. Cox, who in making out his application, changed his middle name from William to Washington.

In his career at the Academy, Goethals stood second in his class at each annual examination; in the battalion of cadets he was in succession, corporal, sergeant and captain. The estimate that was placed on his personality and character by his classmates is indicated by his selection as Class President. Throughout his life he was their leader and the center about which the members of the class gathered whenever they held a reunion.

Upon graduation, as the second ranking man of his class, he was assigned to the Corps of Engineers. He was retained at the Academy during the summer as assistant instructor of practical astronomy, and then reported at the Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, N. Y. Here the subalterns of the recent classes met for the first time as officers and we were naturally interested in each new comer. It was not long before we discovered in Goethals the qualities which had made him popular with his class. With a winning personality, he was dignified, yet friendly, modest, but self confident, honorable and upright, cheerful in disposition, quick at repartee and somewhat sarcastic in a pleasant way, military in carriage and neat in dress, never coarse in language or thought. His loyalty and prompt obedience made him popular with all his commanding officers. His temperament was artistic and his tastes were for the beautiful in art. He loved music, had a fine tenor voice, and thoroughly enjoyed the opera at the old Academy of Music in New York, which many of us attended several nights each week during the season.

In the autumn of 1882 he was sent as engineer officer to the Department of the Columbia, where he was engaged in military reconnaissance and road building. It was here that he met the General commanding the Army, William T. Sherman, whom he escorted on his inspection trip through the Northwest. In a letter written by General Sherman in 1884 he said, "I watched young Goethals with great interest because of his striking resemblance to General MacPherson, a great friend of mine, and I predicted then a brilliant future for him". MacPherson was also an engineer officer who had succeeded Sherman in the command of the Army of Tennessee, during the Civil War.

In September, 1884, Goethals was assigned to work under Major William E. Merrill, then the greatest authority in this country on lock and dam construction, and remained with him nearly a year. He was then ordered to West Point, as instructor in the Department of Civil and Military Engineering, where he served four years and during the last year he served as assistant professor.

In October, 1889, he was appointed engineer on the improvement of the Tennessee River, from Chattanooga to Riverton, Alabama, and in March, 1891, he became engineer in charge of this work. On the Tennessee River Improvement he remained for five years during which time he had experience in dealing with many of the problems which he was to encounter later on a much larger scale. As assistant he made the survey of Little Muscle Shoals and Colbert Shoals, and he was recorder of the board which recommended the plan of improvement. As engineer in charge he was engaged in the execution of this plan, as well as the dredging and other operations between Muscle Shoals and Chattanooga. His most important work at that time was the examination of the site and the design of a lock 80 by 350 feet with a lift of 25 feet.

One of the members of the board on these improvements was the chief assistant in the office of the Chief of Engineers, and on his recommendation in October, 1894, Goethals was called to the headquarters of his Corps in Washington. Here he remained until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, getting valuable experience in the administration of engineering works on a large scale. On his efficiency report for 1897, the Chief of Engineers wrote, "Daily contact with this officer has impressed me with the fact that he is a man of the highest character, an engineer of marked ability and excellent judgment. I believe him peculiarly fitted for any duty which could be entrusted to any officer of the Army however high be his rank".

When the Spanish-American War broke out, Goethals was applied for, both by General Brooke as chief engineer of the First Army Corps, and by General Ludlow, Chief Engineer of the Cuban Expedition. As the former position would give him the temporary rank of

Lieutenant-Colonel, he was assigned to the First Corps, and took part in the operations in Porto Rico, where he remained until the latter part of October, 1898.

In December of that year he was ordered to duty at the Military Academy again, this time as Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, where he had command of the company of engineers. In addition to this duty he was in charge of the water supply system and of the reconstruction of the library, for which he made the plans and directed the work. On receiving his commission as major in 1900, he was assigned as engineer in charge of the river and harbor district of Rhode Island and Southern Massachusetts; while in this office he constructed the new fortifications of Narragansett Bay and New Bedford.

When the provisional General Staff was created in 1903, Goethals was made a member on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the Inspector General. In August he became a member of the permanent General Staff; in September, a member of the War Department General Staff, and in October, additional director of the Army War College. His most important work during this period was that of secretary to the National Coast Defense Board of 1905, of which Mr. William Howard Taft, Secretary of War, was President. This brought Goethals to the notice of the Secretary who was soon impressed by his personality and attainments. The most important work under the War Department at this time was the construction of the Panama Canal. On June 30, 1905, Mr. Taft sent the following memorandum to the Chief of Staff and to the Chief of Engineers. "I am convinced that Major Goethals can be of great use in the construction of the Panama Canal. It may be that he will be appointed one of the chief assistant engineers if Mr. Shonts requests it". Although Mr. Shonts, who was chairman of the Second Commission of construction, did not make the request, the possibility that he might take part in the great work led Goethals to make a thorough study of all its problems.

In January, 1907, Mr. Shonts, who had accepted a temporary appointment on the commission only with a view to the organization of the work, requested to be relieved and his resignation was accepted to date March 4th. On that day the Chief Engineer of the canal, Mr. John F. Stevens, was made Chairman in addition to his other duties, and Goethals became a member of the commission. On April 1st, the resignation of Mr. Stevens, which had been submitted in February, became effective, the commission was reorganized, and Goethals was made Chairman and Chief Engineer. When Goethals became head of the commission, its organization was that prescribed by an Executive Order of November 17, 1906. The intent of this order was to place all the activities incident to the construction of the canal;—engineering

operation, canal zone governments, sanitation, purchase and storage of materials, disbursements, auditing of accounts, hire and care of employees, legal matters and the like, under a single individual, the Chairman of the Commission. The heads of the various departments were to report to and receive instructions from him, and he was further charged with the operation of the Panama Railroad and steamship lines. In appointing a chairman who should also be chief engineer, the President sought to prevent some of the difficulties encountered by the previous commission. The powers of the chairman were confirmed in an Executive Order of January 6, 1908 prescribing a new organization.

To fill the position of Chairman and Chief Engineer with success demanded a man of exceptional qualifications. To the education and training of an engineer of first rank, he must add the ability of an administrator of high order, and that quality of leadership which would make his personality and influence felt through every department of the great work. As is shown by his record, Goethals was an engineer of marked ability and excellent judgment, experienced in the very lines required by the chief engineer of the great canal. He had had considerable experience in the administration of works under the War Department and was familiar with its methods. He had the personality and characteristics of a leader of men. It is doubtful if there was in the country another man so well qualified for the position.

When Goethals took charge, confidence both in the adopted plan and in the possibility of its successful execution had been much shaken by articles in the daily press and engineering journals condemning a lock canal, and criticising its main features; by sensational reports concerning living conditions on the Isthmus and by the successive resignations of two chief engineers of national reputation. The first task therefore which confronted the new Chief Engineer was to win the confidence of his superiors at Congress, and of the public, both in himself and in the great project. When he reached the Isthmus, he found that much valuable work had already been done. The sanitary conditions on the Isthmus were greatly improved, great progress had been made in solving the housing, subsistence and labor problems, extensive plant had been received or ordered, and under the railroad engineers who preceded him, the Panama Railroad, essential to the execution of the work, had been put into excellent running order, and railways and steam shovels had been installed in Culebra or Gaillard Cut for the removal of the spoil. In the cut very satisfactory progress was being made.

Goethals was thoroughly convinced that, under the conditions existing on the Isthmus, no mistake had been made in adopting the lock type of canal and that the main features of the general plan were correct, although in construction he found it advisable to make some

major changes. He believed that the best way to restore confidence was to prosecute the work as rapidly as possible and by monthly reports to the Secretary of War, to inform the public just what was being accomplished. In September 1907 the publication of the Canal Record was begun. In its weekly numbers all facts relating to the progress of the canal were published, and a copy of this paper was sent to each member of Congress. It was however nearly two years before public confidence was wholly won and the criticism ceased. In the meantime various official and unofficial delegates had visited the Isthmus to report on different matters relating to the work.

In his seven years' administration of the affairs of the Isthmus as the head of the Third Commission, Goethals acquired an international reputation as an organizer and executive. His familiarity with all the details of his complex organization met with high commendation from the various committees of Congress before which he appeared to explain his estimates. His recommendations at all times met with the unhesitating approval of the Secretary of War and the President. In one of his efficiency reports, the Chief of Engineers said, "He is affable but firm and resolute in decision", and this was his characteristic in dealing with matters under his jurisdiction in his several departments. In mastering the details of his administration, he was a very hard worker indeed. He usually spent his mornings in visiting and inspecting some phase of the work, and his afternoons and evenings in his office. He was without question, the hardest worker on the entire Isthmus.

As Chief Engineer he was at the head of the Department of Construction and Engineering and personally directed its operations. In this department he had, in addition to the four engineer members of the commission, a corps of engineers from the Army and from civil life. All of these were experts in their several lines, and to them great credit for the work of the department is due. When Goethals took charge, little progress had been made on any of the great engineering features of the canal save the Culebra Cut. The huge locks and dams, the extensive breakwaters, the dredged channels at either end, the power plants for operating the lock gates, the docks and piers essential to the utilization of the waterway, and the fortifications for its defense, were all constructed under his immediate direction. Of the character of these works, Mr. Stevens, his predecessor, said in an address to the American Society of Civil Engineers.

"The details of the Canal and its accessories have been wrought and completed marvelously well. Nothing necessary to make a complete and perfect whole has been forgotten, and the character of the work as regards material and execution is superb".

One of the problems in connection with the canal work which greatly interested Goethals, and in which he achieved great success was that of securing the hearty cooperation of the rank and file of his

army by arousing their interest and enthusiasm and winning their loyalty. In this his personality, which had impressed all with whom he had come into contact since his cadet days played an important part. In addition to being a commander by nature and training, his marvelous mastery of details made him conversant with every phase of the work, and the records and lives of most of the Americans on the rolls. In his daily inspections, these facts first won the respect, and then the admiration of the men. While he insisted on strict compliance with orders and could be decidedly firm when confronted with a strike; he was genuinely interested in the welfare of his men, and lest anyone of them should nurse a grievance he instituted his Sunday morning hearings, to which any man could come with a complaint or for advice. At these sessions he was dignified but genial and his decisions were always sympathetic and just. Whenever, especially in the early days, there was a complaint about quarters, messes, commissaries, or the like, he personally looked into the matter as the writer can testify, as he accompanied him on many such trips. Every army is proud to be under a successful commander and especially so if he is a master of his art and looks after the welfare of his men. This was the cause of that wonderful spirit which animated the workmen during the latter years of the work, which met with favorable comment by visitors, and which hastened the completion of the canal. It was of this spirit that President Roosevelt wrote "Colonel Goethals has succeeded in instilling into the men under him a spirit which elsewhere has been found only in a few victorious armies".

On April 1, 1914, the work of construction being practically completed, the Isthmian Canal Commission was relieved of its duties and Goethals became Governor of the Canal Zone, under a new act of Congress, and was charged with the task of organizing the operating plant of the canal. He remained on this duty until January 11, 1917, and in the meantime he was promoted from the grade of Colonel to that of Major General, U. S. Army, by special act of Congress dated March 4, 1915. At his own request he was placed on the retired list on November 15, 1916. When he went to the Isthmus it had been the duty and not the emoluments of his office which had attracted him. When consulted about the act which gave to him and to the other officers of the Army who had served with him, increased rank and retirement privileges, he requested that the act be not passed unless it included proper recognition of the services of the civilians engaged with him also.

After leaving the Isthmus, Goethals was engaged in private engineering practice until April 25, 1917 when he was made General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, U. S. Shipping Board. Finding himself unable to agree with the policies of this Board, he submitted his resignation, which was accepted on July 24, 1917. On

December 11, 1917 he was placed on active duty again as Acting Quartermaster General of the Army and in the following January he was made in addition, Director of Storage and Traffic. As Director he had charge of all the storage facilities of the War Department, the movement of all supplies by rail and inland waters in the United States, and of the Embarkation Service which had charge of the movement overseas of men, troops and supplies. It was during this period that the great troop movements overseas began. On April 16th, he was relieved from his duties as Acting Quartermaster General, in order to become one of three Assistant Chiefs of Staff, as Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, and in addition a member of the War Industries Board. His additional duty included the purchase of all standard supplies for the American Expeditionary Forces.

The war being over, on March 4, 1919, at his own request, Goethals was relieved from further active duty. In complying with his request the Secretary of War wrote him,—

“As you return from active duty today, I want to place in your hands and on your record an expression of my deep appreciation of the services you have rendered the country in the war emergency. The vast and intricate business of the supply departments of the Government suddenly expanded from peace time needs to meet the necessities of a great war, called for the highest talents and deepest devotion. You brought both when you were recalled to active service. The success of your work is manifest and I have no doubt that when the history of the great undertaking comes to be written, your contribution will be an outstanding feature. For the personal sense of security and confidence I have had, I express my personal gratitude; officially I express the gratitude of the Department and the Government for the services you have rendered”.

While on the retired list, Goethals was called as consulting engineer on many important enterprises, and on such he rendered valuable public service. In August, 1917, he was appointed Chief Consulting Engineer of the New York—New Jersey Port and Harbor Commission, and he continued with it until it rendered its final report in December, 1920. In 1921, the two States created the Port of New York Authority, and with this organization remained in the same capacity until his death. One phase of the work of the Port Authority was the construction of the four bridges connecting the two States of New York and New Jersey.

“The four large bridges, which the Port Authority was directed to build by the two States, made a heavy demand on General Goethals’ time and energy. His talents and services were in constant requisition from the time when the first calculations were made on the Arthur Kill structures uniting New Jersey and Staten Island at two points until the completed designs for the mammoth structure to cross the Hudson from Manhattan to Fort Lee and the plans for the Bayonne-Port Richmond bridge were taking their final forms”.

In his honor one of the Arthur Kill bridges has been named the “Goethals Bridge”.

Of his services as New York State Fuel Administrator in 1923, Governor Alfred E. Smith said:

"At great personal sacrifice he responded to my request to become Fuel Administrator of the State at a time when we were suffering from a serious fuel emergency because of the coal strike. Here again, with his executive talent, his power of decision and of direction, he gave the State a useful and successful service".

Many honors came to Goethals, all unsought; in fact, the necessity of his presence to receive medals and degrees embarrassed him, as he was naturally modest and shy and did not enjoy being at all conspicuous. He could not even be persuaded to appear on the steamship which made the first official passage of the Canal in August, 1914.

For his services in constructing the Panama Canal, he received—

The "Thanks of Congress", and Medals from the National Geographic Society of Chicago, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Institute of Social Science, the Panama Pacific International Exposition, the Civic Forum, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Architectural League.

The degree of Doctor of Laws from the Universities of John Hopkins, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania and from Dartmouth College; the degree of Doctor of Science from Columbia University, Rutgers College and the College of New York; the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Chicago Polytechnic.

He was made an honorary member of many Technical Societies, including the Institute of Civil Engineers of London and the Royal Engineering Society of Holland, and he was made an honorary member of many Social Clubs throughout the nation.

From his war service he received the Distinguished Service Medal, was made Commander of the Legion of Honor, Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and he received the Grand Cordon of the Chinese Order of Wen Hu (Striped Tiger).

From the numerous letters of sympathy received by his family on the occasion of his death, I have selected two from men who knew him towards the close of his life, to indicate what that life meant to his fellow men.

"It was my very great pleasure and privilege to be associated with General Goethals in connection with the work of the Port of New York Authority. He impressed me, as I think he did all men who knew him, not only by his exceptional ability but by the strength of his character, the purity of his ideals, and the integrity of his motives. General Goethals has left an impression for good on me which I shall never forget, and has made it easier to aspire only to the best and cleanest in life whether public or private".

—JULIAN A. GREGORY, former Chairman Port of New York Authority.

"It has been my good fortune during the last few years to see the General from time to time, both in a personal and a professional way and the more I knew him the more highly did I esteem him. You will have many tributes to his accomplishments and to his distinguished career. May I add mine to the man? He had the modesty of all truly great men. He saw clear and true. Nothing could disturb or cloud his perception of right and wrong. A thing was true or false; there was with him none of that

deceptive middle region in which so many lose their way and fool themselves into unworthy compromises. I would there were more such men. They are the hope and the mainstay of our republic. He leaves to you and to his children the greatest of all heritages—a good name”.

—GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, former Attorney General of the U. S.

He was a loyal son of West Point who correctly interpreted her ideals in his classic address to the graduates of 1912, as he had always exemplified them in his life.

While engineer officer of the Department of the Columbia, Lieutenant Goethals met Miss Effie Rodman of New Bedford, Mass. who became his wife on December 3, 1884. Their two children are George R. Goethals, one of our fellow graduates, and Thomas R. Goethals, a surgeon of Boston, Massachusetts.

GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER.

General Goethals died on January 21, 1928 at his home in New York City, following an illness of eight months. In accordance with his own expressed wish he was buried in the cemetery at West Point, thus to lie in the midst of the atmosphere and traditions which pervaded his whole life, and which he had so nobly upheld and honored. He was accorded full military honors, the Corps of Cadets formed the official escort, while representatives of foreign governments, his nation, and innumerable organizations were present to extend their tribute.

The following letter was sent Mrs. Goethals by the President of the United States when he received word of General Goethal's passing:

“My Dear Mrs. Goethals:

“The death of your distinguished husband has caused widespread sorrow, not alone among a host of friends, but upon the part of his countrymen generally. I wish to extend their sympathy as well as my own in the grief that has come to you and to the members of your family.

“General Goethals will be remembered most widely for his great achievement in the construction of the Panama Canal, as chief engineer, and in placing its operation and the administration of the Canal Zone on the extraordinary basis of efficiency which has made it so successful. But his skill and genius were no less marked in other work. Particularly were they invaluable to the Government during the World War, when, coming back from well-earned retirement, he displayed his great ability in a variety of activities. His name was known throughout the world and will remain for all time on the roster of those who have done big things for our country.

“Very truly, yours,

“CALVIN COOLIDGE”.

GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER



FRANK BORNEMANN McKENNA

## FRANK BORNEMANN McKENNA

No. 3555. Class of 1893

Died February 14, 1928, at Chicago, Ill., aged 57 years.

Frank Bornemann McKenna was born in Suisun, Solano County, California on March 17, 1870, the son of Joseph McKenna and Amanda Frances Bornemann McKenna. His grandfather on the paternal side was one of the California pioneers of the early days in the period of '49, having taken his family to the West by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and settled in one of the then promising towns on the shore of the Bay of San Francisco.

His father, a young lawyer, was destined to render long service to his state and nation, filling successively the offices of District Attorney of Solano County; member of the California House of Representatives; representative from the Second California District in the 49th to the 52nd Federal Congresses at Washington; U. S. Circuit Judge of the Ninth Judicial District; Attorney General in President McKinley's first cabinet, and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1898 to 1925.

Frank attended local schools in Suisun and San Francisco, and later entered the University of California at Berkeley, where he remained till he went to West Point in June, 1889. His appointment to the Military Academy was made by Senator Charles N. Felton, of California, an old family friend, and during his course there his father was a member of the Board of Visitors, along with General E. Burd Grubb, U. S. Minister to Spain, the Reverend Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country", and others hardly less distinguished. Frank numbered among his particular friends, his classmates Edward Cassatt, of Philadelphia, and Robertson Honey, who became later United States Consul at Liverpool, England.

On his graduation in 1893, he was assigned to the Infantry and his first duty was with the 15th Infantry, then stationed at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, and later at Willett's Point, New York. In the Spanish-American War he received an appointment to the staff of General Brooke and served under that commander in the Porto Rican campaign which gave him his first taste of actual warfare. Following the termination of hostilities, still on General Brooke's staff, he served in Havana, Cuba. In November, 1899, he married Miss Katharyne Kerens, daughter of the Honorable Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis. His next assignment was to service in the Philippines, as Captain, 46th U. S. Volunteers, and Major, Inspector General, U. S. Volunteers, where he spent three years altogether, his wife and first son coming out to join him.

The expiration of his term of service in the Islands was followed, for certain domestic reasons, by his resignation from the Army in January, 1903. While visiting in Europe, he and his family were in Paris, when another great change in his life was brought about by the death of his wife there in January, 1908.

He and his son, Francis, returned to Europe once more when Mr. Kerens, his father-in-law, was appointed American Ambassador to Austria, and Frank spent some useful and interesting days in Vienna as part of the ambassadorial entourage. The years following held some business experience for him in the United States, but his heart was always with the Army, and promptly on the entrance of his country into the World War, he volunteered, and received the rank of Major, but to his lasting regret no opportunity was given him for service in France.

Assignments after the War as military instructor took him for some time to Chicago and to Detroit, in both of which cities he already had many friends. After his retirement for physical disability on July 1, 1920, he took up his residence in Washington and devoted himself to the care of his father during his last illness and up to his death in November, 1926. His own remaining years he had always said he would like to spend in the south of France, but, because of his son's marrying and settling in Chicago, he made that city again his place of residence, and there, as the result of a shocking accident—the escape of disinfecting gasses from neighboring premises—he died on February 16, 1928, in his fifty-eighth year.

Major McKenna was thought by many to bear a striking resemblance to General Pershing, and was often mistaken for him. Unfortunately there are no recent photographs of him available for reproduction. Though he was not in active service for the major part of his life, Major McKenna always kept up his military contacts, kept his interests in military affairs alive, and he was prompt to return to the service of his nation when the great emergency arose in 1917.

While in civilian life he gave the benefit of his West Point training to National Guard affairs and he commanded Missouri's First Regiment for several years. His wide travels and his many contacts and experiences abroad kept him internationally minded, and resulted in his active association with many international programs and activities. In this manner he continued to serve the nation, as a West Point man should, though separated from the active service.

I. McK. D.

## CHARLES AUSTIN BOOTH

No. 2439. Class of 1872

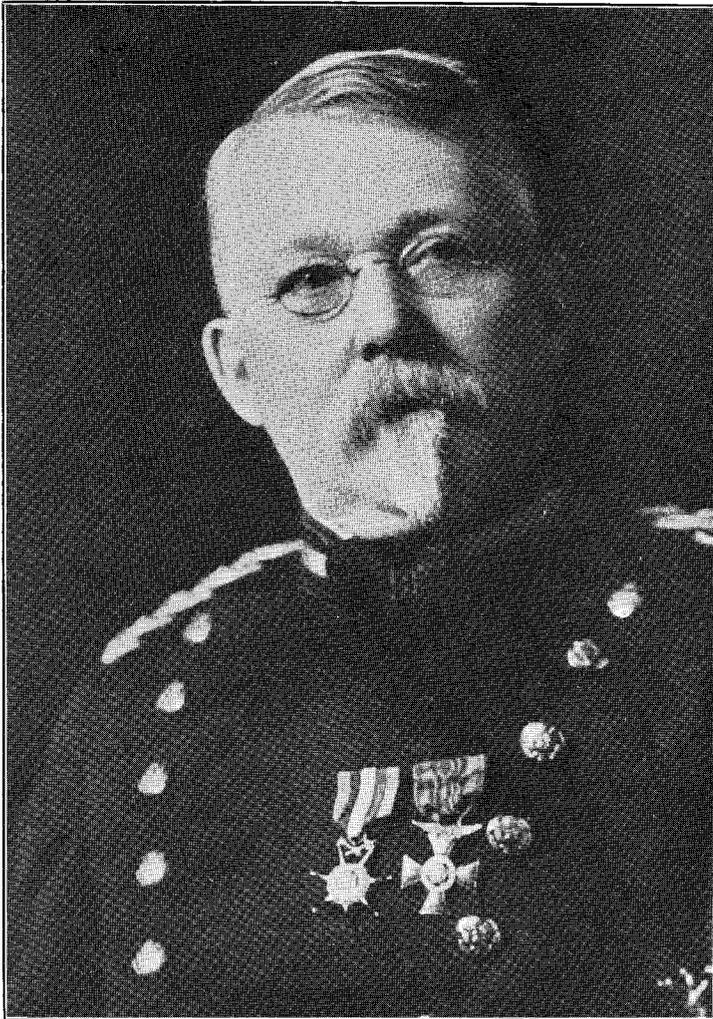
Died on March 3, 1928, at Washington, D. C., aged 78 years.

Charles Austin Booth was born on October 10, 1850, at Vergennes, Vermont, the son of Cyrus A. and Catherine M. Booth. He was reared in the vicinity of Burlington, Vermont and his early education was received at Vermont Episcopal Institute of that city. He later attended Amherst College, where he remained for two years. On receiving an appointment as a cadet at the Military Academy from his native state he left Amherst to enter West Point in the summer of 1867. He graduated from the Academy with the Class of 1872 and was appointed as Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry. He joined his regiment at Fort Benton, Montana and served there for three years, being in command of a Mounted Detachment on duty with the Indians, pacifying local tribes, recovering stolen stock and serving on other frontier missions. He was later moved to Fort Shaw, M. T., and served in command of an escort commanding a group of Nez Perce Indians across the Rocky Mountains.

In 1876 he took part in the Sioux campaign on the Yellowstone River and the next year served as escort for a group of engineers, conducting surveys on the Missouri River and later accompanied the expedition which located and established Fort Assinaboine. After a respite of one year at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he returned to frontier Indian duty again in time to take a part in the Ute Campaign of 1877-80 on the White River. After two years more of duty at various frontier Indian posts, he assumed charge of the construction of military telegraph lines and later served, with his headquarters at Bismark, North Dakota, in charge of the telegraph lines in that vicinity. While on this duty he expanded the military telegraph lines from Fort Buford west to the Poplar River, and later as far as Fort Maginnis.

In 1885 he was sent to Rock Springs, Wyoming, immediately following the Chinese Massacre at that place and remained there for two years, during the miners' troubles in that vicinity and guarding the Chinese laborers in the mines then being operated throughout that country. On relief from frontier duty he came to the East and spent two years with the recruiting service and then two years on duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, following which he was sent West again in 1895 to Fort Logan, Colorado.

In the Spanish-American War, he served with the Seventh Infantry, then a part of General Shafter's Corps in the Cuban Expedition where he took part in the battles of El Caney and San Juan and the siege of Santiago. He was later awarded the Silver Star Citation for gallantry



CHARLES AUSTIN BOOTH

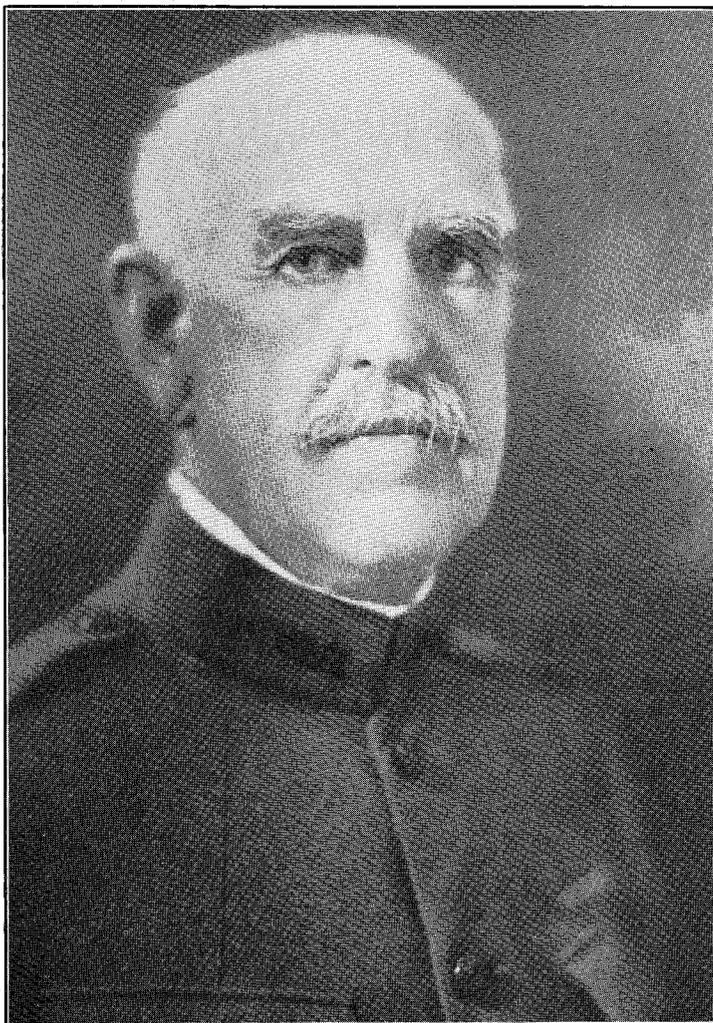
in action at the battle of El Caney where he led his company through the final charge. On returning from the Cuban campaign, Captain Booth was sent West to Fort Wayne, Michigan, for a short time of duty and in 1900 he was ordered to Alaska. He was in command of the troops which located and built Fort Gibbon in the heart of the Arctic wilderness. Returning from Alaska the next year, he was to have been stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, when another outbreak of trouble among the miners moved his detachment to Camp Osborne, Idaho where he remained for about one year using well the experience he had gained in previous experiences in pacifying the laborers and assisting in settling their disputes with the mine owners. After a two year tour of duty at Seattle, Washington, he sailed for the Philippine Islands in 1903, now in command of the Seventh Infantry, the regiment with which he had served during most of his service to date. His regiment was located at St. Mesa Barracks in Manila and later at Malaban Island during the last year of his tour.

Upon his return from the Philippine Islands he was successively stationed at Fort Missoula, Montana and Fort Wayne, Michigan and spent the next four years engaged in the first garrison routine and quiet which his service had ever brought to him up to that time. In March, 1908, he was assigned to the command of the 26th Infantry and again returned to the Philippine Islands, where he commanded the Cuartel de Espana, in Manila throughout his two-year tour of duty. On his return from foreign service he was again sent to Fort Wayne, Michigan where he commanded the post and regiment for the next three years.

Colonel Booth was retired on January 31, 1913, at his own request having completed over forty-six years of active service. He later made his home in Washington, D. C., until the time of his death at his own home there on March 3, 1928. He is survived by two sons, Henry H. Booth of West Palm Beach, Florida, and Dr. Charles L. Booth, of Spartanburg, S. C., one daughter, Mrs. Ralph W. Hench of Suffern, N. Y., and four grandchildren.

In the passing of Colonel Booth, the Army loses another of those frontier characters whose services were so essential in the pioneering of the West and our foreign possessions in Alaska and the Pacific. His life was full of wide and varied activity and brought to him the opportunity for service and action which was the delight of all soldiers of those days.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.



GRANGER ADAMS

## GRANGER ADAMS

No. 2609. Class of 1876

Died March 27, 1928, at Front Royal, Va., aged 75 years.

Granger Adams was born in Williamson, Wayne County, New York, on September 28, 1852. His boyhood was spent on a farm and he was nineteen years old when he won his appointment to West Point in a competitive examination. Of his cadet course there is nothing remarkable to record; he was successively a corporal, a sergeant and a lieutenant, though the last rank he held only for a few months, as the entire class were reduced to the ranks for holding a class meeting against orders, the Cadet Officers to replace them being appointed from the Second Class. On his graduation, in 1876 he was assigned to the 5th Artillery, and he joined his regiment in Charleston, S. C. During his later service, when efficiency was at a high point in the Army, General Adams looked back on those first years as having been spent in delightful idleness; their equipment was so small, and post war economies left so little chance for any practical training. But certainly the associations of those years had a great deal to do with the formation of his character, and he always kept the feeling of affectionate respect that was inspired in him by the senior officers of the regiment, all of whom were brevetted for their Civil War services.

In 1881 he was a student officer at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and that same year he married Miss Mary Ingham Williams, of Essex, Connecticut, whom he had known for a number of winters while in Charleston.

He was later stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York for eight years, and from there he went to the Presidio of San Francisco. It was while Regimental Quartermaster at that Post that he planned and built the long board walk from the Car Line up through the woods to the line of quarters, which is still in use. In 1892, Mrs. Adams died and in '93 Lieutenant Adams accepted a detail at Fordham College, in order to be in the East, and near his only daughter who was sent, after her mother's death, to relatives in New York City. Before the tour at Fordham was completed an opportunity came to go to West Point as Tactical Officer, and as this insured longer service in the east he accepted it gladly. He was the President of the West Point Mess for several years, and very much enjoyed the contact with so many younger officers, and there are many today who remember the great dignity with which he presided at the Mess. He was senior instructor in the Artillery for three years, and it was during those years that they first had a separate detachment for the Artillery, and Artillery horses were first obtained. The Spanish War found him at West Point, and to his great disappointment he was unable to get away any farther than a training

camp at Peekskill-on-Hudson, where he was sent for a few weeks. After twenty-two years as a lieutenant, he was promoted to his Captaincy in 1898, but remained on duty at West Point till 1900. Capt. Adams had a short tour of duty at Fort Adams with the 7th Artillery, but in 1901 went to Fort Riley, Kansas, to command the 6th Battery of Field Artillery. These years when at the height of his strength and ability when he worked with an almost independent command, and was in constant and stimulating intercourse with officers whose names are all famous in later Army history, were certainly among the happiest of his whole service. Upon his promotion to a Majority in 1903 he left Fort Riley for a brief tour of duty in Cuba, where he commanded the garrison at Morro Castle, Santiago, until the withdrawal of the last American troops of the first occupation. He next had a short tour at Fort Barrancas, Florida, but welcomed with delight his appointment to command a battalion of Horse Artillery, the first in our service since the Civil War, which was being organized then at Fort Riley. He remained in this command till his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1907, when he was assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, enroute to the Philippines. He very keenly enjoyed his foreign service, and made the most of it by every means of study and travel open to him.

After his return from the Philippines, he again went to Fort Riley, this time as President of the Field Artillery Board.

When promoted to his Colonelcy in 1911, he was delighted to have the good fortune to be assigned to his old regiment, the 5th, and the last years of his military career spent at Fort Sill, in command of the Post and School were years of intense satisfaction to him. It was during this time that he was on a Board to study and report upon tractors, for use in Field Artillery, and the tests and experiments interested him greatly, as did the motorizing, later, of one battery of his regiment, for experiment.

On July 1st, 1916, he was promoted to be a Brigadier-General of the line. He was at the time on duty on the Mexican Border, and commanded a Brigade at Deming, New Mexico, until his retirement for age on September 28th of that year.

General Adams was very greatly loved by his comrades throughout his service. His own deep loyalty inspired loyalty in others. In disposition he was upright, dignified, true and above all, gentle. A strict disciplinarian, with the utmost firmness and strength of character, but so just and so kindly that he inspired confidence and affection everywhere.

General Adams made his home at Front Royal, Virginia, after his retirement and he died at his home there, from heart trouble, on March 27th, 1928.

BEVERLY BROWNE.

## JAMES WALKER BENÉT

No. 2860. Class of 1880

Died, March 30th, 1928, at Westtown, Penn., aged 70 years.

James Walker Benét was the son of Brigadier General **Stephen Vincent** Benét, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, 1874 to 1891.

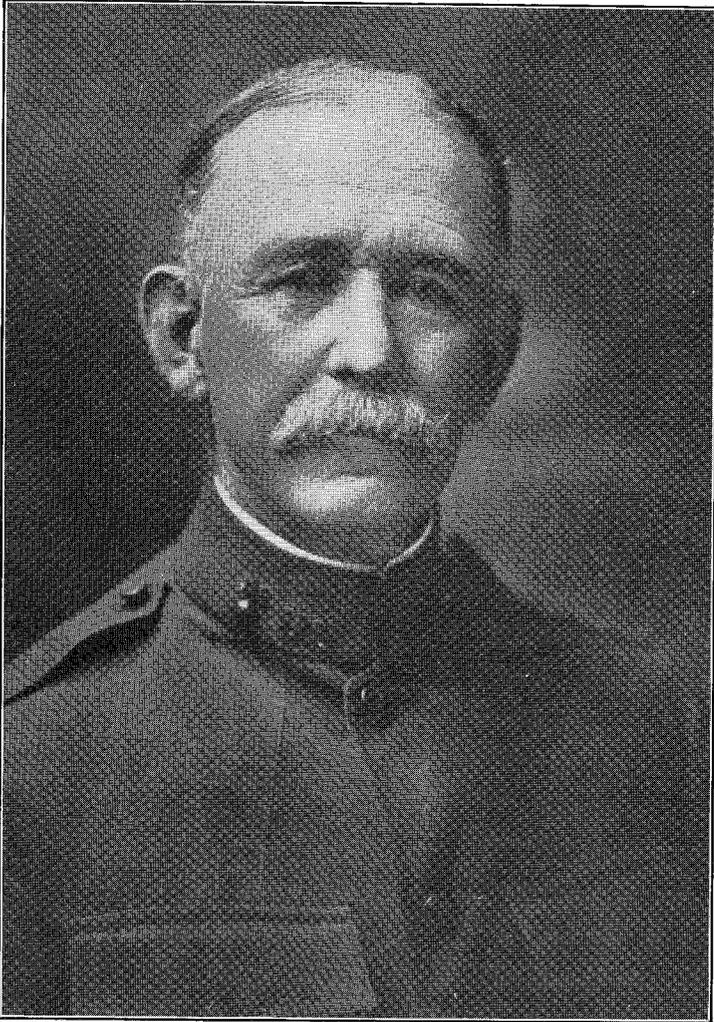
He was born at Richmond, Kentucky, July 16th, 1857, was appointed a cadet from the District of Columbia and entered the United States Military Academy, July 1st, 1875. Because of ill health he lost one year at the Academy and graduated in 1880. Upon graduation, Benét was assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry and in March, 1881 was transferred to the Fifth Artillery.

On October 26th, 1886, as a result of a competitive examination, he was transferred to the Ordnance Department in which Department he served until July 16th, 1921, the date of his retirement. His promotions were: First Lieutenant, July 18th, 1886; Captain, June 12th, 1894; Major, January 19th, 1904; Lieutenant-Colonel, August 9th, 1907; and Colonel, August 5th, 1911.

While in the Infantry and Artillery he served at Fort Marcy, New Mexico; Fort Bliss, Texas; Atlanta, Ga.; Yorktown, Virginia; Fortress Monroe, Va.; and Fort Hamilton, New York.

After transfer to the Ordnance Department, his assignments were:

Springfield Armory, Mass. ....	Nov. 17, 1886 to Sept. 21, 1889
Ordnance Office, Wash., D. C. ....	Sept. 1889 to Oct. 1, 1890
Frankford Arsenal, Pa. ....	Nov. 10, 1890 to Jan. 24, 1894
Bethlehem, Pa., Ass't to the Inspector of Ordnance. ....	Jan. 24, 1894 to July 25, 1898
Buffalo, N.Y., Inspector of Ordnance .....	July 25, 1898 to Dec. 4, 1899
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. ....	Dec. 5, 1899 to Aug. 20, 1904
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. ....	Sept. 24, 1904 to May 13, 1905
Commanding Office, Benicia Arsenal, California.	
Ordnance Office, Department of California	
Armament Officer, Western District .....	May 20, 1905 to July 21, 1911
August Arsenal, Ga., Commanding Officer	
Armament Officer, Southern Armament District	
Ordnance Officer, Southeastern Department	
Commanding Officer, Ordnance Training Camp, Camp Han- cock, Ga. ....	Aug. 29, 1911 to Mar. 9, 1919
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. Commanding Officer .....	Mar. 10 1919 to July 16, 1921



JAMES WALKER BENÉT

Of the various important duties which were his lot, the one which most appealed to his nature and which was his greatest joy was the Ordnance Training Camp at Camp Hancock, for here was the human element; here he was concerned with men instead of with things.

Referring to Colonel Benét's departure from Augusta Arsenal, the Augusta Chronicle of that date states:—

"He has given the best efforts of his life in charge of the Ordnance Training Camp at Camp Hancock. Here he won the love of hundreds and thousands of young men of the country, who had been assigned to the Camp for instruction. Washington has so recognized. Colonel Benét's service has been of the best. The results of this training camp have been of the highest order. His splendid knowledge of the Ordnance Arm, his high ability as an officer and his untiring energy in his administration of the camp have been most valuable to his government in its time of great stress".

The writer of this sketch had occasion to visit and to critically inspect each of the Arsenals, also the Ordnance training camp at Fort Hancock, while they were commanded by Colonel Benét.

Upon each occasion the condition of his command gave convincing evidence of system, efficiency and administrative ability of a high order. In a letter of recent date an officer of high rank of the Ordnance Corps states:

"It delights me and affects me deeply to bear witness to the Executive ability, sound judgment, and splendid qualities of leadership which Colonel Benét brought to bear upon his adventure in Gun making at the Watervliet Arsenal during my service with him from November, 1919, until the date of his retirement. In my opinion he was an administrator of rare type, eternally eliminating the unnecessary while retaining the essential. It rarely occurred to me that business at the Arsenal was anything more than a graceful and efficient gesture, a water color by Stanley Brown, or a dance by Pavlowa. I have been told many times by the Finance Clerk in the Chief's Office in Washington that from his point of View the Watervliet Arsenal was the smoothest running plant in the Department. No fuss, no debates, no pointless grimacing. In other words the business was done smilingly, painlessly for all concerned, and with flawless efficiency. One was hardly conscious that business was being done".

Colonel Benét was essentially a student, a man of literary attainments of a high order. He had a brilliant intellect, characteristic originality and wit, a keen sense of humor and a marvelous memory. He was able to memorize an abstruse mathematical demonstration and this he did frequently while a cadet, for he was not a mathematician. His reading was voluminous and he was ever observant. The fund of information which he acquired was well digested, and filed in the cells of his brain fully catalogued, available for immediate use.

If one desired information—literary, historical, or of whatever nature—he could get it from Benét with full confidence that the information was accurate.

One of Colonel Benét's classmates, referring to "cadet days", says:

"He was not a type of the rough and ready soldier; in fact, he was par excellence our best bet as a literary character".

Under the name of "James B. Walker, Colonel Benét frequently wrote reviews for the Saturday Review of Literature and the New York Evening Post, but beyond this he wrote nothing for publication, which is unfortunate, for as a writer he could have made a brilliant success. He was something of a recluse, ever shunning publicity.

Mr. Stephen Vincent Benét speaking of his father, Colonel Benét, says:

"If circumstances had placed him in a different position, I am perfectly sure he would have been the foremost literary critic of his time".

Colonel Benét was historian of his West Point class. The records which he has left of cadet days, of his classmates, of cadets of other classes, of the Officers on duty at the Academy, of the customs, quite different from present day customs, and of West Point generally, furnish striking evidence of his accurate memory, of his powers of observation, of his originality and of his sense of humor. Some day those records should be edited and placed in the Academy Library.

Colonel Benét was not a "club man", nor was he what is known as a "mixer". To all with whom he came in contact, casually or otherwise, he was courteous, affable and endearing, but only his family and friends knew him well. To them he was at his best and with them and in his own home he was contented and happy.

Colonel Benét was a member of the Loyal Legion. He was also a member of the now historic K. F. R. Society which had its inception when General Grant was President. The boys (Jessie Grant was a member) had a small shack on the White House lot where they held their meetings. The members have kept up their affiliation and each year they meet for their annual dinner. Of the surviving members, three, who were in Washington at the time, followed Colonel Benét to his grave in Arlington.

Colonel Benét was without avocation, fad, or hobby. Upon one occasion when asked what he intended to do when he retired, he replied that he was going to collect stuffed whales. A hobby was not essential to his happiness; his books, his youthful spirits—for he never grew old—his love of nature, his family and his home were sufficient.

As he lived, so he died, the soul of honor, integrity and loyalty; a noble nature, full of human kindness, without malice or envy; loving nature and loving life, and happy in his family, home and friends.

On June 25, 1883, Colonel Benét, then a second lieutenant of artillery, was married to Frances Neill Rose, of Philadelphia. He is survived by his wife, his daughter, Laura Benét, and by his two sons, William Rose Benét and Stephen Vincent Benét.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Class of '80.





FRANCIS BAKER

## FRANCIS BAKER

No. 2415. Class of 1872

Died March 31, 1928, at Brooklyn, New York, aged 78 years.

Before his death, Colonel Francis Baker expressed the strong wish that such data as was published in the Annual Report should be the same as appears in Cullum's Biographical Register,—“no more,—no less”. That information is accordingly given herewith.

2415.....(Born Mass.).....**FRANCIS BAKER**.....(Ap'd Mass).....5  
(Born October 29, 1849).

## Military History:—

Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, from Sept. 1, 1868, to June 14, 1872, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

**(Second Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, June 14, 1872)**

Served: at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Infantry and Artillery Tactics, July 5, to Aug. 28, 1872,—and of Ordnance and Gunnery Aug. 3-28, 1872 (leave of absence, to Dec. 14, 1872); on frontier duty, at Ft. Bridger, Wy., Dec. 14, 1872, to May 16, 1873,—and Ft. Fred Steele, Wy., to Sept. 16, 1874; at the Military Academy, as Assistant Professor of Mathematics,

**(First Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, Nov. 1, 1874)**

Sept. 30, 1874, to Sept. 18, 1876; in garrison, at New Orleans, La., Oct. 4, 1874, to June 1, 1877,—Adjutant, 13th Infantry, June 10, 1876, to—Jackson Barracks, La., to July 27, 1877 (suppressing Railroad Disturbances in Pennsylvania to Oct. 31, 1877, and on leave of absence, to Dec. 31, 1877),—Jackson Barracks, La., Jan. 1, 1878.

**(Captain, Ordnance Department, June 14, 1886)**

At Watertown Arsenal, Mass., July 24, 1901 to

**(Major, Ordnance Department, June 14, 1902)**

April 28, 1905; at Rockford Arsenal, Ill., April 30, 1905, to

**(Lieut.-Colonel, Ordnance Department, June 25, 1906)**

Nov. 10, 1906; commanding San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Texas, Nov. 12, 1906, to Oct. 27, 1907; Assistant at Springfield Armory, Mass., Oct. 31, 1907, to

**(Colonel, Ordnance Department, March 17, 1908)**

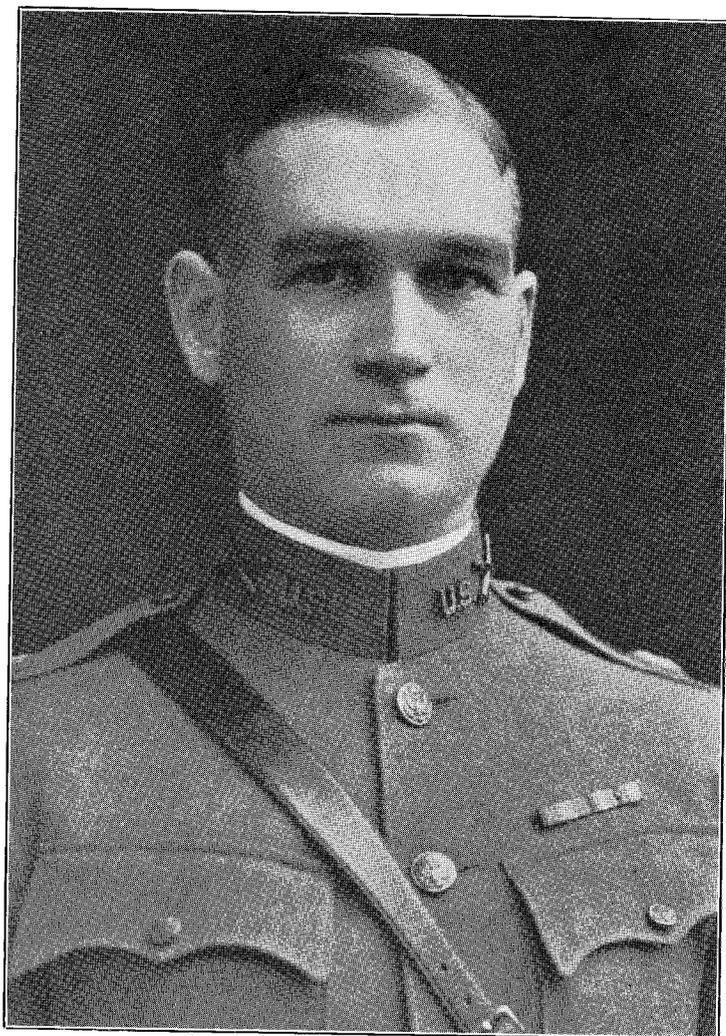
July 7, 1908; Inspector of Ordnance, U. S. A., at American and British Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn., July 7, 1908, to Jan 1, 1911; Inspector of Ordnance, U. S. A., at Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 3, 1911 to Oct. 29, 1913.

**(Colonel, U. S. A., Retired, Oct. 29, 1913),**

**By Operation of Law**

Recalled to active service Oct. 15, 1917, and ordered to Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; commanding Benicia Arsenal; Ordnance Officer, Western Department; and Armament Officer, Western Armament District, Oct. 26, 1917, to March 17, 1919.

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.



ROBERT STANLEY DONALDSON

## ROBERT STANLEY DONALDSON

No. 4801. Class of 1909.

Died, May 8, 1928, at San Francisco, California, aged 43 years.

It was with the sense of a deep personal loss that the many friends of Robert S. Donaldson learned of his sudden death. Especially to those who had known him since his cadet days did the untimely ending of his splendid life bring the feeling that a personality of rare worth had been lost to the Service.

From his boyhood days, Don was a soldier in spirit. Born in Dakota Territory in 1884, he was one of seven children, all of whom were instilled from early youth with a love for their country and its traditions. After attending public school in Watertown, South Dakota, and Burlington, Iowa, his family moved to Chicago, where Rob attended McKinley High School, helping to pay expenses by working in the lumber yards of that city. As soon as his age permitted, he joined the Illinois National Guard. In 1903 he matriculated in the University of Illinois, where he pursued an engineering course for two years. At the university his aptitude for military instruction led to his appointment, during his sophomore year, as a sergeant in the cadet corps.

In June, 1905, Don entered the Military Academy, an opportunity to which he had long aspired. He was a steady student, finding his principal interest in the military side of cadet life and especially in all forms of mounted work. Always quiet and modest, his rugged honesty and deep loyalty to friends and convictions established his reputation as one of the "solid" men of the class. He was successively a cadet corporal, sergeant, acting first sergeant and finally the senior lieutenant in the Corps. He always took his military obligations seriously, yet so calm was his manner and so strong his sense of justice that he made only friends in the execution of his duty.

Graduating Number 52 in a class of 103, Don was delighted to receive his assignment to the Cavalry. On graduation leave he married Miss Alice Halleck, of Brooklyn, New York. Two daughters, (Dorothy and Donya,) were born of this marriage.

His first station after graduation was with the 4th Cavalry at Fort Meade, South Dakota, whence he was ordered with his regiment to Mexican border duty early in 1911. After two years on the border he went with his regiment to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. A three years' tour in Oahu was followed by duty with the 13th Cavalry, which he accompanied during the Punitive Expedition into Mexico. In the fall of 1916 he received his first detail away from troops, as Professor of

Military Science and Tactics at Purdue University, Indiana. Our entry into the World War brought him back the following June to cavalry duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. In that month he was transferred at his own request to the Field Artillery.

Don's early duties in his new branch included service with the 19th Field Artillery in Texas and at the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. In May, 1918, he accompanied the 19th Field Artillery to France as a major and commanded a battalion of this regiment at the front in Alsace and the Vosges. He returned to the United States in September, 1918, to assist in the training of newly mobilized field artillery units, being promoted at this time to the grade of lieutenant-Colonel. After commanding a regiment at Camp Kearney, California, he was on duty for a few months in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery in Washington. He then served for a year with the Transport Service and as a member of a board of officers in New York City, adjusting maritime claims.

In August, 1920, Don reported to West Point for duty in the Tactical Department, being first assigned to the Detachment of Field Artillery and later as Assistant to the Commandant. In the latter position he had a responsible part in the administration of the Corps of Cadets, a duty for which his high sense of the obligations of a soldier, coupled with a sympathetic understanding of human nature, fitted him to a rare degree. In 1924 he was relieved from the Academy to pursue the course at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he was graduated in June, 1925, being then placed on the General Staff Eligible List. A two years' tour of duty in command of the demonstration battalion of the 83rd Field Artillery at The Infantry School, followed.

He left Fort Benning in the summer of 1927 for duty on the general staff of the Commanding General, 9th Corps Area, at the Presidio of San Francisco. Here, as always, he found his duties and associations congenial. Without warning, while seemingly in the best of health and spirits, he was taken seriously ill on the evening of May 7, 1928. He was removed the following day to the Letterman General Hospital, where he died from an affection of the heart. His remains were laid to rest at West Point, where eight of the happiest years of his life had been passed.

The above is a prosaic sketch of a career in which there was so much of nobility and devotion that the true worth of the man can not be set forth in words. He took a constant pleasure in the performance of the routine of military life, giving to every task, great or small, his thorough and painstaking attention. His recreations were few and simple: he found an abiding comfort in his associations with his family and his friends. Quiet and undemonstrative, he showed a natural un-

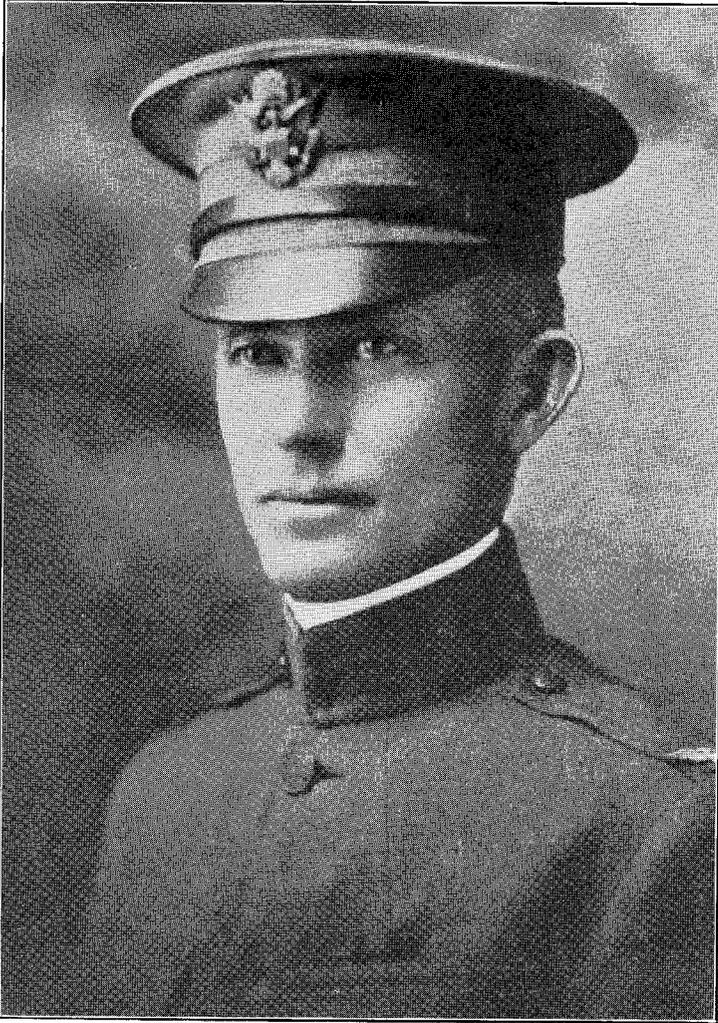
selfishness and courtesy of manner in his dealings with his fellow men, regardless of their rank or station. Especially was his experience rich in

“\* \* \* that best portion of a good man's life,  
His little, nameless, unremembered acts  
Of kindness and of love”.

Wholly devoid of guile, he was loath to suspect it in others. Life to him was such a plain, straight-forward matter of doing one's full duty that the ways and minds of those who seek success by more devious paths were as a sealed book. And so, without a trace of malice or envy in his being, he carried forward to the end. West Point has produced many famous men, but never a better soldier than Robert Stanley Donaldson.

“I knew thee strong and quiet like the hills;  
I knew thee apt to pity, brave to endure:  
In peace or war a Roman full equipt”.

CLASSMATE.



PIERCE AMBROSE MURPHY

## PIERCE AMBROSE MURPHY

No. 3760. Class of 1897

Died May 13, 1928 at Fort Hayes, Ohio, aged 55 years.

Pierce (Pat) Murphy was born in Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, May 17, 1873. He was the son of John Murphy, a Captain in the U. S. Infantry, and the brother of Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Murphy and half brother of General J. P. O'Neil. He graduated from Notre Dame University, of South Bend, Indiana, in 1892, with the degree of Civil Engineer, and entered West Point in 1893, graduating therefrom in 1897 with honor. On graduation he was assigned to the Cavalry, with which branch he served continuously until July, 1917. During the Great War he served with the First Division, the 42nd Division, and the 35th Division in various capacities. On May 1, 1923, he was transferred to the Field Artillery, serving with the latter till April 30, 1927, when he was returned to his chosen service, the Cavalry, with which Arm he was serving at the time of his death, on May 13, 1928, at Fort Hayes, Ohio.

He was married to Miss Velma Cook of Toledo, Ohio, on February 1, 1912, and from this happy union sprung two children, Jane Murphy and Patricia Ann Murphy.

A perusal of his military record shows an exceptionally creditable service, of which his class-mates, relatives and friends may justly be proud. Beginning in 1901, when but a young officer, official commendations were uniformly bestowed upon him, ranging from "Conduct and habits excellent; an earnest and conscientious officer", to 1928, when he was reported as "An officer of exceptionally high personal character, \* \* devoted to his profession and actuated in all his personal and official life by the highest and noblest principles of conduct".

While his actual war service was limited in the World War to the Defensive Sector, and the St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne offensives, his duties during the Spanish-American War called him, with his regiment to Huntsville, Alabama, and later to Macon, Georgia, where he was held in readiness for any eventualities. To those who knew Pat, it is needless to describe how his spirits must have chafed at being held away from the scene of actual conflict during the Spanish-Ameri-

can War, or the Philippine Insurrection. When he did get into action at St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne, he added to the glorious traditions of his Alma Mater by his handling of his troops with a skill, audacity, and singleness of purpose, which not only led to the commendation of his superiors, but the trust and affection of his entire command, an achievement of rarest distinction.

Those of us who lived with Pat in the famous old "9th Div." of the Nineties, belonging to old "D" Company of glorious days, who then saw him intimately every day of our lives, and who stepped around lively when Pat spoke as First Sergeant of the Company, remember him for the sweetness of his companionship, as well as for his austere virtues. Even then, we youngsters quickly recognized in him what his Corps Commander said in 1928, that he was of "exceptionally high personal character, \* \* actuated in all his personal and official life by the highest and noblest principle of conduct".

By his death his family, his classmates, his friends, and West Point have lost, and now mourn a "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche".

THOMAS Q. ASHBURN.

## CHARLES JUDSON CRANE

No. 2684. Class of 1877

Died May 16, 1928, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, aged 76 years.

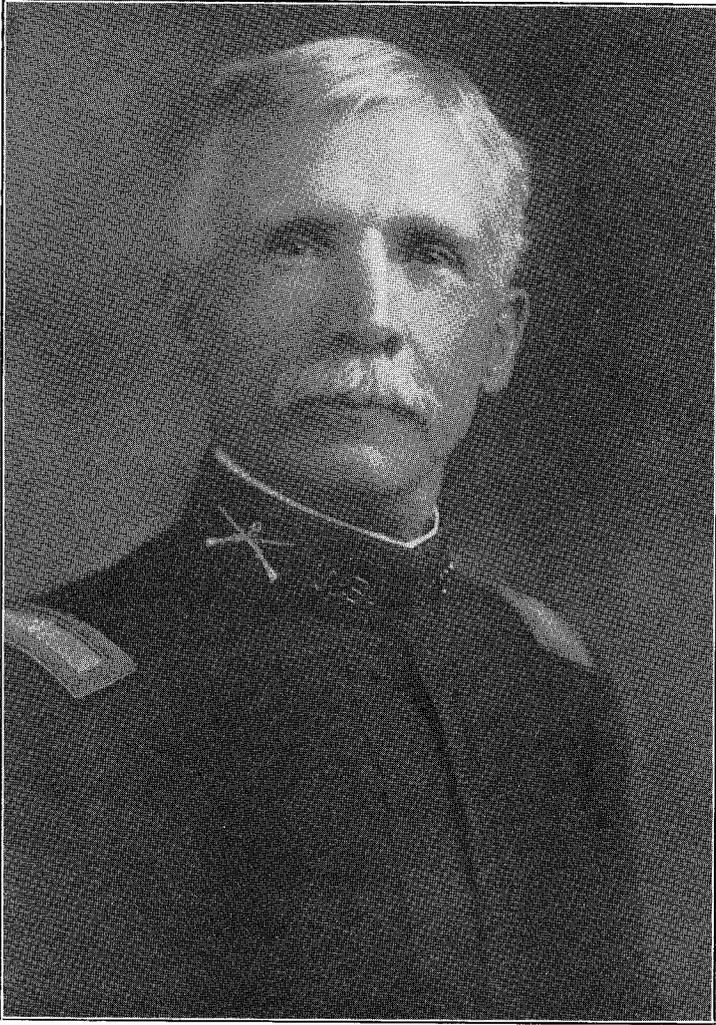
Charles Judson Crane, the fourth of a family of nine children of William Carey Crane and Catherine Jane Shepherd, was born at Hernando, Mississippi on April 30, 1852. In 1869 he graduated from Baylor University, of which his father was president. Two years later he made a six months' trip driving a herd of cattle from Texas to Kansas, during which he heard much about West Point from a member of the party who had been an unsuccessful candidate. This so aroused his interest that he soon determined to enter the Military Academy.

Entering in 1872 with the class of 1876, Colonel Crane had an uneventful cadet life except for a sick leave which forced him to drop back and join the class of 1877 with which he graduated.

With his graduation began thirty-nine years of varied and strenuous service. Commissioned a second lieutenant in the 24th Infantry on graduation, Colonel Crane joined his regiment at Fort Clark and served with it in Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah until the Spanish-American War. During this period his experience included frontier service in the field with his regiment and with various cavalry organizations rounding up Indians and squatters, an expedition into Mexico, a tour of duty as Commandant of Cadets at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, where he started the excellent military department which still continues, and a short tour in the Department of Tactics at the Military Academy. His marriage in 1889 to Martha Graham Mitchell, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, cut short his detail at West Point as only bachelor officers were wanted in command of cadet companies. Garrison duty with the 24th Infantry at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and later at Fort Douglas, Utah, lasted until the Spanish American War when the excellent reputation won during more than twenty years of vigorous and varied service gained for Colonel Crane his appointment as Colonel of the 9th U. S. Volunteer Infantry (Immunes).

The new regiment was raised, organized, equipped, with the aid of but one Regular Army assistant, and was on its way to Cuba in two months and a half. This was a remarkable accomplishment and fine evidence of the energy and ability of the regimental commander. From August, 1898 until April, 1899, the regiment ably performed the difficult duties of that period of reorganization which were assigned to it.

Early in 1899, Mrs. Crane joined her husband in Cuba. Taken sick soon after her arrival, she died in camp.



CHARLES JUDSON CRANE

After mustering out his 9th Immunes in the United States, Colonel Crane rejoined the 24th Infantry as a captain in July, 1899 and sailed with it at once for the Philippine Islands. During the next three years, he served as Captain, major and lieutenant-colonel with the 24th Infantry and the 38th Volunteer Infantry and later as a staff officer. This was a period filled with difficult and dangerous service which was performed vigorously and well. An "act of particular heroism on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Crane" was cited and a commendation for gallantry was contained in the report of Colonel George S. Anderson of the operations of the 38th Volunteer Infantry from January 10th to 14th, 1900.

The enviable record made by Colonel Crane in the Philippine Islands was rewarded on his return to the United States by a very desirable detail in the Adjutant General's Department, and command of the Porto Rican Regiment. On the expiration of his tour in Porto Rico he accepted another detail in the Adjutant General's Department. In 1906, while on this staff duty, he married Louisa K. Tirrill of St. Louis, Missouri.

With his promotion to colonel in 1907, Colonel Crane received command of the 9th Infantry which he retained until his retirement for age on April 30, 1916. The regiment served in garrison and in the field, in the Philippine Islands, on the Border, and at various other stations in the United States. The high morale, excellent training, and fine performance of difficult duties of the 9th Infantry under Colonel Crane's command were largely the result of his untiring efforts and leadership.

Retired life in San Antonio, Texas was broken by active duty during the World War.

In this necessarily brief sketch of his life it has been impossible to enlarge on those qualities of Colonel Crane which so impressed all who knew him. Kind, generous, loving, loyal, modest, conscientious, honest, and fearless—he was a true and worthy son of West Point.

C. C. K.



# INDEX

---

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING .....	7-10
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER .....	11-12
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY .....	13
REPORT OF MEMORIAL HALL COMMITTEE.....	15-16
LETTER FROM WAR TIME GRADUATES .....	17-18
OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION .....	19
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS .....	20-23
LIST OF GRADUATES WHO HAVE DIED SINCE LAST ANNUAL MEETING....	27-28
VISITING ALUMNI OFFICIALLY REGISTERED AT WEST POINT JUNE, 1928	29-31
HERMAN J. KOEHLER—Master of the Sword—Portrait.....	32-34
ANNOUNCEMENT .....	35

## OBITUARIES

GODWIN, EDWARD ALLISTON (Portrait).....	37
BANDHOLTZ, HARRY HILL (Portrait).....	39
ALESHIRE, JAMES BUCHANAN (Portrait).....	45
DODD, GEORGE ALLEN (Portrait).....	49
LACEY, FRANCIS EDMOND, JR. (Portrait).....	55
HEWITT, ROBERT BAILEY (Portrait).....	59
EVANS, ROBERT KENNON (Portrait).....	62
GLENN, EDWIN FORBIS (Portrait).....	67
MAY, WILLIS THOMPSON (Portrait).....	73
GRESHAM, JOHN CHOWNING (Portrait).....	75
JOHNSON, WILLIAM ORLANDO (Portrait).....	77
DOWNING, HUGH WAGNER (Portrait).....	81
ALLEN, SAMUEL EDWARD (Portrait).....	83
FLOYD, CHARLES SEA (Portrait).....	87
BOWEN, THOMAS SOUTH (Portrait).....	89
DELANO, FRANCIS GREASON (Portrait).....	93
GARDNER, JOHN HARRY (Portrait).....	95
HANSON, JAMES (Portrait).....	99
KELLY, WILLIAM, JR. (Portrait).....	101
ABBOTT, HENRY LARCOM (Portrait).....	105
MERRITT, WILLIAM EATON.....	114
DAVIES, JASPER ALEXANDER (Portrait).....	117
GRAHAM, PAUL SYLVANUS (Portrait).....	121
HALL, WILLIAM PREBLE (Portrait).....	123
GOETHALS, GEORGE WASHINGTON (Portrait).....	127
McKENNA, FRANK BORNEMANN (Portrait).....	137
BOOTH, CHARLES AUSTIN (Portrait).....	139
ADAMS, GRANGER (Portrait).....	143
BENÉT, JAMES WALKER (Portrait).....	145
BAKER, FRANCIS (Portrait).....	151
DONALDSON, ROBERT STANLEY (Portrait).....	153
MURPHY, PIERCE AMBROSE (Portrait).....	157
CRANE, CHARLES JUDSON (Portrait).....	159

